

THE PONTIFICAL ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

XI Plenary Session

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE HUMAN PERSON IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

18-22 November 2005
Casina Pio IV



The name *person* comes from *personate* because in the tragedies and comedies the actors wore a mask to represent the person whose deeds they were singing

Sumptum est nomen personae a personando, eo quod in tragoediis et comoediis recitatores sibi ponebant quamdam Larvam ad repraesentandum illum cujus gesta narrabant decantando

(St Thomas Aquinas, *In I Sent.*, d. 23, q. 1, a. 1)

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The revelation in Christ of the mystery of God as Trinitarian love is at the same time the revelation of the vocation of the human person to love. This revelation sheds light on every aspect of the personal dignity and freedom of men and women, and on the depths of their social nature. 'Being person in the image and likeness of God ... involves existing in a relationship, in relation to the other "I",¹ because God himself, one and triune, is the communion of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

*In the communion of love that is God, and in which the Three Divine Persons mutually love one another and are the One God, the human person is called to discover the origin and goal of his existence and of history. The Council fathers, in the Pastoral Constitution *Gaudium et Spes*, teach that 'the Lord Jesus Christ, when praying to the Father "that they may all be one ... as we are one" (*Jn* 17:21-22), has opened up new horizons closed to human reason by implying that there is a certain parallel between the union existing among the divine Persons and the union of the children of God in truth and love. It follows, then, that if man is the only creature on earth that God has willed for its own sake, man can fully discover his true self only in a sincere giving of himself (cf. *Lk* 17:33)'.²*

Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church, § 34

¹ John Paul II, Apostolic Letter *Mulieris Dignitatem*, 7, AAS 80 (1998), 1664.

² Second Vatican Council, Pastoral Constitution *Gaudium et Spes*, 24, AAS 58 (1966), 1045.

Conceptualization of the Human Person in Social Sciences

INTRODUCTION

EDMOND MALINVAUD, MARY ANN GLENDON

The Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences will hold its eleventh Plenary Session at the Vatican from 18 to 22 November on 'Conceptualization of the Human Person in Social Sciences'. Most of the 33 Academician, coming from all over the world, will participate, together with invited experts on various aspects of the topic. The conference has been organised by the Academy's former President, Professor Edmond Malinvaud of the Collège de France.

Since its founding by Pope John Paul II in 1994, the Academy has chosen to focus on four major themes: human work, democracy, globalisation and intergenerational solidarity. Conferences and studies devoted to these topics have resulted in several publications that have helped to deepen understanding in a manner relevant for the teaching of the Church.

The subject chosen for this year's Plenary Session is more methodological and philosophical than those examined on previous occasions. Two considerations led to this choice. In the first place, methodologies are so much debated within the social sciences that the Academy, sooner or later, had to consider what to say on such issues. In the second place, the centrality of the human person in Catholic social doctrine makes it incumbent upon the Academy to examine the extent to which teachings of the various social sciences are consistent with Christian anthropology.

In keeping with the Academy's custom to begin its study of each new topic with an examination of Catholic social teaching on the question, the conference will open on 18 November with a paper by H.Em. Cardinal Angelo Scola on 'Christian Anthropology'. This will be the second time that the Patriarch of Venice has addressed the Academy, his first contribution having taken place in 2003 when he participated in a forum marking the completion of the Academy's programme on the theme of human work. Recognising that this year's theme extends beyond the social sciences, the Academy solicited three contributions from philosophers. In the opening session on 18 November, H.Em. Cardinal Georges Cottier will speak on 'Threats to the Person'. On Saturday 19 November Academician Rocco Buttiglione will give a paper on 'The Human Person in the Philosophy of John Paul II'. On Sunday 20 November Professor Enrico Berti of the University of Padua will examine 'The Classical Notion of the Person in Today's Philosophical Debates'. He will trace the long-accepted classical notion through the critique beginning in the seventeenth century to its revival in the late twentieth

century. He will argue that the classical notion remains topical both in philosophical debates and in popular ways of thinking.

Four contributions will examine how law and political science conceptualise the person. Academician Paul Kirchhof will speak on 'The Idea of Human Dignity at the Center of Modern Constitutional States'. Since he will not be able to be present, his paper will be presented and commented on by Academician Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski. In German-speaking countries, where this idea is the basic norm for constitutions as well as for human rights, Kirchhof will argue that the absoluteness of the demand for dignity meets with increasing difficulties when it is confronted with conflicts among values, the volatility of popular will, and the constraints on judges who are called to resolve conflicts. On Saturday 19 November the Academy's President Mary Ann Glendon will analyse 'Concepts of the Person in American Law'. She will argue that, in contrast to the Romano-Germanic tradition, the founders of the Republic saw liberty rather than dignity as central to the constitutional scheme, and that they accepted a more individualistic concept of personhood. Over time, the system's individualism and libertarianism have posed difficulties for the original understanding of liberty as restrained by law and custom. Professor Francesco Casavola of the University of Naples will follow on Sunday 20 November, speaking on the topic, 'From Roman Law to European Law'. He will argue that, when considering the revived influence of Roman law starting in the seventeenth century, a distinction must be made between the purely cultural role of the 'Romanistic tradition' and its dogmatic role as providing a corpus of legal norms. This second role did not last beyond 1900, when national law became dominant. A further 'distancing' is now occurring in the difficult process of creating a truly European law. On Tuesday 22 November Academician Wilfrido Villacorta will complete the geographical outlook with an examination of 'The Human Person in Theravada Buddhism and Islam: Implications for Governance in Southeast Asia'.

The debate will also turn to the concept of the person in sociology. In 'What Make Us Tick? Interest, Passion and Reason', on Friday 18 November Professor Jon Elster of Columbia University analyses the psychology of motivations and actions. Some actions are visceral: faced with an urge to react we have no choice; others result from considered rational choice. Elster suggests that it is in some respects appropriate to think of a triangle: interest, passion, rea-

son, and ventures to say that interest and passion often show a certain deference to reason. With his paper on 'Persons: Points of Condensation in a Sea of Living Interactions', John Shotter, Emeritus Professor of the University of New Hampshire, will present his 'Social Ecology' approach, which emphasises the constraints of the social environment on the reflections of people. This approach will lead him to conclude that the person is a prospective concept: standing as witness of the surrounding society, the person is ready to respond in adapting her or his behaviour. The study of sociology will resume on Saturday 19 November. In 'Positioning Theory' Professor Romano Harré of Georgetown University argues that this new theory moves beyond the overly restrictive frame of Role Theory and the logical fallacies of Sociology of Structure. It offers a conceptual system within which to follow the unfolding episodes of everyday life, so opening up all sorts of insights and research opportunities. Under the title 'Person and Ultimate Concerns: Who We Are is Defined by What We Care About', Academician Margaret Archer will present her views about the proper conceptualisation of the person. For realistic theories, it should be someone who has the properties and powers to monitor her or his own life, to mediate structural and cultural properties of society and thus to contribute to societal reproduction and transformation. The two opposite conceptions, of man as a purely rational being and of man as an impersonal product of society, both neglect the role of practice and experience in the formation of the self.

Monday 21 November will be mainly devoted to the conceptions found in three parts of economics: normative theory, positive theory and applications to economic policies. Professor Serge-Christophe Kolm of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris) will explain that normative economics, as the discipline devoted to reflecting about the proper allocation of resources, needs such conceptions of the person as are deemed relevant for a just society. These vary depending on the type of relations in which the person is involved; and they lead to alternative notions of justice. Kolm will also consider the moral aspects of aid to developing countries and stress that allocation of resources would be less of a problem if human capacities for self-formation and general altruism were not so scarce. Academician Edmond Malinvaud will claim that, in order to explain economic phenomena, positive economics adapts its conceptions to the diversity of phenome-

na and of contexts within which agents are placed. He will point to some evolution in the set of preferred conceptions, a subject that will also be approached by Academician Juan Llach. With the title 'Conceptions of the Human Beings Implicit in Economics and in the Practice of Economic Policies', this third contribution will show that, for the preparation of policies, the best known economic theories cover only a part of what is needed. Still worse, some theorists may be accused not only of sins of omission, but even of sins of commission, which turned out to generate bad policies. People in charge of policies have therefore to develop 'orphan' wise practices from conceptions which often remain implicit.

The session will end on the morning of 22 November. Before the floor is opened for general discussion, two introductions will be provided. Academician Herbert Schambeck will present his reflections on the papers which will have dealt with the human person in the field of law and political science. In his capacity as organiser, Academician Malinvaud will ask what should be concluded from the session: was the attempt to deal with the subject sufficiently rewarding for recommending further work? Would it be wise, before anything else, to complement the session by future investigations or discussions on aspects that were insufficiently explored? Should a statement by the Academy be now prepared for a proximate publication? What would be its main points?

The culmination of the Academy's Democracy Project will be marked with a ceremony in the late afternoon of Monday 21 November, when Professor Hans Zacher, the Director of the Project, and President Mary Ann Glendon will present the new book synthesising these activities under the title: *Democracy in Debate: The Contribution of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*, ed. H. Zacher, Miscellanea 5 (Vatican City 2005), pp. 320.

In 2006 for its twelfth Plenary Session, the Academy will return to the subject of Intergenerational Solidarity, focusing on 'Vanishing Youth? The Uncertain Position of Children and Young People in a Global Age: Prospects for a New Intergenerational Solidarity'.



Conceptualization of the Human Person in Social Sciences

INTRODUCTION

EDMOND MALINVAUD, MARY ANN GLENDON

L'Académie Pontificale des Sciences Sociales tiendra sa onzième Session Plénière au Vatican du 18 au 22 novembre sur le sujet "Conceptualisation de la personne humaine dans les sciences sociales". La plupart des 33 Académiciens, venant de tous les continents, y participeront ainsi que des invités experts sur divers aspects du sujet. La conférence a été organisée par l'ancien président, Professeur Edmond Malinvaud du Collège de France.

Depuis sa fondation par le Pape Jean Paul II en 1994, l'Académie a choisi de se concentrer sur quatre grands thèmes: le travail humain, la démocratie, la mondialisation et la solidarité entre générations. Les conférences et études consacrées à ces sujets ont eu pour résultat plusieurs publications qui ont aidé à approfondir la leur compréhension, cela d'une façon pertinente pour l'enseignement de l'Église.

Le sujet choisi pour la Session Plénière de cette année est plus méthodologique et philosophique que ceux examinés lors des précédentes occasions. Deux considérations ont conduit à ce choix. D'une part, les méthodologies sont tant débattues à l'intérieur des sciences sociales que l'Académie devait, tôt ou tard, considérer que dire à leur sujet. D'autre part, le caractère central de la personne humaine dans la doctrine sociale catholique fait qu'il incombe à l'Académie d'examiner dans quelle mesure les enseignements des diverses sciences sociales sont compatibles avec l'anthropologie chrétienne.

En accord avec l'habitude, prise par l'Académie, de commencer l'étude de tout nouveau thème par un examen de l'enseignement social catholique, la conférence entendra dès le matin du 18 novembre une contribution de Son Eminence Cardinal Angelo Scola sur "L'anthropologie chrétienne". Ce sera la seconde fois que le Patriarche de Venise se sera adressé à l'Académie: sa première participation eut lieu en 2003 au forum qui marqua l'aboutissement du programme de l'Académie sur le thème du travail humain.

Reconnaissant que le thème de cette année déborde les sciences sociales, l'Académie a sollicité trois contributions de philosophes. A la séance d'ouverture le 18 novembre, Son Eminence Cardinal Georges Cottier parlera de "Menaces sur la personne". Le samedi 19 novembre l'Académicien Rocco Buttiglione traitera de "La personne humaine dans la philosophie de Jean Paul II". Le dimanche 20 novembre Professeur Enrico Berti de l'Université de Padoue examinera "La notion classique de la personne dans les débats philosophiques d'aujourd'hui". Il suivra le cours de l'ancienne notion classique, à travers la critique qui s'amorça au dix-septième siècle jusqu'à son

renouveau à la fin du vingtième. Il soutiendra que la notion classique reste d'actualité aussi bien dans les débats philosophiques que dans les cheminements de la pensée populaire.

Quatre contributions examineront comment le droit et la science politique conceptualisent la personne. Académicien Paul Kirchhof parlera de "L'idée de dignité humaine au centre des Etats constitutionnels modernes". Du moment qu'il ne pourrait être présent, sa contribution sera présentée et commentée le vendredi 18 novembre par l'Académicien Prof. Krzysztof Skubiszewski. Dans les pays de langue germanique, où cette idée est la norme de base tant pour les constitutions que pour les droits de l'homme, Kirchhof soutiendra que le caractère absolu de la demande de dignité se heurte à des difficultés croissantes quand il est confronté avec les conflits de valeurs, avec la volatilité du bon plaisir populaire et avec les contraintes imposées aux juges chargés de résoudre les conflits. Le samedi 19 novembre, le Président de l'Académie, Mary Ann Glendon analysera "Les concepts de la personne dans le droit américain". Elle montrera que, par opposition à la tradition romano-germanique, les fondateurs de la République concurent la liberté plutôt que la dignité comme centrale au projet constitutionnel, et qu'ils acceptèrent une conception plus individualiste de la personne. Avec le passage du temps, le système prônant individualisme et liberté a créé des difficultés vis-à-vis de la compréhension originelle de la liberté comme devant être contenue par la loi et la coutume. Professeur Francesco Casavola de l'Université de Naples, dimanche 20 novembre, suivra parlant du sujet: "Du droit romain au droit européen". Il soutiendra que, quand on considère le regain d'influence du droit romain à partir du dix-septième siècle, il faut distinguer entre le rôle purement culturel de la "tradition romaniste" et son rôle dogmatique comme fournissant un ensemble de normes légales. Ce second rôle n'a pas subsisté au delà de 1900, quand les législations nationales sont devenues dominantes. Une "distanciation" supplémentaire se produit maintenant avec le difficile processus de création d'un droit vraiment européen. Mardi 22 novembre, l'Académicien Wilfrido Villacorta complètera la perspective géographique avec l'examen de "La personne humaine dans le Bouddhisme Theravada et dans l'Islam: implications pour le gouvernement dans l'Asie du Sud-Est". Les discussions se tourneront aussi vers le concept de la personne en sociologie. Vendredi 18 novembre sous le titre "Personnes: des points de condensation dans une mer d'interactions vivantes", John Shotter, Professeur émérite à l'Université du New Hampshi-

re, présentera son approche inspirée de “l’écologie sociale”, laquelle fait ressortir les contraintes que l’environnement social impose aux réflexions des gens. Cette approche le conduira à conclure que la personne est un concept prospectif: se tenant en témoin de la société ambiante, la personne est prête à y adapter son comportement. Dans “Quoi nous pousse? L’intérêt, la passion et la raison”, Professeur Jon Elster de l’Université Columbia analyse la psychologie des motivations et des actions. Certaines actions sont viscérales: face à l’urgence d’une réaction nous pensons n’avoir pas de choix; d’autres actions résultent de choix rationnels réfléchis. Elster suggère que, sous certains rapports, il convient de penser à un triangle entre intérêt, passion et raison. Il avance alors l’idée que intérêt et passion montrent souvent une certaine déférence vis-à-vis de la raison.

L’étude de la sociologie reprendra samedi 19 novembre. Dans “Théorie du positionnement”, Professeur Romano Harré de l’Université de Georgetown expliquera que cette nouvelle théorie va au delà du cadre indûment restrictif de la Théorie du rôle et des erreurs logiques de la Sociologie des structures. Elle offre un système conceptuel pour suivre le déploiement des épisodes de la vie de chaque jour, ouvrant ainsi toutes sortes d’éclairages et d’occasions de recherches. Sous le titre “La personne et ses soucis ultimes: ce que nous sommes est défini par ce dont nous nous soucions”, Académicien Margaret Archer présentera ses idées sur la conceptualisation adéquate de la personne. Pour des théories réalistes ce devrait être quelqu’un qui a les capacités et pouvoirs de contrôler sa propre vie, de véhiculer les propriétés structurelles et culturelles de la société, et ainsi de contribuer à la reproduction et à la transformation sociétale. Les deux conceptions opposées, l’une de l’homme comme un être purement rationnel, l’autre de l’homme comme un produit impersonnel de la société, négligent l’une et l’autre le rôle de la pratique et de l’expérience dans la formation du soi. Lundi 21 novembre sera consacré principalement aux conceptions ayant cours dans trois parties de la discipline économique: la théorie normative, la théorie positive et les applications aux politiques économiques. Le Professeur Serge-Christophe Kolm de l’Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris) expliquera que l’économie normative, en tant que discipline consacrée à réfléchir à la bonne allocation des ressources, a besoin de ces conceptions de la personne qui sont estimées importer pour une société juste. Ces conceptions varient en fonction du type de relations dans lesquelles la personne est impliquée; et elles conduisent à des notions distinctes de la justice. Kolm considérera aussi les aspects moraux de l’aide aux pays en développement et il insistera sur l’idée que l’allocation des ressources poserait un moindre problème si les capacités humaines à se former soi-même et

à épouser un altruisme général n’étaient pas aussi rares. L’Académicien Edmond Malinvaud prétendra que, en vue d’expliquer les phénomènes économiques, l’économie positive adapte ses conceptions à la diversité des phénomènes et des contextes dans lesquels les agents se trouvent placés. Il fera part d’une certaine évolution de l’ensemble des conceptions retenues, un sujet qui sera aussi envisagé par l’Académicien Juan Llach avec le titre “Conceptions des êtres humains qui sont implicites dans la discipline économique et dans la pratique des politiques économiques”. Cette troisième contribution montrera que, pour la préparation des politiques, les théories économiques ne couvrent qu’une partie de ce qui est utile. Encore pire, certaines théories peuvent être accusées non seulement de péchés d’omission, mais même de péchés de commission qui peuvent générer de mauvaises politiques. Ainsi, ceux qui ont la charge des politiques peuvent avoir à mettre au point de sages pratiques “orphelines” à partir de conceptions qui restent souvent implicites. La session se terminera dans la matinée du 22 novembre. Avant l’ouverture d’une discussion générale deux introductions interviendront. L’Académicien Herbert Schambeck présentera ses réflexions sur les contributions qui auront traité de la personne humaine dans le champ du droit et de la science politique. En sa capacité d’organisateur, l’Académicien Malinvaud demandera ce qu’il faudrait conclure de la session: la tentative de traiter le sujet fut-elle assez satisfaisante pour recommander davantage de travail? Serait-il sage, avant toute autre chose, d’apporter des compléments à la session par de nouvelles recherches ou discussions sur des aspects insuffisamment explorés? Une déclaration de l’Académie devrait-elle être préparée pour une publication prochaine? Quels seraient alors ses points principaux?

Le point culminant du Projet Démocratie de l’Académie sera marqué par une cérémonie en fin d’après-midi du lundi 21 novembre quand le Professeur Hans Zacher, Directeur du Projet, et le Président Mary Ann Glendon présenteront le nouveau livre synthétisant ces activités sous le titre: *Democracy in Debate: the Contribution of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*, ed. H. Zacher, Miscellanea 5, Vatican City 2005, pp. 320.

En 2006 pour sa douzième Session Plénière, l’Académie reviendra sur le sujet de la solidarité entre générations, se concentrant alors sur “Vanishing Youth? The Uncertain Position of Children and Young People in a Global Age: Prospects for a New Intergenerational Solidarity”.

Conceptualization of the Human Person in Social Sciences

VORSTELLUNG

EDMOND MALINVAUD, MARY ANN GLENDON

Die Päpstliche Akademie für Sozialwissenschaften hält vom 18. bis 22. November ihre Plenarversammlung über das Thema „Begriff und Bild der menschlichen Person in den Sozialwissenschaften“ ab. Die meisten der 33 Akademiemitglieder aus allen Teilen der Welt nehmen teil, zusammen mit geladenen Experten. Die Konferenz wurde vom früheren Präsidenten der Akademie, Professor Edmond Malinvaud vom Collège de France, vorbereitet.

Seit ihrer Gründung durch Papst Johannes Paul II. im Jahre 1994 hat sich die Akademie vorzugsweise auf vier Hauptthemen konzentriert: menschliche Arbeit, Demokratie, Globalisierung sowie intergenerationelle Solidarität. Aus Konferenzen und Studien zu diesen Themen ergaben sich mehrere Publikationen, die zu einem vertieften Verständnis in einer für die Lehre der Kirche relevanten Weise beitrugen.

Der für die diesjährige Plenarversammlung gewählte Gegenstand ist in größerem Umfang auf Methodologie und Philosophie bezogen als die bisher behandelten Themen. Zwei Erwägungen führten zu dieser Wahl: Erstens sind Methodologien innerhalb der Sozialwissenschaften in einem so hohen Maße Gegenstand von Debatten, dass die Akademie früher oder später zu überlegen hatte, wie sie zu diesen Fragen Stellung nimmt. Zweitens verpflichtet die zentrale Rolle, welche die menschliche Person in der katholischen Soziallehre spielt, die Akademie zur Prüfung, inwieweit die Lehren, die in den verschiedenen Sozialwissenschaften vertreten werden, mit der christlichen Lehre vom Menschen vereinbar sind.

Übereinstimmend mit der Gewohnheit der Akademie, ihre Untersuchung eines jeden neuen Themas mit einem Bericht über Entwicklung und Stand der katholischen Soziallehre zu diesem Thema zu beginnen, wird die Konferenz am 18. November mit einem Referat von Seiner Eminenz Kardinal Angelo Scola über „Die christliche Lehre vom Menschen“ eröffnet. Damit spricht der Patriarch von Venedig zum zweiten Mal zur Akademie; sein erster Beitrag erfolgte 2003 im Rahmen des Forums, welches den Abschluss des Programms der Akademie über „Die Zukunft der menschlichen Arbeit“ bildete.

In der Erkenntnis, dass sich das Thema dieses Jahres über die Sozialwissenschaften hinaus erstreckt, bat die Akademie drei Philosophen um Beiträge. In der Eröffnungsversammlung am 18. November wird Seine Eminenz Kardinal Georges Cottier, Rom/Vatikan, über „Gefährdungen der Person“ sprechen. Am Samstag, dem 19. November wird das Akademiemitglied Rocco Buttiglione einen Vortrag zum Thema „Die menschliche Person in der Philosophie von Johannes Paul II.“ halten. Am Sonntag, dem 20. November untersucht Professor Enrico Berti von der Universität Padua das The-

ma „Der klassische Begriff der Person in der heutigen philosophischen Diskussion“. Er verfolgt den lange Zeit hindurch anerkannten klassischen Begriff durch die im siebzehnten Jahrhundert beginnende Kritik bis zu seiner Wiederbelebung im späten zwanzigsten Jahrhundert. Er wird darlegen, dass der klassische Begriff sowohl in der philosophischen Diskussion wie auch in der populären Denkweise weiterhin aktuell ist.

Vier Beiträge werden untersuchen, wie Recht und Politologie die Person begrifflich erfassen. Das Akademiemitglied Paul Kirchhof sollte über „Die Idee der menschlichen Würde im Zentrum des modernen Verfassungsstaates“ sprechen. Da Prof. Kirchhof nicht anwesend sein kann, wird sein Text am Freitag, dem 18. November vom Akademiemitglied Prof. Krzysztof Skubiszewski vorgetragen. Im deutschsprachigen Raum, wo die Idee der Menschenwürde die grundlegende Norm für Verfassungen wie auch für Menschenrechte bildet, so argumentiert Kirchhof, sieht sich die Absolutheit des Prinzips der menschlichen Würde zunehmenden Schwierigkeiten gegenübergestellt, wenn es mit Konflikten zwischen Werten, den Schwankungen des Volkswillens und den Beschränkungen konfrontiert wird, denen die Richter unterworfen sind, welche die Konflikte zu lösen haben. Am Samstag, dem 19. November wird Mary Ann Glendon, die Präsidentin der Akademie, „Begriffe der Person im amerikanischen Recht“ analysieren. Sie wird darlegen, dass die Gründer der Republik im Gegensatz zur römisch-deutschen Tradition eher die Freiheit als die Würde als die Mitte des Verfassungssystems betrachteten und dass sie einen individualistischeren Begriff des Personseins zugrundelegten. Im Laufe der Zeit habe der Individualismus wie auch der Indeterminismus des Systems Schwierigkeiten in Bezug auf das ursprüngliche Verständnis einer Freiheit hervorgerufen, die durch Gesetz und Konventionen eingeschränkt ist. Am Sonntag, dem 20. November wird Professor Francesco Casavola von der Universität von Neapel über das Thema „Vom römischen Recht zum europäischen Recht“ referieren. Er wird darlegen, dass in Anbetracht des mit Beginn des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts wiedererwachten Einflusses des römischen Rechts ein Unterschied zu machen sei zwischen der rein kulturellen Rolle der „romanistischen Tradition“ und deren dogmatischer Rolle bei der Gesetzgebung. Diese zweite Rolle habe das Jahr 1900 nicht überdauert, als nationales Recht vorzuherrschen begann. Eine weitere Distanzierung erfolge jetzt bei dem schwierigen Prozess der Schaffung eines wahrhaft europäischen Rechts. Am Dienstag, dem 22. November wird das Akademiemitglied Wilfrido Villacorta den Ausblick mit einer Untersuchung über „Die menschliche Person im Theravada-Buddhismus und im Islam: Implikationen für die Regierung Südost-Asiens“ abschließen.



Die Diskussionen werden sich auch auf den Begriff der Person in der Soziologie richten. Am Freitag, dem 18. November analysiert Prof. Jon Elster von der Columbia University unter dem Titel „Was geht in uns vor? Interesse, heftige Gemütsbewegung und Verstand“ die Psychologie der Motivationen und Handlungen. Einige Handlungen erfolgen auf emotionaler Ebene: angesichts eines Dranges zu reagieren haben wir keine Wahl; andere Handlungen resultieren aus einer überlegten, rationalen Wahl. Elster hält es für angebracht, sich ein Dreieck vorzustellen: Interesse, heftige Gemütsbewegung, Verstand. Und er geht so weit zu sagen, dass Interesse und heftige Gemütsbewegung oftmals eine gewisse Unterordnung gegenüber dem Verstand aufweisen. Unter dem Titel „Personen: Kondensationspunkte in einem Meer lebender Interaktionen“ wird John Shotter, emeritierter Professor der Universität von New Hampshire, seine Sichtweise einer „Sozialen Ökologie“ vorstellen, welche die Einschränkungen hervorhebt, die von der sozialen Umgebung auf die Menschen ausgehen. Diese Sichtweise führt ihn zu der Schlussfolgerung, dass die Person ein in die Zukunft wirkender Begriff sei: als Zeuge der sie umgebenden Gesellschaft sei die Person zur Reaktion bereit, indem sie ihr Verhalten anpasse.

Die Auseinandersetzung mit der Soziologie wird am Samstag, dem 19. November fortgeführt werden. In „Theorie der Positionierung“ wird Professor Romano Harré von der Georgetown University darlegen, dass diese neue Theorie die Beschränkungen der Rollentheorie und die logischen Fehler der Struktursoziologie überwindet. Sie bietet ein Konzept zur Verfolgung der Entwicklung der Episoden des alltäglichen Lebens und eröffnet somit verschiedentliche Einsichten und Forschungsmöglichkeiten. Unter dem Titel „Person und entscheidende Bedeutung: wer wir sind, wird definiert durch das, was uns wichtig ist“ wird Akademiestrategie Mitglied Margaret Archer ihre Ansichten zur begrifflichen Erfassung der Person darlegen. Eine realistische Theorie fordere für die Person die Eigenschaften und Kräfte, um sowohl das eigene Leben zu steuern, als auch der Gesellschaft strukturelle und kulturelle Eigenschaften zu vermitteln und somit zur Reproduktion und Transformation der Gesellschaft beizutragen. Die beiden entgegengesetzten Auffassungen vom Menschen als rein rationales Wesen und vom Menschen als unpersönliches Produkt der Gesellschaft vernachlässigten beide die Rolle von Praxis und Erfahrung bei der Formung des Selbst.

Montag, 21. November ist hauptsächlich den Begriffen gewidmet, die in drei Bereichen der Wirtschaftswissenschaft anzutreffen sind: normative Theorie, positive Theorie und Anwendungen auf die Wirtschaftspolitik. Professor Serge-Christophe Kolm von der Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, wird ausführen, dass die normative Wirtschaftswissenschaft als Disziplin, die sich mit der richtigen Verteilung von Ressourcen befasst, Begriffe der Person benötige, die für eine gerechte Gesellschaft als relevant erachtet werden. Diese variieren je nach der Art der Beziehungen, in denen die Person involviert ist,

und führen zu alternativen Begriffen von Gerechtigkeit. Kolm wird ferner auch die moralischen Aspekte der Hilfe für Entwicklungsländer behandeln und betonen, dass die Verteilung von Ressourcen ein geringeres Problem darstellen würde, wenn die menschliche Fähigkeit zu Selbstentwicklung und Altruismus nicht so selten wäre. Akademiestrategie Mitglied Edmond Malinvaud wird feststellen, dass zur Erklärung wirtschaftlicher Phänomene die positive Wirtschaftswissenschaft ihre Begriffe der Vielfalt der Phänomene anpasse sowie den Zusammenhängen, in welche die wirkenden Faktoren gestellt werden. Er wird auf eine gewisse Evolution in der Reihe bevorzugter Begriffe hinweisen. Das Thema wird auch von Akademiestrategie Mitglied Juan Llach angesprochen. Unter dem Titel „Begriffe vom Menschen impliziert in der Wirtschaftswissenschaft und in der Praxis der Wirtschaftspolitik“ zeigt dieser Beitrag, dass zur Entwicklung wirtschaftspolitischer Strategien die bekanntesten Wirtschaftstheorien nur einen Teil dessen abdecken, was erforderlich ist. Und was noch schlimmer sei, es können einige Theoretiker nicht nur der Unterlassungssünden, sondern sogar der aktiven Sünden bezichtigt werden, die schädliche Wirtschaftspolitiken hervorbrächten. Personen, die für Wirtschaftspolitik zuständig sind, müssten daher ihre Praktiken oft aus Konzepten entwickeln, die nur implizit vorhanden sind.

Die Konferenz endet am Vormittag des 22. November. Ehe die allgemeine Diskussion eröffnet wird, erfolgen zwei Vorreden. Akademiestrategie Mitglied Herbert Schambeck wird seine Gedanken zu den Vorträgen äußern, die sich mit der menschlichen Person auf dem Gebiet des Rechts und der Politologie befasst hatten. Akademiestrategie Mitglied Malinvaud wird in seiner Eigenschaft als Organisator die Frage aufwerfen, welche Schlüsse aus der Tagung zu ziehen sind. War die Bemühung um die Behandlung des Gegenstands lohnend genug, um weitere Arbeiten zu empfehlen? Wäre es sinnvoll, vor allem andere Ergebnisse der Tagung durch weitere Forschungen oder Diskussionen zu ergänzen? Sollte eine Erklärung der Akademie für eine baldige Veröffentlichung vorbereitet werden? Was wären hier die wichtigsten Punkte?

Den Höhepunkt des Demokratieprojekts der Akademie bildet eine Veranstaltung am Spätnachmittag des 21. November, bei der Professor Hans Zacher, der Moderator des Projekts, und die Präsidentin Mary Ann Glendon ein neues Buch vorstellen werden, welches diese Aktivitäten unter dem Titel „Democracy in Debate: the Contribution of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences“ zusammenfasst, ed. H. Zacher, *Miscellanea* 5, Vatican City 2005, pp. 320.

Bei ihrer zwölften Konferenz im Jahre 2006 wird die Akademie auf das Thema der Solidarität zwischen den Generationen zurückkommen mit dem Schwerpunkt „Vanishing Youth? The Uncertain Position of Children and Young People in a Global Age: Prospects for a New Intergenerational Solidarity“.

Conceptualization of the Human Person in Social Sciences

INTRODUZIONE

EDMOND MALINVAUD, MARY ANN GLENDON

La Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Sociali terrà la sua undicesima Sessione Plenaria in Vaticano dal 18 al 22 novembre sull'argomento "La concettualizzazione della persona umana nelle scienze sociali". Alla sessione parteciperà la maggior parte dei suoi 33 accademici, provenienti da tutto il mondo, insieme a invitati esperti di vari aspetti del tema in questione. La conferenza è stata organizzata dall'ex Presidente dell'Accademia, il Professor Edmond Malinvaud del Collège de France.

Dalla sua fondazione da parte di Papa Giovanni Paolo II nel 1994, l'Accademia ha deciso di occuparsi di quattro temi principali: il lavoro umano, la democrazia, la globalizzazione e la solidarietà intergenerazionale. Le conferenze e gli studi dedicati a questi quattro argomenti hanno prodotto varie pubblicazioni utili al Magistero della Chiesa per una comprensione più profonda degli stessi.

Il tema scelto per la Sessione Plenaria di quest'anno è più filosofico e metodologico dei precedenti. Due considerazioni hanno portato a questa scelta. Innanzitutto, poiché le metodologie sono oggetto di importante dibattito all'interno delle scienze sociali, l'Accademia doveva formarsene un'opinione propria al riguardo. In secondo luogo, la centralità della persona umana nella dottrina sociale cattolica impone all'Accademia di esaminare fino a che punto gli insegnamenti delle varie scienze sociali siano coerenti con l'antropologia cristiana.

In conformità con la tradizione dell'Accademia di iniziare lo studio di ogni nuovo argomento con un esame del Magistero sociale cattolico sul tema in questione, il meeting terrà nella sessione di apertura del 18 novembre un intervento di Sua Em.za il Cardinale Angelo Scola intitolato "Antropologia cristiana". Questa è la seconda volta che il Patriarca di Venezia prende parte ai lavori dell'Accademia, avendovi partecipato per la prima volta nel 2003 durante un Forum a compimento del programma dell'Accademia sul tema del lavoro umano.

Consapevole che il tema di quest'anno deborda le scienze sociali, l'Accademia ha sollecitato tre contributi di filosofi. Nella sessione d'apertura, il 18 novembre, Sua Em.za il Cardinale Georges Cottier parlerà sulle "Minacce alla persona". Sabato 19 novembre, l'Accademico Rocco Buttiglione presenterà una relazione sul tema "La persona umana nella filosofia di Giovanni Paolo II". Domenica 20 novembre, il Professor Enrico Berti dell'Università di Padova esaminerà "La nozione classica della persona nei dibattiti filosofici odierni". Egli ripercorrerà l'evoluzione della nozione classica, attraverso la critica che subi-

sce nel diciassettesimo secolo fino alla sua rinascita alla fine del ventesimo secolo. Per Berti, così, la nozione classica resta attuale sia nei dibattiti filosofici sia nei modi di pensare non specialistici.

Quattro contributi analizzeranno la concettualizzazione della persona da parte della giurisprudenza e delle scienze politiche. L'Accademico Paul Kirchhof ha preparato una relazione su "L'idea di dignità umana al centro dei moderni stati costituzionali". Non potendo egli essere presente, tale relazione sarà esposta e commentata, venerdì 18 novembre, dall'Accademico Prof. Krzysztof Skubiszewski. Nei paesi di lingua tedesca, dove questa idea è la norma fondamentale tanto per le costituzioni come per i diritti umani, Kirchhof sostiene che il carattere assoluto della esigenza di dignità si scontra con difficoltà crescenti quando è di fronte ai conflitti di valori, alla volatilità della comodità popolare e ai vincoli posti ai giudici che sono chiamati a risolvere i conflitti. Sabato 19 novembre, il Presidente dell'Accademia, Mary Ann Glendon, analizzerà i "Concetti della persona nella giurisprudenza americana", sostenendo che, in contrasto con la tradizione romano-germanica, i fondatori della Repubblica hanno considerato la libertà piuttosto che la dignità come centrale al progetto costituzionale, quindi hanno accettato un concetto di persona più individualista. Nel tempo, l'individualismo e il liberalismo hanno posto delle difficoltà per la comprensione originaria della libertà come doveva essere contenuta dalla legge e dalla consuetudine. Il Professor Francesco Casavola, dell'Università di Napoli, domenica 20 novembre, seguirà trattando il soggetto: "Dalla legge romana alla legge europea". Egli afferma che, quando si considera l'influenza rinnovata del diritto romano a partire dal diciassettesimo secolo, occorre fare una distinzione tra il ruolo puramente culturale della "tradizione romanista" e il suo ruolo dogmatico come fornitore di un insieme di norme giuridiche. Quest'ultimo ruolo non è andato oltre il 1900, quando le legislazioni nazionali sono divenute dominanti. Un ulteriore "distanziamento" si sta verificando oggi nel difficile processo di creazione di un diritto propriamente europeo. Martedì 22 novembre, l'Accademico Wilfrido Villacorta completerà il panorama geografico con una considerazione su "La persona umana nel Buddismo Theravada e nell'Islam: implicazioni per il governo del Sudest Asiatico".

Il dibattito affronterà anche il concetto della persona nella sociologia. Venerdì 18 novembre, con la relazione "Cosa ci fa muovere? Interesse, passione e ragione", il Professor Jon Elster della Columbia Uni-



versity, analizza la psicologia delle motivazioni e delle azioni. Alcune azioni sono viscerali: di fronte all'urgenza di una reazione, noi pensiamo di non avere una scelta; altre azioni risultano da riflettute scelte razionali. Elster suggerisce che, in un certo senso, sarebbe conveniente pensare a un triangolo composto da interesse, passione e ragione. Egli così avanza l'idea che interesse e passione spesso mostrano una certa deferenza nei confronti della ragione. In "Persone: punti di condensazione in un mare di interazioni viventi", John Shotter, Professore Emerito dell'Università del New Hampshire, presenterà il suo approccio ispirato alla "ecologia sociale", in cui fa emergere la costrizione che l'ambiente sociale impone alla riflessione della gente. Questo approccio gli farà concludere che la persona è un concetto prospettico: in qualità di testimone della società circostante, la persona è pronta a rispondere adattando il proprio comportamento.

Lo studio della sociologia riprenderà sabato 19 novembre. Nella "Teoria del posizionamento", il Professor Romano Harré dell'Università di Georgetown spiegherà che questa nuova teoria va oltre l'ambito troppo riduttivo della Teoria del ruolo e degli errori logici della Sociologia delle strutture. Il suo testo offre un sistema concettuale per seguire lo sviluppo degli episodi della vita di tutti i giorni, aprendo così ogni sorta di chiarimenti e occasioni di ricerca. Con una relazione dal titolo "La persona e le sue preoccupazioni ultime: chi siamo è definito da ciò che abbiamo a cuore", l'Accademico Margaret Archer esporrà le sue idee sulla concettualizzazione adeguata della persona. Per le teorie realiste, questo dovrebbe essere qualcuno che ha le capacità e i poteri di controllare la propria vita, di mediare le proprietà strutturali e culturali della società e quindi di contribuire alla riproduzione e trasformazione sociale. Le due concezioni opposte, dell'uomo come essere puramente razionale e dell'uomo come prodotto impersonale della società, trascurano entrambe il ruolo della pratica e dell'esperienza nella formazione del sé.

La giornata di lunedì 21 novembre sarà dedicata principalmente alle concezioni di persona operanti in tre domini della disciplina economica: la teoria normativa, la teoria positiva e l'applicazione alle politiche economiche. Il Professor Serge-Christophe Kolm della Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Parigi) spiegherà che l'economia normativa, quale disciplina dedicata alla riflessione del buon stanziamento delle risorse, richieda tali concezioni della persona quali siano ritenute rilevanti per una società giusta. Queste varieranno secondo il tipo di relazioni in cui la persona è coinvolta e condurranno a nozioni diverse di giustizia. Kolm considera inoltre gli aspetti morali dell'assistenza ai paesi in via di sviluppo e sottolinea che lo stanziamento di risorse sarebbe meno problematico se le capacità

umane di auto-formazione e altruismo generale non fossero così scarse. L'Accademico Edmond Malinvaud propone che, per capire i fenomeni economici, l'economia positiva adatta i suoi concetti alla diversità dei fenomeni e dei contesti all'interno dei quali vengono posti gli agenti. Egli parteciperà di una certa evoluzione dell'insieme delle concezioni vigenti, un argomento che sarà affrontato dall'Accademico Juan Llach, dal titolo "Concezioni dell'essere umano implicite nell'economia e nella pratica delle politiche economiche". Questa terza relazione dimostra che, per la preparazione delle politiche, le teorie economiche più conosciute coprono solo una parte di ciò che è utile. Ancor peggio, alcune teorie potrebbero essere accusate non solo di peccato d'omissione, ma anche di peccato di commissione, che a loro volta possono generare politiche fallaci. Coloro quindi che hanno la responsabilità delle politiche devono mettere a punto prassi sagge, "orfane" di concezioni ideologiche che spesso rimangono implicite.

La sessione terminerà la mattina del 22 novembre. Prima della discussione generale saranno offerte due introduzioni. L'Accademico Herbert Schambeck presenterà le proprie riflessioni sulle relazioni che avranno trattato la persona umana nel campo della giurisprudenza e delle scienze politiche. In qualità di organizzatore, l'Accademico Malinvaud si chiederà quali conclusioni si possano trarre dalla sessione: il tentativo di affrontare l'argomento è stato sufficientemente gratificante da raccomandare un ulteriore lavoro? Sarebbe saggio, innanzitutto, integrare la sessione con ricerche o discussioni future su aspetti che non erano stati sufficientemente approfonditi? Dovrebbe l'Accademia preparare una dichiarazione di prossima pubblicazione? Quali dovrebbero esserne i punti principali?

Il culmine del Progetto sulla Democrazia sarà segnato da una cerimonia nel tardo pomeriggio di lunedì 21 novembre, quando il Professor Hans Zacher, Direttore del progetto, e il Presidente Mary Ann Glendon, presenteranno il nuovo libro che sintetizza questo argomento dal titolo: *Democracy in Debate: The Contribution of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences*, Miscellanea 5, ed. H. Zacher, Vatican City 2005, pp. 320.

Nel 2006, in occasione della dodicesima Sessione Plenaria, l'Accademia riprenderà il tema della Solidarietà Intergenerazionale, affrontando l'argomento "Vanishing Youth? The Uncertain Position of Children and Young People in a Global Age: Prospects for a New Intergenerational Solidarity".



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PROGRAMME

THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2005

19:30	Working Dinner of the Council at the Hassler Hotel
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FRIDAY, 18 NOVEMBER 2005

9:00	<p><i>Word of Welcome:</i> Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON, President of the Academy</p>
9:05	<p><i>The Subject of the Meeting:</i> Former President Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD, Coordinator of the Meeting</p>
9:15	<p>Chairperson: Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON Speaker: ◆ H.Em. Card. Georges COTTIER <i>Menaces sur la personne</i> Commentator: ◆ H.E. Msgr. Roland MINNERATH</p>
10:45	Coffee Break
11:15	<p>Speaker: ◆ H.Em. Card. Angelo SCOLA <i>Christian Anthropology</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD</p>
13:00	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
14:30	<p>Chairperson: Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD Speaker: ◆ Prof. Jon ELSTER <i>What Makes Us Tick? Interest, Passion and Reason</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Paulus ZULU</p>
15:30	<p>Speaker: ◆ Prof. John SHOTTER <i>Persons: Points of Condensation in a Sea of Living Interactions</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Jerzy ZUBRZYCKI</p>
16:30	Coffee Break
17:00	<p>Speaker: ◆ Prof. Krzysztof SKUBISZEWSKI (presenter and commentator of Prof. Paul Kirchhof's paper) <i>The Idea of Human Dignity at the Center of Modern Constitutional States</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Janne H. MATLARY</p>
18:30	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV



SATURDAY, 19 NOVEMBER

9:00	Chairperson: H.E. Msgr. Giampaolo CREPALDI Speaker: ◆ Prof. Romano HARRÉ <i>Positioning Theory</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Margaret ARCHER
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	Speaker: ◆ Prof. Margaret ARCHER <i>Persons and Ultimate Concerns: Who We Are is Defined by What We Care About</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Pierpaolo DONATI
12:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
14:30	Chairperson: Prof. José T. RAGA Speaker: ◆ Prof. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE <i>The Human Person in the Philosophy of John Paul II</i> Commentator: ◆ Msgr. Prof. Michel SCHOYANS
16:00	Coffee Break
16:30	Speaker: ◆ Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON <i>Concepts of the Person in American Law</i> Commentator: ◆ Mr. Justice Nicholas McNALLY
18:00	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

SUNDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2005

9:00	Chairperson: Prof. Jerzy ZUBRZYCKI Speaker: ◆ Prof. Enrico BERTI <i>The Classical Notion of the Person in Today's Philosophical Debate</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Vittorio POSSENTI
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	Speaker: ◆ Prof. Francesco P. CASAVOLA <i>From Roman Law to European Law</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Ombretta FUMAGALLI CARULLI
12:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
15:00	Council Meeting
19.30	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV



MONDAY, 21 NOVEMBER 2005

9:00	Chairperson: H.E. Amb. Hanna SUCHOCKA Speaker: ◆ Prof. Serge-Christophe KOLM <i>The Human Person in Normative Economics</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Christopher BLISS
10:30	Coffee Break and preparation for the reception of the Holy Father
11:30	The Holy Father Benedict XVI visits the Casina Pio IV
12:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
14:30	Chairperson: Prof. Bedřich VYMĚTALÍK Speaker: ◆ Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD <i>Conceptualization of Agents in Positive Economic Theories</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Joseph STIGLITZ
16:00	Coffee Break
16:30	Speaker: ◆ Prof. Juan J. LLACH <i>Conceptions of Human Beings Implicit in Economics and in the Practice of Economic Policies</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. José T. RAGA
18:00	Presentation of the new book: <i>Democracy in Debate: the Contribution of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences</i> by President Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON and Prof. Hans ZACHER
19:00	Recognition of service by out-going Council Members
19:30	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

TUESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER 2005

9:00	Chairperson: Prof. Paulus ZULU Speaker: ◆ Prof. Wilfrido V. VILLACORTA <i>The Human Person in Theravada Buddhism and Islam: Implications for Governance in Southeast Asia</i> Commentator: ◆ Prof. Mina M. RAMIREZ
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	Speaker: ◆ Prof. Herbert SCHAMBECK <i>Concluding Reflections on the Papers which Dealt with the Human Person in Law and Political Science</i>
12:00	Speaker: ◆ Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD <i>Personal Reflections on what was Achieved and what might Remain to be Achieved</i>



13:00	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
15:00	General discussion
16:30	Coffee Break
17:00	<i>Closed Session for Academicians</i>
18:00	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE	PAPER
Outside Experts	Prof. ENRICO BERTI	I Padua	Professor of the History of Philosophy at the University of Padua	<i>The Classical Notion of the Person in Today's Philosophical Debate</i>
	Prof. CHRISTOPHER BLISS	UK Oxford	Nuffield Professor of International Economics at the University of Oxford	<i>Commentary on The Human Person in Normative Economics</i>
	Prof. FRANCESCO PAOLO CASAVOLA	I Rome	University of Naples President of the Institute of the Italian Encyclopaedia	<i>From Roman Law to European Law</i>
	H.Em. Card. GEORGES M.M. COTTIER	V Vatican City	Emeritus Professor, University of Fribourg, Pro-Theologian of the Pontifical Household	<i>Menaces sur la personne</i>
	Prof. JON ELSTER	USA New York	Robert K. Merton Professor of Social Sciences at Columbia University	<i>What Makes Us Tick? Interest, Passion and Reason</i>
	Prof. ROMANO HARRÉ	USA Washington DC	Department of Psychology at Georgetown University	<i>Positioning Theory</i>
	Prof. SERGE-CHRISTOPHE KOLM	F Paris	Professor, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris	<i>The Human Person in Normative Economics</i>
	Prof. Janne H. MATLARY	N Oslo	Professor, Department of Political Sciences at the University of Oslo	<i>Commentary on Human Dignity at the Center of Modern Constitutional States</i>
	H.Em. Card. ANGELO SCOLA	I Venice	Patriarch of Venice	<i>Christian Anthropology</i>
Prof. JOHN SHOTTER	UK London	Emeritus Professor, University of New Hampshire	<i>Persons: Points of Condensation in a Sea of Living Interactions</i>	

	NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE
Observers	H.E. Msgr. GIAMPAOLO CREPALDI	V Vatican City	Secretary of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace
	H.E. Msgr. MARCELO SÁNCHEZ S.	V Vatican City	LUMSA University, Rome, Chancellor of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences



NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE	PAPER
Prof. MARGARET S. ARCHER	UK Coventry	Professor of Sociology at the University of Warwick	<i>Persons and Ultimate Concerns: Who We Are Is Defined By What We Care About; Commentary on Positioning Theory</i>
Prof. BELISARIO BETANCUR	CO Bogotá	President of the Santillana Foundation for Iberoamerica	
Prof. ROCCO BUTTIGLIONE	I Rome	Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Teramo	<i>The Human Person in the Philosophy of John Paul II</i>
Prof. PIERPAOLO DONATI	I Bologna	Professor of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Bologna	<i>Commentary on Persons and Ultimate Concerns</i>
Prof. OMBRETTA FUMAGALLI C.	I Milan	Professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University of Milan	<i>Commentary on From Roman Law to European Law</i>
President Prof. MARY ANN GLENDON	USA Cambridge	Professor of Law at the University of Harvard	<i>Concepts of the Person in American Law</i>
Lic. JUAN JOSÉ LLACH	RA Buenos Aires	Professor of Economics at the Universidad Austral	<i>Conceptions of Human Beings Implicit in Economics and in the Practice of Economic Policy</i>
Hon. Justice NICHOLAS J. McNALLY	ZW Harare	Retired Judge of Appeal in Zimbabwe	<i>Commentary on Concepts of the Person in American Law</i>
Prof. EDMOND MALINVAUD	F Malakoff	Professor Emeritus of Economics	<i>Conceptualization of Agents in Positive Economic Theories Commentary on Anthropologie chrétienne de Angelo Card. Scola</i>
H.E. Msgr. ROLAND MINNERATH	F Dijon	Archbishop of Dijon Professor of History and Social Ethics	<i>Commentary on Menaces sur la personne</i>
Prof. VITTORIO POSSENTI	I Venice	Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Venice	<i>Commentary on The Classical Notion of The Person in Today's Philosophical Debate</i>
Prof. JOSÉ T. RAGA	E Madrid	Professor of Economics at Universidad Complutense of Madrid	<i>Commentary on Conceptions of Human Beings Implicit in Economics</i>
Prof. MINA M. RAMIREZ	RP Manila	President of the Asian Social Institute of Manila	<i>Commentary on The Human Person in Theravada Buddhism and Islam: Implications for Governance in Southeast Asia</i>
Prof. RENÉ RÉMOND	F Paris	Professor Emeritus Académie Française	
Prof. KEVIN RYAN	USA Massachusetts	Professor of Psychology	
Prof. Dr.Dr. HERBERT SCHAMBECK	A Vienna	Professor Emeritus of Public Law, Political Sciences and Philosophy of Law	<i>Concluding Reflections on the Papers which Dealt with The Human Person in Law and Political Science</i>
Rev. Msgr. MICHEL SCHOYANS	B Louvain-La-Nueve	Professor Emeritus of Social Philosophy	<i>Commentary on The Human Person in the Philosophy of John Paul II</i>
Prof. KRZYSZTOF SKUBISZEWSKI	NL The Hague	President of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal of The Hague	<i>Commentary on Human Dignity at the Center of Modern Constitutional States</i>
Prof. JOSEPH STIGLITZ	USA New York	Professor of Economics at Columbia University	<i>Commentary on Conceptualization of Agents in Positive Economic Theories</i>
H.E. Amb. HANNA SUCHOCKA	I Rome	Ambassador of Poland to the Holy See	<i>Chairperson of the morning session of Monday 21 November</i>



		NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE	PAPER
Academicians		Prof. WILFRIDO V. VILLACORTA	RI Jakarta	Professor of Political Science, deputy Secretary-General, Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN)	<i>The Human Person in Theravada Buddhism and Islam: Implications for Governance in Southeast Asia</i>
		Prof. BEDŘICH VYMĚTALÍK	CZ Frydek-Mistek	Lawyer	<i>Chairperson of the afternoon session of Monday 21 November</i>
		Prof. HANS F. ZACHER	D Munich	Professor of Public Law, International and Comparative Law of Social Benefits and Services	<i>Presentation of the book Democracy in Debate: the Contribution of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences</i>
		Prof. JERZY B. ZUBRZYCKI	AUS Canberra	Professor Emeritus of Sociology	<i>Commentary on Persons: Points of Condensation in a Sea of Living Interactions</i>
		Prof. PAULUS ZULU	ZA Durban	Professor of Sociology at the University of Natal	<i>Commentary on What Makes Us Tick? Interest, Passion and Reason</i>

		NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE
PASS Foundation		H.E. Msgr. Dr. DONATO SQUICCIARINI	I Rome	Apostolic Nuncio
		Dr.Dr. HERBERT BATLINER	FL Vaduz	Dr jur, Dr rer. nat., Oec., Dr hc Lawyer, specialised in commercial and business law
		Dr. MARTIN STRIMITZER	A Götzens	Dr jur, Prof. hc Präsident des Bundesrates i.R.



Conceptualization of the Human Person in Social Sciences

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Prof. Enrico Berti, was born in Valeggio sul Mincio on 3 November 1935. He is Professor of the History of Philosophy at the University of Padua. Corresponding Fellow of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei of Rome and Member of the Institut International de Philosophie of Paris; Fellow of the Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere e Arti and the Accademia Galileiana di Scienze, Lettere e Arti of Padua; Member of the Pontifical Academy of Saint Thomas Aquinas and of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. The first subject of his research was the philosophy of Aristotle, which has continued to be central to his interests. He then extended his studies to the Aristotelian tradition in ancient, medieval, modern and contemporary times, with particular attention to dialectics and the problem of contradiction. More recently he has discussed the possibilities of metaphysics within contemporary philosophy and dedicated himself to problems of ethics and political philosophy.

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Prof. Christopher Bliss Ph.D., Cambridge University (1966), Nuffield Professor of International Economics, University of Oxford & Fellow Nuffield College, Oxford, *Field*: Economic theory; International economics. *Current Research Topics*: Economic theory and economic policy. International economics. Development economics.

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Prof. Francesco Paolo Casavola was born in Taranto, Italy, on 12 January 1931. He entered the Faculty of Law of Macerata University. Full Professor of History of Roman Law from 1977 at the Faculty of Law of the University of Naples, where for the first ten years he taught Institutions, and when he was still a lecturer also Legal Papyrology, Casavola's studies addressed a different topic, that of the history of the scientific thought of the Roman jurists. He was elected constitutional judge in February 1986, President of the Constitutional Court from 1992 to 1995, head of the independent authority competent with respect to both antitrust and assurance of plurality of information sources in the area of television and press from 1996 to 1998, and is currently the President of the Institute of the Italian Encyclopaedia. His sentences as a constitutional judge that touch upon family law, leases, school and university systems, legal system, military law, social security system, election laws and referenda to amend laws, include the ones that for the first time formulated the supreme constitutional principle of the laicity of the State (sent. no. 203 of 1989, no. 13 of 1991 and no. 290 of 1992).

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H.E. Card. Georges Marie Martin Cottier, O.P., born April 25, 1922, Céligny, Switzerland. Entered the Order of Preachers (Dominicans), 1945. University of Fribourg, Fribourg; also studied in Rome. Ordained July 2, 1951, Rome. Professor of Contemporary Philosophy at the University of Geneva. Professor of Philosophy at the Faculty of Letters, University of Fribourg. Director of the Dominican Center of Geneva. In the 1980s he collaborated on numerous occasions with Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Opposed to the theology of liberation, he had an active role in the preparation of the second document issued by the Vatican against such theological movement. Published in April 1986, the document expresses reservations concerning its conformity with the Church's tradition. Member of the International Theological Commission; Secretary General 1989-2003. Theologian of the Pontifical Household, 1989-2003. Moved to Rome in 1990. Preached the spiritual exercises of Lent for the Pope and the Roman Curia, March 1990. Honorary member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, October 28, 1992. Publisher of the journal 'Nova et Vetera'. Elected titular Archbishop of Tullia, October 7, 2003. Consecrated on October 20, 2003, Rome, by Cardinal Christoph Schönborn, O.P., Archbishop of Vienna. Created Cardinal Deacon in the Consistory of October 21, 2003; received the red biretta and the deaconry of Ss. Domenico e Sisto, October 21, 2003. Pro-theologian of the Pontifical Household, October 2003.

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Prof. Jon Elster, born in 1940 in Oslo, Norway, teaches political science and philosophy at Columbia University in New York. He received his doctorate in 1972 from the University of Paris, and subsequently taught at the universities of Paris, Oslo and Chicago. His main publications include *Ulysses and the Sirens* (1979, rev. ed. 1984), *Sour Grapes* (1983), *Making Sense of Marx* (1985), *The Cement of Society* (1989), *Local Justice* (1992), *Alchemies of the Mind* (1999), *Ulysses Unbound* (2000) and *Closing the Books: Transitional Justice in Historical Perspective* (2004). His current research interests include the constitution-making process in comparative perspective, the microfoundations of civil war, and the philosophy of the social sciences.

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Prof. Romano Harré began his academic career in mathematics and physics, teaching in New Zealand and Pakistan. Later, at Oxford, he turned to philosophy, physics and chemistry developing the case for scientific realism in such books as *Varieties of Realism*. More recently he has applied linguistic analysis to the analysis of the everyday construction of social reality, conceived on the model of a pan-human conversation in such books as *Social and Personal Being*. He currently works at Georgetown and American Universities in Washington DC.

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Prof. Serge-Christophe Kolm is affiliated to IDEP (Institut d'Economie Publique) and EHESS (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales). He is the author of thirty-five books and several hundred professional articles, in economics and other branches of the social science. In economics, his work has notably concerned public economics and normative economics, with related studies in other fields of this discipline and outside of it required for understanding and applications. His most recent published book is *Macrojustice, the Political Economy of Fairness* (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

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Prof. Janne Haaland Matlary Dr. philos. degree from the University of Oslo in 1994. She was State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Norway, representing the Christian Democratic Party in the Bondevik government, from 1997-2000. Apart from the daily leadership functions in the ministry, she *inter alia* was responsible for security policy, especially the Norwegian OSCE chairmanship in 1999 and the Balkans; including an major aid portfolio of NOK 900 million/year; the Norwegian campaign for membership in the UN Security Council; international human rights negotiations, and internationalisation of Norwegian fishing and energy. Currently she is professor of international politics, Department of Political Science, Oslo University, while also doing some work on internationalisation and EU-projects for GCI Mosen. Her main fields are the European Union as a political system, its foreign and security policy, European security at large as well as the importance of human rights, 'soft law', and public diplomacy.

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H.E. Card. Angelo Scola, Patriarch of Venezia, born November 7, 1941, Malgrate, archdiocese of Milan, Italy. Entered the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan (Doctorate in Philosophy; thesis on Christian Philosophy, 1967); Seminary of Saronno, Milan (Theology); Seminary of Venegono, Milan (Theology); University of Fribourg, Switzerland (Doctorate in Theology; thesis on St Thomas Aquinas).

Ordained, July 18, 1970. Further studies: Fribourg, Switzerland; Munich; and Paris, France. Subsequently, until 1991, active collaborator of *Comunione e Liberazione*; director of the Institute of Studies for the Transition (ISTRA), Milan; collaborator in the establishment and member of the executive committee of the Italian edition of the International Journal 'Communio'; pastoral work in Italy and abroad; from 1979, research assistant to the chair of Political Philosophy, and later, assistant to the chair of Fundamental Moral Theology at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland; later, Professor of Theological Anthropology at the Pontifical John Paul II Institute for Studies on Marriage and the Family at the Pontifical Lateran University, Rome; and later, Professor of Contemporary Christology at the Faculty of Theology, Pontifical Lateran University, Rome. Attended VII Ordinary Assembly of the World Synod of Bishops, Vatican City, October 1-30, 1987 as an expert. Elected Bishop of Grosseto, July 20, 1991. Consecrated, September 21, 1991. Named Rector Magnificus of the Pontifical Lateran University and President of the Pontifical John Paul II Institute for Studies on Marriage and the Family, July 1995. Resigned pastoral government of the diocese and appointed Bishop of the Roman Curia, September 14, 1995. Promoted to the patriarchate of Venice, January 5, 2002. Created Cardinal by John Paul II in the Consistory of October 21, 2003.

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Prof. John Shotter was born in 1937 in Glasgow, Scotland. He obtained a B.Sc in Psychology at Birkbeck College London while working as a laboratory technician in the Phonetics Department at University College London, and his Ph.D. in Psychology from Nottingham University. In 1987 he moved to a Professorship in General Social Sciences in the Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht in the Netherlands, and to a Professorship in Communication in the University of New Hampshire (where he is now an Emeritus Professor of Communication) in 1991. His long-term interest is in the social conditions conducive to people having a voice in the development of participatory democracies and civil societies. He is the author of *Images of Man in Psychological Research* (Methuen, 1975), *Human Action and its Psychological Investigation* (with Alan Gauld, Routledge, 1977), *Social Accountability and Selfhood* (Blackwell, 1984), *Cultural Politics of Everyday Life: Social Constructionism, Rhetoric, and Knowing of the Third Kind* (Open University, 1993), and *Conversational Realities: the Construction of Life through Language* (Sage, 1993). In 1997 he was an Overseas Fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge and a Visiting Professor at The Swedish Institute of Work Life Research, Stockholm, Sweden. He now works as a consultant with the KCC Foundation, London.

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For the biographies of the Academicians and Observers cfr. Pontificia Academia Scientiarum Socialium, Year Book, Third Edition (Vatican City 2004), pp. 164.

HOLY MASSES

Friday 18 November	Saturday 19 November	Sunday 20 November	Monday 21 November	Tuesday 22 November
8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter
H.Em. Card. Edmund SZOKA	H.Em. Card. Giovanni B. RE	H.Ex. Msgr. John FOLEY	H.Ex. Msgr. Angelo COMASTRI	H.Em. Card. Francis B. LAW
Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:30 in the lobby of the Hotel Spring House and at 7:45 outside the Domus Sanctae Marthae.	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:30 in the lobby of the Hotel Spring House and at 7:45 outside the Domus Sanctae Marthae.	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:30 in the lobby of the Hotel Spring House and at 7:45 outside the Domus Sanctae Marthae.	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:30 in the lobby of the Hotel Spring House and at 7:45 outside the Domus Sanctae Marthae.	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:30 in the lobby of the Hotel Spring House and at 7:45 outside the Domus Sanctae Marthae.

Memorandum

Every day a bus will collect guests from the Hotel Spring House (7:30) for Daily Mass in the Vatican at 8:00. Guests at the Domus Sanctae Marthae wishing to attend Holy Mass should meet outside their hotel at 7:45. After Mass, a coach will be waiting for all participants in Piazza S. Marta in Vaticano (immediately outside the Altar Tomb of St Peter) to accompany them to the Casina Pio IV. Every evening (about 21:30) transport will be provided to accompany participants back to their hotels. Lunch and dinner for Academicians and invited experts will be served in the Academy (18-22 November)

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.

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PONTIFICIA ACADEMIA SCIENTIARVM SOCIALIVM

XI Plenary Session

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE HUMAN PERSON IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

18-22 November 2005

