

# New archbishop inherits divided Anglican world

by [Trevor Grundy](#) in the [December 12, 2012](#) issue

Bishop Justin Welby, a former oil executive who's emerged as a critic of corporate excess, will become the 105th archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England and leader of the worldwide 77-million-member Anglican Communion.

Welby, 56, succeeds Archbishop Rowan Williams, who will return to academia at Cambridge University next year. Speaking at a November 9 news conference in Canterbury, Welby said he is "utterly optimistic" about the future of the Church of England.

He said that the question of gay marriage in his new global flock is a complicated issue "and not one to be handled today, off the cuff."

But he offered a definite olive branch to the gay community despite reaffirming his opposition to same-sex marriage. Welby pledged to reexamine his own thinking on homosexuality while speaking out against exclusion and homophobia. "I know I need to listen very attentively to the LGBT communities and examine my own thinking prayerfully and carefully," he said.

In the United States, where the Episcopal Church is the official American branch of Anglicanism, Episcopal Presiding Bishop Katharine Jefferts Schori signaled that she's ready to work with Welby, acknowledging that "his gifts of reconciliation and discernment will be abundantly tested."

Episcopalians' progressive policies on homosexuality have strained ties with Canterbury in the past ten years, particularly after the approval of gay bishops and same-sex marriages led to a small schism in the U.S. church. "The bishops of the Episcopal Church have met him [earlier this year] and shared fruitful conversation, worship and learning with him," Jefferts Schori said in a statement.

Welby's appointment follows weeks of wrangling by members of the Crown Nominations Commission—a panel of four women and 15 men—and a split over

whether to choose a “liberal” reformer or a “safe pair of hands” to maintain the status quo in a church that’s divided at home and abroad on matters of gender and sexuality.

Welby’s background in business and finance and his opposition to same-sex marriage make him popular not only with conservatives within the Church of England but also with the evangelical Anglican provinces of Africa and Asia. His work as a peace negotiator on Williams’s behalf has won him the respect of Muslim and Jewish leaders.

“One of his many roles will be continuing the interfaith work of his predecessor and advancing the special connection between believers,” said Rabbi Jonathan Romain, a spokesman for Britain’s liberal Reform Jewish movement. “The more multifaith Britain becomes, the more such work is needed, and he has already distinguished himself in this area.”

Welby, the current bishop of Durham, comes out of the fastest-growing wing of the Church of England, the evangelical movement which has helped to shape Christianity in Britain and other parts of the world with the popular Alpha Bible study course.

Welby’s appointment is expected to seal a vote in favor of allowing women bishops at a special meeting of the Church of England’s General Synod held in London in late November. The first female bishop could be chosen as soon as spring 2014.

American-born Christina Rees, a leading member of the Church of England’s General Synod and the Archbishops’ Council, said that while Welby takes a traditional approach on same-sex marriage, he is nonetheless flexible and a man prepared to change his mind to do the right thing.

“He’s known to be a visionary and strategic leader, and he is prepared to take risks and is extremely astute,” she said.

Welby is seen as more conservative than Williams, who famously said when he announced his retirement last March that his successor would need “the constitution of an ox and the skin of a rhinoceros.”

Williams, a highly respected theologian, scholar and poet, warned that the Church of England could break apart over the role of gays and women in the church. “Not

everybody in the Anglican Communion or even the Church of England is eager to avoid schism or separation,” he warned.

Welby’s meteoric rise from his ordination as a priest just 20 years ago to archbishop of Canterbury surprised many in the Church of England. Educated at England’s most exclusive private school—Eton College—Welby has five children with his wife, Caroline.

Welby studied law and history at Cambridge and went on to work in the oil industry for 11 years, where a reported six-figure salary seemed to cement his future as a top British businessman. But a moment of personal tragedy in 1983 changed that.

When he was returning home from a visit to Africa, his seven-month-old daughter, Johanna, was killed in a car crash in France. “It was,” he said in an interview, “a very dark time for Caroline and myself, but in a strange way it also brought us closer to God.”

In 1987, he resigned from the oil industry after deciding to pursue a call to the priesthood.

Although Anglicans like Rees say Welby’s business background will help him confront the Church of England’s pension crisis and a dwindling number of clergy, he has also emerged as a strong critic of the various excesses of capitalism.

In October, he suggested that even before the present economic crisis, banks had served “no socially useful purpose” and were “exponents of anarchy.” He called on the financial industry to be “rebuilt from the ruins.”

In an interview with the U.S. magazine *The Living Church* earlier this year, Welby said that the pay of many of Britain’s top executives was “outrageous and even obscene. . . . We need to get to the point where there is a general recognition that being paid vast multiples of other people’s pay is not acceptable in a society that wishes to be happy and stable.” —RNS

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