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## Pontifical academy of sciences

The Pontifical Academy of Sciences Casina Pio IV 00120 Vatican City Phone +39 0669883451 Email pas@pas.va Most of the Academy's publications can be downloaded in PDF format. Printed copies can be ordered from: Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Casina Pio IV V-00120 Vatican City Tel. +39 06 69883195 Fax +39 06 69885218 pas@pas.va The Pontifical Academy of Sciences is international in scope, multi-racial in composition, and non-sectarian in its choice of members. The work of the Academy comprises six major areas: Fundamental science: Science and technology of global problems; Science for the problems of the developing world; Scientific policy; Bioethics; Epistemology. For information, publications and events calendar please visit the official website www.pas.va The Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Casina Pio IV, V-00120 Vatican City Tel. +39 06 69883195 - Fax +39 06 69885218 www.pas.va - pas@pas.va The Pontifical Academy of Sciences Casina Pio IV 00120 Vatican City Phone +39 0669883451 Email pas@pas.va Contacts & Maps ©2012-2024 The Pontifical Academy of Sciences Scientific academy of the Vatican City Pontifical Academy of SciencesPontificia accademia delle scienzeTypeCatholic, Research institute, Pontifical UniversityEstablished1936; 89 years ago (1936)ChancellorPeter TurksonPresidentJoachim von BraunILocationCasina Pio IV00120 Vatican City41°54′15″N 12°27′9″E﻿ / ﻿41.90417°N 12.45250°Ehsitepas.va This article is part of a series onVatican City HistoryDuchy of Rome (554–751) Donation of Pepin (750s) Papal States (754–1870) Annates Congregation for Borders Fundamental Statute for the Secular Government of the States of the Church Capture of Rome (1870) "Prisoner in the Vatican" (1870–1929) Roman Question Law of Guarantees Lateran Treaty (1929) Vatican City (1929–present) Governorate of Vatican City State 2010 Vatican employee sex scandal History of the Catholic Church since 1962 History of the Papacy Roman Historical Institutes Savoyard Era Vatileaks scandal Vatican Historical Museum Vatican City during World War II Law Acta Apostolicae Sedis Fundamental Law of Vatican City State Capital punishment in Vatican City Crime in Vatican City Lateran Treaty Legal status of the Holy See Alperin v. 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Holy See Temporal power of the Holy See Tribunal of Vatican City State Canon law 1983 Code of Canon Law Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches Pastor bonus LGBTQ rights in Vatican City Politics and government Apostolic Archive Association of Vatican Lay Workers Pontifical Commission for Vatican City State Pontifical commission Secretariat for Communications Holy See Press Office L'Osservatore Romano (newspaper) L'Osservatore della Domenica List of newspapers in Vatican City Vatican Radio lawsuit Vatican Information Service .va (internet sites) Vatican Publishing House Vatican Radio Vatican Television Center Secretariat of State Secretary: Pietro Parolin Fabric of Saint Peter Foreign relations of the Holy See Papal apocrisarius Governorate of Vatican City State President: Raffaella Petrini College of Cardinals Camerlengo (chamberlain) Dean Vical General Court of Cassation President: Dominique Mamberti Court of Appeals President: Pio Vito Pinto Tribunale President: Giuseppe di Sanguinetto Military in Vatican City Swiss Guard Corps of Gendarmerie of Vatican City Corps of Firefighters of the Vatican City State Papacy Pope Popemobile Catholic Church Latin Church Holy See Diocese of Rome Roman Curia Papal conclave (papal elections) Universi Domini gregis Recent conclaves 200520132025 Papal household Papal gentleman Prefecture of the Pontifical Household Foreign relations Section for Relations with States Concordats Multilateral foreign policy Status in international law Lateran Treaty Section for Relations with States (Roman Curia) Secretary for Relations with States: Paul Gallagher Undersecretaries for Relations with States: Antoine Camilleri List of diplomatic missions of the Holy See Apostolic nuncios Vatican City and Holy See passports Visa requirements Visa policy Holy See and the United Nations Holy See–Italy relations Holy See–United States relations Holy See–Israel relations Holy See–Palestine relations Economy Institute for the Works of Religion Telephone numbers in Vatican City Tourism in Vatican City Transport in Vatican City Rail transport in Vatican City Secretariat for the Economy Financial Information Authority Administration of the Patrimony of the Apostolic See Prefecture for the Economic Affairs of the Holy See Vatican euro coins Vatican lira Properties of the Holy See Symbols Flag List of papal flags Anthem Coat of arms of Vatican City 00120 (postal code) Papal tiara Papal coronation Culture Vatican Museums Vatican Library Music of Vatican City Sistine Chapel Choir Languages of Vatican City Women in Vatican City Vatican Christmas Tree Sport in Vatican City Papal Concert to Commemorate the Shoah Postage stamps and postal history of Vatican City Vatican Secret Archives St. Peter's Baldachin Sala Regia San Pellegrino in Vaticano Sant'Anna dei Palafrenieri Santa Maria della Pietà in Camposanto dei Teutonici Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope Vatican Observatory Vatican Pharmacy Bibliotheca Palatina Cappella Giulia Cappella Paolina Cardinal Secretary of State Casina Pio IV Circus of Nero Redemptoris Mater Chapel Saints Martin and Sebastian of the Swiss Santo Stefano degli Abissini Santo Stefano degli Ungheresi Teutonic Cemetery Cortile del Belvedere Passetto di Borgo Porta San Pellegrino Vatican Museums Vatican Museums Vatican Gallery of Maps Gallery of Sistine Chapel ceiling Collection of Modern Religious Art Raphael Rooms Redemptoris Mater Chapel Restoration of the Sistine Chapel frescoes Sistine Chapel Sistine Chapel ceiling The Last Judgment (Michelangelo) Outline Index Vatican City portal Catholicism portalVte Casina Pio IV, home of the academy The Pontifical Academy of Sciences (Italian: Pontificia accademia delle scienze, Latin: Pontificia Academia Scientiarum) is a scientific academy of the Vatican City, established in 1936 by Pope Pius XI.[2] Its aim is to promote the progress of the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences and the study of related epistemological problems. The Accademia Pontificia dei Nuovi Lincei ("Pontifical Academy of the New Lynxes") was founded in 1847 as a more closely supervised successor to the Accademia dei Lincei ("Academy of Lynxes") established in Rome in 1603 by the learned Roman Prince, Federico Cesi (1585–1630), who was a young botanist and naturalist, and which claimed Galileo Galilei as its president. The Accademia dei Lincei survives as a wholly separate institution.[3] The Academy of Sciences, one of the Pontifical academies at the Vatican in Rome, is headquartered in the Casina Pio IV in the heart of the Vatican Gardens.[4] Academy courtyard Cesi wanted his academicians to adhere to a research methodology based upon observation, experimentation, and the inductive method. He thus called his academy "dei lincei" because its members had "eyes as sharp as lynxes," scrutinizing nature at both microscopic and macroscopic levels. The leader of the first academy was the scientist Galileo Galilei.[5] Academy of Lynxes was dissolved after the death of its founder, but was re-created by Pope Pius IX in 1847 and given the name Accademia Pontificia dei Nuovi Lincei ("Pontifical Academy of the New Lynxes"). It was later re-founded in 1936 by Pope Pius XI and given its current name. Pope Paul VI in 1976 and Pope John Paul II in 1986 subsequently updated its statutes.[6] Since 1936, the Pontifical Academy of Sciences has been concerned both with investigating specific scientific subjects belonging to individual disciplines and with the promotion of interdisciplinary co-operation. It has progressively increased the number of its academicians and the international character of its membership. The Academy is an independent body within the Holy See and enjoys freedom of research. The statutes of 1976 express its goal: "The Pontifical Academy of Sciences has as its goal the promotion of the progress of the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences, and the study of related epistemological questions and issues." [3] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Un sourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Pontifical Academy of Sciences" - news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (October 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Academy entrance Since the Academy and its membership is not influenced by factors of a national, political, or religious character it represents a valuable source of objective scientific information which is made available to the Holy See and to the international scientific community. Today the work of the Academy covers six main areas: fundamental science the science and technology of global questions and issues science in favor of the problems of the Third World the ethics and politics of science bioethics epistemology The disciplines involved are sub-divided into eight fields: the disciplines of physics and related disciplines; astronomy; chemistry; the earth and environmental sciences; the life sciences (botany, agronomy, zoology, genetics, molecular biology, biochemistry, the neurosciences, surgery); mathematics; the applied sciences; and the philosophy and history of sciences.[7] Principal among the many publications produced by the Academy are: Acta - proceedings of the Plenary Sessions Scripta Varia - major works such as full reports on Study Weeks & Working Groups held at the Academy; some, due to their special importance, have been taken up by foreign publishers Documenta & Extra Series - for quick publication of summaries and conclusions of Study Weeks and Working Groups; also for rapid diffusion of Papal addresses to the Academy, and of significant documents such as the "Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear War" Commentarii - notes and memoirs as well as special studies on scientific subjects.[8] With the goal of promoting scientific research, the Pius XI Medal is awarded by the Academy every two years to a young scientist who is under the age of 45 and shows exceptional promise. A few of the winners have also become members of the Academy.[9] Aula Magna The goals and hopes of the Academy were expressed by Pope Pius XI in the motu proprio "In multis solacis" which brought about its re-foundation in 1936: "Amongst the many consolations with which divine Goodness has wished to make happy the years of our Pontificate, I am happy to place that of our having being able to see not a few of those who dedicate themselves to the studies of the sciences mature their attitude and their intellectual approach towards religion. Science, when it is real cognition, is never in contrast with the truth of the Christian faith. Indeed, as is well known to those who study the history of science, it must be recognized on the one hand that the Roman Pontiffs and the Catholic Church have always fostered the research of the learned in the experimental field as well, and on the other hand that such research has opened up the way to the defense of the deposit of supernatural truths entrusted to the Church.... We promise again that it is our strongly-held intention, that the 'Pontifical Academicians', through their work and our Institution, work ever more and ever more effectively for the progress of the sciences. Of them we do not ask anything else, since this praiseworthy intent and this noble work in the service of the truth is what we expect of them." [10] Forty years later (10 November 1979), John Paul II once again emphasized the role and goals of the Academy, on the 100th anniversary (centenary) of the birth of Albert Einstein: "The existence of this Pontifical Academy of Sciences, of which in its ancient ancestry Galileo was a member and of which today eminent scientists are members, without any form of ethnic or religious discrimination, is a visible sign, raised amongst the peoples of the world, of the profound harmony that can exist between the truths of science and the truths of faith... The Church of Rome together with all the Churches spread throughout the world attributes a great importance to the function of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. The title of 'Pontifical' given to the Academy means, as you know, the interest and the commitment of the Church, in different forms from the ancient patronage, but no less profound and effective in character.... How could the Church have lacked interest in the most noble of the occupations which are most strictly human - the search for truth?" [11] "Both believing scientists and non-believing scientists are involved in deciphering the palimpsest of nature which has been built in a rather complex way, where the traces of the different stages of the long evolution of the world have been covered over and mixed up. The believer, perhaps, has the advantage of knowing that the puzzle has a solution, that the underlying writing is in the final analysis the work of an intelligent being, and that thus the problem posed by nature has been posed to be solved and that its difficulty is without doubt proportionate to the present or future capacity of humanity. This, perhaps, will not give him new resources for the investigation engaged in. But it will contribute to maintaining him in that healthy optimism without which a sustained effort cannot be engaged in for long." [11] On 8 November 2012 Pope Benedict XVI told members of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences: "Dialogue and cooperation between faith and science are urgently needed for building a culture that respects people and the planet.... Without faith and science informing each other, the great questions of humanity leave the domain of reason and truth, and are abandoned to the irrational, to myth, or to indifference, with great damage to humanity itself, to world peace and to our ultimate destiny.... (As people strive to) unlock the mysteries of man and the universe, I am convinced of the urgent need for continued dialogue and cooperation between the worlds of science and of faith in building a culture of respect for man, for human dignity and freedom, for the future of our human family, and for the long-term sustainable development of our planet." [12] The new members of the Academy are elected by the body of Academicians and chosen from men and women of every race and religion based on the high scientific value of their activities and their high moral profile. They are then officially appointed by the Roman Pontiff. The Academy is governed by a President, appointed from its members by the Pope, who is helped by a scientific Council and by the Chancellor. Initially made up of 80 Academicians, 70 who were appointed for life. In 1986 John Paul II raised the number of members for life to 80, side by side with a limited number of Honorary Academicians chosen because they are highly qualified figures, and others who are Academicians because of the posts they hold, including the Chancellor of the Academy, the Director of the Vatican Observatory, the Prefect of the Vatican Apostolic Library, and the Prefect of the Vatican Secret Archives.[citation needed] The president of the Academy is appointed from its members by the Pope. The current president is Joachim von Braun,[13] as of 21 June 2017, who assumed the position after Werner Arber,[14] who is a Nobel Prize Laureate and was the first Protestant to hold the position. The list of all current and past presidents of the Academy is below: Presidents of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences Name Start of Presidential Term End of Presidential Term Agostino Gemelli O.F.M. 28 October 1936 15 July 1959 Georges Lemaître 19 March 1960 20 June 1966 Daniel Joseph Kelly O'Connell 15 January 1968 15 January 1972 Carlos Chagas Filho 9 November 1972 30 October 1988 Giovanni Battista Marini Bettolo Marconi 31 October 1988 29 March 1993 Nicola Cabibbo 30 March 1993 16 August 2010 Werner Arber 20 December 2010 20 June 2017 Joachim von Braun 21 June 2017 - Catholic Church & science Science and the Popes ^ "New head of Pontifical Academy of Science a natural Francis choice". 23 June 2017. ^ "Magisterium". www.casinapiov.va. ^ a b "Google Translate". translate.google.com. ^ "Casina Pio IV". www.casinapiov.va. ^ "Vatican City State, Pontifical Academy of Sciences". International Science Council. Retrieved 21 December 2022. ^ Tatay-Nieto, Jaime (2020). "Sustainability, the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, and the Catholic Church's Ecological Turn". Religions. 11 (10): 488. doi:10.3390/rel11100488. ISSN 2077-1444. ^ "Homepage". www.pas.va. Retrieved 21 December 2022. ^ "Publications". www.casinapiov.va. ^ "Pius XI Medal". www.casinapiov.va. ^ "Pius XI". www.casinapiov.va. ^ a b "On the Centenary of the Birth of Albert Einstein". www.ewtn.com. ^ Benedict XVI Archived 7 February 2017 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Rinunce e nomine". press.vatican.va. ^ "Vatican appoints Protestant". Archived from the original on 6 October 2012. Based on The Pontifical Academy of Sciences: A Historical Profile (in PDF) Pontifical Academy of Sciences website (in English) Wikimedia Commons has media related to Pontifical Academy of Sciences. Official website Message to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences on Evolution by Pope John Paul II, 22 October 1996 Liturgy Pontifical Academies - Website of the Holy See Article about inner workings and relationship to other councils Retrieved from " Academic honorary society established by or under the direction of the Holy See Part of a series on theCatholic ChurchSt. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City Overview Pope: Leo XIV Hierarchy History (timeline) Theology Liturgy Sacraments Mary Background Jesus Christ Crucifixion Resurrection Ascension Early Christianity Peter Paul Fathers History of the Catholic Church History of the papacy Ecumenical councils Magisterium Four Marks of the Church One true church Apostolic succession Organisation Holy See Roman Curia College of Cardinals Ecumenical councils Episcopal polity Latin Church Eastern Churches Canon law TheologiesDoctrine God Trinity Father Son Holy Ghost Consubstantialitas Filioque Divinum illud munus Divine law Decalogus Ex Cathedra Deificatio Realms beyond the States of the Church Heaven Purgatory Limbo Hell Paschal mystery Passion of Jesus Crucifixion of Jesus Harrowing of Hell Resurrection of Jesus Ascension of Jesus Blessed Virgin Mary Mariology Veneration Immaculate Conception Mater Dei Perpetual virginity Assumption Dormition Titles Queen Apparition Mediatrix Salvation Baptism of desire Baptism of blood Divine grace Outside the Church there is no salvation Infused righteousness Invincible ignorance Justification Means of grace Merit Mortal sin Satisfaction Moral influence Sanctification Synergism Venial sin Ecclesiology College of Bishops Deposit of faith Infallibility of the Church Mystical Body of Christ Papal primacy People of God Perfect community Subsistit in Other teachings Josephology Morality Body Lectures Sexuality Apologetics Amillennialism Original sin Hypostatic union Predestination Seven deadly sins Beatific vision Saints Dogma Texts Bible Old Testament New Testament Official Bible Vulgate Sixtine Vulgate Sixto-Clementine Vulgate Nova Vulgata Peshitta Apostles' Creed Nicene Creed Athanasian Creed Catechism of the Catholic Church Papal bull Apostolic exhortation Epistula Encyclica Philosophy Cardinal virtues Just war Natural law Catholic ethics Personalism Probabilism Social teaching Philosophy of canon law Philosophers Virtue ethics Schools Augustinianism Scholasticism Thomism Scotism Occamism Christian humanism Molinism Neo-scholasticism Traditionalist Catholicism Sedevacantism Worship Liturgy Eastern Catholic liturgy Mass Divine Liturgy Holy Qurbana Holy Qurobo Liturgy of the Hours Liturgical year Sacraments Baptism Penance Eucharist Confirmation Anointing of the Sick Matrimony Holy orders Prayer Devotions Bible Biblical canon Rites Latin liturgy: Roman Post-Vatican II Tridentine Use of Sarum Anglican Use Zaire Use Gallican Ambrosian Braga Mozarabic Eastern Catholic liturgy: Alexandrian Antiochene West Syriac Malankara East Syriac Armenian Byzantine Miscellaneous Antipopes Anti-Catholicism Criticism Deism/Pandeism Ecumenism Monasticism Relations with: Islam Judaism Orthodox Protestantism Societal issues Art Evolution Health care HIV/AIDS Homosexuality Sexual abuse Music Nazi Germany Politics (in the United States) Role in civilization Science Sex and gender roles Slavery the Age of Discovery Links and resources Index Outline Glossary Category Media Templates WikiProject Vatican City portal Catholic Church portalVte A pontifical academy is an academic honorary society established by or under the direction of the Holy See. Some were in existence well before they were accepted as "Pontifical." There are ten Pontifical academies headquartered at the Vatican in Rome. The Pontifical Academy of Fine Arts and Letters of the Virtuosi al Pantheon or Pontificia Insigne Accademia di Belle Arti e Letteratura dei Virtuosi al Pantheon in Italian was established in 1542. Its purpose is to study, cultivate, and perfect the fine arts. The Pontifical Academy of Sciences or Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze was founded in 1603 to honor and promote research. The Pontifical Academy of Theology or Pontificia Accademia di Teologia, founded in 1718, promotes the Catholic faith. The Pontifical Academy of Archaeology or Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia, founded in 1810, promotes Christian archeology and the history of Christian art. The Pontifical Academy of Martyrs or Pontificia Accademia Cultorum Martyrum dates from 1879 and promotes the veneration of the martyrs and the study of the catacombs. The Pontifical Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas or Pontificia Accademia di San Tommaso d'Aquino, founded in 1879, promotes the study of Thomism. The Pontifical Academy of Mary or Pontificia Accademia Mariana Internationalis was established in 1946 and promotes Mariology. The Pontifical Academy for Life or Pontificia Accademia Pro Vita was founded in 1994 to promote the consistent life ethic of the Roman Catholic Church; it was formerly headed by Bishop Elio Sgreccia, and now by Archbishop Salvatore Fisichella, former rector of the Pontifical Lateran University. The Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences or Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Sociali, founded 1994, promotes social, economic, political, and legal sciences in the light of the church's social teachings. The Pontifical Academy for Latin, also Pontificia Accademia Latinitatis or Pontificia Accademia di Latinità was established in 2012 for the dissemination and education of Latin.[1] The Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy, an institution for the training of Catholic clergy to serve as apostolic nuncios, pro-nuncios or papal delegates, is not one of the pontifical academies, but is one of the Roman Colleges. [2] Global organisation of the Catholic Church Index of Vatican City-related articles ^ "Pontifical Academies - Index". www.vatican.va. Retrieved 2025-02-21. ^ The Dictionary of Popes and the Papacy, Crossroad Publishing Co. NY Pontifical Academies - Website of the Holy See The website of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences Retrieved from "