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Saint Oscar Romero

An article published in "Faith Magazine" about Oscar Romero's close relationship with St Josemaría and the spirituality of Opus Dei. He will be canonised this Sunday (October 14th) in Rome by Pope Francis.

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Edited and updated version of an article by Fr Joseph Evans which first appeared in Faith Magazine

When Archbishop Oscar Romero is canonised on Sunday, it will not be because he is the “Liberation Theology” hero some have tried to make of him. Rather it will be because he was a man of God who proclaimed the gospel courageously, even at the cost of his life.

Romero was a holy archbishop who witnessed to Christ in turbulent times in the Central American republic of El Salvador before a gunman took his life while he was celebrating Mass on 24 March 24 1980.

At a time when Marxist guerrillas were pitted against an authoritarian military regime, Romero sought a peaceful solution. And though his opposition to the junta finally caused his death (he was killed by a hit squad working for the government) and he was outspoken in the face of social injustice and political

oppression, he knew that neither Marxism nor class struggle offered any solutions.

Although his beatification process had initially been held up for “prudential reasons” by the Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith, Pope Francis unblocked it and a Vatican decree declared that Romero was martyred *in odium fidei*, “out of hatred of the faith.” As the Holy Father said the day after the archbishop’s beatification “this diligent pastor, following the example of Jesus, chose to live in the midst of his people, especially the poor and oppressed, even at the cost of his life.”

What many people do not know is how much spiritual support Archbishop Romero received from Opus Dei. Indeed, the day he was assassinated, he spent the morning at a recollection for priests organised

by Opus Dei. Afterwards he was accompanied by Fernando Sáenz, a Spanish Opus Dei priest who was a close friend of his and who would later succeed him as archbishop, to the church where he was to celebrate Mass. En route he stopped at the Jesuit house in Santa Tecla to go to confession. That evening he was dead, killed by a hitman's bullet.

Sáenz recalls: "They killed him during the offering of the bread and wine. It was, as it were, a marvellous external sign of his having offered his life for his people, for the poor, for justice, for peace."

When Romero was first asked to be bishop – his first appointment as an auxiliary – he consulted with Sáenz, then his spiritual director. Helped by him he accepted the task with, as he wrote in his personal diary, a spirit of sacrifice requiring "an intense life of prayer and mortification." Did he

possibly foresee his future destiny when he added: “The Good Shepherd gives his life for his sheep”?

Opus Dei’s founder, Saint Josemaría Escrivá, and Archbishop Romero had known each other since 1955. In 1974 Romero came to Rome and had several conversations with the future saint. Escrivá was concerned that the Archbishop should have the opportunity to rest during his stay in Rome, because he realised the tense situation he faced back in El Salvador.

After Escrivá’s death, Romero was one of the first bishops to write a letter to the Holy See asking for his canonisation. In this letter he said that he was grateful for having known Msgr Escrivá personally “and for having received from him encouragement and strength to be faithful to the unchangeable doctrine

of Christ and to serve the Holy Roman Church with apostolic zeal.”

And he continued: “Personally, I owe deep gratitude to the priests involved with the Work [Opus Dei], to whom I have entrusted with much satisfaction the spiritual direction of my own life and that of other priests.”

Cardinal Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador and a close friend of Romero, says that the martyr’s spirituality was nourished by the spirituality of Josemaría Escrivá and that he often read his book *The Way*. His diary entries from a 1968 retreat contain numerous references to Escrivá’s book as the future saint commits himself to “a plan of life. To struggle against venial sin: be perfect. A yearning for reparation and penance.” But “the most important: an act of love.”

In a later diary entry – this one of 6 September 1979 – Archbishop Romero wrote that Opus Dei “carries out a silent work of deep spirituality among professional people, university students and labourers... I think this is a mine of wealth for our Church—the holiness of the laity in their own profession.”

The relationship between Romero and Opus Dei shows how empty “left” and “right” labels are when talking of spiritual realities, and particularly the Catholic Church. To depict Romero as a “left-wing” hero is to misunderstand profoundly the man and his mission. And such a “labelling” mentality would also misunderstand Opus Dei, whose members are as free as any other Catholic to follow whatever political option they consider best, as long as it does not contradict Church doctrine or moral teaching.

In a homily in 1978, Romero said:
“Since Marxist materialism destroys the Church’s transcendent meaning, a Marxist church would be not only self-destructive but senseless.”

As Filip Mazurczak explained in a *First Things* article in 2013, “Romero avoided the blinkered anti-communism of Argentina’s bishops and defended the vulnerable against military violence, seeing the hypocrisy of rulers who claim to be Christians yet persecute the people. At the same time, he understood the dangers of Marxism, condemning the Marxist guerrilla movement that terrorised El Salvador’s ruling class. Ernesto Cardenal, the Trappist monk who in the 1980s was a minister in Nicaragua’s Sandinista government, wrote that before becoming a Christian, one first must become a Marxist-Leninist. Romero rejected this: his personal hero was Pope Pius

XI for resisting fascism and communism at the same time.”

Thus the future Saint Oscar Romero can inspire us to be active in standing up for social justice, while reminding us that our efforts must be rooted in a deep relationship with Christ. To this end Romero found support from the spirit of Opus Dei, whose members will be among the first to seek his intercession in their own efforts to mould society according to Christian values.

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