



SALA STAMPA DELLA SANTA SEDE **BOLLETTINO**

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RINUNCE E NOMINE

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Il Santo Padre Benedetto XVI ha accettato la rinuncia al governo pastorale della diocesi di Zacatecas (Messico), presentata da S.E. Mons. Fernando Mario Chávez Ruvalcaba, in conformità al can. 401 § 1 del Codice di Diritto Canonico.

Il Papa ha nominato Vescovo di Zacatecas (Messico) il Rev.do Sacerdote Carlos Cabrero Romero, del clero dell'arcidiocesi di San Luis Potosí, Parroco della parrocchia di "Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe".

Rev.do Carlos Cabrero Romero

Il Rev.do Carlos Cabrero Romero è nato a San Luis Potosí il 7 maggio 1946. Ha compiuto gli studi ecclesiastici presso il Seminario Minore e Maggiore di San Luis. È stato ordinato sacerdote il 12 aprile 1972. Nel 1977 ha ottenuto una Licenza in Teologia Spirituale presso la Pontificia Università Gregoriana.

Come sacerdote ha svolto i seguenti incarichi: Vicario parrocchiale di "San José" e promotore vocazionale dell'arcidiocesi di San Luis Potosí (dal 1972 al 1974), Formatore del Seminario diocesano, Professore di teologia spirituale, Prefetto di disciplina, Direttore Spirituale, Vice-Rettore ed Economo generale (dal 1980 al 1995), Economo e Vice-Rettore del Collegio Messicano a Roma (1995-1996), Parroco di "San Miguel Arcángel", Decano e membro del Consiglio per gli Affari Economici (dal 1996 al 2001). Dal 2002 è Parroco di "Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe", Canonico di Cattedrale, Coordinatore della formazione permanente del clero e Professore del Seminario.

[01562-01.01]

• NOMINA DEL VESCOVO DI NUEVO LAREDO (MESSICO)

Il Santo Padre ha nominato Vescovo di Nuevo Laredo (Messico) S.E. Mons. Gustavo Rodríguez Vega, finora Vescovo titolare di Obba ed Ausiliare dell'arcidiocesi di Monterrey.

S.E. Mons. Gustavo Rodríguez Vega

S.E. Mons. Gustavo Rodríguez Vega è nato a Monterrey il 7 marzo 1955. Ha compiuto gli studi ecclesiastici a Monterrey, poi ha completato la sua formazione frequentando l'Istituto "Sedes Sapientiae" di Città del Messico. È stato ordinato sacerdote il 15 agosto 1980. Ha conseguito una licenza in Teologia, con specialità in Dottrina Sociale della Chiesa, presso la Pontificia Università Gregoriana. Come sacerdote ha ricoperto i seguenti incarichi: Prefetto di disciplina e di studi nel Seminario Minore di Monterrey, Prefetto e Professore del Seminario Maggiore, Assistente dell'Azione cattolica e della "Caritas" diocesana; Direttore della Segreteria arcidiocesana dell'Evangelizzazione e della catechesi, Parroco e, infine, Rettore del Seminario di Monterrey.

Eleto Vescovo Ausiliare di Monterrey il 27 giugno 2001, ha ricevuto l'ordinazione episcopale il 14 agosto successivo.

Attualmente è anche Presidente della Commissione Episcopale della Pastorale Sociale.

[01563-01.01]

• NOMINA DEL VESCOVO DI PATOS DE MINAS (BRASILE)

Il Papa ha nominato Vescovo di Patos de Minas (Brasile) il Rev.do P. Cláudio Nori Sturm, O.F.M. Cap., finora Ministro Provinciale della Provincia Cappuccina Paraná-Santa Catarina.

Rev.do P. Cláudio Nori Sturm, O.F.M. Cap.

Il Rev.do P. Cláudio Nori Sturm, O.F.M. Cap., è nato il 12 maggio 1953 a Ubiretama – RS, municipio di Girúa, nella diocesi di Santo Ângelo. Ha compiuto gli studi di primo grado a Iporã (1961-1966) e quelli di secondo grado presso il Seminario Santa Maria a Capinzal-Engenheiro Gutierrez (1968-1974); ha frequentato i corsi di Filosofia e Teologia a Ponta Grossa e nel contempo ha completato gli studi superiori di Filosofia presso l'Università Federale di Santa Catarina a Florianópolis (1975-1980) e di Teologia presso la Pontificia Facoltà "Nossa Senhora da Assunção" a São Paulo (1993). Inviato a Roma, ha ottenuto la licenza in Filosofia presso la Pontificia Università Gregoriana (1983-1986) e ha poi seguito corsi di specializzazione in Teologia in Svizzera (1999-2001).

Ha iniziato il Noviziato il 3 marzo 1974, ha emesso la prima professione religiosa il 2 marzo 1975 e quella perpetua il 28 ottobre 1978 ed è stato ordinato sacerdote il 6 gennaio 1980.

Dopo l'ordinazione sacerdotale ha ricoperto i seguenti incarichi: professore di Lettere e Pedagogia (1980-1981),

Professore e Direttore dell'Istituto di Filosofia a Ponta Grossa (1985-1994), Rettore del Collegio Internazionale dei Cappuccini "San Lorenzo da Brindisi" a Roma (1994-1999) e nel contempo membro della Segreteria Generale per la formazione, Professore di Filosofia e Guardiano della "Fraternità Bom Jesus" a Ponta Grossa (2001-2005), Vicario parrocchiale e Parroco nella Parrocchia "Imacolada Conceição nella medesima diocesi (2001-2005), Definitore e Vicario Provinciale (2004-2006) e finora Ministro Provinciale della Provincia Cappuccina Paraná – Santa Catarina.

[01564-01.01]

INTERVENTO DELLA SANTA SEDE ALLA 59ma SESSIONE GENERALE DEL COMITATO ESECUTIVO DELL'ALTO COMMISSARIATO DELLE NAZIONI UNITE PER I RIFUGIATI (UNHCR)

È in corso a Ginevra dal 6 al 10 ottobre 2008 la 59ma Sessione Generale del Comitato Esecutivo dell'Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati (UNHCR).

S.E. Mons. Silvano M. Tomasi, Osservatore Permanente della Santa Sede presso l'Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite e delle Istituzioni Internazionali a Ginevra, ha pronunciato ieri l'intervento che pubblichiamo di seguito:

• INTERVENTO DI S.E. MONS. SILVANO M. TOMASI

Mr. Chairman,

1. The spotlight of public opinion currently is placed on the crisis of financial markets, on the present form of economic organization, and on the irresponsibility and greed of some managers that led to it. The consequences of this enormously complicated crisis exert a grave impact on vulnerable groups in society and give concrete evidence of the interconnectedness and lack of equity in today's world. Additional challenges of great urgency confront the international community. Climate change leads to scarcity of food and lack of water, to the degradation of the environment and an increase of natural disasters. Together with related conflicts in some regions, all these factors result in an intensification of forced displacement of people and a greater uncertainty about our ability to provide them with the protection and assistance they need. This moment, on the other hand, can reawaken the awareness that it is really a common responsibility to determine whether the 'global village' thrives or suffers.

2. Natural and man-made disasters expose millions of persons and families to conditions of extreme poverty and to violations of their basic human rights. Such unbearable situations make it impossible for them to remain in their usual place of residence, much as they would like to do so. Looking at the future, the condition of uprooted people appears more bleak and ambiguous than ever. In view of the emergence and overlapping of these new complexities, our discussions about protection can be confronted with significant obstacles. Political responses, immediate assistance, and technical know-how are necessary. However, a clear ethical dimension also must be acknowledged and should be placed at the center of debate as we formulate decisions on how to move forward with adequate protection.

The Delegation of the Holy See has participated with great interest in the discussions about protection. It has supported the priority accorded this urgent topic in recent UNHCR initiatives like the Conclusions on the Provision on International Protection Including Through Complementary Forms of Protection (2005), the Conclusion on Women and Girls at Risk (2006) the Conclusion on Children at Risk (2007), the Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges (2007), and the Agenda for Protection (2002). In fact, the UNHCR was mandated by the General Assembly to extend its protection capacities to new groups: stateless people, returnees, and certain groups of internally displaced persons. Over the years, the concepts of "group determination (*prima facie*)" and of "temporary protection" were introduced when considering situations of mass influx movements. In addition, regional agreements and the cluster approach enlarged the field of protection and

the capacity to respond.

3. The process of alerting States about new demands for protection shows both a pragmatic method and a dynamic understanding of the implications of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its related Protocol of 1967. In the same spirit, through regional instruments, States have examined their respective local reality and have agreed upon a more comprehensive and suitable approach by adapting juridical provisions to the evolution of forcible displacement and to geographical conditions. The latest General Conclusion on International Protection, now submitted for approval, rightly points out some current problems of intolerance and failure to meet the rights of asylum-seekers while it simultaneously encourages maintenance of relevant international humanitarian and human rights law as a necessary point of reference. Indeed there seems to be an urgent need to expand reflection and statutory provisions to cover the whole range of the constantly changing situations of forcibly uprooted people.

4. The international community has managed to enact clear and courageous instruments to protect refugees from violence and persecution through the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, and through additional regional agreements. Existing refugee instruments constitute the start of a continuum, at the opposite end of which we could place the conventions and agreements enacted by the United Nations and by the International Labour Organization in order to protect labour migrants and their families. At present, between these two policy "poles", are situated millions of other persons forcibly uprooted by desertification, famine, climate change, generalized oppression and abuse of their human rights. Many of these people remain within their own country without receiving the protection they need, and many cross the borders of neighbouring countries in search of relief. Some of these uprooted persons may come under the mandate of the UNHCR, as do those who become stateless. Many of them do not fit the typology of refugees or migrant workers, but the international community cannot ignore their plight nor can it deny the ethical obligation to extend protection to them, as difficult as this task can be.

5. In our interconnected world, we are linked with all displaced people by our common humanity and by the realization that the globalization of justice and solidarity is the best guarantee for peace and a common future. The question then to be addressed is of how to start a process to formalize ways and means for the protection of the millions of persons at the center of the continuum: the responsibility to protect them; providing assistance for immediate survival; criteria for their acceptance in other places; the structures of coordination. Existing best practices and human rights obligations can serve as a starting point to move toward a juridical instrument.

6. The experience of the international community with the implementation of legally binding conventions shows the value of the experts' committees that monitor and advise a converging interpretation of their content. Perhaps a similar group for the Refugee Convention can be a useful complement, possibly within the existing structures of the UNHCR, at this moment when courts, at times, diverge widely in their interpretative decisions.

7. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the continued effort to safeguard the human rights of all forcibly displaced people is in line with a consistent ethic of life and with an ever more complete implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose 60th anniversary we mark this year. Displacement is not a phenomenon isolated from other social realities. It is the result of political decisions, of neglect and lack of preventive action, and also of unforeseen natural events. It falls within the responsibility of the State and the international community. An adequate response, therefore, is not possible without coherence in the action of agencies and actors involved and mandated to work for the best solutions. The creative alertness required for such solutions should move the international community to undertake new steps in protection. While juridical instruments are necessary, ultimately a culture of solidarity and the elimination of the root causes of displacement will sustain the protection system.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman

[01565-02.01] [Original text: English]

INTERVENTO DELLA SANTA SEDE ALLA 63.ma ASSEMBLEA GENERALE DELL'O.N.U. SULL'ATTIVITÀ DELL'ORGANIZZAZIONE

Pubblichiamo di seguito l'intervento che S.E. Mons. Celestino Migliore, Nunzio Apostolico, Osservatore Permanente della Santa Sede presso l'O.N.U., ha pronunciato il 6 ottobre a New York, davanti alla 63.ma Assemblea Generale dell'Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite sul punto 100: "*Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization*":

• INTERVENTO DI S.E. MONS. CELESTINO MIGLIORE

Mr President,

My delegation thanks the Secretary-General for his Report on the Work of the Organization and looks forward to working with him to help ensure that this institution builds upon its successes and bridges its shortcomings.

We are witnessing intractable conflicts in many regions of the world. Whether under the guise of civil turmoil, terrorist activity or international conflicts, they perpetuate the flawed belief that violence and war can replace cooperation and dialogue for the common good. In this context, the impasse in the Conference on Disarmament, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, along with the growing strain upon the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, are enduring obstacles and severely hinder the promotion of the common good and mutual cooperation.

However, rather than addressing the symptoms of humanity's failings we would do well to focus on the underlying causes. Some forty years ago Pope Paul VI stated in this Hall that "development is the new name for peace" and the wisdom of these words should guide us in crafting adequate solutions.

At this point in time we cannot but admit a number of setbacks in our work to globalize solidarity toward the poor. With the failed trade talks in the Doha Round, the increasing international economic slowdown and the missed development assistance targets, we have seen the need for effective consensus and delivery. The upcoming conference on Financing for Development in Doha presents an opportunity for the international community to consolidate promises and renew cooperation between developed and developing countries. My delegation looks forward to working with the participants in order to put the ingenuity of global economic activity at the service of people rather than put people at its mercy.

Mr President,

The Sixty-third Session of the General Assembly stands at a poignant moment in United Nations history. Sixty years ago this December, this body produced the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with which the world leaders agreed that human rights are not bestowed by governments at their whim but rather are inherent in all individuals regardless of race, nationality or religious belief. It is humbling to recall the war that preceded the adoption of the UDHR but also empowering to know that if the world could come together to ensure the rights of all after such a devastating conflict, then surely today we can find the political will to guarantee the full enjoyment of all human rights.

The rights to life and freedom of thought, conscience and religion remain the core of the human rights system. The discourse over these two fundamental rights is on the rise. However, too often these rights are neglected in favor of more politically expedient issues, and only when the voices of the disenfranchised and discriminated become too loud to be ignored do we give them their proper attention. Only by respecting the right to life, from the moment of conception until natural death, and the consciences of all believers, will we promote a world cognizant and respectful of a deeper sense of meaning and purpose.

A year ago the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We encourage the membership to build upon this common commitment in order to foster greater understanding between

governments and indigenous communities.

Finally, Mr President, it is my delegation's hope that this Session of the General Assembly can serve to promote renewed cooperation and harmony among all peoples. Time and again we have seen an increase in the use of rhetoric which, instead of bringing nations together, chastises and divides them. In all corners of the globe this rhetoric has been used to foment mistrust between States. However, it is my delegation's wish that this Session will reverse this crescendo of suspect and mistrust and will give way to confidence in our common leadership and shared values. To this end, the fully operational Mediation Support Unit serves as a valuable tool for restoring lost trust and we look forward to following its further developments.

Mr President,

The Secretary-General's Report recognizes the need for addressing an ever growing number of issues. Whether it is humanitarian assistance, mediation or the ability to bring parties together, this Organization must continue to be shaped in a way that is more responsive to the needs of the twenty-first century.

Thank you, Mr. President.

[01566-02.01] [Original text: English]

[B0631-XX.02]
