# *POPE LEO XIV AND HIS FIRST YEAR AS POPES*

# 教宗方济各与亚太青年

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Abstract

The election of Pope Leo XIV on 8 May 2025 showed that the cardinal electors were not bound by supposed exclusions, such as there could never be a pope from the United States. The significance of their choice of an Augustinian friar with dual nationality (US and Peru) is unfolding day by day, for the Church around the world, and for how this pope does or does not stand in continuity with Pope Francis, the Jesuit Pope. Thus far Pope Leo appears very much in tune with Pope Francis, especially on care for the poor, for immigrants and refugees, for the marginalized. Pope Leo's global travels will reveal more about his priorities, and what matters most to him, as he seeks to serve the church in all its diverse cultures, languages, traditions, hesitations, and hopes. He speaks often of peace, and the need to work for it, peace that is something very much needed given the abundance of conflicts today.

摘要

2025年5月8日教宗良十四世的当选表明，枢机选举人并未受到所谓“排除条件”的束缚，比如“不可能有来自美国的教宗”这一说法。他们选择了一位拥有双重国籍（美国和秘鲁）的奥斯定会会士，这一选择的意义正在日益显现——对普世教会而言如此，对这位教宗与耶稣会教宗方济各之间是否延续、如何延续的关系而言亦如此。迄今为止，良十四世与方济各教宗在诸多方面表现出高度一致，尤其在关怀穷人、移民与难民以及边缘群体方面。良十四世的全球访问将进一步揭示他的优先关切，以及在他致力于服务具有多元文化、语言、传统、犹疑与期盼的教会时，什么对他最为重要。他常常谈及和平，以及为和平而努力的必要性——在当今冲突频仍的背景下，和平显得尤为迫切。

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What follows in this article is in two parts: Part one, on 'reception' and some reactions to Pope Leo in the first months of his papacy, including his family and ancestry, his international experience, his intellectual inclinations, what appear to be his various priorities as pontiff. Part two examines selected homilies, speeches, addresses and an apostolic exhortation of Pope Leo.

Reception

The *New York Times* has been following the papacy of Pope Leo very closely. The very next day after the election of the first US born pope, the *Times* published an article on Leo as also the Peruvian Pope (Taj, Turewitz, and Glatsky, 9 May 2025). Written by three reporters, two in Peru and one in New York, this article emphasized how especially his years as bishop in Peru (2015-23) saw him much cherished as someone who remained close to the people, in particular in times of suffering.

The 15 June 2025 issue of the *New York Times* magazine devoted its cover story to Pope Leo's ancestry (Gates, 15 June 2025, pp. 26-33). This Pope's diverse ancestors include nobles, enslaved persons, slaveholders, and freedom fighters. His father's ancestors were mostly Italian or French; though most of his mother's ancestors were Spanish or French, some were black, and some were of mixed race, often referred to as mulattos. Some of the ancestors that came from France settled in Quebec, but in later generations some moved south, especially to Louisiana. Pope Leo's rather distant relations who remained in Canada even include prime ministers Pierre Trudeau and his son Justin Trudeau (Ibid., p. 32)

本文后续内容分为两部分：第一部分探讨“接受”（reception）问题，以及教宗良十四世就任最初几个月内引发的若干反响，涵盖其家庭与家族背景、国际经历、学术倾向，以及他作为教宗所展现出的各项优先关切。第二部分则考察良十四世的部分讲道词、演讲、致辞及一篇宗座劝谕。

媒体反映

《纽约时报》一直密切关注教宗良十四世。在首位美国出生的教宗当选的第二天，该报便发表了一篇关于良十四世，同时也是“秘鲁教宗”的文章（Taj, Turewitz, and Glatsky, 2025年5月9日）。这篇文章由三名记者撰写，其中两人在秘鲁，一人在纽约。文中着重强调，尤其是在他担任秘鲁主教的岁月里（2015－2023年），他因始终贴近民众而深受爱戴，特别是在民众遭受苦难之时。

2025年6月15日刊的《纽约时报杂志》将封面故事献给了良十四世的家族渊源（Gates, 2025年6月15日，第26－33页）。这位教宗的祖先背景十分多元，包括贵族、被奴役者、蓄奴者和自由斗士。其父系祖先多为意大利人或法国人；其母系祖先虽多为西班牙人或法国人，但也有黑人，还有一些是混血后裔，常被称为穆拉托人。来自法国的部分祖先定居于魁北克，但到了后代，其中一些人南迁，尤其是迁往路易斯安那州。良十四世留在加拿大的较远房亲中，甚至包括总理皮埃尔·特鲁多及其子贾斯廷·特鲁多（同上，第32页）。

The 28 July 2025 issue of *Time Magazine* offers "The Making of the Pope," as its cover story, and includes a 1959 photograph showing the young Robert Prevost and his two brothers John and Louis with their mother Mildred, in front of a Chicago church (Luscome, 28 July 2025, pp. 26-31). The article that follows suggests that at a very young age Robert was already drawn to the priesthood, and behaved in such ways that led a neighbor to tell him he would be Pope one day (Ibid., p. 27) Also highlighted is how the future Pope was educated in theology and related disciplines not only with fellow clerics and other religious but with lay people, female and male.

When the Jesuit Jorge Bergolio was elected pope in 2013 it was the first time since the early 1800s that a member of a religious order was chosen as pope. The cardinals again elected a member of a religious order in 2025. James K. A. Smith, an expert on St. Agustine, sees 'Augustinian' priorities and themes as prominent in what Pope Leo says and does. These include discipleship as a journey and pilgrimage; our hearts as restless until they rest in God; the gospel as promising peace to the puzzled and the despairing (Smith, July/August 2025, pp. 42-44).

An interview with Cardinal Stephen Chow, SJ, bishop of Hong Kong, was published in *America magazine* (19 May 2025). Cardinal Chow emphasized the importance of discernment and listening to the Holy Spirit in electing a pope. Cardinal Chow did criticize the Vatican's resistance to using languages other than Latin and Italian, even with the very diverse group of voting cardinals. This was not the best way of proceeding for the conclave, and Cardinal Chow implied, for a global church.

2025年7月28日刊的《时代》周刊以"教宗的诞生"为封面故事，并收录了一张1959年的照片，照片中年轻的罗伯特·普雷沃斯特与他的两个兄弟约翰和路易斯，以及他们的母亲米尔德里德，一同站在一座芝加哥教堂前（Luscome, 2025年7月28日，第26–31页）。随后的文章指出，罗伯特在很小的时候便已向往司铎圣召，他的言行举止甚至让一位邻居对他说，有朝一日他会成为教宗（同上，第27页）。文章还特别提到，这位未来的教宗在神学及相关学科的学习中，不仅与同修会的神职人员及其他修会会士一同受教，也与男性和女性平信徒共同学习。

2013年耶稣会士豪尔赫·贝尔格里奥(译者注：教宗方济各的俗名)当选教宗时，是自19世纪初以来首次有修会会士被选为教宗。2025年，枢机们再次选举了一位修会会士。圣奥古斯丁研究专家詹姆斯·K. A. 史密斯认为，"奥古斯丁式"的优先关切与主题在良十四世的言行中十分突出。这些包括：将门徒之道视为一段旅途与朝圣，我们的心若不安息在天主怀中便不得安宁，福音向困惑者与绝望者许诺和平（Smith, 2025年7–8月刊，第42–44页）。

《美国》杂志（2025年5月19日）刊登了对香港主教、耶稣会士周守仁枢机的专访。周枢机强调了在选举教宗过程中辨别与聆听圣神的重要性。他也批评了梵蒂冈在枢机选举人组成已十分多元的情况下，仍坚持只使用拉丁语和意大利语的做法。他认为，这并非秘密会议应有的最佳运作方式；周枢机并暗示，对于一个普世教会而言，这也不是最佳之道。

**Thus far Pope Leo appears very much in tune with Pope Francis, especially on care for the poor, for immigrants and refugees, for the marginalized.**

**至此，教宗良十四世与教宗方济各的立场高度契合，尤其是在关怀贫困者、移民与难民，以及边缘群体方面。**

At the end of the summer, on 2 September, Pope Leo hosted Cardinal Chow for conversation (presumably in English), largely regarding the Church in China. In an article in *The Sunday Examiner of Hong Kong*, Cardinal Chow shared that he found Pope Leo eager to learn more about China-Vatican relations and about the situation of the Church in China. The bishop of Hong Kong made two more points: when the Pope was superior general of the Augustinian order he made a trip to China; as Pope he intends to continue in the direction set by Pope Francis in dealing with China (*Sunday Examiner*. org.hk, 3 September 2025).

Ambrose Mong, OP, Research Associate at the Chinese University of Hong, has published in *The Way* a very recent article on Leo XIV and the legacy of Leo XIII (Mong, January 2026, pp. 97-113). Mong examines ways in which the former aims to further the latter's work on social justice as well as on the dignity and rights of all persons. Leo XIII is often remembered for his enthusiastic promotion of Thomas Aquinas; Mong points out that Augustine was also cited frequently in many of Leo XIII's writings (Mong, Ibid., 109). Moreover, Leo XIII also did much to support the Order of St. Augustine in his own time, with the naming of Augustinian bishops and cardinals, in restoring Augustinian churches, and in helping in the construction of a new Augustinian headquarters in Rome. Most importantly, Mong sees Leo XIV as following and building upon Leo XIII in defending workers and their dignity, and in promoting not just charity but social justice (Mong, Ibid., p. 110).

夏末，9月2日，教宗良十四世接见了周守仁枢机进行交谈（大概是用英语），主要围绕中国教会的问题展开。在香港《星期日报》（The Sunday Examiner）的一篇文章中，周枢机表示，他发现良十四世教宗非常渴望更多地了解中梵关系以及中国教会的状况。这位香港主教还提到了两点：其一，教宗在担任奥斯定会总会长期间曾访问过中国；其二，就任教宗后，他打算延续方济各教宗在对华政策上确立的方向（Sunday Examiner.org.hk，2025年9月3日）。

香港中文大学研究助理、道明会士孟氏安（Ambrose Mong, OP）在《道路》（The Way）期刊上发表了一篇关于良十四世与良十三世遗产的作品（Mong，2026年1月刊，第97－113页）。孟氏安探讨了良十四世如何致力于推进良十三世在社会正义以及所有人尊严与权利方面的工作。良十三世常因积极推崇托马斯·阿奎那而为人所铭记；但孟氏安指出，奥古斯丁同样在良十三世的诸多著作中被频繁引用（Mong, 同上，第109页）。此外，良十三世在其任内还大力扶持奥斯定会，包括任命奥斯定会会士为主教和枢机、修复奥斯定会教堂，以及协助在罗马兴建奥斯定会新总部。最为重要的是，孟氏安认为良十四世正在继承并发展良十三世的事业——捍卫劳动者及其尊严，推动的不仅是慈善，更是社会正义（Mong, 同上，第110页）。

*Some Writings of Pope Leo XIV*

As the head of the Dicastery for Bishops, Cardinal Prevost was already an important Vatican administrator when he was elected Pope on 8 May 2025. The tone of his homily, preached in St. Peter's Square on May 18 at the Mass for the beginning of his Pontificate, was a very humble one. Describing himself as a servant and a brother of God's people, walking with them, in a spirit that values different cultures living in harmony and love, Pope Leo seemed to echo much of what Pope Francis had preached many times (Leo XIV, 18 May 2025).

Pope Francis had chosen not to use Castel Gandolfo, the papal summer residence south of Rome, as a place for vacation or the like. But one thing he had done was initiate Borgo Laudato si', a part of the Castel Gandolfo property, henceforth to be a space devoted to promotion of protection of the environment, as so strongly advocated in Francis' 2015 encyclical *Laudato si'*. On 5 September 2025, Pope Leo went to Castel Gandolfo to inaugurate and bless Borgo Laudato si'; in his homily for the occasion, he described it as "a synthesis of extraordinary beauty…spirituality, nature, history, art, work and technology," a synthesis intended to exist in harmony (Leo XIV, 18 May 2025).

Pope Leo's Apostolic Exhortation *Dilexi te* of 4 October 2025, was addressed to all Christians on love for the poor (Pope Leo, 4 October 2025). Building on the priorities of Pope Francis, Pope Leo stresses that a choice in favor of the poor is not merely optional for authentic Christians, indeed anyone who claims to love God but lacks compassion for the poor in a liar. Charity for the poor is not enough if the structural causes of poverty are ignored.

良十四世教宗的部分著作

作为主教部部长，普雷沃斯特枢机在2025年5月8日当选教宗之前，已是梵蒂冈一位举足轻重的行政要员。5月18日，他在圣伯多禄广场举行的教宗就职弥撒中发表讲道，语气十分谦逊。他将自己描述为天主子民的仆人与弟兄，与他们同行，秉持尊重不同文化和睦共处、彼此相爱的精神——良十四世教宗此番表述，似乎呼应了方济各教宗多次宣讲的内容（Leo XIV, 2025年5月18日）。

方济各教宗曾决定不再将位于罗马南郊的教宗夏宫冈道尔夫堡用作度假或类似用途。但他做了一件事：将冈道尔夫堡产业中的一部分开辟为"赞美你生态村"（Borgo Laudato si'），从此将其打造为一个致力于推动环境保护的空间，正如方济各在2015年通谕《愿祢受赞颂》中所大力倡导的那样。2025年9月5日，良十四世教宗前往冈道尔夫堡，为"赞美你生态村"揭幕并予以祝圣；他在当天的讲道中将其形容为"一种非凡之美的综合……灵修、自然、历史、艺术、劳动与科技"，旨在让这些要素和谐共存（Leo XIV, 2025年5月18日）。

2025年10月4日，良十四世教宗发布了宗座劝谕《我钟爱你》（Dilexi te），面向全体基督徒，主题是爱穷人（Pope Leo, 2025年10月4日）。在方济各教宗优先关切的基础上，良十四世教宗强调：选择站在穷人一边，对真正的基督徒而言绝非可有可无；事实上，任何声称爱天主却对穷人缺乏怜悯之心的人，都是说谎者。如果忽视贫困的结构性根源，仅靠慈善救济穷人是远远不够的。

**Charity for the poor is not enough if the structural causes of poverty are ignored.**

**若忽视贫困的结构性根源，仅靠对穷人的慈善救济是远远不够的。**

On All Saints' Day, 1 November 2025, Pope Leo added Saint John Henry Newman to the list of Doctors of the Church; the Pope also named Newman, together with Thomas Aquinas, co-patron of the Church's education mission. Pope Leo added that when he reflects on schools and universities, he thinks of them as "laboratories of prophecy" where hope is lived (Pope Leo 1 November 2025). Hope was central to the theme of the Jubilee year 2025 as articulated by Pope Francis, a Pope who often spoke with a prophetic voice.

Visiting Turkey and Lebanon, 27 November – 2 December, Pope Leo both participated in celebration of the1700th anniversary of the Council of Nicaea and of the Nicene Creed and engaged with church and state leaders and many people in various venues in both Turkey and Lebanon. In his Apostolic Letter of 23 November 2025, Pope Leo stressed the Nicene Creed as a continuing source of ecumenical unity (Pope Leo, 23 November 2025).

In an Address to Organizers and Artists of the Concert with the Poor, 5 December 2025, Pope Leo stressed that this was the sixth edition of a "beautiful tradition" begun by Pope Francis, a tradition in which "our most fragile brothers and sisters" occupy the front seats. Pope Leo added that this tradition fits well with preparation for Christmas when we celebrate Jesus who was poor (Pope Leo, 5 December 2025).

2025年11月1日诸圣节，良十四世教宗将圣若望·亨利·纽曼列入教会圣师名录，还将纽曼与托马斯·阿奎那一同命名为教会教育使命的共同主保。良十四世教宗补充道，当他想到学校和大学时，他将它们视为“先知的实验室”，希望在那里得以践行（Pope Leo, 2025年11月1日）。希望正是方济各教宗所阐明的2025禧年的核心主题——方济各教宗常常以先知的声音发言。

2025年11月27日至12月2日，良十四世教宗出访土耳其和黎巴嫩，期间既参加了尼西亚公会议暨《尼西亚信经》一千七百周年纪念活动，又在两国多个场合与教会及国家领导人以及各界民众进行了交流。在2025年11月23日的宗座牧函中，良十四世教宗强调《尼西亚信经》是普世教会合一运动的持续源泉（Pope Leo, 2025年11月23日）。

2025年12月5日，良十四世教宗在“与穷人同行”音乐会筹备人员及艺术家的致辞中强调，这是方济各教宗开创的一项“美好传统”的第六届，在这一传统中，“我们最脆弱的弟兄姊妹”被安排坐在前排。良十四世教宗补充道，这一传统与圣诞节的预备精神十分契合，因为圣诞节所庆祝的正是那位贫穷的耶稣（Pope Leo, 2025年12月5日）。

Three days before Christmas, Pope Leo addressed the Roman curia for the "exchange of Christmas greetings." In one of his first years as pontiff, Pope Francis had used this same occasion for a rather severe critique of the curia, enumerating with them a list of some fifteen things wrong with them (Pope Francis, 22 December 2014). Pope Leo was milder in his 2025 address to the curia. Yet he did insist on the importance of a synodal church (perhaps not always appreciated by the curia?) and on fraternal friendship as essential for a healthy functioning of the curia, the curia where "the exercise of power, the desire to prevail, or the pursuit of personal interests are slow to change" (Pope Leo, 22 December 2025).

The prologue of the Gospel of John is the gospel read at Mass on Christmas day; in his homily on this text Pope Leo emphasized that it is a hymn about the Word of God who knew rejection and suffering. The path of the Word of God was a "rugged road, strewn with obstacles," but a path to peace. In his conclusion to the homily Pope Leo declared: "There will be peace when our monologues are interrupted and, enriched by listening, we fall to our knees before the humanity of the other" (Pope Leo, 25 December 2025).

On 6 January Pope Leo celebrated the Epiphany along with the formal closure of the Jubilee year 2025. In his homily at St. Peter's basilica, he emphasized that not only the Magi that brought gifts to the infant Jesus were on a journey, but so too all of us in our lives as Christians are pilgrims on a journey, in a Jubilee year, but also in one form or another at all times. Such a journey may be a special time for being surprised by God (Pope Leo, 6 January 2026).

圣诞前三天，良十四世教宗向罗马教廷致辞，进行“圣诞互贺”。方济各教宗在任初期曾借同一场合对教廷作了相当严厉的批评，向他们列举了约十五条弊病（Pope Francis, 2014年12月22日）。良十四世教宗在2025年的教廷致辞中措辞较为温和。但他仍坚持强调同道偕行教会的重要性（这一点教廷未必总能欣然接受？），并强调兄弟友爱之情对于教廷健康运作不可或缺——在这个教廷里，“权力的行使、凌驾他人的欲望、对个人利益的追逐，往往积习难改”（Pope Leo, 2025年12月22日）。

若望福音的序言是圣诞节弥撒的读经福音；良十四世教宗在就此段经文的讲道中强调，这是一首赞美天主圣言的颂歌，而这位圣言深知被拒绝与受苦难的滋味。天主圣言的道路是一条“崎岖坎坷、布满荆棘的道路”，却也是一条通往和平的道路。在讲道结尾，良十四世教宗宣告：“当我们的独白被中断，当我们因聆听而获得充实，当我们跪伏在他人的尊严面前时，和平便会降临。”（Pope Leo, 2025年12月25日）

1月6日，良十四世教宗在庆祝主显节的同时，正式为2025禧年落下帷幕。他在圣伯多禄大殿的讲道中强调，不仅向婴孩耶稣献上礼物的东方贤士们是在旅途之中，我们所有基督徒的生命同样是一段朝圣之旅——不仅在禧年中如此，在一切时刻，也以这样或那样的方式如此。这样的旅途，或许正是一段被天主赐予惊喜的特殊时光（Pope Leo, 2026年1月6日）。

The very next day saw Pope Leo open the extraordinary consistory of cardinals, in Synod Hall. In his address to the cardinals, he emphasized that this consistory is to be one of reflection and dialogue; a time to get to know one another; an occasion to offer a model of collegiality. Pope Leo stressed that he was there to listen, following a path of synodality. The purpose was not to produce a text, but to engage in a conversation that would help the Pope "in serving the mission of the entire Church" (Pope Leo, 7 January 2026).

On 9 January, Pope Leo addressed members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Holy See. He highlighted St. Augustine's work *The City of God*, in which the earthly city is focused on pride, self-love, and thirst for power, while the city of God is focused on love, both God's love, and human love, love of one's neighbor and especially of the poor. Pope Leo deplored that in these times zeal for war is spreading, as the rule of law is threatened. He went on to insist that the Holy See is ready "to support any initiative that promotes peace and harmony" (Pope Leo, 9 January 2026).

Insisting that Peru occupies a special place in his heart, a place where he "experienced the strength of a Church that knows how to hope even in the midst of trials," Pope Leo addressed on 30 January the bishops of Peru, in Rome for their *ad limina* visit. He urged them to look to St. Paul as an example to follow in going out to meet people, to listen to them, to accompany them, to understand them, and to bring them to God (Pope Leo, 30 January 2026).

就在第二天，良十四世教宗在同道偕行大厅主持了枢机特别会议的开幕。他在对枢机们的致辞中强调，此次会议应当是一次反思与对话的聚会，一段彼此认识的时光，一个展现集体领导精神的典范场合。良十四世教宗着重表示，他此行的目的是聆听，遵循同道偕行的道路。会议的目的不是产出一份文件，而是展开一场对话，以帮助教宗"服务于整个教会的使命"（Pope Leo, 2026年1月7日）。

1月9日，良十四世教宗向驻圣座外交使节团成员发表讲话。他特别提到了圣奥古斯丁的著作《天主之城》——在这部作品中，地上之城以骄傲、自爱与对权力的渴望为核心，而天主之城则以爱为核心，既是天主的爱，也是人的爱，即爱近人，尤其是爱穷人。良十四世教宗痛陈当今时代战争狂热正在蔓延，法治秩序面临威胁。他进而强调，圣座随时准备"支持任何促进和平与和谐的努力"（Pope Leo, 2026年1月9日）。

良十四世教宗强调秘鲁在他心中占据着特殊的位置，那是一个他"亲历了一个懂得在苦难中依然怀抱希望的教会之力量"的地方。1月30日，他接见了前来罗马进行定期述职的秘鲁主教们。他勉励他们以圣保禄为榜样，主动走向人群，聆听他们，陪伴他们，理解他们，并引领他们归向天主（Pope Leo, 2026年1月30日）。

Many are watching to see how similar or not this papacy is with that of Pope Francis. I leave to others to consider how Pope Leo's preferences in papal and liturgical dress stand in comparison with the sartorial practices of Pope Francis. But Pope Leo's episcopal appointments thus far suggest a great deal of continuity with Francis's priorities; we shall see if that if this also proves to be the case in Pope Leo's naming of cardinals. Forthcoming decisions on beatifications and canonizations will also be significant barometers of this papacy. Approval for beatification of Fulton Sheen has been announced: an American priest (and eventually a bishop) who deftly used in the 1950s and 60s the then relatively new medium of television to catechize and evangelize many millions of people. Where travels take Pope Leo we shall see, though he has already mentioned Africa and parts of South America. It is rumored that he will attend the 2028 Eucharistic congress in Australia. Might one or more stops in Asia be added to such a trip? A speech in New York at a United Nations assembly seems likely within the next year or two, especially since the Pope has pointed to the UN, not to President Trump's efforts, as the best way to manage peace in Gaza. A visit to the UN would almost certainly include some other stops in New York City, and maybe even be followed by a visit to Chicago, Pope Leo's hometown.

许多人都在关注，这一教宗任期与方济各教宗的任期究竟有多少相似之处。对于良十四世教宗在教宗礼服和礼仪服饰方面的偏好，与方济各教宗的着装风格相比如何，我留给其他人去评说。但迄今为止，良十四世教宗的主教任命显示出与方济各优先关切的高度延续性；至于他任命枢机时是否也会如此，我们拭目以待。即将作出的列真福品和封圣决定，也将是衡量这一教宗任期走向的重要风向标。富尔顿·辛（Fulton Sheen）的真福品已获批准：这位美国神父（后来成为主教）在20世纪五六十年代巧妙地利用了当时尚属新兴媒体的电视，向数以百万计的人传授教理、传播福音。良十四世教宗的出访足迹将延伸至何方，我们尚待观察，尽管他已经提到了非洲和南美洲的部分地区。有传闻称他将出席2028年在澳大利亚举行的国际圣体大会。这样一趟行程中，是否可能增加一个或多个亚洲站点？在未来一两年内，他似乎很可能在纽约联合国大会上发表演讲，尤其是教宗已明确指出，联合国——而非特朗普总统的努力——才是管控加沙和平的最佳途径。一次联合国之行几乎肯定会包括在纽约市的其他停留，甚至可能随后访问芝加哥——良十四世教宗的家乡。

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