

History & Civilization - Global Governance - Tor Vergata

Religion and Politics in the 20th Century

Jacopo Cellini (EUI), 18 April 2024

The Second Vatican Council (1962-1965)

- A new era in the history of the Catholic Church: from opposition to modernity to reconciliation with modernity.
- No condemnation of modern values (human rights, separation of Church and State), which were considered as positive for the Church and consistent with the Christian message.
- Rationale of the Council documents: Church's disengagement from politics.



What is a Council? Assembly of all the bishops, other members of the Church and theological experts to discuss and settle matters of Church doctrine and practice.

The Second Vatican Council - *Gaudium et spes*

Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the modern world *Gaudium et Spes* (1965)

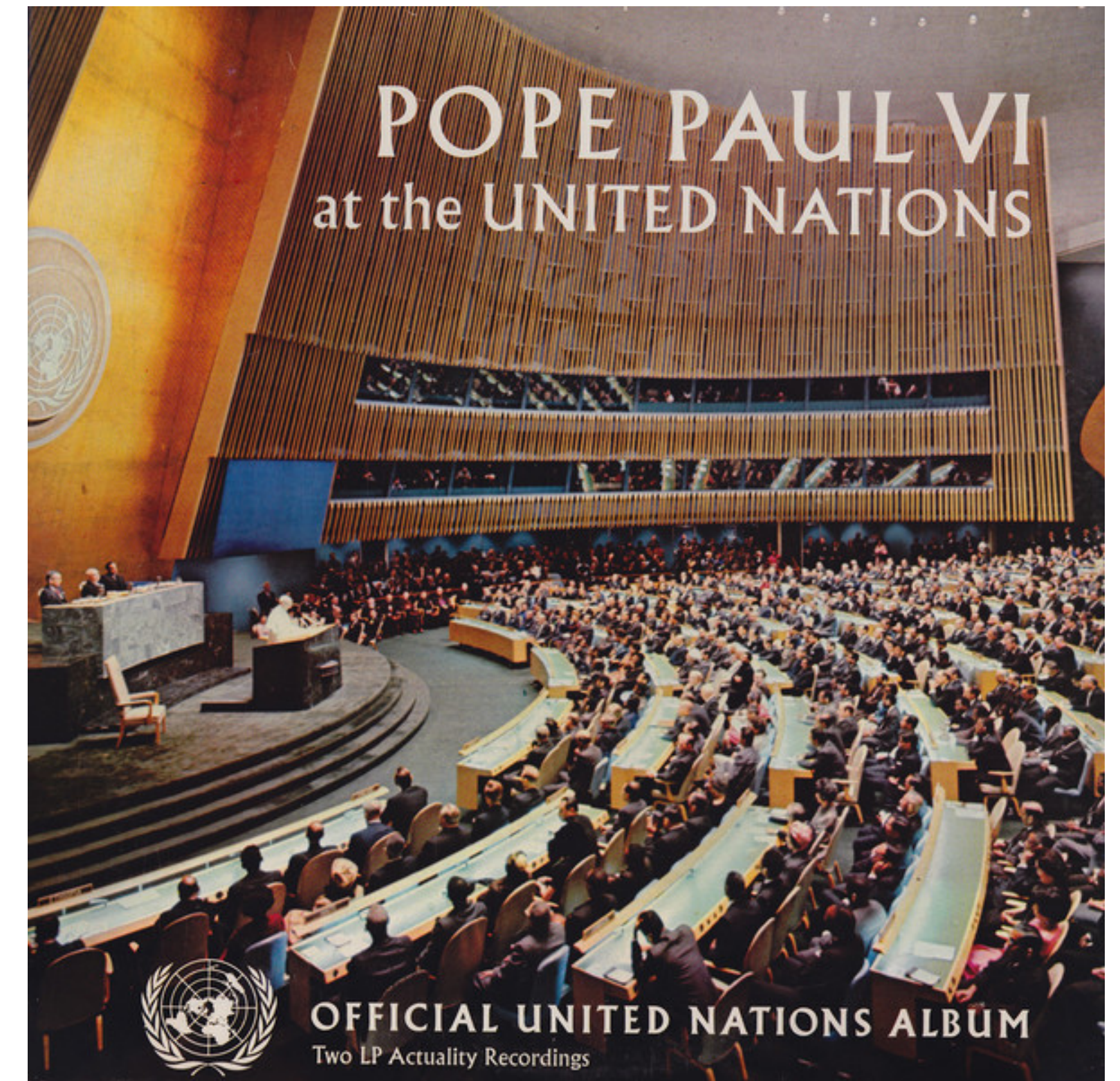
“It is very important, especially where a pluralistic society prevails, that there be a correct notion of the relationship between the political community and the Church, and a clear distinction between the tasks which Christians undertake, individually or as a group, on their own responsibility as citizens guided by the dictates of a Christian conscience, and the activities which, in union with their pastors, they carry out in the name of the Church.

The Church, by reason of her role and competence, is not identified in any way with the political community nor bound to any political system. She is at once a sign and a safeguard of the transcendent character of the human person.”

The Second Vatican Council (1962-1965)

The Church and the international community

- Endorsement of the United Nations. Pope Paul VI:
“You are an association, a bridge between peoples, a network of relations between States. We are tempted to say that in a way this characteristic of yours reflects in the temporal order what our Catholic Church intends to be in the spiritual order: one and universal”.
- The Church praised the work of international organizations, in particular on three issues:
 - Peace-making through diplomacy
 - Protection of human rights
 - International social justice



Pope Paul VI at the UN, 4 October 1965

After the Council

- Problem: while the Church reconciled with the ‘modern world’, the ‘modern world’ was rapidly changing.
- 1960s in the Western world: cultural conventions were contested by a ‘cultural revolution’ that changed the way of life of the new generations and generations to come, both in private life (family, sexual relations) and in the public sphere (social and political engagement).
- Consequences: criticism/contestation of authority, which invested also the Catholic Church.

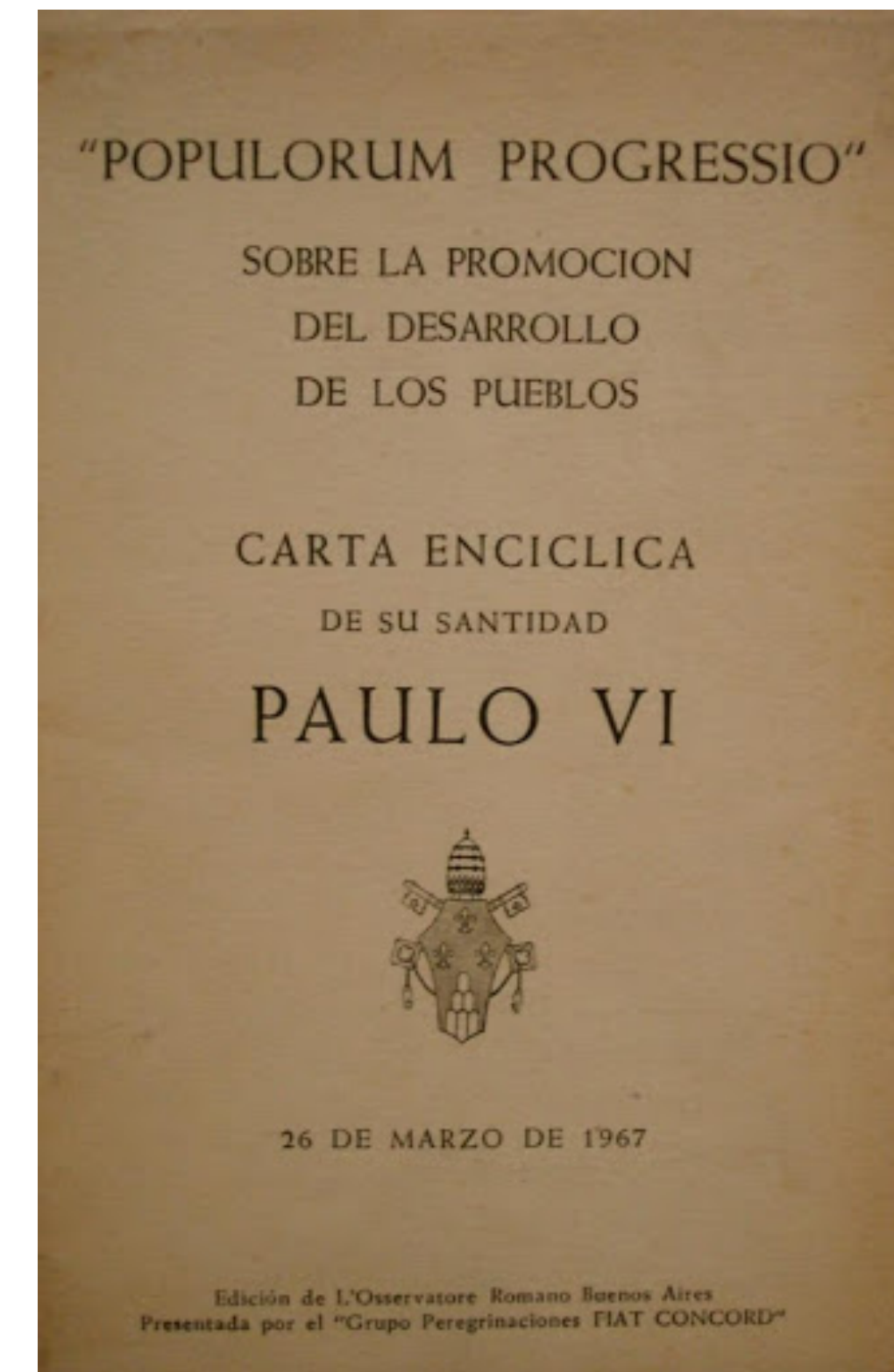
Catholicism and social justice

- ‘Liberation theology’ in Latin America: the core issue for Latin American Catholics was not the European ‘modern man’, but the ‘poor man’ of developing countries.
- The main focus was social justice: this issue was addressed by the documents of the Second Vatican Council, and by an encyclical of pope Paul VI, *Populorum progressio* (1967) .
- Context: issues concerning economic imbalances in the international system were widely addressed in the 1960s and 1970s (example: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1964) .

Populorum progressio (1967)

“This unbridled liberalism paves the way for a particular type of tyranny, rightly condemned by Our predecessor Pius XI, for it results in the "international imperialism of money.”(26)

Such improper manipulations of economic forces can never be condemned enough; let it be said once again that economics is supposed to be in the service of man. (27)”



Liberation Theology/1

- In the words of liberation theologians, the enslavement of the the Third World was a consequence of the interests of the First World (developed countries, international economic powers). As a consequence, it made no sense to talk about the development of the poor countries without implementing a change of the structural features of the world economic system.
- Quote from Lucio Gera, Argentinian theologian: **“Dependency is revealed by underdevelopment, an inhumane condition that prevents individuals from being people, and by marginalization, an equally inhumane condition that forces both individuals and poor Nations to survive on the edge of society and international history. Beyond these symptoms, are their causes. We find them in political and economic structures, imposed by Imperialism.”** (*La iglesia frente a la situación de dependencia*, CELAM 1977)
- Influence: Marxism and dependency theory. Dependency theory argued that a structural imbalance between the rich and the poor parts of the world was caused and maintained by the ‘center’ (the rich part) in order to perpetuate its economic system.

Liberation Theology/2

- Liberation is to be intended both as ‘liberation from sin’ (religious concept) and socio-political liberation.
- How to break away from oppression: conflict. Christians should not avoid conflict or revolution, since their faith demanded a fight against injustice.
- Practical consequences: Catholics were involved in revolutionary movements in Latin America during the 1970s, even some priests: liberation theologian Ernesto Cardenal was appointed Minister of Culture by the Sandinista government in Nicaragua after the 1979 revolution.

The Cold War - Catholicism and Communism

- Communism had been condemned by the *Syllabus* (1864): the most anti-Christian of doctrines, its goal being the annihilation of the Church.
- Encyclical *Divini Redemptoris* (1937): «**Communism is intrinsically wrong, and no one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any undertaking whatsoever**».
- Decree against Communism (1949): Catholics who professed the Communist doctrine were to be excommunicated from the Christian faith.

Decree against Communism (1949)

This Sacred Supreme Congregation has been asked:

1. whether it is lawful to join Communist Parties or to favour them;
2. whether it is lawful to publish, disseminate, or read books, periodicals, newspapers or leaflets which support the teaching or action of Communists, or to write in them;
3. whether the faithful who knowingly and freely perform the acts specified in questions 1 and 2 may be admitted to the Sacraments;
4. whether the faithful who profess the materialistic and anti-Christian doctrine of the Communists, and particularly those who defend or propagate this doctrine, contract ipso facto excommunication specially reserved to the Apostolic See as apostates from the Catholic faith.

The Most Eminent and Most Reverend Fathers entrusted with the supervision of matters concerning the safeguarding of Faith and morals, having previously heard the opinion of the Reverend Lords Consultors, decreed in the plenary session held on Tuesday (instead of Wednesday), June 28, 1949, that the answers should be as follows:

To 1. in the negative: because Communism is materialistic and anti-Christian; and the leaders of the Communists, although they sometimes profess in words that they do not oppose religion, do in fact show themselves, both in their teaching and in their actions, to be the enemies of God, of the true religion and of the Church of Christ;

to 2. in the negative: they are prohibited ipso iure (cf. Can. 1399 of the Codex Iuris Canonici); to 3. in the negative, in accordance with the ordinary principles concerning the refusal of the Sacraments to those who are not disposed; to 4. in the affirmative.

The Cold War - the position of the Catholic Church

- The Holy See questioned the participation of Communist countries in the UN (they did not respect the principles of the organization).
- In the immediate postwar, the Church offered its (implicit) support to the building of the Atlantic Alliance, notwithstanding the distance from the Western political and social model embodied by the United States, because it was a bulwark against Communism.
- Until the end of the 1950s the Church thought that no change was possible in the Communist bloc: resistance through prayers and martyrdom (Catholics under Socialist regimes were compared to the first persecuted Christians).

Vatican Ostpolitik/1

- Strategy of Vatican diplomacy, named after West Germany's *Ostpolitik*.
- Goals: improving the relations between local Roman Catholic Churches and the Socialist regimes of Eastern Europe.
- Context:
 - détente
 - disengagement of the Church from the alignment with the West
- Role of the Vatican diplomat Agostino Casaroli.



Agostino Casaroli

If you want to know more: Agostino Casaroli, *The Martyrdom of Patience: The Holy See and the Communist Countries (1963-89)*. Rome 2007.

Vatican Ostpolitik/2

- Results: the Holy See signed two «gentlemen's agreements» with Hungary (1964) and Yugoslavia (1966), with which the parties recognized each other as subjects of international law, while the Socialist countries recognized the Church's authority over ecclesiastical matters.
- Participation of a delegation of the Holy See in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (1972-1975): the Church participated as an equal subject of the international system, without claiming superiority.
- Role of the Vatican delegation in drafting the language of the paragraph on religious freedom of the Helsinki Final Act (1975).

John Paul II and the end of the Cold War

- Karol Wojtyła was born in Poland in 1920; he was elected pope in 1978. Clear anticommunist cultural background, but also first-hand experience of life in a Socialist country.
- Role in favoring a peaceful transition to democracy in his birth country: opposition to Communism, with a diplomatic approach. He was careful not to incite a revolt against political authorities in Poland.
- John Paul II had faith in the capacity of the Christian message to play a role in the modern world: religion was not a thing of the past, but had potential and cultural resources to maintain public relevance.
- Christianity was the heart of Europe, and Europe was conceived as a unitary whole, ‘from the Atlantic to the Urals’.



John Paul II in Poland in 1979

Reading Materials

Required

Elisabeth Erin Williams (2000), *Liberation Theology and Its Role in Latin America*.
Monitor: Journal of International Studies, 7/1

Giovagnoli, Agostino (2005), *Karol Wojtyla and the end of the Cold War: Vatican Ostpolitik and Pope John Paul II*. In: Silvio Pons and Federico Romero (eds.)
Reinterpreting the End of the Cold War: Issues, Interpretations, Periodizations.
London: Frank Cass, 82-89

(uploaded on DIDA)

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