

THE PONTIFICAL ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

XII Plenary Session

# VANISHING YOUTH?

## SOLIDARITY WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN AN AGE OF TURBULENCE

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I know that you as young people have great aspirations, that you want to pledge yourselves to build a better world. Let others see this, let the world see it, since this is exactly the witness that the world expects from the disciples of Jesus Christ; in this way, and through your love above all, the world will be able to discover the star that we follow as believers.

Io so che voi come giovani aspirate alle cose grandi, che volete impegnarvi per un mondo migliore. Dimostratelo agli uomini, dimostratelo al mondo, che aspetta proprio questa testimonianza dai discepoli di Gesù Cristo e che, soprattutto mediante il vostro amore, potrà scoprire la stella che noi seguiamo.

(Cologne, Marienfeld Sunday, 21 August 2005, *Apostolic Journey to Cologne, XX World Youth Day*)

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In his Apostolic Exhortation *Ecclesia in Europa*, John Paul II strongly urged the Church on our Continent to devote ever greater attention to the education of young people in the faith (cf. n. 61). We know that here it is not only a matter of didactics, of perfecting methods of transmitting knowledge, but also has to do with an education based on the direct, personal encounter with the person, on witness – that is, on the authentic transmission of faith, hope and charity and the values that directly derive from these – from one person to another. Thus, it is an authentic meeting with another person who should first be listened to and understood. John Paul II was a perfect model for us of this encounter with the person. The faithful and fruitful fulfilment of the mission of education before which the Church stands today requires an adequate evaluation of the situation of the young, who are the object of this mission in our day. In the first place it is necessary to look at their family background, for the family remains the fundamental cradle of the formation of the human person. I am aware that financial problems, the unemployment indicators that remain high and the anxiety to guarantee material existence affect the way of life. It is impossible to form truly authentic attitudes without taking into account these problems which young people also encounter. Furthermore, it is essential to see the many positive phenomena that support and help education in the faith. Young people who show a profound sensitivity to the needs of others, especially the poor, the sick, the lonely and the disabled, are very numerous. Thus, they undertake various projects to bring aid to the needy...Education in the faith must first of all consist in developing all that is good in the human being. The development of voluntary service, inspired by the Gospel spirit, is a great opportunity for education.

Giovanni Paolo II nell'Esortazione apostolica *Ecclesia in Europa* sollecitava con ardore la Chiesa nel nostro continente a dedicare un'attenzione sempre maggiore all'educazione dei giovani alla fede (n° 61). Sappiamo che qui non si tratta soltanto della didattica, del perfezionamento dei metodi di trasmissione del sapere, ma si tratta di un'educazione basata sull'incontro diretto e personale con l'uomo, sulla testimonianza – cioè sull'autentica trasmissione della fede, della speranza e della carità e dei valori che da queste derivano, direttamente – da persona a persona. Si tratta dunque di un autentico incontro con un'altra persona, la quale va prima ascoltata e compresa. Giovanni Paolo II è stato per noi un modello perfetto di questo incontro con l'uomo. Il fedele e fruttuoso compimento della missione dell'educazione dinanzi a cui la Chiesa si trova oggi, richiede un'adeguata valutazione della situazione dei giovani che sono oggetto di tale missione. In primo luogo, occorre vedere la loro situazione familiare, poiché la famiglia rimane la fondamentale culla della formazione della persona umana. Sono consapevole che le difficoltà economiche, l'indice di disoccupazione che si mantiene alto e la sollecitudine per garantire l'esistenza materiale incidono sulla forma di vita. Non è possibile formare degli atteggiamenti veramente autentici, senza tener conto di questi problemi, di cui vive anche l'uomo giovane. Bisogna anche vedere molti fenomeni positivi che sostengono ed aiutano l'educazione alla fede. Sono numerosissimi i giovani che manifestano una profonda sensibilità alle necessità altrui, specialmente a quelle dei poveri, degli ammalati, delle persone sole, disabili. Intraprendono perciò varie iniziative per portare aiuto ai bisognosi ... L'educazione alla fede deve consistere prima di tutto nello sviluppare ciò che nell'uomo è buono. Lo sviluppo del volontariato, ispirato dallo spirito del Vangelo, offre una grande occasione educativa.

(Address of His Holiness Benedict XVI to the Bishops of Poland on their 'Ad Limina' visit, Saturday, 26 November 2005)





To Professor MARY ANN GLENDON  
President of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences

As the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences meets for its Twelfth Plenary Session, I send cordial greetings to you and all the Members, and I offer prayerful good wishes that the research and discussion which mark this annual meeting will not only contribute to the advancement of knowledge in your respective fields, but will also assist the Church in her mission to bear witness to an authentic humanism, grounded in truth and guided by the light of the Gospel.

Your present Session is devoted to a timely theme: *Vanishing Youth? Solidarity with Children and Young People in an Age of Turbulence*. Certain demographic indicators have clearly pointed to the urgent need for critical reflection in this area. While the statistics of population growth are indeed open to varying interpretations, there is general agreement that we are witnessing on a planetary level, and in the developed countries in particular, two significant and interconnected trends: on the one hand, an increase in life expectancy, and, on the other, a decrease in birth rates. As societies are growing older, many nations or groups of nations lack a sufficient number of young people to renew their population.

This situation is the result of multiple and complex causes – often of an economic, social and cultural character – which you have proposed to study. But its ultimate roots can be seen as moral and spiritual; they are linked to a disturbing deficit of faith, hope and, indeed, love. To bring children into the world calls for self-centred *eros* to be fulfilled in a creative *agape* rooted in generosity and marked by trust and hope in the future. By its nature, love looks to the eternal (cf. *Deus Caritas Est*, 6). Perhaps the lack of such creative and forward-looking love is the reason why many couples today choose not to marry, why so many marriages fail, and why birth rates have significantly diminished.

It is children and young people who are often the first to experience the consequences of this eclipse of love and hope. Often, instead of feeling loved and cherished, they appear to be merely tolerated. In “an age of turbulence” they frequently lack adequate moral guidance from the adult world, to the serious detriment of their intellectual and spiritual development. Many children now grow up in a society which is forgetful of God and of the innate dignity of the human person made in God’s image. In a world shaped by the accelerating processes of globalization, they are often exposed solely to materialistic visions of the universe, of life and human fulfillment.

Yet children and young people are by nature receptive, generous, idealistic and open to transcendence. They need above all else to be



exposed to love and to develop in a healthy human ecology, where they can come to realize that they have not been cast into the world by chance, but through a gift that is part of God's loving plan. Parents, educators and community leaders, if they are to be faithful to their own calling, can never renounce their duty to set before children and young people the task of choosing a life project directed towards authentic happiness, one capable of distinguishing between truth and falsehood, good and evil, justice and injustice, the real world and the world of "virtual reality".

In your own scientific approach to the various issues treated in the present Session, I would encourage you to give due consideration to these overarching issues and, in particular, the question of human freedom, with its vast implications for a sound vision of the person and the achievement of affective maturity within the broader community. Inner freedom is in fact the condition for authentic human growth. Where such freedom is lacking or endangered, young people experience frustration and become incapable of striving generously for the ideals which can give shape to their lives as individuals and as members of society. As a result, they can become disheartened or rebellious, and their immense human potential diverted from meeting the exciting challenges of life.

Christians, who believe that the Gospel sheds light on every aspect of individual and social life, will not fail to see the philosophical and theological dimensions of these issues, and the need to consider that



fundamental opposition between sin and grace which embraces all the other conflicts which trouble the human heart: the conflict between error and truth, vice and virtue, rebellion and co-operation, war and peace. Nor can they help but be convinced that faith, lived out in the fullness of charity and communicated to new generations, is an essential element in the building of a better future and safeguarding intergenerational solidarity, inasmuch as it anchors every human effort to build a civilization of love in the revelation of God the Creator, the creation of men and women in his image, and the victory of Christ over evil and death.

Dear friends, as I express my gratitude and support for your important research, pursued in accordance with the methods proper to your respective sciences, I encourage you never to lose sight of the inspiration and help which your studies can give to the young men and women of our time in their efforts to live productive and fulfilling lives. Upon you and your families, and upon all associated with the work of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences I cordially invoke God's blessings of wisdom, strength and peace.

From the Vatican, 27 April 2006

*Benedictus XVI*

# Vanishing Youth?

## *Solidarity with Children and Young People in an Age of Turbulence*

### INTRODUCTION

MARY ANN GLENDON, PIERPAOLO DONATI

The Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences will hold its twelfth Plenary Session at the Vatican from 28 April to 2 May on 'Vanishing Youth? Solidarity with Children and Young People in an Age of Turbulence'. Most of the 34 Academicians, coming from all over the world, will participate, together with invited experts and youthful observers from various regions.

The conference, organised by Professor Pierpaolo Donati of the University of Bologna, will be the second Plenary Session the Academy has devoted to aspects of the topic of intergenerational solidarity. That subject is one of the four major themes upon which the Academy has focused since its founding by Pope John Paul II in 1994. Conferences and studies exploring these topics (human work, democracy, globalisation, and intergenerational solidarity) have resulted in several publications that have helped to deepen understanding in a manner relevant for the teaching of the Church.

The first Plenary Session on intergenerational solidarity, held in 2004, was titled 'Intergenerational Solidarity, Welfare, and Human Ecology'. Its point of departure was the observation that, everywhere on earth, profound demographic changes are radically transforming the relations between generations. Thus far, humanity is finding it hard to face, or even to recognise, these challenges.

In the 1960s and 70s, the prevailing idea was that impending overpopulation was threatening the entire planet with hunger and poverty. On that assumption, vast population control campaigns were mobilised and legitimated. Today, after three decades, it is beyond dispute that the problem is quite the opposite: populations in developed and developing countries alike are aging. The combination of low birth rates and greater longevity has grave implications for both young and old, as well as for human rights, the health of economies and the world's experiments in self-government.

In its 2004 Plenary Session, the Academy considered the issue of changing intergenerational relations primarily from the point of view of their impact on the aged and infirm. Indeed, when one speaks of 'vulnerable' generations and of the need for greater intergenerational solidarity, public opinion usually assumes that one is referring to the aged. Among the conclusions of the 2004 meeting, however, were that the great demographic transitions of the late twentieth century have jeopardized the care of the very young as well as the frail elderly and other dependent persons. The phenomenon was manifesting itself, in different forms, both in welfare states and in countries where government's role in providing social services is minimal or non-existent.

The Academy deplored the fact that the 'welfare crisis' is typically discussed in terms of conflict, rather than solidarity, among the generations. We also found it regrettable that little attention has been paid to an underlying crisis of meanings and values, and to the signs of increasing tension between the desires of adults and the needs of children (and child-raising families) in cultures that have grown more and more adult-centered. At the conclusion of the 2004 conference, therefore, it seemed that a natural next step would be to pursue the topic by exploring the challenges for Church and society arising from the changed and uncertain position of children and young people.

Accordingly, with this 2006 Plenary Session, the Academy will continue its intergenerational solidarity studies by focusing on those at the beginning stages of the life cycle, with a view toward analysing problems and finding solutions that shift probabilities in a more favourable direction for all concerned.

As indicated by the reference to 'human ecology' in the title of our first Plenary Session on Intergenerational Solidarity, we take our bearings from the emphasis in Catholic social teaching on the importance of the environments that human beings require in order to flourish. As John Paul II pointed out in *Centesimus Annus*, 'In addition to the irrational destruction of the natural environment, we must also mention the more serious destruction of the human environment...Although people are rightly worried...about preserving the natural habitats of the various animal species...too little effort is made to safeguard the moral conditions for an authentic human ecology' (38).

In actual fact, the world has never been viewed through the eyes of children and the new generations. Even when it seemed that way, it was adults and the aged who spoke for them. Even today those who defend them do it with the aim of mitigating the selfishness of the other generations, in the hope that a society where a mitigated utilitarianism prevails can give more room to children. Maybe the moment has come to ask ourselves whether we should begin to consider society from beyond the point of view of utilitarianism and listen to the aspirations of the new generations.

The 2006 Plenary Session will begin on Friday, April 28, with a General Introduction by Professor Donati. Then, in keeping with the Academy's custom of beginning its study of each new topic with an examination of Catholic social teaching on the question under consideration, there will be a presentation on 'The Gift of Life and our Responsibilities to Children and Young People' by Alfonso Cardinal López Trujillo, President of the Pontifical Council for the Family.

To help situate the issues within their contemporary economic, sociological and demographic contexts, the Academicians will next hear papers by experts in those fields. Economist-Academicians Kenneth Arrow and Partha Dasgupta will speak on 'The Responsibility of Parents to Children in a Developed Economy'. Professor John O'Neill of York University, Toronto, will provide a sociological perspective in his paper titled, 'The Circle and the Line: Kinship, Vanishment and Globalization Narratives in a Rich/Poor World'. Concluding the first day will be a discussion of 'Demographic Trends of Youth in the World' by Rector Gérard-François Dumont, Professor at the University of Paris-Sorbonne.

On Saturday, April 29, and Monday, May 1, the Academicians will hear a series of six regional reports on the actual situations of children and young people in Asia, Africa, East and West Europe, and Latin and North America. Saturday's program will begin with the Asian report by Academician Professor Mina Ramirez, followed by the African report by Academician Professor Paulus Zulu, the East European report by Professor Lubomír Mlčoch of Charles University, Prague, and the West European report by Academician Professor José Raga.

The regional reports will continue on Monday, May 1, with papers on Latin America by Professor Mariano Grondona of Buenos Aires, and on North America by Academician Kevin Ryan, Professor Emeritus of Boston University.

Following guidelines developed by Professor Donati, each regional reporter will discuss his or her country's situation with respect to:

- (1) the birth rate and the prevailing attitudes towards babies and child-raising families;
- (2) the impact of artificial human reproduction technologies on the culture of childhood;
- (3) material needs of children and young people (health conditions, food, shelter, etc.);
- (4) psychological needs of children and young people (safe environment, love and human fulfilment, etc.);
- (5) relational needs of children and young people (the structures of families and the primary networks in which children live);
- (6) educational needs of children and young people;
- (7) influence of the media on children and young people;
- (8) the state of religious formation and education of children and young people;
- (9) the socialisation patterns in families (stable, broken, reconstituted), foster care, primary care services, schools and other settings;
- (10) the major difficulties in the transition to later stages of the life cycle (higher education, work, facilities to establish a family);
- (11) children's rights (child as citizen);
- (12) social expenses devoted to children vis-à-vis other generations (esp. the elderly);
- (13) voluntary associations dealing with issues affecting children and young people;

(14) role of local communities in providing care to children and child-raising families;

(15) the influence of multiculturalism and multi-ethnicity.

After the regional reports, the conference will turn, in the afternoon of May 1, to a reflection and evaluation of 'The Rights of Children and Minors in International Charters' by Academician Professor Ombretta Fumagalli Carulli. The participants will consider the extent to which the multiplication of supranational declarations, recommendations, and charters of rights in favour of minors is indicative of real progress in children's welfare, or the extent to which it is a sign of increased problems and shortcomings.

In keeping with Academy's mandate to provide the Church with elements that may be useful in the development of her social teachings, the reports on the regional and international situations will be followed by two presentations on the implications of the conference material for the social magisterium. These reflections assume particular significance owing to the fact that there has been relatively little direct discussion of the situations of young persons in the Church's social doctrine up to the present time. Academician Msgr. Michel Schooyans's paper on 'Implications for the Role of the Catholic Church and Catholic Organisations Worldwide', to be delivered in the afternoon of May 1, has been rendered especially timely in view of Pope Benedict XVI's emphasis on the charitable activities of the Church in his first encyclical, *Deus caritas est*, issued in January 2006, where he writes: 'Building a just social and civil order, wherein each person receives what is his or her due, is an essential task which every generation must take up anew' (pr. 28). This important discussion will continue on the final day of the conference, Tuesday, May 2, with the reflections of former Academician, now Archbishop of Dublin, Diarmuid Martin, on 'Implications for the Social Teaching of the Catholic Church'.

The conference will end on Tuesday afternoon with three rounds of evaluation of the proceedings aimed at drawing conclusions: reflections on the six regional reports from six young persons, one from each region, who have been invited to attend the Plenary Session as observers; concluding observations by the conference coordinator Professor Donati and Academy President Mary Ann Glendon, and general discussion among the members.

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On Sunday, April 30, the Academy will hold a special joint meeting with the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace to hear presentations and discussions of the Compendium of Catholic Social Doctrine recently issued by the Council.



# Schwindende Jugend?

## Solidarität mit Kindern und jungen

### EINFÜHRUNG

## Menschen in einem Zeitalter der Turbulenz

MARY ANN GLENDON, PIERPAOLO DONATI

Die Päpstliche Akademie für Sozialwissenschaften hält vom 28. April bis 2. Mai ihre zwölfte Plenarsitzung im Vatikan zum Thema „Schwindende Jugend? Solidarität mit Kindern und jungen Menschen in einem Zeitalter der Turbulenz“ ab. Fast alle der 34 Akademiemitglieder aus aller Welt nehmen daran teil, sowie geladene Experten und jugendliche Beobachter aus verschiedenen Regionen.

Die von Professor Pierpaolo Donati von der Universität Bologna vorbereitete Konferenz ist die zweite Plenarsitzung, die die Akademie dem Thema der intergenerationellen Solidarität widmet. Dieses Thema gehört seit der Gründung durch Papst Johannes Paul II. im Jahre 1994 zu den vier Hauptthemen der Akademie. Konferenzen und Untersuchungen zu diesen Themen (menschliche Arbeit, Demokratie, Globalisierung und intergenerationelle Solidarität) zogen mehrere Veröffentlichungen nach sich, die in gewisser Weise zu einem vertieften Verständnis für die Lehre der Kirche beitragen konnten.

Die erste Plenarsitzung über intergenerationelle Solidarität im Jahre 2004 trug den Titel „Intergenerationelle Solidarität, Wohlfahrt und Humanökologie“. Sie ging davon aus, dass überall auf der Welt tiefgreifende demographische Veränderungen die Beziehungen zwischen den Generationen grundlegend verwandeln. Bislang fällt es der Menschheit schwer, sich diesen Herausforderungen zu stellen oder sie auch nur zu erkennen.

In den 1960er und 1970er Jahren ging man von der Vorstellung aus, dass aufgrund der bevorstehenden Bevölkerungsexplosion der gesamte Planet von Hunger und Armut bedroht sei. Aufgrund dieser Annahme wurden umfangreiche Geburtenkontrollkampagnen in die Wege geleitet und legitimiert. Heute, nach drei Jahrzehnten, steht es außer Frage, dass es sich um ein durchaus entgegengesetztes Problem handelt: gleichermaßen in entwickelten wie in Entwicklung befindlichen Ländern altert die Bevölkerung. Die Kombination von niedrigen Geburtenraten und steigender Lebenserwartung hat schwerwiegende Auswirkungen auf junge wie alte Menschen, wie auch auf die Menschenrechte, auf das Florieren von Wirtschaftssystemen und auf die weltweiten Experimente in Sachen Selbstverwaltung.

In ihrer Plenarsitzung 2004 untersuchte die Akademie das Thema sich verändernder intergenerationaler Beziehungen in erster Linie unter dem Gesichtspunkt ihrer Auswirkungen auf Alte und Schwache. Wenn man von „verletzlichen“ Generationen und der Notwendigkeit stärkerer intergenerationaler Solidarität spricht, wird in der öffentlichen Meinung üblicherweise davon ausgegangen, dass damit die alten Menschen gemeint sind. Auf der Konferenz 2004 zog man unter anderem jedoch die Schlussfolgerung, dass die großen demographischen Veränderungen des späten zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts die Betreuung der sehr Jungen wie auch der gebrechlichen Alten und anderer abhängiger Personen gefährden. Das Phänomen zeigte sich in verschiedenen Formen sowohl in Wohlfahrtsstaaten wie auch in Ländern, in de-

nen der Staat bei der Erbringung von sozialen Diensten eine nur geringe oder gar keine Rolle spielt.

Die Akademie beklagte die Tatsache, dass die „Wohlfahrtskrise“ üblicherweise im Sinne des Generationenkonflikts erörtert würde und nicht unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Solidarität. Auch ist es bedauerlich, dass der eigentlichen Sinn- und Wertekrise wenig Beachtung geschenkt wird, wie auch den Anzeichen wachsender Spannung zwischen den Wünschen Erwachsener und den Bedürfnissen von Kindern (und Familien mit Kindern) in Kulturen, die sich zunehmend erwachsenenorientiert entwickelt haben. Beim Abschluss der Konferenz 2004 schien es daher ein natürlicher nächster Schritt, sich einem Thema zuzuwenden, das die Herausforderungen für die Kirche und für die Gesellschaft untersucht, die sich durch die veränderte und unsichere Position von Kindern und jungen Menschen ergeben.

So wird die Akademie in dieser Plenarsitzung 2006 ihre Studien zur intergenerationellen Solidarität fortführen, wobei sie die Menschen, die am Anfang ihres Lebens stehen, in den Mittelpunkt rückt und eine Problemanalyse und einen Lösungsansatz sucht, der wahrscheinliche Lösungen für alle Betroffenen greifbarer macht.

Wie die Bezugnahme auf „Humanökologie“ im Titel unserer ersten Plenarsitzung über intergenerationelle Solidarität erkennen läßt, orientieren wir uns an der in der katholischen Soziallehre hervorgehobenen Bedeutung der von den Menschen zu ihrer Entwicklung benötigten Umwelt. Wie Johannes Paul II. in *Centesimus Annus* hinwies, „Außer der sinnlosen Zerstörung der natürlichen Umwelt muss hier die noch schwerwiegendere Zerstörung der menschlichen Umwelt erwähnt werden;...Während man sich mit Recht...darum kümmert, die natürlichen Lebensbedingungen der verschiedenen...Tierarten zu bewahren...engagiert man sich viel zu wenig für die Wahrung der moralischen Bedingungen einer glaubwürdigen Humanökologie“ (38).

Tatsächlich wurde die Welt nie mit den Augen der Kinder und der neuen Generationen gesehen. Auch wenn es so schien, so waren es doch die Erwachsenen und die Alten, die für die Kinder sprachen. Auch heute noch werden sie mit dem Ziel verteidigt, die Selbstsucht der anderen Generationen einzuschränken, und das in der Hoffnung, dass eine Gesellschaft, in der ein gemilderter Utilitarismus herrscht, den Kindern mehr Raum verschaffen kann. Vielleicht ist der Zeitpunkt gekommen, uns zu fragen, ob wir bei der Betrachtung der Gesellschaft den Utilitarismus außer Acht lassen und den Erwartungen der neuen Generation Gehör schenken sollten.

Die Plenarsitzung 2006 beginnt am Freitag, dem 28. April mit einer allgemeinen Einführung von Professor Donati. Gemäß der Gewohnheit der Akademie, die Untersuchung eines jeden neuen Themas mit einer Prüfung der katholischen Soziallehre zu der zu behandelnden Frage zu beginnen, folgt sodann ein Beitrag über „Die Gabe des Lebens und unsere Verantwortung gegenüber



Kindern und jungen Menschen“ von Alfonso Kardinal Lopez Trujillo, Präsident des Päpstlichen Rates für Familienfragen.

Um die Fragen in ihre heutigen wirtschaftlichen, soziologischen und demographischen Zusammenhänge einordnen zu können, werden anschließend Vorträge von Experten auf den betreffenden Gebieten gehalten. Die der Akademie angehörenden Ökonomen Kenneth Arrow und Partha Dasgupta sprechen über „Die Verantwortung von Eltern gegenüber ihren Kindern in einer entwickelten Volkswirtschaft“. Professor John O’Neill von der York University, Toronto, beleuchtet die soziologische Perspektive in seinem Beitrag „Die Linie und der Kreis: Geschichten von Verwandtschaft, Entkräftung und Globalisierung in einer reichen/armen Welt“. Zum Abschluss des ersten Tages folgt eine Erörterung zum Thema „Weltweite demographische Entwicklung der Jugend“ von Rektor Gérard-François Dumont der Universität Paris – Sorbonne.

Am Samstag, dem 29. April und Montag, dem 1. Mai werden sechs Regionalberichte über die derzeitige Lage von Kindern und jungen Menschen in Asien, Afrika, Ost- und Westeuropa sowie Latein- und Nordamerika präsentiert. Das Samstagsprogramm beginnt mit dem Asienbericht von Akademiemitglied Professor Mina Ramirez, gefolgt von dem Afrikabericht des Akademiemitglieds Professor Paulus Zulu, dem Osteuropabericht von Professor Lubomir Mlcoch von der Karls-Universität in Prag sowie dem Westeuropabericht von Akademiemitglied Professor José Raga.

Die Präsentation der Regionalberichte wird am Montag, dem 1. Mai mit Vorträgen über Lateinamerika von Professor Mariano Grondona, Buenos Aires, und Nordamerika von Akademiemitglied Kevin Ryan, Professor Emeritus der Universität Boston fortgesetzt.

Entsprechend den von Professor Donati entwickelten Richtlinien erörtert jeder Regionalberichterstatte die Situation seines betreffenden Landes nach folgenden Punkten:

- (1) Geburtenrate und gegenwärtige Einstellung zu Kindern und Familien mit Kindern;
- (2) Auswirkung der künstlichen menschlichen Reproduktionstechnologien auf die Kinderzeit;
- (3) materielle Bedürfnisse von Kindern und jungen Menschen (Bedingungen für die Gesundheit, Nahrung, Unterbringung, etc.);
- (4) psychische Bedürfnisse von Kindern und jungen Menschen (sichere Umwelt, Liebe und menschliche Erfüllung, etc.);
- (5) das Bedürfnis von Kindern und jungen Menschen, eine Beziehung aufzubauen (Familienstrukturen und Primärnetzwerke, in denen Kinder leben);
- (6) Bildungsbedürfnisse von Kindern und jungen Menschen;
- (7) Einfluss der Medien auf Kinder und junge Menschen;
- (8) Stand der religiösen Erziehung und Bildung von Kindern und jungen Menschen;
- (9) Sozialisierungsmuster in Familien (stabile, zerrütete, neu gebildete Familien), Pflegefamilien, Primärleistungen in der Familie, Schulen und andere Rahmenbedingungen;

(10) Hauptschwierigkeiten beim Wechsel der Lebensstufen (höhere Bildung, Arbeit, Möglichkeiten der Familiengründung);

- (11) Rechte der Kinder (das Kind als Bürger);
- (12) Sozialausgaben für Kinder im Vergleich mit anderen Generationen (insbesondere alten Menschen);
- (13) Wohlfahrtsverbände, die sich mit Angelegenheiten von Kindern und jungen Menschen befassen;
- (14) Rolle der Gemeinden bei der Gewährleistung von Betreuung für Kinder und Familien mit Kindern;
- (15) Auswirkungen von Multikulturalismus und Multi-Ethnizität.

Im Anschluss an die Regionalberichte widmet sich das Akademiemitglied Professor Ombretta Fumagalli Carulli am Nachmittag des 1. Mai der Betrachtung und Bewertung der „Rechte von Kindern und Minderjährigen in internationalen Chartas“. Die Teilnehmer werden überlegen, inwieweit die zunehmenden supranationalen Vereinbarungen, Empfehlungen und Chartas über die Rechte Minderjähriger einen tatsächlichen Fortschritt für das Wohl der Kinder darstellen, oder inwieweit sie ein Indiz für vermehrte Probleme und Mängel sind.

Gemäß dem Auftrag der Akademie, der Kirche nützliche Grundkomponenten für die Entwicklung ihrer Soziallehre zur Verfügung zu stellen, folgen den Berichten über die regionale und internationale Situation zwei Darlegungen über die Bedeutung der Konferenz für das Soziale Lehramt. Diese Überlegungen sind von besonderer Tragweite, weil bisher in der Soziallehre der Kirche nur wenige Diskussionen unmittelbar über die Lage junger Menschen geführt wurden. Der Vortrag von Akademiemitglied Msgr. Michel Schooyans am Nachmittag des 1. Mai über die „Auswirkungen auf die Rolle der katholischen Kirche und katholischer Organisationen auf der ganzen Welt“ erfolgt zum richtigen Zeitpunkt angesichts der Betonung der karitativen Aktivitäten der Kirche in Papst Benedikts XVI. erster Enzyklika *Deus caritas est* vom Januar 2006, in der er schreibt: „Das Erbauen einer gerechten Gesellschafts- und Staatsordnung, durch die jedem das Seine wird, ist eine grundlegende Aufgabe, der sich jede Generation neu stellen muss“ (pr. 28). Diese wichtige Diskussion wird am letzten Tag der Konferenz, am Dienstag, dem 2. Mai mit einer Betrachtung des früheren Akademiemitglieds Diarmuid Martin, Erzbischof von Dublin, über „Auswirkungen für die Soziallehre der katholischen Kirche“ fortgeführt.

Die Konferenz endet am Dienstag Nachmittag mit drei verschiedenen Auswertungen der Veranstaltung, die es erlauben sollen, Schlussfolgerungen zu ziehen: Betrachtungen sechs junger Menschen zu den sechs Regionalberichten, die als Beobachter der einzelnen Regionen zu der Plenarsitzung eingeladen wurden; Schlussbetrachtungen des Konferenzkoordinators Professor Donati und der Akademiepräsidentin Mary Ann Glendon sowie einer allgemeinen Diskussion der Mitglieder.

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Am Sonntag, dem 30. April veranstaltet die Akademie eine gemeinsame Sondersitzung mit dem Päpstlichen Rat für Gerechtigkeit und Frieden mit Vorträgen und Diskussionen zu dem vom Rat kürzlich herausgegebenen Kompendium zur katholischen Soziallehre.

# Gioventù che scompare?

*Solidarietà con i bambini ed i ragazzi*

*in un'epoca turbolenta*

## INTRODUZIONE

MARY ANN GLENDON, PIERPAOLO DONATI

La Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Sociali terrà la sua dodicesima Sessione Plenaria in Vaticano dal 28 aprile al 2 maggio sul tema "Gioventù che scompare? Solidarietà con i bambini ed i ragazzi in un'epoca turbolenta". Alla sessione parteciperà la maggior parte dei 34 accademici, provenienti da tutto il mondo, unitamente ad esperti e giovani osservatori da varie parti del pianeta.

La conferenza, organizzata dal Prof. Pierpaolo Donati dell'Università di Bologna, è la seconda Sessione Plenaria che l'Accademia dedica ad aspetti della solidarietà intergenerazionale. L'argomento è uno dei quattro principali temi su cui l'Accademia ha concentrato la sua attenzione da quando è stata fondata da Papa Giovanni Paolo II nel 1994. Conferenze e studi dedicati all'esame di questi temi (lavoro umano, democrazia, globalizzazione, e solidarietà intergenerazionale) hanno portato a numerose pubblicazioni che hanno contribuito ad approfondirne la comprensione in modo pertinente all'insegnamento della Chiesa.

La prima Sessione Plenaria sulla solidarietà intergenerazionale, tenutasi nel 2004, era intitolata "Solidarietà intergenerazionale, assistenza pubblica (*welfare*) ed ecologia umana". Suo punto di partenza era l'osservazione che, ovunque sulla terra, i profondi cambiamenti demografici stanno radicalmente trasformando le relazioni tra le generazioni. Sinora, l'umanità ha avuto difficoltà a fronteggiare, o anche solo a riconoscere, tali sfide.

Negli anni 60 e 70 del Novecento, l'idea prevalente era che un'imminente sovrappopolazione stesse minacciando l'intero pianeta e avrebbe portato fame e povertà. A seguito di tale premessa, furono approvate ed attivate vaste campagne di controllo delle nascite. Oggi, dopo tre decenni, è indiscutibile che il problema è esattamente l'opposto: le popolazioni sia dei paesi sviluppati sia di quelli in via di sviluppo stanno invecchiando. La combinazione tra bassi tassi di natalità e una cresciuta longevità ha gravi implicazioni sia per i giovani che per gli anziani, così come per i diritti umani, lo stato dell'economia nonché per gli esperimenti di autogoverno nel mondo.

Nella sua Sessione Plenaria del 2004, l'Accademia ha esaminato il problema del cambiamento nelle relazioni intergenerazionali principalmente dal punto di vista del loro impatto sugli anziani ed i malati. In effetti, quando si parla di generazioni 'vulnerabili' e del bisogno di una maggiore solidarietà intergenerazionale, l'opinione pubblica solitamente presuppone che ci si riferisca agli anziani. Nelle conclusioni dell'incontro del 2004, tuttavia, si sottolineava come le grandi transizioni demografiche avvenute alla fine del Ventesimo secolo abbiano messo a repentaglio la cura dei giovanissimi, come anche degli 'anziani fragili' (*frail elderly*) e delle altre persone non autosufficienti. Sebbene in forme diverse, il fenomeno si stava manifestando sia

negli stati dove c'è assistenza pubblica, sia in quei paesi dove il ruolo del governo nel fornire servizi sociali è minimo o del tutto inesistente.

L'Accademia deplorò il fatto che la "crisi del welfare" venisse solitamente discussa in termini di conflitto, piuttosto che di solidarietà, tra generazioni. Inoltre, trovammo increscioso che si dedicasse scarsa attenzione alla strisciante crisi di significati e di valori, ed ai segnali di una crescente tensione tra i desideri degli adulti ed i bisogni dei bambini (e delle famiglie con bambini) in culture che sono sempre più incentrate sull'adulto. Al termine della conferenza del 2004, dunque, sembrò naturale che il passo successivo da compiere fosse quello di proseguire nell'analisi di questo tema prendendo in esame le sfide che per la Chiesa e per la società scaturiscono dalla mutata e incerta posizione dei bambini e dei giovani.

Di conseguenza, nella Sessione Plenaria del 2006, l'Accademia continuerà i suoi studi sulla solidarietà intergenerazionale focalizzando la sua attenzione su coloro che si trovano nelle fasi iniziali del loro ciclo vitale, allo scopo di analizzare problemi e trovare soluzioni che possano spostare le probabilità di soluzione in una direzione più favorevole agli individui coinvolti in questa problematica.

Come rivela il riferimento alla "ecologia umana" presente nel titolo della prima Sessione Plenaria sulla Solidarietà Intergenerazionale, il nostro punto di riferimento è l'enfasi che l'insegnamento sociale della Chiesa Cattolica pone sull'importanza degli ambienti di cui gli esseri umani necessitano per poter sbocciare pienamente. Come Giovanni Paolo II ha sottolineato in *Centesimus Annus*, "Oltre all'irrazionale distruzione dell'ambiente naturale è qui da ricordare quella, ancor più grave, dell'ambiente umano ... Mentre ci si preoccupa giustamente ... di preservare gli habitat naturali delle diverse specie animali ... ci si impegna troppo poco per salvaguardare le condizioni morali di un'autentica ecologia umana" (38).

In realtà, il mondo non è mai stato visto attraverso gli occhi dei bambini e delle nuove generazioni. Anche quando sembrava che fosse così, erano gli adulti e gli anziani che parlavano per loro. Persino oggi coloro che li difendono lo fanno allo scopo di mitigare l'egoismo delle altre generazioni, nella speranza che una società in cui prevale una forma più mite di utilitarismo possa dare più spazio ai bambini. Forse è giunto il momento di chiederci se non dobbiamo iniziare a considerare la società andando oltre l'utilitarismo ed ascoltare realmente le aspirazioni delle nuove generazioni.

La Sessione Plenaria del 2006 inizierà venerdì 28 aprile, con una Introduzione Generale del Prof. Donati. Quindi, conformemente alla consuetudine dell'Accademia di dare il via ai lavori su ogni nuovo argomento con un esame dell'insegnamento sociale della Chiesa Cattoli-



ca circa il tema in esame, il Cardinale Alfonso López Trujillo, Presidente del Pontificio Consiglio per la Famiglia, presenterà una relazione su "Il dono della vita e le nostre responsabilità verso i bambini e i giovani".

Al fine di contribuire a collocare le questioni all'interno dei loro contesti economici, sociologici e demografici contemporanei, gli Accademici ascolteranno quindi gli interventi di alcuni esperti in questi diversi campi di studio. Gli Accademici Kenneth Arrow e Partha Dasgupta parleranno di "La responsabilità dei genitori nei confronti dei figli in un'economia sviluppata". "Il cerchio e la linea: consanguineità, smarrimento e racconti sulla globalizzazione in un mondo ricco/povero" il Prof. John O'Neill della York University, Toronto, fornirà invece una prospettiva sociologica. A conclusione della prima giornata il Rettore Gérard-François Dumont dell'Università La Sorbona di Parigi presenterà un'analisi su "Le evoluzioni demografiche della gioventù nel mondo". Sabato 29 aprile e lunedì 1 maggio, gli Accademici potranno ascoltare sei relazioni regionali sull'attuale situazione dei bambini e dei giovani in Asia, Africa, Europa Orientale ed Occidentale, America Latina e Nord America. Il programma di sabato inizierà con la relazione asiatica presentata dall'Accademico Prof. Mina Ramirez, cui seguirà quella africana dell'Accademico Prof. Paulus Zulu, quella sull'Europa Orientale del Prof. Lubomír Mlčoch della Charles University di Praga, e infine la relazione sull'Europa Occidentale dell'Accademico Prof. José Raga.

Le relazioni regionali continueranno lunedì 1 maggio, con gli interventi sull'America Latina del Prof. Mariano Grondona di Buenos Aires, e sul Nord America dell'Accademico Kevin Ryan, Professore Emerito della Boston University.

Seguendo le linee guida elaborate dal Prof. Donati, ogni relatore regionale analizzerà la situazione del proprio paese con riferimento a:

- (1) tasso di natalità e atteggiamenti prevalenti nei confronti dei neonati e delle famiglie con bambini;
- (2) l'impatto delle tecnologie di riproduzione umana sulla cultura dell'infanzia;
- (3) i bisogni materiali dei bambini e dei giovani (condizioni sanitarie, alimentazione, abitazioni, ecc.);
- (4) i bisogni psicologici dei bambini e dei ragazzi (ambiente sicuro, appagamento umano ed affettivo, ecc.);
- (5) i bisogni relazionali dei bambini e dei giovani (le strutture delle famiglie e le reti primarie in cui vivono i bambini);
- (6) i bisogni educativi dei bambini e dei giovani;
- (7) l'influenza dei media sui bambini e sui giovani;
- (8) la situazione della formazione e dell'educazione religiosa dei bambini e dei giovani;
- (9) i modelli di socializzazione nelle famiglie (stabili, divise, ricostituite), affidamenti, servizi di prima assistenza, scuole ecc.;
- (10) le principali difficoltà nella transizione verso le fasi successive del ciclo vitale (scuola superiore, lavoro, agevolazioni nel costituire una famiglia);
- (11) i diritti dei bambini (bambini come cittadini);
- (12) le spese sociali dedicate ai bambini a confronto con quelle riservate alle altre generazioni (specialmente gli anziani);

(13) le associazioni di volontariato che si occupano dei problemi concernenti i bambini ed i giovani;

(14) il ruolo delle comunità locali nel fornire assistenza ai bambini e alle famiglie con figli;

(15) l'influsso del multiculturalismo e della multiethnicità.

Dopo le relazioni regionali, nel pomeriggio del 1 maggio, la conferenza sarà dedicata a una riflessione e una valutazione dei "Diritti dei bambini e dei minori nelle Carte Internazionali" presentata dall'Accademico Prof. Ombretta Fumagalli Carulli. I partecipanti esamineranno fino a che punto la moltiplicazione delle dichiarazioni sovranazionali, le raccomandazioni, e le carte dei diritti a favore dei minori siano indicative di un reale progresso nel benessere del bambino, o fino a che punto non siano il riflesso di accresciuti problemi e manchevolezze.

Conformemente al mandato dell'Accademia di fornire la Chiesa di elementi che possano essere utili allo sviluppo dei suoi insegnamenti sociali, le relazioni sulle situazioni regionali e internazionali saranno seguite da due presentazioni sulle implicazioni che i materiali della conferenza hanno per il magisterium sociale. Tali riflessioni assumono un significato particolare poiché sino ad ora il dibattito dedicato in modo specifico alla situazione dei giovani nella dottrina sociale della Chiesa è stato relativamente scarso. La relazione dell'Accademico Mons. Michel Schooyans su "Implicazioni per il ruolo della Chiesa Cattolica e per le Organizzazioni Cattoliche nel mondo", che sarà presentata nel pomeriggio del 1 maggio, risulta particolarmente opportuna vista l'enfasi posta sulle attività caritatevoli della Chiesa da Papa Benedetto XVI nella sua prima enciclica, *Deus caritas est*, pubblicata nel gennaio 2006, in cui scrive: "la costruzione di un giusto ordinamento sociale e statale, mediante il quale a ciascuno venga dato ciò che gli spetta, è un compito fondamentale che ogni generazione deve nuovamente affrontare" (par. 28). Questo importante dibattito continuerà nell'ultimo giorno della conferenza, martedì 2 maggio, con le riflessioni dell'ex Accademico, ora Arcivescovo di Dublino, Diarmuid Martin, su "Implicazioni per l'insegnamento sociale della Chiesa Cattolica".

La conferenza terminerà martedì pomeriggio con tre turni di valutazione, sulle varie sedute, finalizzati a trarre le conclusioni delle giornate di studio. Il primo sarà dedicato alle riflessioni sui sei rapporti regionali formulate dai sei giovani, uno per ogni regione del mondo, invitati a partecipare alla Sessione Plenaria in qualità di osservatori. Il secondo, alle riflessioni conclusive del coordinatore della conferenza Prof. Donati e del Presidente dell'Accademia Mary Ann Glendon. Il terzo, infine, ad un dibattito generale tra i membri partecipanti.

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Domenica 30 aprile, l'Accademia terrà uno speciale incontro congiunto con il Pontificio Consiglio della Giustizia e della Pace per ascoltare le relazioni e i dibattiti sul Compendio della Dottrina Sociale della Chiesa recentemente pubblicato dallo stesso Consiglio.

# ¿Desaparece la juventud?

## La solidaridad con los niños

### INTRODUCCIÓN

### y los jóvenes en tiempos turbulentos

MARY ANN GLENDON, PIERPAOLO DONATI

La Pontificia Academia de las Ciencias Sociales llevará a cabo su decimosegunda sesión plenaria en el Vaticano del 28 de abril al 2 de mayo para abordar el tema: “¿Desaparece la juventud? La solidaridad con los niños y los jóvenes en tiempos turbulentos”. A tales efectos, participarán la mayoría de los 34 académicos, provenientes de todo el mundo, junto con expertos invitados y jóvenes observadores de diversas regiones.

El encuentro, organizado por el Profesor Pierpaolo Donati de la Universidad de Bolonia, será la segunda sesión plenaria en la cual la Academia aborde los distintos aspectos de la solidaridad intergeneracional. Se trata de uno de los cuatro temas principales a los cuales la Academia se ha dedicado desde su fundación, en el año 1994, a cargo del Papa Juan Pablo II. En diversas oportunidades, y a raíz de las investigaciones y los seminarios realizados (sobre el trabajo humano, la democracia, la globalización y la solidaridad intergeneracional), se han publicado trabajos tendientes a comprender más cabalmente dichos tópicos, en un aporte a la doctrina de la Iglesia.

La primera sesión plenaria sobre solidaridad intergeneracional, celebrada en 2004, se tituló “La solidaridad intergeneracional, el bienestar y la ecología humana”. Como punto de partida, se tomó la observación de que los cambios demográficos profundos están cambiando las relaciones entre las generaciones de una manera radical en todo el mundo. Hasta el momento, a la humanidad le ha resultado difícil enfrentar estos desafíos, e incluso reconocerlos.

En las décadas de 1960 y 1970, se creía que la imminente superpoblación amenazaba con sumir al planeta en el hambre y la pobreza. Fue sobre esa premisa que se realizaron y legitimizaron grandes campañas de control demográfico. En la actualidad, es decir, treinta años después, no hay duda alguna de que el problema se plantea a la inversa, dado que la población es más longeva, tanto en países desarrollados como en países en vías de desarrollo. Los bajos índices de natalidad y la mayor longevidad causan consecuencias serias a los jóvenes y la tercera edad, así como a los derechos humanos, la solidez de las economías y los experimentos de autonomía del mundo.

En la sesión plenaria de 2004, la Academia abordó el tema de los cambios en las relaciones intergeneracionales, básicamente desde el punto de vista del impacto que causan en los ancianos y en los sectores vulnerables. De hecho, toda vez que se mencionan las generaciones “vulnerables” y la necesidad de una mayor solidaridad intergeneracional, la opinión pública suele interpretar que se trata de la tercera edad. No obstante, en el encuentro celebrado en 2004, se arribó a la conclusión, entre otras cosas, de que las grandes transiciones demográficas de fines del siglo XX han puesto en peligro el cuidado de los más jóvenes, los ancianos débiles y demás personas dependientes. El fenómeno se manifestaba en distintas formas, tanto en estados benefactores como en naciones donde el gobierno no provee servicios sociales o los provee de manera muy escasa.

La Academia lamentó el hecho de que el tema de la “crisis del bienestar” se suela debatir en términos de conflicto, más que de solidaridad, entre las generaciones. También lamentamos que no se le preste la debida atención a una crisis subyacente de significados y valores, ni a los indicios de tensión creciente que surgen entre los deseos de los adultos y las necesidades de los niños (y entre los integrantes de las familias con hijos), particularmente en la culturas que cada vez centran más su atención en los adultos. Por ende, ante la conclusión del encuentro de 2004, el paso a seguir, por lógica, parecía ser profundizar el tema explorando los desafíos que se le plantean a la Iglesia y a la sociedad y que surgen de la posición nueva e incierta que ocupan los niños y los jóvenes.

Así, con la sesión plenaria de 2006, la Academia continuará sus investigaciones sobre la solidaridad intergeneracional, dado que se dedicará a aquellos que atraviesan las etapas iniciales del ciclo vital, con miras a analizar las problemáticas y hallar soluciones mediante las cuales las probabilidades de todas las partes involucradas se tornen más favorables.

Tal como indicáramos al referirnos a la “ecología humana” en el título de nuestra primera sesión plenaria sobre solidaridad intergeneracional, hemos fijado nuestro rumbo a partir del énfasis que pone la doctrina social de la Iglesia en la importancia de los ambientes que los seres humanos requieren para prosperar. En palabras de Juan Pablo II, en su *Centesimus Annus*: “Además de la destrucción irracional del ambiente natural, hay que recordar aquí la más grave aún del ambiente humano [...]. Mientras nos preocupamos justamente [...] de preservar los hábitat naturales de las diversas especies animales [...], nos esforzamos muy poco por salvaguardar las condiciones morales de una auténtica ecología humana” (38).

Concretamente, el mundo nunca se ha observado desde la mirada de los niños y las nuevas generaciones. Aún cuando parecía que ello ocurría, fueron los adultos y los ancianos quienes defendieron a los más jóvenes. Incluso en la actualidad, aquellos que los defienden, los defienden para mitigar el egoísmo de las otras generaciones, con la esperanza de que una sociedad en la cual prevalezca un utilitarismo mitigado pueda dar un mayor espacio a los niños. Tal vez haya llegado el momento de preguntarnos si deberíamos comenzar a considerar a la sociedad más allá del punto de vista del utilitarismo y dar lugar a las aspiraciones de las nuevas generaciones.

La sesión plenaria de 2006 dará comienzo el viernes 28 de abril, con una introducción general a cargo del Profesor Donati. Luego, en honor a la costumbre de la Academia de comenzar el estudio de cada nuevo tema analizando la doctrina social de la Iglesia del asunto en cuestión, Alfonso Cardinal López Trujillo, Presidente del Pontificio Consejo “Familia” presentará “El regalo de la vida y nuestras responsabilidades ante los niños y los jóvenes”.

A continuación, y a fin de que sea más sencillo ubicar los tópicos dentro de los contextos demográficos, sociológicos y económicos contemporáneos correspondientes, los académicos procederán a escuchar los trabajos a cargo de los expertos en cada uno de dichos campos. Los académicos expertos en economía Kenneth Arrow y Partha Dasgupta se referirán a: “La responsabilidad de los padres para con los hijos en una economía desarrollada”. El Profesor John O’Neill de la Universidad de York, Toronto, ofrecerá una perspectiva sociológica en su ponencia titulada “El círculo y la línea: parentesco, desvanecimiento y narrativas de globalización en un mundo rico/pobre”. Para finalizar la primera jornada, se presentará “Evoluciones demográficas de la juventud en el mundo”, a cargo del Párroco Gérard-François Dumont de la Universidad de París-Sorbonne.

El sábado 29 de abril y el lunes 1 de mayo, los académicos escucharán una serie de seis informes regionales sobre la situación actual de los niños y los jóvenes en Asia, África, Europa Oriental y Occidental y el continente americano. El programa del sábado comenzará con la ponencia asiática a cargo de la Académica Profesora Mina Ramirez, seguida del informe africano del Académico Profesor Paulus Zulu, el de Europa Oriental del Profesor Lubomír Mlčoch de la Universidad de Charles, en Praga, y el trabajo de Europa Occidental del Académico Profesor José Raga.

Los informes regionales continuarán el lunes 1 de mayo, con ponencias sobre América Latina a cargo del Profesor Mariano Grondona de Buenos Aires y sobre América del Norte a cargo del Académico Kevin Ryan, Profesor Emérito de la Universidad de Boston.

Sobre la base de los parámetros trazados por el Profesor Donati, en cada informe regional el orador se referirá a la situación en su país respecto de los siguientes temas de los niños y los jóvenes:

- (1) el índice de natalidad y las actitudes predominantes hacia las familias con bebés y niños;
- (2) el impacto de las tecnologías de reproducción humana artificial en la cultura de la niñez;
- (3) las necesidades imperiosas (condiciones de salud, alimentación, vivienda, etc.);
- (4) las necesidades psicológicas (un ambiente seguro, el cariño, la realización personal, etc.);
- (5) las necesidades de las relaciones (las estructuras familiares y las redes primarias en las cuales viven los niños);
- (6) las necesidades educativas;
- (7) la influencia de los medios de comunicación;
- (8) la situación de la educación y la formación religiosa;
- (9) los esquemas de socialización de las familias (estable, escindido, reconstituido), el cuidado en un hogar adoptivo, servicios de cuidados primarios, escuelas y otros ámbitos;
- (10) las mayores dificultades en la transición a etapas más avanzadas del ciclo vital (educación terciaria o universitaria, trabajo, medios para formar una familia);
- (11) los derechos del niño (del niño en tanto ciudadano);
- (12) los gastos sociales realizados para los niños de cara a otras generaciones (especialmente la tercera edad);
- (13) las asociaciones voluntarias que abordan los temas que afectan a los niños y los jóvenes;

(14) la función de las comunidades locales de suministrar cuidado a los niños y a las familias con niños;

(15) la influencia del multiculturalismo y la diversidad étnica.

Luego de la presentación de los informes regionales, durante la tarde del 1 de mayo, se reflexionará y se evaluará “Los derechos de los niños y los menores en las declaraciones internacionales”, a cargo de la Académica Profesora Ombretta Fumagalli Carulli. Los participantes considerarán hasta qué punto la multiplicidad de declaraciones supranacionales, recomendaciones y declaraciones de derechos a favor de los menores es un indicativo del avance concreto en el bienestar de los niños, o bien hasta qué punto es un indicio de que cada vez hay más problemas y falencias. En virtud del mandato de la Academia de facilitar a la Iglesia los elementos que puedan ser de utilidad en el desarrollo de sus doctrinas sociales, los informes que abordan el tema de las situaciones regionales e internacionales precederán dos presentaciones sobre las consecuencias del encuentro que son significativas para el magisterio social. De hecho, las mencionadas reflexiones recobran especial importancia dado que hasta el momento no se han debatido las situaciones de los jóvenes en la doctrina social de la Iglesia de manera profunda y directa. La ponencia del Académico Monseñor Michel Schooyans que versa sobre “Consecuencias de la función de la Iglesia Católica y las organizaciones católicas en todo el mundo”, a ser presentada en horas de la tarde del 1 de mayo, es particularmente oportuna si consideramos el énfasis que el Papa Benedicto XVI ha puesto en las actividades caritativas de la Iglesia en su primera encíclica titulada *Deus caritas est*, dada a conocer en enero de 2006, en la que señala: “La construcción de un orden social y estatal justo, mediante el cual se da a cada uno lo que le corresponde, es una tarea fundamental que debe enfrentar de nuevo cada generación” (28). Este debate sustancial se extenderá durante el último día del encuentro, es decir, el martes 2 de mayo, con las reflexiones del ex Académico y Arzobispo de Dublín, Diarmuid Martin, sobre “Consecuencias de la doctrina social de la Iglesia Católica”.

El encuentro culminará el martes, en horas de la tarde, con tres rondas de evaluaciones de las sesiones con el objeto de arribar a las conclusiones, a saber: reflexiones sobre los informes regionales de los seis jóvenes, uno por cada región, que han sido invitados a asistir a la sesión plenaria en calidad de observadores; observaciones por parte del coordinador del encuentro, el Profesor Donati y la Presidenta de la Academia Mary Ann Glendon, y un debate entre todos los miembros.

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El domingo 30 de abril, la Academia celebrará un seminario en común con el Pontificio Consejo “Justicia y Paz” para escuchar las presentaciones y los debates del Compendio de la doctrina social católica, publicado recientemente por dicho Consejo.

# Vanishing Youth?

## *Solidarity with Children and Young People in an Age of Turbulence*

### PROGRAMME

**THURSDAY, 27 APRIL 2006**

15:00/19:00	Council Meeting
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**FRIDAY, 28 APRIL 2006**

<i>First Session</i>	
WHAT DOES SOLIDARITY WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE REQUIRE?	
9:00	<i>Presidential Remarks:</i> <b>Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON</b> , President of the Academy
9:15	<i>General Introduction to the Topic:</i> <b>Prof. Pierpaolo DONATI</b> , Coordinator of the Meeting
9:30	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>H.Em. Card. Alfonso LÓPEZ TRUJILLO</b> <i>The Gift of Life and Our Responsibilities towards Children and Young People</i> Commentators: ◆ <b>Cherie BOOTH, Q.C.</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE</b>
11:00	Break
11:30	Speakers: ◆ <b>Prof. Partha DASGUPTA</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Kenneth ARROW</b> <i>The Responsibility of Parents to Children in a Developed Economy</i> Discussion
13:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
15:00	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Louis SABOURIN</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. John O'NEILL</b> <i>The Circle and the Line: Kinship, Vanishment and Globalization Narratives in a Rich/Poor World</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>Prof. Margaret ARCHER</b>
16:30	Break
17:00	Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Gérard-François DUMONT</b> <i>Demographic Trends of Youth in the World</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>Prof. Pedro MORANDE</b>
18:30	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV



**SATURDAY, 29 APRIL 2006**

<i>Second Session</i>	
REGIONAL REPORTS – PART I: ASIA AND AFRICA	
9:00	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Partha DASGUPTA</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Mina M. RAMIREZ</b> <i>A Situation on Asia's Children</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>Prof. Hsin-Chi KUAN</b>
11:00	Break
11:30	Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Paulus ZULU</b> <i>Excluded and Invisible Children in Africa</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>Mr. Justice Nicholas J. McNALLY</b>
13:00	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
<i>Third Session</i>	
REGIONAL REPORTS – PART II: EAST AND WEST EUROPE	
14:30	Chairperson: <b>H.E. Ambassador Hanna SUCHOCKA</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Lubomír MLČOCH</b> <i>Family as a Victim of a Deluded Search for Paradise on Earth: From the Central Planning Happiness to Self-Deception of the Market System</i> Commentators: ◆ <b>H.E. Ambassador Hanna SUCHOCKA</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Bedřich VYMĚTALÍK</b>
16:30	Break
17:00	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Hans TIETMEYER</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. José T. RAGA</b> <i>What does Solidarity with Children and Young People Require?</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>Prof. Vittorio POSSENTI</b>
19:00	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

**SUNDAY, 30 APRIL 2006**

Trip to Montecassino Abbey	
7:00	Bus leaves Domus Sanctae Marthae
10:15	Arrival in Montecassino and Greeting by Abbot H.E. Msgr. Bernardo D'Onorio
10:30	Abbey Mass with Gregorian Chants, celebrated by His Eminence Cardinal Renato R. Martino
11:30	Presentation of the Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church: ◆ <b>H.Em. Card. Renato R. MARTINO</b> and <b>H.E. Msgr. Giampaolo CREPALDI</b>



	Commentators: ◆ <b>Prof. Ombretta FUMAGALLI CARULLI</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD</b>
13:15	Lunch at the Abbey
15:00	Guided Visit to the Abbey
16:00	Bus leaves for the Casina Pio IV
19:00	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

**MONDAY, 1 MAY 2006**

<i>Fourth Session</i>	
REGIONAL REPORTS – PART III: LATIN AND NORTH AMERICA	
9:00	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Pedro MORANDE</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Mariano GRONDONA</b> <i>How to Settle an Unsetttable Debt: Intergenerational Challenge for Latin Americans</i> Commentators: ◆ <b>Dr. Patrus ANANIAS</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Juan José LLACH</b>
11:00	Break
11:30	Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Kevin RYAN</b> <i>Report on the Condition of North American Youth</i> Commentators: ◆ <b>Prof. Joseph STIGLITZ</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Louis SABOURIN</b>
13:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
<i>Fifth Session</i>	
PROSPECTS FOR FORMATION OF BODY, MIND AND SPIRIT OF COMING GENERATIONS	
15:00	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Prof. Ombretta FUMAGALLI CARULLI</b> <i>The Rights of the Children and Minors in International Charters: Reflections, Evaluations and Proposals</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>Prof. Hans ZACHER</b>
16:30	Break
17:00	Chairperson: <b>H.E. Msgr. Giampaolo CREPALDI</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>Rev. Msgr. Michel SCHOYANS</b> <i>Implications for the Role of the Catholic Church and Catholic Organizations Worldwide</i> Commentator: ◆ <b>H.E. Msgr. Stanisław RYŁKO</b>
18:30	Closed Session for Academicians
19:30	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV



**TUESDAY, 2 MAY 2006**

9:00	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Hans ZACHER</b> Speaker: ◆ <b>H.E. Msgr. Diarmuid MARTIN</b> <i>Implications for the Social Teaching of the Catholic Church</i> Commentators: ◆ <b>Prof. Edmond MALINVAUD</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Herbert SCHAMBECK</b>
11:00	Break
11:30	Round table with young people representing six major regions of the world
13:00	Photograph of Participants
13:15	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
14:30	General Discussion
<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	
15:30	Chairperson: <b>Prof. Pierpaolo DONATI</b> Speakers: ◆ <b>Prof. Pierpaolo DONATI</b> ◆ <b>Prof. Mary Ann GLENDON</b>
16:30	Break
17:00	Council Meeting and Working Dinner of the Council – Casina Pio IV
19:00	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

*Vanishing Youth?*  
*Solidarity with Children and Young*  
*People in an Age of Turbulence*

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

	NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE	PAPER
Outside Experts	<b>Dr. Patrus Ananias</b>	<b>BR</b> Brazilia	Minister of Social Development and Fight against Hunger	<i>Commentary on: How to Settle an Unsetttable Debt: Intergenerational Challenge for Latin Americans</i>
	<b>Cherie Booth, O.C.</b>	<b>UK</b> London	Chancellor of Liverpool John Moores University, and a Governor of the London School of Economics	<i>The Church, Young People and the Challenges of the Twenty First Century</i>
	<b>Prof. Gérard-François Dumont</b>	<b>F</b> Paris	Professor, University of Paris-Sorbonne	<i>Demographic Trends of Youth in the World</i>
	<b>Prof. Mariano Grondona</b>	<b>RA</b> Buenos Aires	Professor, University of Buenos Aires	<i>How to Settle an Unsetttable Debt: Intergenerational Challenge for Latin Americans</i>
	<b>H.E. Card. Alfonso López Trujillo</b>	<b>V</b> Vatican City	President of the Pontifical Council for the Family	<i>The Gift of Life and Our Responsibilities towards Children and Young People</i>
	<b>H.E. Msgr. Diarmuid Martin</b>	<b>IRL</b> Dublin	Archbishop of Dublin	<i>Implications for the Social Teaching of the Catholic Church</i>
	<b>Prof. Lubomír Mlčoch</b>	<b>CZ</b> Prague	Professor, Charles University of Prague	<i>Family as a Victim of a Deluded Search for Paradise on Earth: From the Central Planning Happiness to Self-Deception of the Market System</i>
	<b>Prof. John O'Neill</b>	<b>CDN</b> Toronto	Professor, York University of Toronto	<i>The Circle and the Line: Kinship, Vanishment and Globalization Narratives in a Rich/Poor World</i>
	<b>H.E. Msgr. Stanisław Ryłko</b>	<b>V</b> Vatican City	President of the Pontifical Council for the Laity	<i>Commentary on: Implications for the Role of the Catholic Church and Catholic Organizations Worldwide</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, Member of the Council
	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
Round Table	Daria Drozdova	RUS	Philosophy
	Patrick Fletcher	CDN	Theology
	Alice Hochart	F	Literature
	James McCarthy	AUS	Theology
	Patricia Martinez Ramirez	MEX	Philosophy
	Michelle Mueller	USA	Architecture / Theology
	Jennifer Wamuyu Gitahi	EAK	Theology / Law

	NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE	PAPER
Academicians	Prof. Margaret S. Archer	UK Coventry	Professor of Sociology at the University of Warwick	<i>Commentary on: The Circle and the Line: Kinship, Vanishment and Globalization Narratives in a Rich/Poor World</i>
	Prof. Kenneth Arrow	USA Stanford	Professor, Stanford University	<i>The Responsibility of Parents to Children in a Developed Economy</i>
	Prof. Rocco Buttiglione	I Rome	Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Teramo	<i>Commentary on: The Gift of Life and Our Responsibilities towards Children and Young People</i>
	Prof. Partha S. Dasgupta	UK Cambridge	Professor, University of Cambridge	<i>The Responsibility of Parents to Children in a Developed Economy</i>
	Prof. Pierpaolo Donati	I Bologna	Professor of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Bologna	...
	Prof. Ombretta Fumagalli C.	I Milan	Professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University of Milan	<i>The Rights of the Children and Minors in International Charters: Reflections, Evaluations and Proposals</i>
	President Prof. Mary Ann Glendon	USA Cambridge	Professor of Law at the University of Harvard	...
	Prof. Kuan Hsin-Chi	HK Hong Kong	Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong	<i>Commentary on: A Situation on Asia's Children</i>
	Lic. Juan José Llach	RA Buenos Aires	Professor of Economics and Government at IAE-Universidad Austral	<i>Commentary on: How to Settle an Unsettling Debt: Intergenerational Challenge for Latin Americans</i>
Hon. Mr. Justice Nicholas J. McNally	ZW Harare	Retired Judge of Appeal in Zimbabwe	<i>Commentary on: Excluded and Invisible Children in Africa</i>	

	NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE	PAPER
Academicians	Prof. Edmond Malinvaud	<b>F</b> Malakoff	Professor Emeritus of Economics	<i>Commentary on: Implications for the Social Teaching of the Catholic Church</i>
	Prof. Pedro Morande	<b>RCH</b> Santiago	Dean, Pontifical Catholic University of Chile	<i>Commentary on: Demographic Trends of Youth in the World</i>
	Prof. Vittorio Possenti	<b>I</b> Venice	Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Venice	<i>Commentary on: What does Solidarity with Children and Young People Require?</i>
	Prof. José T. Raga	<b>E</b> Madrid	Professor of Economics at Universidad Complutense of Madrid	<i>What does Solidarity with Children and Young People Require?</i>
	Prof. Mina M. Ramirez	<b>RP</b> Manila	President of the Asian Social Institute of Manila	<i>A Situation on Asia's Children</i>
	Prof. Kevin Ryan	<b>USA</b> Massachusetts	Professor of Psychology	<i>Report on the Condition of North American Youth</i>
	Prof. Luis Sabourin	<b>CDN</b> Montréal	Professor, University of Quebec	<i>Commentary on: Report on the Condition of North American Youth</i>
	Prof. Dr. Herbert Schambeck	<b>A</b> Vienna	Professor Emeritus of Public Law, Political Sciences and Philosophy of Law, University of Linz	<i>Commentary on: Implications for the Social Teaching of the Catholic Church</i>
	Rev. Msgr. Michel Schooyans	<b>B</b> Louvain-La-Nueve	Professor Emeritus of Social Philosophy	<i>Implications for the Role of the Catholic Church and Catholic Organizations Worldwide</i>
	Prof. Joseph Stiglitz	<b>USA</b> New York	Professor of Economics at Columbia University	<i>Commentary on: Report on the Condition of North American Youth</i>
	H.E. Amb. Hanna Suchocka	<b>I</b> Rome	Ambassador of Poland to the Holy See	<i>Commentary on: Family as a Victim of a Deluded Search for Paradise on Earth ...</i>
	Prof. Hans Tietmeyer	<b>D</b> Königstein	Präsident der Deutschen Bundesbank i.R.	<i>Chairperson of the afternoon session of 29 April 2006</i>
	Prof. Bedřich Vymětalík	<b>CZ</b> Frydek-Mistek	Lawyer	<i>Commentary on: Family as a Victim of a Deluded Search for Paradise on Earth ...</i>
Prof. Hans F. Zacher	<b>D</b> Munich	Professor of Public Law, International and Comparative Law of Social Benefits and Services	<i>Commentary on: The Rights of the Children and Minors in International Charters: Reflections, Evaluations and Proposals</i>	
Prof. Paulus Zulu	<b>ZA</b> Durban	Professor of Sociology at the University of Natal	<i>Excluded and Invisible Children in Africa</i>	

	NAME AND TITLE	NAT.	DISCIPLINE AND CHARGE
PASS Foundation	Dr. Dr. Herbert Batliner	<b>FL</b> Vaduz	Dr jur, Dr rer. nat., Oec., Dr hc Lawyer, specialised in commercial and business law – President of the Foundation for the Promotion of the Social Sciences and Member of the Council

# Vanishing Youth?

## Solidarity with Children and Young

### PARTICIPANT BIOGRAPHIES *People in an Age of Turbulence*

**Cherie Blair (Cherie Booth QC)** was born in Bury, Greater Manchester, England, on September 23, 1954. She is a successful human rights lawyer and is also the wife of Tony Blair, the present British Prime Minister. She studied law at the London School of Economics and graduated with a first class degree. She later came at the top of her year in the bar exams, while teaching law at the University of Westminster. In 1976, while she was studying to become a lawyer, she met Tony Blair. Married in 1980, they have four children: Euan, Nicky, Kathryn and Leo. Booth became a barrister in 1976 and Queen's Counsel in 1995. In 1999 she was appointed a Recorder (a permanent part-time judge) in the County Court and Crown Court. She is Chancellor of Liverpool John Moores University, and a Governor of the London School of Economics and the Open University. She is a founding member of Matrix Chambers, London, from which she continues to practice as a barrister. Matrix were formed in 2000, specialising in human rights law, though members also practice in a range of areas of UK public and private law, the law of the European Union and European Convention on Human Rights, and public international law. Booth specialises in employment, discrimination and public law and in this capacity has sometimes represented claimants taking cases against the UK government.

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**Dr. Patrus Ananias** born in Bocaiúva, Minas Gerais, he is 52 years old and is married with two children. His entire political trajectory has been dedicated to improving social projects and fighting hunger and malnutrition. He started his political career as town councillor of Belo Horizonte (State of Minas Gerais) between 1989 and 1992. Member of the Worker's Party (PT) since its foundation, he has participated in the democratic and social movements of the 70s. In 1993, Patrus was elected mayor of Belo Horizonte, where he implemented the participative budget, ensuring the complete transparency of public accounts. He left the city government in 1996, with a popular approval rating of 85%. That same year, his management received a United Nations Organization award and became a public management model. He has participated in the Government Program Planning Committee, of the president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, as rapporteur of social policies' proposals. Bachelor of Law since 1972, Patrus is a specialist in legislative power, has a Master's Degree in procedural law, and is currently taking a Doctor's Degree in Philosophy, Technology and Society at the Complutense University of Madrid. He is a public functionary (based on open examinations), with leave of absence, of the Minas Gerais State Legislative Assembly, and a member of the Minas Gerais State Academy of Letters. He has been a labour lawyer providing assistance to steel workers, journalists, teachers, broadcasters, engineers and social assistants, besides being advisor of community associations, networks of social organizations linked to the Catholic Church, and social movements.

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**H.E. Card. Alfonso López Trujillo**, born November 8, 1935, Villahermosa, diocese of Ibagué, Colombia. Studied at the National University, Bogotá; at the Seminary of Bogotá, Bogotá; at the Pontifical International Institute Angelicum, Rome (doctorate in philosophy); and at the Pontifical Theological Faculty and Pontifical Institute of Spirituality Teresianum, Rome. Ordained November 13, 1960. Consecrated, March 25, 1971, Bogotá, by Anibal Muñoz Duque, Titular Archbishop of Cariana, coadjutor with right of succession and apostolic administrator *sede plena* of Bogotá. Secretary general of Latin American Episcopal Council, Sucre, Bolivia, November 22, 1972; confirmed, Rome, November 1, 1974. Promoted to Archbishop and

appointed Coadjutor, with right of succession, of Medellín, May 22, 1978. President of Latin American Episcopal Council, 1979-1982. Created Cardinal Priest in the Consistory of February 2, 1983; received the red biretta and the title of S. Prisca, February 2, 1983. President of Pontifical Council for the Family, November 8, 1990. Papal legate to the celebrations of the IV World Encounter of the Family, January 22-26, 2002, Manila, Philippines. Participated in the Conclave of April 18 to 19, 2005. Reappointed as President of the Pontifical Council for the Family, April 21, 2005. Attended the XI General Ordinary Assembly of the World Synod of Bishops, Vatican City, October 2 to 23, 2005.

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**Prof. Kuan Hsin-Chi** was born on 10 September 1940, Macau, China. He is married, with three children. Political development is the major research area of Professor Kuan. He is interested in the pattern of political culture in Hong Kong, its continuities and changes, causes and impacts of political-cultural changes, and the relations among political culture, political behaviour and the political system. The findings from Hong Kong are compared with experiences from Taiwan and the Chinese mainland. More recently, he attempts to develop, in conjunction with a panel design of survey study, a theory of political learning whereby individuals acquire democratic orientations through multiple sources of influence. As a core member of the East Asian Barometer, he also engages himself in a comparative survey study of democratization and value change. Currently he is Professor and Chairman, Department of Government and Public Administration, at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Director of its Universities Service Centre for China Studies. He is author of several books, books chapters and journals articles.

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**Prof. Gérard-François Dumont** was born in La Souterraine (Creuse) on May 20, 1948. Professor at the University of Paris IV-Sorbonne, Institute of Geography. President of 'Population et Avenir', recognised public utility. Seminar Director at the *Collège interarmées de défense* (CID). Administrator of the Geography Society (recognised public utility association). President of the Scientific Council of the Strategy Society. Expert on the European Economic and Social Committee. Member of the Scientific Council Delegation for regional planning and regional action (DATAR). Member of the National Council of Statistical data. Member of the National Commission for population census evaluation. Member of the Observatory Committee of experts on retirement and pensions; Member of the University Nicolas Copernic of Torun (Poland) *Advisory Council for Bulletin of Geography* magazine. Member of the *Academia de Ciencias Sociales* of the Republic of Argentina. Member of the *Academic Committee of Estudios Sociales Contemporáneos* (University of Mendoza, Argentina). He has held many conferences in France and abroad. From 1996 from 1998 Professor Dumont was Academy Rector and Chancellor of the Universities. From 1994 to 1996 he was Member of the Section of the Economic and Social Council responsible for regional economic planning. Currently he is Professor at the University of Paris IV-Sorbonne, Director of the Institute of

Town Planning at the Sorbonne, and delegated Professor for University finances and Commitments Manager. Author of several books, among them: *Démographie* (Dunod, 1992), *Les migrations internationales* (Sedes, 1995), *La population de la France* (Ellipses, 2000), *Les populations du monde* (Armand Colin, 2004) and, in press, *Les territoires face au vieillissement* (Ellipses, 2006).

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**Prof. John O'Neill, Ph.D** was born in London, England on July 17, 1933. He entered Finchley Catholic Grammar School in 1944 on scholarship and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1952-1955). He did graduate work in the United States at the University of Notre Dame (Political Science) and Stanford University (Social and Political Thought). In 1964 he went to York University, Toronto where he is Distinguished Research Professor of Sociology and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He teaches in sociology, political economy, critical literary, media and psychoanalytic studies. He is the author of *Sociology as a Skin Trade* (1972), *The Communicative Body* (1989), *Critical Conventions: Interpretation in the Literary Arts and Sciences* (1992), *The Poverty of Post-modernism* (1995), *Essaying Montaigne*, (2000), *Plato's Cave: Television and its Discontents* (2000), *Incorporating Cultural Theory: Maternity at the Millennium* (2000), *Five Bodies: Re-Figuring Relationships* (2004), *Civic Capitalism: The State of Childhood* (2004). He is Co-Editor of *The Journal of Classical Sociology* and of *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*. He is currently finishing, *The Domestic Economy of the Soul*, a study of Freud's five case-histories.

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**Prof. Lubomír Mlčoch** was born in Troubky, the Czech Republic, in 1944. Married, with two children and five grandchildren, he was awarded (1962-67) Master's degree in Economics and Econometrics at Prague School of Economics; (1990-91) Doctorate in Political Economy, Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. From 1967-71 he was Senior Lecturer at Prague School of Economics. From 1971-88 researcher (department of operational research in heavy industry) and planner at TESLA Holešovice, an enterprise in the electric bulb industry. After 18 years of an involuntary 'sabbatical' he has been allowed back to the Academy of Sciences. The 'Velvet revolution' gave him a chance to participate in the foundation of Concordia, a cooperative enterprise of Czech Catholic believers. From 1993 Vice-Dean for research and 1997-2003 Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Charles University, Prague. The leader of a team nominated by the Czech Bishops' Conference to prepare a Pastoral social letter 'Peace and Good', 2000. In 2001 he received the Papal Order of Saint Gregory the Great, Civic Class. Currently he is Professor at the Institute of Economic Studies at the Charles University Pragensis, founded in 1348, Faculty of Social Sciences.

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**Prof. Mariano Grondona** was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina on October 19, 1932. He married Elena Lynch in 1956 and has three children and nine grandchildren. Lawyer and Doctor in Law and Social Sciences in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the National University of Buenos Aires. Doctoral thesis: "En busca del equilibrio:

la encíclica *Populorum Progressio*". Currently he is Consultant Professor of Theory of the State in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the National University of Buenos Aires; political columnist for the *La Nación* newspaper; conductor for the television programme *Hora Clave* (Channel 9) and the radio programme *Pensando con Mariano Grondona* (Radio 10). He also conducts the programme *Clases on the Plus Satelital* cable channel. He has been Titular Professor of Theory of the State at the National University of Buenos Aires. He has also been research associate and visiting academic at the Center for International Affairs of the University of Harvard, and visiting professor at the Department of Government of the University of Harvard for the course of lectures on *Values and Development*. He has been editor of the Latin American magazine *Visión*, and has published fourteen books on subjects in his field, including *Los pensadores de la libertad*, *Bajo el imperio de las morales, la corrupción y las condiciones culturales del desarrollo económico*. Together with Samuel Huntington, Francis Fukuyama and others he published *Culture Matters*. Currently he is writing *Cultura y democracia*, and a book on the cultural conditions of economic development *Las condiciones culturales del desarrollo económico*.

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1425 Buenos Aires (Argentina)  
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**H.E. Msgr. Diarmuid Martin** was born in Dublin on 8th April 1945. He attended schools in Dublin (Oblate School, Inchicore; De La Salle School, Ballyfermot; Marian College, Ballsbridge). He studied philosophy at University College Dublin and theology at the Dublin Diocesan Seminary (Holy Cross College, Clonliffe). He was ordained priest by Archbishop John Charles McQuaid in St Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, on 25th May 1969. He entered the service of the Holy See in 1976 in the Pontifical Council for the Family. In 1986 he was appointed Under-Secretary of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, and in 1994 Secretary of the same Pontifical Council. On 5th December 1998 he was appointed Titular Bishop of Glendalough and received the Episcopal ordination at the hands of Pope John Paul II in St Peter's Basilica on 6th January 1999. He was a member of various Vatican Offices, including the Central Committee for the Great Jubilee of the Year 2000. In March 2001 he was elevated to the rank of Archbishop and undertook responsibilities as Permanent Observer of the Holy See in Geneva, at the United Nations Office and Specialised Agencies and at the World Trade Organisation. He was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin on May 3rd 2003. Archbishop Martin automatically succeeded Cardinal Desmond Connell as Archbishop of Dublin on 26 April 2004.

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**H.E. Msgr. Stanisław Rylko** was born on July 4, 1945 in Andrychów, Poland. He was ordained a priest for the Archdiocese of Krakow, March 30, 1969. From 1972 to 1978 he did post-graduate studies in theology at the Pontifical Gregorian University. From 1978 to 1987 he was a professor at the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Krakow and the Vice Rector of the Major Seminary of the Archdiocese of Krakow. From 1978 to 1993 he was in charge of the Youth Section of the Pontifical Council for the Laity. From 1993 to 1995 he was appointed an official in the Office of the Secretary of State of the Holy See. On December 20, 1995 he was made a Bishop and appointed the Secretary of the Pontifical Council for the Laity. On October 10, 2003, he was elevated to Archbishop and nominated President of the Pontifical Council for the Laity.

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

## CONCELEBRATED HOLY MASSES

Friday 28 April	Saturday 29 April	Sunday 30 April	Monday 1 May	Tuesday 2 May
8:00	8:00	10:30	8:00	8:00
Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Montecassino Abbey	Altar Tomb of St Peter	Altar Tomb of St Peter
<b>H.Em. Card. Edmund C. SZOKA</b>	<b>H.Em. Card. Giovanni B. RE</b>	<b>H.Em. Card. Renato R. MARTINO and H.E. Msgr. Bernardo D'ONORIO</b>	<b>H.E. Msgr. Stanisław RYŁKO</b>	<b>H.E. Msgr. Leonardo SANDRI</b>
Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7.45 in the hall of the Domus Sancte Marthae	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7.45 in the hall of the Domus Sancte Marthae	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 6.45 in the hall of the Domus Sancte Marthae	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7.45 in the hall of the Domus Sancte Marthae	Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7.45 in the hall of the Domus Sancte Marthae

### Memorandum

1) Every day a bus will leave the Domus Sanctae Marthae (8:45) for the Academy, fifteen minutes before the beginning of the morning session (9:00). Every evening (about 21:00) transport will be provided to accompany participants back to the hotel. Lunch and dinner for Academicians and invited experts will be served in the Academy (28 April-2 May).

2) On Sunday, 30 April, there will be a visit to Montecassino Abbey. A bus will leave the Domus Sanctae Marthae at 7:00.

3) On Tuesday 2 May at 13:00 a photograph of the participants will be taken in the courtyard of the Casina Pio IV.

#### Note:

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

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[http://www.vatican.va/roman\\_curia/pontifical\\_academies/acdscien/index\\_social\\_en.htm](http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_academies/acdscien/index_social_en.htm)

PONTIFICIA ACADEMIA SCIENTIARVM SOCIALIVM

XII Plenary Session

**VANISHING YOUTH? SOLIDARITY WITH CHILDREN  
AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN AN AGE OF TURBULENCE**

28 April – 2 May 2006  
Casina Pio IV

