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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 22, 1984

Hand
Full

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG FULLER

FROM:

FRED KHEDOURI *FK*

SUBJECT:

Speaker O'Neill/ Catholic University Project

Background:

- During consideration of the FY1984 Energy and Water appropriation bill, Speaker O'Neill personally intervened with the Appropriations Committee to secure \$5 million for a proposed project at Catholic University known as the "Vitreous State Laboratory."
- This project consists of a building and facilities that would perform research on glass-like materials.
- The money was to be funnelled through the Department of Energy Office of Energy Research, which is headed by Al Trivelpiece.
- Because of the gross departure from the normal process for selecting and funding such facilities (usually done in consultation with various scientific advisory committees), DOE objected strongly at the time.
- Senator Hatfield (who is also Chairman of the Subcommittee) was sympathetic to the DOE view.
- A compromise was struck under which the \$5 million was put in the bill, but could not be released until Catholic University submitted (and DOE approved) a comprehensive plan for the facility.

Current Status:

- DOE has never received a written plan from Catholic University, which is the condition precedent to their releasing the money under the terms of the appropriation bill.
- DOE officials had an informal meeting with C.U. in January and have been waiting for a formal submission ever since.
- Speculation is that Catholic is using the Speaker to "soften up" DOE so that they will approve their plan without regard to merit.

Recommendation:

Mike Deaver should tell the Speaker that he has made Secretary Hodel aware of his concern and let Hodel handle it.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1984

*Filed
for
Comm meeting
(4:30)
10:00*

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

THROUGH: FRANK DONATELLI, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON (CD)

FROM: ROBERT R. REILLY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Knights of Columbus Membership Statistics
and Catholic Lay Organizations

Please find enclosed a list from Virgil Dechant on membership statistics of the Knights of Columbus that he promised to you during a flight on Air Force One. Also attached is a list from the Catholic Almanac of all the Catholic lay organizations in the country.



Knights of Columbus

SUPREME OFFICE • COLUMBUS PLAZA • NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06507 • (203) 772-2130

VIRGIL C. DECHANT
SUPREME KNIGHT

April 23, 1984

Mr. Robert R. Reilly
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bob:

During my flight on Air Force One I mentioned to Mr. Deaver that I would forward to the White House the membership statistics of the Knights of Columbus.

I am sending this to your attention and by way of background should explain that this shows our membership in every state and province of Canada. These are all dues-paying members and you will see that we are closely approaching the 1.4 million mark and hope to achieve this goal by the end of our fraternal year, June 30, 1984.

The bottom entry, Catholic Benevolent Legion, is a former fraternal that we took over some years ago. It is presently out of existence but we carry these members on our rolls for purposes of insurance.

I trust your office will find this listing helpful.

With best wishes and regards, I am,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Virgil C. Dechant".
Virgil C. Dechant
Supreme Knight

VCD/pmc
Enclosure

March 31, 1983

MEMBERSHIP STATEMENT

March 31, 1984

STATE	COUNCILS	INS.	ASSOC.	TOTAL	COUNCILS	INS.	ASSOC.	TOTAL
Alabama	29	1431	2374	3805	30	1502	2463	3965
Alaska	4	104	214	318	4	123	257	304
Alberta	104	2660	7288	9948	110	2767	7431	10198
Arizona	56	2282	4422	6704	59	2319	4500	6819
Arkansas	38	1682	2888	4570	39	1708	2911	4619
British Columbia	61	1602	3770	5372	67	1672	3886	5558
California	318	16478	29440	45918	323	16514	29566	46080
Colorado	67	3226	4894	8120	68	3228	4816	8044
Connecticut	121	9987	20159	30146	123	10028	19897	29925
Cuba	30	-	2021	2021	30	-	2016	2016
Delaware	17	825	1198	2023	17	845	1175	2020
District of Columbia	7	427	737	1164	7	425	744	1169
Dominican Republic	1	-	58	58	1	-	71	71
Florida	133	6790	19027	25817	141	7131	19654	26785
Georgia	28	1411	2562	3973	31	1529	2703	4232
Guam	1	39	244	283	1	38	218	256
Guantanamo Bay	-	-	-	-	1	22	31	53
Guatemala	4	2	117	119	4	2	87	89
Hawaii	6	132	562	694	7	144	582	726
Idaho	28	1078	1635	2713	28	1097	1690	2787
Illinois	307	30412	45147	75559	315	30282	45970	76252
Indiana	106	10548	20919	31467	108	10462	20944	31406
Iowa	132	12028	17892	29920	137	12007	17725	29732
Kansas	184	13556	15004	28560	189	13535	15418	28953
Kentucky	51	2234	6208	8442	51	2191	6254	8445
Louisiana	183	11556	17100	28656	196	11787	17727	29514
Maine	63	2656	7271	9927	63	2682	7082	9764
Manitoba	69	1927	4420	6347	75	2032	4669	6701
Maryland	72	8951	11709	20660	72	9068	11574	20642
Massachusetts	209	21173	36716	57889	210	20815	36372	57187
Mexico	147	31	8228	8259	149	31	8306	8337
Michigan	248	25599	44960	70559	263	25870	45916	71786
Minnesota	190	20534	26254	46788	193	20423	26337	46760
Mississippi	34	1288	2870	4158	34	1343	2999	4342
Missouri	182	12598	15857	28455	186	12738	16207	28945
Montana	37	2424	3128	5552	41	2445	3280	5725
Nebraska	84	5577	9049	14626	87	5493	9263	14756
Nevada	19	709	1144	1853	19	711	1265	1976
New Brunswick	81	2532	9435	11967	89	2692	9775	12467
Newfoundland	26	907	3420	4327	29	984	3758	4742
New Hampshire	55	2197	4898	7095	57	2216	4945	7161
New Jersey	272	24399	39849	64248	276	24344	39779	64123
New Mexico	40	1744	2819	4563	42	1772	3028	4800
New York	461	39669	78502	118171	462	39928	77122	117050
North Carolina	36	1139	2410	3549	38	1268	2524	3792
North Dakota	73	6951	7719	14670	73	6916	7653	14569
Nova Scotia	30	732	3489	4221	32	744	3621	4365
Ohio	266	26034	39522	65556	270	25756	39723	65479
Oklahoma	49	1923	3068	4991	51	1913	3202	5115
Ontario	225	8934	33620	42554	240	9357	34227	43584
Oregon	54	3284	3345	6629	55	3263	3357	6620
Panama	2	17	328	345	2	17	315	332
Pennsylvania	310	22609	39010	61619	315	22825	39149	61974
Philippines	677	22	52129	52151	755	22	57704	57726
Prince Edward Island	12	308	649	957	15	324	716	1040
Puerto Rico	38	733	2235	2968	37	769	2156	2925
Quebec	339	16252	99639	115891	353	15868	96161	112029
Rhode Island	44	3000	7005	10005	44	2961	7093	10054
Saskatchewan	106	3432	6981	10413	108	3526	6991	10517
South Carolina	27	1334	2280	3614	28	1395	2406	3801
South Dakota	57	2260	4213	6473	60	2293	4367	6662
Tennessee	42	1731	3680	5411	46	1814	3762	5576
Texas	328	20971	28990	49961	349	21555	30131	51686
Utah	14	392	822	1214	16	425	815	1240
Vermont	35	1583	3597	5180	35	1577	3600	5177
Virginia	54	3236	7278	10514	57	3334	7440	10774
Virgin Islands	2	18	97	115	2	20	88	108
Washington	70	4000	6414	10414	75	4039	6470	10509
West Virginia	23	1186	3501	4687	23	1198	3483	4681
Wisconsin	230	15223	25909	41132	228	15393	25591	40984
Wyoming	22	865	1504	2369	23	835	1539	2374
Members in Transit	-	3417	315	3732	-	3321	480	3801
Catholic B. Legion	-	280	-	280	-	254	-	254
	7470	457271	926155	1383429	7764	459929	935177	1395106

Lay Persons and Their Apostolate

SPECIAL AGENCIES

Some of the following agencies are engaged in carrying out programs of the United States Catholic Conference. Additional agencies are reported in other *Altmanac* entries.

Religious Education/CCD (Confraternity of Christian Doctrine): Its objective is the religious education of persons from early childhood through adult life.

The modern expansion of Religious Education/CCD dates from publication of the encyclical letter *Acerbo Nimis* by Pope St. Pius X in 1905. His directive, that CCD programs be established in every parish, was incorporated in the Code of Canon Law and was reaffirmed by the Second Vatican Council in the *Decree on the Bishops' Pastoral Office in the Church*.

Religious Education/CCD programs are parish-based. Policies are developed by parish boards or commissions, and responsibility for administering programs rests ideally with a coordinator or director who is a trained professional in religious education.

On the diocesan level, Religious Education is coordinated by a director with a staff operating under the title of an office of religious education or a similar title. The diocesan office coordinates and acts as consultant to the work of local parish and regional programs; it conducts teacher-training courses, issues guidelines for unified programs, provides overall in-service aid and resources for local staffs and programs.

On the national level, Religious Education/CCD (formerly called the National Center for the Fraternity of Christian Doctrine, and since 1969 under the Department of Education, U.S. Catholic Conference) provides field and informational services along with representation for local diocesan programs and staffs. On the international level, it participates in programs which find their roots with the Vatican congregations that deal with religious education or catechesis. Publications under the direction of Religious Education/CCD include *Living Light*, Catechetical Sunday materials and numerous other publications developed in conjunction with the National Conference of Bishops and the National Conference of Directors of Religious Education-CCD.

The Rev. David Beebe is representative for Religious Education/CCD in the Department of Education, U.S. Catholic Conference.

Offices are located at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

National Council of Catholic Men: A federation of Catholic organizations through which Catholic men may be heard nationally on matters of common interest. NCCM is a

constituent of the National Council of Catholic Laymen.

The president is William H. Sandweg. Offices are located at 4712 Randolph Dr., Annandale, Va. 22003.

National Council of Catholic Women: A federation of some 10,000 organizations of Catholic women in the U.S.; founded in 1920. NCCW unites Catholic organizations and individual Catholic women of the U.S., develops their leadership potential, assists them to act upon current issues in the Church and society, provides a medium through which Catholic women may speak and act upon matters of common interest, and relates to other national and international organizations in the solution of present-day problems. It is an affiliate of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

The official publication is *Catholic Woman*, issued 6 times a year.

The president is Mrs. Mary Meisner. National office: 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

National Council of Catholic Laity: Formed in 1971 by the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women to provide direction and guidance to existing and new lay organizations. It sponsors conferences and is a contact agency for information about specialized groups in the Church. The publication is *NCCL News*.

The principal officers are: Thomas Simmons, president; Isabelle Collora and David Bartkus, vice presidents.

The mailing address is P.O. Box 14525, Cincinnati, Ohio 45214.

National Catholic Rural Life Conference: Founded in 1923 through the efforts of Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of rural people by a program of extensive services, publications and rural-related activities. Publications include the monthly *Catholic Rural Life*.

The conference has approximately 5,000 members among rural pastors, farmers, teachers, sociologists, economists, agricultural agents and officials. There are 127 officially appointed diocesan rural life directors.

Most Rev. Lawrence J. McNamara, bishop of Grand Island, Neb., is president. Mr. Gregory Cusack is executive director. National headquarters are located at 4625 N.W. Beaver Dr., Des Moines, Ia. 50322.

Catholic Relief Services — USCC: The official overseas aid and development agency of American Catholics; it is a separately incorporated organization of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

CRS was founded in 1943 by the bishops of

the United States to help civilians in Europe and North Africa caught in the disruption and devastation of World War II.

Initially, CRS collected, purchased and shipped to war-torn countries huge quantities of food, clothing, medicines and other relief supplies which were distributed to hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, prisoners of war, bombed-out families, widows, orphans and other war victims.

As conditions in Europe improved in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the works conducted by CRS spread to other continents and areas — Asia, Africa and Latin America. CRS staffs offices in 50 countries and has local representatives in another 35 countries. The agency works with local counterpart organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and emergency relief. Help is given strictly in response to need; race, creed, color and political affiliation are no consideration.

Although best known for its record of disaster response, compassionate aid to refugees and commitment to reconstruction and rehabilitation, CRS places primary focus on long-term development projects designed to help people to help themselves and to determine their own future.

Administrative funding for CRS comes from an annual collection, the Catholic Relief Services Annual Appeal (known variously as Bishops' Relief or American Catholic Overseas Aid Appeal), held during Lent in most of the 18,000 Catholic parishes of the U.S.

Major support is derived from private, individual donors through direct contributions and through a program of sacrificial giving called Operation Rice Bowl. Funds are also received from philanthropic foundations and humanitarian organizations in the U.S. and

Europe. Clothing is collected each year, generally at Thanksgiving, for distribution overseas. More than 11 million pounds of used clothing, blankets and bolt goods are contributed annually through Catholic churches.

Assistance is received from the U.S. Government in several forms: foodstuffs available under Title II of Public Law 480, ocean-freight subsidies for government food and other privately generated relief supplies, and grants for both emergency programs and community development projects.

In 1981, the CRS global program in 70 countries employed 1,100 people and was valued at \$350 million.

CRS headquarters are located at 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Family Life, USCC Department of Education: Established in 1931 as a central service agency for assisting, developing and coordinating family life programs throughout the United States.

It represents the family perspective to all aspects of church life; has responsibility for implementation of the Plan of Pastoral Action for Family Ministry and guidelines from the 1980 Synod of Bishops; handles communications and relations between the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and/or the U.S. Catholic Conference, government agencies, other churches and various movements and organizations outside the Church in marriage- and family-related issues.

Rev. Thomas F. Lynch is representative for family life in the Department of Education, U.S. Catholic Conference.

Headquarters are located at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

SPECIAL APOSTOLATES AND GROUPS

Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi and Brownsville, Tex.; Pensacola, Fla.; Baltimore, Md. Recent developments have emphasized the interfaith cooperation on the port level in the ministry. The episcopal promoter of the conference is Most Rev. Rene Gracida, P.O. Drawer 6068, Tallahassee, Fla. 32301. Rev. James E. Dillenburg is national director. Address of the national office is P.O. Box 12824, Pensacola, Fla. 32575. Also affiliated with the Apostleship of the Sea in the United States is the **National Catholic Conference for Seafarers**. The president is Rev. Rivers Patout, Houston International Seamen's Center, P.O. Box 9506, Houston, Tex. 77011.

Auxiliaries of Our Lady of the Cenacle (1878, France): An association of Catholic laywomen, under the direction of the Congregation of Our Lady of the Cenacle, who serve God through their own professions and life styles by means of vows. Members live a fully secular life consecrated according to the spir-

Apostleship of the Sea: An international Catholic organization for the moral, social and spiritual welfare of seafarers and those involved in the maritime industry. It was founded in 1920 in Glasgow, Scotland, and formally approved by the Holy See in 1922. It is promoted and directed by the Pontifical Commission for Migrants and Tourism, Piazza San Calisto 16, Rome, Italy 00153. The U.S. unit is the Apostleship of the Sea in the United States, an affiliate of the NCCB-USCC, established in 1947. It serves 80 port chaplains in 73 U.S. ports on the seacoasts and the Great Lakes. Operations include a hospitality and welcoming program as well as counseling and spiritual services carried on by individual port chaplains through Catholic maritime clubs in Mobile, Ala.; Oakland, Wilmington and San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; Miami, Fla. and interfaith clubs located in Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark and Port Elizabeth, N.J.;

ity of the Cenacle and pursue individual apostolates. They number approximately 150 throughout the world. U.S. regional director: Sister Barbara Whittemore, r.c., 310 Cenacle Rd., Lake Ronkonkoma, N.Y. 11779.

Catholic Central Union of America (1855): One of the oldest Catholic lay organizations in the U.S., the Union is devoted to the development and vigor of Christian principles in personal, social, cultural, economic and civic life. It was the first society ever given an official mandate for Catholic Action by a committee of the American bishops in 1936. The Central Bureau in St. Louis is the center for the separate but coordinated direction of the National Catholic Women's Union. The headquarters is also a publishing house (*Social Justice Review*, *The Catholic Woman's Journal*, other publications), a library of German-American and Catholic Americana, a clearinghouse for information, and a center for works of charity. Aid is given to the mission and maintenance and direction are provided for St. Elizabeth's Settlement and Day Nursery in St. Louis. Union membership is approximately 12,000. Harvey J. Johnson is director of the Central Bureau located at 3835 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo. 63108. (See also: National Catholic Women's Union.)

Catholic Medical Mission Board (1928): Founded by Dr. Paluel Flagg and the Rev. Edward Garesche, S.J. Its purposes are to gather and ship medical supplies for the sick poor in mission lands, and to recruit and assign medical and paramedical personnel to overseas mission hospitals and dispensaries. Since its foundation, it has shipped approximately 45 million pounds of supplies. In 1981, more than \$8.5 million in medicines were shipped to 1,711 mission distribution centers in 47 countries. Also in 1981, 44 medical volunteers were placed in 13 countries. Rev. Joseph J. Walter, S.J., is the director. Office: 10 W. 17th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA): A research and development agency in the field of the Church's worldwide religious and social mission. Its purpose is to gather information for the use of decision-makers in evaluating the present status of the Church's mission of service and in planning programs of development toward greater effectiveness of its multiphased ministry in the future. CARA has research and planning programs focused on: church personnel (recruitment, selection training, utilization, effectiveness), overseas areas, diocesan planning, religious life, health care ministry, and other subjects. CARA was incorporated as a non-profit corporation in the District of Columbia Aug. 5, 1964. Rev. Cassian J. Yuhans, C.P., is president. Offices are located at 3700 Oakview Terrace, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Christian Family Movement (CFM) (1947): Originating in Chicago and having a membership of married couples and individuals, its purpose is to Christianize family life and create communities conducive to Christian family life. Since 1968, CFM in the U.S. has included couples from all Christian churches. The International Confederation of Christian Family Movements embraces a worldwide membership. National and international headquarters: Box 272, Ames, Iowa 50010. Spanish-speaking, CFM was organized in 1969 under the title *Movimiento Familiar Cristiano (MFC)*. National spiritual director: Rev. Rafael Miranda, 8011 Williamette, El Paso, Tex. 79907.

Christian Life Communities: Formerly known as Sodalties of Our Lady, they are groups of men and women, adults and youth, joined with other people involved in living their full Christian vocation and commitment in the world. The governing principles and operating norms of Sodalties, revised in the spirit of documents of the Second Vatican Council, were promulgated and approved by Pope Paul VI in 1971. The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius remain a specific source and characteristic of the spirituality of the movement. Christian Life Communities are located in more than 50 countries; the U.S. Federation is comprised of approximately 150 communities. Eileen C. Burke is executive director. National office: 3721 Westminster Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108. The World Federation office is located in Rome.

Cursillo Movement: An instrument of Christian renewal designed to form and stimulate persons to engage in apostolic action individually and in the organized apostolate, in accordance with the mission which individuals have to transform the environments in which they live into Christian environments. The movement originated in Spain, where the first cursillo was held near Palma, Mallorca, in 1949. It was introduced in the U.S. in 1957 and is functioning in more than 140 dioceses.

The method of the movement involves a three-day weekend called a cursillo and a follow-up program known as the post-cursillo. The weekend is an intensive experience in Christian community living centered on Christ and built around 15 talks (10 by laymen, five by priests), active participation in discussions and related activities, the celebration of the liturgy. The follow-up program focuses on small weekly reunions of three to five persons and larger group reunions, called ultreyas, in which participants share experiences and insights derived from their prayer life, study and apostolic action. The movement operates within the framework of diocesan and parish pastoral plans, and functions autonomously in each diocese under the direction of the bishop. Responsibility for growth and effectiveness rests with a diocesan

leaders' school, a diocesan secretariat, or both. Most Rev. Joseph Green, former bishop of Reno, is episcopal advisor to the movement. Gerald P. Hughes is executive director of the National Cursillo Center, P.O. Box 210226, Dallas, Tex. 75211.

Frontier Apostolate (1956): Volunteers for a minimum of two years' service in their professional line (teachers, secretaries, houseparents, etc.) in the Diocese of Prince George, British Columbia, Canada. More than 2,600 have served since the start of the corps by Bishop Fergus O'Grady. There are about 150 men and women from 8 different countries actively engaged in work throughout the diocese. Address: Bishop O'Grady, College Rd., P.O. Box 7000, Prince George, B.C., Canada V2N 3Z2.

Grail, The (1921): An international movement of women concerned about the full development of all peoples, working in education, religious, social and cultural areas. Founded by Rev. Jacques van Ginneken, S.J., in The Netherlands, it was introduced in the U.S. in 1940. The Grail is at work in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Kenya, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, United States. U.S. headquarters: Grailville, Loveland, Ohio 45140. International Secretariat: Duisburger Strasse 470, 4330 Mulheim, West Germany.

Group Seven (1971): Started by the Glenmary Home Missioners to recruit Catholic men and women (married, single, religious, permanent deacon), 21 years of age and older for periods of two years or more in the U.S. home mission apostolate, particularly in the 17-state area of Appalachia, the South and Southeast. Members support themselves in their own profession or trade. They are given orientation and opportunity for ongoing mission training. Address: P.O. Box 1376, Wise, Va. 24293.

International Liaison, Inc. (1963): The U.S. Catholic Coordinating Center for Lay Volunteer Ministries, an affiliate of the U.S. Catholic Conference, is engaged in the promotion, recruiting and referral of lay volunteer personnel with church missions, interdenominational and private volunteer agencies throughout the U.S. The organization also assists mission agencies to facilitate participation by lay persons in ministries of the Church. Publications include *The Response*, an annual, and a quarterly newsletter. David J. Suley is the executive secretary. Office: 1234 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Jesuit Volunteer Corps (1956): Established by the Oregon Province of the Jesuits, for service to the poor and oppressed. Regional offices are located in Portland, Ore., Oakland, Calif., Houston, Tex., Detroit, Mich., and

Philadelphia, Pa. There are 250 volunteers working among Eskimos, on Indian reservations and in inner-city areas. Address for information: P.O. Box 3928, Portland Ore. 97208.

Lay Mission-Helpers Association (1955): It trains and assigns men and women for work in overseas apostolates for periods of three years. Approximately 600 members of the association have served in overseas assignments since 1955. The Rev. Msgr. Lawrence O'Leary is director of the association. Headquarters: 1531 West Ninth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015.

The Mission Doctors Association recruits, trains and sends Catholic physicians and their families to mission hospitals and clinics throughout the world for tours of two to three years. Address: 1531 W. Ninth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015.

Legion of Mary (1921): Founded in Dublin, its purposes are the sanctification of its members and service to others. It is one of the largest lay organizations in the Church. U.S. address for information: The Legion of Mary, St. Louis Regional Senatus, Box 1313, St. Louis, Mo. 63188. The supreme governing body has offices at De Montfort House, North Brunswick St., Dublin 7, Ireland.

Movement for a Better World (1952): An international movement founded by Rev. Riccardo Lombardi, S.J. The U.S. promoting group, like its counterparts in other countries, conducts various types of renewal programs with a distinctive communitarian thrust for the purpose of motivating Christian witness and action for making a better world in accordance with the plan of God. Address for information: Sr. Mary Byrnes, 78 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. The movement is a non-governmental organization with the United Nations and has a U.N. office at 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Opus Dei: An association of Catholic faithful who strive to practice the Christian virtues, in their own states in life and through the exercise of their own professions or occupations in order to carry on an apostolate of witness to Christ. Since the purpose is strictly spiritual, members are free to hold the most diverse views on temporal matters, thus assuring a real pluralism of opinions in all cultural, economic, political and similar areas. Founded in Madrid in 1928 by Msgr. Josemaria Escriva de Balaguer (1902-1975), it received full approval from the Holy See June 16, 1950. Membership: more than 70,000 of 80 nationalities from all continents in separate branches for men and women. In the U.S., members of Opus Dei, along with non-members, conduct apostolic works corporately in major cities in the East, Midwest and on the West Coast. Elsewhere, Opus Dei members are engaged in universities, vocational institutes, training schools for farmers,

and numerous other educational and charitable initiatives. An information office is located at 330 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y. 10025. The legal names of the association in the U.S. are: Opus Dei; The Work of God, Inc.

Pax Christi (1948): International Catholic peace movement. Originated in Lourdes, France, as a union of French and German Catholics to symbolize a mutual effort to heal wounds inflicted by World War II, spread to Poland and Italy, and acquired its international title when it merged with the English organization Pax. A general secretariat is located at Antwerp, Belgium. **Pax Christi USA**, was founded in 1973 to establish peace-making as a priority for the American Catholic Church, to work for disarmament, primacy of conscience, a just world order, education for peace, and alternatives to violence. A newsletter is published quarterly; membership, 5,000. Sr. Mary Evelyn Jegen, S.N.D., is national coordinator. Address: 3000 N. Mango Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634.

Pax Romana — American Graduate and Professional Commission: The U.S. affiliate of Pax Romana, an international Catholic movement for intellectual and cultural affairs

CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Boy Scouts in the Catholic Church: The National Catholic Committee on Scouting works with the Boy Scouts of America in developing the character and spiritual life of 600,000 members in units chartered to Catholic and non-Catholic organizations. **Boy's Life**, Committee Chairman, Henry B. Murphy, 149 N. Warren St., Trenton, N.J. 08608.

Camp Fire, Inc. (1910): 4601 Madison Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64112. The Youth Activities representative of the USCC acts as advisor in matters pertaining to Catholic participation in the Camp Fire program. To help young people learn and grow in their individual ways through participation in enjoyable activities. Open to youth up to 21 years of age. Membership: approximately 500,000 (no exact statistics available on number of Catholics participating).

Catholic Forester Youth Program, Catholic Order of Foresters: 305 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. 60606. To develop Christian leadership and promote the moral, intellectual, social and physical growth of its youth members. **Catholic Forester.** Membership: youth up to 16 years of age — about 25,000 in 776 local courts in U.S. the High Chief Ranger is John A. Gorski.

Catholic Youth Organization (CYO): Name of parish-centered diocesan Catholic youth programs throughout the country. CYO promotes a program of spiritual, social and physical activities. The original CYO was or-

(see Catholic International Organizations), the president is Professor James E. Dougherty, St. Joseph University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. The Pax Romana representative to the United Nations is Professor W. Hilary Lee, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. 07030.

Regis College Lay Apostolate (1950): Founded by Sister Mary John Sullivan, C.S.J., it enlists college graduates for a year of teaching service in home and overseas missions. More than 250 lay apostles from Regis College and more than 400 from other colleges have served since the beginning of the program. Headquarters: Regis College, Weston, Mass. 02193.

Southwest Volunteer Apostolate: Recruits and places volunteers for work among the Indians and Spanish-speaking of the Diocese of Gallup. Mailing address: P. O. Box 626, Gallup, N.M. 87301.

Center of Concern (1971): An independent, public-interest group engaged in analysis, education and advocacy relating to issues of global concern. Discussion is carried on without in the framework of social justice. A newsletter, **Center Focus**, is published bimonthly. Peter J. Henriot, S.J., is director. Address: 3700 13th St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

ORGANIZATIONS

organized by Bishop Bernard Sheil of Chicago in 1930.

Columbian Squires (1925): P.O. Drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn. 06507. Junior organization of the Knights of Columbus. To train and develop leadership through active participation in a well-organized program of activities. Membership: 12- to 18-year-old Catholic boys. More than 20,000 in 1,000 circles (local units) active in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Guam and the Philippines. **Squires Newsletter**, monthly.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.: 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Girls from most archdioceses and dioceses in the U.S. and its possessions participate in Girl Scouting. The Youth Activities section, USCC, cooperates with Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. **Girl Scout Leader.** Membership: approximately three million (no exact statistics available on number of Catholic girls participating).

Holy Childhood Association (Pontifical Association of the Holy Childhood) (1843): 1720 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The official children's mission-aid society of the Church; provides assistance to children in 94 mission countries. Furnishes mission education programs and materials to pupils in Catholic elementary schools and religious education programs. **It's Our World**, four times a year, National Director, Rev. Francis W. Wright, C.S.Sp.

Junior Catholic Daughters of the Americas: 10 W. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10023. A ma-

tor department of the Catholic Daughters of the Americas. To promote development of the whole person, service to others, spiritual growth. Membership: Juniors (11 to 18 years old); Juniores (6 to 10 years old).

Knights of the Altar (1937): P.O. Drawer 5476, Lakeland, Fla. 33803 (national office). Society for altar boys. **Young Herald**, 6 times a year. Membership: 3,000 units in the U.S. and foreign countries.

National Catholic Forensic League (1952): To develop articulate Catholic leaders through an inter-diocesan program of speech and debate activities. **Newsletter**, quarterly. Membership: 600 schools; membership open to Catholic, private and public schools through the local diocesan league.

National Catholic Young Adult Ministry Association (1982): To strengthen the professional competence of those engaged in campus and young adult ministry. President, Rev. Paul Ojibway, S.A., 1925 Verendo, Los Angeles, Calif. 90027.

National Christ Child Society Inc. (1887): 5151 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Founder, Mary V. Merrick. A welfare organization for the care of underprivileged adults and children. Membership: approximately 10,000 adult and junior members in 29 cities in U.S. President, Mrs. John W. Wilson.

National Federation for Catholic Youth Ministry (1982): 3025 4th St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. To foster the development of youth ministry in the United States through CYO and other expressions of ministry to, with, by and for youth. **Emmanuel Newsletter**, quarterly. Executive Director, Mrs. Maggie Brown.

St. Dominic Savio Club (1950): Don Bosco, Filor's Lane, West Haverstraw, N.Y. 10993. To promote a program of spiritual, intellectual

ASSOCIATIONS, MOVEMENTS, SOCIETIES IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: Almanac survey.)
See Index for other associations, movements and societies covered elsewhere.

A

Academy of American Franciscan History (1947), Box 34440, West Bethesda, Md. 20817. Dir., Rev. John-Marie Casese, O.F.M.

Academy of California Church History (1946), P.O. Box 1668, Fresno, Calif. 93717. **Albertus Magnus Guild** (1953). Society of Christian scientists. Pres., Rev. William D. Sullivan, S.J., Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167.

American Benedictine Academy (1947). Scholarly Benedictine society. Pres., Rev. Colman Grabert, O.S.B., St. Meinrad Archabbey, St. Meinrad, Ind. 47577. **American Catholic Correctional Chaplains**

tual and recreational activities. **Savio Notes**, six times a year. Membership: students in grades three through ten — more than 10,000 members in U.S., Canada and nine foreign countries.

Young Christian Students: 7436 W. Harrison, Forest Park, Ill. 60130. A student movement for Christian personal and social change. Membership: 500 in high schools and parishes.

Fraternalities and Sororities

Alpha Delta Gamma (1924): P.O. Box 54321, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054. Fraternity. **Alphadelta.** Membership: 7,260 in 12 college chapters and 11 alumni associations.

Delta Epsilon Sigma (1939): College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Mont. 59405. National scholastic honor society for students, faculty and alumni of colleges and universities with a Catholic tradition. Membership: 26,500 in 100 chapters. Secretary, Dr. Charles M. Hepburn.

Kappa Gamma Pi (1926): A national Catholic college women's honor society for graduates who, in addition to academic excellence, have shown outstanding leadership in extracurricular activities. **Kappa Gamma Pi News**, quarterly. Membership: approximately 16,000 in 123 colleges; 40 alumnae chapters in metropolitan areas. President, Dr. Sally Ann Vonderbrink, 5747 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, O. 45239.

Phi Kappa Theta: 332 Main St., Worcester, Mass. 01608. National collegiate fraternity with a Catholic heritage. Merger (1959) of Phi Kappa Fraternity, founded at Brown Univ. in 1889, and Theta Kappa Phi Fraternity, founded at Lehigh Univ. in 1919. **The Temple Magazine** quarterly, and newsletter, **The Sun.** Membership: 3,000 undergraduate and 36,000 alumni in 55 collegiate and 15 alumni chapters. Executive Director, Kirk Thomas.

Association (1952), 275 in 475 institutions. Pres., Rev. Kloman Riggie; Sec., Rev. Dis-mas Boeff, O.S.B., 2900 East Blvd., Cleveland, O. 44104.

American Catholic Historical Association (1919), Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064. **The Catholic Historical Review**, quarterly. Sec., Rev. Robert Trisco.

American Catholic Philosophical Association (1926), Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064; 1,500. **New Scholasticism**, quarterly. **Proceedings**, annually.

American Committee on Italian Migration (1952), 42 E. 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010; 6,000. **ACIM Newsletter** and **ACIM Nuova Via**, 6 times a year. Sec., Rev. Joseph A. Cogo, C.S.

Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, Inc. (1836); 120,000. **National Hibernian**

Digest, bimonthly. Nat. Pres., John P. Connelly; Nat. Sec., John W. Duffy, c/o P.O. Box 700, Riverdale Station, Bronx, N.Y. 10471.

Apostleship of Prayer (1849-France; 1861-U.S.): 114 E. 13th St., New York, N.Y. 10003. Promotes Daily Offering and Sacred Heart devotion.

Apostolate for Family Consolation (1975), The House of St. Joseph, Box 220, Kenosha, Wis. 53141; 26,000 members. Family reinforcement by transforming neighborhoods into God-centered communities. Pres., Jerome F. Coniker.

Apostolate of Christian Action, (1956), P.O. Box 24, Fresno, Calif. 93707. *Divine Love*, quarterly.

Archconfraternity of Christian Mothers (Christian Mothers) (1881), 220 37th St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15201; over 3,400 branches. Dir., Rev. Bertin Roll, O.F.M. Cap.

Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Help and St. Alphonsus (1871), 526 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220.

Archconfraternity of the Holy Ghost (1912), Holy Ghost Preparatory School, Bensalem, Pa. 19020 (U.S. headquarters). Nat. Dir., Very Rev. Henry J. Brown, C.S.Sp.

Association for Religious and Value Issues in Counseling (1962), division of American Personnel and Guidance Association. *Counseling and Values*, quarterly. Address, 2 Skyline Pl., Suite 400, 5203 Leesboro Pike, Falls Church, Va. 22041.

Association for Social Economics (formerly the Catholic Economic Association) (1941), De Paul University, 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; 1,200. *Review of Social Economy*, triannually.

Association for the Sociology of Religion (formerly the American Catholic Sociological Society) (1938), Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60626. *Sociological Analysis*, quarterly. Exec. Sec., Robert McNamara.

Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (1937), 58 Washington Square South, New York, N.Y. 10012. Exec. Sec., John C. Donohue.

Association of Marian Helpers (1946), Stockbridge, Mass. 01262; 750,000, mostly in U.S. *The Marian Helpers Bulletin*, quarterly.

Association of Romanian Catholics of America (1948), 4309 Olcott Ave., E. Chicago, Ind. 46312.

B

Blue Army of Our Lady of Fatima (1946), Washington, N.J. 07882; worldwide membership. *Soul*, bimonthly. U.S. Pres., Most Rev. Jerome Hastrich, bishop of Gallup, N. Mex.

C

Calix Society (1947), 7601 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn. 55426; 2,000 members in

U.S. and Canada; *Chalice*, bimonthly. Association of Catholic alcoholics maintaining their sobriety through affiliation with and participation in Alcoholics Anonymous. Dir., R. D. Dickinson.

Campaign for Surplus Rosaries (1948) and the *Mid-America Rosary Museum* (1976), 1821 W. Short 17th St., North Little Rock, Ark. 72114. Collect rosaries and religious articles for free distribution to the poor throughout the world. Lay Internat. Chairman, P. Marion Chudy, S.F.O.

Canon Law Society of America (1939), Catholic University, Washington, D.C. 20064. To further research and study in canon law; 1,600. Exec. Coord., Rev. James H. Probst.

Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation (CMF) (1958), P.O. Box 11321, St. Louis, Mo. 63105. To combat communism with knowledge and facts. Exec. Sec., Eleanor Schaffly.

Catholic Aid Association (1878), 49 W. Ninth St., St. Paul, Minn. 55102; 80,000. *Catholic Aid News*, monthly. Fraternal life insurance society. Pres., F. L. Spanier.

Catholic Alumni Clubs International (1957), To advance social, cultural and spiritual well-being of members. Membership limited to single Catholics with professional education; 7,000 in 50 clubs in U.S. International Pres., Jeanette Hess, Apt. 7, 396 Emerson Rd., Eggertsville, N.Y. 14226. International Chaplain, Rev. Peter Campbell, M.S.C., P.O. Box 6074, Youngstown, O. 44501.

Catholic Apostolate of Radio, Television and Advertising (1954), 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; 660 in New York City.

Catholic Biblical Association of America (1936), Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064; 947. *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, Pres., Rev. Philip King.

Catholic Big Brothers, Inc. (of Archdiocese of New York) (1911), 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Newsletter, quarterly. To provide opportunities for male identification to fatherless boys, 7-15 years of age, through services of qualified adult male volunteers. Exec. Dir., Sr. Cecile Kaval, R.S.H.M.

Catholic Big Sisters, Inc. (of the Archdiocese of New York), 60 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10013. Voluntary organization providing adjunctive services to Family Court, for girls up to 16 and boys up to 10 years of age. Dir., Hortense Baffa.

Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs (CCICA) (1946), P.O. Box 21, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; 268. Exec. Dir., Rev. Konrad Schaum.

Catholic Daughters of the Americas (1903), 10 W. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10023; 170,000. *Share Magazine*. Nat. Regent, Miss Mary Murray.

Catholic Evidence Guild (1918, in England; 1931, in U.S.), c/o 127 W. 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Lay movement for spread of

Catholic truth by means of outdoor speaking. *Catholic Family Life Insurance* (1868), 1572 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee, Wis. 53211; 48,000. *The Family Friend*, quarterly. Pres., David L. Springob.

Catholic Golden Age: National Headquarters, Scranton, Pa. 18503; 700,000. *CGA World Magazine*, bimonthly. Assist Catholics over 50 years of age in their religious and secular needs.

Catholic Guardian Society (1913), 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Exec. Dir., James P. O'Neill.

Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children (1898), 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Exec. Dir., Sr. Una McCormack.

Catholic Interracial Council of New York, Inc. (1934), 225 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022. Sponsors programs and educational and research projects on racism, bigotry and discrimination. Newsletter, published periodically. Exec. Dir., John J. Garra.

Catholic Interracial Councils: See National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

Catholic Knights of America (1877), 217 E. 8th St., Cincinnati, O. 45202; 12,600. *Catholic Knights of America Journal*, monthly. Fraternal insurance society.

Catholic Knights of St. George (1881), 709 Brighton Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15233; 67,000. *Knight of St. George*, bimonthly. Fraternal insurance society. Pres., Joseph J. Miller.

Catholic Kolping Society of America (1923), 22515 Masonic Blvd., St. Clair Shores, Mich. 48082. *Kolping Banner*, monthly. International society concerned with spiritual, educational and physical development of members.

Catholic Lawyers' Guild. Organization usually on a diocesan basis, under different titles. *Catholic League* (1943), 1200 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60622. Exec. Dir., Most Rev. Alfred Abramowicz.

Catholic Library Association (1921), 461 W. Lancaster Avenue, Haverford, Pa., 19041; 3,162. *Catholic Library World*, monthly (Sept.-April), bimonthly (May-June, July-Aug.); *Catholic Periodical and Literature Index*. Pres., Kelly Fitzpatrick, Exec. Dir., Matthew R. Wilt.

Catholic Near East Welfare Association (Near East Missions) (1926), 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. *Near East Missions*, weekly column in 132 diocesan and four national newspapers. Aids missionary activity in 18 countries (under jurisdiction of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church) in Europe, Africa and Asia, including the Holy Land. Nat. Sec., Rev. Msgr. John G. Nolan.

Catholic Negro-American Mission Board (1907), 2021 H. St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; 15,000. *Educating in Faith*, quarterly. Exec. Sec., Msgr. Paul A. Lenz.

Catholic One Parent Organization (COPPO): To give widows and widowers an opportunity to meet others in the same situation, blending

social and spiritual programs. Organized in various dioceses.

Catholic Order of Foresters (1883), 305 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; 167,000. *The Catholic Forester*, bimonthly. Fraternal insurance society. High Chief Ranger, John A. Gorski.

Catholic Pamphlet Society (1938), 2171 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14214. Parish pamphlet rack distributors. Dir., Rev. Msgr. Paul T. Cronin.

Catholic Peace Fellowship (1964), 339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012; 6,500. *CPF Bulletin*. Peace education and action projects, development of the nonviolent tradition within the Catholic Church; draft counseling. Nat. Sec., Thomas C. Cornell.

Catholic Press Association of the U.S., Inc. (1911), 119 N. Park Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. *The Catholic Journalist*, monthly; *Catholic Press Directory*, annually. Pres., Rev. Norman Muckerman, C.Ss.R. Exec. Dir., James A. Doyle.

Catholic Theological Society of America (1946), Office of Secretary, St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill. 60060; 1,200. *Proceedings*, annually. Pres. (1982-83), Bernard Cooke.

Catholic Union of the Sick in America, Inc. (CUSA) (1947), 63 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005 (legal office); 1,200. Admin. Leader, Miss Anna Marie Sopko, 176 W. 8th St., Bayonne, N.J. 07002 (national central office).

Catholic War Veterans (1935), 2 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; 500 posts, *Catholic War Veteran*, bimonthly.

Catholic Worker Movement (1933), 36 E. First St., New York, N.Y. 10003. *The Catholic Worker*, 9 times a year. Lay apostolate founded by Peter Maurin and Dorothy Day; has Houses of Hospitality in 29 U.S. cities and several communal farms in various parts of the country. Promotes pacifism and anarchism in that it is decentralist, and believes in what the popes have termed the principle of subsidiarity, urging decentralization in the school system, community control, and in the economic field credit unions, cooperatives and unions of workers and mutual aid.

Catholic Workman (Katolicky Delnik) (1891), New Prague, Minn. 56071; 18,023. *Catholic Workman*, monthly. Fraternal and insurance society. Pres., Rudy G. Faimon.

Catholic Writers' Guild of America (1919), 65 East 89th St., New York, N.Y. 10028. Exec. Sec., Rev. Bernard J. McMahon.

Catholics United for the Faith (1968), 222 North Ave., Box 5, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801; 15,000 worldwide. *Lay Witness*, monthly. Lay apostolate founded in response to Vatican II's call to the laity. Pres., Mrs. Madeleine F. Stebbins.

Center for Pastoral Liturgy (1975), Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064. Concerned with promotion of pastor-

al-liturgical action in the U.S.; sponsors programs, publications, conferences, and workshops oriented toward the service of local churches. Dir., Rev. G. Thomas Ryan.

Central Association of the Miraculous Medal (1915), 475 E. Chellen Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144. *Miraculous Medal*, quarterly. Dir., Rev. Robert P. Cawley, C.M.

Chaplains' Aid Association, Inc. (1917), 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Pres., Most Rev. Philip J. Furlong.

Christopher Movement (1945), 12 E. 48th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Without formal organization or meetings, the movement stimulates personal initiative and responsible action in line with Christian principles, particularly in the fields of education, government, industrial relations and communications. Christopher radio and TV programs are broadcast by more than 1,500 radio and TV stations; 700,000 copies of *Christopher News Notes* are distributed seven times a year without subscription fee; 110 weekly and 14 daily newspapers carry Christopher columns. Dir., Rev. John Catoir.

Citizens for Educational Freedom (1959): Nonsectarian group concerned with parents' right to educational choice by means of tuition tax credits and vouchers. National office: Suite 854 Washington Bldg., 15th St. and New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Confraternity of Catholic Clergy (1976), 21-72 43rd St., Astoria, N.Y. 11105. *C.C.C. Newsletter*, bimonthly. To support priests by mutual prayer for personal holiness, loyalty to Pope and adherence to teaching of magisterium. Pres., Rev. Robert I. Bradley, S.J.

Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady of Lourdes (1874), Box 561, Lourdes Dame, Ind. 46556. Distributors of Lourdes water.

Confraternity of the Most Holy Rosary: See Rosary Altar Society.

Convert Movement Our Apostolate (CMOA) (1945), formerly Convert Makers of America, c/o Our Lady of Grace Rectory, 430 Avenue W, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11223. *Bulletin* quarterly. To train and assist lay persons on a parish level to discuss and present the Faith to interested persons on a one-to-one basis. Dir., Msgr. Erwin A. Juraschek.

Czech Catholic Union of Texas (K.J.T.) (1889), 214 Colorado St., La Grange, Tex. 78945; 16,535. *Nasinec*, weekly, and *K. J. T. News*, monthly. Fraternal and insurance society. Pres., Amos Pavlik.

D

Damien-Dutton Society for Leprosy Aid, Inc. (1944), 616 Bedford Ave., Baltimore, N.Y. 11710; 25,000. *Damien Dutton Call*, quarterly. Provides medicine, rehabilitation and research for conquest of leprosy. Pres., Howard

E. Crouch, Dir., Sr. Mary Augustine, S.M.S.M.
Daughters of Isabella (1897), 375 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06511; 120,000. International Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Bergman.

E

Edith Stein Guild, Inc. (1955), c/o Church of Our Lady of Victory, 60 William St., New York, N.Y. 10005. *ESG Newsletter*. Promotes Judeo-Christian understanding and assists Jewish converts.

Enthronement of the Sacred Heart in the Home (1907), 3 Adams St., Fairhaven, Mass. 02719; over 2,500,000.

Eucharistic Guard for Nocturnal Adoration (1938), 800 North Country Club Rd., Tucson, Ariz. 85716.

Eynard League (1948), 194 E. 76 St., New York, N.Y. 10021; approximately 24,000. Dir., Rev. Ralph A. Lavigne, S.S.S.

F

Families for Christ (1977), 6026 W. Harwood Ave., Orlando, Fla., 32811; 8,000. Promote social reign of Christ. Pres., Albert Barone.

Families for Prayer (1982), 775 Madison Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Dir., Rev. John J. Gurley, C.S.C.

Family Rosary Crusade (1942), and **Crusade for Family Prayer**, 773 Madison Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Dir., Rev. Patrick Peyton, C.S.C.

Federation of Diocesan Liturgical Commissions (FDLC) (1969), 3033 4th St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Voluntary association of personnel from diocesan liturgical commissions of the U.S. The main purpose is promotion of the liturgy as the heart of Christian life, especially in the parish community. Exec. Sec., Rev. Thomas Kichstatter, O.F.M.

Fellowship of Catholic Scholars (1977). Msgr. George A. Kelly, Newsletter editor, St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. 11439. 400 members. Interdisciplinary research and publications of Catholic scholars in accord with the magisterium of the Catholic Church. Pres., Rev. William Smith.

First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Association, USA (1892), 24950 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood, Ohio 44122; 105,000. *Fraternally Yours*, monthly. Fraternal insurance society. Pres., Louise M. Yash.

First Catholic Slovak Union (Jednota) (1890), 3289 E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44127; 115,097. *Jednota*, weekly. Exec. Sec., Stephen F. Ungvársky.

First Friday Clubs (1936). Organized on local basis; about 90 clubs in US, others elsewhere. Objectives are to spread devotion to the Sacred Heart, encourage members to receive Holy Communion on First Fridays and to meet at breakfast, luncheon or dinner for discussions of Catholic interest.

Franciscan Apostolate of the Way of the Cross (1949), 174 Ramsey St., Paterson, N.J. 07501. Stations Crucifix available on request. Dir., Rev. Cassian J. Kirk, O.F.M.

Friendship House (1938), 1746 W. Division, Chicago, Ill. 60622. *Community*, quarterly. Work for social justice through nonviolence and simple living; promote Catholic interracial apostolate.

G

Gabriel Richard Institute (1949), 2315 Orleans Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48207. Conducts Christopher leadership courses in 18 dioceses. **Gelasian Guild** (1976), Association of Catholic attorneys working with the USCC; concerned with scholarly study of legal questions affecting Church-state relations. Pres., Rev. Charles Whelan, S.J., 106 W. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Guard of Honor of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (1932), 135 West 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001. An archconfraternity approved by the Holy See whose members cultivate devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, particularly through a daily Guard Hour of Prayer.

Guild of Catholic Lawyers (1928), Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave., Room 316, New York, N.Y. 10001; 600.

Guild of Our Lady of Ransom (1948), c/o St. Timothy's Rectory, 650 Nichols St., Norwood, Mass. 02062. Boston archdiocesan ministry for spiritual aid and rehabilitation of inmates of penal institutions. Exec. Dir. and Treas., Rev. Joseph P. McDermott.

Guild of St. Paul (1937), 601 Hill'n Dale, Lexington, Ky. 40503; 13,542; Nat. Spir. Dir., Rev. Msgr. Leonard Nienaber; Pres., Robert Parks.

H

Holy Name Society: Founded in 1274 by Blessed John Vercelli, master general of the Dominicans, to promote reverence for the Holy Name of Jesus; this is still the principal purpose of the society, which also develops lay apostolic programs in line with directives of the Second Vatican Council. Introduced in the U.S. by Dominican Father Charles H. McKenna in 1870-71, the society has about 5 million members on diocesan and parochial levels. With approval of the local bishop and pastor, women as well as men may be members.

Holy Name Society, National Association (NAHNS) (1970), 516 N. Front St., Minersville, Pa. 17954. Association of diocesan and parochial Holy Name Societies. Spir. Dir., Rev. James F. Lanegan, 140 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. 02118. Exec. Sec., Stephen Andrusian.

Hungarian Catholic League of America, Inc. (1945), 30 E. 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. Member of the National Catholic Resettlement Council. *Catholic Hungarian Sunday*, weekly. Pres., Rev. Msgr. John S. Sabo.

I

Institute on Religious Life (1974), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634. *Consecrated Life*, semi-annually; *Religious Life*, 10 issues a year. To foster more effective understanding and implementation of teachings of the Church on religious life and promote growth in sanctity of all the faithful according to their state in life.

International Institute of the Heart of Jesus (1972), 7700 Blue Mound Rd., Milwaukee Wis. 53213 (corporate headquarters); 14 Borgo Angelico, 00193 Rome, Italy (executive offices). Promote awareness and appreciation of the mystery of the Heart of Christ and establish an international forum for the apostolate. Pres., Harry G. John.

Italian Catholic Federation of California, Central Council (1924), 1801 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94109; 30,000; *Bollettino*, monthly. Sec., Robert Aquistapace.

J

John Carroll Society, The (1951), 1870 Wyoming Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. Pres. Hon. Dr. James E. Boland.

Judean Society, Inc., The (1966), 1075 Space Park Way No. 336, Mt. View, Calif. 94043; over 800. International organization for divorced Catholic women. Self-help, mutual-help counseling groups. Foundress/Internatl., Dir., Frances A. Miller.

K

Knights of Peter Claver (1909), 554 Palmetto St., P.O. Box 204, Mobile, Ala. 36601; 17,000. *The Claverite*, biannually. Fraternal and aid society.

Knights of St. John, Supreme Commandery (1886), 6517 Charles Ave., Parma, O. 44129; Sup. Sec., Brig. Gen. Salvatore La Bianca.

Knights of the Immaculata (Militia Immaculatae, M.I.) (1917), National Center, 1600 W. Park Ave., Libertyville, Ill. 60048; canonically established with international headquarters in Rome. A pious association for evangelization and catechesis beginning with members' own inner renewal, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

L

Ladies of Charity of the United States, Association of (1960), 7806 Natural Bridge Rd., P.O. Box 5730, St. Louis, Mo. 63121; 40,000. International Association founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1617. Pres., Mrs. Mary McNeill, 4240 Denny Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. 91602.

Lithuanian Groups: Ateitininkai, members of Lithuanian Catholic Federation Ateitis (1910), 9610 Singleton Dr., Bethesda, Md. 20817; to promote Catholic action and uphold Lithuanian heritage among youth; Pres., Joseph Laucka. Knights of Lithuania (1913),

educational-fraternal organization. Pres., Loretta T. Stukas, 234 Sunlit Dr., Watchung, N.J. 07060. Lithuanian Catholic Alliance (1886), 73 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701; 147 branches; *Garsas*, monthly; fraternal insurance organization; Pres., Thomas E. Mack. Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation of America (1906), umbrella organization for Lithuanian parishes and organizations; Pres., Saulius Kuprys, 4545 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60629. Lithuanian Roman Catholic Priests' League (1909): religious-professional association; Pres., Albert Contons, 50 Orton-Marotta Way, Boston, Mass. 02127. Two organizations with offices at 351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207 — Lithuanian American Catholic Services (1975); religious, educational, research and service association; Exec. Dir., Rev. Casimir Pugevicius. Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, Inc. (1961); to assist persecuted Catholics in Lithuania; Pres., Most Rev. Vincent Brizgys.

Little Flower Mission League (1957), P.O. Box 25, Plaquemine, La. 71362. Sponsored by the Brothers of the Holy Eucharist.

Little Flower Society (1923), 11343 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60628; 40,000, *Little Flower News*, monthly. Nat. Dir., Rev. Terrence Sempowski, O. Carm.

Liturgical Conference, The, 810 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018. *Liturgy, Accent on Worship, Homily Service*. Education, research and publication programs for renewing and enriching Christian liturgical life. Ecumenical. Exec. Dir., Rachel Reeder.

Loyal Christian Benefit Association (1890), 305 W. 6th St., Erie, Pa. 16512; 56,623. *The Fraternal Leader*, bimonthly. Pres., Mrs. Catherine T. Kelly.

M

Marian Movement of Priests, Inc. Nat. Dir., Rev. Albert G. Roux, P.O. Box 8, St. Francis, Me. 04774.

Mariological Society of America (1949), Office of the Secretary, Marian Library, University of Dayton, Dayton, O. 45469; 300. *Marian Studies*, annually.

Markham Prayer Card Apostolate (Apostolate To Aid the Dying) (1931), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 60 Compton Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45215. Dir., Rev. Herman H. Kenning.

Maryheart Crusaders, The (1964), 22 But-ton St., Meriden, Conn. 06450; 2,000. *The Maryheart Crusader*, 4 times a year. To reunite fallen-away Catholics and promote religious education for adults. Pres., Louise D'Angelo.

Men of the Sacred Hearts (1964), Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Harleigh, Pa. 18225. Promote enthronement of Sacred Heart.

Missionary Association of Catholic Women (1916), 3521 W. National Ave., Milwaukee,

Wis. 53215. Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider.

Missionary Cenacle Apostolate (MCA) (1909), 3501 Solly Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19136; 350. To foster spiritual and apostolic life of the laity through prayer, instruction, example and service.

Missionary Vehicle Association, Inc. (MIVA-America), 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., P.O. Box 29184, Washington, D.C. 20017. To raise funds to provide vehicles of all types to missionaries in need. Nat. Dir., Rev. Philip De Rea, M.S.C.

Morality in Media, Inc. (1962), 475 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y. 10115; 50,000 members. Newsletter, 8 times a year. *The Obscenity Law Reporter*, bimonthly. To stop traffic in pornography constitutionally and effectively, and promote principles of love, truth and taste in the media. A major project is the National Obscenity Law Center which provides legal information for prosecutors and other attorneys. Pres., Rev. Morton A. Hill, S.J.

N

National Alliance of Czech Catholics (1917), 2657-59 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60623; 450 parishes. Pres., Mr. Vaclav Hyvar.

National Association of Church Personnel Administrators (1973), 100 E. 8th St., Cincinnati, O. 45202. Pres., Sr. Barbara Garland, S.C., Exec. Dir., Sr. Mary Ann Barnhorn, S.N.D.

National Association of Diocesan Eccumenical Officers, Pres., Rev. Alex J. Brunett, 17500 Farmington Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48152.

National Association of Pastoral Musicians (1976), 225 Sheridan St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011; 7,000. *Pastoral Music*, six times a year. For clergy and musicians. Pres. and Exec. Dir., Rev. Virgil C. Funk.

National Association of Priest Pilots (1964), Pres., Rev. John Hemann, 204 S. Jackson, Eagle Grove, Iowa 50533.

National Catholic Bandmasters' Association (1953), Box 523, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. *The School Musician Magazine*.

National Catholic Cemetery Conference (1949), 710 N. River Rd., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016. *The Catholic Cemetery*, monthly. Pres., Rev. Nunzio J. Defoe.

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice (NCCIJ) (1960), 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. National resource center and coordinator for Catholic interracial councils and individual members. Exec. Dir., Rev. Frederick M. Hinton.

National Catholic Development Conference (1968), 119 N. Park Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Professional association of organizations and individuals engaged in raising funds for Catholic charitable activities.

Pres., Rev. Richard K. Knuge, S.M.; Exec. Dir., George T. Holloway.

National Catholic Disaster Relief Committee, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 307, Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Catholic Pharmacists Guild of the United States (1962), 400 members; *The Catholic Pharmacist*. Pres., John P. Winkelmann, 1012 Surrey Hills Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63117.

National Catholic Society of Foresters (1891), 35 E. Wacker, Chicago, Ill. 60601; 76,693; *National Catholic Forester* quarterly. A fraternal insurance society. Pres., Mrs. Dolores M. Johnson.

National Catholic Stewardship Council (1962), 1 Columbia Place, Albany, N.Y. 12207. To promote the total concept of stewardship. Exec. Dir., Rev. James M. Mackey.

National Catholic Women's Union (1916), 3835 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo. 63108; 15,200. *The Catholic Woman's Journal*, 10 times a year.

National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (1971), 1523 "O" St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. To continue the expression of the Church's concern for problems of urban society. An affiliate of the USCC. Pres., Dr. John A. Kromkowski.

National Church Goods Association, 1114 Greenfield Lane, Mt. Prospect, Ill. 60056. Pres., Ted Cotter.

National Clergy Conference on Alcoholism, 3112-7th St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Exec. Dir., Rev. John F. X. O'Neill.

National Conference of Diocesan Vocation Directors (NCDVD) (1961), 1307 S. Wabash, Suite 350, Chicago, Ill. 60605. Coordinate diocesan awareness and discernment of vocations to the diocesan or religious priesthood and the religious life for both men and women. Provide information services. Exec. Dir., Rev. Timothy K. Johnson.

National Conference of Religious Vocations Directors of Men (NCRVDM), 1307 S. Wabash Ave., Suite 350, Chicago, Ill. 60605. *Call to Growth/Ministry, NCRVDM Newsletter*, quarterly. Service organization for men and women religious assigned to vocational ministry. Exec. Dir., Rev. Steven Mudd, C.P.

National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds (1927), 850 Elm Grove, Suite 11, Elm Grove, Wis. 53122; 6,700 in 88 autonomous guilds in U.S. and Canada, *Linacre Quarterly*. Pres., David P. Frelinger, M.D.

National Federation of Spiritual Directors (1972). Pres., Rev. Msgr. Henry F. Fawcett, St. Francis Seminary, 1667 Santa Paula Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92111.

National Guild of Catholic Psychiatrists, Inc. (1949). Integration of psychiatry and Roman Catholic theology. *The Bulletin*. Pres. (1981-1982), Louis M. Vukosack, M.D. Mailing address: Exec. Sec., 120 Hill St., Whitinsville, Mass. 01588.

National Organization for Continuing Education of Roman Catholic Clergy, Inc. (1973). Membership, 130 dioceses, 71 religious provinces, 30 affiliated institutions. Pres., Rev. Edward Mahoney, 351 North Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Exec. Dir., Rev. James Dunning, Catholic Theological Union, 5401 S. Cornell, Chicago, Ill. 60615 (national office).

Network (1971), 806 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018. A Catholic social justice lobby.

Nocturnal Adoration Society of the United States (1882), 194 E. 76th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 57,000 in 540 units.

North American Academy of Liturgy, c/o John Barry Ryan, Manhattan College, Bronx, N.Y. 10471. *Proceedings*, annually. Foster liturgical research, publication and dialogue on a scholarly level. Pres., Rev. John H. McKenna, C.M.

O

Order of the Alhambra (1904), 4200 Leeds Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21229, 11,000 in U.S. and Canada. Fraternal society dedicated to assisting retarded children. Supreme Commander, Sam Spatafore.

P

Paulist League (1924), 415 W. 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; 23,700. Dir., Rev. Robert A. O'Donnell, C.S.P.

Philangeli (Friends of the Angels) (1949 in England; 1956 in U.S.), Viatorian Fathers, 1115 E. Euclid St., Arlington Heights, Ill. 60004; approximately 750,000 in 60 countries. To encourage devotion to the angels.

Pious Union of Prayer (1898), St. Joseph's Home, P.O. Box 288, Jersey City, N.J. 07303; 51,000. *St. Joseph's Messenger and Advocate of the Blind*, quarterly.

Pious Union of the Holy Spirit (1900), 30 Gedney Park Dr., White Plains, N.Y. 10605. Pres., Rev. Jerome McHugh, O.F.M. Cap.

Pontifical Mission for Palestine (1949), c/o Catholic Near East Welfare Association, 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Field offices in Beirut, Lebanon, Jerusalem and Amman, Jordan. The papal relief agency for 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the Gaza Strip. Distributes food, clothing, other essentials; maintains medical clinics, orphanages, libraries, refugee camp schools and chapels, the Pontifical Mission Center for the Blind (Gaza), the Pontifical Mission Libraries (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth), the Epheta Institute for Deaf-Mutes (Bethlehem). Pres., Rev. Msgr. John G. Nolan.

Pontifical Missionary Union in the USA (1936), 366 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001. Pontifical organization to promote mission awareness among clergy, religious and candidates to priestly and religious life,

and others engaged in pastoral ministry of the Church. Pres., Cardinal Terence Cooke, Nat. Dir., Rev. Msgr. William J. McCormack.

Priests' Eucharistic League (1887), 194 E. 76th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 17,500. *Emmanuel*, monthly. Nat. Dir., Rev. Paul J. Bernier, S.S.S.

Pro Ecclesia Foundation (1970), 663 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. *Pro Ecclesia*, 10 times a year; other publications; Manhattan Cable-TV program. To answer attacks against Church and promote Church teachings. Pres., Dr. Timothy A. Mitchell.

Pro Maria Committee (1952), 22 Second Ave., Lowell, Mass. 01854. Promote devotion to Our Lady of Beauregard (See Index).

The Providence Association of the Ukrainian Catholics in America (Ukrainian Catholic Fraternal Benefit Society) (1912), 817 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123. *America* (Ukrainian-English).

1

R

Raskob Foundation for Catholic Activities, Inc. (1945), Kennett Pike and Montchanin Rd., P.O. Box 4019, Wilmington, Del. 19807. Exec. Vice Pres., Gerard S. Garey.

Reparation Society of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Inc. (1946), 100 E. 20th St., Baltimore, Md. 21218. *Fatima Findings*, monthly. Dir. Rev. John Ryan, S.J.

Rosary Altar Society (Confraternity of the Most Holy Rosary) (1891, in US), 141 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 3,000,000. Prov. Dir., Rev. Flavian Morry, O.P.

Rosary League (1901), Franciscan Sisters of the Atonement, Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y. 10524.

S

Sacred Heart League, Walls, Miss. 38680; 700,000. Promote devotion to the Sacred Heart. Its program services include the Sacred Heart Auto League for careful, prayerful driving and the Apostolate of the Printed Word. Dir., Rev. Gregory Bezy, S.C.J.

St. Ansgar's Scandinavian Catholic League (1910), 40 W. 13th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; 1,000. *St. Ansgar's Bulletin*, annually.

St. Anthony's Guild (1924), Paterson, N.J. 07509. *Anthorian*, quarterly. Dir., Rev. Salvador Fink, O.F.M.

St. Jude League (1929), 221 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60606. *St. Jude Journal*, bi-monthly. Dir., Rev. Mark J. Brummel, C.M.F.

St. Margaret of Scotland Guild, Inc. (1938), Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y. 10524; 2,200. Moderator, Bro. Pius MacIsaac, S.A.

St. Martin de Porres Guild (1935), 141 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Gen. Dir., Rev. Theodore Breslin, O.P.

St. Thomas Aquinas Foundation of the Dominican Fathers of the United States (STAF), Mod., Very Rev. Thomas H. McBrien, O.P.,

(1884). 300. *Journal*, quarterly; and *Monograph Series*, annually. Exec. Sec., James J. Mahoney, St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, N.Y. 10704.

W-Y

Western Catholic Union (1877), W.C.U. Bldg., 506-510 Maine St., Quincy, Ill. 62301; 27,351 members. *Western Catholic Union Record*, monthly.

Word of God Institute (1972), 487 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. For renewed biblical preaching, Bible sharing and evangelization. Dir., Rev. John Burke, O.P. **Young Ladies' Institute** (1887), P.O. Box 99687, San Francisco, Calif. 94109. Grand Sec. Mrs. Sylvia Sharman.

Young Men's Institute (1883), 50 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102; 4,500. *Institute Journal*, bimonthly. Grand Sec., R. A. Betencourt.

Knights of Columbus

The Knights of Columbus, which originated as a fraternal benefit society of Catholic men, was founded by Father Michael J. McGivney and chartered by the General Assembly of Connecticut Mar. 29, 1882.

In line with their general purpose to be of service to the Church, the Knights are active in many apostolic works and community programs.

Since January, 1947, the Knights have sponsored a program of Catholic advertising in secular publications with national circulation. This has brought some 6 million inquiries and led to more than 600,000 enrollments in courses in the Catholic faith. In recent years the Knights have broadened this program to include other media for spreading Christian and religious ideals. As a result substantial contributions have been made to support the work of the John LaFarge Institute in New York, the Catholic Communications Foundation in New York, and the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) in Washington. In 1975 the Knights also undertook funding of the up-link costs for telecasting papal ceremonies throughout the world via satellite.

K. of C. scholarship funds — two at the Catholic University of America, another for disbursement at other Catholic colleges in the U.S., one at Canadian colleges and others for the Philippines, Mexico and Puerto Rico — have provided college educations for some 1,500 students since 1914.

The order promotes youth activity through sponsorship of the Columbian Squires and through cooperation with other organized youth groups.

Recent programs undertaken by the Knights include: promotion of vocations to the priesthood and religious life; promotion of rosary devotion with free distribution of

more than 250,000 rosaries a year; efforts to halt the increased killing of the unborn; assistance to the retarded and other disadvantaged people.

In 1980, local units of the Knights contributed more than \$29 million to charitable and benevolent causes, and gave more than 9.2 million hours of community service.

K. of C. membership, as of Jan. 31, 1982, was 1,356,982 in 7,139 councils in the U.S., Canada, the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Panama, Guatemala, Guam and the Virgin Islands. Assets, as of Dec. 31, 1981, amounted to \$1,049,870,443 and total insurance in force, \$410,300,338.

The Knights' publication, *Columbia*, has the greatest circulation (over 1.3 million) of any Catholic monthly in North America.

Virgil C. Dechant is Supreme Knight. International headquarters are located at One Columbus Plaza, New Haven, Conn. 06507.

100th Anniversary

Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, papal secretary of state, praised the Knights of Columbus for "knighly" service to humanity Aug. 3, 1982, and told the fraternal order that Pope John Paul held it in high esteem.

The papal representative to the 100th anniversary convention of the Knights said in a banquet address in Hartford, Conn., that the organization could be proud of its history as it looked ahead to even greater achievements in the future.

"As Catholics and as Americans, as Knights of Columbus," he said, "you have responsibilities which are quite special. The Holy Father does not doubt that you will face (these responsibilities) fully and directly."

Cardinal Casaroli's remarks were made in the keynote address at the organization's States Dinner.

Supreme Knight Virgil C. Dechant, noting the presence of more than 150 bishops and the speech to the Knights several hours earlier by President Reagan, said it was the greatest day in the history of the order.

Cardinal Casaroli also noted the presence of Reagan earlier in the day, saying it showed the esteem and appreciation of the President and others "for all that your association has done in the first 100 years of its existence." He said his own attendance at the convention showed how much the Pope and the Church esteemed the ideals and history of the organization.

Remarking that Father Michael McGivney, founder of the order, had first thought of calling it the "Sons of Columbus," Cardinal Casaroli indicated that calling its members "Knights" gave the organization a more compelling tone.

He also said the heritage of the Knights must be enriched with greater achievements.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAY 11 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Cabinet Council on
Human Resources

SUBJECT : Family Issues

You may recall that during the Cabinet Council meeting of April 6, discussion centered around issues laid out in the memorandum of the same date by Bruce Chapman, Director of the White House Office of Planning and Evaluation, on various family issues. While the members of the Cabinet Council were in general agreement with the objectives laid out in the memorandum, I formed a work group to expand the scope of the memorandum to more completely identify ongoing activities.

In response to this mandate, the Chairman of the work group, David A. Rust, convened two meetings. The first meeting, April 11, covered programs within HHS and the second one, April 13, involved the Departments of Labor, Treasury, Commerce, Education, Justice, Defense, Housing and Urban Development, and The White House.

The work group received excellent cooperation from all the departments. Material was provided that gave us a much clearer picture of government-wide activities designed to enhance the American family. The work group went through the material carefully and selected for inclusion in the expanded memorandum those items which seemed most appropriate. As a matter of policy, it included items that were consistent with Administration policy; it did not include items which have not yet been approved, choosing instead to identify programs, projects, and activities already underway.

The work group's final product is attached for your review and consideration in preparation for our meeting on Tuesday, May 15, 1984.

Margaret M. Heckler
Secretary

Attachment



Memorandum

MAY 11 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Margaret M. Heckler, Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

Bruce Chapman, Director
White House Office of Planning and Evaluation

FROM : David A. Rust *David A. Rust*
Chairman, Work Group on the Families Initiative

SUBJECT : Family Issues

BACKGROUND

This memorandum is the product of a work group established by Secretary Heckler at the April 6 Cabinet Council on Human Resources (CCHR) meeting. The work group was formed to expand the scope of the original Bruce Chapman memo (dated April 6). Materials provided by the Federal Departments to the work group were incorporated into this expanded memorandum, to give the members of the Cabinet Council a better understanding of the impact this initiative will have on their programs.

The work group has made only minor changes in the text of the original Chapman memo by identifying projects, programs, and activities that support each item. We also added an 18th item entitled "Housing Initiatives to Assist Families," which emerged from the materials provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and a 19th item, "Programs for Families in the Military," which captures materials provided by DOD.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FAMILY INITIATIVE

The CCHR should formally consider a number of proposals for inclusion in the Administration's program objectives for helping families. (Programs underway or already approved and about to be announced are covered in this memo.)

Possible Family Programs to be Considered by the Administration

1. Tax Fairness for Families is a keystone of our policies, as articulated by the President April 5. The issue is of importance to every family with children, while virtually all other family concerns are of interest only to certain families under certain conditions. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized his support for the following Presidential statement: "The Secretary of the Treasury has

assured me that in its analysis of fundamental tax reform the Treasury Department will consider ways to increase the fairness of the tax treatment of families."

In addition, there are specific FY 85 Administration proposals that are being considered by the Congress such as:

- o Spousal IRA Contributions. This would increase the spousal IRA deduction limits so that married couples can take full advantage of the provision.
- o Tax-Exempt Dependent Care Organizations. This would expand the definition of a not-for-profit dependent care organization to qualify for tax-exempt status.

2. Making the federal government a model employer for families.

The federal government has already embraced flexitime policies and OPM has made an additional important step through its announcement of FPM Bulletin 340, which encourages additional federal jobs on a part-time basis. That will serve the needs of families caring for small children or elderly dependents, as well as serving the needs of other people.

We propose that an inter-agency taskforce (made up of HHS, OPM, GSA, DOL and DOD) be established to examine other ways in which the federal government can help families through personnel policies, ranging from such possibilities as: use of sick leave by parents with children who are ill; consideration of adoption benefits; review of effects on the family of overseas tours of duty of civil and military parents; review of child care practices, etc. HHS has taken the initiative in discussions with OPM on such issues. DOD has a number of programs to support families that are

designed to meet the particular demands of military life (see item 19 below). Current activities related to this objective include:

- o review of maternity leave options so that parents with newborn infants can remain home without fear of severe economic consequences
- o consideration of flexible benefit plans that allow employees to tailor benefit packages to their particular family needs
- o review of policies that create barriers to establishing on-site day care centers in Federal buildings housing more than one agency

3. Encouragement of home-based businesses. The Labor Department has announced a new regulatory effort to remove prohibition on the employment of one class of home-based workers, knitters of outer wear. However, Senate Republicans are pushing for more far-reaching legislation which would free all categories of homework from prohibitions contained in outdated regulation. In addition, the Small Business Administration has several initiatives to train entrepreneurs starting home-based businesses. Homework helps parents with small children, old people and the handicapped and has expanding possibilities in the age of the computer. The degree to which this theme can be advanced without creating legal problems for DOL should be discussed.

In addition, the Department of Commerce has expressed an interest in working with DOL to review the effects of these proposals on commerce and trade.

4. Adoption. While hundreds of thousands of couples yearn to adopt a child, many single mothers opt for abortion or raising a child out-of-wedlock because the adoption option, often unexplained, may be seen as too expensive or difficult. Several ways to encourage the adoption option are proposed:

-- Operate an HHS education program to encourage the discussion of the adoption option in counseling sessions with unwed pregnant teenagers and other women at counseling centers supported by HHS funds. Specifically, HHS is planning to work with its Regional Office staff and grantees to enable them to more effectively promote this concept.

- o HHS will develop within 8 months an adoption education curriculum which will be used to train counselors about adoption.

- o HHS will publish within 5 months a directory of maternity residences and adoption agencies which will be helpful in making referrals.
- "Outreach" to the voluntary sector to bring back maternity residences--in various forms--and to inform both states and these facilities of the federal assistance for which they are eligible but which they presently seldom receive.
 - o HHS will convene a conference to bring together experts on Federal assistance programs available to maternity residences and administrators of current/potential maternity residences and other alternative family residences for pregnant adolescents.
- Gather national data on adoptions. In a study completed in 1983, eight of the nine States surveyed reported a significant cost savings for subsidized adoption as a replacement for foster care with yearly savings ranging from 8 percent to 56 percent. The average savings per child per-year was 29 percent.
 - o HHS is analyzing data from national surveys to determine the propensity of Americans to adopt.
 - o HHS is exploring ways to add adoption questions to ongoing national surveys.
- Reaffirm the AFDC reform, proposed by the President in 1983, which would lessen the incentive for unwed motherhood among teenagers, by requiring (with some commonsense exceptions) that minor mothers live with their families or suitable "foster families" in order to be eligible for AFDC payments.
- Share with states and localities suggestions for removing regulatory and policy barriers and deterrents to adoption.
 - o HHS published a Model State Adoption Act in 1981 for States wishing to update their adoption Laws.
 - o HHS will prepare guidelines to assist the States in reviewing their adoption regulations, practices and policies.
 - o In FY 83, HHS developed and disseminated guidelines and models on licensing.

- o This summer, HHS will award a number of grants to support State efforts to implement licensing guidelines for adoption and other child placement agencies.
- The forthcoming expansion of the Court Appointed Special Advocates program and the increasing emphasis on the Special Needs Adoption Initiative (see below) also will facilitate the removal, where appropriate, of children from foster care to permanent adoptive homes.

Family Programs being developed by the Administration, nearly ready for announcement. (These do not require new CCHR approval.) They are:

5. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Developed by the Department of Justice, and announced by the President on April 5, this program will provide preventive education and media support in the search for missing children. In addition, it will provide technical assistance to parents and state and local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of cases involving missing or exploited children. Moreover, it will offer help to children who "run away" from home only to find exploitation and degradation when they reach their destination. The Center is scheduled to open May 25.

The Department of Defense currently operates a model program for helping military families locate their missing children. Missing children's names are entered in the FBI's Missing Person File and a "Consent-to-Print" program provides a means of identifying missing children by recording their fingerprints. An exemplary program in Fort Hood, Texas, could be replicated by interested localities. In addition, HHS's runaway and homeless youth program, with its focus on prevention and family reunification, can complement the public education and networking efforts of the National Center for Missing Children.

6. Court Appointed Special Advocates. The Court Appointed Special Advocates program is a community-based program of trained volunteers who serve as advocates for children who become wards of courts. Too often, today, the interests of the child are lost in the rush of court procedures. Volunteers serve as officers of the court and attempt to rescue children from revolving-door foster care. The Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services are currently funding the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to expand knowledge of Court Appointed Special Advocates to all judiciary throughout the country. A National Conference on this subject will be held in Washington on June 11-13 and will provide an ideal opportunity for demonstration of Administration support for this effective program.

In addition to the role of special advocates in foster care, there are a range of programs funded by HHS to reduce the number of children in foster care. These include grants to States to improve their programs, demonstration projects that focus on prevention services, parent education, peer support, and promotion of model state and local practices. As a result of these efforts, the number of children in foster care has been reduced from approximately 500,000 in 1977 to about 250,000 in 1982.

7. National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. Being developed by the Department of Justice, this center, based in the FBI, would provide a national link-up of law enforcement offices with sophisticated computer capabilities, enabling police forces to coordinate information on unsolved murders, violent rapes, unidentified bodies, missing person reports and other information which suggest a serial killer, rapist or molester who travels from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.
8. Family violence. The Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, under the leadership of Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington, will make its recommendations by June 1.

In the area of child abuse and neglect, HHS is currently active in promoting prevention models that are proving very effective in addressing the problem. New approaches that are showing promising results include use of:

- o parent aides as paraprofessionals and volunteers to work with abusive parents
- o peer support groups such as parents anonymous
- o parent education efforts through the public school system, hospitals and community centers
- o public education through wider media programming efforts

Through the Social Services Block Grant program, HHS funds a wide range of services designed to combat family violence. Typical services selected at State option include: protective and emergency services for children and adults; prevention, intervention, and emergency services; temporary shelter; counseling; and family life and parenting skills.

The Department of Defense also supports Family Advocacy Programs that address child abuse and spouse abuse and include prevention, education, awareness, reporting and treatment. An innovative program at Brooks AFB Texas concentrates on working with healthy families and not dysfunctional ones. Parents take a ten week course on parenting and child information and then serve as parenting models for other parents.

Family programs already underway or approved as Administration proposals include:

9. Alcohol and Substance Abuse. Working with HHS, OJJDP and NHTSA, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court judges is addressing the issue of children and their families in trouble with alcohol and substance abuse--both in terms of prevention and amelioration. The judges have a unique and powerful role to engage and coordinate the varied agencies and interest groups--families, schools, mental health agencies, volunteer service organizations and churches. A national conference on this subject will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, September 30 through October 3.

The Department of Education through its alcohol and drug abuse education program seeks to (1) identify, demonstrate, evaluate and disseminate effective strategies for alcohol and drug abuse prevention, and (2) train teams of school administrators, teachers, counselors, parents, students, law enforcement officials and community leaders to prevent or reduce destructive behavior associated with alcohol and drug abuse. In FY 1982 the program provided 475 schools in 50 states with field training and technical assistance. An outcome of the training was guidance and direction provided to 8,400 persons in developing school programs which would benefit 260,000 students in those schools. Ongoing efforts include the national training system consisting of five regional training centers.

This April HHS sponsored a National Conference for Youth on Drinking and Driving as part of a Secretarial Initiative on Teen-age Alcohol Abuse. As a result of this conference and a similar one held last year, schools and communities across the country initiated anti-drinking and driving programs, including new chapters of Students Against Driving Drunk, and alcohol-free graduation projects. In addition, HHS through ASPE/ADAMHA is currently conducting a study of conflicts between alcoholism/drug abuse confidentiality laws and reporting on child abuse.

The Armed Services have a variety of programs providing effective alcohol and drug abuse services. The Army has published a program guide for base commanders to use in providing drug and alcohol services to families. There is a mobile training team that works with base commanders in implementing alcohol and drug abuse programs. A handbook will be ready in June 1984 on the counseling of adolescents who have alcohol and drug abuse problems. There is ongoing coordination with the National Federation of Parents. In addition the Navy operates three alcohol rehabilitation centers (Norfolk, San Diego and Jacksonville) with an estimated 15 percent of resources allocated toward treating the family members of substance abusers.

10. Child Support Enforcement. The House of Representatives unanimously passed legislation similar to the Administration's bill to improve efforts of families to collect legally-required child support payments from absent parents. The Senate Finance Committee reported a bill closer to the Administration's version which passed the Senate on April 25. A Conference bill should reach the President's desk soon.

Upon enactment of this significant legislation, there should be a White House signing ceremony and HHS reception. A Presidential proclamation for National Child Support Enforcement Month is planned for August 1984 and Secretary Heckler's Child Support Enforcement symposium, also planned for August in Washington, D.C., will include participation by Governors, legislators, judges, attorneys and administrators.

11. Child Pornography legislation, strongly pushed by the President, has passed both the House and the Senate and Conference language is expected to reach his desk in the near future. This will be a major tool for law enforcement agencies against the exploitation of children.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, DOJ, has recently begun two research projects, the results of which will help inform future Federal programming in the child pornography area. The projects are "The Role of Pornography in Family Violence, Sexual Abuse, and Exploitation and Juvenile Delinquency," American University, and "Possible Linkages Between Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Juvenile Delinquency, Violence and Criminal Activity," University of Pennsylvania. These two projects comprehensively address various aspects of child pornography and sexual exploitation as related to crime and delinquency.

12. Tuition tax credits, although temporarily set back by defeat in the Senate, remain an Administration effort to improve the ability of families to choose educational opportunities for their children.

Under current tax law a parent is not entitled to a deduction or credit for tuition expenses paid for the education of a child. The Administration's proposal would provide a tax credit for 50 percent of tuition expenses paid to private elementary and secondary schools for qualified dependents of a taxpayer. The maximum credit allowable for each dependent would be \$100 in 1985, \$200 in 1986, and \$300 thereafter, with the maximum amount in each year phased out for taxpayers with incomes above \$40,000. No credit would be allowed for taxpayers with incomes of \$60,000 or more. Credits would not be allowed for expenses paid to private schools that follow racially discriminatory policies.

13. Education Savings Accounts, endorsed by the President, would provide an incentive for families to save for their children's college education. The increasing cost of college is of overwhelming concern to hundreds of thousands of American families whose financial capacities are being strained.

The Administration's proposal would create a permanent tax exclusion for all interest and dividends earned on amounts deposited by parents in qualified education savings accounts, provided the deposits are used for eligible post-secondary education expenses of their children. The proposal would be effective for taxable years after December 31, 1984. The Administration's proposal was included in the FY 85 budget, however the current House and Senate tax bills do not include provisions for these accounts.

With the same savings philosophy in mind, the Administration also proposed a major shift in Federal student aid to return to the traditional emphasis on parental and student contributions as the basis for meeting college costs. Under the FY 85 budget about 4.5 million students, or 52% of the fulltime postsecondary education enrollment will continue to have available to them almost \$12 billion in Department of Education financial assistance. This amount includes Federal grant and work-study assistance, Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) capital, new loans under the Direct Loan program revolving funds, and institutional matching funds. Student self-help will be emphasized by conditioning the receipt of Federal grant funds upon a contribution from any source other than Federal grants but includes Federal work-study funds and loans. To assist students in meeting the self-help expectation, the FY 1985 budget has increased the work study program by 50% to \$850 million and an increase of \$300 million in the GSL local capital to \$7.5 billion. In addition \$600 million will be available for new Direct Loans from existing revolving funds.

14. Improved educational standards and a new emphasis on discipline in the schools have inspired positive responses from families and school districts around the nation concerned about the future of their children.

- o School Discipline. School officials can now be sued (and found personally liable) for disciplinary actions notwithstanding their good faith innocence of any intention to violate the rights of students.

The legislation now being studied would substitute a "malice" standard equivalent to that applied to the press under current libel statutes. While reducing the liability of principals and teachers to a more reasonable level, it would not provide absolute immunity.

Presently, the Departments of Education and Justice are carrying out a joint project to reduce school violence. The project emphasizes the need to build a national consensus to reduce crime and the fear it engenders in schools. An anticipated outcome of this joint effort is a coordinated statement of Federal policy which emphasizes crime-free schools.

- o Improved Educational Standards. In April 1983, the National Commission on Excellence in Education, established by Secretary Bell, issued its report which contained recommendations on how to stem the "rising tide of mediocrity" in the Nation's schools and colleges including: raising state and local high school graduation requirements; concentrate more time to learning the new basics; and have schools, colleges and universities adopt more rigorous and measurable standards including requirements for admission. For those recommendations requiring funding increases, the report stresses that state and local officials including school board members, governors, and legislators, have the primary responsibility for financing and governing the schools.
- o Encourage Greater Parental Involvement. Federal leadership to strengthen parental involvement in the education of their children is one of the most effective and least costly steps the Administration could take toward the quality of education.

Families at all income and educational levels can do much to foster the learning environment in the home by: stressing the importance of education for their children's life opportunities; setting aside a place for children to study; ensuring that their children spend the necessary time completing their homework and less time before the television set; taking their children to use their neighborhood library; and teaching their children proper respect for authority and support for school discipline.

Activities related to this objective include: Presidential speeches, annual awards to exemplary families; expanding the proposed academic fitness initiative to include recognition for families who encourage learning in the home; awards to schools, districts and businesses supporting special programs which promote family learning; and new Federal research and demonstration projects on effective methods for "home-based reinforcement" of child learning.

15. National Special Needs Adoption. HHS is working with states and local communities to promote the adoption of 33,000 children with special needs in foster care who are legally free for adoption and waiting for homes. Special needs children are physically or emotionally handicapped, older, members of minorities or in sibling groups. Activities include promoting public awareness; recruiting parents, including minority parents; reviewing adoption practices; increasing public-private cooperation; and addressing national issues such as adoptions across state lines. Forty-five states and the District of Columbia have projected that 11,000 children will benefit from Title IV E adoption assistance in fiscal year 1984, up from 4,700 children claimed in 39 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year 1983.
16. The Youth Employment Opportunity Wage (youth minimum wage) is a constructive family initiative designed to give young people a start in the work environment and an experience base from which to grow for the future.

This proposal would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to permit employers to pay young people under 22 years of age during the period from May 1 through September 30 a wage of no less than 75% of the applicable minimum wage or \$2.50/hr, whichever is less. Enactment of the proposal would create over 500,000 new summer jobs for youth. Low-income youth, particularly minorities, would benefit most from the increase. It is our understanding that the National Conference of Black Mayors endorsed the concept at their April 1984 meeting.

17. Supportive services for families with special dependents. HHS has several initiatives underway to support families with elderly or disabled members. These include:
 - o Volunteer respite care for families with special dependents, such as a parent or child, through public information and education, and demonstration models using community and volunteer groups.
 - o Alzheimer's disease family support groups through research, training and technical assistance on the disease. Two Long Term Care Gerontology Centers, UCLA and the University of South Florida, have developed extensive technical assistance materials related to setting up support groups.
 - o Volunteer-assisted housing projects on weatherization, security and safety of the homes of older persons. Also, projects that promote changes in laws, ordinances and policies which are barriers to older persons continuing to live in their own homes.

- o Intergenerational projects that emphasize linkages between the young and elderly within the family and the community and involve the elderly in activities such as foster care, before and after-school care, runaway youth, teenage pregnancy, and youth crime.
- o Home and community-based waivers that allow changes to the Medicaid program to cover services that are needed to avoid institutionalization and permit eligibility to be determined using institutional-setting rules. HHS awarded a contract to examine the cost savings resulting from such waivers.
- o Katie Beckett waivers that allow special waivers of eligibility rules so that SSI and Medicaid eligibility may be obtained for individuals who can be cared for at home rather than in institutions. An HHS Board reviews requests on an individual basis but will be phased out as States fully implement the home and community-based waivers.

18. Housing Initiatives to Assist Families. HUD's Project Self Sufficiency is designed to encourage communities to implement programs that help low income single parent families make a transition from public assistance to employment and economic self sufficiency. Through the program, 5000 Section 8 certificates will be administered by public housing agencies to help locate housing that is not only decent, safe, sanitary and affordable, but also allows access to the full range of support services such as child care, career counseling, job training and placement. The program is similar in concept to a successful project in Warren Village, Denver, Colorado. In Warren Village, more than 93 percent of those who finish the program leave with jobs, and although 65 percent of the families are receiving AFDC when they enter the program, only 6 percent receive AFDC after they leave.

Beyond this initiative, HUD has initiated a number of broader housing policy and program changes to serve families more effectively. This includes a change in emphasis in housing assistance for the poor from new construction to the use of existing housing through housing certificates or vouchers and rehabilitation in housing markets without sufficient, adequate rental housing. This switch in emphasis is the primary reason HUD is serving 750,000 more families today than in January 1981.

In addition, HUD has:

- o issued fair market rents for Section 8 existing housing to address the needs of large families

- o provided new housing construction for the elderly and handicapped while reducing cost per unit
- o redirected FHA to serve first-time, inner city, and rural homebuyers
- o worked jointly with the private sector to show local governments that reducing the cost of a house by 20 percent is possible through local regulatory changes

19. Programs for Families in the Military. DOD has several initiatives and programs which support families and contribute toward making the military a model employer for families. The Armed Services sponsor the following kinds of programs:

- o child care facilities, located in over 350 installations throughout the world, provide care for children, ages 6 weeks to 12 years
- o volunteer initiatives which create a sense of community and include policies that give job credit for volunteer experience, provide remuneration for incidental expenses, and special efforts to develop meaningful volunteer opportunities
- o exceptional family member programs to ensure that families with members with any physical, emotional or intellectual disorder are assigned to locations with appropriate medical and special educational services
- o family support service centers that provide: information and coordination of all facilities and services available to serve family needs, counsel and referral assistance for families in crisis, support during duty separation, relocation assistance, family financial management education and consultation, spouse employment training, and family development education
- o youth activities which are an integral part of morale support activities and include a wide range of physical, social and cultural activities for youth to complement the effectiveness of family life
- o physical fitness and recreation programs that emphasize family-oriented programs by encouraging adult participation in youth activities, offering tours for families, sponsoring family activities in sports, and providing educational opportunities through reading programs, computer classes, etc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

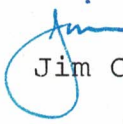
April 26, 1984

File

TO: BILL SITTMANN

Have considered the attached, and discussed it with several people. I think it best that we not plan on any activity with Cleaver.

Eldridge Cleaver is apparently a very unpredictable person, and our people who are familiar with him feel that anything we did here would be risky.


Jim Cicconi

NEWS FROM THE STATES...CALIFORNIA COORS BOYCOTT

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- About 500 Southern California liquor stores started a boycott against Coors beer, calling the Colorado-based brewery's corporate policies racist and asking consumers to "drink their conscience."

John McDonald III, president of the Los Angeles chapter of the NAACP, said Tuesday the "selective buying campaign" was sparked by comments made six weeks ago by William Coors, chairman and chief executive officer, to a group of minority businessmen in Denver.

Coors reportedly told the audience blacks are "intellectually inferior" and "one of the best things (slave traders) did for you is to drag your ancestors here in chains."

Coors, a member of President Reagan's inner circle known as the "Kitchen Cabinet," later apologized for his comments and his "lack of sensitivity" but boycott organizers said he has not fully retracted the statement.

CLEAVER SUPPORTS REAGAN IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn. (UPI) -- Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver says he opposes the candidacy of the three Democratic Presidential candidates -- Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson -- and supports President Reagan.

Cleaver Tuesday told students and faculty at the University of Hartford the race among the three Democrats seems to be based on "who would be the first to turn the world over to the communists."

INDIANAPOLIS 'YUPPIE' RUNS HART CAMPAIGN THERE

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) -- Indianapolis attorney John Wickes wears the "young urban professional" label comfortably, but believes Democrats of all ages have a reason to support the presidential candidacy of Gary Hart.

"I think Democrats in Indiana want to win in November first of all," said Wickes, coordinator for Hart's Indiana presidential primary campaign. "Of key importance is to defeat Ronald Reagan."

Wickes, 37, discusses the "new ideas" of Gary Hart from a chair in his plush office, decorated with a Pablo Picasso poster, modern art and Air Force medals collected by his family.

QUEEN ELIZABETH TO VISIT KENTUCKY, WYOMING

LONDON (UPI) -- Queen Elizabeth II, a noted horse-breeder, will visit the United States privately in October to inspect thoroughbred farms in Kentucky and take a vacation in Wyoming, Buckingham Palace said today.

Palace officials said it was unlikely she would meet with President Reagan, who was expected to be deep in his re-election campaign.

-more-

~~Secret~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1984

TO: MICHAEL K. DEAVER

I have some real concerns about the First Lady doing the attached event-- I think we'd be putting her into a very awkward political situation.

VIVA 84 is Tirso's Hispanic voter registration effort. They are somewhat at odds with the Reagan-Bush campaign organization, and very much at odds with the Hispanic arm of the Florida campaign. Among many charges, it is argued that VIVA 84 is taking money away from the party and Reagan-Bush effort.

I would only have the First Lady do this event if we can get all factions involved. One person to talk with on this might be Jeb Bush, who has just been elected party chairman in Dade County. Above all, though, the bottom line on this request is "caution".

Thanks.


Jim Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1984

TO: MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Attached are two papers on the Dade County minority set-aside case. One is a memo from Svahn which summarizes the case (he appends a copy of the DOJ summary prepared for Ed Meese). The other is a memo from Mel Bradley, which includes some newspaper articles on the subject.

To keep the meeting short, it might be best if we discuss the options for WH action, and whether it is desirable to have a full policy meeting on the set-aside question.

Fred Fielding may also sit in on our 11:30 meeting.


Jim Cicconi

*Holed
were going
to have
another
meeting on
this.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: JOHN A. SVAHN *JAS*

SUBJECT: Dade County Case

You have asked for a brief factual summary of the Dade County set-aside case noted in this morning's newspaper.

Following the Liberty City riots, Dade County enacted an ordinance mandating a rigid set-aside for black contractors for all construction contracts let by Dade County. In addition, the ordinance set up a fifty percent goal for black subcontractors.

The first major contract to be let under this ordinance was for the construction of a portion of the Dade County metro system. That contract was challenged by the local contractors organization, and a federal district court held 1) that the provision of the ordinance calling for a hundred percent set-aside for prime contractors was unconstitutional because not limited as to scope or duration; and 2) that the provision dealing with subcontractors was valid because it contained a waiver clause, i.e., it was not a rigid quota.

On appeal, a three-judge panel of the 11th Circuit upheld both provisions of the ordinance.

A petition for rehearing by the 11th Circuit has been filed, and DOJ has entered as amicus. The DOJ brief argues that the ordinance cannot withstand the "strict scrutiny test" long mandated by the Supreme Court. The "strict scrutiny test" holds that any statute, regulation, or ordinance which classifies on the basis of race is presumptively invalid unless "a compelling state interest" can be shown to validate the classification. Since the set-aside in the Dade County ordinance is, according to Justice, blatantly based on race, it cannot and should not stand.

DOJ distinguishes federal set-asides of a similar nature on the grounds that they are not based explicitly on race, but rather on "sociological or economic disadvantage".

After learning the foregoing facts, I was informed that a memorandum setting forth the facts in this case was sent by DOJ to Ed Meese last Friday. Attached is a copy of that memo.

cc: Mike McManus
Larry Speakes
Mike Baroody

Attachment



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MEESE

Re: South Florida Chapter of the Associated
General Contractors, Inc. v. Metropolitan
Dade County, Florida, No. 83-5001 (11th
Cir.)

March

On ~~February~~ 2, 1984, the Department of Justice filed in the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit (Atlanta, Georgia) an amicus curiae brief supporting appellant's Suggestion of Re-hearing En Banc in the above-referenced case.

This case presents a constitutional challenge to a county ordinance authorizing (1) the setting aside of county construction projects for bidding exclusively among black prime contractors and (2) the establishment of unlimited black subcontractor "goals." Also at issue in the case is the County's initial application of the ordinance to a contract for the construction of a specific Metrorail subway station -- the Earlington Heights Station. The County limited bidding on the Earlington Heights project exclusively to black prime contractors (i.e., a 100% set-aside) and established an additional "goal" of 50% black subcontractors. Plaintiffs -- trade associations comprised primarily of non-black contractors and subcontractors in Dade County -- challenged the ordinance and its application to the Earlington Heights project as violative of their equal protection rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The district court invalidated the provision of the ordinance authorizing an absolute (i.e., 100%) racial set-aside on the ground that it was not sufficiently limited in scope or duration to be a constitutionally acceptable remedial device. The district court upheld the "goal" provision, however, primarily because it contained a waiver clause and because the 50% figure was "not excessive in light of the racial realities that presently exist in Dade County." 552 F. Supp. 909, 938-941 (S.D. 1982).

On appeal, a three-judge panel of the Eleventh Circuit upheld the constitutionality of the ordinance -- both the absolute set-aside provision and the "goals" provision -- as well as

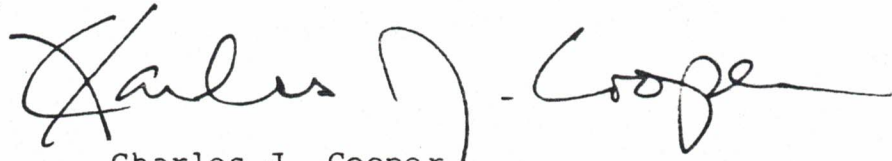
its application to the Earlington Heights project. The panel based its conclusion primarily on its view that the County's establishment of a three-tiered system for reviewing racially exclusionary contracts and the annual assessment of the entire program established adequate procedural safeguards to ensure that the program's racial preferences were limited to remedial purposes. The panel did not view the absolute set-aside for black prime contractors on the Earlington Heights Station as excessive since the project constituted only 1% of the County's annual contractual expenditures.

Our amicus filing argues, in essence, that the Dade County ordinance, on its face and as applied to the Earlington Heights project, cannot withstand the traditional "strict scrutiny" test applied to racial classifications enacted by state or local governmental bodies. We argue that the racial classification established by the ordinance is not "precisely tailored" to serve the "compelling governmental interest" of redressing past unlawful discrimination because the racial preferences accorded under the ordinance would inevitably benefit nonvictims of Dade County's past racial discrimination in its construction contracting practices. The thrust of our position is captured in the following sentence: "We submit that the compelling government interest of curing the effects of past racial discrimination -- the only compelling government interests involved in this case -- would justify a class-based infringement of legitimate interests and expectations of innocent third parties only to the extent necessary to restore proven discriminatees to the position they would have occupied in the absence of the discrimination." Amicus br. at 7. We have previously advanced an identical victim-specific constitutional analysis in the analogous context of racially preferential employment quotas. (E.g., the New Orleans Police case; the Detroit Police case.)

Our filing has been carefully crafted to avoid calling into question federal statutes and regulations establishing various forms of race-conscious set-asides and preferences (i.e., MBE regulations). We argue at length (Amicus br. at 11-14) that ~~that~~ ^{the} Congress' unique power "to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of [the Fourteenth Amendment]" entitle such legislation to special judicial deference, a deference not owing to the race-conscious enactments of state and local governments. It is this crucial distinction between congressional legislation enacted pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment, on the one hand, and the enactments of state and local governments, on the other, that the Court of Appeals failed to appreciate. Accordingly, it erroneously relied upon the Supreme Court's decision in Fullilove v. Klutznick, 448 U.S. 448 (1980), which upheld federal legislation authorizing

that 10% of federal funds for local federal works projects be set aside for contracts with "minority business enterprises." The Court's decision in Fullilove, we argue, has limited application in the context of state and local race-conscious enactments.

Copies of our amicus brief and the court of appeals' opinion is attached.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles J. Cooper". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Charles J. Cooper
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM BAKER

THRU: FAITH WHITTLESEY

FROM: MEL BRADLEY *MB*

SUBJECT: The Attached Articles Re: The Justice
Department's Legal Action Opposing Minority
Business Set-Asides at the State and Local Levels

This is a very serious problem that might well have serious consequences. The feed-back I am getting is that unless something is done rather promptly to reverse or offset this move, it will do irreparable damage to the credibility of most of the President's Black friends and supporters both within and without the Administration.

Their credibility is at stake because of their perseverance in defending and promoting the President's policies and programs in the face of a nationwide tidal wave of vocal opposition by Black Democrats who, after each such attack on a vital interest of Black Americans, is able to state quite convincingly: "I told you so."

They express the view that this is the action of a small group which has managed to control the Administration's civil rights policy and machinery and betray the President's commitment to Black Americans on (1) supporting legitimate affirmative action and equal employment opportunity, (2) expanding minority business development opportunities, (3) not writing off Black political support, and other important matters.

They are discussing various strategies, including press conferences, meetings with senatorial and congressional representatives, meetings with White House and Administration officials, etc. as a means of bringing this to the attention of the President, who they believe is not aware that his commitments are being undercut.

Meanwhile, civil rights leaders are speaking of the necessity to form alliances with other groups for the purpose of instituting more broadly based boycotts as a means of pursuing affirmative action in employment, contracting opportunities, and other vital interests from which they believe the federal government has retreated.

Attachments

U.S. to Support Whites in Suits On Bias Decree

Officers in Birmingham Challenging Remedies

By ROBERT PEAR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 4 — The Justice Department has gone to court to challenge actions taken by the city of Birmingham, Ala., under a decree that the department signed three years ago to help blacks and women win promotions in the city's police and fire departments.

The Justice Department is joining 10 white police officers and firefighters who contend that Birmingham violated their rights by promoting blacks and women under the court decree.

The employees, all of them men, filed lawsuits last year charging that they had been denied promotions because they were white. The police also charged that they had suffered discrimination on the basis of sex. The lawsuits charged that some less-qualified blacks and women had been hired or promoted to meet "numerical quotas."

'Steeped in Discrimination'

Birmingham officials responded to the city's hiring practices follow the requirements of an affirmative action plan approved by a Federal court and the Reagan Administration in 1981.

Mayor Richard Arrington Jr. of Birmingham said in an interview: "I am greatly disappointed at the position of the Justice Department, which is changing sides on a decree that it helped fashion. The Reagan Administration is joining the rather persistent attacks to undermine or completely undo our decree. They have reneged."

Mr. Arrington, a Democrat and Birmingham's first black mayor, added: "This city was once steeped in discrimination. If affirmative action can't prevail here, it can't prevail anywhere in America."

U.S. Invited to Give Views

The Justice Department said in a Federal District Court in Birmingham last week that it wanted to intervene in the cases on the side of the white male employees because their allegations, if true, "establish a course of conduct which we believe to be unlawful."

William Bradford Reynolds, the Assistant Attorney General for civil rights, said Saturday that the Justice Department was intervening in the case because the court had invited the Government to express its views. Mr.

Continued on Page A15, Column 1

U.S. TO BACK MEN IN ALABAMA SUIT

Continued From Page A1

Reynolds said the Justice Department was "in the process of a preliminary investigation" and did not yet know whether the allegations in the white employees' lawsuits were true.

"But," he said, "if there is an allegation of discrimination, the Government's responsibility under the law is to come in and say we're against discrimination on account of race. We always side with those people who claim they have suffered discrimination on account of race."

The Justice Department sued the City of Birmingham in 1975, charging that there was a pervasive "pattern and practice" of illegal job discrimination against blacks and women. After a long trial, the Justice Department helped negotiate the consent decree, which set forth an extensive plan of affirmative action, including numerical goals for the hiring and promotion of blacks and women. It also provided \$265,000 in back pay.

Numerical goals and quotas are contrary to Reagan Administration policy. But a Justice Department lawyer, Richard J. Ritter, signed the decree on May 19, 1981, three days before Attorney General William French Smith attacked racial quotas in his first major speech on civil rights. The consent decree gained the force of law when it was approved by Federal District Judge Sam C. Pointer Jr. in August 1981.

White firefighters and police have repeatedly tried to block enforcement of the decree. Judge Pointer denied their request for a preliminary injunction, and his action was upheld last December by the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit.

Remedies in Decree Criticized

Raymond P. Fitzpatrick Jr., an attorney for the white employees, said in a telephone interview: "The consent decree does not terminate our rights. I think the consent decree provides illegal and unconstitutional remedies because race preferences are illegal and unconstitutional."

Justice Department officials denied that they were trying to undermine the consent decree. But in carrying out the decree for the benefit of blacks and women, they said, Birmingham officials must not discriminate against white men. They noted that Judge Pointer said in 1981 that the consent decree would not require the hiring or promotion of an unqualified person or "a person who is demonstrably less-qualified" than a white male applicant for the same job.

The Reagan Administration has sided with white city employees complaining of discrimination under affirmative action programs in cases in Boston, New Orleans, Memphis and Detroit. But the Federal Government was not a party to the original decree in those cases.

Years of Litigation

James K. Baker, the City Attorney of Birmingham, said the Justice Department's position was "rather startling" in view of the history of the case. "This case was in litigation for seven years," he said. "The Government suggested we ought to settle. We negotiated for over a year. We ended up with a consent decree which, by its terms, bound the Federal Government to defend the decree if it ever was attacked. The decree mandated racial preferences and said that the city's compliance with the decree shall not be viewed as a violation" of the civil rights laws.

Set-Aside For Blacks Challenged

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department, in a new attempt to narrow legal remedies for racial discrimination, has challenged a law in Dade County, Fla., that sets aside some county construction contracts for black-owned businesses.

The county ordinance, adopted in response to racial unrest in May, 1980, in Miami's Liberty City area of the county, is similar to provisions that the federal government and many states and cities have adopted to increase the share of public business awarded to minority firms.

William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general for civil rights, called the Dade County ordinance unconstitutional in a brief filed Monday in federal court in Atlanta. He said no local government has authority to limit contract bids on the basis of race.

A three-judge panel of the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta had upheld the Dade statute, and Reynolds asked the full court to reverse that ruling.

Reynolds said yesterday that the Justice Department's position, if upheld, could invalidate "race-conscious set-aside" laws in many cities and states. The District of Columbia, for example, requires that 35 percent of contracts awarded by each city agency be set aside for minority bidders, while Detroit sets aside 40 percent of its contracts for small firms and those owned by minorities and women.

According to Reynolds' brief, there is no evidence that black firms that would be aided by Dade County's set-aside law have been victims

U.S. Challenges Set-Aside for Blacks

of discrimination. He said that the 14th Amendment gives Congress special power to fashion such remedies but that this authority does not extend to local governments.

"The county's law 'impermissibly infringes the equal-protection rights of non-black contractors in Dade County,'" the brief said, adding that "these racial selection devices" can be used only to help "identifiable victims of unlawful racial discrimination."

Reynolds said in an interview that Dade County officials "have discriminated against all those who are not of the particular race that is preferred. It plugs into the system a discriminatory selection process based on race It is one of the most pernicious excuses for government to operate. We have to get beyond the point where we are endorsing government decisions based on race classifications."

Reynolds added that set-aside programs provide little help for most minorities and that an individual black firm must prove it was the victim of racial bias before receiving preferential treatment.

Rep. Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.), chairman of the House Small Business

Committee, responded that "it's a specious argument to say that these contractors have not been victims." Local set-aside rules, he said, are aimed at "confronting ongoing, present discrimination. This is not an effort to reach back to remedy the ills of the past."

In 1980, the Supreme Court upheld Congress' right to set aside 10 percent of federal public-works contracts for minority firms in a broad endorsement of federal remedial programs, such as those run by the Small Business Administration. The ruling did not say whether local governments have similar powers, but such local laws have been upheld in several lower-court decisions.

Dade County Assistant Attorney Robert Cuevas said the Justice Department's brief is "consistent with the administration's policy" of trying to limit legal remedies in busing and affirmative-action cases. "I don't think Congress or Washington has all of the wisdom in terms of correcting past discrimination," he said.

Cuevas said Dade County, the state of Florida and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights conducted studies after the Liberty City conflict and found that "a main cause of the riots was a total lack of participation by the black community in Dade's economic growth."

While blacks comprise 17 percent of the county's population, he said, black-

owned firms have received fewer than 1 percent of county construction contracts, which total about \$450 million annually.

In 1982, the county adopted an ordinance that would set aside an unspecified number of construction contracts for black-owned firms and set "goals" of reserving as much as half of some subcontracts if enough black bidders were available.

The first contract to be set aside was to build a subway station in a predominantly black area near Liberty City. Cuevas said the move was approved by the U.S. Transportation Department, which is paying 80 percent of the cost and has a minority set-aside program for highway contracts.

But the county was sued by Associated General Contractors, which represents 8,500 firms, most of them non-minority, and has challenged similar set-aside laws in Richmond, Atlanta and Seattle. The trial court rejected part of the Dade County law, but the appeals court upheld the entire program, prompting the Justice Department to intervene.

Bill Henry of the contractors' group said the county law does not consider whether black contractors are economically disadvantaged.

"It's such a sweeping and exclusive measure that it's robbing our members of their market," he said.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 4-13-89

TO: *Bill Litzmann*

FROM: **FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.**
*Director
Presidential Appointments and
Scheduling*

☐ Information

☐ Action

☐ Let's Discuss

*This is the black
business event we
discussed.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1984

1
File

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK DONATELLI

FROM: MEL BRADLEY

SUBJECT: Black Owned Business: A Possible Presidential
Site Visit

While in Seattle on April 19, the President will visit Weyerhaeuser. I suggest that the President also visit a new and successful Black Business which is only 5 minutes from Weyerhaeuser...the Pelican Pouch Inc.

- The visit would serve to re-emphasize the President's commitment to minority business development as embodied in the President's Executive Order on Minority Business.
- It would also illustrate the President's view that Black business ownership is an important vehicle for Blacks to achieve greater economic and social progress. Pelican is a thriving business. It employs 80 people and thus has created job opportunities for Blacks.
- The success of the company also illustrates the fact that the economy is vibrant and, as a result, there are opportunities for minority businesses to flourish.

A Brief Profile

Pelican Pouch Inc.
100 - 10th Avenue, North
Algona, Washington 98002
President: Harley Bird
Secretary/Treasurer: Bernice Althiemer
Phone: 206/735-2044

- The company started with three employees in 1982. It now has eighty employees.
- The building originally contained 3000 square feet of space ...it now has 25,000 square feet.
- Seventy percent of the employees are minority.
- Ninety percent of the employees will be on site at the time of the visit.

- The Product:

- Meals are packaged in a flexible retort (streilized) pouch.
- Guaranteed shelf life of seven years.
- Twenty entrees from smoked salmon to shrimp newburg.
- Market: 80% private - 20% government.
- Makes pouches for U.S. military Meals Ready to Eat Program (MRE-4).