

## Campaign Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Gilbert J. C. McCurdy, Chairman; McGuire, Miller, McDevitt, Gandy, Compton, President; Elmer E. Milligan, President; Central Trust Company; Marvin R. Naylor, President, Nelson Bros., Inc.; W. Carl Nixon, Nixon, Hargrave, Duran & Day; Fred Odenbach.

Raymond V. Olson, President, Taylor Instrument Companies; John A. Remington, President, Lincoln - Rochester Trust Co.; Hon. Michael L. Rogers, Surgeon Judge; Otto A. Shultz, Shultz, Shultz & Co.; Randolph E. Stetson.

Frederick M. Tobin, President, Tobin Packing Co.; James A. Tynor, President, Commercial Controls Corp.; Louis A. Wolfe, Chairman of Board, Geneva Brewing Co., and Joseph C. Wilson, President, Maloof's Xerox, Inc.

REPORTED by parishes according to Harold J. Coleyman, campaign chairman, are as follows:

Cathedral ..... \$10,134

St. Francis ..... 40,517

St. Theodore ..... 33,040

O. L. of P. Help ..... 31,730

Holy Apostles ..... 14,450

Holy Trinity ..... 65,900

Holy Redeemer ..... 12,940

St. George ..... 1,270

St. Cross ..... 25,583

St. Charles ..... 58,900

St. John (Or.) ..... 27,068

St. Leo ..... 3,040

St. John (Spaniard) ..... 1,000

Nativity R.M.V. ..... 6,120

Anunciation ..... 4,980

St. Andrew ..... 18,800

Christ the King ..... 9,850

St. Margaret Mary ..... 67,710

St. Helene ..... 15,720

St. Stanislaus ..... 15,957

St. Agnes ..... 32,450

St. Francis ..... 17,250

Holy Trinity ..... 12,750

St. James ..... 28,940

St. John (Koch) ..... 30,362

St. Michael ..... 30,420

St. Rita ..... 6,740

St. Augustine ..... 22,770

St. Peter the Poor ..... 34,795

St. Mary ..... 5,660

St. Ambrose ..... 4,980

St. Lucy ..... 2,220

St. Vincent ..... 1,960

St. Paul ..... 4,260

Holy Family ..... 10,700

St. Helen ..... 14,900

Good Shepherd ..... 10,420

St. Monica ..... 24,900

St. Anne ..... 37,325

St. Peter Claver ..... 15,000

St. Elizabeth ..... 15,000

O. L. Mt. Carmel ..... 7,940

St. Joseph ..... 6,110

St. Bridget ..... 3,960

O. L. Victory ..... 2,080

Corpus Christi ..... 31,720

St. Mary ..... 35,975

Assumption ..... 7,300

St. Bede ..... 7,000

St. Stephen ..... 21,440

D. L. Laudes ..... 2,200

St. Paul ..... 11,180

St. Joseph ..... 8,500

St. Jerome ..... 32,100

St. Louis ..... 2,000

St. Catherine ..... 2,000

total gift of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, has decided

### 'Parish On A Bus'

## Tithe Doubles Collections

Cleveland — (RNS) — It is to use tithe to replace all many of its parishes in the other forms of fund raising.

Bishop Braun said the custom of giving 10 per cent of gross earnings — mentioned 48 times in the Bible — will replace carnivals, bazaars, raffles and parish dinner.

During a trial period of Friday, Sunday collections have been about doubled. The ancient tithe was started in June for a test run.

Bishop Braun said the results were so satisfactory that he wants to "do not put the plan into practice years ago." He made the announcement at the change to tithe in a letter read at the Masses of his parish.

One of Cleveland's largest parishes, St. Agnes, has lost God.

"...to dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life."

**TYPICAL OF THE MANY VALUES**

This famous Pink Vines Imported English bone china by Meissel Novak before at a reduced price! Regular \$4.70 5-pc. place setting, now \$3.50.

**Scheer's**

253 EAST MAIN STREET

## Kremlin Faces Trouble

## Wall Street View

(Continued from Page 1)

Netherlands, after the recognition that Church business management is only incidental to the Church's spiritual mission, one can trace management patterns common to many enterprises.

Now to keep from bogging down from sheer size, the Catholic Church gives its various units a good deal of autonomy, somewhat akin to the policy General Motors Corp. practices with its divisions.

The Pope heads the Church as its spiritual father, chief executive and supreme leader. Pope John XXIII, and his predecessor, Cardinal Mercier, had a half-million Catholics in their diocese. His tiny independent country contains the 1,000-room Vatican Palace, a railroad, mint, postal system, police force, a 100-man "army" of Swiss guards, a radio station and a jail.

"The situation is gradually playing into our hands," he said. "Now is the time to talk clearly and strongly to Russia. We should not let our nerves not put on a display of weakness."

HE OFFERED two reasons for his optimism:

1) The eastern European satellites are draining over a billion rubles a month from Russia, more than twice what the West receives.

2) The rift between Russia and Red China is more serious than the West realizes.

"The Hungarian revolt," he said, "dangerously changed Russia's whole position in Eastern Europe."

Since 1957 an unanticipated presence for satellite nations has given the Kremlin a strong new ally in their councils.

In the past 36 months Soviet aid to Eastern Europe has risen to \$1 billion rubles a month, twice what you consider that the official exchange is four rubles to the U.S. dollar."

Nearly two-thirds of the cardinals are scattered around the globe, both in Europe and in the Americas, and the center of gravity has shifted from the west to the east, particularly to the New York Archdiocese, and Laurian Cardinal Rupniewski, the first Negro cardinal, who is headquartered in the sunny hamlet of Rutabu in Tanganyika.

Governing Machinery

The Church's governing machinery in Rome is known as the Curia; the Curia with the Pope makes up the Holy See. The Curia's work is mostly done through 12 main Congregations, which correspond to departments or ministries. Cardinals run the Congregations.

The third Congregation of the Religious, managing religious orders, of priests, monks and nuns, The Servite Congregation, serves nearly 1,000 parishes in the Church's far-flung wing. The Sacred Congregation of the Consistorial is something like a personnel department, supervising bishops among other

archdioceses, in effect, acts as a central bank for its parishes. Parishes with surpluses are required to lend them to the bishop's office, which in turn lends the funds to needy parishes. The Consistorial also secures an interest-bearing note for its funds. Up to this point it will need to borrow in a few years to build another church or school.

Central Banking

The archdioceses, in effect, act as a central bank for its parishes. Parishes with surpluses are required to lend them to the bishop's office, which in turn lends the funds to needy parishes. The Consistorial also secures an interest-bearing note for its funds. Up to this point it will need to borrow in a few years to build another church or school.

Earlier this year, Bishop Braun described his pastorates as something like "running a parish on a bus." So many people are constantly moving in and out of the pastorates, that from year to year another batch of his parish has changed. Best estimates place the number of Catholics in the area at about 4,000.

In an interview, Bishop Braun emphasized that the tithe plan is being used to increase the economic income of the parish as to give the people a chance to practice "real faith in the goodness of God."

How simply this prayer expresses man's eternal desire: Yes, this child's prayer is everyone's prayer.

And ready to help you attain this desire in the most beautiful and comfortable misseal collection, the Maryknoll Missal.

Pray the Missal, know the Mass, live the Mass — through the Maryknoll Missal.

Available at your local store in binding from \$3.50 to \$24.50.

THE MARYKNOLL DAILY MISSAL  
P. J. KENNY & SONS  
Publishers to the Holy Apostolic See

The Chicago Archdiocese starts six or seven new parishes a year. Joins to such new parishes average about \$500,000. The archdiocese requires parishes to repay the loans within 10 years.

Some insight into the Church's management and financial practices can be gained by a closer look at the founding of a new parish, Our Lady of the Snows, in the Chicago Archdiocese. The example shows a major reason why the Catholic Church, despite its huge size, is able to operate with a high degree of efficiency. The Church delegates great responsibility at every level.

The Rev. Leo Kinsella, stocky pastor of the new parish, says the new unit was started this way: "Cardinal Meyer (head of the Chicago Archdiocese) asked me to come into this area and start a new parish. He finished my luck and that's that." Father Kinsella didn't even know the boundaries of his parish. He had to work that out with other Catholic parishes in the area. The bishop's office merely handed over the priest's title for a new church and school, along with a bill for \$54,000 which the archdiocese had paid for the land.

"Twenty-five cents each."

Present value of the investments outside the Holy See. One Roman banker estimates that "Vatican holdings don't amount to much more than 25 cents for each citizen in the world." And another says that the Vatican is about one-third larger than the original \$100 million. Other sources have guessed original investments may have increased as much as five-fold.

(One source of revenue for running the Vatican is "Peter's Pence"—the money collected from parishes throughout the world on a certain day set aside by each Catholic church.)

Among the factors obscuring the Church's overall financial picture is the autonomy of parishes, dioceses, and religious orders which each may have their own debts, as well as their own assets.

Every five years a bishop files with the Vatican a written report of operations in his diocese; every 10 years a bishop must appear in person before the Holy See to give an account of his work. But these reports need not contain detailed financial data which could go into any overall balance sheet for the Church.

After some scaling down of construction plans by the priest and the bishop's office, the needed was given for a school costing \$450,000.

The Chicago Archdiocese itself has no surplus funds. "We had some during the war when we were building schools and clinics," says Monsignor Burke.

He says the archdiocese owns no businesses but has a very small amount of income property which was bequeathed to the Chicago Archdiocese.

A diocese is not in day-to-day touch with the Vatican for instructions. Indeed, some diocese officials indicate they may be the last to hear about something from the Vatican.

"I mean without exception, when the Vatican makes a statement we read it first in the lay press," says Edward Burke, chancery officer of the Chicago Archdiocese.

The Chicago Archdiocese is a "corporation sole" in which everything it owns or owes is in the name of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago. Banks grant the archdiocese the prime interest rate (now 4½%) on loans — the rate is usually higher than the credit rating of the diocese.

The archdiocese is in turn lending to its parishes for school and church construction, charging an-superior percentage point above the prime rate. "That's how we keep this office going," says Monsignor Burke.

Because of extreme secrecy and complexity, no authority at the Catholic Church has ever been able to offer men an educated guess as to the Church's overall financial situation. The Church is required to be completely well off today. This has not always been so; as recently as the 1920s the Vatican was in financial straits.

The Church, like many other organizations, is suffering from a manpower shortage today. Its work has been restricted by a lack of priests in some areas, such as Latin America.

The Church, of course, does not "recruit" personnel in the sense of corporate recruiting; it believes that priests are attracted by a "Divine call." But Catholic education is aimed at keeping the sons of youth trained in such a call. And in recent years seminary facilities in many areas have been expanded.

Promotions are made within the Church on recommendations of superiors, with records and attitudes big factors. A cleric lives in a

ended a feud that went back to 1870, when the Italian army overran land that had been held for centuries by the Church.

In compensation for having its temporal power restricted to Vatican City, the Church received a sum of about \$100 million, based on the 1922 exchange rates. Most of this money has been loaned in Italy because investments there are easier to manage from the Vatican.

"Twenty-five cents each."

Present value of the investments outside the Holy See. One Roman banker estimates that "Vatican holdings don't amount to much more than 25 cents for each citizen in the world." And another says that the Vatican is about one-third larger than the original \$100 million. Other sources have guessed original investments may have increased as much as five-fold.

(One source of revenue for running the Vatican is "Peter's Pence"—the money collected from parishes throughout the world on a certain day set aside by each Catholic church.)

Among the factors obscuring the Church's overall financial picture is the autonomy of parishes, dioceses, and religious orders which each may have their own debts, as well as their own assets.

Every five years a bishop files with the Vatican a written report of operations in his diocese; every 10 years a bishop must appear in person before the Holy See to give an account of his work. But these reports need not contain detailed financial data which could go into any overall balance sheet for the Church.

After some scaling down of construction plans by the priest and the bishop's office, the needed was given for a school costing \$450,000.

The Chicago Archdiocese itself has no surplus funds. "We had some during the war when we were building schools and clinics," says Monsignor Burke.

He says the archdiocese owns no businesses but