

*The Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*

XVIII Plenary Session

## **THE GLOBAL QUEST FOR *TRANQUILLITAS ORDINIS***

*Pacem in Terris*, Fifty Years Later

27 April-1 May 2012 • Casina Pio IV



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VATICAN CITY 2012



Peace is a gift which God entrusts to human responsibility, to be fostered through dialogue and respect for the rights of all, through reconciliation and through forgiveness.

In the prophecy of Zechariah, Jesus found not only the image of the king of peace arriving on a donkey, but also the vision of the slain shepherd, who saves by his death, as well as the image of the Pierced One on whom all eyes will gaze.

As Prefect, Pilate represented Roman law, on which the *Pax Romana* rested – the peace of the empire that spanned the world. This peace was secured, on the one hand, through Rome’s military might. But military force alone does not generate peace. Peace depends on justice.

(Benedict XVI, *Angelus* 28 March 2010; *Jesus of Nazareth*; Vatican City 2011, pp. 16, 200)

# *The Global Quest for Tranquillitas Ordinis*

## INTRODUCTION

**P***acem in Terris* reflected a profound sense of its own historical moment, both sacred and secular. In less than five weeks' time (11 October – 16 November 1962), Pope John XXIII had convened the Second Vatican Council, negotiated behind the scenes during the Cuban crisis, and had learned from his physicians that he only had a short time to live. Officially published on Maundy Thursday (11 April 1963), *Pacem in Terris* is often called his "last will and testament". Perhaps Cardinal Suenens put it better when he delivered a copy of the encyclical to the United Nations and characterized this document, addressed to "all men of good will", as "an open letter to the world". The encyclical's approach to "reading the signs of the times" would be incorporated only a few years later by the Council's Pastoral Constitution, *Gaudium et Spes* (GS §44).

In his World Day of Peace Address (2003), marking the fortieth anniversary of *Pacem in Terris*, Pope John Paul II said: "Looking at the present and into the future with the eyes of faith and reason, Blessed John XXIII discerned deeper historical currents at work. Things were not always what they seemed on the surface. Despite wars and rumours of wars, something more was at work in human affairs, something that to the Pope looked like the promising beginning of a spiritual revolution" (WDP, §3).

Commenting on the sub-title of the encyclical – "On Establishing Universal Peace in Truth, Justice, Charity, and Liberty" – Pope John Paul II insisted that these are the "essential requirements of the human spirit", and therefore of a global community bound together not by coercion or by the mere absence of war, but rather the most deeply human actions of discovering and acknowledging the truth, respecting and protecting the rights of others, sharing our goods of mind and spirit with others, and freely assuming responsibility for our own choices. These principles, he explained, constitute the foundations for peace, properly and fully understood:

Boldly, but with all humility, I would like to suggest that the Church's fifteen-hundred-year-old teaching on peace as "*tranquillitas ordinis* –

the tranquillity of order" as Saint Augustine called it (*De Civitate Dei*, 19, 13), which was brought to a new level of development forty years ago by *Pacem in Terris*, has a deep relevance for the world today, for the leaders of nations as well as for individuals (WDP, §6).

The over-arching theme of peace in *Pacem in Terris* is organized around spheres of order (PT §7). Indeed, peace as a "tranquillity of order" had deeply impressed Roncalli when he re-read *The City of God* in 1942, during the Second World War. The encyclical teaches that peace is richly textured and multi-layered: (1) order in freedom and conscience that flows from an individual's participation in the eternal law; (2) order among individual human persons; (3) order between members of a political community and its authorities; (4) order between political communities; and (5) the order that ought to obtain between individuals, social groups, and states and an international community.

The Eighteenth Plenary Session of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences brings us to the very eve of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope John's great encyclical. Given PASS Council's decision (5 May 2010) to prepare materials that may be helpful to the Church's observance of this anniversary, the Academy will consider where we stand a generation later with regard to the encyclical's main themes and proposals. We will do so in the spirit of interpretation recommended by Pope Benedict in *Caritas in Veritate* (2009): "Coherence does not mean a closed system: on the contrary, it means dynamic faithfulness to a light received. The Church's social doctrine illuminates with an unchanging light the new problems that are constantly emerging" (CV §12).

In order to discern the signs of the times today, the Academy has two important tasks. First, to discern the new truths, especially scientific ones such as micro- and macrophysics, the genetic code, the beginning and end of human life, climate change, etc., which, although not directly salvific, explain nature and the human body and brain. Moreover, to interpret other issues, problems, and still unrealized opportuni-



ties which affect the tranquillity of order in the global commons. Second, to identify the agents, the new social and political ideas and authorities that influence our global commons, and the potential they represent. In addition, to examine the new possibilities that might lead to a global governance.

These two tasks are necessarily related, for it is not enough to identify certain truths, issues and problems; it is also necessary to recognize the agents, ideas, and authorities who might provide solutions. As Pope Benedict XVI reminds us, the quest for a “greater degree of international ordering” must be “inspired and

governed by the principle of subsidiarity, and therefore capable of responding to demands of the human family through binding international rules and through structures capable of harmonizing the day-to-day unfolding of the lives of peoples” (Address to the U.N. General Assembly, 18 April 2008). None of this can happen without human action and creativity. “Peace”, Benedict says, “is a gift that God entrusts to human responsibility so that it might be cultivated through dialogue and respect for the rights of all, reconciliation and forgiveness” (Angelus, 28 March 2010).

RUSSELL HITTINGER

God in his goodness spread peace all over the world through Jesus Christ. He is peace so, free from sin, we learned from Jesus’ doctrine and example and from the internal inspiration of the Holy Spirit not to wage war on one another, not to sin or go against the holy Angels. Thanks to this peace we carry out God’s things according to our virtues, together with the holy Angels: we do this according to Providence and the Grace of Jesus Christ, which carry out everything in everyone and create that ineffable peace that has been preordained since eternity. By means of this peace we are reconciled with Christ in the Holy Spirit, which is a Spirit of love and peace; through Jesus Christ himself and in Christ himself we are reconciled with God the Father.

Non potest de pietate Dei quae effundit pacem in mundum per Christum, secundum quam pacem, iam liberati a peccato didicimus, doctrina et exemplo Christi et interiori spiritus sancti inspiratione, non facere bellum peccando neque contra nosmetipsos neque discordando a sanctis Angelis, sed per hanc pacem, secundum nostram virtutem, operamur ea quae Dei sunt, simul cum sanctis Angelis; et hoc, secundum providentiam et gratiam Iesu qui operatur omnia in omnibus et qui facit illam ineffabilem pacem quae est ab aeterno praeordinata; per quam pacem, reconciliamur ipsi Christo in spiritu sancto, qui est spiritus dilectionis et pacis; per ipsum Christum et in ipso Christo, simul reconciliamur Deo patri.

(St Thomas Aquinas, *In Div. Nom.*, c. 11, lect. 3)

# *The Global Quest for Tranquillitas Ordinis*

## **PROGRAMME**

**Friday 27 April 2012**

9:00 *Welcome and Introduction to the Meeting* **President Prof. Mary Ann Glendon**

### **SIGNS OF THE TIMES: ESTABLISHING PEACE IN TRUTH, JUSTICE, CHARITY, AND LIBERTY**

1. WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE GLOBAL COMMONS IN 1963?

Chair: **M.A. Glendon**

9:30 *Pacem in Terris. Quid novi?*  
**R. Minnerath**

2. WHAT WAS NEW IN THIS ENCYCLICAL, AND HOW DID IT INFLUENCE THE SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL AND THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL DOCTRINE?

10:00 *Quinquagesimo Ante: Reflections on Pacem in Terris Fifty Years Later*  
**R. Hittinger**

10:30 *Global Governance and the Universal Common Good: From Pacem in Terris to Caritas in Veritate*  
**T.D. Williams**

11:00 Coffee Break

3. WHAT ARE THE NEW SIGNS OF THE TIMES FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE IN THE LIGHT OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, CHARITY AND LIBERTY?

11:30 *The Magnitude of 'Walking in the Truth' (3 Jn 1)*  
**M. Sánchez Sorondo**

12:00 *Truth, Justice, Charity and Liberty in the Globalised World*  
**D. Alton**

12:30 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV

4. TRUTH, JUSTICE, CHARITY AND LIBERTY IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD

Chair: **R. Minnerath**

14:30 *Europe – A Contribution to a Better World (J. Monnet) – Perspectives in the Spirit of Pacem in Terris*  
**R. Cardinal Marx**

15:00 *Christus pax nostra. Joseph Ratzinger-Benedicto XVI, Jesus von Nazareth I-II (2007-2011)*  
**L.F. Ladaria Ferrer**

15:30 *The New Leaders Society Needs as Indicated by the Magisterium of Pope Benedict XVI*  
**E. Gotti Tedeschi**

16:00 General Discussion

18:00 Rapporteur's Summary  
**L.E. Derbez Bautista**

18:30 Departure from the Casina Pio IV by bus to Palazzo Colonna

19:00 Concert followed by dinner

22:00 Bus leaves Palazzo Colonna to take participants back to the Domus Sanctae Marthae and Hotel Columbus



**Saturday 28 April 2012**

**AGENTS, NEW IDEAS, AND AUTHORITIES IN THE GLOBAL COMMONS**

**1. AGENTS, NEW IDEAS AND AUTHORITIES IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD**

**1.a. The changing role of the nation state**

Chair: **H. Suchocka**

9:00 *L'Église entre l'humanité réelle et l'humanité rêvée*  
**P. Manent**

9:30 *The Global Quest For Tranquillitas Ordinis: Africa's Contribution to Pacem in Terris*  
**P. Zulu**

**1.b. Role of nation states in protecting human rights and threats to the tranquillity of order**

10:00 *Challenges Faced by Democracies in Southeast Asia*  
**W.V. Villacorta**

10:30 *Relecturas latinoamericanas*  
**G. Carriquiry Lecour**

11:00 Coffee Break

**1.c. Role of peoples and nations in protecting the natural environment**

11:30 *Role of Peoples and Nations in Protecting the Natural Environment*  
**J.T. Raga**

12:00 General Discussion

**2. AGENTS, NEW IDEAS, ETC. IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND LEGAL ORGANISATIONS**

**2.a. As we enter the 21<sup>st</sup> century, what is the role of these agents? What needs to be reformed, and what can be reasonably expected?**

12:30 *La paix à l'âge des nouvelles logiques migratoires – Peace in an Age of Great Migrations*  
**G.-F. Dumont**

13:00 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV

Chair: **J.T. Raga**

14:30 *Arab Spring: Hopes and Fears*  
**V. Paglia**

**2.b. A multipolar world order? Democracy and human rights under pressure. What is their role in multi-lateral and universal disarmament and in the new renewable energies?**

15:00 *Panel:*  
**J.H. Matlary**  
**G. Reichberg**  
**R. Buttiglione**

**3. JESUS CHRIST, EVANGELISATION, ECUMENISM, TOLERANCE, AND RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND PRACTICES CONTRIBUTING TO PEACE**

16:30 *Religion's Two Alternative and Complementary Pathways: From Faith to Reason and from Reason to Faith*  
**E. Berti**

17:00 *Die religiöse und geistliche Dimension des Friedens – The Religious and Spiritual Dimension of Peace*  
**W. Cardinal Kasper**

17:30 Coffee Break

- 18:00 *International Civil Society, Focused on the Catholic Church in Asia. A Phenomenological Inquiry*  
**M. Ramirez**
- 18:30 *The Promotion of Religious Tolerance and Non-Discrimination as a Fundamental Factor to Ensure the Tranquillitas Ordinis*  
**O. Fumagalli Carulli**
- 19:00 General Discussion
- 19:15 Rapporteur's Summary  
**P. Dasgupta**
- 19:30 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

**Sunday 29 April 2012**

PILGRIMAGE IN THOMAS AQUINAS' FOOTSTEPS

- 7:00 Bus leaves Domus Sanctae Marthae
- 10:30 Holy Mass
- 11:30 Visit to Aquino and to St Thomas' historical locations (Roccasecca and Fossanova)
- 13:30 Lunch in Gaeta
- 19:00 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

**Monday 30 April 2012**

AGENTS, NEW IDEAS, AND AUTHORITIES IN THE GLOBAL COMMONS

1. NEW MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1.a. The communication revolution: the new social networks and their influence

Chair: **M.S. Archer**

- 9:00 *The Triarchical Structure of the Post-Westphalian Global Order*  
**M. Bauwens**

1.b. Cyber common goods

- 9:30 *Wikipedia, Free Knowledge, and Peace*  
**J. Wales**

2. EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

- 10:00 *Christian Education for the New Generations*  
**A.M. Cardinal Rouco Varela**

- 10:30 *Catholic Education Fifty Years after Pacem in Terris*  
**K. Ryan**

11:00 Coffee Break

- 11:30 *Facebook: a New Instrument for the Propagation of Peace in the World?*  
**L.E. Derbez Bautista**

- 12:00 *La science-technique et les nouvelles questions anthropologiques*  
**V. Possenti**

3. ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE, FINANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT

3.a. Gift economy: market and non market goods

12:30 *Si vis pacem, para civitatem: The Role of Gift as Gratuitoseness*  
**S. Zamagni**

13:00 *Founding of Social Engagement in a Perspective of Social Inclusion, Democracy and Peace*  
**C. Saint-Pierre**

13:30 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV

3.b. Global market, subsidiarity and regulation

Chair: **K. Ryan**

15:30 *Pacem in Terris and the Principle of Subsidiarity: Beyond the Misunderstandings*  
**P. Donati**

16:00 General Discussion

16:30 Coffee break

17:00 Rapporteur's Summary  
**M.S. Archer**

17:15 Closed Session

19:00 Meeting of the Council Members of the Foundation for the Promotion of the Social Sciences in the President's Office

19:30 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

**Tuesday 1 May 2012**

TOWARD A CATHOLIC UNDERSTANDING OF GLOBAL ORDER FOR THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

1. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

1.a. Towards integral truth and global justice: making sure that all the inhabitants of this planet receive their daily bread, fresh air to breathe and clean water to drink

Chair: **L.E. Derbez Bautista**

9:00 *Harmony between Man and Man, and Man and Nature*  
**J. Stiglitz**

9:30 *A Geopolitical Approach to Justice in the Globalised World*  
**Ó.A. Cardinal Rodríguez Maradiaga**

1.b. European Union: What can we learn from this experiment?

10:00 *Which Europe, What Union?*  
**A. James McAdams**

10:30 Coffee Break

11:00 **Papal Audience**

13:00 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV

1.c. Climate change and protection of the habitat that sustains us: What can be accomplished?

Chair: **P. Dasgupta**

14:30 *Climate change and protection of the habitat that sustains us: What can be accomplished?*  
**V. Ramanathan**



1.d. Possible new forms of global governance

15:00 *Possible New Forms of Global Governance*  
**M. Draghi**

15:30 *Ways to Improve the Order and Governance in Globalizing Economic and Financial Markets*  
**H. Tietmeyer**

16:00 *Per una riforma del sistema finanziario. Il contributo della dottrina sociale della Chiesa*  
**M. Toso**

2. JUSTICE AND CHARITY

16:30 *The Common Good 'in terris' – or Only 'in excelsis'?/The Cornerstone of Social Building Dethroned on the Way to Global Economy*  
**L. Mlčoch**

17:00 *Como fortalecer las nuevas democracias*  
**A. García**

17:30 Coffee Break

3. CHANGING FACES OF SECULARISM AND RELIGION AND THE QUESTION OF THE HUMAN PERSON

18:00 *The Quest for Peace Fifty Years After *Pacem in Terris* – What Role For Religion?*  
**M.A. Glendon**

18:30 General Discussion

19:00 Rapporteur's Summary  
**R. Hittinger**

19:15 Closing Remarks  
**M.A. Glendon**

19:30 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV for the participants  
Working dinner in the President's Office for PASS Council Members

Speakers and/or titles in green are tentative.



# *The Global Quest for* **Tranquillitas Ordinis**

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**



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## *The Global Quest for* Tranquillitas Ordinis

### BIOGRAPHIES OF PARTICIPANTS



**David Alton** (born 1951, London, UK) was a Member of the House of Commons for 18 years and today is an Independent Crossbencher Life Peer. In 1968 he was elected as Chairman of the Brentwood Young Liberals and was involved in public protests against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and against apartheid in South Africa. In 1969, while a student at Christ College Liverpool, he was elected as Chairman of the South Liverpool Young Liberals and Chairman of his branch of the Union of Liberal Students. He qualified as a teacher in 1972, working in socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods, teaching immigrant children and later children with special needs. Aged 21, he was elected to Liverpool City Council and became its Housing Chairman and Deputy Leader. He was elected in 1979 to the House of Commons for a Liverpool constituency, as a Liberal, becoming the youngest member and achieving a record political swing. He was his Party's spokesman on Home Affairs, Northern Ireland, Overseas Development and the Environment, and served as Chief Whip, Chairman of the Party's Policy Committee and President of the National League of Young Liberals. In 1987 he published *What Kind of Country?*, the first of ten books. He has also authored several reports on human rights in countries such as North Korea, Burma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Brazil, Sudan/Darfur, Tibet and Rwanda – all of which he has visited. That same year he launched the human rights group *Jubilee Campaign*, which led to campaigns, visits and reports on the plight of Jewish and Christian dissidents in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In 1990 he co-founded the Movement for Christian Democracy. In 1997 he stood down from the House of Commons, and from party politics, and was nominated by the Prime Minister, Sir John Major, to the House of Lords, where he sits as an Independent Life Peer, speaking regularly on human

rights and religious liberty issues. In 1997 he was appointed as Professor of Citizenship at Liverpool John Moores University and established the hugely successful Roscoe Foundation for Citizenship. From 2006-11 he has continued to host the Roscoe Lecture Series; has travelled to, and produced reports about, the situation in Tibet, North Korea, Southern Sudan, and following a visit to India raised the plight of India's Dalits. In recognition of his work for human rights and religious liberty, in 2006 Pope Benedict XVI created him a Knight Commander of St. Gregory. Throughout 2008, he vigorously opposed legislation permitting further experimentation on human embryos, including animal-human hybrid embryos and 'saviour siblings'. In 2010 he hosted a 12-part television series on the plight of persecuted Christians. In 2011 successfully steered a Private Members Bill through all its stages in the House of Lords. The Re-export Control Bill regulates the re-sale of weapons into areas of conflict. In Parliament he has continued to speak out regularly on a range of issues. David and his wife Elizabeth have four children.



**Michel Bauwens** was born on 21 March 1958. A Belgian integral philosopher and Peer-to-Peer theorist, he worked as an internet consultant, information analyst for the United States Information Agency, and information manager for British petroleum, (where he created one of the first virtual information centers), and is former editor-in-chief of the first European digital convergence magazine, *Wave*. With Frank Theys, Bauwens was the co-creator of the three hour documentary *TechnoCalyps*, an examination of the 'metaphysics of technology'. He is the author of a number of online essays, including a seminal thesis *Peer to Peer and Human Evolution*, and is also the editor of *Pluralities-Integration|Pluralities/Integration* Newsletter. He now



lives in Chiang Mai, Thailand, where he has created the Foundation for P2P Alternatives. He has taught courses on the anthropology of digital society to post-graduate students at ICHEC/St. Louis in Brussels, Belgium, and similar courses at Payap University and Chiang Mai University in Thailand.



**Guzmán Carriquiry Lecour** (born 20 April 1944, Montevideo, Uruguay), is married to Lídice María Gómez Mango and has four children and seven grandchildren. He studied in Montevideo, earning his doctorate in Law and Social Sciences and certification to practice as an attorney. He was director of the Catholic Youth and University Student movement in Uruguay and, subsequently, in Latin America, and also worked as director of the Uruguayan Bishop's Centre for Social Communications. On 1 December 1971, he began his service in the Holy See and on 11 February 1977 was appointed Bureau Chief of the Pontifical Council for the Laity by His Holiness Paul VI. On 12 September 1991 John Paul II appointed him Under-Secretary of the Pontifical Council for the Laity, a position confirmed in succession by the same Pope, and reconfirmed by His Holiness Benedict XVI 24 February 2009. He has been a "visiting professor" at various Italian pontifical universities and those of other European and Latin American countries, and has numerous publications to his credit. He has received several honours, including that of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. On 14 May 2011 Pope Benedict XVI appointed him Secretary of the Pontifical Commission for Latin America, which promotes cooperation among the various offices of the Vatican and the Latin American bishops' council. Carriquiry is the highest-ranking non-cleric in the Vatican.



**Mario Draghi** (born September 3, 1947) is an Italian banker and economist and President of the European Central Bank since November 2011. Previously, Draghi was Governor of the Bank of Italy from January 16, 2006. Born in Rome, Draghi graduated from La Sapienza University of Rome, then earned a doctorate in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1976. He was a professor at the University of Florence from 1981 until 1991. He was also an Executive Director of the World Bank from 1984 to 1990. In 1991, he became director general of the Italian treasury, and held this office until 2001. During this time, Italy was shaken by major corruption scandals involving government-owned enterprises. Italian voters blamed a few influential politicians, but Draghi took the view that the risk was inherent in a system in which the state played a large business role. He advocated privatisation as a permanent solution, one that his academic advisers favored for efficiency reasons as well. Draghi was appointed chairman of

the Italian Committee for Privatisations in 1993, and carried out extensive privatisation (totaling 108 billion dollars in market value) up to about 1999. Proceeds from privatisation helped to reduce government debt, and thus meet the Maastricht treaty's criteria for admission to the Euro. In 1998 Draghi was the major author of a law regulating corporate governance (including takeovers) in Italy, which became known as the 'Draghi Law'. Draghi joined Goldman Sachs as a partner in January 2002, and resigned in January 2006. Starting in April 2006, Draghi has been Chairman of the Financial Stability Forum, an organization that brings together financial regulators and central bank officials from a number of different countries (the G7 countries as well as Australia, Hong Kong SAR, the Netherlands and Singapore). He is a trustee at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study and also at the Brookings Institution, in Washington, D.C. In 2007 he became a member of the influential Washington-based financial advisory body, the Group of Thirty.

**Alan García Pérez** (Lima, Perú 23 de mayo de 1949) ex presidente del Perú. Gobernó su país de 1985-1990 y de 2006-2011. Estudió derecho en la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú y se graduó como abogado en la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos en 1971. Realizó estudios de Postgrado en la Universidad Complutense de Madrid y obtuvo su doctorado en Ciencias Políticas. En 1973, estudió sociología en la Universidad Sorbonne en París. Fue Secretario General del Partido Aprista Peruano, parlamentario en la Asamblea Constituyente de 1978, diputado en 1980, Senador en 1990. Es autor de una novela y de varios libros de política, sociología e historia. Actualmente es presidente del Partido Aprista Peruano y director de la Escuela de Gobernabilidad de la Universidad San Martín de Porres.

**Ettore Gotti Tedeschi** (born 3 March 1945 in Pontenure, Italy) is an Italian economist. Since 23 September 2009 he has been the President of the Vatican Bank "Istituto per le Opere di Religione". For the first 12 years of his professional life he worked on industrial and financial strategy (Sema in Paris and McKinsey in Milan, London). In 1985 he began to deal with finance as head of the merchant banking of IMI, in 1987 is co-founder of the investment bank Akros. Since December 1992 he became Senior Country Manager of Banco Santander in Italy, being also Chairman of Santander Consumer Bank-Italy and he has been member of the board of Banca San Paolo di Torino until 2006. He is economic advisor of the Minister of the Treasury, member of the board of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and Chairman of F2i, the infrastructure fund. He teaches Ethics of Economy and Finance at the Catholic University of Milan. He is editorialist of *L'Osservatore Romano* and of *Il Sole 24 Ore*.



**Walter Cardinal Kasper** (born 1933, Heidenheim-Brenz, Germany) was ordained in 1957. An accomplished theologian and author of many books and articles, he studied at the University of Tübingen where he later became professor of dogmatic theology. He taught at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., in 1983. In 1987 he was ordained bishop of Rottenberg-Stuttgart, Germany. Widely respected for his work in Christian ecumenical relations, he was chosen in 1979 to sit on the World Council of Churches' Faith and Order Commission. In 1994 he was named co-chairman of the Lutheran-Catholic Commission of Unity and five years later was appointed secretary of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity in Rome. On 3 May 2001 Pope John Paul II named Kasper as its president. As president of the council, he was also the president for the Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews. Under his leadership, the Council for Promoting Christian Unity had as its primary function guiding and serving the ecumenical activities of the Catholic Church and is also responsible for Catholic-Jewish relations. Among its numerous activities have been international theological dialogues with the Lutheran World Federation, the Anglican Communion, the World Methodist Council, the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Pentecostals, the Disciples of Christ, evangelicals, the Orthodox churches, the Baptist World Alliance, and various Jewish organizations, including the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultation (IJCIC). In 2010 he was appointed President Emeritus of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity.



**Luis Francisco Ladaria Ferrer, S.J.** (Manacor, Spain, 19 April 1944) is the Secretary of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and a professor at the Pontifical Gregorian University. He studied law at the University of Madrid, graduating in 1966. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1966. After attending the Comillas Pontifical University in Madrid and the Sankt Georgen Graduate School of Philosophy and Theology in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1973. In 1975 he obtained a doctorate in theology from the Pontifical Gregorian University and became professor of dogmatic theology at the Comillas Pontifical University. In 1984 he assumed the same position at the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome, where he was vice-rector from 1986 to 1994. He became a member of the International Theological Commission in 1992 and a consultant of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in 1995. In 2004 he was named Secretary-General of the International Theological Commission. In 2008 he was appointed Secretary of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (until he resigned in 2009) and Titular Archbishop of *Thibica* by Pope Benedict XVI. His episcopal ordination took place in 2008. That same year he was appointed a consultant of the Congregation for Bishops,

and in 2009 a consultant of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity.



**A. James McAdams** is a faculty member in the Political Science Department at the University of Notre Dame, where he is the William M. Scholl Professor of International Affairs. He is Director of the Nanovic Institute for European Studies, a campus-wide institute for European scholarship and teaching in the humanities, the arts, and the social sciences. He is also engaged in developing Notre Dame's relations with the Catholic universities of East-Central Europe, including the Ukrainian Catholic University of Lviv, the Catholic University of Lublin, the Catholic University of Ružomberok, and the Péter Pázmány Catholic University of Budapest. This project was recently expanded to include two western European universities, the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and the Institut Catholique de Paris. We are also exploring opportunities to develop Notre Dame's relationship with the Vatican. His primary fields of research and teaching are in comparative and international politics, political history, and law and technology. He also has a long-standing interest in political philosophy. He is a fellow of the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies and the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. He specializes in modern German and European politics. He has used this focus to investigate a variety of political, historical, and legal themes: authoritarianism, the domestic roots of foreign-policymaking, the challenges of democratic transition, the politics of retrospective justice, and the comparative politics of internet surveillance in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. He is currently writing a book entitled, *The Idea of the Communist Party*, based upon perspectives he has developed over nearly three decades of research and teaching about the communist world. Between 1997 and 2002, he was Chair of a large political science department at Notre Dame.



**Reinhard Cardinal Marx** (born 21 September 1953, Geseke, North Rhine-Westphalia) was ordained to the priesthood, for the Archdiocese of Paderborn, on 2 June 1979. He obtained a doctorate in theology in 1989. On 23 July 1996 he was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Paderborn and Titular Bishop of *Petina* by Pope John Paul II. He was later named Bishop of Trier (the oldest diocese in Germany) on 20 December 2001. Pope Benedict XVI appointed him as Metropolitan Archbishop of Munich and Freising on 30 November 2007. On 2 February 2008 he was installed as Archbishop of Munich and Freising in the Munich Frauenkirche. He became Cardinal-Priest of *San Corbiniano* on 20 November 2010. He currently serves as head of the committee for social issues at the German Bishops' Conference. In addition to his duties as archbishop of Munich, on 11 December 2010 he was named by Pope Benedict as a member of the

Congregation for Catholic Education for a five year renewable term. On 29 December 2010 he was appointed a member of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace.



**Vincenzo Paglia** (born 21 April 1945) is the bishop of the diocese of Terni-Narni-Amelia in Italy. He is one of the founders of the Community of Sant'Egidio. He has been responsible for inter-religious dialogue and has opposed a cooling of relations with Jewish leaders. He was educated at the Pontifical Roman Minor and Major Seminary. He obtained a Licentiate in Philosophy as well as a Licentiate in Theology both from the Pontifical Lateran University, Rome). He also obtained a Master's degree in Pedagogy from the University of Urbino, Italy. Since the early 1970s he has been involved with the Community of Sant'Egidio, being one of its co-founders. In 1973 he was appointed Rector of the church of Sant'Egidio which had become the centre of the Sant'Egidio Community. In 1981 he was parish priest at Santa Maria in Trastevere and prefect of the Third Prefecture in Rome. Among his international commitments his work for Albania deserves special mention. He was the first priest to enter the country after the free elections in March 1991. He obtained the re-opening of the Seminary, the restitution of the Cathedral, and paved the way for the relations between Albania and the Holy See. In 1999 he negotiated with Rugova and Milosevic during the war in Kosovo and has acted as 'special ambassador' several times.



**Gregory M. Reichberg** (born 1956; Ph.D. in philosophy, Emory University 1990) is a research professor at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), and is now serving as director of PRIO's Cyprus Centre in Nicosia. He also holds an adjunct position at the Norwegian School of Theology (MF) in Oslo. A specialist in the thought of Thomas Aquinas, Reichberg has published widely on the ethics of war and peace, and has held teaching positions at Fordham University (New York City) and the Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.). His published work includes several co-edited volumes, including *Religion, War, and Ethics: A Sourcebook* (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming 2012), *World Religions and Norms of War* (United Nations University Press, 2009); *Ethics, Nationalism, and Just War: Medieval and Contemporary Perspectives* (Catholic University of America Press, 2007); *The Ethics of War: Classic and Contemporary Readings* (Blackwell Publishing, 2006). His most recent articles include "Discontinuity in Catholic Just War? From Aquinas to the Contemporary Magisterium (*Nova & Vetera*, English Edition, forthcoming 2012); "History of Just War Theory," *International Encyclopedia of Ethics* (Wiley-Blackwell, forthcoming, 2011); "Suárez on Just War," in *Interpreting Suárez:*

*Critical Essays* (Cambridge University Press, 2011); "Aquinas's Moral Typology of Peace and War" (*Review of Metaphysics*, 2011); "Thomas Aquinas on Military Prudence" (*Journal of Military Ethics*, 2010); "Aquinas on Battlefield Courage" (*The Thomist*, 2010); and "Thomas Aquinas between Just War and Pacifism" (*Journal of Religious Ethics*, 2010). He is currently writing a monograph on peace and war in the thought of Thomas Aquinas and his successors, to be published by Cambridge University Press. In addition to his philosophical work, Reichberg has been actively engaged in inter-religious dialogue on political and social issues, especially within an Abrahamic framework. And as director of the PRIO Cyprus Centre, he coordinates research and dialogue activities on the search for a political settlement to the island's division.



**Óscar Andrés Cardinal Rodríguez Maradiaga**, SDB (born December 29, 1942) is a Honduran Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. He is the current Archbishop of Tegucigalpa, President of *Caritas Internationalis* and was President of the Latin American Episcopal Conference (CELAM) from 1995 to 1999. Rodríguez was elevated to the cardinalate in 2001. He entered the religious life, and joined the Salesians on May 3, 1961. He was ordained a priest on July 28, 1970. On October 28, 1978, Rodríguez was named auxiliary bishop of Tegucigalpa and titular bishop of *Pudentiana*. Archbishop Rodríguez was created Cardinal Priest of *S. Maria della Speranza* by Pope John Paul II in the consistory of February 21, 2001. He is the first cardinal from Honduras. He is currently the President of the Episcopal Conference of Honduras. Rodríguez was one of the cardinal electors who participated in the 2005 papal conclave that selected Pope Benedict XVI. Cardinal Rodríguez was elected on 5 June 2007 as the new *Caritas Internationalis* President by the Caritas Confederation members at their 18th General Assembly in Vatican City. As its President, he is the global representative of the Caritas Confederation for the next four years.



**Antonio María Cardinal Rouco Varela**, Archbishop of Madrid (Villalba, Spain, 24 August 1936) studied at the seminary of Mondoñedo-Ferrol (1946-54), and studied theology at the Pontifical University of Salamanca (1954-8). He was ordained a priest on 28 March 1959 in the *Catedral Vieja* of Salamanca. He studied law and theology at the University of Munich (1959-64) and earned a doctorate with a dissertation on Church-State relations in 16<sup>th</sup> Century Spain. He was professor of fundamental theology and canon law at the seminary of Mondoñedo (1964-6); adjunct professor at the Institute of Canon Law at the University of Munich (1966-9); professor of public ecclesiastical law at the Pontifical University of Salamanca (1969-71); taught

fundamental canon law in 1971 and served as vice-rector of the same university. He was also an expert at the Pastoral Council of Galizia since its preparatory phase in 1974. On 17 September 1976 he was appointed titular Bishop of Gergi and Auxiliary of Santiago de Compostela, and was ordained on 31 October 1976. During his years of study and scientific activities at the University of Munich he was involved in the parishes of san Raffaele and san Ansgar of the city; in Salamanca he was councillor of the *Acción Católica Nacional de Propagandistas*. He has published many books and numerous scientific works in Spanish and in foreign reviews specialized in the theological foundation of canon law and problems with the Church-State relations. He is member of the International Association of Canon Law and the Association of Spanish Canonists. He took part in the Ecumenical Group of Canonists of Heidelberg and of the Inter-confessional Christian Committee of Madrid. He was President of the *Junta de Asesores Jurídicos* within the Spanish Episcopal Conference; he was a member of the Bishops' Commission of Teaching and of Catechesis (1981-9). From 1984, he was member of the Permanent Commission of the Spanish Episcopal Conference. He was President of the Spanish Episcopal Conference (1999-2005), and on 4 March 2008 he was re-elected President. He was named Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela on 9 May 1984 and hosted the Fourth World Youth Day in August 1989. In 1990 he was elected President of the Bishops' Commission for Seminaries and Universities; member of the Synod of Bishops held in October 1993 on the formation of priests; participated at the Symposium of European Bishops (1985-9); member of the Executive Committee of the CEE, 1993. He was named Archbishop of Madrid on 28 July 1994. On 19 September 1996, the Holy Father nominated him '*Magnum Cancellarium*' of the Theology Faculty of San Dámaso. Author of numerous publications, he has written various pastoral letters; he has held conferences in Spain and abroad on the theology of law, fundamental questions of canon law, Church-State relations; participated in Congresses and Symposiums. Nominated General Relator by Pope John Paul II for the Second Special Assembly for Europe of the Synod of Bishops (1999). Created and proclaimed Cardinal by John Paul II in the Consistory of 21 February 1998, of the Title of S. Lorenzo in Damaso (St. Laurence in Damaso). Member of: Congregation for Bishops; for the Clergy; for Catholic Education; Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature; Pontifical Council for Legislative Texts; for Culture; *Cor Unum*; of Social Communications; Prefecture for Economic Affairs of the Holy See; Special Council for Europe of the General Secretariat of the Synod of Bishops; Council of Cardinals for the Study of Organizational and Economic Affairs of the Holy See.



**Céline Saint-Pierre** is a retired professor of sociology and Researcher Emeritus of the Inter-university Centre of Research in Science and Technology at the University

of Quebec at Montreal. She is a former vice-rector of teaching and research at the same institution. From 1997 to 2002, she was the president of Quebec's Conseil supérieur de l'éducation and afterwards, director of development and, since 2006, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Chaire Fernand-Dumont sur la culture. She has served on a number of commissions and councils, including the Bouchard-Taylor Commission on the accommodation practices related to cultural differences, the Commission for the Estates General on Education, the Quebec Council on the Status of Women, the Expert's Committee of Quebec's Commission on the Financing of Continuing Education, and the Executive Committee of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO. She was Co-Director of the UQAM project to renew the system of higher education in Guinea. She is also the co-founder of the Institut du Nouveau Monde, a member of the Royal Society of Canada, and a member of the Board of Directors of Frontier College. She has been honoured by the French government with the Chevalier de l'Ordre du mérite and holds an honorary doctorate from the University of Moncton.



**H.E. Msgr. Mario Toso**, S.D.B., Titular Bishop of Bisarcio. A Salesian priest, born in Mogliano Veneto (TV) on 2 July 1950, H.E. Bishop Mario Toso completed his degree in philosophy at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan (1978). His thesis was on the Thomistic Thought of Etienne Gilson. Bishop Toso subsequently earned a Licentiate in Philosophy (Pontifical Salesian University) and in Theology (Pontifical Lateran University). He became Ordinary Professor of Social and Political Philosophy at the Salesian University and a Professor of Social Magisterium at the Lateran. Most recently he served as Rector of the Pontifical Salesian University in Rome, from 2003-2009. Prior to that assignment, he was Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy (1994-2000) at the same University, and also Director of the Institute of Social and Political Science, an office to which he had just been renewed upon terminating his mandate as Rector, on 30 June 2009. Bishop Toso was the Founder and President of the Foundation for the Pontifical Salesian University from 2006; President and Co-Founder of the Association pro universitate Don Bosco; and President of URBE (Roman Union of Biblical Ecclesiastics). One of the areas of Catholic thought to which he has dedicated a great deal of reflection is the theme of the Welfare State, on its complex reforms in the social sense, and examining its more general philosophical, historical, ethical, and cultural contexts. As a scholar and a specialist of CEI (The Italian Episcopal Conference), Bishop Toso followed the process of the National Office for Social Problems and Work, collaborating in the publication of the documents *Evangelizzare il sociale* (1991), *Democrazia economia, sviluppo e bene comune* (1994), as well as some supplements to the report *Etica e finanza*. More recently, he has increasingly engaged in reflecting upon the courageous experience



of the Schools of Formation in the Social and Political Commitment. He has been a member of the following organizations: “L'Osservatorio nazionale”, “Società civile-terzo settore”, “Economia solidale” and “Etica e finanza”. In his capacity as a Consultor to the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, he has actively participated in moments of reflection on the themes of non-violence and problems of the distribution of property. He offered his decisive and qualified contribution to the various drafts connected with the project of synthesizing the Social Doctrine of the Church into the *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church* (Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, Città del Vaticano, 2004). He was also involved in the preparatory work of the latest Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI, *Caritas in Veritate*. He is the author of many books on the Social Doctrine of the Church.



**Jimmy Donal “Jimbo” Wales** (Huntsville, USA, August 7, 1966) attended Randolph School, a university-preparatory school, then earned bachelor's and master's degrees in finance. He taught at two universities, but left before completing a Ph.D. in order to take a job in finance and later worked as the research director of a Chicago futures and options firm. In 2001 he helped launch Wikipedia, a free, open content encyclopedia that enjoyed rapid growth and popularity, and as Wikipedia's public profile grew, he became the project's promoter and spokesman. He serves on the Board of Trustees of the Wikimedia Foundation, the non-profit charitable organization he helped establish to operate Wikipedia, holding its board-appointed “community founder” seat. In 2004 he co-founded Wikia, a for-profit wiki-hosting service. His role in creating Wikipedia, the world's largest encyclopedia, prompted *Time* magazine to name him in its 2006 list of the world's most influential people. He is a member of the Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard Law School and the advisory board of the MIT Center for Collective Intelligence, the Board of Directors at Creative Commons, Socialtext, and Hunch.com, and former co-chair of the World Economic Forum on the Middle East 2008. Wales has received a Pioneer Award, the Gottlieb

Duttweiler Prize, the Monaco Media Prize, the 2009 Nokia Foundation annual award, the Business Process Award by *The Economist*, the 2008 Global Brand Icon of the Year Award and the Quadriga award of Werkstatt Deutschland. He has also received honorary degrees from Knox College, Amherst College, Stevenson University, Argentina's Universidad Empresarial Siglo 21, and Russia's MIREA University.



**Thomas D. Williams, LC, ThD**, is a Catholic priest and professor of theology and ethics. Father Williams holds degrees in theology, philosophy and business administration, as well as a diploma in languages and classical humanities. He teaches theology at the Regina Apostolorum Pontifical Athenaeum in Rome, is senior fellow of the Saint Paul Center for Biblical Theology, and a member of the Pontifical Academy of Saint Thomas Aquinas. Since 2004 he has served as Vatican Analyst and consultant on faith, ethics and religion for several television networks, including NBC and CBS, covering papal trips and Church affairs, and offering commentary and analysis of ethical issues in the news. Williams has published 13 books and more than 100 articles on a broad variety of topics, and gives numerous lectures and speeches on subjects that range from Christian spirituality to media ethics to the new atheism. Father Williams has been a member of the religious congregation of the Legionaries of Christ since 1985, and was ordained a priest in 1994.



**Stefano Zamagni**, Full Professor of Political Economy at the University of Bologna and Adjunct Professor of International Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University, Bologna Center. He took his first degree in economics and trade at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan and later studied at Linacre College, the University of Oxford (1969-1973).

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## **MEMORANDUM**

- 1) Every day a bus will leave the Domus Sanctae Marthae at 8:45 and the Residence Paolo VI at 8:30 for the Academy. A bus will depart from the Academy after dinner at the end of the afternoon sessions to take participants back to the Domus Sanctae Marthae and the Residence Paolo VI. Lunch and dinner for the participants will be served at the Academy every day, except on Friday, when dinner will be served at Palazzo Colonna.
- 2) If you are a vegetarian, please let us know as soon as possible.
- 3) Every day, except Sunday, Holy Mass will be held at 8:00. Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:45 in the hall of the Domus Sanctae Marthae.
- 4) WIFI is available in the conference hall at the Casina Pio IV. Please log in to the network called WLAN\_PADS using “guest” as the username and “password” as the password.
- 5) Cable internet access is available at the Domus Sanctae Marthae at 7.50€ per day.
- 6) A visit to the Vatican Museums can be arranged for accompanying persons. Please leave your name with the secretariat in order to form a group.

### *Note*

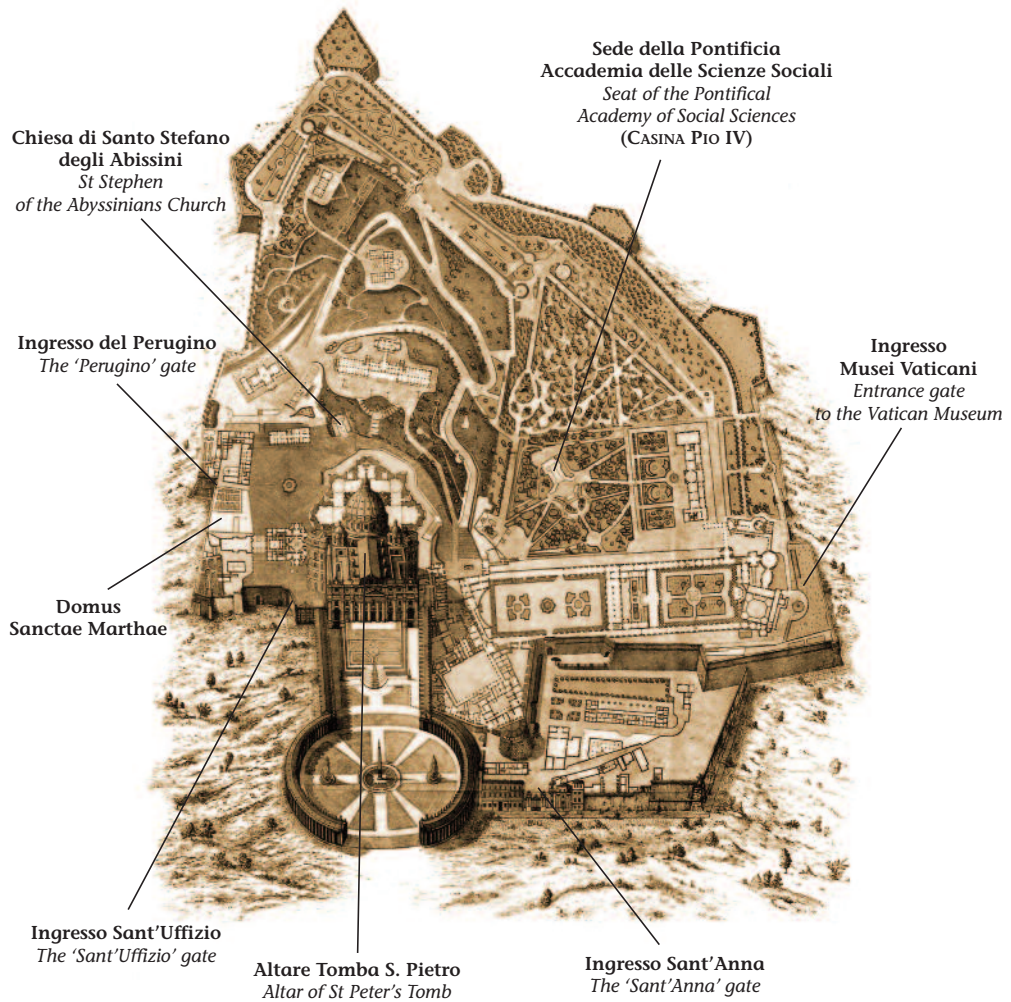
Please give your **form for the refunding of expenses** to the secretariat at least one day before your departure so that you can be refunded immediately.



## **HOLY MASSES**

<b>Friday 27 April</b>	<b>Saturday 28 April</b>	<b>Sunday 29 April</b>	<b>Monday 30 April</b>	<b>Tuesday 1 May</b>
h 8:00	h 8:00	h. 10:30	h 8:00	h 8:00
Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Church of Santa Maria della Libera (Aquino)	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter
<b>H.E. Msgr. Nikola Eterović</b>	<b>H.Em. Card. Peter K.A. Turkson</b>	<b>H.E. Msgr. Savio Hon Tai-Fai</b>	<b>H.E. Msgr. Egon Kapellari</b>	<b>H.Em. Card. João Braz de Aviz</b>






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