

CARDINALABILI

by Father John

This is the official Cardinalibili List kept exclusively for the "The Next Pope" Website and Blog

Below you will find a list of Bishops and Archbishops of the Curia and of Local See's who have somewhat more or less of a likelihood of being named as Cardinals in the next consistory by the current Pope.

As of **November, 2010** there will be **101** Cardinal Electors. That is **19** under the limit of **120**

This list identifies those likely to be named Cardinals if a consistory was called **in 2010** using the following:

Red font with Yellow background for the most likely based on objective criteria noted in General Comments Section

Black font with White background underlined for those it is a matter of WHEN not IF

Violet font with Grey background those whose predecessor was not a Cardinal

Black font with White background whose predecessor was a named a Cardinal

Green font with Tan background whose predecessor was named a Cardinal but now it is not a given

Italicized for those who, if not named in next consistory may not ever be a Cardinal Elector

Blue fonts with this background represents possible Patriarch appointments to College of Cardinals

Each Bishops age is given next to their names in (##). Their title(s) is in the next column. For those who are heads of (Arch)diocese's, the number of Catholics in their respective See is indicated in brackets. Their homeland region is color-coded as indicated in the chart below. In selecting future Cardinals, the electorate should reflect %age of Catholic population trends. Hopefully, a future graph will incorporate populations as well

Region (Nations w/Catholic Population)	Total Cardinals Curia/See/Total	# of NATIONS Total Card	Over 80 Curia/See/Total	Electors Curia/See/Total	# of NATIONS Card Elect	Predicted Curia/See/Total
Africa (56)	2 11 13	12	1 5 6	1 6 7	7	0 2 2
Asia (38)	3 15 18	11	2 6 8	1 9 10	7	0 1 1
Central America (26)	0 6 6	6	0 2 2	0 4 4	4	0 1 1
Europe (45)	41 55 96	23	22 23 45	19 32 51	20	6 4 10
North America (3)	8 15 23	3	2 4 6	6 11 17	3	1 2 3
Oceania (18)	1 3 4	2	1 2 3	0 1 1	1	0 0 0
South America (11)	5 14 19	7	3 5 8	2 9 11	7	0 2 2
Total (194)	60 119 179	64	30 48 78	30 71 101	51	7 12 19

The next column indicates the year of their appointment to the respective position (APT) and (PRN) in the next column indicates the year their predecessor turns 80 coded as follows: DEC = Died in Office; TRN = Transferred; CUR = Promoted to Curia; N/A = Not Applicable, Not Elector

The last column is coded for Notes as reflected by the chart below. For each candidate there is a color code and letter/symbol code as well as footnote references as circumstances warrant.

	The most rational choice	MP	Most Probable
	Widely speculated as candidate	P	Probable
	Moderately speculated as candidate	?	Questionable
	Should be a candidate, but not speculated or likely	Alt	Alternative
	Not speculated or likely, but can be dark horse	PP	Personal Preference
	Not Speculated or Likely	NL	Not Likely

THE CANDIDATES

Name	Title	NAT	APT	PR80	Note
Angelo Amato (72)	Causes of Saints	ITA	2008	2012	MP ¹
Mauro Piacenza (66)	Prefect, Congregation for Clergy	ITA	2010	2014	MP ²
Fortunato Baldelli (75)	Apostolic Penitentiary	ITA	2009	2012	MP ³
Raymond Burke (62)	Apostolic Signatura	USA	2008	TRN	MP ⁴
Robert Sarah (65)	<u>President, Pontifical Council (PPC), “Cor Unum”</u>	GUI	2010	2014	Alt ⁵
Gianfranco Ravasi (68)	PPC for Culture; PPC for Cultural Heritage of the Church; PPC for Sacred Archeology	ITA	2007	2010	MP
Francesco Coccopalmerio (72)	PPC for Legislative Texts	ITA	2007	2010	P
Zygmunt Zimowski (61)	<u>PPC Pastoral Assistance to Health Care Workers</u>	POL	2009	2013	Alt
Antonio Maria Vegliò (72)	<u>PPC Pastoral Care to Migrants & Itinerant People</u>	ITA	2009	2012	P
Kurt Koch (60)	<u>PPC for Promoting Christian Unity</u>	SWI	2010	2013	? ⁶
Claudio Celli (69)	PPC for Social Communications	ITA	2007	N/A	Alt
Salvatore Fisichella (59)	PPC for Promoting the New Evangelization	ITA	2010	N/A	Alt ⁷
Velasio De Paolis (75)	Prefect for Economic Affairs of the Holy See	ITA	2008	2011	P ⁸
Giorgio Corbellini (63)	<u>President, Labour Office of the Apostolic See</u>	ITA	2009	2009	Alt
James Michael Harvey (61)	Prefecture of the Papal Household	USA	1998	N/A	NL
Nikola Eterović (59)	Synod of Bishops General Secretary	CRO	2004	DEC	NL
Piero Marini (68)	PPC for International Eucharistic Congress	ITA	2007	N/A	NL
Francesco Monterisi (76)	Archpriest Basilica St. Paul Outside the Walls	ITA	2009	2005	P ⁹
Paolo Sardi (76)	Vice-Chamberlain, Apostolic Chamber Pro-Patron, Military Order of Malta	ITA	2004 2009	N/A DEC	P ¹⁰
Timothy Dolan (60)	<u>Archbishop of New York, NY – USA (2.5)</u>	USA	2009	2012	? ¹¹
Allen Vigneron (62)	<u>Archbishop of Detroit, MI – USA (1.5)</u>	USA	2009	2010	NL
Donald Wuerl (70)	<u>Archbishop of Washington, DC – USA (0.56)</u>	USA	2006	2010	MP
Edwin O’Brien (71)	<u>Archbishop of Baltimore, MD – USA (0.51)</u>	USA	2007	2011	Alt
Orani João Tempesta (60)	<u>Archbishop of Rio di Janeiro, Brazil (3.5)</u>	BRA	2009	2012	? ¹²
Walmor Oliveira de Azevedo (56)	<u>Archbishop of Belo Horizonte, Brazil (3.2) & Faithful of Oriental Rites, Brazil</u>	BRA BRA	2004 2010	2004 2012	? ¹³
Fernando Antônio Saburido (63)	<u>Archbishop of Olinda e Recife, Brazil (3.4)</u>	BRA	2009	N/A	NL
Victor Sánchez Espinosa (60)	<u>Archbishop of Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico (4.1)</u>	MEX	2009	N/A	? ¹⁴
Paciano Aniceto (73)	<u>Archbishop of San Fernando, Philippines (2.8)</u>	FIL	1989	N/A	pp ¹⁵
Jose Serofia Palma (60)	<u>Archbishop of Cebu, Philippines (3.42)</u>	FIL	2010	2011	P ¹⁶
Paolo Romeo (72)	<u>Archbishop of Palermo, Italy (0.93)</u>	ITA	2006	2010	MP
Giuseppe Betori (63)	<u>Archbishop of Florence, Italy (0.85)</u>	ITA	2008	CUR	MP
Cesare Nosiglia (66)	<u>Archbishop of Torino {Turin}, Italy (2.1)</u>	ITA	2010	2013	P ¹⁷
Georges Pontier (67)	<u>Archbishop of Marseille, France (0.70)</u>	FRA	2006	2011	NL
Jesús Rubén Salazar Gómez (68)	<u>Archbishop of Bogotá, Columbia (3.3)</u>	COL	2010	2012	NL
Ricardo Antonio Tobón Restrepo (59)	<u>Archbishop of Medellín, Columbia (2.6)</u>	COL	2010	N/A	NL ¹⁸

<u>Carlos Osoro Sierra (65)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Valencia, Spain (2.5)</u>	SPA	2009	2011	NL
<u>Juan José Asenjo Pelegrina (65)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Seville, Spain (1.8)</u>	SPA	2009	2014	NL
<u>Braulio Rodríguez Plaza (66)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Toledo, Spain (0.57)</u>	SPA	2009	CUR	P ¹⁹
Kazimierz Nycz (60)	Archbishop of Warsaw, Poland (1.4)	POL	2007	2009	MP
Marian Golebiewski (73)	Archbishop of Wrocław, Poland (1.5)	POL	2004	2003	NL
Carlos José Nájuez (64)	Archbishop of Córdoba, Argentina (1.8)	ARG	1998	DEC	PP ²⁰
Laurent Mosengwo Pasinya (71)	Archbishop of Kinshasha, Congo (3.5)	CON	2007	DEC	MP
Marcel Madila Basanguka (55)	Archbishop of Kananga, Congo (1.3)	CON	2006	N/A	NL
Reinhard Marx (57)	Archbishop of Munich, Germany (1.8)	GER	2007	2008	MP
Hans-Joseph Becker (62)	Archbishop of Paderborn, Germany (1.7)	GER	2003	DEC	NL
Thomas Collins (63)	Archbishop of Toronto, Canada (1.4)	CAN	2006	2010	MP
Antonio Yarza (72)	Archbishop of Guayaquil, Ecuador (3.0)	ECU	2003	N/A	NL ²¹
<i>Raúl Eduardo Vela Chiriboga (76)</i>	<i>Archbishop Emeritus of Quito, Ecuador (1.9)</i>	ECU	2003	DEC	Alt ²²
<u>Fausto Gabriel Trávez Trávez, O.F.M (69)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Quito, Ecuador (1.9)</u>	ECU	2010	2014	? ²³
<u>Oscar Julio Vian Morales, S.D.B. (63)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Guatemala, Guatemala (2.7)</u>	GUA	2010	2012	NL
<u>Ciprian Lwanga (57)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Kampala, Uganda (1.2)</u>	UGA	2006	2006	P ²⁴
Damião António Franklin (60)	Archbishop of Luanda, Angola (3.1)	ANG	2001	2005	P
<u>André-Joseph (Mutien) Léonard (70)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Mechelen-Brussels, Belgium (1.6)</u>	BEL	2010	2013	? ²⁵
<u>Ignatius Hardjoatmodjo (60)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Jakarta, Indonesia (0.41)</u>	IDO	2010	2014	NL
Leopoldo José Brenes Solórzano (61)	Archbishop of Managua, Nicaragua (1.8)	NIC	2005	2006	PP ²⁶
José Luis Escobar Alas (51)	Archbishop of San Salvador, El Salvador (1.9)	ELS	2008	N/A	PP
<u>Willem Jacobus Eijk (57)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Utrecht, Netherlands (0.83)</u>	NET	2007	2011	?
<u>Odon Marie Arsène Razanakolona (64)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Antananarivo, Madagascar (0.76)</u>	MG	2005	DEC	NL
<u>Diarmuid Martin (65)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland (1.1)</u>	IRL	2004	2006	NL
<u>Dominik Duka (67)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Prague, Czech Republic (0.49)</u>	CR	2010	2012	Alt
Thaddée Ntihinyurwa (68)	Archbishop of Kigali, Rwanda (0.68)	RWA	1996	N/A	NL
Stanislav Zvolenský (52)	Archbishop of Bratislava, Slovakia (0.40)	SLO	2008	N/A	NL
<u>John Tong Hon (71)</u>	<u>Bishop of Hong Kong, China (0.36)</u>	CHI	2009	2012	NL
<u>Jean-Pierre Kutwa (65)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (0.75)</u>	IVC	2006	2006	NL
<u>Roberto Octavio González Nieves (60)</u>	<u>Archbishop of San Juan, Puerto Rico (1.05)</u>	PR	1999	2002	NL
<u>Mattias Nketsiah (68)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Cape Coast, Ghana (0.29)</u>	GHA	2010	CUR	NL
<u>Tadeusz Kondrusiewicz (64)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Minsk, Belarus (0.21)</u>	BEL	2007	1995	NL
John Dew (62)	Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand (0.081)	NZ	2005	2010	NL
<u>Zbigneŭ Stankevičs (55)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Riga, Latvia (0.20)</u>	LAT	2010	2010	NL
<u>Francis Kovithavanij (61)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Bangkok, Thailand (0.11)</u>	THA	2009	2008	NL
<u>Peter Okada (69)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Tokyo, Japan (0.089)</u>	JAP	2000	DEC	P
<u>Vincent Nichols (65)</u>	<u>Archbishop of Westminster, Great Britain (0.47)</u>	ENG	2009	2012	? ²⁷
Hugo Barrantes Ureña (74)	Archbishop of San José de Costa Rica (1.6)	CR	2002	N/A	PP ²⁸
Eustaquio Cuquejo Verga (71)	Archbishop of Asunción, Paraguay (1.4)	PAR	2002	N/A	PP ²⁹
Simon Ntamwana (64)	Archbishop of Gitega, Burundi (0.88)	BUR	1997	N/A	NL

Francisco Chimoio (74)	Archbishop of Maputo, Mozambique (0.78)	MOZ	2003	2004	NL
Samuel Kleda (51)	Archbishop of Douala, Cameroon (0.55)	CAM	2009	2010	NL
Albert M. Ranjith Patabendige Don (63)	Archbishop, Columbo, Sri Lanka (0.70)	SRL	2009	N/A	MP ³⁰
Charles Maung Bo, S.D.B (62)	Archbishop, Yangon, Myanmar (0.08)	MYR	2003	N/A	P ³¹
Nicolás Cotugno Fanizzi, S.D.B. (72)	Archbishop, Montevideo, Uruguay (0.85)	URA	1998	N/A	? ³²
Simon-Victor Tonyé Bakot (63)	Archbishop, Yaounde, Cameroon (0.69)	CAM	2003	N/A	? ³³
Paul Cremona, O.P. (64)	Archbishop of Malta (0.34)	MAL	2006	N/A	Alt ³⁴
Mieczysław Mokrzycki (49)	Archbishop of Lviv, Ukraine (0.15)	UKR	2008	2006	NL
Gregoire III (Loutfi) Laham 77	Patriarch of Antioch of the Melkites	SYR	2000	N/A	NL
Antonios Naguib (75)	Patriarch of Alexandria (Coptic)	EGP	2006	DEC	NL
Michel Sabbah (77)	Patriarch Emeritus of Jerusalem	PAL	1987	N/A	NL
Joseph III (Ephrem)Younan (66)	Patriarch of Antioch of the Syrians	LEB	2009	2010	PP ³⁵
Fouad Twal (70)	Patriarch of Jerusalem	PAL	2008	2013	P ³⁶

Cardinal Non-Elector Candidates

[Elio Sgreccia](#) Roman Curia (President: 3 Jan 2005 to 17 Jun 2008)

General Comments

There is a movement to diversify the College of Cardinals to include more 3rd World Countries and reflect population shifts. We may see fewer Cardinals from USA and Europe and more from South America, the Philippines, Africa and other nations with growing Catholic populations. Cardinals from smaller countries usually wait a longer period of time to receive Red Hats, even if predecessor is over 80 or deceased. Potential honorary Cardinals selected after 80th birthday are not currently on this list.

There were some individuals not on my original lists whom I have added their names because of the frequency and conviction with which they have appeared on others. It is the prerogative and discretion of the Pope to appoint Cardinals, so there is a not absolute hard and fast criterion. However, in developing this list, I used some general rules of thumb.

1. Listed all those Bishops whose predecessors were Cardinals.
2. Listed Bishops whose Diocese's are growing or their country appears underrepresented in the College of Cardinals in proportion to its Catholic population.
3. Listed all heads of Curial Congregations, Pontifical Councils, Committees, Tribunals and other Offices or Titles in the Roman Curia.
4. Prioritized their selection by how long they have been in their current position and if their predecessor was no longer a Cardinal Elector if in fact their predecessor was even in fact a Cardinal.
5. Took into consideration their age to determine whether or not they can wait until the next consistory and still enjoy enough years active and as a Cardinal Elector.

Other factors still need to be considered such as

1. Their past service to the Church (either as head of a diocese, curial position or apostolic nuncio).
2. Their favor in the present Pontiff's view
3. Recent events that would either help or hinder their elevation to Cardinal. (For example: Elevating [Vincent Nichols](#) of England or [Paul Cremona](#) of Malta for their hospitality during a recent papal visit is not uncommon. It would also not be prudent to elevate an Irish or Belgian Bishop right now because it may be viewed as a slap in the face to victims of clergy abuse)

The South/Central American Dilemma

Example: [Leopoldo José Brenes Solórzano](#), Archbishop of Managua, Nicaragua. He does not appear on any other list that I have seen. I believe Nicaragua deserves an Cardinal elector with 81% of its population being Roman Catholic (5.2 million Catholics). I also think that time has come for Paraguay to have a Cardinal and would like to see [Eustaquio Pastor Cuquejo Verga](#), C.S.S.R., Archbishop of [Asunción](#) become a Cardinal. Paraguay and Nicaragua rank 38th and 39th respectively in Catholic population. Paraguay has close 92% of its population listed as Roman Catholic. Also to be included in that list needs to be El Salvador and the Archbishop of San Salvador, [José Luis Escobar Alas](#). He is quite young at this point, at 51, but San Salvador Archbishop is successor of [Oscar Amulfo Romero y Galdamez](#) † (3 Feb 1977 Appointed - 24 Mar 1980 Died); who was martyred and is clearly in line to become a Saint of the Catholic Church. El Salvador ranks 36th in the world of total Catholic population. The next country of such heavy population to be without a Cardinal is Burundi, which ranks 44th. (Madagascar, which ranks 43rd is currently without a Cardinal but has a history of having one, its current Archbishop is 64 and has made one list for this next consistory.) Also, Haiti, which ranks 29th has been without a Red Hat. Its major See is vacant after the death of the Archbishop in the earthquake of Jan. 2010. This information is evidence of the Central/South American Issue of lack of representation in the current College of Cardinals. Many prognosticators and Vaticanologists, particularly the Italians, are very Euro-centered in their picks for Cardinals. I try to look at the world-wide church. I am also alone in choosing the Archbishop of Cordoba, Argentina, [Carlos José Nájñez](#) (17 Nov 1998 Appointed) and nearly alone in choosing [Walmor Oliveira de Azevedo](#), Archbishop of Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Argentina is currently the only country of top ten most Catholic populated countries to only have one Cardinal serving in its nation. Compared to their European counterpoints, they are severely underrepresented.

THE ITALIAN JOB!

With a minimum of 5 Italians likely to get the Red Hat this time around and possibility of up to 10, this consistory could be dubbed, The Italian Job. Benedict XVI, as Cardinal Ratzinger, lived on the boot for many, many years and loves Italians. He chooses them freely as collaborators and has adopted many of their ways and culture. With the appointment of so many Italians possible, Italy can again get a vocal sub-group in an upcoming conclave should one happen within the next 3 years.

PAPABILI

So, how does this next consistory affect the next conclave? Obviously, the ideology and needs of the local churches the new Cardinals hail from will inform that. Additionally, are there any possible future Cardinals that have what it takes to become Pope? Gianfranco Ravasi (68) may be just the man. He may be the Italian hope for a triumphant return of an Italian to the Seat of Peter. An understudy of the most Papabile Italian since Siri, Carlo Martini, Gianfranco Ravasi is more acceptably conservative, and thus more appealing to the electorate. Albert M. Ranjith Patabendige will also be no doubt bantered as the new Papabile from the East, but a highly unlikely probable Pope at this time in history when the first non-European in so many years is likely to rise from the South before one rises from the East

NOTES

¹ Although his predecessor is not yet 80, he has worked side by side with the current Pontiff for many years

² He was appointed to position on October 7, 2010 after many lists of Cardinalabili were published. Even though his predecessor is not 80 till 2014, it is believed the importance of his position and his favor with the Pope warrant criteria for MP position. He shares many of the Pope's views on many issues.

³ This is one of the VERY few positions that does not terminate when a Pontiff dies. It would be very unlikely that someone in this position would be passed to get a Red Hat on the very next conclave after his appointment to this position.

⁴ This absolutely makes me sick!

⁵ He was appointed to this position on October 7, 2010. It is a second tier Curial appointment and does not necessarily warrant a Red Hat on first consistory. However, given that the appointment is being made while rumors are flying of consistory make is suspicious that he may have the favor of B16 to get the Red and the appointment a reason to give it.

⁶ Even though he is considered a B16 favorite, at only 60, it may be advisable for him to wait one out, especially since his predecessor is still working the circuit with him.

⁷ Some have criticized my selection of Salvatore Fisichella, but I think the Pope would do so because of the emphasis he wants to place on the importance of the new Pontifical Council.

⁸ Due to recent bank publicity, it may not be prudent to give Vatican Bank man a red hat right now even though he may not be in the position next time red hats are handed out. At 75, he should get one now, but he may to wait to get a thank you one later.

⁹ With so many Curia and Residential See's slated for a Red Hat, it may not be good to give one to a 76 year old in an honorary position. Many of the Rome Basilica Archpriest serve past 80 and have received Red Hats after 80.

¹⁰ He is a favorite among many Vatican watchers and Italian bloggers. As Vice-Chamberlain, there is usually no Red Hat, but because he also serves as the Pro-Patron of the Military Order of Malta, many believe he will get one because the Patron is usually a Cardinal. Many who have been Patron have been appointed so after they were Cardinals.

¹¹ Some have said I overlooked Dolan, but he is younger than Wuerl who has been in his position more and has served the Church in some critical or less rewarding positions. Dolan's predecessor is still under 80. I have also tried to diversify the selection of 19 from various world regions

¹² He is in the same boat as Dolan. Large Archdiocese, one of the world's largest and prestigious, but still young and predecessor is not yet 80.

¹³ See discussion on The South American Dilemma. Also, since his Archdiocese is so large and he has the added responsibility of The Faithful of the Oriental Rite in Brazil (recently appointed), makes him a favorite. However, his age may play against him (56) and he may be seen as someone who can wait, even though he has already waited 6 years.

¹⁴ It is mind-boggling that the head of an Archdiocese with over 4 million Catholics would be overlooked for a Red Hat. Extend the South American Dilemma to the Hispanic Dilemma. Mexico is VERY UNDER-REPRESENTED!

¹⁵ The second largest Archdiocese in a nation that has more Catholics than the United States and no one from that Diocese has been given a Red Hat!!! IT IS TIME!

¹⁶ Just appointer October 15, 2011. Predecessor will be 80 in February. Likely Candidate

¹⁷ Just appointed October 11, 2010, but Italy is not used to waiting for Red Hats and this appointment coming so close to consistory announcement suggest there is a reason. It is Italy's 3rd largest Archdiocese.

¹⁸ See The South/Central American Dilemma.

¹⁹ Spain, like the USA, used to having many Cardinals despite decline in many traditional Red Hat See Catholic populations. This is going to be an interesting case to see if he gets it or not. The Holy Father loves Spain due to the conservative nature of many of its prelates, this man's predecessor is one of the ones most closely collaborating with B16 and makes him a favorite.

²⁰ See The South/Central American Dilemma

²¹ See The South/Central American Dilemma, Ecuador does not have a Cardinal Elector despite its Catholic population. This particular Diocese has not had a Cardinal at all

²² On September 11, 2010, The Pope appointed [Fausto Gabriel Trávez Trávez](#), O.F.M. (69) as the new Archbishop of Quito, Ecuador, replacing [Raúl Eduardo Vela Chiriboga](#) (76). In my posting of Sept. 6, 2010, I had chosen Chiriboga to get a Red Hat at the next consistory. I am now rescinding this and I am hesitating on putting one on Travez Travez at the present time. I believe both may get one at a future consistory when Chiriboga is over 80

²³ In addition to above reference, an appointment right before a consistory may indicate a desire from the Pontiff to give the particular cleric a Red Hat, thus looking for a the proper See or Curial Appointment to justify one.

²⁴ Heavily favored to receive Red Hat but may have to wait in line since some other Africans have been waiting longer

²⁵ The successor of the (in)famous Cardinal Danneels who is still voting age. With all the controversy in Belgium, I think it would be irresponsible to elevate someone right now to dignity of Cardinal without causing a stir in the country.

²⁶ See The South/Central American Dilemma

²⁷ Although predecessor is not yet 80, recent visit to England's success may just be the incentive or justification to break the unwritten policy.

²⁸ See The South/Central American Dilemma

²⁹ See The South/Central American Dilemma

³⁰ Probably the most pre-consistory controversy and speculation center around "the tanned Ratzinger" from Sri Lanka. His name has come up from many insiders, some with the belief that he will be heading back to Rome, others just because of his closeness with the Holy Father and work performed while in Rome. Surely, the population and size of his Diocese does not warrant a Red Hat, but we will see what will become of this appointment.

³¹ Highly favored and this author does not necessarily see the legitimacy of this claim. Others obviously know something that I do not. With others from Asia also looking towards a Red Hat, I ponder the significance of this one.

³² I also fail to see the legitimacy of this claim that others do when so many other South Americans should get Red Hat. I think this guys Italian Heritage and ties to Rome are pushing this.

³³ Highly favored and this author does not necessarily see the legitimacy of this claim, either. I think that there are far too many other Africans on the docket right now more deserving. But we shall see.

³⁴ The Holy Father's affection for Malta and success of recent visit there would suggest it a possibility, but that it is a suffrage to Palermo and doesn't traditionally have a Red Hat would opt against it.

³⁵ While Fouad is the highly favored Patriarch for this consistory, I think that Younan's predecessor passed 80 this year and Fouad's still has some years to go would make Joseph more a logical choice.

³⁶ The highly favored Patriarch to receive the Red Hat.