

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

54/40

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 3 -- The University of Notre Dame will hold its sixth annual Writers' Conference, June 28-July 3, it was announced here today by Professor Louis Hasley, conference director. As in previous years, the Writers' Conference will consist of workshops in poetry, fiction and the teaching of creative writing.

Hasley announced that Henry Rago, noted poet, critic, lecturer and associate professor of the humanities at the University of Chicago, will direct this year's poetry workshop. Richard Sullivan and John T. Frederick, members of Notre Dame's English department faculty, again will be in charge of the fiction and teaching of creative writing workshops respectively, Hasley said.

Rago's first book of poems, The Travelers, was published in 1949. A second volume, The Temple and Other Poems, will be published later this year. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1937, Rago returned to academic life at Notre Dame where he received his Ph.D. in philosophy in 1941. He has contributed poems, criticism, translations and articles to such publications as Poetry, The New Yorker, and the Sewanee, Hudson and Kenyon reviews. In his varied career, Rago has been an associate editor of Pellegrini and Cudahy, publishers, an assistant military attache with the U. S. Embassy in Paris, a special agent with the U. S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps and a teacher or lecturer at Notre Dame, DePaul University and Barat College.

Richard Sullivan's latest novel is 311 Congress Court. He is the author of five novels, a volume of short stories, a personalized history of his alma mater, Notre Dame. Frederick founded the Midland magazine and for many years conducted the CBS program, "Of Men and Books." He has written two novels, several books on writing and has edited three anthologies.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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54/42

EDITORS: This is the first of a series of news stories based on the new book, The Catholic Church in World Affairs, to be published by the University of Notre Dame Press on April 3rd. Included in the book are chapters written by sixteen authorities on various aspects of the Church in the contemporary world. The following story is based on "The Catholic Church in the United States" by the Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame.

For release in AM's, Friday, March 12th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 11 -- Although American Catholicism is characterized by a remarkable religious uniformity, its lack of a national political organization makes it "difficult, if not impossible, to speak of a national Catholic attitude on any political or social matter."

This is the thesis of the Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., in the new book, The Catholic Church in World Affairs, soon (Apr. 3) to be published by the University of Notre Dame Press. Father McAvoy is head of the history department at Notre Dame and University archivist. His chapter on "The Catholic Church in the United States" is one of sixteen contributions to the volume on various aspects of the Church in the contemporary world.

"The strength of American Catholicism," Father McAvoy contends, "lies in its acceptance of the American tradition of disestablishment --- incorrectly called separation of Church and State --- and the resultant concentration of its material forces on religious and socio-religious activities."

The most important characteristic of the Church in this country, in Father McAvoy's opinion, is "its almost absolute division into diocesan units with the individual bishop in almost absolute control of the institutions and faithful of the diocese." The Notre Dame historian points out that

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"the supremacy of the bishop in his diocese is not peculiar to the United States; but it is peculiar to the United States that there is practically no direct relation between the civil and political divisions or governments and the diocesan limits."

Except in matters of Catholic doctrine and practice, "there is little uniformity in these dioceses or their bishops," Father McAvoy writes. Noting that some bishops might be classed as liberals and others as conservatives, he says that "the fact that they are uniformly devoted to the spiritual life of the Church in matters of essential faith and morals makes the contrast among them in personal, social and even political matters quite evident to the close observer."

Further evidence of diversity within the Catholic Church in the United States, in Father McAvoy's opinion, is "the lack of any organized national support" for Catholic educational, scholarly or literary organizations. "There is no really national Catholic press," Father McAvoy claims, "despite the existence of the National Catholic Press Association and the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Only the Jesuit periodical, AMERICA, claims to be a national Catholic publication and that claim is based on a country-wide appeal and not on any national authority or official recognition," he observes.

The great variety of religious communities of priests, Brothers and Sisters plus the fact that the Catholic population consists of widely differing national stocks and of all strata of society makes it difficult for non-Catholics to comprehend "the practical unanimity of these same people on so many points of belief and moral practices," Father McAvoy notes.

"The explanation of this uniformity," Father McAvoy says, "lies in the quite uniform training of the Catholic clergy and, as a result of that training, in a uniform insistence by the individual bishops and the parochial clergy on the essential Catholic religious practices." Over and above this, "there are some common qualities of American Catholicism which stem from the common rather than accidental qualities of Catholicism. One important quality found uniformly throughout American Catholic history," Father McAvoy finds, "has been an unyielding loyalty to the Pope. Likewise, the generally practical character of American Catholicity, with insistence on the Sunday Mass, the recitation of the Rosary, the observance of Friday abstinence, and the like, while not connected with any national organization is an acknowledged characteristic of American Catholic life arising from this uniform training of the clergy."

The Notre Dame historian underscores the fact that "the American Catholic minority is approximately 85% urban, that it has an even higher percentage of persons of non-English ancestry in its congregations, that about 90% of those Catholics of English-speaking ancestry are of Irish origin or ancestry." Considering the urban concentration of American Catholics, Father McAvoy finds it "not surprising" that Catholics are "influential in political matters in larger urban centers where numbers can be brought to bear through the ballot box, or that they have considerable influence in those labor organizations which thrive chiefly in urban surroundings."

"Neither is it surprising," Father McAvoy writes, "that along with millions of other urban workers the mass of Catholics have little economic security, but are dependent upon earned wages and that like all urban groups, despite Catholic doctrines on marriage and the family, they tend to die out." Father McAvoy concedes that there are wealthy Catholics in the United States but says that their numbers or influence are not great "in those activities in which large funds are required."

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"Considering the absence of national organization, how can Catholics hope to do their share in the great crisis of the present day?" Father McAvoy asks. "American Catholics have always furnished their share of soldiers and sailors in the armed services, but have not been represented in the policy making groups,"he finds. In their embarrassment over the lack of a strong national Catholic opinion on public affairs, Catholics "have tended to underestimate the present contribution of the Catholic body to the national welfare."

Father McAvoy sees "a desire among many Catholics to have a proportionate share in determining public opinion. The acceptance of disestablishment does not in any way disfranchise Catholics or bar them from a full practice of their Catholic faith. Neither should it prevent them from leadership in American public life. So long as the Catholic voice in public affairs is faithful to the principles of American Catholic faith and practice,"Father McAvoy concludes, "Catholic public leadership will always be welcomed by the freedom loving American people, and such a Catholic voice will give a welcome tone to the Voice of America among the common people of the whole world."

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For release in AM's, Thursday, March 11th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 10 -- The new studios of WNDU, student-operated radio station on the Notre Dame campus, were formally dedicated tonight (Wednesday) by the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice-president of the University. Now in its seventh year of operation, the campus station recently occupied modern studios and offices in the tower of the new O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts.

Area radio and television executives and sponsors' representatives joined with University officials and student leaders in inspecting the station's new equipment and facilities. Included are two studios joined by a control room, a record library, news room, general offices and an equipment repair room.

Thomas Knott, senior music major from Ridgewood, New Jersey, is the station manager, coordinating the activities of seventy student announcers, engineers, writers and time salesmen. Jerome A. Fallon, assistant professor of speech and director of radio at the University, is faculty advisor.

WNDU operates twelve hours daily under FCC authorization on a carrier-current system. The student-produced programs are transmitted along special lines to each of Notre Dame's fourteen residence halls, but the station cannot be heard beyond the campus. Well-balanced schedules provide the student listeners with news, sports, music and discussion programs, many of them sponsored by local and national advertisers.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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For release in AM's, Monday, March 8th:

Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 7 -- "Catholic influence on American life is much less than one might rightfully expect from such a sizeable minority," Dr. John J. Kane, head of the department of sociology at the University of Notre Dame, declared here today (Sunday).

"We are a people almost thirty million strong," Dr. Kane said. "Yet is it rather obvious that American society is secular or areligious. Some recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court make religious instruction in public schools almost impossible; they now throw doubt on the right of the state to censor immoral films," Kane declared.

Dr. Kane addressed a Communion Breakfast of the St. Joseph Prep Alumni Association here. He was honored as the school's outstanding alumnus for 1954.

The Notre Dame sociologist said that America has not become conscious of "the great reservoir of Catholic social thought" despite the personal and financial sacrifices of religious and laymen in building schools and colleges.

"On the contrary," Dr. Kane said, "the impression is created that Catholics are rigid authoritarians on all matters, staunch defenders of the worst aspects of the status quo, indifferent to the plight of America's minorities or even actively prejudiced."

Lamenting that Catholic social thought is not adequately publicized or implemented in American society, Kane said that "it is not enough that the papal encyclicals be published or that annual statements of the American hierarchy appear in newspapers. They must be interpreted, applied and translated into action in specific situations," he said.

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Dr. Kane attributed the lack of Catholic influence, in part, to a scarcity of "strong Catholic lay leadership in certain fields." Thirty percent of those listed in The American Catholic Who's Who, Kane said, are clerics, bishops, priests, Brothers and Sisters. Among laymen, Kane found that 19% of those listed are lawyers; 9.7% educators, 8% business executives, Physicians and dentists respectively, with authors accounting for 6.4%. Half of the listings are clerics and lawyers, Kane noted, and 83% or four out of every five names are found in six professions: religion, law, education, business, medicine and writing. "Where," Kane asked, "are the social workers, the social scientists and the physical scientists?"

"Part of the answer," Kane suggested, "is to be found in the social structure and attitudes of some American Catholics. At the outset let us admit that we do not send our sons and daughters on to college in anything like expected proportions...If we imagine that we can attain our expected proportion of leadership in America without education, we are badly mistaken."

"Another serious handicap," in Kane's opinion, "is that many, possibly most Catholic boys and girls are trained in non-Catholic colleges and universities" where they are not acquainted with Catholic social thought. "If they do attain eminence in their fields, the vast majority will not be capable spokesmen for Catholic social philosophy," Kane said.

Catholic young people, Kane said, must be encouraged to seek their education at Catholic colleges and universities and to enter those professions which have few Catholics in them. He conceded that a lack of money and the "defensive attitude of some Catholics" about their schools are obstacles.

"We Catholics have a tradition of scholarship antedating Harvard, the whole Ivy League and every state university in this country," Kane declared. "It is time for us to live up to it. Only when we begin to do this can we assume our rightful proportion of leadership and see Catholic social thought an important force in American society."

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54/45

For release in PM's, Thursday, March 11th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 11 -- The Federal Bureau of Investigation will demonstrate investigative and fact-finding techniques at an all-day Fact Institute to be held under the auspices of the Notre Dame College of Law on March 18th, it was announced today by Dean Joseph O'Meara, Jr. Rolf T. Harbo, assistant director of the FBI in charge of training and inspection, will direct the sessions, Dean O'Meara said.

The purpose of the Institute, according to Dean O'Meara, will be "to emphasize the decisive role played by facts in legal controversies, to explain the various investigative techniques useful in both civil and criminal cases, and to indicate where certain kinds of frequently needed information can be obtained." While the FBI regularly provides such training for its own agents and certain law enforcement groups, the Notre Dame Fact Institute is believed to be the first of its kind at a law school, Dean O'Meara indicated.

FBI experts will illustrate the methods and techniques of fact-finding interviews. They will also give a demonstration of searching for physical evidence. Another session will be devoted to fact-finding by expert accountants. Other discussions and demonstrations will be concerned with science and crime detection, photography and charting, and fingerprint identification. Two films will be shown during the sessions: "A Day with the FBI" and "Collection and Preservation of Evidence."

The Institute will be open to students of the Notre Dame College of law and members of the bar associations of St. Joseph County (South Bend) and surrounding counties.

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54/46

For release in PM's, Tuesday, March 9th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 9 -- Notre Dame's department of art will offer a complete program of graduate study during the Summer session, June 18 to August 3, according to an announcement today by Professor Stanley S. Sessler, department head.

Operating with an expanded faculty in the new studios and workshops of the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts, the art department will offer regular undergraduate courses in drawing, painting, design and sculpture as well as an extensive curriculum on the graduate level.

Among the new features of the program, which has been designed particularly for art teachers, is a lecture course on the origins and development of liturgical art. Other courses to be offered include Commercial Art Production, Sculptural Design and a variety of drawing and painting classes.

In addition to Sessler, the Summer session art faculty will consist of the Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., noted sculptor; Frederick Beckman, design and crafts; Robert Leader, a specialist in liturgical art; and Ernest Brandl, art historian.

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For release in PM's, Wednesday, March 10th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 10 -- More than 350 parents of members of Notre Dame's junior class are expected to attend a Parents-Son Weekend on the campus, March 20-21. They will travel from as far away as Texas and New York for a series of events highlighted by a dinner to be addressed by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University.

The weekend's events have been planned to acquaint the visiting parents with the academic life of the University. They also will have the opportunity to see at first hand the many facilities available for the students' religious, physical and social development.

On Saturday morning (Mar. 20) tours of the new O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts, Nieuwland Science Hall and the LOBUND Institute will be conducted by the Blue Circle, student honor society. In the afternoon parents will be the guests of the deans and faculty in each of Notre Dame's five colleges.

Parents and sons will have a typical luncheon in the University Dining Halls. James M. Sherer, Bowling Green, Ohio, president of the junior class, will be toastmaster at the President's Dinner at 7 p.m. Dinner music will be provided by the famed Notre Dame Glee Club. An open house in the new LaFortune Student Center will conclude the day's activities.

A section of Sacred Heart Church on the campus will be reserved for parents and their sons at 9 a.m. Mass on Sunday.

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54/48

For immediate release:

St. Louis, Mo., Mar. -- Your Bridge to Heaven, a new pamphlet on convert-making by the Rev. John A. O'Brien of the University of Notre Dame, has just been published here by The Queen's Work Press. It is the March selection of The Queen's Work Pamphlet-a-Month Club, composed of thousands of members throughout the country.

Father O'Brien's new pamphlet describes the technique used by Robert M. Panarites, a member of the U. S. Navy, in winning five converts for the Church. A convert of only five years himself, Panarites is convinced that every Catholic can average at least one convert each year.

The pamphlet also tells the success stories of other Catholics engaged in convert-making. It recounts how Catherine G. Callanan, a saleslady of High Point, North Carolina, won twenty-one converts to Catholicism. It tells, too, how Mr. and Mrs. Lorin Blodget of Knoxville, Tennessee, established a Catholic lending library and interested thirteen converts in the Faith.

Still other stories of successful convert-making are those of Mrs. Frank P. Kavanaugh of Kalamazoo, Mich., who led more than a dozen of her neighbors to the inquiry class at St. Augustine's Parish and Margaret T. Zywert of San Diego who brought a former minister, Dr. Rudolph M. Lippert, into the Church.

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54/49

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- The Rev. Daniel Lord, S. J., continuing his work despite serious illness, is the subject of an editorial tribute in the new issue of THE CATHOLIC BOY, published by the Holy Cross Fathers at Notre Dame. An editorial by the Rev. Frank Gartland, C.S.C., editor of the youth publication declares:

"No other priest in our time has been such a warm familiar figure in so many schools and colleges across the country as this smiling Jesuit.

"No one slaving for the spiritual interests of youth has been so continuously optimistic about the good will and good deeds of youth as Father Lord. He has never known how to be negative. The positive force of his mind and heart will still be at work long after God has welcomed him home.

"As he lies in his hospital bed in St. Louis, Father Lord has two luxuries --- the abundant comfort of a million good memories, the grateful prayers of countless admirers.

"Many boys and girls, priests, Brothers and Sisters will remember Father Lord for different things. I will remember him for two things especially.

"He did not bicker --- he worked. He refused to waste time arguing endlessly about the pros and cons of various youth movements. He produced.

"He was the perfect alumnus of the 5-W Club, a group of Jesuit seminarians who years ago adopted the slogan, "We will write, won't we?" His portable typewriter made practically every Pullman and plane he did."

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54/50

EDITORS: This is the second of a series of news stories based on the new book, The Catholic Church in World Affairs, to be published by the University of Notre Dame Press on April 3rd. Included in the book are chapters written by sixteen authorities on various aspects of the Church in the contemporary world. The following story is based on "The Church in Latin America" by the Rev. Peter Masten Dunn, S. J., of the University of San Francisco.

For release in AM's, Friday, March 19th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 18 -- The Roman Catholic faith is alive and strong in every Latin American country despite the inadequate number of priests and the "aggressive methods" of certain Protestant missionaries from the United States.

This is the finding of the Rev. Peter Masten Dunne, S. J., in the new book, The Catholic Church in World Affairs, to be published on April 3rd by the University of Notre Dame Press. Father Dunne is a professor of history at the University of San Francisco and an authority on Latin American affairs. His chapter on "The Church in Latin America" is one of sixteen contributions to the volume on various aspects of the Church in the contemporary world.

"If Catholics only knew it," Father Dunne writes, "Protestant activity in Latin America can be a blessing in disguise if it acts as a stimulant to increased activity." He concedes that non-Catholic missionaries have gained converts in recent years but says "they have only scratched the surface. In the entire Latin American population of one-hundred and forty million," Father Dunne estimates, "there are only three or four million Protestants."

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Father Dunne suggests that some Protestant missionaries in Latin America have alienated the populations by using "methods which are offensive to laity and clergy alike, and which in themselves are an indication of an aggressive bad taste. Granted that large portions of Latin males reveal 'basic indifference' to their Catholicism, yet they are at least in name Catholic and their culture is Catholic. The Latin American," Father Dunne says, "has an instinctive dislike for North American aggressive methods issuing from a Protestant and 'materialistic' civilization."

The Catholic Church in Latin America is handicapped by a shortage of priests and nuns, Father Dunne points out. Whereas there is one priest for every 453 Catholics in the United States, he reports that there is one priest for every 1,397 nominal Catholics in Colombia; in Chile one for every 2,622; in Costa Rica and Venezuela one for every 5,000; in Peru one for every 6,000; in Bolivia one for every 8,750; and in Panama one for every 10,000.

Father Dunne suggests that Americans have often been "naive and unintelligent" in approaching both the religious and political problems of Latin America where revolt and dictatorship have been the rule rather than the exception.

"We have made a fetish of democracy, thinking that it is the only possible form of desirable government and thinking (yet more naively) that all nations should adopt this form immediately and be able to administer it with success equal to our own," Father Dunne declares. "We forget that there is required a sufficient amount of experience, cohesion, education and civic virtue if democracy is to succeed...One or all of these have been found wanting in the past of all of the nations of Latin America without exception. In many instances these qualities are found wanting in the present."

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54/51

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 13 --- Just about everything on the market these days from ash trays to refrigerators has the sleek lines of a jet-plane. But in this age of superficial streamlining Professor Frederick Beckman of the University of Notre Dame art department is a dissenter.

"The value of streamlining has been oversold to the American consumer," Professor Beckman contends. "Streamlining, like the gingerbread of the Victorian era, is a fad which has been used as a device by clever merchandisers to capture the public's imagination and to sell products," he claims.

"As a result," Beckman says, "Furniture manufacturers offer us chairs poised for flight, but lacking in comfort and utility. Fountain pens, seemingly designed to break the sound-barrier but not equipped with a good grip, slip through the fingers. The list is endless," Beckman says.

Far more important than streamlining, in Beckman's opinion, is the basic concept of organic form in any object. Because form is fundamental, students in Beckman's Three Dimensional Design class are studying structure, movement, mass, texture and line in the abstract in much the same way as a theoretical physicist would approach a problem in his field.

"Once the student has mastered the principles of good structure," Beckman says, "he is much better qualified to carry on a creative work in three-dimensional form. For example, a chair can be pleasing aesthetically and be comfortable, too," he says.

"Devotees of streamlining have over-simplified the problem," Beckman claims, "by subordinating the function or utility of an object or product to a slick surface treatment in order to make it unusual looking, 'modern' and market-able."

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54/52

For release in AM's, Thursday, Mar. 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 17 -- Warren Beck, prominent midwest novelist, short story writer and critic, will be a staff member of the sixth annual Writers' Conference at the University of Notre Dame, June 28-July 3, according to an announcement today by Professor Louis Hasley, conference director. Beck is a professor of English at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin.

The annual conference consists of workshops in poetry, fiction and the teaching of creative writing. Henry Rago, Richard Sullivan and John T. Frederick were named earlier as directors of the three workshops.

Beck, originally from Richmond, Indiana, was educated at Earlham College and Columbia University. He is the author of three novels, Into Thin Air, Pause Under the Sky, and Final Score, which received the Friends of American Writers Award in 1945. His short stories have been gathered in three collections, The Far Whistle, The First Fish and The Blue Sash. Five of these stories were selected for the annual volumes of Best American Short Stories between 1939 and 1950 and one of them is included in the Best of the Best American Short Stories, 1915-50.

A member of the Rockefeller Committee on Creative Writing in Colleges, 1945-48, Beck was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in creative and critical writing in 1948 and a Ford Foundation Fellowship in 1952-53. He has served on the staffs of several writers' conferences including Bread Loaf, Midwestern Writers' Conference, and those at the universities of Missouri and Vermont. He was a visiting professor at the U. S. Army University, Shrivenham, England in 1945.

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 18 --- At least fourteen colleges and universities will be represented in the second annual University of Notre Dame National Invitational Debate Tournament here on Friday and Saturday (March 19-20).

Outstanding collegiate debaters from the East, Midwest and South will compete for the Rev. William A. Bolger Memorial Trophy which will be awarded to the top team in the tourney. The subject for this year's competition is "Resolved: That the United States should Adopt a Policy of Free Trade."

Two-man teams from each school will participate in at least six and as many as eight rounds of competition during the two days. The individual speaker with the greatest number of points will be awarded a plaque and the four schools in the semi-final competition also will receive plaques. The ten top debaters in the tournament will be awarded certificates of merit.

Among the schools entered in the tournament are the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; University of Pittsburgh; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; University of Miami (Fla.); Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.; Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio; University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.; Wisconsin State College, Eau Claire, Wis.; Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and the University of Notre Dame.

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For release in PM's, Wednesday, March 17th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 17 --- Christopher Fry's poetic comedy, "The Lady's Not For Burning," will open a four day engagement tomorrow night (Thursday) at Washington Hall on the Notre Dame campus. The play will be produced by the University Theatre under the direction of John D. Tumpance of the speech department faculty. (Evening performances 8:30 p.m. Thursday through Sunday; matinee Sunday at 2:30 p.m.)

"The Lady's Not For Burning" has been one of the most widely discussed plays of the modern theater since its London Premiere and its successful New York engagement. It is a simple but amusing comedy concerning the grand attempts of a world-weary discharged soldier to convince the Mayor that he should be hanged for an alleged murder. He is refused, but then a young girl of the village is sentenced to hang for witchcraft and the soldier begs to take her place. In the resulting confusing, neither meets the executioner and they fall in love.

In the Notre Dame production, the soldier is played by Eugene Gorski, a graduate student from Chicago. Gorski recently appeared in the University Theatre production of "Kiss Me Kate." Eleanor Kaskay of South Bend portrays Jenet Jourdemayne, the girl accused of witchcraft. She has been seen in several University Theatre productions and was featured in T. S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party."

All phases of the production are being handled by Notre Dame students.

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54/55

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 15 -- The University of Notre Dame will join with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring an "Explaining Your Business Seminar" on the campus, April 4-8, Dean James E. McCarthy of the University's College of Commerce announced today. Seventy-five business executives from throughout the country are expected to attend the seminar which has been designed to improve management-employee relations, Dean McCarthy said.

Sessions will be held in The Morris Inn at the entrance to the Notre Dame campus. Co-sponsors of the seminar are the Committee of 100 of South Bend and Mishawaka (Ind.) and the chambers of commerce of the two cities. According to U. S. Chamber of Commerce officials, the Notre Dame seminar will be the first of its kind to be held on a college campus.

Speakers and their subjects include Paul H. Good, manager of the Education Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, "The Power of People"; Dr. J. Donald Phillips, president, Hillsdale College, "The Key To Better Management-Employee Relations"; Charles H. Smith, president, Steel Improvement and Forge Co., "Better Management-Employee Relations Through Good Communications"; and Rev. Edward A. Keller, C.S.C., professor of economics, University of Notre Dame, "Are We Headed For Deflation?".

Also J. H. Carmichael, president, Capital Airlines, Inc., "Operation bootstrap -- A Case History of Two Way Communications at Capital Airlines"; John Jones, director of publications and publicity; Weirton Steel Co., "How To Improve Your Written Communications with Employees"; Conger Reynolds, director of public relations, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), "Building a Community Relations Program for Business"; Thomas Ballantine, president, Louisville Taxicab and Transfer Co., "Small Business Can Tell Its Story Successfully"; and Dr. Frank S. Cellier, Sears, Roebuck and Co., "A New Concept of Economic Education."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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54/56

For release in AM's, Monday, March 15th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- The life of the Virgin Mary is depicted in twenty-nine paintings now on view in a special Marian Year exhibit at the University of Notre Dame galleries. The paintings will be exhibited in the I. A. O'Shaughnessy Hall daily from 2 to 5 p.m. through April 3rd, curator Paul Byrne has announced.

The paintings portray events in Mary's life from her betrothal to St. Joseph to her Assumption and Coronation. Italian, Dutch, German, Spanish, Ruthenian and American artists are represented in the exhibit. The exhibit is one of several Notre Dame events and activities commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854.

Oldest of the paintings on view is a fifteenth century Italian primitive of the Espousal of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. The artist is unknown. The most recent work, "Queen of Heaven", was painted by Emil Jacques, formerly head of Notre Dame's art department. It shows two angels holding a crown over the head of Mary with the Child Jesus in her arms. An 18-foot copy of the Jacques painting hangs over the main altar of St. Mary's Cathedral in Portland, Oregon.

Six additional paintings of the Virgin Mary are included in the University's permanent collection. Among them are works by di Credi, Botticelli and del Garbo.

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54/57

EDITORS: This is the third of a series of news stories based on the new book, The Catholic Church in World Affairs, to be published by the University of Notre Dame Press on April 3rd. Included in the book are chapters written by sixteen authorities on various aspects of the Church in the contemporary world. The following story is based on "The Present State and the Problems of the Missions of the Catholic Church" by the Rev. G. Naidenoff, S. J. of Paris, France.

For release in AM's, Friday, March 26th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 25 -- Atheism is described as "the most formidable missionary force" in the world today by the Rev. G. Naidenoff, S. J., in the new book, The Catholic Church in World Affairs, to be published by the University of Notre Dame Press on April 3rd.

Contributing to the advance of atheism, Father Naidenoff writes, is "the prodigious increase of the world's population and the relative stagnation of the Christian population." An authority on the missionary activities of the Church, Father Naidenoff is editor of "Rhythmes du Monde," an international mission journal published in Paris.

According to Father Naidenoff, the most important event of our time is not the spread of Communism nor the ascendancy of the United States into world leadership, but rather the fact that Asia soon will have two-thirds of the world's population.

"In Asia," the Jesuit priest writes, "it is no longer a matter of amorphous and easily-handled masses, but of men as well-organized and alert as those of the West, whose tutelage they have shaken off while retaining western techniques. The same will be true of Africa. The techniques of the West belong to the whole world at the very moment when the world no longer belongs to the West."

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Atheism, in Father Naidenoff's opinion, threatens all religions, Christian and non-Christian alike. Confucianism, Shintoism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism all have lost great masses of adherents, he says. "Atheism today is the normal state, religion the exception. Atheism is more redoubtable since Communism is its ardent propagandist and even transforms it into a religion... It is not an exaggeration to say that nearly a billion individuals have no anxiety nor religious sentiment."

Analyzing the status of the Church and its missions on the various continents, Father Naidenoff declares that "the intensive vitality of the Catholic Church in the United States" is impressive to Europeans and "a source of comfort for the Universal Church."

"The most extraordinary phenomenon of the United States," in his opinion, "is the remarkable increase in the number of vocations for the contemplative life. The attraction of the Trappist life, which requires the most severe cloister and the radical elimination of comfort, is a noteworthy example. After fifty years of failure in trying to plant the monastic life in the United States, there has suddenly developed a rush."

Latin America, while nominally Catholic, is undergoing "a very serious religious disintegration," Father Naidenoff reports. "The most dramatic of the dangers comes from the deplorable shortage of clergy...Souls are literally dying from spiritual hunger, and it is understandable that Protestant propaganda, carried on very intensively today, finds hearts ready to be nourished by it."

It is an exaggeration, Father Naidenoff claims, to call Africa the great hope of the Church today. "Indeed, Africa is still one of the corners of the world where men are most inclined to discern the life of the soul behind the rigidity of matter. But it is certain that materialism is spreading. A certain number of the missionaries have shown signs of discouragement, for they have the impression that the ground gained on one point is lost on another."

"Political conditions in Western Europe," the Jesuit notes, "are favorable" to Catholicism. "Almost all nations are in the hands of men who are Christians and sometimes even profoundly Christian." But the author points up a paradox: "While in mission lands souls die of spiritual thirst and hunger, in the West where one has only to offer a hand, the masses seem to have no appetite for God."

Asia "will weigh most heavily on the destinies of the universe," Father Naidenoff predicts. "Today she is, of all the continents, not only the least Christianized, but the one in which Christianization progresses most slowly.... The stagnation, and in some places, the decline of the number of Christians in Asia, are extremely disconcerting. It seems that Asia has been too busy with the problems of the present life and of temporal reorganization to have that leisure and sufficient freedom of soul which alone opens the way to the eternal questions."

"No matter where one looks in Asia, except in the Philippines, the churches there are weak and fragile," Father Naidenoff says. And everywhere, even in the Philippines, there is "the poisonous attraction of Communism." The Jesuit notes a small increase in the Catholics in Japan but declares that "nothing can console us for the loss of China."

But Father Naidenoff is not unduly discouraged by the advance of Communism in Asia. "In the Far East it could become---but this is God's secret--- the agent of Him for whom without knowing it, all the Attilas and all the conquerors have marched." The Jesuit points out that "all the Christendoms of the Far East have been recruited, in a large part, among the little people, the poor villagers, the proletariat. The missionaries, in fact, were criticized for not having evangelized the elite. Today this situation may have certain advantages. Most of the Christians of the Far East have no capital, social prestige or political position to save. They have only their Christian Faith to strengthen them against Marxism. It will not be difficult for them to bear the burden during the revolutionary torment and to rise up intact tomorrow."

Finally, Father Naidenoff urges Catholics to develop a world perspective and to "try to have an idea of God's plan for the world...There is no growth nor decline of the Church," he says. "There is the majestic unfolding of history under the eyes and direction of God."

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

54/58

For release in PM's, Tuesday, March 23rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 23 -- Alex F. Osborn, vice-chairman of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, will address students of Notre Dame's College of Commerce tomorrow (Wednesday at 3:30 p.m.). Osborn's talk on "Creative Thinking" will be the first in this year's Archbishop O'Hara Lecture Series.

Osborn, who will be introduced by Dean James E. McCarthy, has been in the advertising business for nearly forty years. He is a native of New York City and an alumnus of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. He entered the advertising field in Buffalo in 1915 and four years later established a new agency with Bruce Barton and Roy Durstine. In 1928 this firm was merged with the George Batten Company. Osborn served as chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne from 1944 to 1946 and currently is vice-chairman.

Osborn is the author of several books including Your Creative Power, Wake Up Your Mind, and Textbook on Applied Imagination. He is vice-president of the Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc., and vice-president of the Executive Committee of the United Defense Fund.

The Archbishop O'Hara Lecture Series is named for the Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Archbishop of Philadelphia. He was Dean of Notre Dame's College of Commerce for many years and served as president of the University from 1934 to 1940.

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54/59

For release in AM's, Monday, March 22nd.

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- The Rev. Martin C. D'Arcy, S. J., noted British philosopher, will give a public lecture on "The Cultural Crisis" tonight at the University of Notre Dame (Washington Hall, 8:00 p.m.). Father D'Arcy has served as Master of Campion Hall, Oxford University, and as Provincial of the English province of the Society of Jesus.

Recognized throughout the world for his scholarship, Father D'Arcy recently was heard over the CBS Radio Network as a featured speaker in the series of programs commemorating the bi-centennial of Columbia University.

Father D'Arcy has been awarded honorary degrees by Georgetown, Fordham, Marquette and the National University of Ireland. He is the author of several books including The Idea of God, Mirage and Truth, The Problem of Evil, Thomas Aquinas, Belief and Reason, The Nature of Belief and The Mind and Heart of Love.

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54/60

For release in PM's, Monday, March 22nd:

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 22 -- Six University of Notre Dame chemistry professors will present papers at the 125th national meeting of the American Chemical Society opening here tomorrow (Tuesday).

They are Dr. Milton Burton, Brother Columba Curran, C.S.C., Dr. William H. Hamill, Dr. Patrick McCusker, Dr. James Quagliano and Dr. Russell R. Williams.

Also attending the convention will be several Notre Dame graduate students who have been associated with the professors in their research. Included in the group are H. A. Dewhurst, engaged in post-doctoral research; and Louis J. Glunz, Henry S. Makowski, and J. C. Roy.

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54/61

For release in AM's, Wednesday, March 24th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. -- Eighty-nine South Bend area foremen will receive certificates tonight at a graduation dinner here marking the close of a fifteen-week Foremanship Development course. Dean James E. McCarthy of Notre Dame's College of Commerce will preside at the dinner which will be attended by executives of seventeen companies whose foremen enrolled in the program.

F. R. Henrekin, executive director of the Committee of 100 of South Bend and Mishawaka, will be the principal speaker at the graduation dinner. He will discuss "The Foreman and Community Relations."

Notre Dame's Foremanship Development Program was established in January, 1953, to supplement the training work of the industrial firms of the South Bend area. The program is divided into five weekly sessions each of Basic Economics, Human and Labor Relations and Communications. Audio-visual methods are used extensively and the foremen are encouraged to discuss their common problems.

The Foremanship Development Program is under the direction of Professor John R. Malone, head of the department of marketing. Other members of the staff are G. Herbert True, assistant professor of marketing, and Wayne G. Anderson, assistant professor of business administration.

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54/62

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 17 -- An Irish priest today told the Irish Club at the University of Notre Dame that a "serious population decline threatens the existence" of the Emerald Isle.

Addressing a St. Patrick's Day Communion Breakfast, the Rev. John A. O'Brien warned that the tendency of Irish men and women to marry late or not at all "is a detriment to their nation and themselves." Father O'Brien is the editor of the book, The Vanishing Irish. An increase of industrialization and development of Irish agriculture would encourage Irish men and women to remain in their homeland and establish families, Father O'Brien said.

"The Irish have made a matchless contribution to the wit, gaiety, wisdom and culture of America," Father O'Brien declared, "and they have enriched every segment of our national life with their distinctive talents and genius. American civilization is a mighty tapestry woven by many nations and many of its brightest and most glorious colors were woven by the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle which has given more generously to America than any other European nation," Father O'Brien said.

"No nation of comparable size has made so great a spiritual contribution to Western civilization," Father O'Brien asserted. Ireland's sons and daughters served as missionaries of Christianity to the nations of Europe and later to countries across the seas. "Ireland was known as the island of saints and scholars when much of Europe was in darkness."

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James E. Murphy, Director

54/63

For release in PM's, Friday, March 26th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 26 -- Two representatives of the University of Notre Dame will have prominent roles in the American celebration of the 700th anniversary of the founding of the College of Sorbonne on April 2 in New York City. They are the Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of academic affairs at Notre Dame, and the Rev. A. L. Gabriel, director of the University's Mediaeval Institute.

Father Moore is chairman of the American septicentennial committee formed to commemorate the founding of the famed French college in 1254 and Father Gabriel is the committee's secretary. They will participate in a program to be held in the Harkness Amphitheatre, Columbia University on April 2 at 8:15 p.m.

Dr. Charles R. D. Miller, executive secretary of the Mediaeval Academy of America, will preside at the meeting which will include two major addresses. Pearl Kibre, associate professor of history at Hunter College, will discuss "The Rights, Privileges and Immunities of Sorbonne Scholars in the Thirteenth Century." Lynn Thorndike, professor emeritus of history at Columbia University, will speak on "Censorship by the Sorbonne of Science and Superstition in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century."

Others participating in the septicentennial program include Dr. John A. Krout, vice-president and provost, Columbia University; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College and chairman of the National Commission for UNESCO; and Professor Pierre Donzelot, the permanent representative of the French Universities in the United States.

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54/64

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in AM's, Sunday, March 28th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 27 -- The University of Notre Dame today named Jefferson Caffery, U. S. Ambassador to Egypt, as the recipient of its Laetare Medal for 1954. The award has been made annually since 1883 by the University to an outstanding American Catholic layman.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, in announcing the selection of the veteran career diplomat, said:

"In more than four decades of service to his country, Jefferson Caffery has distinguished himself as a diplomat of the highest competence and integrity. He has held many positions of responsibility in the capitals of the world as the United States advanced to a position of world leadership. In his public and private life, Ambassador Caffery has exemplified the finest ideals of his country and his Church. Particularly in these times, his career stands as a challenge to all in government service who would serve their country faithfully and well. It should also be an inspiration to young men and women who aspire to a career in the Foreign Service."

Ambassador Caffery has been a member of the American Foreign Service for forty-three years. He is senior in point of service to all American ambassadors and has held the rank of chief of mission as ambassador or minister for twenty-eight years. Before assuming his present post in 1949, Caffery served as assistant Secretary of State (1933), and Ambassador to Cuba (1933-37), Brazil (1937-44) and France (1944-49).

"For distinguished service" and "superlative diplomatic skill over a long number of years" Caffery received the State Department's Distinguished Service Award on October 17, 1950.

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Caffery is the fifth diplomat to receive the Laetare Medal since it was established seventy-one years ago by the Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder and first president of the University of Notre Dame. Earlier recipients include Richard C. Kerens (1904), Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Maurice Francis Egan (1910), Minister to Denmark; G. Howland Shaw (1945), Assistant Secretary of State; and Carlton J. H. Hayes (1946), Ambassador to Spain.

The recipient of the Laetare Medal each year is named on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent and an occasion for joy in the liturgy of the Church. Formal presentation of the medal is arranged for a time and place convenient for the recipient. Among the recent Laetare Medalists are Irene Dunne, actress; Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff; John Henry Phelan, philanthropist; Thomas E. Murray, a member of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; and I. A. O'Shaughnessy, oil executive and philanthropist.

Jefferson Caffery was born in Lafayette, Louisiana, on December 1, 1886. He was graduated from Tulane University in 1906 and was admitted to the Louisiana Bar in 1909. Caffery became a convert to Catholicism in 1928 and married the former Gertrude McCarthy of Chicago in 1937.

Caffery's first appointment in the diplomatic service was as secretary to the Legation at Caracas, Venezuela, in 1911. In the intervening forty-three years, he has served in fifteen national capitals including Caracas, Stockholm, Teheran, London, Madrid, Athens, Tokyo, Berlin, Brussels, San Salvador, Bogota, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Cairo. He has been described as a career man with a profound sense of duty to his country and as one of the most efficient administrators in the Foreign Service of the United States.

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In Paris during the peace conference following World War I, Caffery served as a member of President Wilson's staff. He became counselor of the Embassy at Tokyo and after the great Tokyo-Yokohama earthquake of September 1, 1923, he was chairman of American Red Cross activities there through March, 1924.

While serving as Ambassador to Cuba, his most notable achievement was the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and that country. As Ambassador to Brazil, Caffery played an important role in negotiations which resulted in the "Corridor to Victory" which allowed U. S. use of Brazilian air bases.

As Ambassador to France, Caffery represented the United States and signed peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria at Paris during 1947. He also played an important part in negotiating Marshall Plan aid for Europe.

In October, 1949, Caffery was named Ambassador to Egypt. Since that time, Caffery has played a key role in the fight against Communism in the Middle East. He has also assisted informally in the difficult Anglo-Egyptian negotiations over the Suez Canal.

Ambassador Caffery holds honorary degrees from the Catholic University of America, the University of Brazil and the University of Lyons in France. He received the Sign Las Americas Award in 1943 and The Catholic Action Medal the following year.

In receiving Notre Dame's Laetare Medal, Ambassador Caffery joins a distinguished group of Americans of whom it has been said:

"The Laetare Medal has been worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity."

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

54/65

For release in PM's, Thursday, March 25th:

New Orleans, La., Mar. 25 -- "The occupation of father is almost as obsolete as harness maker or blacksmith," Dr. John J. Kane, head of the sociology department at the University of Notre Dame, declared here today.

Addressing the National Catholic Family Life Conference, Kane attributed father's decreasing importance within the family to two factors: "the external pull and the internal squeeze." The external pull, Kane explained, was the pressure of business and community activities which often keep father away from home at mealtimes and in the evening.

"Thus, the more successful a man is in his chosen field, the less time he will have to spend with his family," Kane observed. "In fact, it is not too much to say the price of business or professional success may be failure as a father."

The Notre Dame sociologist conceded that most companies expect and even demand that their executives be active in community affairs. But ironically, Kane pointed out, "the problems of the community, notably juvenile delinquency, can be doubled or trebled by the failure of fathers to give their children the care, attention, time and love essential for their welfare. While father may be clearing up one community problem, he may be contributing to another by his long and frequent absences from home."

The physical absence or psychological isolation of a father from his wife and children were termed by Kane a "cracked home." He compared it to a broken home, where a marriage has been shattered by death or divorce, as a factor in personality maladjustment of children. "We used to talk about golf widows," Kane said. "Today we could quite properly refer to business and professional widows and orphans."

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"The fault, however, is not entirely father's," Kane stressed. "Perhaps he submits too easily to business pressure and community demands, but some of the pressure comes from within his own family." Kane pointed to family pleas for cars, furs, jewelry, TV sets and other expensive items. "If some fathers are absent from home a great deal of the time, it is not to keep themselves out of family life as much as to keep the bill collector out. It's something like a seesaw; the deeper father plunges into the work, the higher the family status goes in our society."

Kane suggested that executives' ulcers may be due as much to worries over family financial problems as to business pressures. "If father can give the family little but money, then he will have to provide a tremendous amount of that to make up for his other deficiencies. The need for psychological security for his wife and children which father fails to give can never be made up by economic security..."

Two steps can be taken to relieve this dilemma of father torn between business and community demands on one side and the family on the other, Kane said. "First he needs to see that fatherhood is the most important occupation in which he is engaged...Let's stop acting as though his most important contribution to family life were economic."

"Let's frankly admit that father has community responsibilities, but let's add they begin with the family though they need not end there. If every father were a good father, most families would be better integrated and many contemporary community problems would disappear."

"Finally, just one word in defense of fathers. We are always saying that father escapes from the home, but sometimes father is actually ejected. Father needs love and security, too, as well as children and mother. Sometimes he is treated like a thermostat. He is supposed to be quiet, efficient and self-effacing and to operate only in family crises."

NEWS RELEASES FOR MARCH, 1954

NO	DATE	T O P I C S
54/36	2/25/54	VOCATION INSTITUTE, Archbishop Paul Schulte to Deliver Keynote Address
54/37	2/25/54	Prof. James A. Reyniers of LOBUNN TO RECEIVE Pasteur Award
54/38	2/25/54	3 Chinese Priests Refugee Students from China, "PRAY FOR CHINA"
54/39	2/25/54	Dr. S. I. Hayakawa Semantics Lecturer of U of Chi. to Lecture in March
54/40	2/25/54	Writers Conference June 28 - July 3, Rago & Sullivan & Hasley & Frederick
54/41	2/25/54	5 Courses in Modern Science to be Taught in Summer Session, Mullahy
54/42	3/4/54	McAvoy: The Catholic Church in World Affairs
54/43	3/4/54	WNDU Student-Operated Radio Station Dedicated March 10
54/44	3/4/54	Dr. Kane Addresses St. Joseph Prep Alumni Asso.
54/45	3/4/54	FBI to Demonstrate Investigative and Fact-Finding Techniques at Institut
54/46	3/4/54	Sessler Announces Complete Program of Graduate Study in Art during SS
54/47	3/4/54	Parents-Son Weekend on Campus, March 20-21
54/48	3/11/54	Your Bridge to Heaven, New Pamphlet by Fr. O'Brien
54/49	3/11/54	Rev. Daniel Lord, S.J. Tribute in THE CATHOLIC BOY
54/50	3/11/54	2nd in Series of The Catholic Church in World Affairs, "The Church in Latin America" by Rev. Peter Masten Dunne, S.J.
54/51	3/11/54	Prof. Frederick Beckman of Art Dept. on Streamlining
54/52	3/11/54	Warren Beck, Novelist to be Staff Member of 6th Writers' Conference
54/53	3/11/54	14 Colleges Represented at ND Debate Tournament, (Mar. 19-20)
54/54	3/11/54	Fry's "Lady's Not for Burning" Under Tumpene Opens 4 Day Engagement
54/55	3/11/54	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Sponsoring "Explaining Your Business Seminar"
54/56	3/11/54	29 Paintings to Depict Life of Virgin Mary - Art Galleries Ap. 4-8
54/57	3/18/54	Rev. G. Naidenoff, S.J. The Catholic Church in World Affairs, 3rd of series
54/58	3/18/54	Alex F. Osborn Addresses College of Commerce Students, Mar. 24
54/59	3/18/54	Rev. Martin C. D'Arcy, S.J. Lectures on "The Cultural Crisis"
54/60	3/18/54	6 ND Chemistry Profs. Present Papers at 125th Amer. Chem. Society Meeting
54/61	3/18/54	89 South Bend Area Foremen Graduate - Dinner Marks 15 Wk. Program
54/62	3/18/54	Fr. O'Brien Addresses Irish Club at St. Patrick's Communion Breakfast
54/63	3/18/54	Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C & Rev. A.L. Gabriel Go To 700th Sorbonne Anniv.
54/64	3/23/54	Laetare Medalist, 1954--Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador to Egypt
54/65	3/25/54	Prof. John Kane, "What Became of Father," address NCFEC, New Orleans.