

The Culture of Death on Catholic Campuses

A Five-Year Review

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Section 1: Introduction

More than a decade ago, Gail Quinn, Executive Director of the U.S. bishops' Secretariat for Pro-Life Activities, lamented that "some Catholic institutions of higher learning are selling parents short. Worse, they are indicating to young people that the Church is not serious about its teaching on abortion" (*The Evangelist*, 5/21/92).

Her concern? Pro-abortion politicians had received honors or delivered commencement addresses at Catholic colleges*, including Geraldine Ferraro at Fordham University Law School (NY), Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan at the University of Notre Dame (IN), and Senate hopeful Lynn Yeakel at Rosemont College (PA).

Last year Cathy Cleaver, the U.S. bishops' pro-life spokesperson, expressed similar frustration upon learning of Catholic college websites that referred students to Planned Parenthood and other pro-abortion resources: "No Catholic college or university can promote abortion, period" (*Our Sunday Visitor*, 1/26/03).

Today little has changed, except that the problems of abortion advocacy and other symptoms of what Pope John Paul II has called the "Culture of Death" appear to be even more common on Catholic campuses and less shocking to readers of Catholic news and commentary. Key Catholic leaders have observed that American Catholic colleges require serious efforts to renew their Catholic identity, a judgment that arises from scandals often involving encouragement of premarital sexual activity, abortion, contraception, and physician-assisted suicide.

More than 10 years after launching a national campaign for the renewal of Catholic higher education, it is with a growing sense of urgency and alarm that Cardinal Newman Society presents this report on inroads made by the Culture of Death onto Catholic college campuses since 1999. The term "Culture of Death" is used herein to refer to those aspects of human culture that condone and encourage premarital sexual activity, contraception, abortion, and physician-assisted suicide. There are other concerns that might have been included—most especially homosexual activity, which is rapidly becoming one of the foremost issues on many Catholic campuses—but they are not part of this report.

"Catholic" Means Pro-Life

Pope John Paul II introduced the term "Culture of Death" in his 1995 encyclical, *Evangelium Vitae*:

In fact, while the climate of widespread moral uncertainty can in some way be ex-

plained by the multiplicity and gravity of today's social problems, and these can sometimes mitigate the subjective responsibility of individuals, it is no less true that we are confronted by an even larger reality, which can be described as a veritable structure of sin. This reality is characterized by the emergence of a culture which denies solidarity and in many cases takes the form of a veritable "culture of death". This culture is actively fostered by powerful cultural, economic, and political currents which encourage an idea of society excessively concerned with efficiency. Looking at the situation from this point of view, it is possible to speak in a certain sense of a war of the powerful against the weak: a life which would require greater acceptance, love, and care is considered useless, or held to be an intolerable burden, and is therefore rejected in one way or another. A person who, because of illness, handicap or, more simply, just by existing, compromises the well-being or life-style of those who are more favored tends to be looked upon as an enemy to be resisted or eliminated. In this way a kind of "conspiracy against life" is unleashed.

An individual's or institution's identity as Catholic requires dialogue and, as is often necessary, open conflict with the Culture of Death. To be complacent is to ignore the danger of sin and to diminish the importance of Catholic teaching on the dignity of human life and sexuality. Catholic identity in American society requires active engagement with the Culture of Death, both in defense of youthful innocence and innocent life and by evangelizing the culture.

A college's Catholic identity, then, is rooted in more than charity and social justice. Recent praiseworthy attempts to restore colleges' distinctive Catholic identity have too often pointed only to student service and emphasis on the Church's social teaching as signs of the colleges' Christian orientation. These developments are not to be undervalued, but as the Holy Father teaches, today's social problems cannot explain away the "structure of sin" that demands a clear response from any institution with a Catholic mission. Confronting the "conspiracy against life" means overcoming complacency about student life outside the classroom, including behavior that too often endangers the souls of students. It means fidelity to the teaching of the Church on the dignity of human life and sexuality, and authentic theological instruction that explores that doctrine without distorting and undermining it. It means dia-

* "College" is used herein to refer to colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher education governed by the apostolic constitution *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*.

logue with American culture, not conformity to it.

Certainly no Catholic college in the U.S. could be characterized as an institutional advocate of premarital sexual activity, contraception, abortion, or physician-assisted suicide. We refuse to label any Catholic college “pro-abortion”. Indeed, Cardinal Newman Society strongly endorses Catholic higher education and recognizes that evidence of pro-life activity at Catholic colleges far outweighs the scandals that have prompted so much concern.

Purpose of This Report

Nevertheless, scandal has a way of undermining the good accomplished by every good act and intention. This report presents evidence that opponents of the pro-life doctrine which helps form the Catholic college mission have made significant inroads into historically Catholic institutions. The report also raises important concerns of college leaders’ complacency about, and in some cases complicity with, the scandals that for several decades have furthered the secularization of Catholic colleges. Finally and most importantly, the report should alarm anyone concerned about the health, welfare, and spiritual development of students at Catholic colleges, who are exposed to scandals that should never be expected at Catholic institutions.

Based primarily on information published in print media and on the Internet, we believe the report only scratches the surface of serious problems from the standpoint of faithful Catholics and others who value human life and sexuality within marriage. With a few exceptions—most notably Georgetown University (DC)—we report on only a few scandals at any given college. We suspect that a more in-depth investigation would identify hundreds more pro-abortion advocates invited to lecture on Catholic campuses, many more college officials and faculty members with ties to Culture of Death organizations, numerous examples of inappropriate student activities, etc.

But the point of this report is not to document every problem. Instead, by compiling and presenting data from a large number of Catholic colleges over a little more than five years, Cardinal Newman Society hopes to finally convince Catholic college leaders, bishops, and others that there are systemic problems across most of Catholic higher education in this country. Addressing these scandals on a case-by-case basis is not going to lead to genuine renewal of Catholic identity. Reform requires new policies, new structures, and in some cases, new leaders.

Cardinal Newman Society, founded in 1993 to advance the renewal of Catholic higher education in the United States, has worked diligently to root out scandals and foster genuine renewal on Catholic campuses. Our mission is positive, promoting the vision for Catholic colleges offered by the Venerable Cardinal John

Henry Newman in *Idea of a University* and formally developed in *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, the apostolic constitution on Catholic higher education issued by Pope John Paul II in 1990. Our outlook is also positive, ever hopeful for true reform of existing Catholic colleges while encouraging those who would establish new faithful institutions. Yet our task begins with the acknowledgment that all is not well in Catholic higher education, and genuine renewal cannot succeed while college leaders fail to recognize and resolve the scandals in their midst.

For too long, reactions to a problem as large and dangerous as the Culture of Death on Catholic campuses have been inconsistent and without much of a long-term impact. When the embrace of a severely distorted notion of academic freedom causes Catholic institutions and their employees to violate fundamental Catholic teaching on the dignity of human life and sexuality, something’s terribly amiss. College officials and educators appear to be so jaded by a libertine society that they fail to see blatant scandal on their own campuses.

Holy Father’s Challenge

Alarm bells should be ringing on most every Catholic college campus and in every diocesan chancellor’s office. Why aren’t they?

We can rest assured that our Holy Father is attentive to the problem. In December 2002, Pope John Paul II addressed college scandals with a sharp warning: “Clearly, university centers that do not respect the laws of the Church and the teachings of the magisterium, particularly in the areas of bioethics, cannot be endorsed with the character of a Catholic university.”

This follows from the Pope’s warning in the 1993 encyclical *Veritatis Splendor*:

A particular responsibility is incumbent upon Bishops with regard to Catholic institutions. Whether these are agencies for the pastoral care of the family or for social work, or institutions dedicated to teaching or health care, Bishops can canonically erect and recognize these structures and delegate certain responsibilities to them. Nevertheless, Bishops are never relieved of their own personal obligations. It falls to them, in communion with the Holy See, both to grant the title “Catholic” to Church-related schools, universities, health-care facilities and counseling services, and, in cases of a serious failure to live up to that title, to take it away. (116)

In *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, the 1990 apostolic constitution on Catholic higher education, the Pope defines what it means to be a Catholic college by applying the Church’s canon law and authorizing bishops to determine which colleges can be declared “Catholic”. *Ex*

Corde identifies “the dignity of human life” foremost among “serious contemporary problems” that ought to be studied by Catholic colleges. A plea for fortitude follows: “If need be, a Catholic University must have the courage to speak uncomfortable truths which do not please public opinion, but which are necessary to safeguard the authentic good of society.” (32)

It is in one of its General Norms that *Ex Corde Ecclesiae* provides the clearest instruction to Catholic colleges that make accommodations for the Culture of Death: “Catholic teaching and discipline are to influence all university activities, while the freedom of conscience of each person is to be fully respected. Any official action or commitment of the University is to be in accord with its Catholic identity.” (Art. 2, Section 4) Official commitments include provision of facilities, funding, and resources, whether or not a college claims sponsorship of an activity or event.

This means that Catholic colleges should not recognize, sponsor, or provide facilities to student clubs that advance the Culture of Death. Catholic colleges should not host speakers or honorees who are partners in the Culture of Death, even when events are not formally sponsored by college officials. Health practitioners, counselors, and other employees operating under the auspices of Catholic colleges should not encourage or facilitate abortion, contraception, or premarital sexual activity. Catholic college websites, including portions controlled by faculty or “independent” student clubs, should reflect or at least respect the colleges’ pro-life mission.

Ex Corde Ecclesiae also makes reference to Canon 810: “It is the responsibility of the authority who is competent in accord with the statutes to provide for the appointment of teachers to Catholic universities who besides their scientific and pedagogical suitability are also outstanding in their integrity of doctrine and probity of life; when those requisite qualities are lacking they are to be removed from their positions in accord with the procedure set forth in the statutes.” In a time when the Culture of Death is prevalent in American society, it is incumbent on Catholic colleges to be cautious when hiring employees, recruiting trustees, and selecting campus speakers and honorees. It should never be possible that a Catholic college would hire or honor an individual who holds a public leadership position with an organization committed to advancing the Culture of Death, or who has engaged in public advocacy toward that end.

The Victims

There is a purpose to this report even more important than renewing colleges’ Catholic identity. Our first concern is for the students who rely on authentic Catholic higher education to provide that dialogue between faith and reason that is never adequate at the secular

institution. The renewal of Catholic higher education is urgent and tremendously important in itself. But it is even more: It is a rescue operation for the next generation.

The challenge is evident:

- Recent studies show that unplanned pregnancy is highest among women aged 18-19, with 105 pregnancies per 1,000 women. Almost half of these pregnancies end in abortion. (“U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics”, Alan Guttmacher Institute, updated 2/19/04)
- Women aged 20-24 obtain 33 percent of all abortions, accounting for the single largest age group of women who have abortions. (“Abortions by Age”, Alan Guttmacher Institute, 2003)
- Women aged 20 and over who are enrolled in school are 15 percent more likely to have an abortion than non-students. (“Abortion Patients in 1994-1995: Characteristics and Contraceptive Use”, *Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1996)
- The abortion rate for unmarried women—about 40 percent of pregnancies end in abortion—is more than four times higher than that of married women. (National Center for Health Statistics, 2003)

Do the math. According to the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities, there were about 720,000 students enrolled at Catholic colleges in 2003. Catholic college students could be having thousands of abortions every year.

Recommendations

Can Catholic colleges do something about this? We recommend the following:

1. **Provide comprehensive and well-promoted services for pregnant students.** Good resources for colleges planning such services include Feminists for Life, which has helped several colleges develop effective programs, and the U.S. bishops’ Secretariat for Pro-Life Activities.
2. **Carefully screen prospective employees and representatives of the college.** Ensure that no one affiliated with the college is actively engaged in promoting the Culture of Death.
3. **Ban campus speakers and honorees who have publicly supported the Culture of Death.** The U.S. bishops are considering sanctions for pro-abortion politicians, including a ban on speaking at Catholic institutions. The bishops should not have to take the lead—Catholic colleges should already have appropriate policies in place that uphold their Catholic mission.

4. **Provide campus health and counseling services and employee health insurance fully consistent with Catholic teaching.** Catholic college personnel should not be facilitating or encouraging immoral behavior.
5. **Monitor college websites and materials distributed on campus for consistency with the Catholic college mission.** Catholic colleges should not facilitate the promotion of abortion, contraception, premarital sexual activity, or physician-assisted suicide on campus or on college websites.
6. **Insist that college employees refuse any form of cooperation with organizations and services that advance the Culture of Death.** Catholic colleges should find alternatives to these organizations and services, or pool together to create appropriate resources.
7. **Encourage college employees to actively promote a Culture of Life on campus, and expect that employees will at least respect the college's Catholic pro-life mission.** Simply reversing inroads made by the Culture of Death onto Catholic campuses is not enough. Catholic colleges should be visibly, vocally, and persuasively pro-life in all their official actions and commitments.

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Feast of St. Louis de Montfort*

Prayer to Mary, Mother of Mercy

Following the example of Pope John Paul II in his encyclical *Veritatis Splendor*, we entrust ourselves and those engaged in the renewal of Catholic higher education to the intercession of Mary, Mother of God and Mother of Mercy. It is by her example at the foot of the Cross that we face difficult challenges with the knowledge that Christ bears our sufferings and promises new life.

We repeat the prayer of our Holy Father:

O Mary,
Mother of Mercy,
watch over all people,
that the Cross of Christ
may not be emptied of its power,
that man may not stray
from the path of the good
or become blind to sin,
but may put his hope ever more fully in God
who is "rich in mercy" (*Eph 2:4*).
May he carry out the good works prepared
by God beforehand (cf. *Eph 2:10*)
and so live completely
"for the praise of his glory" (*Eph 1:12*).

Section 2: Abortion Advocates Targeting College Students

College leaders and educators who are serious about promoting respect for human life and sexuality on Catholic campuses face a formidable foe. The purveyors of the Culture of Death are well-funded, well-organized, and highly motivated to take their campaign to America's college students.

Every major abortion-advocacy organization has a formal program reaching out to college students or college-age youth. Reacting to surveys of college freshmen that show declining support for legalized abortion—most notably the annual surveys conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute at UCLA—advocates of abortion rights and artificial contraception are mobilizing their resources to recapture students' allegiance.

There is a horrific reason for abortion advocates' emphasis on college students: about one of every five abortions in the U.S. is performed on a college-aged woman. College students are an important and easily identifiable portion of the market for abortions.

In rare instances, these organizations have formally affiliated with student clubs at Catholic colleges. When these clubs are officially recognized, funded, or allowed use of campus facilities, colleges enter into formal cooperation with the activities of these organizations. But far more pervasive are the many ways these organizations get their literature onto campuses, train student activists, and otherwise promote their message without formally establishing student clubs. Often they build relationships with Women's Studies faculty and work through feminist student clubs.

Below are some of the most prominent national organizations that present a threat to Catholic colleges. Together they wield an estimated \$100-\$150 million in assets. This list does not include state and local organizations, many of which are affiliated with these national groups and have significant funds at their disposal.

Advocates for Youth

<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/>

<http://www.youthshakers.org>

Advocates for Youth, founded in 1980 as the Center for Population Options, "champions efforts to help young people make informed and responsible decisions about their reproductive and sexual health". The organization aims to keep abortions and sexual health services for young people confidential and free from parental interference. Advocates for Youth supports and encourages youth activism to promote legal abortion and reproductive choice. The organization received \$2.9 million and had assets totaling \$2.7 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2003.

Choice USA

<http://www.choiceusa.org/>

Choice USA is a youth outreach organization founded and led by Gloria Steinem, a radical feminist who also founded *Ms. Magazine* and the Ms. Foundation for Women, helped found the National Women's Political Caucus, and is president of Voters for Choice. Choice USA helps college students and youth activists "mobilize their communities for reproductive choice" and develop leadership skills for the pro-abortion movement. The group's campaigns include efforts to get "emergency contraception" provided at campus health centers and to lobby legislators. H*yas for Choice at **Georgetown University (DC)** claims to be in the process of becoming a chapter of Choice USA. Choice USA received \$709 thousand and had assets totaling \$371 thousand in the fiscal year that ended in 2001.

Feminist Majority Foundation

<http://www.feminist.org/>

<http://www.feministcampus.org>

Led by radical feminist Eleanor Smeal, the Feminist Majority Foundation sponsors an aggressive outreach to college students including a website at www.FeministCampus.org and a full-time staff of "campus organizers". Claiming the "world's largest pro-choice student network", the organization allows student clubs to become affiliates under their existing club names or under the name Feminist Majority Leadership Alliance (FMLA). At least one of these affiliates is claimed to exist at a Catholic university—**Xavier University (LA)**—but attempts to locate the club were unsuccessful. The Feminist Majority Foundation's campus campaigns include efforts to bring students to the April 2004 "March to Save Women's Lives" in Washington, D.C., and to lobby campus health centers to "increase availability and accessibility of reproductive health services, in particular emergency contraception" and the abortion drug RU-486. The Feminist Majority Foundation received \$4.2 million and had assets totaling \$5 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2001.

Medical Students for Choice

<http://www.ms4c.org/>

Medical Students for Choice claims a membership of more than 7,000 medical students "working to destigmatize abortion provision among medical students and to persuade medical schools to include abortion as a part of the reproductive

health services curriculum". The organization sponsors campus affiliates and claims two at **Georgetown University (DC)** and **Creighton University (NE)**, although attempts to locate the clubs were unsuccessful. Medical Students for Choice provides leadership training for medical student-activists and sponsors a Reproductive Health Externship to place students in reproductive health facilities. The organization received \$1.4 million and had assets totaling \$1.7 million in the fiscal year that ended 2001.

NARAL Pro-Choice America

<http://www.naral.org/>

NARAL Pro-Choice America, formerly titled the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League, sponsors "Generation Pro-Choice" to mobilize young people born after the *Roe v. Wade* decision in 1973. The program helps students establish campus pro-abortion clubs and provides a detailed guide called the "Campus Kit for Pro-Choice Organizers". NARAL also publishes a monthly "Student Organizer E-Newsletter" to encourage campus activism. NARAL received about \$9.5 million and had assets totaling \$3.4 million of assets in the fiscal year that ended in 2002. The affiliated NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation received \$19.4 million and had assets totaling \$16.3 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2002.

National Abortion Federation

<http://www.prochoice.org/>

In 2000, this association of abortionists launched a \$2 million campaign to promote the abortion drug RU-486 in magazines popular among young women including *Cosmopolitan*, *Fitness*, *Glamour*, *InStyle*, *Mademoiselle*, *Marie Claire*, and *Self*. The National Abortion Federation claims its ads reached more than 70 percent of women aged 18-49. The organization received \$7.4 million and had assets totaling \$5.9 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2001.

National Organization for Women

<http://www.now.org>

This radical-feminist organization recruits college-age activists through its Young Feminists outreach program and National NOW Young Feminist Task Force. In spring 2001, National Organization for Women president Patricia Ireland toured college campuses claiming "abortion rights" are in jeopardy. A National Organization for Women student chapter exists at **St. Ambrose University (IA)**. The National Organization for Women's financial strength is formidable, but details are unknown. The affiliated NOW Legal Defense and

Education Fund received \$5.3 million and had assets totaling \$5.6 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2002.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America

<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/>

The largest abortion provider in the U.S. sponsors "Vox: Voices for Planned Parenthood", a program "that educates young Americans about the threats to reproductive health and rights and mobilizes them in support of reproductive freedom", with particular emphasis on college students. Vox provides a detailed guide for student activism, forming student clubs, planning campus events, and lobbying legislators. Programs include lobbying colleges for insurance coverage of contraceptives. Vox also publishes a quarterly newsletter for college students, offering tips on campus organizing and urging action on pending legislation. Student clubs can formally affiliate with Vox, which claims at least one Catholic campus group at **Loyola University of New Orleans (LA)**, although attempts to locate the club were unsuccessful.

The Planned Parenthood Federation of America also sponsors Teenwire, a website and Internet chat service that encourages young people to learn about and discuss all aspects of sexual activity, contraception, abortion, and masturbation. The site includes contact information for Planned Parenthood centers, many of which perform abortions.

The Planned Parenthood Federation of America received \$62.1 million and had assets totaling \$91.1 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2002.

Pro-Choice Public Education Project

<http://www.protectchoice.org/>

The mission of the Pro-Choice Public Education Project is "energizing a new generation of pro-choice leaders", targeting women aged 16-25. It is a collaborative project sponsored by leading pro-abortion organizations including the Feminist Majority Foundation, the Ms. Foundation, NARAL Pro-Choice, Planned Parenthood, and the \$85.5 million Robert Sterling Clark Foundation. The coalition's education campaign targets young women with college newspaper ads, campus handouts, posters, and subway ads. It also promotes leadership development for young pro-abortion activists through its Young Women's Leadership Council. Complete information on the Pro-Choice Public Education Project's financial strength is not known, but the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation made grants to the project totaling \$515 thousand from 1999 to 2002.

Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice

<http://www.rcrc.org/>

The Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice was founded in 1973 to “safeguard the newly won constitutional right to abortion”. Members include representatives of Jewish, Unitarian, and Christian churches as well as Catholics for a Free Choice. Through its program “Spiritual Youth for Reproductive Freedom”, the coalition helps young people between the ages of 16 and 30 “bring the pro-faith, pro-choice message to your campus and faith community”. College students can affiliate with the coalition by starting a campus chapter of Spiritual Youth for Reproductive Freedom. The program provides a guide for campus organizing, instructs students on how to combat “anti-choice” groups on campus, and encourages students to lobby campus health centers to provide access to abortion and contraceptives. The Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice received \$607 thousand and had assets totaling \$718 thousand in the fiscal year that ended in 2002. The affiliated Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice Educational Fund received \$2.6 million and had assets totaling \$3.6 million in the fiscal year that ended in 2002.

Section 3: College Officials & Employees

No institution can be responsible for the actions of its employees and representatives outside the workplace. But such activities can and should be considered when selecting trustees and advisors, evaluating job candidates, and reviewing the employment of Catholic college officials, faculty, and staff—especially when public activities directly conflict with Catholic teaching on the sanctity of human life and sexuality within marriage.

Such activities indicate two very serious problems for a Catholic institution:

1) They inhibit an individual's ability to advance the Catholic mission of the college, and they diminish the individual's credibility when making decisions related to the college's Catholic mission.

2) They are scandalous and have the potential of leading students astray, especially when students assume that employment by a Catholic institution demonstrates some level of approval or acceptance of the individual's public activities.

Canon 810 of the 1983 Code of Canon Law requires: "It is the responsibility of the authority who is competent in accord with the statutes to provide for the appointment of teachers to Catholic universities who besides their scientific and pedagogical suitability are also outstanding in their integrity of doctrine and probity of life; when those requisite qualities are lacking they are to be removed from their positions in accord with the procedure set forth in the statutes."

Ex Corde Ecclesiae requires: "University teachers should seek to improve their competence and endeavor to set the content, objectives, methods, and results of research in an individual discipline within the framework of a coherent world vision. Christians among the teachers are called to be witnesses and educators of authentic Christian life, which evidences attained integration between faith and life, and between professional competence and Christian wisdom. All teachers are to be inspired by academic ideals and by the principles of an authentically human life."

Ex Corde Ecclesiae further requires: "Directors and administrators in a Catholic University promote the constant growth of the University and its community through a leadership of service; the dedication and witness of the non-academic staff are vital for the identity and life of the University."

The following examples of college leaders, faculty, and staff who have engaged in public activities or statements that weaken Catholic colleges' resistance to the Culture of Death are by no means exhaustive. Nevertheless, they represent a small portion of employees and other representatives of Catholic colleges. Our fear is the damage that even one individual can inflict on a

college's reputation, on other employees' dedication to a college's Catholic mission, and on students.

Aquinas College (Grant Rapids, MI)

- Glenn Barkan has chaired the college's Political Science Department since 1974. According to Planned Parenthood's reports to the IRS, Barkan was a member of the board of directors of the Planned Parenthood Centers of West Michigan from 2000-2002, the latest date for which information is available.

<http://www.aquinas.edu/polisci/intro.html#barkan>

- George Heartwell is Lead Partner of the college's Community Leadership Institute, which administers the Community Leadership Major program. Heartwell's resume, posted to the Institute's website, indicates that he has served on the board of directors of Planned Parenthood Centers of West Michigan since 1997 and also served as chairman for several years. Planned Parenthood's reports to the IRS confirm Heartwell's affiliation.

<http://www.cliaquinas.org>

- Michael Williams is a Professor-in-the-College, Academic Partner for the college's Community Leadership Institute, and Chairperson of the Community Leadership Major program. The Institute's website notes Williams' position on the board of the Planned Parenthood Centers of West Michigan. According to Planned Parenthood's reports to the IRS, Williams joined the board in its 2001-2002 cycle.

<http://www.cliaquinas.org>

Boston College (Newton, MA)

- Charles Baron, Professor of Law, teaches courses on constitutional law, health law and policy, and law and bioethics. He is a member of the board of directors of the Death with Dignity National Center. This organization is responsible for Oregon's "death with dignity" law and advocates rights of physician-assisted suicide. Baron's published articles on the topic include "A Model State Act to Authorize and Regulate Physician-Assisted Suicide" (*Harvard Journal on Legislation*, 1996: Vol. 33) and "Physician-Assisted Suicide Should be Legalized and Regulated" (*Boston Bar Journal*, November/December 1997: Vol. 41).

<http://www.bc.edu/schools/law/fac-staff/deans-faculty/baronc/>

<http://www.dwd.org/community/staff.asp>

- Sociologist Alan Wolfe, who has described himself as a “non-believer” with no formal religious affiliation, is the Director of the Boisi Center for Religion and American Public Life and a Professor of Political Science. Wolfe argues that most Americans are not deeply divided in the “culture wars” over abortion and other moral issues, finding comfort in a relativism that Wolfe endorses as “common ground”. He argues against mixing religion and politics, as in the abortion debate. In *The American Prospect* (2000), Wolfe criticized the Vatican for not bending to liberal views of abortion, women’s equality, academic freedom, and gay rights. Again in *The New Republic* (2003), Wolfe criticized the Church’s “opposition to abortion in any and all circumstances” as ignoring “real-life dilemmas faced by decent people”.

College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, MA)

- In 2003, Rev. Michael McFarland, S.J., president of the college, came under fire for inviting political commentator Chris Matthews to speak at the Holy Cross commencement ceremony, despite Matthews’ public arguments for abortion rights. Despite concerns expressed by Cardinal Newman Society, Holy Cross alumni, former college chairman Charles Millard, and Bishop Daniel Reilly of Worcester—who refused to attend the commencement ceremony—McFarland defended Matthews in statements to the local press, claiming that the “Hardball” host’s views were “allowable in Catholic thought”. In a July 2003 letter to college donors, McFarland again defended Mathews, arguing that “there can be legitimate differences” among Catholics on legal approaches to abortion.

DePaul University (Chicago, IL)

- Carol Moseley Braun, former U.S. Senator and Democratic presidential candidate, was an adjunct professor of management for the university’s College of Commerce in the fall of 2002. Moseley-Braun was a strong voice for abortion rights while in the Senate and received backing from several pro-abortion organizations during her presidential campaign.

D’Youville College (Buffalo, NY)

- In 2001, a college press release announced that the college’s new trustee, James Anderson, was also on the board of directors of Planned Parenthood of Buffalo and Erie County.

Anderson is identified as a board member in Planned Parenthood’s 1998 report to the IRS.

Fordham University (New York, NY)

- Geraldine Ferraro is a member of the Law School Board of Visitors. Ferraro was a pro-abortion candidate for U.S. Vice President in 1984 and had a pro-abortion voting record as a U.S. Congresswoman from New York from 1978-1984. She has served as a member of the Board of Advocates of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Franciscan University (Clinton, IA)

- Sheila Smith served as president of Mount St. Clare College (now renamed Franciscan University) for nine months in 2001-2002. In her previous campaigns for U.S. Congress in 1992 and for Illinois lieutenant governor in 1994, Smith advocated abortion rights and was backed by the pro-abortion National Organization for Women.

Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.)

- Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright is Distinguished Professor of Diplomacy in the School of Foreign Service. Albright has worked diligently in support of abortion rights. As a keynote speaker for NARAL Pro-Choice America’s annual “Power of Choice” luncheon in 2001, Albright criticized President Bush’s reinstatement of a ban on federal funding of international “family planning” organizations that perform abortions.
<http://data.georgetown.edu/sfs/home/faculty/>
- Tom Beauchamp is Professor of Philosophy and Senior Research Scholar for the university’s Kennedy Institute of Ethics, where he focuses on biomedical and business ethics. He is also member of the board of directors of the Compassion in Dying Federation, a national organization that advocates assisted suicide. Beauchamp’s appointment to the Compassion in Dying board was announced in a 1999 press release touting his credentials at Georgetown. In a 1999 article in the *Journal of Medical Ethics*, Beauchamp argued, “If a person freely elects and authorizes death and sees that event as a personal benefit, rather than a setback, then meeting the person’s request involves no clear harm or moral wrong.” In a 1999 article in the *Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal*, Beauchamp suggested that certain humans—possibly including “fetuses, newborns, psychopaths, severely brain-damaged patients and various dementia patients”—might be placed

in a new class with high-level animals. He argued that “these individuals do have some rights and merit moral protections, but not on the basis of moral personhood. In this respect, these humans are in the same situation as many nonhumans.” In 1996, Beauchamp helped file an *amicus curiae* brief asking the U.S. Supreme Court to declare assisted suicide a constitutional right.

<http://explore.georgetown.edu/faculty/index.cfm?Action=ViewContact&NetID=beauchat>

<http://www.compassionindying.org/directors.php>

- Donna Brazile, political organizer and former campaign manager for former Vice President Al Gore’s presidential campaign in 2000, is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Women’s Studies. Brazile is a pro-abortion Catholic. In February 2004 on CNN’s “Crossfire”, Brazile challenged the Bush administration’s efforts to defend a law banning partial-birth abortion as violating “a woman’s right to choose”. In January 2003, Brazile addressed pro-abortion college students at a Feminist Majority Foundation conference, saying of abortion rights that “we are not going back. We are never going back. We’re not going to give up this freedom.”

<http://cfdev.georgetown.edu/departments/women/public/facultydetails.cfm?staffID=18>

- Meg DeRonghe is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Women’s Studies and teaches “Women and the Law”, which includes discussion of “reproductive and abortion rights”. DeRonghe is also the Associate Director for Partnerships for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

<http://www.georgetown.edu/undergrad/bulletin/194courses.html>

- Rev. Robert Drinan, S.J., Professor of Law, teaches courses on legal ethics, constitutional law, and international human rights. He serves on the law school’s National Law Alumni Board and is the inspiration for the school’s Robert F. Drinan Alumni Public Service Award for attorneys who advance the public interest. Despite the Vatican’s opposition, Drinan served as a U.S. Congressman from Massachusetts from 1971-1981, opposing efforts to ban federal funding of abortions. According to the National Right to Life Committee, which keeps records of abortion-related votes beginning in 1973, Drinan voted against the pro-life position in 31 of 35 House votes. In 1996, Drinan published articles in the *National Catholic Reporter* and the *New York*

Times supporting President Bill Clinton’s veto of a partial-birth abortion ban. Drinan is a former President and current member of the Board of Directors of Americans for Democratic Action, a leftist organization that favors pro-abortion politicians and laws, having opposed legislation to ban partial-birth abortion without a broad exception for “health” of the mother.

http://www.law.georgetown.edu/curriculum/tab_faculty.cfm?Status=Faculty&Detail=244

- Geraldine Ferraro is an Affiliated Faculty Member of the university’s Public Policy Institute. Ferraro was a pro-abortion candidate for U.S. Vice President in 1984 and had a pro-abortion voting record as a U.S. Congresswoman from New York from 1978-1984. Georgetown’s website touts Ferraro’s leadership in promoting the Equal Rights Amendment, which was viewed as a means of ensuring legal abortion, and her service as a member of the Board of Advocates of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

<http://www.georgetown.edu/grad/gppi/scholarship/faculty/ferraro.html>

- Lauro Halstead, Clinical Professor Emeritus of Medicine, serves on the board of directors of Autonomy. The national organization advocates the rights of disabled people to assisted suicide.

<http://www.autonomy-now.org/board.htm>

- Jacqueline Payne is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Women’s Studies and teaches “Women and the Law”, which includes discussion of “reproductive and abortion rights”. Payne is also the policy attorney for NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund—a credential touted in Payne’s faculty profile on Georgetown’s website. Payne is also the Assistant Director of Government Relations for Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

<http://cfdev.georgetown.edu/departments/women/public/facultydetails.cfm?staffID=16>

- John Podesta, former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, has served as a Visiting Professor of Law since 2001. He also held the same position at Georgetown from January 1995 to 1997 while serving in the Clinton White House. As a spokesperson for President Bill Clinton, Podesta supported his pro-abortion policies, defending surgeon general-nominee Henry Foster against his “anti-choice opponents” and warning Congress in 2000 that Clinton would veto any foreign aid bill that banned funding for groups that perform abortions or lobby for abortion rights in other

countries. In 2001, Podesta appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press" to advocate stem cell research on human embryos. Since 2001, Podesta has served on the board of directors of the League of Conservation Voters, which advocates family planning and abortion to stem population growth.

http://www.law.georgetown.edu/curriculum/tab_faculty.cfm?Status=Faculty&Detail=1356
<http://www.lcv.org/About/AboutList.cfm?c=33&Type=s>

- In a September 2000 press release announcing the hiring of Peter Rubin as Associate Professor of Law, Georgetown touts his experience before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Vacco v. Quill*, opposing New York's ban on physician assisted suicide, and in *Rust v. Sullivan*, opposing a federal law that forbade federally funded family planning clinics from discussing abortion with clients. Rubin helped Harvard law professor Laurence Tribe with his 1990 book, *Abortion: The Clash of Absolutes*, which defended the legality of abortion under *Roe v. Wade*. Rubin teaches constitutional law and individual rights and liberties.

<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/news/releases/september.5.2000.html>

http://www.law.georgetown.edu/curriculum/tab_faculty.cfm?Status=Faculty&Detail=319

- Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, the former Lieutenant Governor of Maryland who campaigned for Governor in 2002 on an abortion-rights platform, has been an Adjunct Professor in the School of Public Policy since 2003.

<http://www.georgetown.edu/grad/gppi/scholarship/faculty/townsend.html>

- The Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program is a law school program to provide law school graduates with an interest in women's rights the opportunity to work on legal and policy issues. The board of directors is chaired by pro-abortion Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton and includes Marcia Greenberger of the National Women's Law Center.

<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/wlppfp/>

- In January 2004, Georgetown University admitted that 14 Medical Center researchers are experimenting on cells derived from aborted fetuses. The cells—not stem cells but lung and kidney cells—were developed 25 to 40 years ago by multiplying cells derived from aborted fetuses. Georgetown ethicists, Cardinal Theodore McCarrick, and noted Catholic bioethicist John Haas found no direct violation of Catholic teaching, because Georgetown was unaware of the cells' origins when the research

began, the cells used were developed from other fetal cells but not taken directly from aborted fetuses, the abortions were not performed with the intent of harvesting tissue for research, and the Church historically has distinguished between the morality of research on individual cells (which in themselves are not labeled human "tissue") and human organs or tissue. The latter concern relates to the U.S. bishops' directives for Catholic health care services, which forbid "use of human tissue obtained by direct abortions even for research and therapeutic purposes." Acknowledging respected opinions that the research may be ethical, it is Cardinal Newman Society's position that the research nonetheless has the appearance of endorsing commercial efforts to derive cells and tissue from aborted fetuses for experimentation—a violation of Catholic teaching—and ought to cease, sending a clear message about the Church's respect for human life in the midst of an important debate over stem-cell research. At a minimum, Georgetown should pledge to discontinue further use of the cells after the current research is completed.

John Carroll University (Cleveland, OH)

- Paul Lauritzen has been a Religious Studies professor since 1985 and Chairman of the Religious Studies Department since 1999. He is Director of the Program in Applied Ethics and teaches bioethics and religious ethics. Lauritzen testified in a report prepared for the July 2003 meeting of the U.S. President's Council on Bioethics that the human embryo is not a person. "I do not think the early embryo is a person, and I believe that both embryonic and adult stem cell research should go forward under a system of strict regulation," Lauritzen wrote in the paper titled "The Ethics of Stem Cell Research". The paper argues against the Catholic Church's insistence that laws concerning stem cell research be rooted in respect for the human embryo as "a human subject with a well-defined identity." Lauritzen argues that the embryo's status with individual rights is problematic and less important than societal concerns about the impact of embryonic stem cell research. In a February 2004 letter to a campus newspaper, Lauritzen called Catholic teaching on contraception "misguided" and argued "the moral necessity of using condoms to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS".

<http://www.jcu.edu/graduate/bulletin/religious>

[htm](#)
http://www.bioethics.gov/background/lauritzen_paper.html
<http://carrollnewsonline.com/files.php?id=446>

Loyola University of Chicago (Chicago, IL)

- The 2001-2002 *Handbook for Women's Studies Instructors*, issued by the Women's Studies Program, includes a "yearly calendar" with plans for "The Vagina Monologues" and a "Vagina Festival" offering information from Planned Parenthood in February, and a list of Chicago-area resources including Planned Parenthood.

Marquette University (Milwaukee, WI)

- Daniel Maguire, Professor of Theology, teaches religious ethics, specializing in social justice and medical ethics. The former priest is an outspoken dissenter from Church teaching on sexual morality and abortion. In his 2003 book *Sacred Rights: The Case for Contraception and Abortion in World Religions*, Maguire argues that traditional Catholic theology allows contraception and abortion "when necessary". Maguire has repeatedly addressed conferences for abortion advocacy groups including NARAL and Planned Parenthood. In 1994, Maguire founded The Religious Consultation on Population, Reproductive Health, and Ethics, an organization that advocates abortion rights, contraception, and stem-cell research.
<http://www.marquette.edu/theology/faculty/DanielMaguire.shtml>

Regis College (Weston, MA)

- Mary Jane England has been president of the college since 2001. In 1987, England was president of the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA), which lobbies for abortion rights and funding of contraception and promotes instruction on abortion and contraception in medical schools. At the time of England's tenure, AMWA was on record endorsing broad access to contraception and abortion. From 1990 to 2001, England was also president of the Washington Business Group on Health, which encouraged Fortune 500 companies to cover birth control, sterilization, and abortion in employee health plans.

St. John Fisher College (Rochester, NY)

- Paychex CEO B. Thomas Golisano serves as an honorary trustee. A former candidate for New York governor in 1994 and 1998, Golisano said he advocated abortion rights be-

cause "most of the country is pro-choice" and abortion is a matter of personal conscience.
<http://www.sjfc.edu/people/bot.asp>

St. John's University (Jamaica, NY)

- Tanya Hernandez was a Professor of Law and a member of the Advisory Council for the university's Center for Global Studies until 2001. Prior to her employment at St. John's, Hernandez was a fellow at the Center for Reproductive Law & Policy, where she litigated challenges to "women's health care restrictions and clinic violence".
<http://law.newark.rutgers.edu/facbio/hernandez.html>

St. Louis University (St. Louis, MO)

- A four-year genital herpes vaccine trial led by Robert Belshe, Professor of Internal Medicine and Director of the medical school's Center for Vaccine Development, and Thomas Heineman, Associate Professor of Infectious Diseases and Immunology, began in 2002. The study is conducted by the university's Center for Vaccine Development and funded by the National Institutes of Health and GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals. To test the vaccine, the researchers are recruiting sexually promiscuous participants who are at high risk of sexually transmitted disease and relying on their continued sexual activity. In January 2004, Olympic track star Jackie Joyner-Kersey was enlisted by the researchers to help recruit participants. The study requires 7,550 females nationwide, aged 18 to 30, who are sexually active and not involved in long-term relationships. Half the participants receive the experimental herpes vaccine, the others a placebo that treats Hepatitis A. Contraception is encouraged to avoid pregnancy and protect babies from unknown effects of the vaccine. Not only does this violate Catholic teaching on contraception, but given the failure rates of artificial contraceptives, at least some pregnancies are likely. A pregnant woman who becomes infected with genital herpes has two only options to prevent her child from also becoming infected during birth: cesarean section or abortion.
<http://medschool.slu.edu/vaccine/index.phtml?page=belshe&cat=faculty>
<http://medschool.slu.edu/vaccine/index.phtml?page=heineman&cat=faculty>
<http://medschool.slu.edu/vaccine/index.phtml?page=herpevacstudy&cat=current>
- In July 2003, Rev. Lawrence Biondi, S.J. was

re-elected to the Board of Directors of Tenet Healthcare Corporation, a national chain of 114 hospitals including some that perform abortions. Although Cardinal Newman Society and concerned Catholics urged Biondi to forego re-election, he refused. But in April 2004, Tenet announced that Biondi would resign as of the company's stockholders' meeting on May 6. Biondi has served on the board since August 1998 and is chairman of the Ethics, Quality, and Compliance Committee, charged with ensuring that "Tenet, its employees, and directors act in accordance with appropriate ethical standards". He is eligible for payments of more than \$100,000 annually for his board services. Tenet officials have refused to disclose the exact number of hospitals that perform abortions, but they do confirm that each Tenet hospital is permitted to choose whether to perform abortions. Catholic Funds Inc., a Milwaukee-based Catholic financial services company that uses two professional screening services to identify businesses that are offensive to Catholic donors, said that both screeners identify Tenet as complicit in abortion. According to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, which tracks abortions and the facilities where they are performed, Tenet-owned MetroWest Medical Center in Framingham performed 166 abortions in the year 2000—the last year for which statistics are available. Other Tenet hospitals in California, Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania reportedly perform abortions. The Tenet Healthcare Foundation, an affiliated philanthropy, gave \$8,500 in 2002 and \$8,000 in 2001 to Planned Parenthood clinics in California, Illinois, and Texas.

- Ronald Modras is a Professor of Theological Studies. An outspoken critic of Pope John Paul II, he ridiculed the Holy Father in a January 1999 interview with the *Riverfront Times*, arguing that "the teaching on birth control (which forbids any 'artificial' method and recommends elaborately planned abstinence)" is out of touch with "the world's population problems and poverty". Regarding the Pope's teaching on birth control and homosexual activity, Modras said the Pope "sees his own iron will, and he upholds the tradition in all its medieval harshness".
<http://www.slu.edu/colleges/AS/theology/faculty/modras.php>

Santa Clara University (Santa Clara, CA)

- U.S. Rep. Zoe Lofgren serves on the School of

Law Board of Visitors and is a former member of the law dean's High Tech Advisory Council (2002-2003). Lofgren has led battles in the House in support of embryonic stem cell research and opposing legislation to punish violence against pregnant women and their children by defining life to begin at conception. From 1995 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Lofgren voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.

<http://www.scu.edu/bulletin/law/visitors.cfm>

<http://www.scu.edu/law/hightech/council.html>

- U.S. Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta served on the university's Board of Regents from 1988 to 2000. While a U.S. Congressman from 1975 to 1995, Mineta had a pro-abortion voting record, including co-sponsorship of the Freedom of Choice Act.
- Leon Panetta, former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, serves on the Board of Trustees and the School of Law Board of Visitors. He is also an adjunct professor of political science. Panetta publicly supported Clinton's position on abortion, including partial-birth abortion. During his previous tenure as a U.S. Congressman from California, Panetta had a pro-abortion voting record and co-sponsored the Freedom of Choice Act in 1990.

<http://www.scu.edu/about/administration/trustees.cfm>

<http://www.scu.edu/bulletin/law/visitors.cfm>

<http://www.scu.edu/SCU/Departments/PolSci/faculty/lpanetta.html>

Seattle University (Seattle, WA)

- As touted on the university's website, adjunct law professor Robert Free has served as a member of the Advisory Board for Compassion in Dying of Washington, a leading advocate for assisted suicide in Washington State. After joining the organization in 1995, Free helped prepare *amicus curiae* legal briefs challenging the Washington State law criminalizing physician aid in dying and defending Oregon's Death With Dignity Act. Free served as President of Washington Citizens for Abortion Reform in 1978 (an advocate for liberalizing Washington's abortion laws) and was on the Board of Directors of Planned Parenthood Seattle-King County from 1988-1991.

<http://www.law.seattleu.edu/faculty/profiles/adjunct/freer?mode=standard>

Seton Hall University (Newark, NJ)

- Pro-choice New Jersey State Sen. Robert Mar-

tin has been a Professor of Law since 1990 and is Director of the university's Center of State and Local Government Law.

http://law.shu.edu/faculty/fulltime_faculty/martinro/martin.html

- Linda Mercurio has been a Visiting Professor of Law since 2001. Mercurio was a pro-abortion candidate for the New Jersey State Assembly in 2001 (at the time of her employment) and for the U.S. House of Representatives in 2000.

<http://domapp01.shu.edu/dal/approval.nsf/8c9a42924305ef43852566cf004ec22f/fcfe45cc8832370285256ab80056c787?OpenDocument>

University of Detroit Mercy (Detroit, MI)

- In October 2000, the Women's Studies Program recruited students to attend a National Organization for Women march in Washington, D.C., that month.

Section 4: Campus Speakers & Honorees

It is almost commonplace for Catholic colleges to host campus speakers and honorees whose public actions and statements in support of the Culture of Death put them squarely at odds with fundamental Catholic teaching. Here we document nearly 200 instances, but a thorough investigation would probably identify hundreds more since 1999.

Setting appropriate policies for campus speakers and honorees appears to be one of the most difficult tasks for Catholic college officials. Even many earnestly Catholic colleges, some of them listed here, seem reluctant to challenge radical notions of academic freedom by banning inappropriate speakers and honorees. Most claim a reluctance to judge individuals for their support of the Culture of Death when they have achieved success in other ways, and the individuals are recognized for their more admirable qualities and expertise.

But hosting a public advocate of abortion or physician-assisted suicide as a campus lecturer or recipient of an award gives special recognition and credibility to that individual. Just as Canon 810 requires Catholic colleges to consider an individual's example and influence over students when selecting faculty members, so should Catholic colleges take precautions when hosting public events with known partners in the Culture of Death. Lecturers are temporary faculty, sometimes with even greater visibility among students. There is significant potential for scandal and for confusing students about the priorities of Catholic institutions.

A college does not inhibit academic freedom by setting standards for campus speakers and honorees that require respect for Catholic teaching on fundamental moral issues. Academic freedom "is the guarantee given to those involved in teaching and research that, within their specific specialized branch of knowledge, and according to the methods proper to that specific area, they may search for the truth wherever analysis and evidence leads them, and may teach and publish the results of this search, keeping in mind the cited criteria, that is, safeguarding the rights of the individual and of society within the confines of the truth and the common good" (*Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, endnote 15). Policies that place priority on the truth of human dignity do not impose severe restrictions on campus discussion; it is almost impossible to imagine a topic on which an expert who is not actively supporting the Culture of Death cannot be found to lecture, and certainly there are many individuals worthy of honors who do not publicly threaten human lives and dignity.

The Catholic college mission, then, which necessarily embraces the Church's teaching on the dignity of human life and sexuality, requires Catholic colleges to

forbid campus speakers and honorees whose public actions and statements advance the Culture of Death. Such policies should apply not only to speakers and honorees invited by college officials, but also those invited by faculty, students, and outside organizations to lecture or receive awards on campus. *Ex Corde Ecclesiae* is clear: "Catholic teaching and discipline are to influence all university activities, while the freedom of conscience of each person is to be fully respected. Any official action or commitment of the University is to be in accord with its Catholic identity." (Art. 2, Section 4) Official commitments include provision of facilities, funding, and resources, whether or not a college claims sponsorship of an activity or event.

There have been notable instances of Catholic college officials courageously banning abortion advocates from campus—although in some cases, these same officials seem to have turned a blind eye to other inappropriate campus events.

- In March 2000, the president of **Trinity College (VT)** reversed a speaking invitation issued by other Trinity officials to pro-abortion feminist Gloria Steinem.
- In April 2000, the president of **Gonzaga University (WA)** canceled a lecture by a Planned Parenthood representative. The event was organized by a women's studies student club.
- In October 2000, officials at **Villanova University (PA)** ordered the pro-abortion group Republican Youth Majority to stop recruiting students and distributing literature on campus.
- In July 2001, officials at **Christian Brothers University (TN)** refused to permit Methodist Rev. James Lawson to speak on campus because of his abortion-rights advocacy. The speaker's sponsor, the Catholic peace-advocacy group Pax Christi, chose to cancel its conference at the university rather than cancel Lawson's address.
- In October 2002, women's studies professors at the **College of the Holy Cross (MA)** canceled a lecture by Catholics for a Free Choice president Frances Kissling after the college president scolded them for not showing "better judgment" and refused to pay Kissling's speaking fee.
- In February 2003, officials at the **Catholic University of America (DC)** canceled a planned book-signing by pro-abortion Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton.

Examples of inappropriate speakers and honorees hosted by Catholic colleges include the following:

Aquinas College (Grand Rapids, MI)

- In May 2003, civil rights activist Roger Wilkins gave the commencement address. In 1989, Wilkins joined 12 other civil rights leaders assembled by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America to chastise pro-life activists for using nonviolent forms of civil disobedience to demonstrate outside abortion clinics. Wilkins signed a statement claiming a “constitutional right to freedom of choice” and “access to contraception and the development of new contraceptive methods”. In 1992, Wilkins served on NARAL’s National Commission on America Without Roe and participated in a Washington, D.C., press conference presenting the commission’s report. The commission recommended “goals and strategies for protecting reproductive choice in a nation without *Roe [v. Wade]*” and opposed even minor restrictions on abortion access.

Assumption College (Worcester, MA)

- In May 1999, Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Jane Swift delivered the commencement address. Swift advocated legal abortion and state Medicaid funding for abortions. Previously, as a Massachusetts state senator, Swift voted to require the state to pay for abortions obtained by state and municipal workers.
- In January 2004, Robert Lanza, Vice President of Medical and Scientific Development for Advanced Cell Technology (ACT), a Worcester company engaged in human cloning and embryonic stem cell research, gave a lecture titled “The Use of Cloning and Stem Cells in Medicine and Conservation”. In November 1998, ACT announced the development of a method of producing “primitive human embryonic stem cells through nuclear transfer techniques”—i.e., cloning. Lanza told CNN that he has cloned human embryos. In 2001, ACT president and CEO Michael West testified before Congress that “a human life, as opposed to simply cellular life, begins, at the earliest, at or around day 14 of human development, at around the time the preimplantation embryo attaches to the uterine wall in the mother.” ACT has said that it destroys cloned human embryos within 12 days of life.

Barry University (Miami Shores, FL)

- In March 2004, political commentator Chris Matthews was presented the university’s David Brinkley Award for Excellence in Communications. The host of MSNBC’s “Hardball” has publicly advocated abortion

rights during his television appearances and in newspaper columns. While claiming to dislike abortion, he has declared himself “pro-choice”, opposed attempts to criminalize abortion, endorsed “keeping abortion constitutionally protected”, and expressed sympathy for supporters of partial-birth abortion in cases of severely handicapped babies.

Bellarmine University (Louisville, KY)

- In May 2003, Louisville business leaders Owsley and Christy Brown received honorary degrees at the university’s commencement ceremony. Advocates of abortion rights, in April 2003 the Browns hosted a \$500-a-plate fundraiser at their home to benefit One Voice for Choice, a coalition to mobilize abortion-rights activists nationwide. The fundraiser was held following a Louisville rally featuring pro-abortion leaders Sarah Weddington, U.S. Rep. Connie Morella, and Frances Kissling of Catholics for a Free Choice.

Boston College (Chestnut Hill, MA)

- Pro-abortion U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, who received a 100 percent rating from NARAL Pro-Choice America in 2002, has been the college’s featured guest on several occasions. In November 2000, Kennedy gave the keynote address at the dedication of the Carolyn A. and Peter S. Lynch School of Education. In September 2003, Kennedy addressed the William F. Connell School of Nursing dedication ceremony.
- In May 2001, Margaret H. Marshall, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, delivered the law school commencement address. Marshall has been a longstanding proponent of legal abortion. Prior to becoming a jurist, Marshall served on the board of directors of an abortion clinic in Brighton, Massachusetts.
- In May 2002, Sara Lawrence-Lightfoot, Chairwoman of the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, was awarded an honorary degree at the commencement ceremony. The MacArthur Foundation’s Population and Reproductive Health grant program is a leading contributor to radical and anti-Catholic organizations advocating abortion, contraception, and population control.
- In May 2002, Ambassador to Canada and former Massachusetts Gov. Paul Cellucci delivered the law school commencement address. As governor, Cellucci opposed parental consent for minor children to have abortions. His

appointments to the Massachusetts Supreme Court included a former attorney for Planned Parenthood and a former member of the board of directors of an abortion clinic.

- In November 2002, U.S. Rep. Barney Frank addressed a campus rally against “discrimination” in the U.S. military on the basis of sexual orientation. According to voting records from 1995-2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered most important, Frank voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- In May 2003, U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Stephen Breyer delivered the commencement address. Breyer has defended and upheld the *Roe v. Wade* decision legalizing abortion. In 2000, Breyer authored the majority opinion in *Stenberg v. Carhart*, striking down a Nebraska ban on partial-birth abortion as unconstitutional because it created an “undue burden” on “a woman’s right to make an abortion decision”.
- In October 2003, writer, film director, and political satirist Michael Moore presented a lecture on campus. Moore, who is pro-abortion, has publicly accused the Catholic Church of treating women as “second-class citizens”.
- In November 2003, Chrissy Gephardt, daughter of presidential candidate and U.S. Rep. Richard Gephardt, campaigned for her father in a campus lecture. The event was sponsored by the B.C. Law Democrats and the Lambda Law Student Association. Rep. Gephardt advocates abortion rights. According to voting records from 1995-2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered most important, Gephardt voted its preferred position 88 percent of the time.
- In November 2003, NARAL Pro-Choice America president Kate Michelman lectured at the law school. The event was sponsored by the American Constitution Society, the Reproductive Choice Coalition, and the Women’s Law Center. During her speech, Michelman advocated abortion rights, opposed laws banning partial-birth abortion, and encouraged students to take action in defense of legal abortion. She told a campus newspaper, *The Observer*, that “the Church is archaic in its views about women and about sex and about reproduction”.

Cabrini College (Radnor, PA)

- In May 2000, former U.S. congressman and U.S. Ambassador to Italy Thomas Foglietta delivered the commencement address. As a U.S. Congressman from 1981 to 1997, Fogli-

etta voted against the position of the National Right to Life Committee in 57 of 68 abortion-related votes. Foglietta claimed he was “personally opposed to abortion” but advocated “freedom of choice”.

Cardinal Stritch University (Milwaukee, WI)

- In October 2002, U.S. Sen. Russell Feingold was the featured speaker for the Bi-Annual Conversation With Leaders, a program of the university’s Laureate Program through its Department of History and Political Science. Feingold advocates abortion rights. From 1996 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Feingold voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.

Catholic University of America (Washington, DC)

- In November 2003, the university honored activist Sr. Helen Prejean, C.S.J., for her “conviction of the Gospel”. Prejean also gave a lecture for students earlier in the day. In a disturbing interview and follow-up letter in *Our Sunday Visitor* (4/14/96, 5/19/96), Prejean reportedly dissented from Catholic teaching on the death penalty. According to *Our Sunday Visitor*, Prejean criticized the “loophole” in Pope John Paul II’s encyclical *Evangelium Vitae*, in which he allows for the death penalty “in cases of absolute necessity” and requires individuals to make their own prudential judgment according to their conscience. The newspaper also reported that Prejean opposed abortion but argued that poor women without emotional support have little “choice” to make the right decision. “I think for us to really answer the abortion question so that women don’t have them, we really have to look seriously at the whole thing of birth control, family planning and not having unwanted pregnancies,” Prejean said.

Christian Brothers University (Memphis, TN)

- In May 2000, actress Alfre Woodard gave the commencement address. As a member of the Hollywood Women’s Political Committee, she has paid \$1,500 dues to fund political candidates who must support publicly funded abortions, according to HWPC rules. Woodard was also listed as a member of the celebrity coalition for the pro-abortion “March for Women’s Lives,” held in Washington, D.C., in April 2004.

Clarke College (Dubuque, IA)

- In September 2003, *TIME* magazine columnist and CNN commentator Margaret Carlson was awarded the Nancy Dickerson Whitehead Medallion of Excellence in the Field of Mass Communication during the college's opening convocation. Carlson is an outspoken advocate of abortion rights. In a November 1998 issue of *TIME* magazine, Carlson wrote a pro-abortion editorial piece titled, "The Passive Majority: What good is the right to an abortion if extremists make it unavailable?" Carlson argued that "abortion providers are demonized by the radical pro-lifers". In July 2001 on CNN's "Capitol Gang", Carlson argued that President George W. Bush should not allow his visit with Pope John Paul II to dissuade him from allowing embryonic stem cell research.
- In January 2004, presidential candidate and U.S. Sen. John Kerry held a campaign rally on campus. Kerry is an advocate of abortion rights. At a November 2003 Planned Parenthood forum on women's issues, Kerry criticized the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban signed by President Bush, stating that "there is no such thing as a partial birth, it is a late term abortion. They have done a very effective job of giving people a sense of fear about it. It's part of their assault on the rights of women in America. ...There's nothing partial about their effort to undo *Roe v. Wade*." From 1996 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Kerry voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- In January 2004, presidential candidate and U.S. Rep. Richard Gephardt held a campaign rally on campus. Gephardt advocates abortion rights. According to voting records from 1995-2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered most important, Gephardt voted its preferred position 88 percent of the time.

College Misericordia (Dallas, PA)

- In May 2003, journalists Cokie and Steven Roberts gave the commencement address. Auxiliary Bishop John Dougherty of Scranton, Pennsylvania, refused to attend the commencement ceremony because of concerns about the commencement speakers. Steve Roberts' writings portray both pro-life and radical feminist activists as extreme, whereas the "middle" or "moderate" position agrees "that a woman has a right to choose abortion,

but the right is not unlimited" (*U.S. News & World Report*, 4/12/93). The Roberts' joint syndicated column has repeatedly called for "moderation" on the abortion issue, endorsing restrictions on abortion but also espousing abortion rights. The Roberts have labeled those who respect the dignity of all human life as extremists, while labeling individuals like former New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman—who vetoed a ban on partial-birth abortion—as moderates.

College of St. Catherine (Saint Paul, MN)

- In May 2002, pro-abortion U.S. Rep. Betty McCullom, who has opposed legislation to ban cloning of human embryos, was the commencement speaker. According to voting records for 2002-2003, McCullom also voted against the bill banning partial-birth abortion and a bill prohibiting federal, state, and local governments from discriminating against health care providers and organizations that refuse to refer patients for, pay for, or provide abortion services.

College of St. Joseph (Rutland, VT)

- In May 2003, Vermont Gov. James Douglas gave the commencement address. Although Douglas has supported abortion restrictions including parental notification, he campaigned on a "pro-choice" platform and publicly endorsed abortion rights.

College of St. Rose (Albany, NY)

- In May 2003, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg delivered the commencement address and received an honorary degree. Bloomberg is an abortion rights advocate who ordered New York City public hospitals to make abortion training mandatory for all ob-gyn residents and made free "morning-after pills" available in city health facilities. Bloomberg was given the 2003 Champion of Choice Award by the New York chapter of NARAL Pro-Choice America.
- In May 2003, the college honored folk singer Pete Seeger during the commencement ceremony. A prominent participant in abortion-rights demonstrations, Seeger performed at a 1989 rally of 150,000 pro-abortion activists in Washington, D.C. Seeger took part in a 1994 "call-in" to federal lawmakers to demand that health care reform include abortion services and contraception and a 1998 full-page newspaper advertisement protesting a hospital merger that would have forced two secular

hospitals to adopt the pro-life guidelines of a Catholic hospital.

College of Santa Fe (Santa Fe, NM)

- In May 1999, Tom Brokaw, managing editor and anchor of “NBC Nightly News”, gave the commencement address. Although presented as an objective reporter on all issues, Brokaw told *Mother Jones* magazine in 1983 that the issue of abortion “comes down to whether a woman has a right to control her own body”, among a series of criticisms of President Ronald Reagan. In October 1992 on NBC, Brokaw praised the debate performance of presidential candidate Admiral James Stockdale: “...did have some elegant moments, [like] when he defended the right of a woman to ‘control her own body’”.

College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, MA)

- In May 2000, ABC medical editor Timothy Johnson gave the commencement address. In 1998, Johnson described the FDA’s approval of the “morning-after-pill” as a “courageous political action” and dismissed concerns that the pill can destroy fertilized eggs. He has written in support of physician-assisted suicide and abortion rights.
- In April 2002, Jose Cibelli, Vice President for Research at Advanced Cell Technology (ACT), a Worcester company engaged in human cloning and embryonic stem cell research, spoke on the topic of “Ethical and Scientific Considerations of Embryonic Stem Cell Research and Cloning”. In November 1998, ACT announced the development of a method of producing “primitive human embryonic stem cells through nuclear transfer techniques”—i.e., cloning. Cibelli told Mass-News.com that he believes an embryo is not a human life until 14 days. In 2001, ACT president and CEO Michael West testified before Congress that “a human life, as opposed to simply cellular life, begins, at the earliest, at or around day 14 of human development, at around the time the preimplantation embryo attaches to the uterine wall in the mother.” ACT has said that it destroys cloned human embryos within 12 days of life.
- In May 2003, political commentator Chris Matthews’ commencement address and honorary degree prompted Bishop Daniel Reilly of Worcester, Massachusetts, to cancel his participation in the commencement ceremony. The host of MSNBC’s “Hardball” has publicly advocated abortion rights during his television

appearances and in newspaper columns. While claiming to dislike abortion, he has declared himself “pro-choice”, opposed attempts to criminalize abortion, endorsed “keeping abortion constitutionally protected”, and expressed sympathy for supporters of partial-birth abortion in cases of severely handicapped babies.

- In February 2004, Rev. Jesse Jackson spoke on campus at the invitation of the Black Student Union. Jackson used the event to announce his support of gay marriage. Jackson, many years ago a pro-life advocate, now advocates abortion rights and has campaigned for President on a pro-abortion platform.
- In March 2004, the Black Student Union sponsored a lecture by former U.S. Sen. and presidential candidate Carol Moseley Braun. Moseley Braun was a strong voice for abortion rights in the Senate and received backing from several pro-abortion organizations during her bid for the presidential nomination.

DePaul University (Chicago, IL)

- In May 1999, *Chicago Tribune* columnist Ellen Warren give the commencement address for Barat College (later acquired by DePaul University). In her columns, Warren has advocated contraception and abortions for teenagers and recommended services to help low-income women pay for abortions.
- In June 1999, National Public Radio correspondent Nina Totenberg gave the law school commencement address. Totenberg was a featured speaker for at least one Planned Parenthood event celebrating *Roe v. Wade*, and she has criticized the “ultraconservative” agenda including a constitutional amendment to ban most abortions.
- In January 2001, human rights activist Loretta Ross was the keynote speaker for the university’s Martin Luther King Day celebrations. Promotional materials described Ross as an “expert” on “women’s issues”. Ross was Director of Women of Color Programs for the National Organization for Women from 1985 to 1989, coordinating several conferences and helping organize marches to advocate abortion rights. In 1990, Ross coordinated the first national conference of African American Women and Reproductive Rights as program director for the National Black Women’s Health Project.

DeSales University (Center Valley, PA)

- In January 2003, the Salesian Center for Faith

and Culture sponsored a panel discussion on the 30th anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*. The center invited Jennifer Boulanger, executive director of the Allentown Women's Health Center, a local abortion clinic, to participate in the on-campus presentation. Although the Pennsylvania Pro-life Federation urged the director of the Salesian Center to change the make-up of the panel, he refused.

Dominican University of California (San Rafael, CA)

- In May 2001, Leon Panetta, former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, delivered the commencement address. Panetta publicly supported Clinton's position on abortion, including partial-birth abortion. During his previous tenure as a U.S. Congressman from California, Panetta had a pro-abortion voting record and co-sponsored the Freedom of Choice Act in 1990.

Donnelly College (Kansas City, KS)

- In May 1999, Lewis Diuguid, associate editor and columnist for the *Kansas City Star*, spoke at the commencement ceremony. In his columns, Diuguid advocated contraception and abortion as "vital community services".

Duquesne University (Pittsburgh, PA)

- In May 2000, Marian Wright Edelman gave the commencement address and received an honorary degree. Edelman is the founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund, which promotes contraceptive access and instruction in schools. CDF claims neutrality on abortion, but it has lobbied Congress for legislation that would, in part, fund abortions.
- In February 2002, activist Sr. Helen Prejean, C.S.J., lectured on the death penalty. In a disturbing interview and follow-up letter in *Our Sunday Visitor* (4/14/96, 5/19/96), Prejean reportedly dissented from Catholic teaching on the death penalty. According to *Our Sunday Visitor*, Prejean criticized the "loophole" in Pope John Paul II's encyclical *Evangelium Vitae*, in which he allows for the death penalty "in cases of absolute necessity" and requires individuals to make their own prudential judgment according to their conscience. The newspaper also reported that Prejean opposed abortion but argued that poor women without emotional support have little "choice" to make the right decision. "I think for us to really answer the abortion question so that women don't have them, we really have to look seri-

ously at the whole thing of birth control, family planning and not having unwanted pregnancies," Prejean said.

Fairfield University (Fairfield, CT)

- In January 1999, U.S. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm was the keynote speaker for a three-day Martin Luther King Celebration with a talk on "Human and Civil Rights in a Conservative Environment". She was presented Fairfield's LaFarge Award, named for civil rights leader Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., and the town of Fairfield declared January 28 "Shirley Chisholm Day" in honor of her visit. Chisholm is one of the most prominent African American voices in support of abortion rights, having founded the National Political Congress of Black Women to defend legalized abortion. She has worked closely with Planned Parenthood. Promotional materials for the event touted Chisholm's role as an early member of the National Organization for Women and co-founder of the National Women's Political Caucus.
- In September 1999, as part of a semester-long discussion of the 1960s, atheist/Marxist author Christopher Hitchens gave a campus lecture. An abortion-rights advocate, Hitchens' 1994 film "Hell's Angel" describes Mother Teresa of Calcutta as a "ghoul" and a "reactionary" for her opposition to abortion and contraception. In a 1992 article for *The Nation*, Hitchens wrote that Mother Teresa was "a dangerous, sinister person" who spews "propaganda for the Vatican's heinous policy of compelling the faithful to breed".
- In September 1999, as part of a semester-long discussion of the 1960s, folk singer Mary Travers gave a campus lecture and performed. In a 1989 *New York Times* article, Travers advocated abortion rights and claimed that the Supreme Court's 1989 *Webster* decision "diminished every American woman's independence". She entertained at an abortion-rights rally in Washington, D.C., in 1989 and helped write a 1992 song for the group Peter, Paul & Mary advocating abortion rights.
- In October 1999, as part of a semester-long discussion of the 1960s, Southern Poverty Law Center co-founder Morris Dees gave a campus lecture. In the 1980s, Dees married abortion clinic operator Mary Farmer and supported the clinic financially. Dees' Center tries to link pro-life groups to clinic violence by filing lawsuits against the groups. At a 1997 Planned Parenthood fundraiser, Dees advocated "the

basic fundamental right to an abortion”.

- In October 1999, as part of a semester-long discussion of the 1960s, radical feminist Gloria Steinem gave a campus lecture. Steinem is attributed the remark, “If men could get pregnant, abortion would be a sacrament.” Steinem helped found the National Women’s Political Caucus and is president of Voters for Choice, a political action committee that funds pro-abortion political candidates. She frequently joins the National Organization for Women at rallies and demonstrations.
- In November 1999, as part of a semester-long discussion of the 1960s, former U.S. Sen. Eugene McCarthy gave a campus lecture. An advocate of abortion rights, in 1991 McCarthy chided President George H.W. Bush for showing “disdain for the Constitution in supporting the anti-abortion amendment”.
- In January 2002, Columbia University law professor Patricia Williams participated in the university’s Martin Luther King, Jr., celebration. Williams was a member of the board of directors of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund in the 1990s.

Fordham University (New York, NY)

- In May 1999, former U.S. Sen. George Mitchell delivered the commencement address. Mitchell was a U.S. Senator from Maine from 1980-1994. According to the National Right to Life Committee, Mitchell’s early record in the Senate was mixed: he voted against the pro-life position in six of 16 abortion-related votes before 1986. But from 1986-1994, Mitchell voted against the pro-life position in all 41 abortion-related votes. These included votes for federal funding of abortions, against a parental notification bill, and against a ban on fetal tissue research.
- In November 2003, U.S. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton gave the keynote address at a conference on serving the elderly population. The conference, located at the Marymount campus, was co-sponsored by Marymount College of Fordham University. Clinton is pro-abortion and has voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion.

Georgetown University (Washington, DC)

- In April 1999, pornographer Larry Flynt, creator and publisher of *Hustler* magazine, spoke on campus at the invitation of the university’s Lecture Fund. A Georgetown spokesman said university officials did not endorse the event but chose to tolerate controversial speech on

campus. Auxiliary Bishop William Lori of the Archdiocese of Washington issued a press release condemning the speech as “utterly contrary to the Catholic identity of Georgetown University. The university’s actions are indefensible.” According to a campus newspaper, *The Hoya*, Flynt said that he thought religion has done more harm than good to mankind. “The Church has had its hand on our crotch for 2,000 years,” Flynt complained.

- In October 1999, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by U.S. Sen. Carl Levin. Levin’s official website states: “While Senator Levin is personally opposed to abortions (unless they are performed to save the life of the mother, or are performed as a result of rape or incest), he supports a public policy which permits women to decide whether or not to have an abortion within the guidelines set by *Roe v. Wade*.” From 1996 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Levin voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- During his term in the White House from 1993 to 2000 and afterward, former President Bill Clinton has been welcomed to campus for at least 17 visits and public addresses. These included events in November 1999, September 2000, November 2001, and February 2003. Despite Clinton’s long record of support for abortion rights, Georgetown announced that it was “honored” to welcome him to campus.
- In November 1999 and February 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored lectures by political consultant James Carville. Carville was a political consultant to former President Bill Clinton and supported his pro-abortion rights agenda. While managing former Pennsylvania Gov. Robert Casey’s campaign for re-election in 1990, Carville pleaded with Casey to modify his pro-life position, urging Casey to allow for abortion in cases of rape and incest; Casey refused.
- In March 2000, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund held a conference on women’s poverty and welfare programs—including a session titled “About Reproductive Rights and Poverty”—at the law school. Conference brochures described “guaranteed reproductive rights for all women” as essential to ending poverty.
- In October 2000, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by Minnesota Gov. Jesse Ventura. Pro-choice Ventura has stated that he “doesn’t support abortion and could never participate in one,” but does

believe it “would be a mistake to make them illegal again”.

- In May 2001, U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye of Hawaii gave the commencement address for the School of Nursing and Health Studies. According to voting records, from 1996-2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be most important, Inouye voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- In May 2001, former U.S. Rep. Geraldine Ferraro gave the commencement address for the university’s Public Policy Institute. Ferraro was a pro-abortion candidate for U.S. Vice President in 1984 and had a pro-abortion voting record as a U.S. Congresswoman from New York from 1978-1984. She has served as a member of the Board of Advocates of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.
- In September 2001 and February 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored lectures by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. Albright has worked diligently in support of abortion rights. As a keynote speaker for NARAL Pro-Choice America’s annual “Power of Choice” luncheon in 2001, Albright criticized President George W. Bush’s reinstatement of a ban on federal funding of international “family planning” organizations that perform abortions.
- In November 2001, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by Patricia Ireland, former president of the National Organization for Women (NOW). Ireland addressed a student rally against sexual violence against women. She was president of NOW from 1991-2001.
- In November 2001, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund co-sponsored a lecture by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa. Tutu has advocated abortion in limited circumstances including rape and incest, and he publicly criticized the Vatican’s opposition to artificial birth control. The previous recipient of the award in 1981 was Mother Teresa of Calcutta, who once stated that “the greatest destroyer of love and peace is abortion”.
- In January 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by U.S. Sen. Joseph Lieberman. Lieberman has stated that if elected President, he would “follow a policy that makes abortion safe, rare, and legal”. Lieberman consistently voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion and was a co-sponsor of the Freedom of Choice Act, which would have prevented popular and modest abortion regulations like 24-hour waiting periods.
- In March 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by Rev. Al Sharpton. Sharpton has stated that he believes women should “have the right to choose what happens to their own life, body, and choices”. In his book, *Al on America*, Sharpton wrote that he wants to conserve *Roe v. Wade* and would only appoint justices to the Supreme Court who “are for women having the right to choose whether or not they will have an abortion”.
- In March 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by U.S. Rep. Marty Meehan of Massachusetts. According to National Right to Life Committee voting records, Meehan has consistently voted pro-abortion, including a vote against the Partial-Birth Abortion Act in 2003.
- In March 2002 at the law school, Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke on the courts and constitutional interpretation. Clinton is pro-abortion and has voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion. The event was sponsored by the law school’s chapter of the American Constitution Society.
- In April 2002, pro-abortion former Sen. Paul Wellstone addressed the law school’s chapter of the American Constitution Society. According to voting records for 1999-2000, Wellstone voted against the bill banning partial-birth abortion and a bill that would maintain a ban on Military Base abortions.
- In May 2002, U.S. Rep. Nancy Pelosi was the commencement speaker at the School of Foreign Service. A dissident Catholic politician with a pro-abortion voting record, Pelosi has voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion.
- In May 2002, former New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and District of Columbia Mayor Anthony Williams, both public advocates of abortion rights and homosexual rights, delivered the law school’s commencement address.
- In July 2002, U.S. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton headlined the American Constitution Society’s Second Annual Summer Washington Event at the law school. Clinton is pro-abortion and has voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion.
- In September 2002, pro-abortion U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy spoke on the judiciary and its impact on American rights. The event was sponsored by the law school’s chapter of the American Constitution Society.
- In September 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by Rev.

Jesse Jackson. Jackson used the event to announce his support of gay marriage. Jackson, many years ago a pro-life advocate, now advocates abortion rights and has campaigned for President on a pro-abortion platform.

- In October 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. O'Connor wrote the Supreme Court's decision in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* in 1992, upholding the right to legalized abortion.
- In October 2002, a debate on "Feminism & Federalism" at the law school included Isabelle Katz Pinzler, special counsel for the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund and former director of the ACLU Women's Rights Project. The event was sponsored by the Independent Women's Forum and the Federalist Society.
- In November 2002, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by activist Sr. Helen Prejean, C.S.J., on the death penalty. In a disturbing interview and follow-up letter in *Our Sunday Visitor* (4/14/96, 5/19/96), Prejean reportedly dissented from Catholic teaching on the death penalty. According to *Our Sunday Visitor*, Prejean criticized the "loophole" in Pope John Paul II's encyclical *Evangelium Vitae*, in which he allows for the death penalty "in cases of absolute necessity" and requires individuals to make their own prudential judgment according to their conscience. The newspaper also reported that Prejean opposed abortion but argued that poor women without emotional support have little "choice" to make the right decision. "I think for us to really answer the abortion question so that women don't have them, we really have to look seriously at the whole thing of birth control, family planning and not having unwanted pregnancies," Prejean said.
- In January 2003, Georgetown's Martin Luther King Jr. celebration included a panel discussion featuring pro-abortion Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton and Donna Brazile, political organizer and former campaign manager for Al Gore. Brazile is a pro-abortion Catholic. In February 2004 on CNN's "Crossfire", Brazile challenged the Bush administration's efforts to defend a law banning partial-birth abortion as violating "a woman's right to choose". In January 2003, Brazile addressed pro-abortion college students at a Feminist Majority Foundation conference, saying of abortion rights that "we are not going back. We are never going back. We're not going to

give up this freedom."

- In January 2003, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by U.S. Sen. Susan Collins. Collins has established a consistently pro-abortion voting record, even voting against the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban. From 1996 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Collins voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- In January 2003 and April 2004, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored lectures by presidential candidate and U.S. Sen. John Kerry. Kerry is an advocate of abortion rights. At a November 2003 Planned Parenthood forum on women's issues, Kerry criticized the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban signed by President Bush, stating that "there is no such thing as a partial birth, it is a late term abortion. They have done a very effective job of giving people a sense of fear about it. It's part of their assault on the rights of women in America. ...There's nothing partial about their effort to undo *Roe v. Wade*." From 1996 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Kerry voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- In March 2003 at the law school, a roundtable discussion about a Texas sodomy law included Jennifer Brown, vice president and legal director of NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, and former U.S. Solicitor General Walter Dellinger, an advocate of abortion rights. The event was sponsored by the law school's chapter of the American Constitution Society.
- In October 2003 at the law school, U.S. Sen. Dick Durbin spoke on "The Right-Wing Agenda: Can Our Court System Survive?" Durbin is a Catholic who has a pro-abortion voting record and voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion. The event was sponsored by the law school's chapter of the American Constitution Society.
- In October 2003, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund sponsored a lecture by writer, film director, and political satirist Michael Moore. Moore is vocally pro-abortion. During the lecture, he noted Georgetown's Catholic identity and depictions of women painted on the walls. "Who are these people up there?" Moore asked. "Bunch of women? This is a Catholic Church, man. Women are second-class citizens."
- In October 2003, the Georgetown University Lecture Fund and the College Democrats co-

sponsored a lecture by former Vermont governor and presidential candidate Howard Dean. Dean is a strong proponent of abortion rights and a former member of the board of directors of Planned Parenthood of Northern New England.

- In November 2003, the inaugural event of Georgetown Law Students for Choice was titled “Choice: Something to be Thankful For”. Four panelists included Karen Mulhauser, NARAL Pro-Choice America’s first executive director; Choice USA executive director Crystal Plati; Jenny Blasdell, senior counsel at the National Abortion Federation; and Virginia Bader, vice president of Planned Parenthood of Metro Washington.
- In November 2003 at the law school, a panel discussion on “What’s at Stake: Judicial Activism and Our Rights” included Susanne Martinez, Vice President for Public Policy at the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. The event was sponsored by the law school’s chapter of the American Constitution Society.
- In November 2003 at the law school, ACLU president Nadine Strossen spoke on “The Civil Rights Challenges of Today and Tomorrow”. The ACLU advocates abortion rights and protections for pornography. The event was sponsored by the law school’s chapter of the American Constitution Society.
- In February 2004, New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer spoke at the Law Center. Spitzer, a fervent advocate for abortion rights since becoming Attorney General in 1988, has received campaign contributions and get-out-the-vote support from NARAL Pro-Choice America and other pro-abortion organizations. One of Spitzer’s first actions as Attorney General was to seek an injunction against a coalition of pro-life groups. He later filed papers in federal court labeling abortion clinic protesters “nuisances” and demanding 60-foot buffer zones around clinics, a restriction on free speech for which he was rebuked by an appellate court. In 2002, Spitzer investigated 10 crisis pregnancy centers claiming their pro-life services were deceptive to women seeking abortions. He created his office’s first Reproductive Rights Unit to intimidate pro-life activists.
- The Women’s Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program is a law school program to provide law school graduates with an interest in women’s rights the opportunity to work on legal and policy issues. The WLPPFP has sponsored pro-abortion speakers including U.S.

Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg (September 2003) and Feminist Majority Foundation president Eleanor Smeal (summer 2003).

Gonzaga University (Spokane, WA)

- In October 2000, presidential candidate and former Vice President Al Gore held a campaign rally in a rented campus facility. Although Gonzaga claimed no sponsorship of the event, the university’s basketball coach and cheerleaders helped Gore rally students and other voters. Protesters were “cattle-penned” about 100 yards from the facility. Gore campaigned on an abortion-rights platform.

Holy Cross College (Notre Dame, IN)

- In May 1999, former U.S. Rep. John Brademas delivered the commencement address. Brademas served in Congress from 1959 to 1981. According to the National Right to Life Committee, which keeps records of abortion-related votes beginning in 1973, Brademas voted against the pro-life position in 31 of 35 votes. He opposed numerous efforts to ban government funding of abortions, including the “Hyde Amendment”.

LaSalle University (Philadelphia, PA)

- In May 1999, former Mayor of Philadelphia Edward Rendell gave the commencement address and received an honorary degree. An advocate of abortion rights, Rendell also granted “domestic partner” benefits to homosexual couples in 1996 despite the strong opposition of Philadelphia’s Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua.
- In October 1999, the university hosted a rally for John Street, a pro-abortion candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia. The rally featured three pro-abortion politicians: President Bill Clinton, U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, and former Philadelphia Mayor Edward Rendell. About 60 pro-life protesters criticized the event, with signs reading, “LaSalle No Longer Catholic”.

LeMoyne College (Syracuse, NY)

- In May 1999, former U.S. Sen. George Mitchell delivered the commencement address. Mitchell was a U.S. Senator from Maine from 1980-1994. According to the National Right to Life Committee, Mitchell’s early record in the Senate was mixed: he voted against the pro-life position in six of 16 abortion-related votes before 1986. But from

1986-1994, Mitchell voted against the pro-life position in all 41 abortion-related votes. These included votes for federal funding of abortions, against a parental notification bill, and against a ban on fetal tissue research.

- In May 2002, Chief Judge Judith Kaye of the New York State Court of Appeals delivered the commencement address. In 1998, Kaye wrote the court's ruling that individuals and not the state have the right to determine the fate of frozen embryos, which are not "persons". The ruling prevented a woman from saving her offspring from destruction, which was advocated by her divorced husband.
- In May 2003, activist Kerry Kennedy Cuomo gave the commencement address and received an honorary degree. As the daughter-in-law of former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, Kerry Kennedy Cuomo actively campaigned for him on an abortion-rights platform. In 1994, she joined other women in high-profile events to ridicule then-state Sen. George Pataki—also an advocate of abortion rights—as soft on the issue because he had voted in favor of abortion restrictions. A few weeks before the 1994 gubernatorial election, Cuomo held her own news conference to declare Pataki a "liar" and denounce his votes against Medicaid funding for abortions and in support of parental notification for girls under 16 seeking abortions. Cuomo is also a public advocate of special homosexual rights.

Loras College (Dubuque, IA)

- From 1989 to 2001, the college frequently featured pro-abortion former U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley at the National Catholic Basketball Tournament. Players in the tournament competed for the Bill Bradley Scholastic All-American Award. The tournament was a popular event for presidential and vice-presidential candidates looking to win Iowa's caucuses, including Bradley, pro-abortion Vice President Al Gore during the 1996 Clinton-Gore campaign (when Gore was invited to give a halftime speech and sit next to Loras president Joachim Froehlich), and Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt and Sen. Joseph Biden during their 1988 campaigns. According to Dubuque's *Telegraph-Herald*, Loras marketing director Pam Jochum—a fan of Bradley and a leader in his 2000 presidential campaign in Iowa—convinced Bradley in 1989 to attend the tournament regularly.

Lourdes College (Sylvania, OH)

- In May 2002, U.S. Rep. Marcy Kaptur delivered the commencement address and received an honorary degree. In September 2002, she spoke at a religious service at Our Lady Queen of Peace Chapel on the Lourdes campus. Kaptur's voting record on abortion is mixed, often earning about a 50 percent rating from the National Right to Life Committee and including many votes in support of abortion rights.

Loyola College (Baltimore, MD)

- In April 2001, singer-songwriter Mary Chapin Carpenter performed on campus. Pro-life protestors picketed the event. Carpenter is an abortion-rights advocate and performed at Voters for Choice benefit concerts in 1992, 1993, and 1997.
- In May 2002, former U.S. Sen. George Mitchell delivered the commencement address. Mitchell was a U.S. Senator from Maine from 1980-1994. According to the National Right to Life Committee, Mitchell's early record in the Senate was mixed: he voted against the pro-life position in six of 16 abortion-related votes before 1986. But from 1986-1994, Mitchell voted against the pro-life position in all 41 abortion-related votes. These included votes for federal funding of abortions, against a parental notification bill, and against a ban on fetal tissue research.

Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles, CA)

- In May 2000, actor Henry Winkler gave the commencement address. Winkler is a known supporter of abortion rights. He starred in a 1991 television movie about abortion and publicly defended it against pro-life critics.

Loyola University of Chicago (Chicago, IL)

- In October 1999, about 25 students and alumni protested a lecture by pro-abortion feminist Gloria Steinem. Protestors distributed flyers describing Steinem's public statements on abortion and questioning her invitation to a Catholic university. Several student groups invited Steinem to speak on "Marketing Women for the Future." Steinem is attributed the remark, "If men could get pregnant, abortion would be a sacrament." Steinem helped found the National Women's Political Caucus and is president of Voters for Choice, a political action committee that funds pro-abortion political candidates. She frequently joins the National Organization for Women at rallies

and demonstrations.

Loyola University of New Orleans (New Orleans, LA)

- In March 2002, National Organization for Women (NOW) president Kim Gandy lectured at the law school despite public opposition from Archbishop Alfred Hughes of New Orleans and pro-life protestors. Hughes announced that he was “distressed and disappointed” and said that NOW is “an organization that advocates an extreme pro-abortion agenda”.
- In February 2002, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg gave the annual Judge Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., Memorial Lecture at the law school. Picketers protested the speech by the pro-abortion judge.
- In October 2003, Randy Evans, a Republican candidate for the Louisiana state legislature, spoke on campus at the invitation of the student club Etcetera. Evans backed abortion rights and civil unions for homosexual couples.

Marquette University (Milwaukee, WI)

- In March 2000, presidential candidate and Vice President Al Gore presented his proposals for campaign reform. Gore campaigned on an abortion-rights platform.
- In May 2000, former U.S. Sen. Gaylord Nelson received an honorary degree during the commencement ceremony. Nelson was a counselor to the radical Wilderness Society on population control issues. While a U.S. Senator from 1962 to 1980, Nelson voted against the National Right to Life Committee’s position in 32 of 41 abortion-related votes.
- In February 2003, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa received Marquette University’s highest award, the Pere Marquette Discovery Award. Tutu has advocated abortion in limited circumstances including rape and incest, and he publicly criticized the Vatican’s opposition to artificial birth control. The previous recipient of the award in 1981 was Mother Teresa of Calcutta, who once stated that “the greatest destroyer of love and peace is abortion”.

Marygrove College (Detroit, MI)

- In May 1999, former Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder gave the commencement address. While governor, Wilder pledged to oppose any restriction on abortion except parental notification before obtaining an abortion—but in 1992

he vetoed a parental notification bill.

Marymount University (Arlington, VA)

- In October 2000, U.S. Rep. James Moran was a keynote speaker at the university’s National Conference on Cyber Ethics. From 1995-2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Moran voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time. Originally the university had announced that U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, an abortion-rights advocate, would give the opening keynote address, but she did not attend.
- In February 2003, Hearst New Service columnist Helen Thomas gave the university’s annual Marya McLaughlin Lecture in Media Communications. In her columns, the pro-abortion Thomas has defended *Roe v. Wade*, criticized President George W. Bush for halting U.S. aid to foreign abortion clinics, and advocated embryonic stem-cell research.
- In March 2004, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa was presented the Marymount University Ethics Award. Tutu has advocated abortion in limited circumstances including rape and incest, and he publicly criticized the Vatican’s opposition to artificial birth control.

Merrimack College (North Andover, MA)

- In May 2000, former U.S. Sen. George Mitchell delivered the commencement address. Mitchell was a U.S. Senator from Maine from 1980-1994. According to the National Right to Life Committee, Mitchell’s early record in the Senate was mixed: he voted against the pro-life position in six of 16 abortion-related votes before 1986. But from 1986-1994, Mitchell voted against the pro-life position in all 41 abortion-related votes. These included votes for federal funding of abortions, against a parental notification bill, and against a ban on fetal tissue research.

Mount St. Clare College (Clinton, IA)

- In May 1999, former U.S. Senator and 2000 Democratic presidential candidate Bill Bradley gave the commencement address. During his tenure in the Senate from 1978 to 1996, Bradley voted against the pro-life position in 90 of 91 abortion-related votes, according to the National Right to Life Committee. He co-sponsored the Freedom of Choice Act, voted against a ban on partial-birth abortions, and co-signed two friend-of-the-court briefs urging the Supreme Court to uphold *Roe v. Wade*.

- In May 2000, Rev. Jesse Jackson gave the commencement address. Jackson, many years ago a pro-life advocate, now advocates abortion rights and has campaigned for President on a pro-abortion platform.

Mount St. Mary's College (Los Angeles, CA)

- In May 2002, Leon Panetta, former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, delivered the commencement address. Panetta publicly supported Clinton's position on abortion, including partial-birth abortion. During his previous tenure as a U.S. Congressman from California, Panetta had a pro-abortion voting record and co-sponsored the Freedom of Choice Act in 1990.
- In May 2003, U.S. Congresswomen Linda Sanchez (D-CA) and Loretta Sanchez (D-CA) gave the commencement address. Both sisters are notable for their pro-abortion views and legislative efforts. Rep. Loretta Sanchez received a 100 percent rating from NARAL in 2002 for her votes against a partial-birth abortion ban and to preserve or expand access to abortion. She sponsored an amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization Act intended to force overseas military hospitals to perform abortions. Rep. Linda Sanchez, who campaigned on a pro-abortion platform backed by the National Organization for Women, identified abortion as one of her leading concerns in a February 2003 interview with *Women's E-News* (www.womensenews.com), expressing her concern about the "subtle but pernicious erosion of *Roe v. Wade*."

Niagara University (Niagara Falls, NY)

- In May 1999, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and columnist Garry Wills gave the commencement address. Wills' book *Under God: Religion and American Politics* argues that human life begins at "quickenings"—a vague concept for the moment a preborn child seems to exist independent of the mother. Wills wrote that society should uphold the rights of the mother over those of the child. He called for "better education on contraception" and "wider distribution of free condoms". In his columns, Wills has chided pro-life leaders—including the Catholic bishops and Pope John Paul II—for describing abortion as the killing of an innocent child. Wills wrote that the Pope's positions on abortion, contraception, and other evils have effectively "excommunicated the world".
- In May 2003, Ambassador to Canada and for-

mer Massachusetts Gov. Paul Cellucci delivered the commencement address and was awarded an honorary degree. As governor, Cellucci opposed parental consent for minor children to have abortions. His appointments to the Massachusetts Supreme Court included a former attorney for Planned Parenthood and a former member of the board of directors of an abortion clinic.

Notre Dame College (South Euclid, OH)

- In May 1999, journalist and public television commentator Georgie Anne Geyer gave the commencement address. Geyer's columns have ridiculed the Catholic Church for opposing population control efforts, including the promotion of abortion and contraception, in the Third World. She also argued that pro-life leaders "went too far" by taking a New York woman to court to stop her from aborting her child.
- In May 2002, pro-abortion U.S. Rep. Stephanie Tubbs Jones gave the commencement address. From 1995-2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Jones voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.
- In May 2003, Cleveland Mayor Jane Campbell gave the commencement address. During her previous tenure as an Ohio state legislator, Campbell was described by the liberal National Public Radio as "one of the legislature's most vocal abortion rights advocates". Campbell advocated keeping abortion legal until a baby is viable outside the womb.

Quincy University (Quincy, IL)

- In May 2003, radio personality and commentator Paul Harvey was invited to give the commencement address. He backed out of the event following complaints about his support for abortion rights. Harvey told the *Washington Post* (7/7/95): "I think that that choice should be left to a woman and her God and her doctor... and the government ought to stay out of it altogether. It's none of our business."

Rivier College (Nashua, NH)

- In January 2004, presidential candidate Gen. Wesley Clark gave a campaign speech on campus. Clark campaigned on an abortion-rights platform.

Sacred Heart University (Fairfield, CT)

- In June 2003, presidential candidate and former Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich gave a

campus lecture. In 2002, Kucinich switched his position on abortion to support abortion rights. He campaigned for president on an abortion rights platform and pledged to nominate only supporters of *Roe v. Wade* to the U.S. Supreme Court.

St. Anselm College (Manchester, NH)

- In September 2003, presidential candidate and former Vermont Gov. Howard Dean gave a campus lecture. Dean is a proponent of abortion rights and a former member of the board of directors of Planned Parenthood of Northern New England.
- In January 2004, the college welcomed the Democratic presidential candidates to its campus for their final debate before the New Hampshire Democratic primary that month. Some candidates used the debate as an opportunity to tout their support of abortion rights and homosexual unions. All of the candidates—including Gen. Wesley Clark, former Vermont Gov. Howard Dean, Senator John Edwards, Senator John Kerry, Rep. Dennis Kucinich, Senator Joseph Lieberman, and Rev. Al Sharpton—campaigned on an abortion-rights platform.

St. Bonaventure University (St. Bonaventure, NY)

- In March 2004, the university presented its first national Gaudete Medal at a ceremony in Washington, D.C. Invitations to the ceremony listed “special guests” U.S. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton and Sen. Charles Schumer, both advocates of abortion rights with pro-abortion voting records.

St. John Fisher College (Rochester, NY)

- In May 1999, Paychex CEO B. Thomas Golisano gave the commencement address. A former candidate for New York governor in 1994 and 1998, Golisano said he advocated abortion rights because “most of the country is pro-choice” and abortion is a matter of personal conscience.

St. John’s University (Collegeville, MN)

- In May 1999, Michael J. Perry, a law professor at Wake Forest University, delivered the commencement address. In his writing and interviews, Perry has argued that courts should not allow states to ban abortions in cases of rape and incest, to protect the mother’s health, or to end the life of a “genetically defective child”. Perry was a featured speaker at a pub-

lic event celebrating the 12th anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*.

St. John’s University (Jamaica, NY)

- In June 1999, Rev. Robert Drinan, S.J., delivered the law school commencement address. Despite the Vatican’s opposition, Drinan served as a U.S. Congressman from Massachusetts from 1971-1981, opposing numerous efforts to ban federal funding of abortions. According to the National Right to Life Committee, which keeps records of abortion-related votes beginning in 1973, Drinan voted against the pro-life position in 31 of 35 House votes. In 1996, Drinan published articles in the *National Catholic Reporter* and the *New York Times* supporting President Bill Clinton’s veto of a partial-birth abortion ban. Drinan is a former President and current member of the Board of Directors of Americans for Democratic Action, a leftist organization that favors pro-abortion politicians and laws, having opposed legislation to ban partial-birth abortion without a broad exception for “health” of the mother.

St. Joseph College (West Hartford, CT)

- In May 1999, Richard Rodriguez, essayist for the “Lehrer NewsHour” and columnist for the Pacific News Service, gave the commencement address. Rodriguez has advocated legal abortion in his columns, chiding the Catholic Church for its positions on abortion and homosexual activity.
- In May 2000, former Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Chairwoman Ida Castro gave the commencement address. Before joining the EEOC, Castro lobbied Congress for abortion rights.

St. Joseph’s College of Maine (Standish, ME)

- In April 2003, Gov. John Baldacci was an honored guest at a groundbreaking ceremony for the college’s new academic center. An advocate of abortion rights, the former U.S. congressman voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion.
- In February 2004, U.S. Rep. Tom Allen addressed a college forum on “election year issues”, sponsored by the college’s Cultural Affairs Committee. The same day, Allen also spoke to a Social Psychology class. In 2002, Allen received a 100 percent rating by NARAL Pro-Choice America for his pro-abortion voting record.

St. Louis University (St. Louis, MO)

- In May 1999, journalists Cokie and Steven Roberts gave the commencement address. Steve Roberts' writings portray both pro-life and radical feminist activists as extreme, whereas the "middle" or "moderate" position agrees "that a woman has a right to choose abortion, but the right is not unlimited" (*U.S. News & World Report*, 4/12/93). The Roberts' joint syndicated column has repeatedly called for "moderation" on the abortion issue, endorsing restrictions on abortion but also espousing abortion rights. The Roberts have labeled those who respect the dignity of all human life as extremists, while labeling individuals like former New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman—who vetoed a ban on partial-birth abortion—as moderates. They characterized the federal ban on partial-birth abortions as "off the track" and "cynical games-playing" by pro-lifers.
- In March 2001, former Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm delivered the annual John J. Flanagan, S.J., Lecture at the university's School of Public Health. During his first term as governor, Lamm drafted and helped successfully pass the nation's first liberalized abortion law.
- In March 2003, former U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher delivered the annual John J. Flanagan, S.J., Lecture at the university's School of Public Health. Satcher opposed a ban on partial-birth abortion and advocated contraceptive education in schools. In 1994, under his direction, the Centers for Disease Control placed media advertisements promoting condom use.
- In May 2003, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* columnist Bill McClellan delivered the commencement address. McClellan has publicly written of his "pro-choice" views, supported embryonic stem-cell research, expressed sympathy for opponents of a ban on partial-birth abortion, and ridiculed the Missouri Catholic Conference for advocating a law that would mandate counseling for women before aborting their babies. McClellan has accused the Church of contributing to violence against abortionists and issuing "almost half-hearted" denouncements when violence occurs.

St. Martin's College (Olympia, WA)

- In May 1999, Terry Bergeson, public schools superintendent for the State of Washington, gave the commencement address. Bergeson's campaign for superintendent was endorsed by Planned Parenthood and the Rainbow Coali-

tion, in part because of her support for abortion rights. She is a former president of the Washington Education Association, a state affiliate of the National Education Association, which advocates abortion rights.

- In March 2002, "sexuality expert" Jay Friedman lectured students on sexuality. Friedman advertises a "pleasure-positive focus" that promotes "sexual responsibility" while approving of premarital sexual activity.

St. Mary's University (San Antonio, TX)

- In May 2000, U.S. Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera delivered the commencement address. A California assemblyman from 1992-1997, Caldera supported abortion rights and homosexual rights legislation.

St. Michael's College (Colchester, VT)

- In May 2000, U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy delivered the commencement address. Since 1974, Leahy voted the pro-life position in only seven of 108 abortion-related votes, according to the National Right to Life Committee. He voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion.
- In May 2002, Barbara Snelling received an honorary degree during the commencement ceremony. The pro-abortion politician is a former Lieutenant Governor of Vermont and state senator.

St. Peter's College (Jersey City, NJ)

- In May 2000, retired New Jersey Supreme Court Justice Marie Garibaldi gave the commencement address. Garibaldi was instrumental in rulings involving the "right to die", allowing the removal of feeding tubes and life support systems from alert but terminal patients.
- In May 2003, New Jersey Superior Court Judge Reginald Stanton gave the commencement address. Stanton has reached far beyond his judicial obligations to publicly advocate abortion rights and assisted suicide by starvation. In 1991, he read a 15-page statement from the bench arguing that it would be "most unwise" and "unjust and morally wrong" to make abortion a crime. In 1986, Stanton forced a Catholic hospital to starve a woman to death according to her wishes. He called the hospital's policy against assisted suicide "coercive", arguing that "dying people must be treated with dignity, including the right to choose one's own treatment".

St. Xavier University (Chicago, IL)

- In October 2003, the university's Center for Religion and Public Discourse hosted former Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar to discuss "Centering Yourself in Public Life". During his two terms as governor from 1991 through 1998, Edgar vetoed a ban on taxpayer funding of abortion, signed the weaker of two parental notification bills, and helped obstruct or defeat other pro-life legislation. Despite protests by pro-life organizations, an announcement was made prior to Edgar's speech stating that St. Xavier University was acting in the true sense of *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*. In a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, the *Beverly Review*, university trustee and former State Sen. Patrick O'Malley argued that "those who remain unrepentant for what harm they have caused 'innocent human life' during their public career should be ineligible to use Catholic institutions as a sounding board for any reason".
- John Podesta, former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, was an invited lecturer for the Honors Program in 2001. As a spokesperson for President Bill Clinton, Podesta supported his pro-abortion policies, defending surgeon general-nominee Henry Foster against his "anti-choice opponents" and warning Congress in 2000 that Clinton would veto any foreign aid bill that banned funding for groups that perform abortions or lobby for abortion rights in other countries. In 2001, Podesta appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press" to advocate stem cell research on human embryos. Since 2001, Podesta has served on the board of directors of the League of Conservation Voters, which advocates family planning and abortion to stem population growth.

Santa Clara University (Santa Clara, CA)

- In May 1999, U.S. Rep. Zoe Lofgren was the law school's commencement speaker and honorary degree recipient. In May 2001, Lofgren was honored with an alumni achievement award prior to the law school commencement, at which she sat in the speakers' platform. In January 2004, Lofgren was a featured panelist at the Santa Clara Computer and High Technology Law Journal's symposium on copyright law. She is also the recipient of the Edwin J. Owens Lawyer of the Year Award from the university in 1995. Lofgren has led battles in the House in support of embryonic stem cell research and opposing legislation to punish violence against pregnant women and their children by defining life to begin at con-

ception. From 1995 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Lofgren voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.

- Former U.S. Rep. Leon Panetta is a frequent guest and lecturer at the university, where he also serves as an adjunct professor and member of the Board of Trustees. In May 2000, Panetta joined university president Rev. Paul Locatelli, S.J., in a lecture presenting a case study on ethical decision-making. The presentation was part of an alumni weekend on campus, and the text of the address is offered by the university's Markkula Ethics Center. In October 2000, Panetta gave the keynote address at an international conference on Jesuit education. Panetta urged Jesuit educators to "inspire young people to advocate for justice". In spring 2002, Panetta was awarded the Law Alumni Special Achievement Award by the law school alumni association. In October 2002, Panetta was master of ceremonies for a university fundraising event to kick off a \$350 million campaign. In April 2003, Panetta gave a campus lecture on "Cleaning Up the Oceans" as part of the university's Markkula Ethics Center Lecture Series. As White House chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, Panetta publicly supported Clinton's position on abortion, including partial-birth abortion. During his previous tenure as a U.S. Congressman from California, Panetta had a pro-abortion voting record and co-sponsored the Freedom of Choice Act in 1990.
- In May 2001, U.S. Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta gave the law school commencement address and received the Peter Burnett Award for Distinguished Public Service. While a U.S. Congressman from 1975 to 1995, Mineta had a pro-abortion voting record, including co-sponsorship of the Freedom of Choice Act.
- In May 2003, Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano gave the commencement address and received an honorary degree. Napolitano, who was elected to office in 2002, campaigned on an abortion-rights platform. In April 2003, she vetoed a bill exempting Catholic social-service agencies that serve people primarily of other faiths from a law requiring employee health coverage for contraceptives. Napolitano also prodded legislators to oppose a 24-hour waiting period for women seeking abortions.

Seton Hall University (South Orange, NJ)

- In March 2000, Seton Hall University School

of Law presented its seventh annual Sandra Day O'Connor Medal of Honor to Chief Judge Judith Kaye of the New York State Court of Appeals. In April 2004, the School of Law presented the O'Connor Medal Third U.S. Circuit Judge Maryanne Trump Barry. The award is sponsored by three student clubs: the Seton Hall Women's Law Forum, the *Seton Hall Law Review*, and the Seton Hall Legislative Bureau. It honors women who have "distinguished themselves in the fields of law and public service." Past recipients of the award include pro-abortion Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, Marian Wright Edelman, and former New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman. Although Seton Hall demanded that students present Whitman's 1998 award off-campus because of her support for abortion rights, the awards to Kaye and Barry were presented at the law school. In 1998, Kaye authored a ruling that individuals and not the state have the right to determine the fate of frozen embryos, which are not "persons". The ruling prevented a woman from saving her offspring from destruction, which was advocated by her divorced husband. In 2000, Barry authored the Third U.S. Circuit Court's opinion striking down a New Jersey ban on partial-birth abortion because "a woman's constitutional right to obtain an abortion would be impermissibly chilled". In response to the award to Barry, Newark Archbishop John Myers announced that he was "shocked and dismayed", found the award "profoundly offensive and contrary to the Catholic mission and identity of Seton Hall Law School", and would "see that it does not occur again".

- In 2001, pro-abortion Gen. Colin Powell, U.S. Secretary of State, disclosed that he had received "substantial fees" to speak at several U.S. colleges since retiring from the military seven years prior, including a presentation at Seton Hall.
- In January 2001, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan received an honorary doctorate and gave a lecture at the university's School of Diplomacy and International Relations. Under Annan's leadership, the United Nations is a leading funder and advocate of population control, including abortion and family planning, in Third World countries. Annan has publicly advocated abortion rights and population control.
- In May 2001, Morris Brown College president Dolores Cross was awarded an honorary degree. Cross was a member of NARAL's 1992

"National Commission on America Without Roe". The commission recommended "goals and strategies for protecting reproductive choice in a nation without *Roe [v. Wade]*" and opposed even minor restrictions on abortion access. In the commission's report, Cross stated that "choice is important" to ensuring "opportunities" for girls, such as college. In the context of the report, "choice" clearly refers to abortion rights.

- In January 2002, the university announced plans to host the first "town meeting" of newly elected Gov. James McGreevey on January 22, the anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*. McGreevey campaigned for governor on a pro-abortion platform. As a state legislator, he had voted twice against a ban on partial-birth abortion and opposed parental notification for minors seeking abortions. Due to complaints, McGreevey moved the event to another location.
- In March 2003, pro-abortion U.S. Rep. Ellen Tauscher gave a campus lecture. A February 2002 press release from Tauscher's office touted her 100 percent "pro-choice" rating by NARAL Pro-Choice America.
- In August 2003, former U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno was hired by the law school to greet new students. Reno has publicly described herself as a supporter of abortion rights. She successfully worked to promote federal legislation targeting pro-life protestors. In June 1998, Reno issued a ruling to authorize use of federally controlled drugs for assisted suicide wherever the practice is permitted by law.
- In October 2003, political consultant James Carville was the keynote speaker at the Stillman School of Business Annual Integrity and Professionalism Convocation. Carville was a political consultant to former President Bill Clinton and supported his pro-abortion rights agenda. While managing former Pennsylvania Gov. Robert Casey's campaign for re-election in 1990, Carville pleaded with Casey to modify his pro-life position, urging Casey to allow for abortion in cases of rape and incest; Casey refused.
- In November 2003, the law school hosted a conference on the future of the United Nations. Speakers included pro-abortion U.S. Sen. Jon Corzine. During his 2000 campaign, Corzine said, "I am passionately pro-choice, and I would be one of the U.S. Senate's most vocal and tenacious leaders in protecting a woman's right to choose. I oppose legislation banning

so-called late-term abortions, because anti-choice extremists are using such legislation to chip away at *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark decision that guarantees a woman's vital constitutional right to choose."

Siena College (Loudonville, NY)

- In January 2003, Joycelyn Elders was a speaker for the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. & Coretta Scott King Lecture Series on Race and Nonviolent Social Change. Elders was forced to resign as U.S. Surgeon General because of her outspoken advocacy of abortion and contraception, publicly referring to pro-life Catholics as "fetus-lovers". Elders endorsed the "abortion pill" RU-486 and laws permitting partial-birth abortion. Previous King lecturers at Siena College have included Marian Wright Edelman (1996), whose Children's Defense Fund promotes contraceptive access and instruction in schools; Sara Lawrence-Lightfoot (1993), former trustee and chairman of the John D. & Catharine T. MacArthur Foundation, a major contributor to anti-Catholic organizations promoting abortion, contraception, and population control; and pro-abortion Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (1989).

Spring Hill College (Mobile, AL)

- In May 2000, author Garry Wills delivered the commencement address. An outspoken critic of Catholic teaching, Wills' writings have supported early abortion and contraception. In 1999, Wills blamed the shortage of Catholic priests on the Vatican's positions on abortion, contraception, and priestly celibacy.
- In May 2003, activist Sr. Helen Prejean, C.S.J., gave the commencement address and received an honorary degree. In a disturbing interview and follow-up letter in *Our Sunday Visitor* (4/14/96, 5/19/96), Prejean reportedly dissented from Catholic teaching on the death penalty. According to *Our Sunday Visitor*, Prejean criticized the "loophole" in Pope John Paul II's encyclical *Evangelium Vitae*, in which he allows for the death penalty "in cases of absolute necessity" and requires individuals to make their own prudential judgment according to their conscience. The newspaper also reported that Prejean opposed abortion but argued that poor women without emotional support have little "choice" to make the right decision. "I think for us to really answer the abortion question so that women don't have them, we really have to look seriously at the whole thing of birth control, family planning

and not having unwanted pregnancies," Prejean said.

Springfield College (Springfield, MA)

- In May 2001, U.S. Sen. John Kerry of Massachusetts gave the commencement address. Kerry is an advocate of abortion rights. At a November 2003 Planned Parenthood forum on women's issues, Kerry criticized the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban signed by President Bush, stating that "there is no such thing as a partial birth, it is a late term abortion. They have done a very effective job of giving people a sense of fear about it. It's part of their assault on the rights of women in America. ...There's nothing partial about their effort to undo *Roe v. Wade*." From 1996 to 2003, on the votes that Planned Parenthood considered to be the most important, Kerry voted its preferred position 100 percent of the time.

Stonehill College (Easton, MA)

- In May 2002, former Democratic National Chairman and abortion-rights advocate Paul G. Kirk, Jr., delivered the commencement address.
- In May 2003, White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card gave the commencement address and received an honorary degree. Card advocated abortion rights as a Massachusetts state representative from 1975-83 and as a gubernatorial candidate in 1982. In a *Boston Globe* interview (12/15/00), Card reiterated his support for abortion rights but opposition to public funding for abortions, noting that "neither side [of the abortion debate] likes me".

University of Dayton (Dayton, OH)

- In September 2001, the university's alumni association presented its "Leadership with Virtue Award" to former U.S. Sen. John Glenn at an event on campus. During his four terms in the Senate, Glenn voted against the pro-life position in 120 of 122 votes, according to the National Right to Life Committee.

University of Detroit Mercy (Detroit, MI)

- In May 2003, former Michigan Gov. James Blanchard gave the law school commencement address. Blanchard supported abortion rights. In his 2002 campaign, Blanchard criticized his opponent for supporting a ban on partial-birth abortion, opposed all restrictions on abortion, and insisted that he was 100 percent "pro-choice".

University of Notre Dame (Notre Dame, IN)

- In May 2000, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan gave the commencement address. Under his leadership, the United Nations is a leading funder and advocate of population control, including abortion and family planning, in Third World countries. Annan has publicly advocated abortion rights and population control.
- In October 2000, vice presidential candidate and U.S. Sen. Joseph Lieberman gave a campaign address on “faith and values”. Students picketed outside the speech. Lieberman has stated that if elected President, he would “follow a policy that makes abortion safe, rare, and legal”. Lieberman consistently voted against a ban on partial-birth abortion and was a co-sponsor of the Freedom of Choice Act, which would have prevented popular and modest abortion regulations like 24-hour waiting periods.

University of St. Mary (Leavenworth, KS)

- In February 2004, Kansas Gov. Karen Sebelius was the keynote speaker at the university’s annual Lincoln Lecture. Sebelius has consistently supported abortion rights, including taxpayer funding of abortions. During her bid for governor, Sebelius was endorsed by pro-abortion organizations and accepted financial contributions from late-term abortionist George Tiller. In 1989 Sebelius stated, “I think for me and a lot of other people, there are certain inalienable rights established for a person, but those are not applied in utero.”

University of St. Thomas (St. Paul, MN)

- In June 2000, the university hosted the Minnesota Independence Party convention, featuring U.S. Senate candidate James Gibson. Gibson campaigned on an abortion-rights platform.

University of Scranton (Scranton, PA)

- In May 2003, political commentator Chris Matthews’ commencement address and honorary degree prompted Bishop James Timlin of Scranton, Pennsylvania, to cancel his participation in the commencement ceremony. The host of MSNBC’s “Hardball” has publicly advocated abortion rights during his television appearances and in newspaper columns. While claiming to dislike abortion, he has declared himself “pro-choice”, opposed attempts to criminalize abortion, endorsed “keeping abortion constitutionally protected”, and expressed sympathy for supporters of partial-

birth abortion in cases of severely handicapped babies.

Villanova University (Villanova, PA)

- In May 1999, Anna Quindlen, the author of several books and *New York Times* columnist until 1994, was invited to deliver the commencement address and receive an honorary degree. Instead, she voluntarily canceled her appearance because of a public outcry over her pro-abortion views. The university, however, disagreed with her decision to withdraw. Quindlen’s columns advocated abortion rights, and she chided the Catholic Church for its positions on abortion, contraception, and women’s ordination. At the time, Quindlen was on the board of the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (now NARAL Pro-Choice America).
- In summer 1999, Villanova hosted its annual Theology Institute on “Ethical Dilemmas in the New Millennium”. According to the *Main Line Times*, speakers questioned Catholic teachings on contraception, sexual roles, and marriage. Speaking about homosexuality, Florida International University professor Christine Gudorf said, “We have come to a point where there is no legal or moral way to define sex. It is not the task of the Church to define sexuality.”
- In January 2002, Columbia University law professor Patricia Williams participated in the university’s Martin Luther King, Jr., celebration with a lecture sponsored by the Center for Peace and Justice, Student Development, Campus Ministry, and the Theology and Religious Studies Department. Williams was a member of the board of directors of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund in the 1990s.
- In April 2002, former U.S. Sen. George Mitchell delivered the keynote address at a “Modern Peacemakers” conference sponsored by the university’s Office of Mission Effectiveness. Mitchell was a U.S. Senator from Maine from 1980-1994. According to the National Right to Life Committee, Mitchell’s early record in the Senate was mixed: he voted against the pro-life position in six of 16 abortion-related votes before 1986. But from 1986-1994, Mitchell voted against the pro-life position in all 41 abortion-related votes. These included votes for federal funding of abortions, against a parental notification bill, and against a ban on fetal tissue research.
- In November 2002, author Garry Wills spoke

on “Being Catholic in America” at the invitation of the Office for Mission Effectiveness. Wills’ book *Under God: Religion and American Politics* argues that human life begins at “quickenings”—a vague concept for the moment a preborn child seems to exist independent of the mother. Wills wrote that society should uphold the rights of the mother over those of the child. He called for “better education on contraception” and “wider distribution of free condoms”. In his columns, Wills has chided pro-life leaders—including the Catholic bishops and Pope John Paul II—for describing abortion as the killing of an innocent child. Wills wrote that the Pope’s positions on abortion, contraception, and other evils have effectively “excommunicated the world”.

- In March 2003, dissident theologian Charles Curran was a speaker for a conference titled “Catholic Social War Teaching on War and Peace”. Curran was dismissed from the faculty of the Catholic University of America for publicly dissenting from Catholic teaching on abortion, contraception, divorce and premarital sex. The conference was sponsored by Villanova’s Office for Mission Effectiveness.
- In September 2003, Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge addressed the law school convocation. As a U.S. congressman and pro-choice Catholic, Ridge established a consistent pro-abortion voting record while claiming personal opposition to abortion.

Wheeling Jesuit University (Wheeling, WV)

- In May 2000, U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno gave the commencement address. Reno has publicly described herself as a supporter of abortion rights. She successfully worked to promote federal legislation targeting pro-life protestors. In June 1998, Reno issued a ruling to authorize use of federally controlled drugs for assisted suicide wherever the practice is permitted by law.
- In May 2002, West Virginia Gov. Robert Wise gave the commencement address. While a U.S. Congressman from West Virginia, Wise helped defeat a proposed ban on partial-birth abortion and had a pro-abortion voting record.

Section 5: College Websites

In December 2002, Cardinal Newman Society reported that several Catholic colleges were providing links and referrals to Planned Parenthood, the National Organization for Women, and other “women’s health centers” on their websites. Many schools removed the links immediately after receiving letters of concern. Since then, Cardinal Newman Society has identified other Catholic college websites that link or refer to organizations promoting abortion, contraception, and other behaviors contrary to Catholic teaching.

These links and referrals are often presented as health resources by college health and counseling services, or study resources by academic departments and libraries. One of the common links is to Columbia University’s “health question and answer” forum, Go Ask Alice, which provides explicit advice about sexual issues including masturbation, homosexual intercourse, and contraception.

Regardless of the potential assistance such groups and websites may provide to students—and we trust that most often referrals are made with good intentions—their radical contributions to the Culture of Death should preclude directing any student to regard them as a valuable resource. Invariably the assistance that they provide, to the extent that it supports legitimate health services and research not antithetical to Catholic teaching, is also available from Catholic or “neutral” resources.

Boston College (Boston, MA)

- The American Studies Program provides “useful web links” to several pro-abortion organizations including the Abortion Rights Activist Home Page (apparently now defunct), the Feminist Majority Foundation, the National Organization for Women, and the New York Clinic Defense Task Force.
<http://www.bc.edu/schools/cas/amstudies/resources/links/gender/>
http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/amerstudies/gender.html
- As of December 2002, the college’s website (www.bc.edu) provided a toll-free number to Planned Parenthood in its listing of local “Hospitals and Clinics”. After the college received complaints, the website referral was removed.

College of St. Catherine (St. Paul, MN)

- The college website provides a “Sexual Health” page that promotes “safer sex”, including contraceptives and masturbation. The site also provides a long list of “birth control

options”, including sterilization, the abortifacient IUD, and emergency contraception.

<http://www.stkate.edu/selfcare/sex.htm>

DePaul University (Chicago, IL)

- The Theatre School’s student handbook, which is posted on the university’s website, provides a direct link to Planned Parenthood as a “Family Planning” resource.
<http://theatreschool.depaul.edu/resources/hndbook.htm>
- The Women’s Studies Department’s “student resources” page directs students to sites with links to the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, the Feminist Women’s Health Center, the Global Reproductive Health Forum, NARAL Pro-Choice America, the National Organization for Women, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, Planned Parenthood Southeastern Pennsylvania Library, the Prostitutes’ Education Network, and Ultimate Birth Control Links.
<http://condor.depaul.edu/~wms/program/studentresources.html>
<http://www.uark.edu/%7Eaca/studies/gender.html>
<http://research.umbc.edu/%7Ekorenman/wmst/links.html>

Fordham University (New York, NY)

- Counseling and Psychological Services provides a link to Go Ask Alice.
http://www.fordham.edu/current/student_services/resources13255.html

Georgetown University (Washington, DC)

- The Women’s Center website includes a “Women’s Health Resource List” which provides referrals to local abortion clinics including the Capitol Women’s Clinic in Washington, D.C.; the Commonwealth Women’s Clinic in Falls Church, Virginia (recently closed); the Greater Washington Health Center in Washington, D.C.; the Northern Virginia Women’s Healthcare Center in Fairfax, Virginia; and the Women’s Health Care Center in Washington, D.C.
<http://www.georgetown.edu/student-affairs/womens/DCwomenshealthresources.html>
- The Office of Student Affairs provides on the university’s website an “STDs/HIV” page that promotes the use of condoms and dental dams

to prevent disease.

<http://www.georgetown.edu/student-affairs/healthed/stdhiv.htm>

- As of December 2002, the Office of Student Affairs posted on the university's website a "Sexual Health and Safety" page which linked to Planned Parenthood, promoted the "morning after pill", and encouraged the use of sexual aids including dental dams and latex gloves for "safer sex". After the university received complaints, the web page was altered to remove the inappropriate material.
<http://www.georgetown.edu/student-affairs/healthed/sex.htm>

John Carroll University (Cleveland, OH)

- As of December 2002, the Student Health Center listed Planned Parenthood among its "counseling sites" on the university's website (www.jcu.edu). After the university received complaints, the referral was removed.

La Salle University (Philadelphia, PA)

- The Women's Studies Program provides links "for reference and research" to the Feminist Majority Foundation and the National Organization for Women.
http://www.lasalle.edu/academ/minor/wsm/wsm_links.htm

Le Moyne College (Syracuse, NY)

- Through the library website, the Women's Studies Program provides "links to relevant resources" including the National Organization for Women.
http://www.lemoyne.edu/library/womens/womens_links.html

Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles, CA)

- Student Health Services provides a link to Go Ask Alice.
<http://www.lmu.edu/pages/2631.asp>

Loyola University of Chicago (Chicago, IL)

- The Women's Studies Department provides links to Planned Parenthood, the National Organization for Women, the Feminist Majority Foundation, and Go Ask Alice. Following complaints about the website links in 2002, the university refused to remove them from the website. Loyola provost Peter Facione said, "We're committed to being a university where students and scholars are invited to pursue wisdom and truth, and we feel that, just as we wouldn't exclude books from the library that

counter Church teaching, or readings from course syllabi, we don't exclude links to a website" (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 5/6/03).
www.luc.edu/depts/women_stu/links.html

Loyola University of New Orleans (New Orleans, LA)

- The Women's Studies and Women's Resource Center provides links to "resources" including NARAL Pro-Choice America, NARAL Pro-Choice California, the National Organization for Women, Planned Parenthood, and the Prostitutes' Education Network.
<http://www.loyno.edu/womens.center/wmstlinks.html>

Our Lady of the Lake University (San Antonio, TX)

- On the Health Services website is a chart providing referral and contact information for local medical services including Planned Parenthood and other family planning services. The chart appears to be intended for use by counselors.
<http://www.ollusa.edu/studentlife/healthservices/Download File/SA Clinics 2003.xls>

St. John's University (Collegeville, MN)

- The Health Center provides a link to Go Ask Alice under the title "STD concerns".
http://www.csbsju.edu/sjuhealthcenter/health_links.htm

St. Xavier University (Chicago, IL)

- Counseling and Career Services provides a link to Go Ask Alice.
<http://www.sxu.edu/career/persnl.html>

Santa Clara University (Santa Clara, CA)

- As of December 2002, the university's website (www.scu.edu) referred students to Planned Parenthood with a web link. The university's website touted Planned Parenthood services including abortion, pregnancy testing, and family planning. The university's Student Health Center also provided a link to another resource site, noting that "one of the best things about this site" is its links to resources like Planned Parenthood. After the university received complaints, these website referrals were removed.

Seattle University (Seattle, WA)

- As of December 2002, the university's Wismer Center included among its "Activism" resources on the university's website

(www.seattleu.edu) links to Planned Parenthood, the National Organization for Women, and the Feminist Majority Foundation. The university's Wellness and Prevention Center page also referred students to Planned Parenthood and the Seattle Gay Clinic for HIV/AIDS testing and to pro-contraception websites for information on sexually transmitted diseases. After the university received complaints, these website referrals were removed.

Seton Hall University (South Orange, NJ)

- The Elizabeth Ann Seton Center for Women's Studies provides "links worth taking", beginning with a link to the National Organization for Women.
<http://artsci.shu.edu/cws/links.htm>
- The library website provides "Resources in Women's Studies" including links to the Feminist Majority Foundation and the National Organization for Women.
<http://library.shu.edu/womengw.htm>

University of Dayton (Dayton, OH)

- The Counseling Center provides "self-help" links including a link to Go Ask Alice.
<http://www.udayton.edu/~cc/selfhelp.htm>

University of San Francisco (San Francisco, CA)

- The university's website includes, among referrals concerning "Healthy Relationships", a link to Go Ask Alice.
http://www.usfca.edu/shep/healthy_links.htm
- As of December 2002, the university's website posted health information for students, including a "Pregnancy" page with referrals to Planned Parenthood and the local Women's Community Clinic. The site identified Planned Parenthood as a source for pregnancy testing and counseling, birth control, and emergency contraception (which causes early abortion), but it failed to mention that Planned Parenthood also performs abortions. The Women's Community Clinic provides pregnancy testing and counseling, offers contraceptives, and makes referrals to abortion clinics. After the university received complaints, these referrals were removed from the student health pages. Nevertheless, more than a year later the "Pregnancy" page carries the message: "This portion of the web site is currently being reviewed." No information has been added about crisis pregnancy centers or other pro-life pregnancy resources. Students using the search function for the university's website—

using terms like "pregnancy" or "counseling"—can still find the "removed" referrals.
<http://www.usfca.edu/shep/pregnancy.htm>
http://www.usfca.edu/shep/pregnancy_link1.htm
http://www.usfca.edu/shep/pregnancy_link2.htm

Wheeling Jesuit University (Wheeling, WV)

- The Health Center provides a link to Go Ask Alice.
<http://www.wju.edu/studentlife/healthcenter/healthlinks.asp>

Section 6: Health Services

In a day when extramarital sexual activity is all too common among college students, responsible health care services that are consistent with Catholic teaching are essential to even small Catholic colleges. A failure to guide students and a tendency to abandon them to the desires of their age and the excesses of their generation is hardly consistent with many colleges' stated concern for students' intellectual, social, and spiritual development. Referrals to other health services like Planned Parenthood that actively encourage birth control and/or abortion demonstrate a shameful lack of concern for the welfare of students—especially because those referrals come from institutions that are rooted in the firm Catholic teaching on the dignity of human life and sexuality within marriage.

Pregnancies are likely even at colleges with the most responsible campus life policies. At the average institution with high rates of sexual activity, common sense indicates a frequency of pregnancies that is rarely acknowledged. Also deserving attention is the relatively small number of students who are seen pregnant on campus or who leave school because of pregnancy—thus indicating a significant number of abortions among students at Catholic colleges. This is a terrible scandal to the extent that Catholic colleges ought to be aware of the problem and fail to devote adequate attention and resources to helping and encouraging students to preserve the lives of their children. A well-planned and well-promoted outreach to pregnant students seems to be an urgent need and one important step toward fulfilling a college's Catholic, pro-life mission.

The U.S. bishops' *Ethical and Religious Directives for Catholic Health Care Services* apply to health care services at Catholic colleges. The guidelines require services to be consistent with Catholic teaching and forbid the promotion of or participation in abortions, sterilization, contraception, and physician-assisted suicide.

The *Directives* also warn against cooperating with other services that violate Catholic teaching. Although the guidelines refer primarily to formal partnerships among agencies, cooperation also can include referrals to clinics and organizations known to encourage or practice abortion.

“Catholic health care institutions need to be concerned about the danger of scandal in any association with abortion providers.” (*Directives*, 45)

“The possibility of scandal must be considered when applying the principles governing cooperation. Cooperation, which in all other respects is morally licit, may need to be refused because of the scandal that might be caused.” (*Directives*, 71)

While compiling this report, we heard two excuses

for inappropriate health care services at Catholic colleges:

1. “Because many students and employees are not Catholic, colleges must respect and assist their proclivity for birth control and/or abortion.” One college employee told us, “We have many non-Catholics working here, so we have to obey the law of man, not the law of God.” Taking this argument to the extreme, Catholic colleges must also sponsor whites-only fraternities for those who do not share Catholic sensibilities about racial justice, and homosexual housing for those who disagree with Catholic teaching on homosexual activity. This is nonsense. A college's Catholic mission requires fidelity to Catholic teaching in all official actions and policies, and Catholic teaching leaves no room for supporting or participating in abortion or artificial contraception simply because a non-Catholic requests it.
2. “Health services must be based entirely on medical science and therefore remain value-neutral.” As agents of Catholic colleges, health services personnel should respect the colleges' Catholic mission and adhere to Catholic moral teaching at all times. Decisions about whether to engage in sexual activity, use contraceptives, and preserve the lives of preborn children are primarily moral decisions that also have health implications.

Health Insurance

Catholic colleges providing medical insurance coverage for abortion, sterilization, or contraception cooperate materially in these practices and violate Catholic ethics. There is some evidence of employee insurance plans that cover artificial contraceptives. Most often these will pay for abortifacients (drugs or devices that can cause abortion after conception).

Twenty states have laws requiring employers to offer insurance coverage for contraceptives when they already provide some form of prescription drug benefit. The laws vary, with some exempting religious colleges. In March, the California Supreme Court ruled that many religious organizations including colleges are not exempt from a state law mandating contraceptive coverage for full-time employees.

Catholic colleges are not actively challenging these state laws. A pending legal challenge to New York's law was filed by 10 plaintiffs including Catholic Charities, a high school and an elementary

school—but no Catholic colleges. The challenge to California’s law was filed by Catholic Charities of Sacramento.

In April 2004, following the California Supreme Court decision, Cardinal Newman Society conducted a telephone survey of human resources personnel at the 13 Catholic colleges in California. Nine colleges reported no concern about the California law because their employee medical plans already pay for contraceptives:

Dominican University of CA
Holy Names College
Loyola Marymount University
Marymount College
Mount St. Mary’s College
Notre Dame de Namur University
St. Mary’s College of California
University of San Diego
University of San Francisco

Notable exceptions are **Queen of the Holy Rosary College**, which primarily serves candidates for the Dominican Sisters, and **Thomas Aquinas College**. Both participate in a health care trust for Catholic employers called the RETA Trust, and their prescription drug benefit is self-insured. Some analysts have determined that self-insured plans come under federal law (ERISA) and therefore are not affected by state mandates, but an administrator of Queen of the Holy Rosary College’s medical plan said some uncertainty remains.

At **Campion College of San Francisco**, a two-year institution, all faculty are part-time and therefore are unaffected by the California law. The human resources director at **Santa Clara University** did not respond to several messages prior to this report’s publication.

Our California survey seems consistent with a national survey of Catholic colleges conducted in 2001 by Catholics for a Free Choice (*Student Bodies: Reproductive Health Care at Catholic Universities*, 2002). CFFC surveyed 191 four-year Catholic colleges and received responses from 121 colleges about their health insurance plans. According to CFFC, all respondents offered health insurance coverage to full-time faculty members. Sixty colleges said they provided at least one plan covering contraceptives, 43 colleges offered no contraceptive coverage, and 13 said they did not know.

CFFC reports that 14 of the colleges responding to its survey were located in states that mandated contraceptive coverage in 2001. Among these, seven colleges offered the coverage, five did not, and two claimed uncertainty. In states that allowed religious employers to opt out of mandatory contraceptive coverage, four Catholic colleges took advantage of the exemption, and five provided the

coverage anyhow.

Contraception

There is a concerted push by organizations including the National Women’s Law Center and Planned Parenthood to force colleges to provide contraceptives to students, based on a disputed interpretation of Title IX of the federal Education Amendments of 1972. A 1999 survey of campus health centers nationwide (at Catholic and non-Catholic colleges) found that 52.2 percent already offered “emergency contraception” to students (*Journal of American College Health*, July 2002).

Health services personnel at two Catholic colleges admitted to Cardinal Newman Society that they provide “emergency contraception” (an abortifacient) to students: the **College of Santa Fe (NM)** and **Rockhurst University (MO)**. The College of Santa Fe is so bold as to publicly identify its health center and phone number on the Princeton University Office of Population Research list of “emergency contraception” providers.

<http://ec.princeton.edu/providers/>

The Catholics for a Free Choice survey (*Student Bodies*, 2002), which in 2001 received responses from 133 Catholic campus health centers about their services, identified 15 that admitted to directly providing or prescribing contraceptives to students. Ten of these provided condoms (three provided condoms only), and two said they provided a “full range” of contraceptives including oral contraceptives, condoms and Depo Provera. In August 2002, the Associated Press reported that it was able to confirm CFFC’s findings at 12 of the colleges; three colleges denied making contraceptives available to students. Some said there was no formal policy for providing contraceptives, but campus medical professionals had the option of helping students obtain birth control.

Cardinal Newman Society conducted a follow-up survey in April 2004, telephoning each of the 15 health centers identified by CFFC as providing or prescribing contraceptives in 2001. Only three health centers admitted to continuing the practice: **Aquinas College (MI)**—which emphasized that it prescribes but does not distribute contraceptives—the **College of Santa Fe (NM)**, and **Rockhurst University (MO)**.

According to CFFC’s 2001 survey, 27 Catholic campus health centers reported referring students to Planned Parenthood or other services to obtain contraceptives. CFFC also cites survey responses and student testimony indicating that contraceptives and information on contraceptives were available to students through women’s centers, student clubs, sexuality and STD prevention seminars,

pamphlets provided by campus health centers, and local Planned Parenthood offices.

A February 2003 article in *The Mirror* at **Fairfield University (CT)** reports that “while Fairfield does not offer contraceptives on campus, the health center will suggest, but not endorse, other means of obtaining birth control”. The article reports a student’s claim that the health center referred her to Planned Parenthood for birth control. A February 2004 article in *The Mirror* reports that Fairfield University does not give out birth control at the health center but will “discuss options” and “liaison” for students “to explore birth control options”.

According to a September 2003 article in *The Echo* at **St. Michael’s College (VT)**, the college health center provides education about contraceptive options and refers students to the University of Vermont Women’s Center, which offers a variety of contraceptives including “emergency contraception”. In a November 2002 article in *The Echo*, the health services director is quoted encouraging condoms for sexually active students to avoid infection by the HPV virus.

Pregnancy

A frightening number of Catholic colleges refer pregnant students to Planned Parenthood and other pro-abortion services. (Website-based referrals are described in the section of this report titled “College Websites”.) These services are not value-neutral; the Planned Parenthood Federation of America reported that in 2000 its centers performed 79.3 abortions for every referral they made for adoption. Likewise, Catholic colleges should not be value-neutral—they should refer pregnant students only to pro-life services.

According to CFFC’s 2001 survey of 133 campus health centers at Catholic colleges, 63 percent said they offered counseling for pregnant students, while another nine percent referred students to other counseling services. Eighteen percent said they discussed “all options” for “resolving” pregnancy, and an equal 18 percent said they only discussed options consistent with Catholic teaching. Forty-eight colleges said they referred students to Planned Parenthood; only 15 of those colleges also recommended pro-life services. Thirty-four colleges referred only to pro-life services.

According to a February 2003 article in *The Mirror* at **Fairfield University (CT)**, the health center “counsels any pregnant student on all of the options they have concerning pregnancies”. A February 2004 article in *The Mirror* reports that residence life staff members “are not limited in what can be discussed” with pregnant students. The article reports that Fairfield will help pregnant

students obtain necessary services and liaison with the local hospital, but pregnant students are not permitted special allowances for missing class or to ease heavy workloads. Students with children are not allowed to live on campus.

Aside from general-purpose counseling services, Cardinal Newman Society was unable to find much evidence of dedicated outreach to pregnant students at Catholic colleges. Few colleges offer housing that might allow young mothers to remain in school—a powerful incentive for pregnant students to carry their babies to term without the prospect of foregoing a college diploma.

Notable exceptions include **Georgetown University (DC)**, which has a dedicated Pregnancy Services program designed to assist students with all aspects of their pregnancy including counseling, financial aid, and help with continued studies. Georgetown provides limited housing for new mothers and even helps student fathers with counseling and financial aid. The **College of St. Catherine (MN)** provides housing for student parents, and the **Catholic University of America (DC)** and the **University of Notre Dame (IN)** encourage pregnant students to complete their studies.

Section 7: Student Activities & Internships

Most Catholic colleges have some variety of student-run clubs, media, and other programs. Many also provide for student internships at various businesses and organizations, often for academic credit.

Catholic college policies for student activities are often quite similar to the policies of secular private colleges. Often these activities are funded by the college: a direct appropriation from the college budget, sponsorship by an academic department or college office, or funds collected by the college as “student activities fees” and distributed by college personnel or student government officers. Colleges typically allow student programs to operate with minimal oversight. Most have a formal recognition process, offering full privileges and funding for recognized student activities, but some also offer many of the same privileges to non-recognized programs. Privileges typically include opportunities to promote campus events, office space, and use of college facilities.

A Catholic college’s mission includes concern for students’ personal, social, and spiritual development outside the classroom. Regardless of how student activities are funded or governed, a Catholic college is responsible for ensuring that campus events and activities are consistent with its Catholic mission. This applies to campus activities that are not officially sponsored by the college—even activities sponsored by community organizations that rent or otherwise use campus facilities—as well as college-sponsored activities. It also applies to the content of student-run media and other publications distributed on campus; although a college may be committed to a certain “freedom of the press” for reporting of campus news, a private Catholic college has the legal right and the moral responsibility, rooted in its Catholic mission, to set guidelines for media content distributed on its campus.

On the other hand, student clubs and campus media should be encouraged to work amicably with pro-life apostolates and other efforts to advance Christian morality and social justice. Cited below are several instances in which Catholic campus newspapers have refused to accept pro-life advertisements or inserts, often based on the flawed argument that because pro-abortion advertisements are not welcome in a Catholic campus publication, neither will pro-life ads be accepted. The two leading publishers of pro-chastity and pro-life inserts, Pro-Life America and the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, tell us that they often have a more difficult time placing inserts in Catholic campus newspapers than at other colleges. This turns the argument for academic freedom, so often used to justify inappropriate activity, on its head.

There have been many incidents of student activi-

ties and publications advancing the Culture of Death on Catholic campuses. Several are reported below. These do not include more subtle endorsements of sexual promiscuity and contraceptive use, most frequently found in student publications and campus entertainment. Not only do these incidents trivialize the true meaning of love and commitment, but they can also go so far as to ridicule the sacredness of the sexual gift in the context of the sacrament of marriage. They turn sex into a cheap and trivial form of entertainment that demoralizes the feelings and emotions of young men and women who are already vulnerable to societal influences.

Also not identified below are feminist and women’s studies clubs that are active at many Catholic colleges. Although many of these groups remain consistent with Catholic teaching, too often their interest in the politics of abortion, contraception, lesbian rights, and women’s ordination lead them to subtle or overt opposition to the Church. Rarely is this apparent from website descriptions of the clubs and available media reports, and a more thorough investigation of their activities was not possible for this report.

Policies for internship programs are often determined by academic departments or college personnel who advise students about career opportunities. A Catholic college’s mission ought to preclude offering academic support or otherwise encouraging internships and regular employment with organizations that advance the Culture of Death. By supporting or encouraging employment with such groups, a Catholic college provides direct assistance to those groups while helping students engage in morally reprehensible activities.

Boston College (Boston, MA)

- A student newspaper, *The Heights*, features a weekly column titled “Sex and the University”. The student author goes into explicit and sometimes vulgar detail about how to be sexually active while living on campus. For instance, when contrasting the experience of a “one-night-stand” over a “serious relationship”, the author advises students to be aware that “there are few ways of figuring out others’ intentions before they leave you to scrape up the used condoms from your roommate’s pillow and sit psychotically waiting by the phone for them to call again”. The column’s previous author devoted an entire article to explaining how “masturbating is an exercise of your own pleasure zones”.

<http://www.bcheights.com>

- A law student club, the “Reproductive Choice

Coalition”, is funded by the law school’s student activity fund. The club is “committed to the goal of reproductive choice for all men and women” and seeks to “encourage its members to take an active role in promoting reproductive choice in their community and beyond through education outreach”. In November 2003, the group co-sponsored a campus lecture by NARAL Pro-Choice America president Kate Michelman. The group is one of the seven college groups identified by Law Students for Choice.

<http://www.bc.edu/schools/law/services/studentorgs/rcc/>

http://www.lawstudentsforchoice.org/get_involved/join_a_group/

College of St. Catherine (St. Paul, MN)

- The college provided housing for students to attend the Minnesota National Organization for Women conference, which was held in St. Paul in June 2002.

College of St. Scholastica (MN)

- The Psychology Department formerly offered internships at the local Planned Parenthood, posted on the college’s website in November 2001. Promotional materials for the department boasted of the achievement of alumnus Mary Poepping, the Regional Manager of the Central Region of Planned Parenthood. References to Poepping and internships at Planned Parenthood were removed from the college’s website (www.css.edu) after complaints were made to the administration.

College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, MA)

- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in January 2003 the campus newspaper *The Crusader* refused to accept a paid insert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion.

<http://www.thehcrcrusader.com/>

<http://www.humanlife.org>

Creighton University (Omaha, NE)

- According to the Medical Students for Choice website, a MSFC-affiliated student group exists at Creighton University. Attempts to locate the group at Creighton were unsuccessful.

<http://www.ms4c.org/groups.htm>

DePaul University (Chicago, IL)

- As of December 2002, the Department of Sociology offered internships for students at Planned Parenthood on the university’s web-

site (www.depaul.edu). The Women’s Studies Program also listed Planned Parenthood among several career opportunities for students. After the university received complaints, both website listings were removed.

Fairfield University (Fairfield, CT)

- In November 2000, a campus newspaper, *The Fairfield Mirror*, published companion “He Said” and “She Said” columns urging students to use contraceptives.

http://www.fairfieldmirror.com/global_user_elements/printpage.cfm?storyid=8663

http://www.fairfieldmirror.com/global_user_elements/printpage.cfm?storyid=8664

Georgetown University (Washington, DC)

- H*yas for Choice, a pro-abortion student club, is denied official recognition and funding by the university but actively functions as an “unofficial” student organization. The club had its origins as G.U. Choice, which lost its official university recognition and funding in 1992 after concerned students and alumni waged a vigorous protest, including a canonical lawsuit that made its way to the Vatican. The renamed H*yas for Choice is not permitted to use the name of Georgetown’s mascot “Hoya”—thus the asterisk. Despite the restrictions on the club’s name and funding, Georgetown’s lax policies governing student activities allow H*yas for Choice to sponsor and promote events on campus with few limitations. The club describes itself as a “pro-choice” group working to promote “reproductive rights” on and off campus, and it claims to be in the process of becoming a chapter of Choice USA. Activities include “clinic defense” training and sponsoring “condom-grams” on Halloween and Valentine’s Day. In the spring of 2002, the university ruled that H*yas for Choice could not continue its practice of recruiting students to distribute condoms in each residence hall. The club now distributes free condoms to students every week from a booth in the designated campus “free speech zone” with the university’s consent. In April 2003, the club gathered more than 1,200 signatures on a petition demanding condom distribution by the university and decorated part of the campus with coat hangers and pro-abortion fliers. In October 2003, the students rallied with national abortion rights organizations to promote the “March for Freedom of Choice” in April 2004. The H*yas for Choice website promotes contraception and abortion; instructs students

on how and where to obtain condoms, birth control pills, “emergency contraception”, and abortions; and promotes internships with almost every major pro-abortion advocacy organization and political committee.

<http://www.hoyasforchoice.com>

- Georgetown Students for Choice, a chapter of Law Students for Choice, was reportedly launched in November 2003 by another law student organization, the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy. The group’s inaugural event featured four panelists including Karen Mulhauser, NARAL Pro-Choice America’s first executive director; Choice USA executive director Crystal Plati; Jenny Blasdell, senior counsel at the National Abortion Federation; and Virginia Bader, vice president of Planned Parenthood of Metro Washington.

<http://www.georgetownacs.org/pastevents.htm>

- In Spring 2001, law students established a chapter of the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy, a politically liberal organization of law students, law professors, and practicing lawyers to “counter the dominant vision of American law today” and “seek to restore the fundamental principles of respect for human dignity”. The Society at Georgetown has sponsored several pro-abortion lecturers including NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund official Jennifer Brown, U.S. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, Planned Parenthood official Susanne Martinez, and ACLU president Nadine Strossen. On its website, the Society claims responsibility for launching Georgetown Students for Choice.

<http://www.georgetownacs.org>

- The Women’s Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program is a law school program to provide graduates with an interest in women’s rights the opportunity to work on legal and policy issues. According to the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation, a major donor to the program, WLPPFP has placed fellows with organizations such as NARAL Pro-Choice America and the Center for Reproductive Law & Policy to work exclusively on reproductive rights. Other pro-abortion organizations that have received WLPPFP fellows include the National Women’s Law Center and the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. The WLPPFP Summer 2003 newsletter boasts of one fellow who helped produce a *Reproductive Rights* publication for NARAL Pro-Choice

America, another fellow who worked to “promote health insurance coverage for prescription contraceptives” with the National Women’s Law Center, and a new grant from the Overbrook Foundation to promote “women’s reproductive health and rights” in South Africa.

<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/wlppfp/>

- According to the Medical Students for Choice website, a MSFC-affiliated student group exists at Georgetown University. Attempts to locate the group were unsuccessful.

<http://www.ms4c.org/groups.htm>

- From the fall of 2002 through December 2003, a student newspaper, *The Hoya*, ran a weekly column titled “Sex on the Hilltop”. The student author addressed such topics as “hooking up when you have a roommate” and “having sex with your ex”. She often recommended sexual activity to fellow students. Writing about having sex with an ex-boyfriend, she advised: “If you want to make sure he really is that bad in bed, well, that’s your call.” On delaying sex beyond the first weekend back to school: “Believe me, there will be plenty of other nights in which you and that hot junior can make out on the bottom bunk.” The university has received embarrassing attention to the sex column in various media, including the *Chicago Tribune* (8/17/03), National Public Radio (8/22/03), and the *Washington Post* (9/14/03).

<http://www.thehoya.com>

- The October 30, 2003, issue of a student newsmagazine, the *Georgetown Voice*, included an article titled “The Best Of” listing the “best” features of the Washington, D.C., metro area for students. First on the list is a reference to where “Jane Hoyas” can pick up their birth control pills: “[B]ecause you can’t get this prescription filled on campus, CVS in Georgetown is the next most convenient option.” The list includes the “best private but very public place to get it on”, the “best place to hook up if you’re a screamer”, and the “best sex shop” near campus. Advising “the innocent Georgetown undergrad” to “leave your Catholic guilt at the door,” the article goes into detail describing how there is “something for the sexual novice and the kinky dominatrix alike.”

<http://www.georgetownvoice.com>

- In April 2002, student clubs sponsored a Progressive Career Fair on campus, issuing invitations to employers including Choice USA, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, and

the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice. Sponsors of the fair included H*yas for Choice, G.U. Pride (a university-recognized homosexual club), College Democrats, the Georgetown Solidarity Committee, the Jewish Student Association, the Vietnamese Student Association, and the Young Arab Leaders Alliance. Although the fair originally scheduled for February 2002 was canceled by Vice President for Student Affairs Juan Gonzalez, who cited concerns about a conflict with Catholic teachings, Gonzalez allowed the fair to be rescheduled on the advice of the university's faculty-student Speech and Expression Committee.

Gonzaga University (Spokane, WA)

- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in April 2003 the campus newspaper *Gonzaga Bulletin* refused to accept a paid insert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion. The editors complained that the insert had "lots of opinion".
<http://www.gonzagabulletin.com/>
<http://www.humanlife.org>

John Carroll University (Cleveland, OH)

- The March 24, 2004, issue of a campus newspaper, *The Carroll News*, included an article about preventing sexually transmitted diseases. The article notes that abstinence is the best protection, but implicitly assuming sexual activity, it recommends the use of condoms.
<http://carrollnewsonline.com/files.php?id=568&cat=3>

King's College (Wilkes-Barre, PA)

- On the college's website (www.kings.edu), the Health Care Administration Program offers an "Alumni/Mentorship Program", in which graduates of the program are assigned as mentors to new students. Among the program alumni listed on the site is the Director of Planned Parenthood in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Loyola University of Chicago (Chicago, IL)

- A law student club, the Reproductive Issues Society, encourages "discussion and debate" of issues related to "reproduction, sexuality, and family law".
<http://www.luc.edu/law/activities/orgs/reproductive.shtml>
- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in March 2003 the campus newspaper *The Phoenix* refused to accept a paid in-

sert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion. The editors said the newspaper does not accept pro-life or pro-choice advertising.

<http://www.loyolaphoenix.com/>

<http://www.humanlife.org>

Loyola University of New Orleans (New Orleans, LA)

- The Planned Parenthood Federation of America claims to have a chapter of its student outreach program, Vox, at the university. The university's Student Life office currently lists a "Women's Issues Organization" but nothing under the title "Vox". According to the Fall 2002 issue of the national Vox newsletter, students from Loyola took part in a "Love Your Body, Love Your Campus" event at Tulane University, which included an "educational sex trivia contest" and free condoms.
<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/vox/findgroup.html>
<http://www.loyno.edu/students/organizations/index.php?type=11&action=list>
http://www.plannedparenthood.org/vox/020905_tulane.html
- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in October 2003 the campus newspaper *The Maroon* refused to accept a paid insert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion.
<http://maroon.loyno.edu/>
<http://www.humanlife.org>

Nazareth College (Rochester, NY)

- Campus Ministry lists Planned Parenthood of the Rochester/Syracuse Region as one of its "service opportunities" for students. The "opportunity" is service as a "clinic escort" to accompany women entering and leaving abortion clinics and political advocacy on behalf of Planned Parenthood.
http://www.naz.edu/dept/campus_ministry/serviceopps.html

Providence College (Providence, RI)

- In March 2000, three students posted abortion rights fliers throughout the school's campus, featuring an image of the Virgin Mary and the message, "How's this for an immaculate concept: Keep Abortion Safe and Legal". The college reacted admirably by reprimanding and suspending the students. The college president, Rev. Philip Smith, called the incident a "deliberate misuse of a venerated person".

St. Ambrose University (Davenport, IA)

- A student chapter of the National Organization for Women advocates “personal rights for women”.
<http://www.sau.edu/administration/activities/clubs.htm>

St. Louis University (St. Louis, MO)

- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in October 2003 the campus newspaper *The University News* refused to accept a paid insert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion. The editors said the newspaper does not accept pro-life or pro-choice advertising.
<http://www.unewsonline.com/>
<http://www.humanlife.org>

St. Mary’s College (Notre Dame, IN)

- In January 2003, the Center for Women’s Intercultural Leadership provided funds to send four students and one faculty member to the Feminist Majority Foundation’s student leadership conference and a pro-abortion rally in Washington, D.C. After learning of the incident, the college administration said the Center’s action was “wrong” but announced no punitive action.

St. Michael’s College (Colchester, VT)

- In September 2003, the campus newspaper *The Echo* published an article titled “Contraceptives: What to Do and Where to Go”. In addition to reporting that the college health services refers students to other clinics for contraception, the article also identified the nearby University of Vermont Women’s Center (offering “all forms of contraceptives: birth control, the patch, the nuva ring, diaphragms, condoms, contraceptive jelly, and the morning after pill”) and Planned Parenthood of Burlington (offering “birth control, STI/STD screenings, or... medical or surgical abortion”).

Santa Clara University (Santa Clara, CA)

- The law school recognizes a student club affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union, which advocates abortion rights.
<http://www.scu.edu/bulletin/law/studentgroups.cfm>
- According to Pro-Life America, in February 2003 the campus newspaper *The Clarion* failed to respond to repeated inquiries about a paid insertion of “LoveMatters.com” inserts that promote chastity and oppose abortion. In October 2003, Pro-Life America sought assistance from the Director of Campus Ministry to

distribute the inserts on campus, but the request was denied.
<http://www.lovematters.com>

University of Notre Dame (Notre Dame, IN)

- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in April 2003 the campus newspaper *The Observer* refused to accept a paid insert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion.
<http://www.ndsmcobserver.com/>
<http://www.humanlife.org>
- According to Pro-Life America, in 2001 the campus newspaper *The Observer* refused to accept a paid insertion of “LoveMatters.com” inserts that promote chastity and oppose abortion. In February 2002, when student members of the Knights of Columbus and pro-life club sought to distribute the inserts by hand, the Director of Campus Ministry refused to approve the materials.
<http://www.ndsmcobserver.com/>
<http://www.lovematters.com>

Villanova University (Villanova, PA)

- The university’s website listing of available student internships includes the Planned Parenthood Association of Pennsylvania, which is seeking Political Science majors to work on legislation and monitor “opposition to reproductive rights”. The internship listing contradicts law dean Mark Sargent’s argument that “association of Villanova with advocacy for abortion rights” conflicts with its Catholic mission (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4/7/03). Last year Sargent forbade law students from participating in fellowships and internships with employers that support abortion.
<http://webapps.artsci.villanova.edu/internships/search.asp>
- In January 2002, a pro-life club sponsored a busload of students who traveled to the annual March for Life in Washington, D.C. While many students were able to attend, several others were not, claiming that they faced opposition and threats of reduced grades from some professors if they missed class. One student reported that a faculty member said she “shouldn’t go” and that “it would be an unexcused absence and I would get a zero for the day.” Other students said they were told that attending the March for Life would not be an excused absence, and one was told that she would have to write a paper to make up for the absence. The university administration denied these reports.

Viterbo University (LaCrosse, WI)

- According to the Human Life Alliance of Minnesota, in April 2004 the campus newspaper *Lumen* refused to accept a paid insert that promotes chastity and opposes abortion. The editors said they were reluctant to accept a controversial advertisement and feared confusion with the newspaper's "theme" for the year, "It's My Life" (which is the title on the HLA insert).

<http://www.humanlife.org>

Xavier University of Louisiana (LA)

- The Feminist Majority Foundation website identifies an "affiliate" at Xavier University under the advisement of Eloise Dixon, Director of the Counseling and Wellness Center. Dixon did not respond to our request for more information, and attempts to locate the group were unsuccessful.

http://www.feministcampus.org/fmla/about/groups_by_state.asp#LA

Section 8: “The Vagina Monologues”

Productions of the vulgar and sexually explicit play, “The Vagina Monologues,” have become an annual scandal on many Catholic campuses, with some colleges like Georgetown University (DC) hosting the play every year for the past five years. The play was hosted by 30 Catholic colleges in 2004 and 32 in 2003.

The “Monologues” presents women discussing their sexuality and sexual encounters, replete with vulgarity, explicit language, and graphic descriptions of lesbian activity and masturbation. One scene describes the seduction of a sexually inexperienced 16-year-old girl by a 24-year-old lesbian, who first intoxicates the girl with vodka. Instead of presenting the incident as sexual abuse that would be illegal in many states, the play declares it the girl’s “surprising, unexpected and politically correct salvation.”

(For the complete script, see The Vagina Monologues: The V-Day Edition, published by Villard Press in 2000. The play is also available on DVD and VHS from Warner Home Video. The script may have been altered slightly since these were published or produced.)

Each year V-Day, an organization founded by author Eve Ensler to help fight violence against women, licenses productions of “The Vagina Monologues” to students and faculty at more than 500 college campus nationwide. The play’s organizers agree to raise funds for groups helping victims of violence. Although the cause is admirable, the play tends to reduce women to sexual beings and is certainly not the best means of raising funds for any purpose. Many Catholic college officials have nevertheless justified productions of the “Monologues” as supporting a good cause.

This argument is especially flawed when recipients of the fundraisers advocate abortion. Proceeds from this year’s event at **St. John Fisher College (NY)** supported a rape crisis center at Planned Parenthood, the largest abortion provider in the U.S. The play’s organizers at **John Carroll University (OH)** planned to give the proceeds to the Cleveland Rape Crisis Center, a member organization of the Freedom of Choice Cleveland Coalition. In response to protests, university officials redirected the funds to a charity in Mexico.

Catholic college officials also have justified productions as an exercise of academic freedom, especially when sponsored by faculty members. Productions have been sponsored or co-sponsored by faculty in a wide range of academic departments including Communications, English, Political Science, Social Work, Theater, and Women’s Studies. Some produc-

tions have been accompanied by discussion groups and class lectures that add some level of serious dialogue to the experience of the play itself. In fact, however, the play is primarily a form of campus entertainment, and the quality and history of the play hardly suggest its importance as a literary or theatrical work. To the extent that the play is studied seriously, producing the play for a broad student audience is unnecessary and suggests a non-academic agenda by those faculty members who sponsor it. Were these departments regularly offering productions of classic works of Shakespeare and other worthy programs, accompanied by the type of discussion that marks the “Monologues” productions, one might not easily dismiss the claim of academic freedom— notwithstanding the flagrant violation of Catholic sensibilities and the Catholic college mission.

In some instances, Catholic colleges have formally promoted and endorsed the productions. This year at **Nazareth College (NY)**, the play was co-sponsored by Campus Ministry. Student attendance at the performance at **Stonehill College (MA)** was counted toward “merit points” used to assign campus housing the following year.

Supporters of the “Monologues” can be ferocious in their defense of the play from its critics. In March 2000, a **Georgetown University (DC)** student newspaper, *The Hoya*, fired columnist Robert Swope because he had repeatedly criticized radical feminist activities on campus—the final straw was a column criticizing Georgetown’s production of the “Monologues” which was never published. Ashley Oliverio, public relations coordinator for **Carroll College (MT)**, placed an op-ed in Helena’s *Queen City News* defending the play’s graphic discussions of sexual activity and calling Cardinal Newman Society the “Catholic Taliban” for its protests. Sr. Mary Ann Flannery, Communications Department chairwoman and organizer of the “Monologues” at **John Carroll University (OH)**, told a campus newspaper that Cardinal Newman Society is the “closest organization in the Catholic Church to the Taliban” and accused e-mail protesters of “harassment and terrorist tactics to shut down the president’s computer system and to do harm to my department’s office”. A petition supporting the performance at John Carroll was signed by 38 faculty members.

Some Catholic college officials have tried to distance themselves from the productions. Rev. Harold Ridley, S.J., president of **Loyola College (MD)**, admitted that the play was “in questionable taste” and “not the vehicle I would have chosen” to address domestic violence. Likewise, Rev. Michael McFarland,

S.J., president of the **College of the Holy Cross (MA)**, said parts of the play were “objectionable” and the play “isn’t the vehicle I would have chosen”. Br. Craig Franz, F.S.C., president of **St. Mary’s College (CA)**, replied to a protester: “While I might not have chosen this play to spur conversation on campus regarding women’s rights, I respect the academic freedom of our Women’s Studies program to select this play.” A statement issued by Providence College’s administration declared “much of the content and the language of ‘The Vagina Monologues’... is at odds with the ideals and values embodied in the Catholic tradition” and with the college’s mission statement—yet the college deemed the event protected by academic freedom.

Increasingly vocal protests of the “Monologues”, led by Cardinal Newman Society, have had some impact. In 2004, plans for productions announced by V-Day—i.e., student or faculty commitments made to V-Day to present the play, not necessarily with formal college approval—were canceled at 17 Catholic colleges and universities. Officials prevented the play at the **Catholic University of America (DC)**, **Loyola University of New Orleans (LA)**, **St. John’s University (NY)**, **St. Joseph’s College (IN)**, the **University of Portland (OR)**, the **University of St. Francis (IL)** and **Wheeling Jesuit University (WV)**. In 2003, 14 planned productions were canceled.

In February 2004, Bishop John D’Arcy of Fort Wayne-South Bend, Indiana, issued a public statement in the diocesan newspaper scolding the **University of Notre Dame (IN)** for its production of the play: “‘The Vagina Monologues’ is offensive to women; it is antithetical to Catholic teaching on the beautiful gift of human sexuality and also to the teachings of the church on the human body relative to its purpose and to its status as a temple of the Holy Spirit. The human body and the human person, in the tradition of the church, must never be seen as an object.”

Colleges Hosting “Monologues” in 2004

Bellarmino University (KY)

February 20, 21, 22.

Boston College (MA)

February 19, 20, 21.

Carlow College (PA)

April 21, 22.

College of the Holy Cross (MA)

February 10, 11. Sponsored by Women’s Forum.

College of St. Rose (NY)

February 17.

DePaul University (IL)

February 22. Sponsored by Women’s Studies Department. Promoted on Women’s and Gender Studies Program website.

Dominican University (CA)

February 20, 21. Promoted on university calendar on website. According to university’s “This Week” newsletter, “Vagina Monologues” documentary also shown on February 8, and students performed portions of “Monologues” off-campus on February 16 for V-Day Benefit Dinner.

Edgewood College (WI)

March 2.

Fordham University (NY), Lincoln Center Campus

Sponsored by feminist student club Isis.

Fordham University (NY), Rose Hill Campus

Sponsored by theater group.

Georgetown University (DC), Main Campus

February 27, 28.

Georgetown University (DC), Law Center

March 18, 19. Promoted on Law School calendar on website.

John Carroll University (OH)

February 13, 14, 15. Sponsored by Communications Department.

Loyola College (MD)

March 10, 11. V-Day lists several sponsors: Loyola College Women’s Center, Office of Leadership and New Student Programs, Center for Values and Service, CARE (student peer education group sponsored by Counseling Center), Student Government Association, SPECTRUM (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, and Allied Awareness and Support Group), Loyola College Democrats.

Loyola Marymount University (CA)

February 12, 13, 14. Sponsored by Del Rey Players (student theater group).

Loyola University of Chicago (IL)

February 24, 26. Sponsored by Women’s Stud-

ies Department and Gannon Scholars Leadership Program (four-year program for female students sponsored by university's Center for Women and Leadership).

Marymount Manhattan College (NY)

February 14, 15.

Nazareth College (NY)

February 12, 13, 14. Nazareth College issued a press release dated Jan. 22 touting the event and listing sponsors: Nazareth Department of Theatre Arts, Nazareth Theatre League, Campus Ministry, Undergraduate Association of Nazareth College, Sodexo USA, Rochester Woman Magazine. Promoted on Nazareth's Campus Ministry website.

Providence College (RI)

February 17, 18. Sponsored by Political Science Department. Promoted on Providence College's Women's Studies website. According to article in *The Cowl*, campus newspaper, performance was backed by Political Science, Social Science, Sociology, Social Work, American Studies departments.

Regis College (MA)

February 7, 8.

St. John Fisher College (NY)

February 6, 7.

St. Joseph College (CT)

February 19, 20, 22. Sponsored by Women's Awareness and Action Coalition.

St. Louis University (MO)

February 13, 14, 15. Sponsored by College of Arts and Sciences, School of Social Work, Women's Studies Program, Women's Commission (president's advisory commission on status of women), Una (feminist student club). Promoted on Women's Studies website.

St. Mary's College (CA)

February 13. Sponsored by Women's Resource

Center. Promoted on college events calendar on website.

St. Mary's College (IN)

Students held "reading" of the play in campus residence hall in early March.

Seattle University (WA)

February 13, 14, 15. Sponsors include Society of Young Feminists (student club), Women's Studies Department, Wismer Center (university center for "advocacy for the educational needs of women and of members of diverse communities"). Promoted on university website as "Academic Salon", a university program to encourage student discussion of various topics. Promoted on university calendar on website.

Seton Hill University (PA)

March 2. Sponsored by Women's Study Department, Amnesty International Seton Hill University Chapter (student club), Feminist Collective.

Siena College (NY)

March 11, 12.

Stonehill College (MA)

February 18, 19, 20.

University of Dayton (OH)

February 13, 14, 15. Sponsored by Students Advocating Female Equality. Promoted on university website for Sears Recital Hall reservations.

University of Notre Dame (IN)

February 14. Sponsored by Program in Gender Studies, Department of Film, Television and Theatre, Department of English, CORE Course Program, Women's Resource Center, CARE, Amnesty International, Breen Phillips Hall. Promoted on the Gender Studies website.

University of San Francisco (CA)

February 13, 14, 15. Promoted on university calendar on website.

Section 9: Student Views & Learning Outcomes

If there is a purpose to Catholic colleges, distinct from other religious and secular colleges, one would expect that distinction to be reflected in what students know, how they behave, and how they relate to issues of importance to Catholics. Certainly not every Catholic college graduate is going to agree with the Church on every issue, but if students' experience of Catholic higher education provides significant exposure to the teachings and practices of the Church—presented positively as the basis of the Catholic college mission—one would expect graduates to have greater affinity for those teachings and practices.

While there seems to be plenty of anecdotal evidence that increased love for the Church and its teachings was the common result of Catholic higher education for most of its history, there is some evidence that such outcomes are no longer the norm at many U.S. Catholic colleges. Students are graduating from many Catholic colleges with a perspective on the Culture of Death that is closer to mainstream societal views than Catholic teaching. Pro-life freshmen are later graduating pro-abortion, having come to the wrong position during four years of a Catholic education.

Cardinal Newman Society/HERI Study

In March 2003, Cardinal Newman Society released the results of a survey of students at 38 Catholic colleges that found significant declines in faith practice and belief over four years of a Catholic education. The full report, published in *Catholic World Report*, is available at <http://www.cardinalnewmansociety.org/CatholicWorldReportArticle.pdf>.

The study, commissioned by Cardinal Newman Society, was conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California-Los Angeles. It analyzed data from HERI's 1997 survey of incoming freshmen at American colleges and a near-identical survey of graduating seniors in 2001. The study is important because it provides the only useful and publicly available data on Catholic colleges that cuts across institutions.

HERI compared the 38 Catholic colleges (including 20 four-year colleges and 18 universities) that participated in its surveys with nonsectarian four-year colleges and other religious (mostly Protestant) four-year colleges. Excluding Catholic universities to ensure an equivalent comparison with the other four-year college groups had no significant impact on the results, so HERI included the universities for a larger sample. HERI did exclude survey responses from any student who did not

participate in the survey both years—1997 and 2001—thereby by ensuring an accurate account of how students' views and practices changed during their college experience. HERI included responses from non-Catholic as well as Catholic students but tracked each group's responses separately.

There is reason to suspect that the results from the surveys at 38 Catholic colleges reflect on most of the remaining 185 Catholic colleges in aggregate, but from a technical standpoint, HERI's selection of 38 colleges was not randomized or otherwise statistically representative of all Catholic colleges. The 38 colleges were self-selected by voluntary participation in the survey. Nevertheless, the colleges are geographically diverse, represent various forms of administrative control (including religious orders and dioceses), are reasonably split among four-year colleges and larger universities, and exclude both staunchly Catholic colleges and a disproportionate number of strongly liberal universities. See the *Catholic World Report* article for a discussion of the HERI survey's limitations.

Certainly HERI's findings, combining the responses of students at 38 Catholic colleges, do not necessarily reflect on any single institution. The Catholic colleges that participated in the HERI surveys are:

Alvernia College (PA)
Avila University (MO)
Cabrini College (PA)
College of Mount Saint Vincent (NY)
College of New Rochelle (NY)
College of Saint Catherine (MN)
College of Saint Mary (NE)
College of the Holy Cross (MA)
Creighton University (NE)
Fairfield University (CT)
Gannon University (PA)
Gonzaga University (WA)
John Carroll University (OH)
Loyola College in Maryland (MD)
Loyola Marymount University (CA)
Marian College (IN)
Marywood University (PA)
Mercyhurst College (PA)
Molloy College (NY)
Mount Saint Mary College (NY)
Mount Saint Mary's College (MD)
Notre Dame College (OH)
Regis University (CO)
Sacred Heart University (CT)
Saint Bonaventure University (NY)

Saint Francis College (NY)
Saint John's University (NY)
Saint Mary's College (IN)
Saint Mary's College of California (CA)
Saint Mary's University (TX)
Saint Norbert College (WI)
Saint Vincent College (PA)
Salve Regina University (RI)
Santa Clara University (CA)
University of Notre Dame (IN)
Viterbo University (WI)
Wheeling Jesuit University (WV)
Xavier University (OH)

HERI's findings are alarming. Repeated here are the results directly pertinent to this report:

- In 1997, 45 percent of incoming freshmen at Catholic colleges agreed that "abortion should be legal". Four years later, students' support increased to 57 percent. Among Catholic students only, support for abortion rights increased from 38 percent to 52 percent over four years of a Catholic college education.

The pro-abortion shift among all students was more dramatic at Catholic colleges than other institutions: students' support for abortion rights increased 12 percent at Catholic colleges, 8 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 11 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges. But this is no surprise, because Catholic students comprised a much larger portion of the student population at Catholic colleges than at other institutions. Regardless of the type of college, Catholic freshmen began their college experience more pro-life than their peers but moved quickly toward mainstream support for abortion by graduation—an apparent assimilation into the Culture of Death.

But should we be pleased that Catholic students at Catholic colleges embraced the Culture of Death at almost the same rate as Catholic students at other institutions? The pro-abortion shift among Catholic students only was 14 percent at Catholic colleges, 14 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 16 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges. One might reasonably expect Catholic colleges, given the Church's pro-life doctrine and the colleges' mission to engage the culture on issues of great importance, to do a better job of teaching pro-life values. By and large, students graduating from Catholic colleges ought to have views more in line with Catholic teaching, assuming that the Church's teaching was accurately presented and lived out by col-

lege faculty and staff. But on this issue and others, Catholic colleges seemed to have no greater influence than other institutions.

- At Catholic colleges, students who agreed that "same-sex couples should have the right to legal marital status" increased from 55 percent to 71 percent over four years. The pro-gay marriage shift was 16 percent at Catholic colleges, 8 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 9 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges.

Again, much of this shift was driven by Catholic students who entered college less supportive of same-sex marriage and quickly conformed to majority opinion. But the influence of Catholic colleges was almost identical to non-Catholic colleges. The pro-gay marriage shift among Catholic students only was 17 percent at Catholic colleges, 15 percent at non-Catholic religious four-year colleges, and 15 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges.

- Among all students at Catholic colleges, approval of casual sex increased from 30 percent to 49 percent by graduation. Students were asked whether they support the statement, "If two people really like each other, it's all right for them to have sex even if they've known each other for only a very short time." The increase in support for this statement was 20 percent at Catholic colleges, 12 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 19 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges.

Looking only at Catholic students, the shift in support for casual sex was 20 percent at Catholic colleges, 19 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 21 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges.

- Among all students at Catholic colleges, agreement with the statement "The death penalty should be abolished" increased from 32 percent to 46 percent—a welcome shift in support of Catholic teaching. The increase in opposition to the death penalty was 14 percent at Catholic colleges, 11 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 13 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges.

Among Catholic students only, opposition to the death penalty increased 14 percent at Catholic colleges, 10 percent at other religious four-year colleges, and 9 percent at nonsectarian four-year colleges.

College-Specific Surveys

Three student surveys at Catholic colleges appear consistent with HERI's findings:

The Winter 2001 issue of *Loyola Magazine*, published by the **Loyola University of Chicago (IL)**, included results from a survey of 106 primarily undergraduate students working phones for the university's annual fund. Among the respondents, 62 percent were Catholic. Asked whether "abortion should be legal", 54 percent agreed and 44 percent disagreed. Asked whether "the death penalty should be abolished", 55 percent agreed and 43 percent disagreed. Asked whether "it is acceptable for couples to live together before marriage", 75 percent agreed and 24 percent disagreed.

The National College Health Assessment, conducted in spring 2001 at the **University of San Francisco (CA)**, found rates of sexually transmitted infections (including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and genital herpes) to be slightly higher among USF students than national college rates. This suggests a rate of sexual activity comparable to non-Catholic institutions.

The spring 2002 Holy Cross Student Survey, a scientific personal interview survey of students at the **College of the Holy Cross (MA)** conducted by students enrolled in the "Methods of Social Research" course, focused on religious beliefs and practices. Among the 223 respondents, 74 percent were Catholic. Only 16 percent of the Catholic students said the teaching authority claimed by the Vatican was "very important" or "somewhat important" to them as Catholics. The Catholic students responded that they could be good Catholics without obeying Church teaching on birth control (95 percent), divorce and marriage (86 percent), and abortion (61 percent). Asked how the Church's teaching against abortion affected their commitment to the Church, 31 percent of the Catholic students said it strengthened their commitment, 22 percent that it weakened their commitment, and 39 percent that it had no effect one way or the other. The majority of Catholic students said the Church's teaching on contraception had no effect on their commitment to the Church, and 31 percent said it weakened their commitment.

<http://www.luc.edu/publications/loyolamag/winter2001/survey.htm>

<http://www.usfca.edu/shep/recommendations.pdf>

http://www.holycross.edu/departments/publicaffairs/hcm/winter03/features/faith_2.html

<http://www.holycross.edu/departments/socant/rsinglet/sp02majf.htm>



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MISSION STATEMENT

Founded in 1993, the Cardinal Newman Society is the national organization dedicated to the renewal of Catholic higher education in accordance with *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, Pope John Paul II's 1990 apostolic constitution on Catholic higher education. Our mission is to:

TEACH the general public about the Catholic Church's message concerning the nature and value of Catholic higher education.

ADVOCATE the faithful implementation of *Ex Corde Ecclesiae* at all levels of the Catholic higher education community.

ASSIST trustees, administrators, faculty, staff, students, and alumni in efforts to renew the religious identity of Catholic colleges and universities.

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