

spoke in a plenary session: "The one-sidedness of the CPC is not that the West is not guilty, but that it is not guilty alone . . ."

Then observers began to be called by the chairman in both the plenary and the huge so-called group sessions, including some British and other dissenting voices. On occasion these received a marked appreciation from the Hungarian President, Bishop Karoly Toth, and especially when "the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church", Bishop Haggart, was called to introduce and read Dr Runcie's brief and pointed message of greeting. At the heart of it he had written:

True dialogue for peace implies a reciprocity which has not, in the judgement of many western Christians, been present in the immediate past history of the Conference. It was, therefore, with some satisfaction that I was able to receive a delegation from the CPC in Canterbury a short while ago from whom I learned of the Conference's desire to be a more credible forum for Christians to discuss the vital issue of world peace in a realistic way . . . In my judgement such credibility depends upon the Conference developing a new even-handedness in its deliberations on contemporary political alliances, an openness to a discussion of human rights and freedom to consider all kinds of peace movements in the several countries represented.

(The full text of the letter was reproduced for all to read who would.)

That was not achieved in July. However, there were signs of thaw amidst the tedium. There were a few people intriguingly labelled "Expert", most of them from Czechoslovakia. One or two might be seen to be being "rehabilitated" after long exile (e.g. Dr J. N. Ondra). It was encouraging to see them in eager conversation with old friends, and indeed it was such "lobby" encounters that really mattered. Mrs J. L. Hromádková (Josef Hromádka's widow) was elected an honorary vice-president during the course of the Conference.

Much of the worship had been ill-prepared, but the ecumenical service on Sunday in the Salvator Church was well done, with a good Malagasy sermon in French and excellent choral music. And whereas the final hours were packed with indigestible statements, reports and messages to all and sundry in the ecclesiastical and political world, there was a moving concluding act of worship for those who survived until 11.30pm. Bishop Karoly Toth, the newly elected President, spoke in humble, prophetically spiritual style.

On his main theme address the Indian Metropolitan Paul Gregorios had said, "We have to continue to be in dialogue with those Christians who disagree with or distrust us." I believe that some of us must certainly keep in touch — as observers.

GEOFFREY BECK

(Observer at the ACPC on behalf of the British Council of Churches)

Four New Cardinals for Eastern Europe

Among the 28 new Cardinals appointed by Pope John Paul II this year, four are from Eastern Europe: two from Poland, one from Ukraine, and one from Slovakia. However, only one of the nominees, Cardinal Gulbinowicz, lives in his country of origin (Poland).

Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz was born on 17 October 1928 in Szukiszki, Vilnius (then Vilno) region. He finished his secondary schooling in Vilnius and in 1944 started technological studies there, which he completed after the war in Białystok. He was ordained a priest in 1950 and after a short time

working in rural parishes he was sent to the Catholic University of Lublin. In 1955 he received a PhD in moral theology. Between 1956 and 1959 he worked as a University chaplain in Białystok and until 1970 he also lectured in moral theology at Hosianum seminary in Olsztyn. In 1970 he was nominated an apostolic administrator of Białystok and in 1976 he was transferred to the metropolitan see in Wrocław as archbishop. He is now the first Cardinal in Wrocław since the death of Cardinal Bertram (of Breslau) at the end of the Second World War.

Cardinal Gulbinowicz is a member of the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate and a member of the Vatican Congregation for the Clergy. His responsibility as a member of the Polish bishops' conference is for the spiritual welfare of students and people working in the medical profession. Since 1984 he has also acted as consultant for the Congregation for the Eastern Churches.

The other Polish nominee, Maria Deskur, is a retired archbishop and has not been resident in Poland for over thirty years. He was born in Sancygniów, Kielce diocese, on 29 September 1924. He completed theological studies at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków and was ordained there in 1950. Since 1952 he has been in Rome, working at the Vatican Curia, performing the functions of the prelate of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, as Secretary and then as Chairman of the Pontifical Commission for Mass Media. He has also worked as a consultant of the Pontifical Commission for Latin America. He was nominated titular bishop of Tene, Italy, in 1974 and in February 1980 he was elevated to the rank of archbishop.

The new Ukrainian Cardinal has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Iosyf Slipyj; Myroslav Ivan Lubachiv's'ky was nominated as co-adjutor with right of succession by the Pope in 1980. Now 71 years old, Cardinal Lubachiv's'ky has not been resident in Ukraine since 1937 when he completed his studies at the Theological Academy in L'vov and left to study at the Catholic University in Innsbruck. He re-

turned to L'vov briefly in 1938 to be ordained a priest by Metropolitan Sheptyts'ky. Between 1938 and 1947 he studied theology, philosophy and medicine in Austria, Switzerland and Rome, after which he moved to the United States to take up pastoral work in Stamford, Connecticut. For the next thirty years he continued with administrative, educational, scholarly and pastoral work in the United States (and briefly in Rome) and was named Metropolitan of Philadelphia for Ukrainians in the USA by a Papal Bull on 21 September 1979. In March 1980 Lubachiv's'ky was appointed Archbishop-Major and Co-adjutor to Cardinal Slipyj, and he became head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church on the death of Slipyj in 1984. He is the fourth Cardinal of Ukrainian nationality, but there has not been a Cardinal resident in Ukraine since Slipyj's exile to Rome in 1963.

Jozef Tomko's appointment means that both the Czech and Slovak Catholic Churches have a Cardinal at their head. Tomko was born on 11 March 1921 in Udavaske, in the Slovak diocese of Kosiče. After studying in Bratislava he moved to Rome where he graduated from the Lateran and Gregorian Universities. He became a priest at the age of 28, and worked first in the Vatican Congregation for the Faith. In 1967 he was appointed as special secretary by the Pope, and he went on to become the general secretary of the Congregation of Bishops' Conferences. When nominated as cardinal, Tomko was also appointed as Pro-Prefect of "Propaganda Fide".