

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

60/11

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in AM's, Tuesday, February 2nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 1 --- The only possible union of church and state in the United States today "would be between the government and a federation of Protestant churches --- not the Catholic Church," according to Rev. John A. O'Brien, research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame.

Catholics are not just "going along" with American public opinion when they support separation, Father O'Brien contends. Because they are a minority in this country, "Catholics regard their own stake in separation as higher than the stake of most other religious groups."

Father O'Brien expresses his views in an article, "Can Catholics Separate Church and State?", in the February 16th issue of LOOK available today. Author of more than twenty books on religion and philosophy, he is Catholic co-chairman of the Commission on Interreligious Relations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Catholics agree that church-state relations deserve wide discussion, Father O'Brien observes. "We are only disturbed by the attempts to make membership in any church --- including the Catholic Church --- a political issue. This violates provisions in our Constitution that religious faith should not be a test for civil office."

Father O'Brien blames "a 11-year propaganda campaign" by Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State principally for any apprehension about a Catholic being elected President. "Such groups as the POAU," he writes, "stir up antagonisms and create tensions between citizens on matters of faith. Such matters have no place in politics, but belong entirely to the realm of conscience."

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In favoring separation of church and state, Catholics are merely following Christ's injunction to "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's", Father O'Brien maintains. "The state is concerned with the material and temporal welfare of its citizens, and the church is concerned with their spiritual life and their eternal welfare. There is no reason for antagonism between the two institutions," he insists, "but obvious reasons for them to remain separated."

There is no "Catholic vote" despite reports to the contrary, in the opinion of the veteran priest-author. "Historically," he observes, "various ethnic groups in the United States have sometimes voted as a bloc for a particular party or candidate. Some of these ethnic groups have strong ties to the Catholic faith. But the Church itself does not direct these bloc votes. And within the Church are other ethnic groups that voted for the opposing party or candidate. In other words, Catholics, like other Americans, differ in their political preferences."

Father O'Brien denies that the principle of separation of church and state is violated when the state provides bus transportation or lunches for parochial school children. In each case, he argues, the concern is the safety and health of the child, not aid to church schools. Such concern, he believes, "must extend to all children, regardless of creed or color, and regardless of whether they attend public schools or church-related schools."

Catholics do not oppose public schools, Father O'Brien emphasizes, pointing out that "probably half or more of the Catholic children in the lower grades are in public schools and a much larger percentage in public high schools, colleges and universities."

"While we believe in and support public education, we also feel that the teaching of religion in schools and colleges is of supreme importance in fashioning the character of youth," Father O'Brien writes. "Because ours is a pluralistic society, it has not been possible to work out a plan for public education, satisfactory to all, in which religion can be taught. Incidentally, by educating more than 5,000,000 students, Catholics lessen the tax burden by more than \$1,500,000,000 annually,"

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For release in PM's, Wednesday, February 3rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 3 --- Ten industrial executives and labor leaders will participate in panel discussions during the University of Notre Dame's eighth annual Union-Management Conference in Washington Hall here Feb. 26th.

Patrick J. Fisher, Indianapolis attorney and arbitrator, will serve as chairman of the first panel on "Living with the Contract." Included in the discussion will be the subjects of negotiations, grievance handling and day-to-day relations.

Participants will include Bruno A. Moski, chief industrial engineer, Yale and Towne Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; P. L. Siemiller, general vice president of the International Association of Machinists, Chicago; H. W. Lacey, director of industrial relations, New Idea Division, The Avco Corp., Coldwater, Ohio; Albert Whitehouse, district director, United Steelworkers of America, Cincinnati; Allen W. Sherman, director of personnel administration, The Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.; and Pat Greathouse, vice president, United Auto Workers of America, Detroit.

"Meeting Some Problems in Communications" will be the title of a second panel discussion to be moderated by Prof. Ronald W. Haughton, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Wayne University, Detroit. Particular attention will be given to joint industrial committees and keeping work standards and job content up to date.

Serving as panelists will be George L. Durlister, general manager of industrial engineering, Metal Container Division, Continental Can Co., New York City; Gerard Martell, time study engineer, United Rubber Workers of America, Akron, Ohio; Lawrence A. Cullen, industrial relations manager, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago; and Nicholas M. DiPietro, organizer, Typographical Union No. 16, Chicago.

More than 500 midwestern industrial executives and labor leaders are expected to attend the sessions whose theme will be "Improving the Relations Between the Parties."

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For release in PM's, Friday, February 5th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 5 -- Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, and at least eight Congressmen will participate in a Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by The Notre Dame Law School here February 14th (Sunday) beginning at 9:30 a.m., it was announced today.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame and a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, will be the principal speaker at the one-day conference which will explore the Commission's recommendations as well as civil rights measures pending in Congress. Another member of the Commission, Dean George M. Johnson, also will participate in the sessions.

Rep. John Brademas of Indiana and Dean Joseph O'Meara of the law school will preside at several conference sessions dealing with the right to vote, school desegregation and equal opportunity in housing. Each session will begin with a statement of the problem, presented by a law school faculty member, and designed to stimulate discussion and an exchange of views among legislators, law deans, and others present who are professionally concerned with civil rights problems.

Other members of the House of Representatives who have accepted invitations to the Conference include Reps. William Bray of Indiana; Charles Diggs, John Dingell and Thaddeus Machrowicz of Michigan; Walter H. Moeller and Gordon Scherer of Ohio; and Sidney Yates of Illinois. Governor Harold Handley of Indiana will be represented by Robert J. Fink, his administrative assistant.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General John D. Calhoun will be an administration representative at the conference. Also expected to attend are William Foley, general counsel of the House Judiciary Committee, and Charles Slayman, chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

The Conference, which will include a luncheon (12:15 p.m.) and a reception (5:30 p.m.) will be held at The Morris Inn on the Notre Dame campus.

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60/16

For release in AM's, Sunday, February 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 6 -- Plans for a Counseling and Guidance Summer Training Institute at the University of Notre Dame June 20-August 2 were announced today by Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., head of the department of education.

Forty high school counselors or teachers preparing to become counselors will be accepted for the program which will be supported by a grant of \$29,778 under the National Defense Education Act. Father Walsh said three-fourths of the enrollees will be selected from public schools in northern Indiana and southern Michigan with the others representing non-profit private schools in the area.

The primary purpose of the Notre Dame institute, Father Walsh said, is to help trainees acquire skill in counseling with the talented student and his parents. "The Talented Student in School and at Home" will be the general theme of the six-week program. Special emphasis will be given to the psychological foundations of guidance and counseling.

Approximately 3,000 men and women will be enrolled in similar institutes at 84 colleges and universities throughout the country. Under provisions of the act, public school personnel attending will receive stipends of \$75 a week plus \$15 a week for each dependent. Private school enrollees attend without charge, but receive no stipends.

Father Walsh named Dr. Anthony G. Riccio, assistant professor of education, as director of the Notre Dame institute. Also serving on the Institute staff will be J. Jerome Fargen, assistant professor of education, and Dr. Martin Stamm, director of pupil personnel for the School City of South Bend, Ind. Twelve guest lecturers and consultants representing high schools, colleges and school systems in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio also will be associated with the Institute.

Additional information and application forms may be obtained from Dr. Anthony Riccio, Department of Education, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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For release in PM's, Monday, February 8th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 8 -- The University of Notre Dame has recently been awarded research grants totalling \$193,821, it was reported today by Francis X. Bradley, the Graduate School's assistant dean for research. The funds will support research in the departments of physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering, the Radiation Project, and the Lobund Laboratories.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has made a grant of \$34,500 to the physics department for research on "Nuclear Spectroscopy of Rare Earth Nuclides" under the direction of Dr. J. W. Mihelich. A nuclear physicist, Mihelich was associated with the Brookhaven National Laboratory before coming to Notre Dame in 1954.

Another AEC grant of \$23,500 will underwrite equipment for Notre Dame's Radiation Project headed by Dr. Milton Burton. He will also serve as principal investigator for a study of "Radiation Chemistry of Organometallic Compounds" with the support of a grant of \$14,780 from the Wright Air Development Center.

The department of chemistry and the University generally will benefit from a \$7,500 grant awarded by the Shell Companies Foundation, Inc. Two-thirds of the fund has been allotted to the department for fundamental research in chemistry with the balance made available for general University operations.

The chemistry department has also received a grant of \$16,900 from The American Chemical Society for "Studies in Conformational Analysis" to be conducted by Dr. Ernest Eliel.

The National Institutes of Health has made two grants to scientists at Notre Dame's Lobund laboratories. A fund of \$47,351 has been allotted to Prof. Philip Trexler for the development of plastic isolators in germfree animal research, and Dr. Thomas G. Ward has received \$12,390 for studies on "Aging in the Germfree Rat."

The department of mechanical engineering will purchase nuclear engineering equipment with a grant of \$36,900 from the Atomic Energy Commission. Approximately seventy students are currently taking nuclear engineering courses under the direction of Dr. Marcel Newman.

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For release in AM's, Tuesday, February 9th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 8 -- Dr. Robert D. Calkins, president of The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., will deliver the third Cardinal O'Hara Lecture in the 1959-60 series sponsored by the University of Notre Dame College of Commerce February 15th (Monday).

Calkins will speak on "Decision Making in Administration" in the Engineering Auditorium here at 3:30 p.m. He will also conduct a faculty seminar on "Research as an Aid to Administration" at Notre Dame's Morris Inn at 7:30 p.m. The Brookings Institution, which he has headed since 1952, is an independent, non-partisan organization conducting research in economics, government and international relations.

Awarded a doctorate by Stanford University in 1933, Calkins joined the economics faculty at the University of California at Berkeley, becoming chairman of the department in 1935 and dean of the College of Commerce in 1937. Four years later he was appointed dean of the School of Business at Columbia University. Calkins left the Columbia post in 1947 to become vice president and director of the General Education Board of New York. He has also served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1943-49) and a director of the McGraw Hill Publishing Co. (1946-49). He has been a consultant to several government agencies.

The Cardinal O'Hara Lecture Series was established in 1949 by Notre Dame's College of Commerce to honor His Eminence John Cardinal O'Hara, C.S.C., Archbishop of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania prelate was first dean of the college and served as president of the University from 1934 to 1939. Earlier lecturers this year were Dr. William J. Graham, University of North Carolina, and Dr. Philip M. Hauser, University of Chicago.

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60/20

For release in AM's, Sunday, February 14th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 13-- The University of Notre Dame received \$3,375,792 in gifts and grants during 1959, it was announced today by Rev. John H. Wilson, C.S.C., acting director of The Notre Dame Foundation, the school's development organization.

Father Wilson reported that \$6,395,844 has been contributed to Notre Dame during the first two years of its ten-year, \$66,600,000 development program. By 1967 the University hopes to acquire \$18,600,000 for new buildings, including a library whose construction will begin next year. The ten-year goal also provides \$27,000,000 for faculty development, \$11,000,000 for research and \$5,000,000 each for student aid and special administrative purposes.

The 1959 total of gifts and grants represents an increase of \$355,740 over the previous year, largely in the research and grants category, Father Wilson said. According to the Foundation's year-end report, \$700,420 emanated from Notre Dame alumni, \$18,285 from honorary alumni, \$1,215,338 from non-alumni sources including 501 corporations and foundations, and \$1,441,748 was in the form of research grants and fellowships.

The Notre Dame Foundation recorded 11,980 alumni contributions during 1959, an increase of 303 over the previous year. Forty-five percent of the University's alumni, a fraction of one percent less than last year, contributed an average gift of \$58.46. The class of 1928 contributed the largest amount to its alma mater, \$110,632, while the class of 1949 had the largest number of contributors, 550.

Father Wilson reported that 1,548 parents of Notre Dame students and alumni contributed \$186,187 to their sons' school last year. The number of parent-donors was 310 more than the 1958 total.

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Forty-eight of the 501 corporations and foundations participated in Notre Dame's development program for the first time last year. Gifts from corporations and foundations during 1959 amounted to \$798,327, an increase of \$28,404. The total figure represents grants for corporation and foundation-sponsored research and fellowships as well as unrestricted gifts to the University.

The category of University support recording the greatest increase during 1959 was research, Father Wilson noted. The 1959 total of \$1,441,748 was \$448,761 more than the previous year. Among the major sources of research support were the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force.

According to the Foundation's year-end report, the University received \$36,000 under its new tax-free, life income plan announced in December. Pointing out that the program had been operative only one month, Father Wilson said it will be a great source of support for the University's future growth and development.

A denominational breakdown of gifts to Notre Dame during the past year indicates that 335 contributions were for \$1,000 or more. Of these, 63 gifts were for more than \$5,000. A total of 11,585 gifts were for \$25 or less.

Florida recorded the greatest total of alumni contributions, \$111,233, while Illinois had the largest number of alumni contributors, 1,582. States producing the most alumni financial support were Florida, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, California, Michigan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

New York is credited with the greatest number and amount of non-alumni contributions. There, 326 non-alumni sources contributed a total of \$277,286 to Notre Dame. Other leading states for non-alumni support were Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR FEBRUARY, 1960

60/11	2/11/60	Rev. John A. O'Brien - LOOK article.
60/12	2/3/60	Notre Dame's eighth annual Union-Management Conference
60/13	- See January	
60/14	2/60	Tiger at the Gates
60/15	2/5/60	Conference on Civil Rights - Feb. 14
60/18	2/8/60	Cardinal O'Hara Lecture - Dr. Robert D. Calkins
60/16	2/6/60	Counseling and Guidance Summer Training Institute - June 20-August 2, 1960
60/17	2/8/60	Research grants in Physics, Chemistry, mechanical engineering, the Radiation Project and Lobund.
60/19	2/60	Collegiate Jazz Festival - 1960
60/20	2/14/60	\$3,375,792 gifts and grants to N.D. Foundation in 1959.

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