

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/38

For release Friday, March 11th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 11 -- The liturgy of the Church is not a series of rites to be "performed" by the clergy with members of the congregation as mere spectators, but rather is "that system of prayers and rites traditionally canonized by the Church as her own prayer and worship" to be shared and participated in actively by all the faithful.

This is the thesis of Liturgical Piety, a book to be published tomorrow (Mar. 12) by the University of Notre Dame Press. Rev. Louis Bouyer, a French Oratorian and authority on the liturgy, is the author of the work which has been described in one advance review as "a major event in the Catholic world of letters." Liturgical Piety is the first of a series of liturgical studies to be edited by Rev. Michael A. Mathis, C.S.C., director of the Notre Dame Liturgy Program.

Father Bouyer attributes the modern false conception of the liturgy largely to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when kings were honored daily in their courts with great pageantry. The liturgy at that time came to be characterized by the "external pomp, decorum and grandeur" befitting the heavenly King, he notes.

"The lack of any intelligible meaning in so many rites and even in the sacred words themselves," Father Bouyer writes, "was therefore praised as enhancing the impression of awe to be given to the dazzled multitude. So also, it would have seemed almost indecent to offer to the common people any opportunity to participate directly in so sublime a performance. They were, rather, only to admire it, dimly, from afar, as a scene of unapproachable magnificence."

Father Bouyer contends that even now, especially in countries mainly Protestant, "you will find Catholics who are genuinely persuaded that to take any real, active part in public worship, and especially to try to understand what is going on and not merely to look at it, would be to verge on Protestantism."

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Because the liturgy today is so often regarded as "a kind of superlative court ceremonial," Father Bouyer writes, many people, "who are not in the least concerned with Christian belief or conduct, have been for so long faithful to the Church for the solemnization of birth, death and marriage--considering the Church at least as the most skillful and capable of Masters of Ceremonies for such occasions."

The development of "certain extra-liturgical devotions" stems from the decline of the liturgy, Father Bouyer contends. "We cannot hope to return to a living liturgy while we concentrate on these devotions and even add to them," he emphasizes. "Taken in their historical setting, these devotions are certainly not to be condemned. If the people of that time had not been given these devotions, they would have nothing at all, and they would have lost all Christianity. Since the liturgy had become inaccessible to them, something else had to be substituted for it..."

"We cannot suppress any part of the past, either of the Church or of any individual Christian, just because we are not content with it," Father Bouyer stresses. Rather, he says, "the very wise and tactful program" of the encyclical Mediator Dei of Pope Pius XII must be applied. We must "never try artificially to suppress any practice which has in its favor the example of great saints and the unmistakable fruit of spiritual vitality," Father Bouyer continues. "Instead, we should try gently and yet firmly, to bring such practices back to the norm of the authentic liturgy, to permeate them with its spirit, and finally to develop into an auxiliary of the liturgy what originated as a substitute for it."

According to Father Bouyer, "the first necessity for a liturgical movement which will lead to an authentic revival of the Church's own piety, is never to try to give back the liturgy to the people without at the same time giving them a full and immediate access to the Bible. Only a personal meditation on the Word of God in the school of the liturgy itself will enable the Christian people truly to live in that liturgy, to live that liturgy again."

"Such a personal meditation on the Bible in the school of the liturgy," Father Bouyer holds, "will mean that the Bible itself will once more be illuminated for us by the reality of the Mystery as it is always present in the sacramental order, and, through it, in the whole liturgy. Thus all the dangers of an approach to the Bible without or against the Church will be avoided. And the Bible in turn, understood in this way and so having become the supernatural world of all our thoughts and meditation and the food of our prayer, will lead us to the full liturgical life..."

The monks of the Middle Ages, the author points out, "remained alive to the liturgy for so long a time only because, in spite of their own defects, they held so persistently to this biblical way of accepting Christianity, of meditating on its truths and of living in them. On the other hand, the common people, contemporary with these monks, were not able, as common people had been previously, to find in the liturgy a true source of life, because various historical causes had deprived them of this direct access to Scripture within the living ecclesiastical tradition of liturgical life."

Father Bouyer emphasizes that the "world of the sacraments, the world into which the liturgy introduces us, is not a world in its own right, standing aloof from the world of ordinary living. It is rather the meeting-point of the world of the resurrection with this very world of ours in which we must live, suffer and die. And this fact implies that liturgical life, far from taking us out of real life, far from making us indifferent to or uninterested in real life, on the contrary positively sends us back into it in order to carry out fully in it the Mystery which has come to us through the sacraments."

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
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James E. Murphy, Director

55/39

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- A new course on "The History of the United States as a World Power" will be offered for the first time at the University of Notre Dame beginning next September, according to an announcement by Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., head of the history department.

The class will not be just a history class, Father McAvoy said, because its purpose will be "to promote a better understanding of the position of the United States as a world power and a clearer picture of American international relations. At the same time, it will offer some inducement for interested students to take a more active part in public and especially governmental affairs," he said.

"The History of the United States as a World Power" will be directed by Dr. Vincent DeSantis in the Fall semester and by Dr. Aaron I. Abell in the Spring semester of 1956. They will be assisted by special lecturers from the history and political science departments. One meeting of the class each week will be devoted to open discussion by the students under the direction of the professor in charge.

Subject matter of the course will embrace the eras of the two World Wars, the Korean conflict and the "cold war." Special lectures are planned on questions involving Latin America, China, Southeast Asia, European defense problems and their effects on our own domestic situation.

While each semester of the course will be a separate unit with three semester hours credit, the whole year's work will be planned as a unit with special emphasis on current affairs.

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Dist 3 and 7

Mailed March 3, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/40

For release in PM's, Friday, March 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 18 -- Robert E. Pollitt has been appointed director of Notre Dame's Correctional Administration Program effective September 1st, according to an announcement today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president. Pollitt has been a case consultant with the Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare at Milwaukee since 1949, and supervisor of the Bureau of Probation and Parole since 1953. He will succeed John Martin who resigned the post to take advanced studies at New York University.

A native of Providence, Rhode Island, Pollitt studied at Providence College and received a master's degree from the Boston College School of Social Work. He is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, the National Probation and Parole Association and the Milwaukee Community Welfare Council. He is married to the former Rose Scotti of Providence. They have two children, George and Jane.

Notre Dame's Correctional Administration Program was established in 1947 under the direction of Hugh P. O'Brien who is now chairman of the Board of Corrections for the State of Indiana. Since the program was inaugurated, sixty-five students have been awarded master's degrees. They are now employed in the federal probation and parole system, in various state systems, in prisons, reformatories and similar institutions throughout the country.

Five prominent leaders in the field of probation, parole and criminology serve as advisors to Notre Dame's Correctional Administration Program. In addition to O'Brien, they are Thomas McHugh, Commissioner of Correction of the State of New York; Russell Oswald, Director of Corrections, State of Wisconsin; Dr. Frank Flynn, professor of social service administration, University of Chicago; and Dr. J. P. Shalloo, professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania.

The Correctional Administration Program is a sequence of graduate studies within the sociology department which is headed by Dr. John J. Kane.



UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/41

For release in AM's, Friday, March 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 17 -- The role of the International Labor Organization in promoting better understanding and economic advancement in the free world will be discussed here April 1st at a campus conference to be attended by government officials, ILO representatives and educators from more than eighty colleges and universities.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell heads a list of speakers and panelists who will participate in the sessions at Notre Dame's Morris Inn. "The Colleges Look at the ILO" will be the theme of the conference to be held under the auspices of the University's department of economics.

The International Labor Organization, whose headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, was born in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles. It survived the League of Nations and today cooperates closely with the United Nations on international labor problems. Seventy nations, including Soviet Russia and its satellites are members of the ILO. Recent attempts by the Communist bloc to use the ILO for its own propaganda purposes have caused concern among government officials and industrial relations specialists in the western world.

"United States Participation in the ILO" will be the subject of Secretary Mitchell's address at the conference luncheon. Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest J. Wilkins, U. S. Government representative in the ILO, will keynote the morning session with a talk on "United States Objectives in the ILO." Dr. Edwin Witte, longtime chairman of the University of Wisconsin's economic department, will speak at the afternoon session on "The Relations of U. S. Labor Standards to ILO Standards."

Others appearing on the program will include William McGrath, official American employer representative in the ILO; Philip Delaney, labor representative; Dr. Alma Herbst, Ohio State University; Dr. Fred Witney, Indiana University; and Dr. W. Ellison Chalmers, University of Illinois.

Dist 3 and 7

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Mailed March 11, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/42

EDITORS: The following story is based on an official communication received here from the Very Rev. Christopher J. O'Toole, C.S.C., Superior General of the Congregation of Holy Cross which operates the University of Notre Dame. Because of the nature of the story it seemed advisable to use a Rome dateline.

For release in PM's, Tuesday, March 15th:

Rome, Mar. 15 -- The Sacred Congregation of Rites of the Roman Catholic Church today (Tuesday) officially approved Very Rev. Basil Anthony Moreau, C.S.C., as a candidate for beatification. Father Moreau, a French priest who died in 1873, was the founder of the Congregation of Holy Cross which operates the University of Notre Dame and many other institutions in the United States.

At today's session also the Sacred Congregation of Rites formally approved the writings of one of Father Moreau's spiritual sons, Brother Andre, C.S.C., founder of the Oratory of Saint Joseph, Montreal.

When the decree introducing Father Moreau's cause is signed by Pope Pius XII, the Holy See will begin an intensive investigation of the life and works of the French priest. The Church will endeavor to determine whether Father Moreau practiced sanctity in a heroic degree. His cause for beatification must also be supported by at least two authentic and approved miracles. Preliminary investigations, conducted on the diocesan level, have been completed by Church authorities in LeMans, France.

Beatification is an official act of the Church declaring a deceased person to be among the blessed in heaven. The person beatified is then entitled to public veneration by the faithful. Beatification is often, though not necessarily, followed eventually by canonization, the act of the Church proclaiming a person to be a saint.

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Father Moreau was born February 11, 1799, in Laigne-en-Belin, France. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1821 and for twelve years taught in the diocesan seminary at LeMans. In 1835 he took the first step in founding the Congregation of Holy Cross. Gathering about him a small group of priests of the LeMans diocese, he united them with the Brothers of Saint Joseph whom he was directing. Six years later Father Moreau founded the Sisters of Holy Cross.

In 1841 Father Moreau dispatched Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C. with some Brothers to the United States. They founded the University of Notre Dame near South Bend in northern Indiana on November 26, 1842. As Superior General of the Congregation of Holy Cross, Father Moreau visited Notre Dame and nearby St. Mary's College, which is operated by the Holy Cross Sisters, in 1857. Moreau Seminary on the Notre Dame campus is named in his honor.

Father Moreau died at LeMans on January 20, 1873. His remains are in the crypt of Notre-Dame de Sainte-Croix, the mother church of the Congregation of Holy Cross at LeMans.

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55/43

For release in AM's, Thursday, Mar. 17th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 16 -- Jean Charlot, internationally known for his painting of frescos, will teach in the University of Notre Dame's art department during the 1955 summer session, it was announced here today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs. Charlot is one of several artists and scholars joining the Notre Dame faculty under the University's Distinguished Professors Program.

A native Parisian, Charlot has been teaching art during the past five years at the University of Hawaii. He held a Guggenheim Fellowship from 1945 to 1947 and was Ryerson Lecturer at Yale University in 1948. Grinnell College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree in 1946.

Charlot's frescos which were commissioned by the Mexican Government (1922-26) are perhaps the best known of his works. He has painted other frescos at Arizona State College, the University of Georgia's Fine Arts Building, the University of Hawaii and in parish churches. His paintings can be seen at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, the Dallas Museum and the Honolulu Academy.

Charlot has written several books including Art from the Mayans to Disney and Art-Making from Mexico to China. At various times he has taught at Iowa University, the University of California, Columbia University, the University of Georgia, Smith College, Black Mountain College and the Colorado Springs Fine Arts School.

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Dist 3 and 7

Mailed March 11, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
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55/44

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. --- A special Pre-Seminary Latin Program will be offered during the University of Notre Dame summer session, June 17-August 2, it was announced here by Rev. William B. Simmons, C.S.C. The two courses making up the program have been designed for high school graduates, college students and graduates, and veterans who are seriously considering studying for the priesthood, Father Simmons said.

Tape recorders and other modern electronic devices will be employed in the accelerated courses to help prospective seminarians learn the ancient language, Father Simmons pointed out. Memory work will not be applied to learning "sterile declensions and conjugations as such," he said, but rather to learning "the living inflected language."

Father Simmons, who will conduct "Pre-Seminary Latin I," will receive his master's degree in linguistics at the University of Michigan in June. This course is meant for beginners and those who, though they may have had some Latin, need a basic review. The other course, "Pre-Seminary Latin II," will be open to students who have studied Latin previously and show some proficiency. It will be taught by Rev. Leonard N. Banas, C.S.C.

Students in the Pre-Seminary Latin Program will have the option of living in the Notre Dame residence halls with the regular lay students or in the "Old College" under a quasi-seminary schedule.

Further information may be obtained by writing Rev. William B. Simmons, C.S.C., Director of the Summer Latin Program, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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Dist 3

Mailed March 11, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/45

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- "The Crusade for Souls is the most important development in the convert movement in the history of the Church in America," Rev. John A. O'Brien, the noted convert-maker declares in an article in AMERICA (March 5th).

This new convert-making technique, Father O'Brien writes, represents "the first serious effort to mobilize all the resources of a diocese to bring the saving truths of Christ to all the churchless people in its entire territory. Its priests, religious, nuns, laity, school children, diocesan newspaper and all the parish organizations are enlisted in a carefully coordinated campaign."

Father O'Brien, who is author-in-residence at the University of Notre Dame, has played an active role in launching the Crusade for Souls in several dioceses throughout the country. He has recently edited Bringing Souls to Christ, a symposium in which prelates and prominent laymen show how parishioners can recruit prospects for inquiry classes.

"The prevalent practice of waiting for people to come to us has yielded meager results," Father O'Brien asserts in the AMERICA article. "The Catholic Church in this country, with a membership of 31 million laity and 46,000 priests, has averaged less than 120,000 converts per year. That means an average of less than three converts per priest per year. It means also that 250 Catholics average but a single convert a year. This probably boils down to the fact that but one Catholic out of 250 makes any systematic effort to share his faith with others."

Father O'Brien contends that "the most finished and effective techniques which have been devised by the great merchandising establishments must be pressed into the service of Jesus Christ. This calls, not for proselyting, but for evangelizing. Uttering no word of criticism of any institution or organization, we should come with clean hands and loving hearts to offer to our churchless neighbors the chief source of our happiness and the greatest treasure we can ever hope to possess--our holy Catholic faith."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
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55/46

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- Catholic liberal arts colleges must encourage their promising students to enter graduate or professional schools in order to cope with the growing teacher shortage and to assure that Catholics exert their proper influence in national life, Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., dean of Notre Dame's Graduate School, declared here at a recent conference of Catholic Liberal Arts College Deans.

"Those capable of further study should be directed, enticed, urged, pushed into graduate or professional schools," Father Beichner asserted. This is important, he said, "for the intellectual good of the student himself, for the furtherance of Christian or Catholic society, especially in these times when it needs all the champions it can muster, and for the good of the liberal arts colleges themselves."

Father Beichner gave the closing address at the conference which was attended by more than one-hundred deans of Catholic liberal arts colleges in the United States (March 2-5). "Christian Culture and Catholic Liberal Education" was the theme of the sessions which were sponsored by Notre Dame's College of Arts and Letters. Representatives of several colleges addressed the sessions explaining their institution's curriculum and its approach to liberal education.

The growing teacher shortage, Father Beichner said, can be attributed to the low birth rate in the depression years and to the keen competition of the armed forces, industry, business and the graduate schools for the same young men when they obtain their first degree. He warned the Catholic deans that their institutions will face a crisis in a very few years "unless you now have enough teachers from your own religious community to meet your teaching needs of the future."

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The Notre Dame dean urged Catholic liberal arts colleges to sponsor the graduate education of some of their own future teachers "by giving them not only moral support but something more tangible for maintenance...After all," he said, "a student will not accept a tuition scholarship at a Catholic school and starve if he can receive a full maintenance fellowship at a large secular school and eat."

Aside from the teacher shortage, Father Beichner said qualified Catholic college students must be encouraged to compete for fellowships offered by the various foundations. "We need to push our students into competition on the national level," he said. "Otherwise in later life they not only will belong to a minority, but they will tend to think and act like a minority and the stream of development will flow by them. They will play the game of life in the security of their own little sand lot and never get into the big leagues. And no one will pay any attention to them."

"If we can make the next generation of schoolmen better teachers and more productive of original work, we will have done much," Father Beichner said. "If we can make our graduates who go into the occupations of the non-academic life anxious to get to the top of the pyramid instead of almost to the top where they are executing the orders of someone else, then we will have done much for Catholicism and Christian society in an age at war with secularism."

Other conference speakers included Rev. Joseph Marique, S.J., Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. James M. Campbell, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; O. W. Perlmutter, St. Xavier College for Women, Chicago; Rev. Paul L. O'Connor, S.J., St. Xavier University, Cincinnati; Rev. George Garrelts, Newman Club Chaplain, University of Minnesota; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame; and Rev. Charles Sheedy, C.S.C., also of Notre Dame.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
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James E. Murphy, Director

55/47

EDITORS: Please guard against premature release of the following story. The recipient is not advised of this honor until only a few hours before the public announcement. Please do not contact him in advance.

For release in AM's, Sunday, March 20th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 19 -- George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, tonight was named recipient of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal for 1955. The University has made the award annually since 1883 to an outstanding American Catholic layman. Meany, who is slated to head the labor organization resulting from the impending merger of the AFL and CIO, is the first labor leader to receive the award.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, in announcing the selection of the veteran union official, said:

"For more than twenty years in which he has exercised local, state and national leadership, George Meany has exemplified the ability and integrity of a labor statesman. He has opposed those who would debauch the dignity of the working man. With equal vigor he has combatted those who would subvert America's free enterprise system. His substantial contributions to the welfare of workers, to the orderly development of trade unionism, and to the fostering of concord among employers and unions, while at the same time remaining steadfast in the tenets of his Faith, have prompted the University of Notre Dame to confer upon him the highest honor within its power to bestow on a Catholic layman."

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The Laetare Medal winner is named each year on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent and an occasion of joy in the liturgy of the Church. Formal presentation of the medal is arranged for a time and place convenient for the recipient. Diplomat Jefferson Caffery received the award last year. Other recent Laetare Medalists have included Thomas E. Murray of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, actress Irene Dunne, General J. Lawton Collins, and I. A. O'Shaughnessy, industrialist and philanthropist.

George Meany was named president of the American Federation of Labor by its executive council on November 25, 1952. He succeeded the late William Green under whom he had served as secretary-treasurer of the AFL since 1939. He was unanimously re-elected head of the eight-million member AFL at its national conventions in 1953 and 1954.

One of Meany's first official acts as AFL president was to re-activate a 9-man committee which had been organized earlier to discuss re-unification with the CIO. These negotiations came to a climax at Miami Beach, Florida, on February 9 of this year when the AFL and CIO, comprising some 145 unions and 15,000,000 members, signed a merger agreement. At that time, CIO president Walter Reuther said that he would "gladly" nominate Meany to head the united labor organization. National conventions of the AFL and CIO are expected to approve the merger later this year.

Meany has been militant in his opposition to Communism and its attempts to infiltrate the labor movement both in this country and abroad. He dramatically denounced the World Federation of Trade Unions as Communist-dominated in an address at the British Trades Union Congress Convention at Blackpool, England, in 1945. He charged that Russia was using the WFTU to undermine the democratic labor movements of the West. The AFL and CIO later joined with labor leaders of western Europe in organizing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A foe of Communism and Communist fronts both inside and outside organized labor, Meany has proved to be equally intolerant of racketeering and other unsavory activities in American unions. He was instrumental in the expulsion of the International Longshoremen's Association from the AFL. He established a committee which investigated and revoked the charters of several other unions which had been affiliated with the Federation.

Meany has served on several government boards and advisory groups. He was one of four labor leaders appointed by President Roosevelt to the National Defense Mediation Board in 1941. He also served on the National War Labor Board from 1942 to 1945. Currently he is a member of the Labor Advisory Committee to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Before becoming secretary-treasurer of the AFL in 1939, Meany served for more than five years as president of the New York State Federation of Labor. During his presidency, the AFL's membership in New York increased despite the depression of the mid '30's and more labor legislation was placed on the State's statute books than in all its previous history.

Born in New York City in 1894, Meany was educated in the city's schools. The son of Michael Joseph Meany, a plumber, and Anne Cullen Meany, he went to work as a plumber's helper in 1910 and became a journeyman plumber in 1915 at the age of twenty-one. He became active in the affairs of the local union and came to be recognized as a leader. In 1922 he was elected business agent of the plumbers' union and was re-elected each year to that post until he became president of the New York State Federation of Labor in 1934.

In 1919, Meany married the former Eugenia A. McMahon. They have three daughters--Mrs. Regina C. Mayer, Eileen and Genevieve--and two grandchildren. The Meany family resides at Bethesda, Maryland. His offices are at the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in

Washington, D.C.

Dist 3 and 7

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Mailed March 14, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/48

For release in PM's, Tuesday, March 29th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 29-- The University of Notre Dame has accepted a \$100,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to support its research in international relations during the next five years, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president, announced today. The research, which will be conducted by the university's Committee on International Relations, will be concerned largely with American foreign policy, Father Hesburgh said. Notre Dame received earlier Rockefeller grants for foreign relations research in 1949 and 1952.

During the five-year period covered by the Rockefeller grant, Notre Dame scholars will study a number of challenging problems including coexistence with the Soviet Union, American policy and eastern Europe, armaments and power politics and ethics in foreign policy. Their first project will be a cooperative study of the "Origins of World War II, the Major Political Decision of Wartime and Its Aftermath," scheduled for publication in 1956.

Notre Dame's foreign affairs research also will be broadened to include the Latin American area with the recent appointment of Dr. John J. Kennedy to the Committee on International Relations. Kennedy, a member of the university's political science faculty, has served for a number of years as a consultant on Latin America and formerly was associated with the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

Since the Committee on International Relations was established in 1948 under the leadership of the late Dr. Waldemar Gurian, it has published ten books and sponsored a number of campus symposia. These symposia have drawn together noted foreign affairs specialists from western Europe and various American universities to study problems arising from the "cold war" and the ethical and religious as well as political aspects of our relations with foreign powers.

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Other members of the Committee on International Relations and their recent publications include Dr. Matthew A. Fitzsimons, author of The Foreign Policy of the British Labour Government and co-editor of The Catholic Church in World Affairs; Dr. Stephen Kertesz, former Hungarian minister to Italy, who has written Diplomacy in a Whirlpool; Dr. William O. Shanahan, author of German Protestants Face the Social Question; and Dr. F. A. Hermens, author of Europe Between Democracy and Anarchy.

Additional books published under the Committee's auspices include Bolshevism: An Introduction to Soviet Communism by Dr. Gurian; Hans Kohn's Pan Slavism; and Christian Democracy in France and Italy by Mario Einaudi and Francois Goguel. Among symposia published are Soviet Imperialism: Its Origins and Tactics and The Soviet Union: Ideology and Reality, both edited by Gurian.

Research by the Notre Dame faculty in international affairs has experienced a steady growth since the creation of the Department of Political Science in 1935 under the direction of Rev. Francis Boland, C.S.C., now president of Stonehill College in Massachusetts. An important step in the development of this research came in 1938 with the founding of the REVIEW OF POLITICS under Dr. Gurian's editorship. While the REVIEW is devoted to politics in a broad sense, it has made significant contributions to the foreign relations field. On its pages through the years have appeared important studies of European, Asian and Latin American problems as well as the domestic affairs of the United States.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/50

For release in PM's, Wednesday, March 30th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 30 -- The complex process of enacting a federal law will be explained by five experts at a Legislation Institute to be held here tomorrow (Thursday, 9:30 a.m., Law Auditorium) under the sponsorship of the Notre Dame Law School. According to Dean Joseph O'Meara, the roles of the executive departments, the White House, Congressional committees and interested organizations in framing and influencing proposed legislation will be explored. The techniques of drafting legislation also will be outlined.

Scheduled to speak at the Institute are Frank J. McCarthy, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William R. Foley, General Counsel of the House Judiciary Committee; James Rowe, Jr., attorney and former administrative assistant to the President; F. Reed Dickerson, chief of the codification section, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense; and James J. Kearney, Counsel for the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Department of Defense.

McCarthy, Foley and Kearney are Notre Dame graduates. Kearney was a faculty member of the Notre Dame Law School from 1938 to 1942. McCarthy is national chairman of the Notre Dame Law Association's scholarship program.

Dickerson, who taught at several law schools before entering government service is the author of Legislative Drafting published last year. Rowe has held a number of government posts and was administrative assistant to the late President Roosevelt from 1939 to 1941.

A question period will follow each paper presented at the Legislation Institute. Students and faculty members also will have the opportunity of questioning the speakers at the close of the sessions.

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Dist 3 and 7

Mailed March 25, 1955

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/51

For release in AM's, Wednesday, March 30th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 29 -- What do married life and deep sea diving have in common? More than you may think, according to Dr. John J. Kane, head of Notre Dame's sociology department.

Unless the pressure within a diving suit equals that outside, it will cave in or blow up, Dr. Kane said here tonight. "The same is true of married life," he declared. A family must be strong enough internally "to withstand outside pressures or the marriage caves in," Kane asserted. On the other hand, "if internal pressures are too great, the marriage blows up. Quite a number of American marriages have been caving in or blowing up of late," he noted.

Dr. Kane discussed "Social Pressures in Marriage" tonight (Tuesday) at a session of Notre Dame's seventh annual Marriage Institute. More than eight hundred seniors and graduate students have been attending the weekly sessions in which married couples, priests, a physician and other authorities discuss the various aspects of marriage and family life. Dr. Kane is the author of Marriage and the Family.

At first, social pressures are painless for newly married couples "since both parties are still under the anesthetic of romantic love," Dr. Kane told the students. But after this blissful period such social pressures as keeping up with the Joneses "begin to hurt," he said.

"Don't let the pressures of a materialistic society wreck your family and yourself," Dr. Kane warned his student audience. "Don't try to keep up with the Joneses. Just creep up to them and you'll have time to see where they went off the road."

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The Notre Dame sociologist also asserted that "it takes a great deal of doing to make a startling success as an executive and a father at the same time." As the breadwinner rises in the social and economic scale, Kane noted, his boss expects him to become a community leader. "So whenever he is not making money, he is engaged in public relations for his company serving on committees, councils, fund raising drives and such. He is pulled more and more out of his family life into his business and public life," Kane contended. The outside pressure "to get ahead, to amount to something" is being reduced, he said, but "a pressure within the family is being developed."

Dr. Kane also discussed the tensions that in-laws can bring to a marriage. "The best way to handle this pressure," he said, "is to avoid it. Before marriage go take a long, hard look at your future father-in-law," Kane counseled. "If he is a cringing Milquetoast shackled to a matriarch, break off the courtship..."

Noting a growing confusion about the roles of husband and wife in the home, Kane said that some men have shirked family responsibility while some women "have usurped family authority." Some women, he said, "demand that a husband assume all responsibility for what is done in the family, but allow him no voice in making family decisions. Democracy is a fine ideal and husband and wife should work to achieve it within the family," he continued. "But the arrogant male who believe women's place was in the home, preferably in the kitchen, is as primitive as a 1920 Ford," Kane declared. "Even in a democracy there must be a president. Even in the democratic family there must be a head."

"The best method of handling all family pressures is to keep them at a minimum," Kane concluded. He urged newly married couples to base their family life upon "a sound system of religious values." He advised newlyweds to "stop concentrating on those ahead of you and worrying about how far you have yet to go. Think of those behind you and realize how far you have come."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

55/52

For release in PM's, Thursday, March 31st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 31 -- Educators from six midwestern states will meet here tomorrow (Friday) with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and other officials to discuss American participation and objectives in the International Labor Organization.

"The Colleges Look at the ILO" will be the theme of the conference which will be attended by economists and labor relations specialists from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Kentucky. The sessions will be held at the Morris Inn on the campus under the sponsorship of Notre Dame's department of economics in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor.

Secretary Mitchell will give the principal address on "United States Participation in the ILO" at the conference luncheon. J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor and U. S. government representative on the governing body of the ILO, will discuss American objectives in the organization at the morning session.

Also scheduled to address the conference are W. L. McGrath, president of the Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, employer delegate to the ILO; George P. Delaney, international representative of the AFL, worker delegate; and Dr. Edwin E. Witte, of the University of Wisconsin, who will speak on "The Relation of U. S. Labor Standards to ILO Standards."

Other educators who will participate in a panel discussion at the close of the campus conference include Dr. Fred Witney, Indiana University; Dr. Alma Herbst, Ohio State University; and Dr. W. Ellison Chalmers, University of Illinois.

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Established in 1919 in Geneva, the International Labor Organization has seventy member countries, each represented by four delegates--two from the government concerned, one employer and one worker representative. The essential tripartite character of the ILO has been seriously in doubt since the arrival of the Soviet delegation at the annual conference last June. Protests were made at that time against the seating of the so-called "worker" and "employer" delegates of the Soviet bloc. An investigation is currently underway to determine the extent to which employer and worker organizations in the ILO member countries are free of government control and domination.

Through the years, the International Labor Organization has concerned itself with such matters as the adequate living wage; regulation of working hours; prevention of unemployment; protection of workers against sickness and injury arising from his employment; protection of children, young persons and women; regulation of the labor supply; provision for old age and injury; and the protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own.

In recent years the technical assistance program of the ILO has expanded greatly. Cooperating with the United Nations, the ILO is concentrating on technical assistance projects which will help to bring about an early increase in the production of goods and services, and thus improve living standards in the underdeveloped countries.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR MARCH 1955

NO.	DATE	TOPICS
55/38	3/3/55	<u>Liturgical Piety</u> by Rev. Louis Bouyer, published Mar. 12, reviewed. <span style="float: right;">Sept. of 1955.</span>
55/39	3/3/55	"The History of the U.S. as a World Power" course to be offered in
55/40	3/10/55	Robert E. Pollitt appointed director of Correctional Administration Prog
55/41	3/11/55	Conference of ILO to be held April 1.
55/42	3/11/55	Beatification of Rev. Basil Anthony Moreau, C.S.C. approved.
55/43	3/11/55	Jean Charlot will teach in art department during 1955 summer school.
55/44	3/11/55	Pre-Seminary Latin Program to be offered in summer school, 1955.
55/45	3/11/55	Rev. John A. O'Brien's article reviewed which appeared in AMERICA.
55/46	3/11/55	Rev. Paul Beichner, C.S.C. addresses Catholic Liberal Arts College Deans
55/47	3/14/55	George Meany announced 1955 recipient of Laetare Medal.
55/48	3/25/55	Notre Dame accepted \$100,000 grant from Rockefeller Foundation.
55/49	3/25/55	Law School sponsoring Legislation Institute March 31.
55/50	3/25/55	Comparison of married life and deep sea diving by Dr. John J. Kane.
55/51	3/25/55	Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell addresses ILO conference Apr. 1.