

Note

This draft prepared by Mgr. Purdy, in accordance with the Consultation's instruction to the two Secretaries to polish and prepare the text for publication, was made on the basis of A/RCCOW 8F, the last duplicated draft from Versailles itself. However, 8F was amended by the Consultation at Versailles before departure and was sent round to members of the Consultation by the Anglican Secretary on return to London as A/RCCOW 8G. On receiving Mgr. Purdy's editorial revision of 8F, the Anglican Secretary collated Mgr. Purdy's revision with 8G. This was accepted by Mgr. Purdy and is the text A/RCCOW 9, identical with the printed and published version.

Statement drawn up by the Anglican/Roman Catholic Consultation on the Ecumenical consequences of the Ordination of Women to the Priesthood; held at Versailles, Feb. 27 - March 3, 1978.

1. Given that certain churches of the Anglican Communion have ordained women to the presbyterate, the question posed to the Consultation was not to discuss whether or not it is right to ordain women, but to consider "To what extent and in what ways churches with women priests and churches without can be reconciled in sacramental fellowship".
2. A substantial majority in each Anglican church accepts the possibility of ordaining women to the presbyterate; some churches have already proceeded to such ordinations; at this time no Anglican church has affirmed that such ordinations are impossible, though some churches have not yet considered the question officially and others have for various reasons decided not to ordain women at least for the present. The Roman Catholic Church believes that she has not the right to change the tradition "unbroken throughout the history of the church, universal in the East and in the West", and considered to conform to God's plan for his Church.
3. Given ~~the~~ two positions the question must be: is it still possible for our two churches to re-establish full communion between them and if so how, since full communion presupposes the mutual recognition of ministry? On the one hand could the Roman Catholic Church, which judges it impossible, for theological reasons, to ordain women, recognize such ordinations in the Anglican Communion? How could she hold such ordinations impossible for her yet possible for the Anglican Communion?
4. On the other hand, many Anglicans find it difficult to accept the official Roman Catholic position (as expressed, e. g. in the Declaration) that the Ministry of the Church is not open to this development. For many Anglicans consider it to be both faithful to tradition and to express a legitimate new development. Within the tension and divergence which they are experiencing over this question, the autonomous provinces of the Anglican Communion believe they are expressing their real sense of unity in diversity.
5. [With the ARCIC statements and with the sharing and collaboration which are growing everywhere between Anglicans and Roman Catholics, we continue to discover new hopes of unity; hence it has seemed to us necessary to pose the problem in its clearest form.] Because of their mutual esteem neither communion can take lightly the fact that the other seems either to do something not warranted by the will of Christ for his Church or to be lacking in sensitivity to the promptings of the Holy Spirit.

6. Two things may be seen as ground for hope. First there is the fact that those Anglican churches which have proceeded to ordain women to the presbyterate have done so in the conviction that they have not departed from the traditional understanding of apostolic ministry (expressed for example in the Canterbury Statement). In the second place there is the fact that the recent Roman Declaration does not affirm explicitly that this matter is de jure divino. These facts would seem not to exclude the possibility of future developments.

7. These developments might well be stimulated by deeper dialogue on those persisting divergences which have been thrown into relief by this new obstacle - matters such as human sexuality, culture and tradition, freedom and authority, among others. Simultaneously, despite the difficulty in this issue both Anglicans and Roman Catholics feel themselves committed to continue exploration of the new shapes of ministry to which the Holy Spirit may be calling them and to a new sense of unity with one another. The rapidity of change in our times, the great diversities of culture and circumstance in which the churches must minister, and the growing characteristic contribution of the Third World to theology, demand openness, flexibility and a readiness to accept and affirm differences in form and style. How this is to be achieved in fidelity to the tradition which we share is one of the challenges which face the Church in our time.

8. While we do not underrate the present reality of this obstacle, we are convinced that our communions ought to maintain that deep trust in each other which has been built up over recent years. We have a grave responsibility to continue and intensify cooperation and dialogue in everything that promotes our growing together towards full unity in Christ. In this effort the Churches will be sustained by their confidence and hope in the Holy Spirit, who alone can bring the effort to fulfilment.