

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

55/165

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. --- Eighteen stories of midwestern farm folk by the late Rev. Leo L. Ward, C.S.C., are included in Men in the Field published recently by the University of Notre Dame Press. (\$3.50) For seventeen years Father Ward was head of Notre Dame's English department. The complete manuscript of this new book, as arranged by him for publication, was found among his papers after his death on January 21, 1953.

Representative stories in the collection include "The Threshing Ring," "New-Fangled Machinery," "Black-Purple in the Corn" and "Public Auction." Some of the stories in Men in the Field appeared for the first time in THE MIDLAND, a literary magazine devoted particularly to the publication of regional fiction of the Midwest. Its editor, John T. Frederick, a life-long friend of Father Ward and professor of English at Notre Dame, has edited and written the introduction to Men in the Field.

"These stories hold not merely the exact detail, the face and form of the corn-farm life, but its spirit," Professor Frederick writes. "Their flawless reality is a means to an end: the illumination of universal human experience which is the unmistakable and ultimate mark of great art. Leo L. Ward was the best of men, the best of friends, and in his place and time the best of writers."

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

55/166

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. --- Our Land and Our Lady, Daniel

Sargent's account of the history, colonization and growth of the United States and how they were permeated by devotion to the Blessed Virgin, has been re-printed here by the University of Notre Dame Press (\$3.00). Originally published in 1939, the book tells the story of the Spanish, French and English explorers and missionaries who brought Christianity to America.

Sargent, a convert to Catholicism, is well known as a biographer, historian and poet. When he received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at Notre Dame in 1953, he was cited as one who "has contributed his superior share to the Catholic renaissance in America." Among his major works are biographies of Saint Thomas More, Christopher Columbus and Catherine Tekakwitha. He is also the author of Four Independents, a study of Peguy, Hopkins, Claudel and Brownson.

Educated at Harvard University and a faculty member there from 1922 to 1936, Sargent has travelled widely and studied abroad for many years. He now lives at South Natick, Massachusetts.

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

55/167

For release in AM's, Wednesday, December 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 6 --- "The Role of the Layman in the Mission of the Church" is the theme of the third annual Advent Symposium opening tomorrow (Wednesday) at the University of Notre Dame. More than 200 persons are expected to attend the two-day sessions which are sponsored by the National Catholic Action Study Commission of the National Federation of Catholic College Students.

Rev. John L. Thomas, S.J., of the Institute of Social Order at St. Louis University, will keynote the sessions with an address on "The Mission of the Church Today" tomorrow (Wednesday) at 7:30 p.m. in Nieuwland Science Hall.

A "Missa Cantata" will be celebrated by Rev. James E. Norton, C.S.C., vice president for student affairs at Notre Dame, in the Alumni Hall chapel Thursday at 8 a.m. Following the Mass a Communion Breakfast will be held at The Morris Inn on the campus. Professor Frederick J. Crosson of Notre Dame's General Program of Liberal Education will be the speaker.

"Present Opportunities for the Layman" will be discussed by Vincent J. Giese, editorial director of Fides Publishers Association, Chicago, at the Thursday afternoon session (1 p.m.). Richard C. Clark, co-chairman of the Young Christian Students organization at Notre Dame, and Helen Malits, YCS representative from nearby St. Mary's College, will lead a discussion on "The Student's Place in the Work of the Church."

The National Catholic Action Study Commission, with headquarters at Notre Dame, acts as a service group for those interested in the lay apostolate of the Church. Through its book service, meetings and publications the Commission aids various groups throughout the country in carrying out their work.

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

55/168

For release in PM's, Thursday, December 8th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 8 --- A Nativity play with a Japanese setting has been written by John D. Tumpane, assistant professor of speech at the University of Notre Dame. The new play, "The Young Shall Dream Dreams," will be presented in Milwaukee for a week-long engagement beginning Friday (Dec. 10) by the Marquette University Players. It will be directed by Rev. John J. Walsh, S.J., of the Marquette faculty.

"The Young Shall Dream Dreams" takes place in Japan at the time of Christ's birth. On the occasion of the emperor's birthday each of his six daughters presents a gift. The youngest girl's gift is a play telling of the birth of a new and more important King. Instead of being pleased, the emperor becomes furious at the fantastic tale which the girl has woven from a dream. Her story is corroborated when the Star of Bethlehem is seen in Japan and the emperor realizes that, but for his pride, he might have been one of the three kings of the Orient to visit Bethlehem.

Tumpane has written, directed and acted in the theatre and also appeared in television plays. Awarded a master's degree by the Yale University Drama School in 1949, he joined the Notre Dame faculty two years later. He served as director of Notre Dame's University Theatre for two years and is co-author of the stage adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's Vile Bodies. During 1954-55, while on leave of absence from Notre Dame, he directed plays for the Portland (Ore.) Civic Theater and for the Stage Society, Inc., at the Ivar Theater in Hollywood. He also appeared on the Hallmark "Hall of Fame" TV program and in "The Tracer," a TV film soon to be released.

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

55/169

For release in PM's, Tuesday, December 6th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 6 --- Television preaching is no substitute for face-to-face contact in winning converts to the Catholic Church, according to Frank Sheed, the noted author, publisher and lecturer.

A modern pioneer in street preaching, Sheed claims that "the best way to put your ideas across to the man in the street is to go right into the street with him." The internationally known Catholic layman concedes that television is a marvelous medium, but insists that a well-written book has the deepest impact. "A book lingers with you, holds you and can change you," Sheed contends. "The people can't turn it off or walk away."

Sheed currently is giving a series of lectures on "The New Apologetics" at Notre Dame under the auspices of the University's department of religion. He is also a member of Notre Dame's Liberal and Fine Arts Advisory Council.

An inveterate traveler, Sheed rivals the record of Secretary of State Dulles for the frequency of his trans-Atlantic crossings. He commutes from London to New York on the average of once every five weeks to fill speaking engagements and to tend to business matters at Sheed and Ward, the publishing house which he founded, with offices in both cities. He is the author of fifteen books including Theology and Sanity, Saints Are Not Sad, and Communism and Man.

Although Sheed has had considerable influence on Catholic thought, he never attended a Catholic school since his father wouldn't permit it. His formal introduction to theology came in the streets of Westminster, England, during the early twenties when he was introduced to the Catholic Evidence Guild. The Guild was composed of street speakers who explained Catholic doctrine to anyone who would stop to listen.

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Having to explain or defend your religion sharpens your knowledge and love for it, Sheed says in recalling his work with the Guild. "You could present your arguments to the crowd and sometimes they'd tear them to pieces. You'd just have to go back and learn to present your case for Catholicism more effectively."

Sheed has a simple philosophy for success on the platform, especially when discussing religion. "When you're dealing with a crowd, ranting is no good because people just won't listen. Controversy isn't good either; some would regard it as un-Christian. The only thing that works is to state your own doctrine as well as you can."

Sheed faces an imposing list of speaking engagements in the New Year with some writing scheduled, too. But upon completion of his current lectures at Notre Dame and before plunging into another year of activity, he plans to cross the Atlantic once more to visit with his family at Essex, England, and to see "a brand new grandson."

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Dist 3 and 7

Mailed December 2, 1955

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

55/170

For release in AM's, Tuesday, December 6th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 5 --- Real intellectual power and virtue are required in America more than ever before, and with them a high degree of intellectual freedom and integrity, Dr. Russell Kirk, editor of THE CONSERVATIVE REVIEW, declared here tonight (Monday).

These qualities are particularly needed, Kirk asserted, "in this age of conformity, boredom and standardization, when Things are in the saddle and the triumph of technology threatens to suppress the truly human person."

Dr. Kirk, author The Conservative Mind, expressed his views in a lecture on "Academic Freedom and the American Intellectual" in Washington Hall. He appeared under the auspices of Notre Dame's department of philosophy.

While stressing the need for a more highly developed intellectual life in this country, Kirk cautioned against the "reflective and conscientious American" becoming an intellectual in the traditional European sense. "He ought to value the works of the mind; he ought to do his duty as an intellectual leader; but he ought to remember that in such a society as ours, the restriction of intellectuality to a Brahmin caste may be disastrous," he contended.

In Kirk's view American intellectuals have been identified "from the first with a political and social movement loosely called Liberalism... ranging all the way from a mild secularism to outspoken sympathy with Communist Russia." The general impression, he said, is that it would be "very extraordinary" indeed for a man to be at once a conservative and an intellectual. Criticizing what he called "the drift of the American intellectual," Kirk forecast a "disastrous struggle" if American intellectuals range themselves against the American people or against our social, economic and political institutions."

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

55/171

For release in PM's, Friday, December 16th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 16 --- A German-born political scientist and a Spanish authority on natural law, both recently appointed distinguished professors at the University of Notre Dame, are holding a reunion at the home of the "Fighting Irish" after having not seen each other for nearly twenty years.

The two scholars whom fate has drawn together for the second time are Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, now teaching a unique course in "Communist Ideology" in Notre Dame's Graduate School, and Dr. Antonio de Luna, acting editor of the University's new NATURAL LAW FORUM. Neither knew the other's whereabouts until Niemeyer spotted his friend's name among Notre Dame's faculty appointments for the Fall semester.

Their paths crossed the first time in 1933 when Niemeyer and a small group of political scientists fled Nazi Germany and took refuge in Spain. The successful flight from Hitler's storm-troopers was engineered, to a large extent, by de Luna who welcomed them to the staff of the Institute of International and Economic Studies which he had founded in Madrid.

As Niemeyer conducted research in international law and sociology at the Institute, he and de Luna became the best of friends as well as colleagues. The German scholar recalls with a smile how he introduced the British custom of afternoon tea among the Latin scholars. In 1936 Niemeyer said goodbye to de Luna and left Madrid for what was to be a brief vacation. A week later the Spanish Civil War erupted, preventing Niemeyer's return to the Institute and forcing his German colleagues there to leave Spain.

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Shortly thereafter Niemeyer came to the United States, becoming an American citizen in 1943. He taught for extended periods at Princeton University and Oglethorpe University in Georgia and lectured at Yale, Columbia and other eastern schools. An authority on international organizations, Niemeyer from 1950-53 was on the planning staff of the State Department's Bureau of United Nations Affairs. For two years prior to joining the Notre Dame faculty he was a research analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City.

In the intervening years Professor de Luna continued his teaching and research at the University of Madrid where he has been a faculty member since 1932. A recognized authority on both natural and international law, he is also director of the Institute of Francisco de Vitoria, a center for research in those two fields. During World War II de Luna provided refuge at his Institute for Polish, Hungarian and Flemish scholars. At the invitation of the State Department, Dr. de Luna lectured at several leading American universities during 1954.

Since coming to Notre Dame both Niemeyer and de Luna have formed distinct impressions of the university and its students. Although not a Catholic, Niemeyer says it's "very easy to fall in love with Notre Dame." The students at Notre Dame, he says, have an attitude of "respect with affection" toward faculty members that he has not found elsewhere. He admits to developing a "fierce partisanship" for the "Fighting Irish" and marvels at the "fabulous spirit" of the students.

Professor de Luna describes Notre Dame as just the right size, "not too small, not too large." Whereas he lectures to an average of twenty students in a class at Notre Dame, he delivers the principal lectures in international law to more than a thousand students at the University of Madrid which has an enrollment of 40,000. According to de Luna, Notre Dame students work harder than their counterparts in Europe. He pointed out, however, that the high school preparation of American students is not as good as secondary school training in Europe.

Niemeyer's graduate course in "Communist Ideology" at Notre Dame is believed to be the only course of its kind offered at an American college or university. His new book, An Inquiry into Soviet Mentality, will be published early in the new year. Dr. de Luna, in addition to conducting a Natural Law Seminar at Notre Dame in association with Judge Roger Kiley of the U. S. Appellate Court of Illinois, is serving as acting editor of the NATURAL LAW FORUM, a forthcoming publication of the Notre Dame Law School. It will be the first natural law journal published in English, de Luna says, and will serve as a world-wide clearing house for research discussion and information on natural law problems.

In the Spring, de Luna and his wife plan to return to Spain to visit their six sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are studying for the priesthood. While in Spain he hopes to arrange with University of Madrid authorities so that he may return to Notre Dame for an indefinite period. Niemeyer's wife and four of his five children are currently living at Greenwich, Connecticut, until the family home can be established in South Bend. A son, Paul, is living with Niemeyer here and attending John Adams High School.

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

55/172

Release at will:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. --- Christmas customs and traditions observed in the United States today can be traced through the centuries to many foreign lands and often to the early days of Christianity, according to Rev. Michael Mathis, C.S.C., director of the Liturgy Program at the University of Notre Dame.

The Christmas tree, center of attraction in every American home during the holidays, originated in the mediaeval mystery play "Paradise" in Germany, Father Mathis says. In this religious drama, performed either inside or immediately in front of the German churches, trees represented the tree of life and the tree of good and evil. Later, these prototypes of our modern Christmas tree were placed in homes and decorated with white wafers representing the Holy Eucharist. Still later, according to Father Mathis, cookies and other decorations were added with candles enhancing the tree's beauty for the first time in the mid-seventeenth century. German immigrants introduced the Christmas tree to America early in the 18th century.

St. Francis of Assisi is generally credited as the originator of the Christmas crib, Father Mathis says. While paintings of the Nativity scene can be traced to the early centuries of Christianity, the humble monk was the first to recreate the setting of Christ's birth at Greccio in Italy in 1223. It is said that St. Francis, known for his love of animals, placed live animals in this first Christmas crib. Today, cribs can be found during the holidays in every Catholic church and on tables and mantles in many Christian homes throughout the world.

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For Catholics the Mass is at the heart of the observance of Christmas or any great feast, Father Mathis emphasized. The Notre Dame liturgical scholar pointed out that the very word "Christmas" came into the English language in the 11th century and simply meant "the Mass of Christ." Midnight Mass has been celebrated at Christmas since the early centuries of the Church, Father Mathis says, because it has been traditionally believed that Jesus was born at midnight, or at least during the night.

According to Father Mathis, Christmas carols composed within the last century or two have all but obscured the Latin hymns sung in the early centuries of the Church. While virtually every country has contributed to the world's collection of Christmas music, carols of German, French and English origin are best known in the United States, he says. Father Mathis lamented that so many carols dwell on the circumstances of Christ's birth with little reference to the significance of His coming into the world.

Every country, of course, today has its own version of Santa Claus. Prior to the sixteenth century, Father Mathis explains, Saint Nicholas was generally regarded as the patron of children and the symbol of holiday giving. Saint Nicholas was a bishop in Asia Minor, Father Mathis points out, who became known throughout the Christian world for his love of children and his showering of gifts on them.

According to the Notre Dame priest, the Dutch who settled in New York introduced St. Nicholas, or Sinter Klaas as they called him, to the United States. Originally represented in bishop's robes, America's Santa Claus gradually took on a different appearance and his gifts to children were received on Christmas rather than the saint's feast-day, December 6th.

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

55/173

For release in AM's, Thursday, December 15th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 14 --- Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., associate professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected first vice-president of the Catholic Economic Association for 1956. Dr. Goetz Briefs of Georgetown University will serve as president during the coming year. As provided by the organization's constitution, Father Fitzgerald will succeed Goetz as president in 1957.

A specialist in industrial relations, Father Fitzgerald is the author of the new book, Britian Views Our Industrial Relations. (Notre Dame Press). He is the director of Notre Dame's annual Union-Management Conference and is a member of the panel of arbitrators of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association.

Educated at Notre Dame, Harvard and the University of Chicago where he received his doctorate in 1950, Father Fitzgerald has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1940.

The Catholic Economic Association, founded in 1941, includes business and professional men in its membership as well as teachers of economics. Its membership of approximately 500 is not limited to Catholics, but includes all persons interested in ethical implications of economic problems.

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The purposes of the Association are: to evaluate in the light of Christian moral principles the assumptions, methods, objectives, and relationships of economic science; to discuss problems of economic policy, the solution of which requires a knowledge both of economic science and of Christian social principles; to assist in the formulation of practical programs for the application of Christian social principles; and to foster and encourage research, writing and publication; and to meet at regular intervals for the achievement of the objectives listed above.

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Dist 3 and 7

Mailed Dec. 9, 1955

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

55/174

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 13 --- The president of the University of Notre Dame today (Tuesday) saluted the Ford Foundation for its "spectacular decision" to award grants totalling a half-billion dollars to the nation's private educational institutions and hospitals.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., in expressing the University's gratitude for a grant of \$2,630,300 to raise faculty salaries, declared that "never before has generosity of this magnitude been directed at the heart of our private colleges and universities."

The Notre Dame grant, believed to be the largest received by any Catholic institution, was among the ten largest awards made by the Ford Foundation, according to published reports. A total of 615 privately supported American colleges and universities were included in the benefaction.

The full text of Father Hesburgh's statement follows:

"It is difficult, if not impossible, to express adequate gratitude to Mr. Henry Ford, II, and the Trustees of the Ford Foundation for their spectacular decision to strengthen private higher education at the critical focal point of its vitality--the faculty. Never before has generosity of this magnitude been directed at the heart of our private colleges and universities. Nor has wisdom so broad of scope been heretofore so pointedly and universally applied to those who serve with the least financial reward of all the professions. Faculty members have been heartened and private educators everywhere have had their hopes revitalized by this magnificent grant of the Ford Foundation.

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"This dramatic action signalizes anew the mutuality of interest that exists in America between industry and education. Here is one more magnificent chapter in the greatest social phenomena of our age...wherein corporate industry manifests an enlightened and responsible leadership to keep alive and growing those private educational endeavors that have at great sacrifice provided America with trained and competent manpower.

"The University of Notre Dame is deeply grateful for the vote of confidence and the help received. We join educators everywhere in our renewed devotion to serve America--where alone the partnership manifested by these gifts exists and promises so much to keep our educational system the pride of the nations."

end

Special

Mailed December 13, 1955

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

55/175

For release in AM's, Thursday, Dec. 29th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 28 --- No man's rights are safe unless all men's rights are respected, according to Dean Joseph O'Meara of the Notre Dame Law School.

"The simple truth is that you have to be for the Bill of Rights or not," Dean O'Meara believes. "You can't be for the Bill of Rights for yourself and your friends; it's all or nothing."

O'Meara's views are expressed in "Freedom of Inquiry Versus Authority" in the December issue of the NOTRE DAME LAWYER, a quarterly review published by law students at the University.

Citing several celebrated cases and the opinions of a number of Supreme Court Justices through the years, Dean O'Meara asserts that "the right to criticize the government is no longer questioned. In our day," he writes, "the issue is how far men may go in what they say or write against public authority."

In Dean O'Meara's opinion, "no form of words can be devised which will tell us in advance where to strike the balance between the contesting claims of authority and freedom." He insists, however, "that the presumption favors freedom; that the burden of proof--a heavy burden--rests on him who seeks to hobble freedom of inquiry and expression; that freedom should have the benefit of every doubt."

"Too often," Dean O'Meara believes, "free speech is discussed only in terms of the rights of individual. That is not by any means the whole story. At stake is our collective political birthright. For it is one of the pre-suppositions of democracy that men will speak their minds; it is one of the conditions of democracy that all sides of public questions will be heard. Hence it is one of the obligations of citizenship to speak out for what one believes. Thus, over the years, is error best combated: such is the democratic thesis."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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James E. Murphy, Director

55/176

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. --- Donald Sniegowski, a University of Notre Dame senior from Toledo, Ohio, has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship for two years of graduate study at Oxford University in England. An English major at Notre Dame, Sniegowski will study for an advanced degree in literature and plans to make college teaching his career. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Sniegowski of Toledo.

Among the qualifications required of Rhodes Scholarship winners are "literary and scholastic ability and attainments" as well as "physical vigor, as shown by fondness for and success in sports." Sniegowski is on the Dean's List of honor students in the College of Arts and Letters. He is editor-in-chief of THE DOME, the Notre Dame yearbook. He has also won two Notre Dame monograms as third baseman on the University baseball team.

Thirty-two Rhodes Scholarships are awarded annually to American students.

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

55/177

For release in PM's, Friday, December 30th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 30 --- Dr. Michael Fogarty, a noted English economist, has been appointed a visiting professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame for the spring semester beginning January 30th, it was announced today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs. Fogarty is head of the department of industrial relations at University College, Cardiff, South Wales. He is one of several internationally known scholars to join the Notre Dame faculty under the University's Distinguished Professors Program.

During the spring semester Dr. Fogarty will conduct a graduate seminar comparing the American and British trade union movements. He will also teach one undergraduate economics course in "Distributive Justice." It is expected that Dr. Fogarty will give at least two public lectures during his stay at Notre Dame.

Dr. Fogarty has lectured at Oxford University and is the author of several significant studies. In recent years he has specialized in the related areas of economics and urban sociology with special reference to the location of industry and city planning. He has written a book on industrial sociology to be published in the spring and is preparing the manuscript for another book on the West European Christian Democratic movements. Dr. Fogarty is a member of the Royal Economic Society and also is affiliated with a number of other learned groups in Great Britain.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR DECEMBER, 1955

NO.	DATE	T O P I C S
55/165	12/2/55	<u>Men in the Field</u> by late Rev. Leo L. Ward, C.S.C.
55/166	12/2/55	<u>Our Land and Our Lady</u> by Daniel Sargent published.
55/167	12/2/55	3rd annual Advent Symposium to be held at N.D. Dec. 7-8.
55/168	12/2/55	"The Young Shall Dream Dreams" by John Tympane.
55/169	12/2/55	TV preaching no substitute for personal contact, says F. Sheed.
55/170	12/2/55	Dr. Russell Kirk lecture sponsored by Dept. of Philosophy.
55/171	12/9/55	De Luna and Niemeyer meet at N.D. after 20 years.
55/172	12/9/55	Christmas traditions discussed by Father Mathis.
55/173	12/9/55	Rev. Mark Fitzgerald elected first v.p. of Catholic Economic Association.
55/174	12/9/55	Fr. Hesburgh expresses gratitude to Ford Foundation.
55/175	12/23/55	Dean Joseph O'Meara, Law School, writes in N.D. LAWYER.
55/176	12/23/55	Donald Sniegowski, senior, awarded Rhodes scholarship.
55/177	12/23/55	Dr. Michael Fogarty, English economist, appointed vis. prof.

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

56/1

For release in PM's, Monday, January 9th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 9 --- Professor Walter H. C. Laves, chairman of the department of government at Indiana University, will speak on "UNESCO, A Center for Cultural Diplomacy" tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in Notre Dame's Rockne Memorial Lounge. His lecture is one of a year-long series on "Diplomacy in a Changing World" sponsored by the University's Committee on International Relations.

From 1946 to 1950 Dr. Laves served as assistant secretary-general of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization. Earlier he participated in the formation of the UN and for a time served with the General Assembly as well as the International Labor Organization. He has also been a consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Mutual Security Agency.

Professor Laves received his doctorate from the University of Chicago joining its faculty in 1936 and becoming chairman of social sciences in the general education program there two years later. Earlier he taught at Hamilton College. During World War II he served at various times with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Civilian Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

Among others scheduled to speak in the Notre Dame international relations lecture series are Chester Bowles, former American ambassador to India, and UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. Previous lecturers have included K. Heinrich Knappstein, German consul general in Chicago; Prof. Hans Morgenthau, University of Chicago; and Dr. J. B. Duroselle, University of Sorre, France.

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

56/2

For release in AM's, Friday, January 6th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 5 --- Catholics can never accept coexistence with atheistic Communism as if it were just another way of life, according to Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., head of the department of history at the University of Notre Dame.

"The evil in coexistence," the Notre Dame historian emphasizes, "is the 'great lie' that would make the evils of atheistic Communism appear as economic or political reform and disguise their blood-stained leaders as good fellows, if not heroes."

Writing in the current issue of THE AVE MARIA published at Notre Dame, Father McAvoy points out that through the centuries the Church has fought and coexisted with many tyrannies and has survived them all. He warns, however, that "peaceful coexistence with a sworn enemy of Christian ideals must be an armed peace at best. A morally armed and an awake Catholic body," he contends, "can meet the challenge of Soviet Communism."

Father McAvoy, who is also managing editor of Notre Dame's quarterly REVIEW OF POLITICS, declares that Catholics must "stand apart from those who would oppose Communism merely because it is a threat to American business or merely because it represents a threat to American government, even though Soviet tyranny is as much against American civic ideals as it is against Catholicism." Communism's social and political evils stem from its inner core of atheism, he contends.

Cautioning that "the greatest tool of evil in the world is hatred," Father McAvoy declares that truth, not hatred, is the answer to "the great lie." He urges "a constant agitation in prayer and in propaganda of truth to check the spread of this tyranny and to save the oppressed from their cruel masters."

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Dist 3 and 7

Mailed Dec. 30, 1955

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

56/3

For release in AM's, Sunday, January 8th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 7 --- Two noted European scholars will lecture in the University of Notre Dame department of philosophy during the Spring semester, according to an announcement today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs. They are Very Rev. Monsignor Louis De Raeymaeker, president of the Institut Supérieur de Philosophie at Louvain, Belgium, and Dr. Edward F. Caldin of the department of chemistry at the University of Leeds in England.

Dr. Caldin, author of The Power and Limits of Science, will lecture on "The Philosophy of Science." Awarded a master's degree and doctorate by Oxford University, Caldin has lectured in physical chemistry at the University of Leeds since 1945. His special interest in the relationship of science and philosophy will be the basis of his Notre Dame lectures and seminars. Two new books by Dr. Caldin, soon to be published, are Thermodynamics and A Scientist's Approach to Morality.

Monsignor De Raeymaeker's lectures on philosophical psychology at Notre Dame will begin after the Easter vacation and continue through the remainder of the semester. The Belgian scholar heads the Institute of Philosophy founded by Cardinal Mercier under the direction of Pope Leo XIII. The president of the Institute continues to be appointed by the Holy Father. Before assuming his present post Monsignor De Raeymaeker was rector of the Grand Seminary at Louvain. Internationally known for his work in metaphysics and psychology, his books include The Philosophy of Being and An Introduction to Philosophy.

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