

# WORLD & NATION

## More on new cardinals

### Pope relies on advisers

By John Thavis  
Catholic News Service

VATICAN CITY — Naming a record 37 new cardinals in January, Pope John Paul II placed a definitive stamp on the body that will help him govern the church for the rest of his papacy and elect his successor.

The pope enhanced the influence of two groups in particular: cardinals from the Roman Curia and Latin America.

The 12 new appointees of the Curia, the Vatican's administrative structure, means that of the 128 potential electors in a conclave, 39 would be active or retired Vatican career officials — 30 percent of the total.

Latin America picked up nine residential cardinals and one in the Vatican, which would give the continent 26 cardinal-electors, or 20 percent of the total. That percentage will increase as cardinals turn 80 over the next few years, because Latin America's cardinals are younger.

In fact, of the church's 25 youngest cardinals, eight are from Latin America — seven of them residential archbishops.

The reverse process will occur among Roman Curia voting-age cardinals: Of the 15 cardinals who will turn 80 over the next two years, 10 of them are from the Curia. So the Vatican's numerical influence in a potential conclave is at a high point, but will

steadily decline.

The latest batch of cardinal nominees are important whether or not a conclave is held anytime soon, however. Pope John Paul has increased the cardinals' voice in church governance and tends to rely on them individually as the most trusted advisers on regional and universal issues.

Cardinals from around the world are, more and more, frequent visitors at the Vatican, where they help manage the business of Vatican congregations and other agencies, take a leading role in synods and, when necessary, meet with the pope in private audience.

For the last few years at the Vatican, there has been talk of a "Latin American moment." The Synod for the Americas in 1997 ended up being dominated by Latin American issues. Since then, the pope has selected a number of important Latin American prelates to head Vatican departments.

The idea that the College of Cardinals might elect a Latin American pope in the next conclave is not so strange, considering that the continent is home to more than 40 percent of the world's Catholics. But until now, few Latin American cardinals have been well known outside their region.

The biggest surprise in the naming of 12 Roman Curia cardinals was the high number. Many had expected the pope to restrict



Reuters/CNS

Cardinal-designate Theodore McCarrick, archbishop of Washington, processes past President George W. Bush and wife Laura during the Inaugural Prayer Service at the National Cathedral in Washington Jan. 21. Behind Bush is his father, former President George Bush, and mother Barbara.

the number of Vatican cardinals to make room for more residential archbishops and still stay under the numerical limit of 120 voting-age — or under-80 — cardinals; instead, the pope waived the limit and left the college with 128 voting members.

There had been rumors in recent weeks about papal displeasure at his own Curia, based on a papal warning late last year against "rivalry and careerism" among Vatican officials. In that sense, the pope's generosity in handing out red hats in Rome probably came as a relief.

Among the curial cardinals, in fact, were two highly visible and mobile career Vatican administrators: Italian Cardinals-designate Giovanni Battista Re, head of the Con-

gregation for Bishops, and Crescenzo Sepe, who helped manage Holy Year 2000 and is awaiting his next assignment.

The curial list also contained two quieter types, however, who may be important figures when conclave time arrives: Vietnamese Cardinal-designate Francois X. Nguyen Van Thuan, head of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, whose 13 years in a communist prison in his native country is seen by many as an eloquent witness of the faith in the modern age; and German Cardinal-designate Walter Kasper, a highly respected theologian who may soon head the Vatican's ecumenical department or another curial agency.

## Father Dulles was born in Auburn

By Jerry Filteau  
Catholic News Service

WASHINGTON — Jesuit Father Avery Dulles is the first U.S. priest ever named a cardinal in honor of his service as a theologian.

The 82-year-old scholar and ecumenist was one of three nonbishops among 37 new cardinals named Jan. 21.

The son of John Foster Dulles, U.S. secretary of state in 1953-1959, Cardinal-designate Dulles was raised Presbyterian but became a Catholic in 1940, the year he graduated from Harvard University. He was born in Auburn, in the Rochester Diocese, but was not raised in the diocese.

He joined the Jesuits in 1946 after service as a Navy officer in World War II. He did his theological studies in the 1950s at Woodstock College in Maryland.

By the 1970s he was one of the best-known Catholic theologians in the United States and was beginning to be regarded by many as the leading U.S. figure in Catholic systematic theology.

His 1974 book, *Models of the Church*, was a major contribution to Catholic understanding of the different theologies of the church to be found in the teachings of the Second Vatican Council.

Avery Dulles was born Aug. 24, 1918, in Auburn. His parents were living in New York City, according to Sister Anne-Marie Kirmse, OP, Father Dulles' research associate. "When the time came for him to be born, (his mother, Janet Pomeroy Avery Dulles) went upstate and he was born in Auburn Hospital," she told the *Catholic Courier*, "because the grandparents' home was opposite the hospital and they were anxious to have the baby born there."

Avery Dulles' grandfather, the Rev. Allen Mace Dulles, was a Presbyterian minister and professor of theology at the Auburn seminary, she added.

As a Catholic convert from such a prominent family, Avery Dulles made national news as a Jesuit novice in 1946 when he published *A Testimony to Grace*, the story of his conversion.

In autobiographical notes on a Jesuit Web site, Father Dulles explained that he was introduced to the Jesuits through college courses on the Catholic Reformation.

"The more I learned about the Jesuits, the more I felt that I belonged with them," he said. "When I asked to be instructed in the Catholic faith, the priest to whom I was introduced was a Jesuit."

It was also national news when he was ordained a priest June 16, 1956, by New York Cardinal Francis Spellman.

He has spent most of his teaching career at three institutions, Woodstock College, The Catholic University of America in Washington and Fordham University in New York. Since 1988 he has been the Laurence J. McGinley professor of religion and society at Fordham.

*Includes reporting by Kathleen Schwarz.*

## N. Y.'s seventh cardinal named

By Jerry Filteau  
Catholic News Service

WASHINGTON — Archbishop Edward M. Egan will become New York's seventh cardinal Feb. 21.

Cardinal-designate Egan, 68, is a Chicago-area native and a canon lawyer who knows Rome and the Vatican well. He studied there and served 12 years as a judge in the Roman Rota, the church's central appellate court, before returning to the United States as a bishop in 1985.

He was a New York auxiliary bishop for three years and archdiocesan vicar of education there before he was named to head the Diocese of Bridgeport, Conn., in 1988.

Since his installation in New York last June, Cardinal-designate Egan has kept a relatively low profile.

Cardinal-designate Egan is in charge of the second largest U.S. archdiocese, with a Catholic population of about 2.4 million served by 413 parishes and 585 active diocesan priests.

Edward Michael Egan was born in Oak Park, Ill., April 2, 1932. He was ordained a priest of the Chicago Archdiocese in 1957.

He served as assistant chancellor and secretary to Cardinal Albert Meyer of Chicago, and assistant vice rector of the North American College in Rome. He returned to Chicago in 1964, and served in positions including secretary to Cardinal John Cody.

In 1972 he returned to Rome as a judge in the Roman Rota. In 1978, on the Rota, the monsignor was allowed inside the conclave that elected Cardinal Karol Wojtyla as Pope John Paul II. He checked material sent into and out of the conclave area.

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