

Pope Names 28 New Cardinals, Including Three Americans

By Sister Mary Ann Walsh

Vatican City (NC) — In a move which further internationalized the visible leadership of the church, Pope John Paul II named 28 new cardinals from 19 countries during his weekly audience April 24.

New U.S. cardinals-designate are Archbishops John J. O'Connor of New York, Bernard F. Law of Boston, and Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the world's Ukrainian Catholics.

The namings, which the pope said would be formalized in a May 25 consistory, raise the number of cardinals to 152, the highest ever.

Of these, 120 would be under 80 years of age and eligible to elect a pope. This is the maximum number of electors allowed under church rules.

Cardinal-designate Pietro Pavan, 81, professor emeritus of Rome's Lateran University, is too old to vote in a papal election, and one of the current cardinals, Cardinal Francesco Carpino, retired archbishop of Palermo, Sicily, turns 80 May 18.

The naming of the new cardinals showed the pope's trend toward further internationalizing the church's central administration. The pope also gave the weight of a cardinal's title to the heads of certain offices he has promoted — the Pontifical Council for Culture, headed by Cardinal-designate Paul Poupard, and the Pontifical Council on the Family, headed by Cardinal-designate Edouard Gagnon.

The 28 new cardinals reflect "the universality of the church and the multiplicity of their ministries," the pope said.

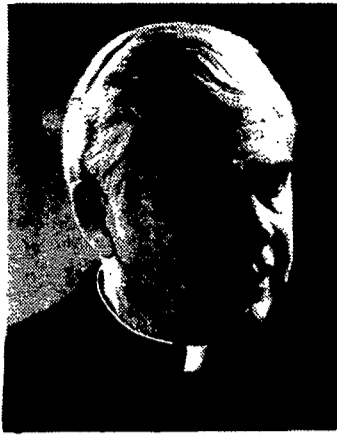
Also among those named was Cardinal-designate Miguel Obando Bravo of Managua, Nicaragua, a strong critic of the Marxist-influenced Sandinista government. It was the first time that the head of any Nicaraguan diocese has been named a cardinal.

Another Latin American named by the pope was Cardinal-designate Juan Francisco Fresno Larrain of Santiago, Chile, a strong critic of the military government which has ruled Chile since 1973. Santiago has been traditionally headed by a cardinal, and the naming gives Chile two cardinals, including the former head of the Santiago Archdiocese, Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, 77.

Cardinal-designate Law, 53, was named head of the Boston Archdiocese, the third-largest U.S. diocese, on Jan. 24, 1984. He



John J. O'Connor



Bernard F. Law



Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky

had been head of the Diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau, Mo., from December, 1973, until January, 1984.

The cardinal-designate has served in various ecumenical posts, including executive director of the bishops' Committee on Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs.

Cardinal-designate O'Connor, 65, is a native of Philadelphia and spent most of his priestly life in the military chaplaincy before he was named archbishop of New York last year.

Ordained a priest of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia in 1945, he became a Navy chaplain in 1952, rising to rear admiral and Navy chief of chaplains in 1975. In 1979 he retired from the Navy when Pope John Paul made him an auxiliary bishop of the U.S. Military Vicariate, and in June, 1983, he was installed as bishop of Scranton, Pa. Only seven months later he was named to succeed the late Cardinal Terence Cooke as archbishop of New York.

Cardinal-designate Lubachivsky, 70, a naturalized U.S. citizen, is a former archbishop of the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia. In 1984 he succeeded the late Cardinal Josyf Slipyj as Rome-based head of the world's Ukrainian Catholics and archbishop of Lvov, the Ukraine.

Cardinal-designate Lubachivsky was born in Dolyna, the Ukraine, in 1914 and began his work in the United States in 1947 with pastoral and teaching assignments in Michigan, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. His selection in 1979 as archbishop of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Archdiocese was criticized by some Ukrai-

nian Catholics, who said Cardinal Slipyj and others had not been consulted before the appointment was made. Six months later he was elected to succeed the cardinal.

Among the new cardinals are two Poles. Cardinal-designate Andrzej Maria Deskur, the retired president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, is a longtime friend of the pope. The other Pole is Cardinal-designate Henryk Roman Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw, whose naming raises the number of Sees in Poland led by cardinals to three. Communist-ruled Poland has been the scene of church-state tensions.

One unexpected name was that of Cardinal-designate Paulos Tzadua of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where less than 1 percent of the population is Catholic. Cardinal-designate Tzadua and Nigerian Cardinal-designate Francis Arinze, head of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Christians, were the two Africans named to the college.

Several others were named because they led dioceses traditionally headed by cardinals. These included Cardinals-designate Angel Suquyia Goicoechea of Madrid, Spain; Albert Decourtray of Lyon, France; and Frederick Wetter of Munich and Freising, West Germany.

Several others named — Cardinals-designate Jean Jerome Hamer, head of the Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes; Edouard Gagnon, head of the Pontifical Council for the Family; and Augustin Mayer, head of the Congregations for the Sacraments and for Divine Worship — had offices which normally are held by cardinals.

Also named was Czechoslovakian Cardinal-designate Jozef Tomko, secretary general of the Synod of Bishops. On May 25 the cardinal-designate also will become head the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, taking the office left vacant by the death of Irish Archbishop Dermot Ryan.

The Vatican also announced that Belgian Bishop Jan Schotte, vice president of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace, replaces Cardinal-designate Tomko as secretary general of the synod. Bishop Schotte was not named a cardinal.

The May 25 consistory will mark the third time that Pope John Paul has installed cardinals.

He called his first consistory in 1979, only eight months after he was elected. At that time he installed 14 cardinals.

In 1979, he also named one member "in pectore," that is "in the heart." On April 24, the pope said he was still keeping the name of that cardinal a secret.

His second consistory was in 1983, when he named 18 new cardinals and brought the total number of known cardinals to 138.

The installing of the 28 new cardinals will bring the college to a record number, 152, surpassing the record of 145 set by Pope Paul VI in 1973.

Five of the new cardinals are from Italy, maintaining the strong Italian influence in the college, which already counts 32 Italians among the 124 current cardinals.

In addition to Cardinal-designate Pavan, the Italians named are Cardinals-designate Luigi Dadaglio, head of the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Curia office which issues decisions on questions of conscience; Antonio Innocenti, apostolic nuncio to Spain; Silvano Piovanelli of Florence and Giacomo Biffi of Bologna.

The new cardinals range in age from 52 to 81. The youngest, and one of the nine men in their 50s, is Cardinal-designate Arinze, 52. The oldest and the only one in his 80s is Cardinal-designate Pavan. Thirteen of the cardinals-designate are in their 60s.

In announcing the new cardinals, the pope said he regretted that church law limited the number, adding that many others were worthy of "the honor of cardinal."

"I think it opportune not to go beyond the limit fixed by my predecessor, Pope Paul VI," he said.

Archbishop O'Connor Becomes New York's Sixth Cardinal

By Jerry Filteau
NC News Service

Archbishop John J. O'Connor, New York's eighth archbishop, will become that city's sixth cardinal May 25. Pope John Paul II announced his promotion April 24.

One of 28 new members of the College of Cardinals, the 65-year-old Philadelphia native spent most of his priestly life as a Navy chaplain. He rose to rear admiral and chief of Navy chaplains during his 1952-79 service and wrote a book about his experiences as a chaplain in Vietnam.

Despite his strong military ties, he has been a leading backer of the U.S. bishops' 1983 pastoral letter on war and peace — a document he played a large role in writing. He has publicly opposed U.S. deployment of the controversial MX missile and sharply questioned the Reagan administration's plans for a space-based defense system.

Shortly before he was installed as archbishop of New York in March 1984, he became embroiled in controversy over a TV interview comment that he did not see how a Catholic could vote in good conscience for politicians favoring abortion.

Four months later, as Catholic New York congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro became the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, the New York archbishop's stand became one of the focal points in a major national debate over issues of religion, ethics, politics and Catholics in public office.

Catholics on both the liberal and conservative wings of the U.S. church sought from the start of his New York appointment to brand Archbishop O'Connor as the pope's own choice to be a conservative counterpoint to the immense national influence of Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago, widely perceived as moderately liberal.

The two prelates have consciously and explicitly repudiated efforts to box them into such liberal or conservative cubbyholes. They testified jointly before Congress last year on moral concerns they shared over U.S. defense policies, and this March at a joint press conference in New York they said they were "saddened" when people tried to portray them as opponents of one another on the war and peace pastoral or on Cardinal Bernardin's "seamless garment" approach to human life issues.

Cardinal-designate O'Connor recently headed a delegation of U.S. bishops on a visit to Central America, and in written testimony before Congress just a week before he was named a cardinal, he excoriated the Reagan administration for its role in developing and funding a counterrevolutionary guerrilla force in Nicaragua. He called it illegal and immoral to fund the military overthrow of a government without a declaration of war.

On other controversial issues the cardinal-designate has also showed himself unafraid to dive into the middle of a battle. He took New

York City to court to challenge a mayoral order requiring agencies involved in contracts with the city to agree that they would not discriminate against homosexuals in hiring. The rule covered homosexual activity as well as orientation, so it could not be accepted by the Catholic Church, the archbishop said.

When he said at a news conference that archdiocesan social service agencies would continue without city funding rather than give in on the rule, a surprised Mayor Ed Koch said, "That's impossible. That's \$72 million."

"It's more than that, because it involves state and

federal matching funds," the archbishop shot back with a smile.

Born in Philadelphia on June 15, 1920, John Joseph O'Connor was educated in Philadelphia Catholic and public schools and in 1936 entered St. Charles Borromeo Seminary in the Philadelphia suburb of Overbrook.

Ordained a priest on Dec. 15, 1945, he was assigned to teach at St. James High School in Chester, Pa., and assist at St. Gabriel's Parish in Norwood. He also went to Villanova University to earn a master's degree in ethics. He later earned a master's degree in clinical psychology

from The Catholic University of America in Washington and a doctoral degree in political science from Georgetown University, also in Washington.

He taught for seven years and in 1952 was in the process of establishing an archdiocesan center for handicapped children, which he has described as his "first love," when a two-year-old request to volunteer as a military chaplain was accepted by his archbishop, Cardinal John O'Hara.

What was originally meant as a brief military stint turned into a career as Father O'Connor served first as a chaplain to Marine and Navy

troops in South Korea then in numerous other posts, including South Vietnam.

In 1958 he received the Legion of Merit award for preparing and developing the Navy Moral Leadership Program, and he received it again in 1965 for "outstanding service" as chaplain of the 3rd Marine Division in South Vietnam.

In 1968 he wrote "A Chaplain Looks at Vietnam," a book that defended American policy but expressed a deep horror at war and its effects. "Every war is the wrong war in the wrong place, and at the wrong time," he wrote near the end of the book.

Cardinal-Designate Law Follows Tradition

By Stephenie Overman
NC News Service

Cardinal-designate Bernard F. Law of Boston, 53, known for his ecumenical activity, follows in the steps of his three Boston predecessors in receiving the red hat.

The Harvard-educated cardinal-designate was named the eighth archbishop of Boston Jan. 24, 1984, succeeding the late Cardinal Humberto Medeiros.

Boston's last three archbishops have become cardinals. The first was Cardinal William O'Connell, who was made a cardinal in 1911, followed by Cardinal Richard Cushing, who received the red hat in 1958, and finally Cardinal Medeiros, who was named a cardinal in 1973.

As head of the third-largest diocese in the United States, Cardinal-designate Law has continually spoken out against "the primordial darkness" of abortion.

During the heated debate over the issue in the 1984 presidential election, the Boston archbishop called abortion "the critical issue of the moment." He said that while both abortion and the nuclear arms race are life-related issues that call for urgent solutions, the right to life comes first.

The cardinal-designate traveled to Cuba in January with Bishop James W. Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and Archbishop Patrick F. Flores of San Antonio, Texas. The

three met with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

In March, 1984, Cardinal-designate Law was elected to fill a vacancy on the NCCB's executive committee. He was already a member of the NCCB administrative committee.

Cardinal-designate Law has frequently been a leading U.S. Catholic spokesman for Christian unity and the advance of Catholic-Jewish relations.

When he was named to the Boston Archdiocese, Cardinal-designate Law listed "personal spiritual renewal" at the top of his priorities for the church. Evangelization, social justice and peace, Catholic education and vocation awareness were other key priorities he cited. His first pastoral letter as

head of the Boston Archdiocese, issued in late March, focused on liturgy as "the heart of the parish."

The cardinal-designate served as head of the Diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau, Mo., from December, 1973, until January, 1984. In that small diocese, in which there are only 52,000 Catholics, he was known for his pastoral directness.

He made headlines in 1975, when, amid the flood of Vietnamese refugees arriving in the United States after the fall of Saigon, he sought out and invited to live in his diocese all 166 refugee members of a Vietnamese religious order, the Congregation of the Mother Co-Redemptrix. Two years later he ordained 12 members of the order.