28 languages

Appearance hide

Small

Large

Standard

Standard

Automatic

Wide

Color (beta)

Light

Dark

Text

Width

Edit View history Tools

His Eminence

Robert Sarah

Prefect Emeritus of the Congregation for

Divine Worship and the Discipline of the

Sacraments

Sarah in 2015

23 November 2014

20 February 2021

Arthur Roche

2001)

2001)

Roman Catholic Church

Antonio Cañizares Llovera

Cardinal-Priest 'pro hac vice' of

Archbishop of Conakry (1979-

San Giovanni Bosco in Via

Tuscolana (2021–present)

Apostolic Administrator of

President of the Guinean

for the Evangelization of

Peoples (2001–10)

(2001-10)

Orders

by Giovanni Benelli

20 November 2010

by Benedict XVI

Personal details

15 June 1945 (age 79)

Ourous, French Guinea

Studium Biblicum

Franciscanum

Styles of

Robert Sarah

Robert Sarah

Guinean

Denomination Catholic (Roman Rite)

thee'[1]

20 July 1969

Consecration 8 December 1979

Episcopal Conference (1985–

Secretary of the Congregation

Vice-Grand Chancellor of the

President of the Pontifical

Council *Cor Unum* (2010–14)

by Raymond-Maria Tchidimbo

Cardinal-Deacon (2010–21)

Cardinal-Priest (2021–present)

Pontifical Gregorian University

Latin: Sufficit tibi gratia mea,

lit. 'My grace is sufficient for

Pontifical Urbaniana University

Kankan (1979–93)

Church

Appointed

Term ended

Predecessor

Other post(s)

Successor

Previous

Ordination

Created

cardinal

Rank

Born

Nationality

Alma mater

Coat of arms

Motto

post(s)

Read

Islam

abuse

Resignation

Distinctions

References

Notes

Immigration

Other appointments

Selected writings

Views on homosexuality

Opinion on sexual

Contents hide Article Talk (Top) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Early life and education

Robert Sarah (French: [BODER Sara]; born 15 June 1945) is a Guinean Catholic Presbyterate and prelate who served as prefect of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the episcopate Discipline of the Sacraments from 23 November 2014 to 20 February 2021. He Archbishop under previously served as secretary of the Congregation for the Evangelization of dictatorship of Sékou Touré Peoples under Pope John Paul II and president of the Pontifical Council Cor Unum Cardinalate under Pope Benedict XVI. He was made a cardinal in 2010. Roman Curia Liturgy

A conservative, Sarah has been a vocal advocate for the defense of traditional Catholic teaching on questions of sexual morality and the right to life, and in denouncing Islamic radicalism. He has called gender ideology and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) the "two radicalizations" that threaten the family, the former through divorce, same-sex marriage, and abortion, and the latter with child marriage, polygamy, and the subjugation of women. [2][3] Sarah has been described as largely sympathetic to liturgical practices prior to the Second Vatican Council but also proposed that partisans of different liturgies learn

from each other and seek a middle ground. In 2016, Sarah called for priests to face the same direction as the congregation while celebrating Mass (ad orientem), although facing the congregation had become the prevailing practice since the Second Vatican Council. His advice was seen by some as a direct challenge to Pope Francis, a claim that Sarah rejected. Sarah has been mentioned as *papabile*, a possible candidate for the papacy, by international media outlets such as *Le Monde* and by Catholic publications including Crux and the Catholic Herald.

Early life and education [edit] Sarah was born in Ourous, a rural village in then French Guinea, on 15 June 1945, the son of cultivators and converts to Christianity from animism. He is a member of the Coniagui ethnic group in northern Guinea. [4] In 1957, at age 12, he entered Saint Augustine Minor Seminary in Bingerville, Ivory Coast, where he studied for three years. Because in 1960 relations between newly independent Guinea and

the Ivory Coast were strained, he continued his studies briefly in Conakry, Guinea,

at Saint Mary of Dixinn Seminary run by the Holy Ghost Fathers, until the radical government of Guinea expropriated Church property in August 1961. After independent study at home, the Church negotiated a place for Sarah and some fellow seminarians at a government-run school in Kindia in March 1962 and then won the right to open a seminary, where Sarah earned his baccalaureate in 1964. In September of that year he was sent to study at the Grand Seminary in Nancy, France. Again deteriorating international relations, this time between Guinea and France, forced him to interrupt his studies, and he completed his theological studies in Sébikotane, Senegal, between October 1967 and June 1969.^[5] From 1969 to 1974 he studied at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, where he obtained a licentiate in theology, except for the year 1971 which he spent at the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum of Jerusalem, where he obtained a licentiate in Sacred Scriptures [6] Sarah speaks French, English, Spanish and Italian fluently. [6] Presbyterate and episcopate [edit] Sarah was ordained to the priesthood on 20 July 1969, and incardinated in the

Diocese of Conakry. On 13 August 1979, Pope John Paul II appointed him

twenty years and during that tenure filled terms as president of the Guinean

bishops' conference and of the Episcopal Conference of West Africa. [6]

Metropolitan Archbishop of Conakry. He was consecrated bishop on 8 December

1979 by Cardinal Giovanni Benelli. He served as Conakry's bishop for more than

Archbishop under dictatorship of Sékou Touré [edit] Sarah served as archbishop under the dictatorship of Ahmed Sékou Touré, who

put Sarah on a death-list before dying in 1984. However, despite the persecutions of priests and laymen, Sarah worked to maintain the Church as the one institution that was independent of the dictatorship. In his book God or Nothing, Sarah rebuked the Marxist dictatorship as a utopian scheme that brought misery and death.[7] The French daily newspaper *Le Figaro* reports that Sarah "did not hesitate to oppose the all-powerful Sékou Touré, then 'supreme leader of the revolution' but also a commander of violent repressions. He made the celebrated public

statement: 'power wears man out [le pouvoir use l'homme]!' "[8]

2013 and in future conclaves.[12][13][14]

administration and the institutions of the republic".[15]

Roman Curia [edit]

Liturgy [edit]

Cardinalate [edit] On 20 November 2010, Pope Benedict XVI made him Cardinal-Deacon of San Giovanni Bosco in Via Tuscolana.^[10] He has the right to vote in papal conclaves until his 80th birthday. He was a cardinal elector in the 2013 papal conclave that elected Pope Francis.[11] He was mentioned in the press as a possible candidate for the papacy, *papabile*, both in

On 1 October 2001, John Paul II named him secretary of the Congregation for the

Evangelization of Peoples, a post he held for ten years. He used the occasion of his

departure from Guinea, when he was awarded the country's highest honor, [which?] to

condemn the government of Lansana Conté. He said that Guinean society was "built on the

oppression of the insignificant by the powerful, on contempt for the poor and the weak, on

the cleverness of poor stewards of the public good, on the bribery and corruption of the

between 2006 and 2010. He arguably earned much of this popular trust by

speaking truth to power during the stormiest years of president Ahmed Sékou

Touré's regime, while other spiritual leaders endeavored to cater to the regime."[9]

In October 2010 he was appointed president of the Pontifical Council Cor Unum, which carries responsibility for organising Catholic relief efforts worldwide. He was the second African appointed by Pope Benedict XVI to lead a Vatican dicastery. The first was Peter Cardinal Turkson of Ghana who was appointed president of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace in 2009.[16] On 23 November 2014, Pope Francis appointed Sarah as Prefect of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments. [17] On 21 January 2016, Sarah announced that participation in the Holy Thursday foot-washing

Mass facing the East, or ad orientem, are turning their backs on the faithful or "against them". [24][25] Speaking at a London conference on 5 July 2016, Cardinal Sarah asked all bishops and priests to begin celebrating the Mass ad orientem "wherever possible", "perhaps" by 27 November 2016, the start of Advent. He encouraged Catholics to receive

versus populum, that is, facing the congregation. This way of celebrating Mass, he said, was "a possibility, but not an obligation". Readers and listeners should face each other during the Liturgy of the Word, he said. "But as soon as we reach the moment when one addresses God – from the Offertory onwards – it is essential that the priest and faithful look together towards the east. This corresponds exactly to what the Council Fathers wanted." Cardinal Sarah rejected the argument that priests celebrating

Book of Common Prayer, was promulgated over his signature. [23]

Scripture readings should be understood by the people. Earlier that year, Vatican spokesman Federico Lombardi criticised the expression "reform of the reform", which Sarah had used in the previous year; in his La Nef article Sarah said that the expression was best avoided and that he preferred to speak of "liturgical reconciliation".[31][32][33] On a related note, on 24 August 2017, Pope Francis insisted that the liturgical reforms following the Second Vatican Council were "irreversible". Some perceived this as having part of a declaration invoked in his "magisterial authority". [34]

then met privately with Francis and on 11 July the Holy See Press Office issued a statement that said that Sarah's London

orientem. It reported that the Pope and the Cardinal were in complete agreement on these points. [27][28][29]

remarks had been "incorrectly interpreted, as if they were intended to announce new indications different to those given so far in

the liturgical rules and in the words of the Pope regarding celebration facing the people and the ordinary rite of the Mass", that

celebrating Mass facing the congregation (versus populum) was "desirable wherever possible" and not to be superseded by ad

He once wrote: "I refuse to waste our time pitting one liturgy against another or the rite of Saint Pius V against that of Blessed

Scripture readings, but that the work of a committee formed for that purpose had been unsuccessful. He still proposed that the

newer form should restore certain practices that had been abandoned: that the faithful receive communion only on the tongue

and while kneeling, that the prayers at the foot of the altar be included in the Mass, and that from the consecration of the host to

the ablutions at the end of Mass the priest should keep thumb and index finger of each hand joined. In the older form, in which

use of the vernacular language in the Scripture readings instead of Latin has only been made optional, he wished that the

use is authorized by the 2007 papal document *Summorum Pontificum* to have the same calendar of feasts and the same

Paul VI."[30] In July 2017, he wrote in the French magazine *La Nef* that he wanted the two forms of the Roman-Rite liturgy whose

Islamic religious observance in Guinea and has praised relations between Christians and Muslims there – "the Islam in my country is a fraternal, peaceful religion". He has condemned military intervention by Western powers in Iraq and Syria, which has resulted in the near extermination of Christian communities: "I say emphatically that some Western powers will have perpetrated, directly or symbolically, a crime against humanity." He believes that there is little possibility of theological dialogue between Christians and Muslims given their essential differences (the Trinity, the Resurrection, the Eucharist), but anticipates collaboration at the national or international level on resistance to abortion, euthanasia, and "the new gender ideology". [38] Sarah has criticized the "pseudo-family of ideologized Islam which legitimizes polygamy, female subservience, sexual slavery, child marriage."[2] Views on homosexuality [edit]

Sarah grew up and began studying for the priesthood in countries with Islamic majorities. He was impressed by the depth of

doctrine". He said the synod's interim report or *relatio* appropriately objected to international agencies and governments that condition foreign aid on "the introduction of regulations based on gender ideology", but needed to underscore objections to same-sex marriage. He suggested that advocacy on behalf of same-sex unions formed "part of a new ideology of evil". [43] In October 2015, he played a leading role in the Synod on the Family's rejection of attempts to ensure more welcoming language toward people who are gay or divorced and remarried.^[44] Addressing the Synod on perceived threats to marriage and the family, he said, "We need to be inclusive and welcoming to all that is human; but what comes from the Enemy cannot and must not be assimilated. You cannot join Christ and Belial! What Nazi-Fascism and Communism were in the 20th century, Western homosexual and abortion Ideologies and Islamic Fanaticism are today."[2][45][46][47] He said that "Western homosexual and

abortion ideologies and Islamic fanaticism" could be seen as "almost like two apocalyptic beasts" with demonic origins, drew

parallels between them and Nazism and Communism, and noted that terrorist attacks in France and Tunisia had taken place on

same-sex marriage, the obligation to accept contraception within health care programs, and even 'bathroom bills' that allow men to use the women's restrooms and locker rooms." He asked: "Should not a biological man use the men's restroom?"[53] Opinion on sexual abuse [edit] In response to Pope Benedict XVI's "Notes" on the sexual abuse crisis in the Church, Cardinal Sarah gave a talk published in L'Espresso stating that the notes "proved to be a true source of light in the night of faith that touches the whole Church... The frightening multiplication of abuses has one and only one ultimate cause: the absence of God."[54]

Resignation [edit] Pope Francis accepted Sarah's resignation as prefect of the Congregation for Divine Worship on 20 February 2021. This does not mean that Sarah is no longer a cardinal, just that he is no longer the head of the CDW. [58] Cardinal Sarah was admitted to hospital on 12 July 2021 and underwent successful surgery on his prostate. He was released from hospital on 27 July 2021. [59]

Sarah, Robert (18 October 2022). Catechism of the Spiritual Life. EWTN Publishing, Inc. ISBN 978-1682782934.

• Sarah, Robert (17 November 2021). Pour l'éternité: Méditations sur la figure du prêtre (For Eternity: Meditations on the

Sarah, Robert (3 September 2021). Couples, Awaken Your Love (Paperback ed.). Ignatius Press. ISBN 978-1621644828.

Church. Ignatius Press. ISBN 978-1621644149. While Benedict XVI is listed as coauthor of the book, his aide suggests that

• Benedict XVI; Sarah, Robert (2020). From the Depths of Our Hearts: Priesthood, Celibacy and the Crisis of the Catholic

Ignatius Press. ISBN 978-1621641919. • Sarah, Robert; Diat, Nicolas (5 October 2016). La force du silence (in French). Fayard. Sarah, Robert; Diat, Nicolas (1 September 2015). God or Nothing: A Conversation on Faith (Sew ed.). Ignatius Press. ISBN 978-1621640509

Selected writings [edit]

Figure of the Priest) (in French).

b. ^ Charamsa was also immediately removed from his position at the International Theological Commission and from two teaching posts at pontifical universities.^[49] He was suspended from the priesthood on 21 October 2015.^{[50][51]} References [edit]

a. ^ Pope Francis ordered the change in a letter to Sarah 13 months earlier on 20 December 2014, which mentioned they had discussed

the change previously. [19][20] Francis washed the feet of two women at his first Maundy Thursday liturgy as pope on 28 March 2013. [21]

Holy See Press Office

Retrieved 11 August 2019.

2017.

19 August 2015.

Retrieved 1 June 2016.

Retrieved 19 July 2016.

1 June 2016.

14 August 2017.

14 August 2017.

12 October 2019.

36. ^ "Cardinal Sarah Confirms Vatican Retains Last Word on

37. ^ "In letter to Cardinal Sarah, pope clarifies new translation

norms" [™]. 22 October 2017. Retrieved 11 August 2019.

38. A Sarah, Robert (2015). God or Nothing: A Conversation on

39. ^ "Cardinal responds to UN's criticism of Africa's Social

Faith with Nicolas Diat ☑. San Francisco: Ignatius Press.

pp. 137-139. ISBN 978-1621640509. Retrieved 21 August

Policies" ∠. National Catholic Register. 21 February 2013.

Archived from the original \(\mathbb{Z}\) on 6 October 2015. Retrieved

40. A Rodari, Paolo (20 September 2015). "Robert Sarah: 'L'ostia

radical Pope who is conscience of his era" ∠. *Telegraph*.

43. A "African cardinal: Pressure groups behind push to change

44. ^ "Catholic bishops at Vatican summit seek elusive common

45. ^ "Cardinal Sarah says the Christian family counters both

October 2015. Retrieved 1 June 2016.

September 2015. Retrieved 1 June 2016.

Islamic, Western extremism" <a>С. Catholic News Agency. 14

46. A "Synod Interventions . . . Concerns About Threats To The

Families, Hopes For True Renewal" . The Wanderer

Newspaper. 21 October 2015. Retrieved 1 June 2016.

47. ^ "Cardinal Sarah: efforts to 'soften' Christ's teaching ignore

the Good News of mercy" . Catholic News Agency. 23

48. ^ "Cardinal Sarah blocked discussion of gays, says bishop" ∠.

declares he's gay and has a partner". America. Retrieved

priestly activity]. *Onet* (in Polish). 21 October 2015. Retrieved

51. A Faiola, Anthony (11 November 2015). "Not all gay Catholics

are pleased about how Vatican priest came out of the

The Tablet. 24 October 2015. Retrieved 1 June 2016.

49. ^ O'Connell, Gerard (3 October 2015). "Vatican theologian

50. ^ "Ksiądz Krzysztof Charamsa zawieszony w czynnościach

Church teaching" ∠. Catholic News Agency. 16 October 2014.

ground" Z. Religion News Service. 14 October 2015. Retrieved

ai divorzati tradisce il Vangelo, la Chiesa non può ribellarsi a

Translations" ☑. National Catholic Register. 13 October 2017.

- 8. ^ Guénois, Jean-Marie (7 March 2013). "Robert Sarah, ennemi numéro un des dictateurs guinéens" . Le Figaro.fr (in French). Retrieved 12 October 2019. 9. ^ Camara, Mohamed Saliou; O'Toole, Thomas; Baker, Janice E. (7 November 2013). *Historical Dictionary of Guinea* ∠.
- Men Who Could Be Pope" ☑. National Catholic Reporter. Retrieved 21 August 2017. 14. ^ "The unstoppable rise of Cardinal Sarah" ∠. Catholic Herald. 10 March 2016. Retrieved 21 August 2017. 15. A Sarah, Robert (2015). God or Nothing: A Conversation on

appointments, Benedict opts for insiders" . National Catholic

"papabili" " . Le Monde (in French). Retrieved 21 August

13. Allen Jr., John L. (1 March 2013). "Papabile of the Day: The

19. ^ "Lettera del Santo Padre Francesco al Prefetto della Congregazione per il Culto Divino e la Disciplina dei Sacramenti sul Rito Della "Lavanda dei Piedi" nella Liturgia della Messa in Coena Domini" . The Holy See (in Italian). Retrieved 7 August 2017.

women" . Catholic Herald. 21 January 2016. Retrieved

- 23. A a b Divine Worship: The Missal, p.5 24. A Pourbaix, Aymeric (23 May 2016). "Cardinal Sarah: comment remettre Dieu au cœur de la liturgie" . Famille Chrétienne (in French). Retrieved 19 July 2016. 25. ^ "Vatican liturgy chief urges priests to celebrate Mass facing
- of new rules on Mass facing east" . Crux. Archived from the original ∠ on 19 August 2016. Retrieved 2 August 2016. 29. ^ Dulle, Colleen (12 July 2016). "Vatican says no changes foreseen in direction priests face during Mass" . National Catholic Reporter. Catholic News Service. Retrieved

30. A Sarah, Robert (2016). The Power of Silence: Against the

- 32. A Schiffer, Kathy (22 July 2017). "Could Cardinal Sarah Bring" an End to the Liturgy Wars?" . National Catholic Register. Retrieved 1 August 2017. 33. A Sarah, Robert (July–August 2017). "Pour une réconciliation liturgique" Item [For a liturgical reconciliation]. La Nef (in French)
- September 2016. Retrieved 25 November 2017. Official website of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments 2 "The unstoppable rise of Cardinal Sarah"

 ∠, Catholic Herald

- closet" ∠. Washington Post. Retrieved 14 August 2017. "Technically, Charamsa said, he remains ordained. In a to the practicing priesthood should he repent."
 - 56. ^ "Appointments Given in Vatican Dicasteries" <a>IZ. Zenit. 6 January 2010. Retrieved 1 August 2017. 57. ^ "Rinunce e nomine" <a>™ (Press release) (in Italian). Holy See Press Office. 10 March 2015. Archived from the original on 2 April 2015. 58. A Brockhaus, Hannah (20 February 2021). "Pope Francis

accepts Cardinal Robert Sarah's resignation from divine

migrants is a 'false exegesis' of the Gospels" ∠. The Tablet.

controversial intervention on priestly celibacy?" ♂. www.christiantoday.com. Retrieved 7 April 2020. 61. ^ "Benedict XVI has asked Cardinal Sarah to have his name removed from the book on priestly celibacy" . America Magazine. 14 January 2020. Retrieved 7 April 2020. 62. ^ "Cardinal Sarah admitted to Order of Malta with the rank of

Bailiff Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion" (Press release).

20 June 2016. Archived from the original 2 on 20 August 2016.

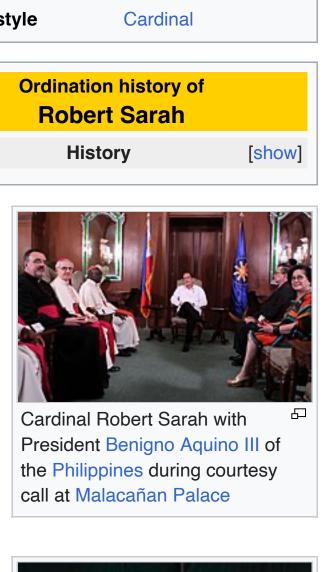
Retrieved 13 September 2016.

- d'Honneur à Son Eminence Révérendissime le Cardinal Robert Sarah" ☑. Ambassade de France près le Saint-Siège. Archived from the original

 on 20 April 2019. Retrieved 11 August 2019.
- **Catholic Church titles**

Wikiquote has quotations related to Robert Sarah.

The Historical Dictionary of Guinea commented on Sarah's role in resisting Sékou Touré's dictatorship, writing that the Church "managed to play a remarkable role Reference style under former Archbishop Robert Sarah in Guinea's public life... Monsignor Robert Spoken style Sarah is one of the most respected leaders among Guineans, who expressed their **Informal style** strong desire to see him lead the country's political transition on various occasions



His Eminence

Your Eminence



In September 2017, Pope Francis transferred primary responsibility "to faithfully prepare ... approve and publish" translations of liturgical books into vernacular languages from the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments to conferences of bishops, ordering the congregation to "help the Episcopal Conferences to fulfil their task." An explanatory note, attributed to Cardinal Sarah, soon appeared, specifying that the congregation's approval would not be a mere formality but would involve a detailed review that could lead to binding rejections of unsatisfactory translations. [36] On 22 October 2017, the Holy See released a letter that Pope Francis had sent to Cardinal Sarah, clarifying that the Holy See and its departments would have only limited authority to confirm liturgical translations recognized by a local episcopal conference. [37]

homosexual conduct. Sarah called the speech "stupid". When a journalist asked if Ban Ki-moon was "overstepping his responsibilities", Sarah replied: "Sure, you cannot impose something stupid like that. Poor countries like Africa just accept it because it's imposed upon them through money, through being tied to aid." He said that, "It's not possible to impose on the poor this kind of European mentality," and added that African bishops must react to this move against African culture. [39] In an interview in September 2015, Sarah described same-sex unions as "retrogressive for culture and civilisation" and a

participants found that the growing influence of the Africans prevented the pastoral solutions they favored from getting a hearing. When Krzysztof Charamsa, a theologian who lost his position at the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith when he revealed that he was in a homosexual relationship on the eve of the Synod, [b] assessed the Synod's work, he singled out Sarah's language to challenge all the participants: "No one publicly said a word against those defamatory sentences. What kind of respect does that show to us all?"[52] Addressing the U.S. National Catholic Prayer Breakfast on 17 May 2016, Sarah said that "God is being eroded, eclipsed, [and] liquidated" in the United States because of legal changes being adopted "in the name of 'tolerance'". He cited "the legalization of

On 6 January 2011, Sarah was appointed a member of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, the Pontifical Council for the Laity, and the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace. [56] On 10 March 2015, Pope Francis appointed Sarah to serve as a member of the Pontifical Committee for International Eucharistic Congresses.^[57]

• Sovereign Military Order of Malta: Bailiff Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion (2016)^[62] • Benin: Knight Grand Cross in the National Order of Benin (2015)[63] • France: Commander of the Legion of Honour (2012)^[64]

January 2019. Retrieved 1 June 2016.

Africa" ∠. New York Times.

2 August 2017.

Retrieved 16 May 2016.

Retrieved 2 August 2017.

3. ^ Gettleman, Jeffrey; Goodstein, Laurie (25 November 2015).

"A More Conservative Catholic Church Awaits Pope Francis in

4. * Frymann Rouch, Abigail (24 November 2014). "Robert Sarah

5. ^ Sarah, Robert (2015). God or Nothing: A Conversation on

Faith with Nicolas Diat ☑. San Francisco: Ignatius Press.

6. ^ a b c McElwee, Joshua J. (24 November 2014). "Francis

liturgical congregation" . National Catholic Reporter.

appoints Guinean Cardinal Robert Sarah to lead Vatican

7. ^ "Cardinal Kasper Could Learn from This African Bishop" 2.

Crisis Magazine. 13 April 2015. Retrieved 12 October 2019.

pp. 17–18, 31–34, 40, 44. ISBN 978-1621640509. Retrieved

to lead Congregation for Worship" . The Tablet.

Distinctions [edit]

- 1. ^ 2 Corinthians 12:9 <a>С 34. ^ "Pope Francis says post-Vatican II liturgical reforms are 2. ^ a b c d Pentin, Edward (12 October 2015). "Cardinal Sarah: irreversible" . Catholic Herald. 24 August 2017. Retrieved 11 August 2019. National Catholic Register. Archived from the original

 on 26 35. ^ Francis, *Magnum Principium* ∠ (Motu Proprio), Vatican City:
- Dio'" . La Repubblica (in Italian). Retrieved 18 July 2016. 41. Agnew, Paddy (30 September 2015). "'Homosexual unions' a problem for humanity, says cardinal" . Irish Times. Retrieved 1 June 2016. 42. A Squires, Nick (3 October 2015). "Francis: the modest but
 - Faith with Nicolas Diat ☑. San Francisco: Ignatius Press. p. 73. ISBN 978-1621640509. Retrieved 21 August 2017.

16. Allen Jr., John L. (7 October 2010). "In two key

12. ^ Le Bars, Stéphanie (12 March 2013). "Portraits de

20. ^ "Riti. Lavanda dei piedi: potranno essere scelte anche le donne" . Avvenire (in Italian). 21 January 2016. Retrieved

21. A Glatz, Carol (28 March 2013). "Pope washes young

offenders' feet at Holy Thursday Mass" ∠. Catholic Herald.

22. ^ Montagna, Diane (15 March 2016). "Cardinal Sarah: Priests

Don't Have to Wash Women's Feet on Holy Thursday" 2.

east" . Catholic Herald. 26 May 2016. Retrieved 1 June 2016. 26. A Hitchens, Dan (5 July 2016). "Cardinal Sarah asks priests to start celebrating Mass facing east this Advent" . The Catholic Herald. 27. ^ "Holy See Press Office Communiqué: Some clarifications on

the celebration of Mass"

✓ (Press release). Holy See Press

above was unanimously expressed during a recent audience

Office. 11 July 2016. Retrieved 8 November 2016. "All the

granted by the Pope to the same Cardinal Prefect of the

28. ^ San Martín, Inés (11 July 2016). "Vatican squelches rumors

Congregation for Divine Worship."

8 November 2016.

- Dictatorship of Noise. San Francisco: Ignatius Press. [page needed] 31. ^ Lamb, Christopher (13 July 2017). "Cardinal Sarah wants 'liturgical reconciliation' between old and new forms of Mass" ∠. *The Tablet*. Retrieved 1 August 2017.
- External links [edit]
- statement, his bishop left the door open for Charamsa's return 52. A Pianigiani, Gaia (28 October 2015). "Gay Priest Who Lost Vatican Job Assails the Church in Letter to Pope Francis" 2. New York Times. Retrieved 14 August 2017.

53. A Dicker, Rachel (18 May 2016). " 'God is Being Eroded,

U.S. News & World Report. Retrieved 20 July 2016.

54. ^ "Cardinal Sarah Praises Benedict's 'Notes' on Abuse

55. A Heneghan, Tom (1 April 2019). "Sarah says defending

Eclipsed, Liquidated' in the United States, Cardinal Says" ∠.

Crisis" . National Catholic Register. 20 May 2019. Retrieved

worship congregation" . Catholic News Agency. Retrieved 20 February 2021. 59. A Brockhaus, Hannah (29 July 2021). "Cardinal Sarah underwent surgery in Rome" ☑. Catholic News Agency. Retrieved 3 February 2024. 60. AGMT, Nina Mattiello Azadeh Tue 21 Jan 2020 13:18 (21

January 2020). "From the Depths of Our Hearts: a not so

- 63. ^ "Bénin: A Dassa-Zoumè, le Cardinal Sarah reçoit le titre de Grand-Croix" ☑. Vatican Riadio (in French). 28 August 2015. Retrieved 21 August 2017. 64. ^ "Remise des Insignes de Commandeur de la Légion
 - Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Robert* Sarah.
- Preceded by **Archbishop of Conakry** Succeeded by Raymond-Maria Tchidimbo C.S.Sp **Vincent Coulibaly** 13 August 1979 – 1 October 2001 Preceded by **President of the Guinean Episcopal Conference** Succeeded by Raymond-Maria Tchidimbo C.S.Sp. 1995 - 2001**Philippe Kourouma** Secretary of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Preceded by **Peoples** Marcello Zago O.M.I. 1 October 2001 – 7 October 2010 Succeeded by Savio Hon Tai-Fai S.D.B. Vice-Grand Chancellor of the Pontifical Urbaniana **Position created** University 1 October 2001 – 7 October 2010 Preceded by **President of the Pontifical Council Cor Unum** Office abolished **Paul Cordes** 7 October 2010 – 23 November 2014 Cardinal-Deacon of San Giovanni Bosco in Via Preceded by Succeeded by Tuscolana **Stephen Fumio Hamao** Himself (as cardinal priest) 20 November 2010 - 2021 **Cardinal-Priest of San Giovanni Bosco in Via Tuscolana** Preceded by Incumbent Himself (as cardinal deacon) 20 November 2021 – present **Prefect of the Congregation for Divine Worship and the** Preceded by Succeeded by **Discipline of the Sacraments Antonio Cañizares Llovera Arthur Roche** 23 November 2014 – 20 February 2021 **College of Cardinals** [show] Authority control databases [show] Biography Catholicism Portals: Guinea Categories: Living people | 1945 births | 20th-century Roman Catholic bishops in Guinea 20th-century Roman Catholic archbishops in Africa | 21st-century Roman Catholic archbishops in Africa Pontifical Council Cor Unum | Pontifical Gregorian University alumni | Cardinals created by Pope Benedict XVI Guinean anti-communists | Guinean cardinals | Members of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples Bailiffs Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta | Commanders of the Legion of Honour 21st-century cardinals | Guinean anti-same-sex-marriage activists | Critics of Islamism Roman Catholic archbishops of Conakry

Privacy policy About Wikipedia Disclaimers Contact Wikipedia Code of Conduct Developers Statistics Cookie statement Mobile view

Sarah has opposed various attempts to provide legal recognition to gays and lesbians, often casting his remarks in terms of a defense of traditional Catholic and African values against contemporary secular Western culture. On 28 January 2012, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, called on African nations to repeal laws that place sanctions on

Islam [edit]

problem for all of humanity. He said that despite the fact that such unions were increasingly recognized in Europe, they were not approved of in Africa. He blamed "Western ideological colonialism" for promoting the idea of gay marriage, which he warned would "destroy Catholic doctrine". [40][41] According to *The Daily Telegraph*, Sarah's "outspoken remarks underlined deep rifts within the Church over the Pope's softer, more compassionate attitude towards homosexuality".[42] Following the first session of the Synod on the Family in October 2014, Sarah objected to press coverage of the synod's discussion: "what has been published by the media about homosexual unions is an attempt to push the Church [to change] her

the same day that the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that made same-sex civil marriage legal nationwide.[2] Johan Bonny, Bishop of Antwerp, complained that Sarah tried to silence any discussion of the pastoral care of gay Catholics in the discussion group he led at the Synod: "There was no way of discussing it in a peaceful way." Bonny said the Belgian

Sarah is a critic of large-scale immigration. In a March 2019 interview, he said: "It is better to help people flourish in their culture than to encourage them to come to a Europe in full decadence. It is a false exeges is to use the word of God to promote migration." In the same interview, Sarah argued that immigrants in Europe often survived in poor conditions and lived "without work or dignity". [55] Other appointments [edit]

Immigration [edit]

his role was merely advisory. [60][61] • Sarah, Robert; Diat, Nicolas (22 September 2019). The Day is Now Far Spent (Paperback ed.). Ignatius Press. ISBN 978-1621643241. Sarah, Robert; Diat, Nicolas (15 April 2017). The Power of Silence: Against the Dictatorship of Noise (Paperback ed.).

Notes [edit]

Scarecrow Press. pp. 75, 263. ISBN 978-0810879690. 10. ^ "Concistoro Ordinario Pubblico del 20 Novembre 2010, Assegnazione dei Titoli e delle Daiconie ai Nuovi Cardinali" (in Italian). 20 November 2010. Retrieved 20 July 2016. 11. ^ "List of Cardinal Electors" . Zenit. 12 March 2013.

2017.

Reporter. Retrieved 19 July 2016. 17. ^ "Card Sarah named Prefect for Congregation for Divine Worship" . News.va. 25 November 2014. Archived from the original ∠ on 26 February 2017. Retrieved 1 June 2016. 18. ^ "Pope Francis opens Holy Thursday foot-washing rite to

8 November 2016.

7 August 2017.

Retrieved 7 August 2017.

Aleteia. Retrieved 8 November 2016.

(294). Archived from the original

on 1 August 2017.

 Full text of remarks to the Synod of Bishops, 14 October 2015 ☑ Cardinal Sarah: "We must rebuild the cathedral ... We do not need to invent a new Church"

Retrieved 1 August 2017.