

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

For immediate release:

56/94

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 1 -- Contending "there is no such thing as a sad saint," Bishop Bernard J. Topel of Spokane declared here tonight (Wednesday) that "our holiness determines our happiness here and hereafter."

The Washington prelate addressed the formal opening of the fourth annual Institute of Spirituality in Sacred Heart Church on the University of Notre Dame campus. More than 800 sisters superior and mistresses of novices representing 155 women's religious communities are attending the sessions which will continue through August 7th. The Institute is designed to assist religious superiors in the spiritual formation of their subjects.

"The happiest person in the world is a saint," Bishop Topel asserted. "The worldling is astonished at such a statement, but a saint knows it is true. The worldling reads of the saints' sufferings and confuses sufferings with unhappiness," he said. Attachments to worldly things, rather than suffering, are most likely to bring unhappiness, Bishop Topel emphasized.

Bishop Topel, who received his doctorate in mathematics and formerly taught at Notre Dame, observed that humiliations, failures, rebuffs and unpleasant human relations can all be sources of unhappiness. "But for the detached person, for the saint, they are not. In fact, they can all be a joy," he said.

Stressing that "we are all called to an extraordinary degree of holiness," the head of the Spokane diocese reminded his listeners that souls will have varying capacities for joy in heaven. "The difference between the joy in heaven of a St. Therese and a soul that barely escapes hell is almost more than we can imagine," Bishop Topel observed. Strangely, he said, "the very reason one neglects to attain this eternally greater happiness is the pursuit of false happiness" in this world.

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For release in AM's, Wednesday, August 8th:

56/95

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 7 -- The healthy spiritual life of the religious of our country will determine to a large extent the future of the Church in America, Very Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Lally, editor of THE PILOT, Boston's archdiocesan paper, declared here tonight.

Addressing more than 800 nuns representing 155 communities at the close of a week-long Institute of Spirituality at the University of Notre Dame, Monsignor Lally asserted that application of the principles that guide and rule our spiritual life "is vastly more significant" than mere knowledge of them.

"Unhappily," the priest-editor observed, "it is possible for even the most precious principles and the most valued virtues to lose their proper luster and to become, by the pressure of routine, something quite different from what their nature suggests." He blamed the corroding forces and perils of contemporary society for damaging "those very vows which, like a spiritual tripod, support the religious life itself."

"Can you not see evidences," Monsignor Lally asked, "of the cheapening of poverty through the complacent acceptance of security; of the brittleness of chastity shrivelled without affection; of the bruising nature of merely routine obedience?" The virtue of poverty, "which was intended to separate us from an excessive attachment to the things of this world, has in fact become a rather apt means for removing us from the concern for the necessities of physical existence," he said. "When the presumption of perpetual security is with us," the Boston editor warned, "an incompatible satisfaction soon ousts our spirit of detachment."

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Monsignor Lally reminded his audience, assembled at the campus Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, that there is no formula which a religious superior can follow in shaping the spiritual lives of members of a community.

"Just as each physical person differs from his neighbor, even more surely every soul is characterized by an individuality that makes his spiritual life a unique and personalized consideration," he said. "Not even from the most elevated conferences, not from the most informed minds, not even from the warmest hearts can we receive direction, information and advice which in one universal prescription dispels melancholy, waters aridity and freshens sanctity. Each soul within your community," he told the nuns, many of them superiors and mistresses of novices, "is a world of its own which strives to respond, but in individual tones, to the calls that God makes upon it."

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For release in AM's, Wednesday, August 15th:

56/95

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 14 -- John S. Coleman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Harry Schwartz, Soviet affairs specialist of The New York Times, will be the principal speakers at the ninth annual World Trade Conference at the University of Notre Dame October 23rd, Dean James W. Culliton of the College of Commerce announced today.

More than 200 Midwest businessmen engaged in exporting and allied activities are expected to attend the sessions at The Morris Inn and the Engineering Auditorium on the campus. Coleman, who is president of The Burroughs Corporation, Detroit, Mich., will address the conference banquet and Schwartz will be the luncheon speaker.

According to Dean Culliton, world trade experts in the specialized fields of transportation, taxation, finance, government, sales, advertising, research and cost analysis will participate in panel discussions at the morning and afternoon sessions. Presiding at various times will be Dean Culliton, Dean Emeritus James E. McCarthy, Prof. John R. Malone, head of the department of marketing, and Wesley C. Bender, professor of marketing.

Coleman, a graduate of the Georgetown University Law School, has headed The Burroughs Corporation since 1946. He is a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development and the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, a member of the National Industrial Conference Board and the Council on Foreign Relations, and a director of the Committee for a National Trade Policy.

Schwartz has been writing about Soviet affairs for The New York Times since 1947. An economist with advanced degrees from Columbia University, he served during World War II as an analyst with the OSS and the State Department. He has taught at Columbia, Brooklyn College and Syracuse University. Schwartz is the author of three books and numerous articles on Soviet affairs.

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For release in PM's, Thursday, August 16th:

56/96

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 16 -- Rev. Philip Hughes, the noted British historian teaching at the University of Notre Dame, will appear on The Catholic Hour over the NBC Television Network Sunday (Aug. 19) at 4 p.m. EDT. Generally regarded as the outstanding historian of the Church writing in English, Father Hughes will be interviewed by John Delaney, editor of Doubleday's Image Books. He is one of four outstanding personalities featured in The Catholic Hour's current "Close-Up" series. The program is produced by the National Council of Catholic Men.

Father Hughes joined the Notre Dame faculty in January, 1955, as a visiting professor and has since become a permanent faculty member. He is one of several internationally recognized scholars and artists who have come to the campus under the auspices of the university's Distinguished Professors Program.

The three-volume History of the Church by Father Hughes is considered the definitive work on the subject. He has recently published the third volume of The English Reformation. His other works include Rome and the Counter-Reformation in England, A Popular History of the Church, The Catholic Question and others.

Recently awarded honorary doctorates by Louvain University, the National University of Ireland and Manhattan College, Father Hughes is a native of Manchester, England. He was educated at St. Bede's, Manchester, at Ushaw College, the University of Leeds and Louvain. From 1934 to 1939 he was archivist at Westminster Cathedral.

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For Immediate Release:

55/97

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 16 --- Every American citizen possesses political power and therefore "has no excuse for being completely neutral or detached" in controversial political issues, Democratic Representative Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota declared here today.

Congressman McCarthy took a few hours' time-out from the Democratic national convention in Chicago to address more than 400 members of the Young Christian Workers attending their annual study week at the University of Notre Dame. The YCW is a Catholic action organization which seeks to spread the Church's social teaching among working people.

"The simple choice between that which is altogether good and that which is altogether bad is seldom given in political life," McCarthy asserted. Noting that political decisions "are not wholly reducible to the rules of morality," he contended that "trade, diplomatic relations and cooperation with nations whose conduct we condemn may be made necessary by circumstances." In some instances, the Minnesota Democrat said, "prudence may require the toleration of evil in order to prevent something worse. It may dictate a decision to let the cockle grow with the wheat."

Politicians, McCarthy observed, "are expected to compromise, yet they are ordinarily criticized for being compromisers." Genuine compromise, he said, "is not a violation of principle, not a compromise with principle, but with reality." The fact that politics does involve difficult choices and compromises "does not make it bad in itself," he argued.

A political party, McCarthy claimed, "is not merely a propaganda instrument, or a private club, or an organization that protects or provides jobs in return for party services. Rather" he said, "It is an organization of citizens seeking to influence or to gain control of government in order to govern not only for the majority but for all."



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For Immediate Release:

56/98

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 17 -- Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans, outspoken foe of racial segregation, declared tonight (Friday) that America's fifteen million Negroes should be regarded "not as a liability but as a mission of charity planned in the wisdom of Divine Providence for their integration with the higher and better way of life." When this point of view prevails, he predicted, "we will see the dawn of an era of edification that will give to the world a new vision of our country's ideals."

The Louisiana prelate outlined "the Christian viewpoint of the racial problem" in an address to more than 500 married couples attending the national convention of the Christian Family Movement at the University of Notre Dame. He spoke at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes following a candlelight procession to the campus shrine.

Stressing that the entire human race has its origin in "one man and one woman made to the image and likeness of God, gifted with an immortal soul and destined by the Creator for the kingdom of heaven," Archbishop Rummel declared that differences in color, habits of life and achievement have developed among large groups of men "through circumstances which are only partially known to human science and which will probably remain a mystery in the bosom of God." He insisted that "the basic unity of origin, nature and destiny remains common to all, a continuing demonstration of the harmony that is characteristic of all the products of God's creation."

Archbishop Rummel said that the human race has a unity by virtue of its redemption as well as its creation. "Knowing the merciful heart of Christ," he said, "we are convinced that He has neither desire nor approval for any restriction or limitation in the application of the fruits of the Redemption that would inflict grief or pain upon the recipient. The hardships associated

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with any form of racial segregation," he said, "certainly fit in no where within the purview of Christ's sacrificial death, the seal of the teachings of Christ."

Racial segregation also violates the law of charity, the New Orleans prelate claimed. "By what twist of the imagination," he asked, "can anyone affix the label or merit of charity upon customs that exclude civilized human beings from sharing with their fellow human beings certain facilities, conveniences and necessities of life chiefly if not simply because they belong to a different race? Who will deny," he continued, "that the hardships, the humiliations, the setbacks, the retardation in civic, economic and cultural progress which racial segregation imposes either by law or by custom are not violations of Christian charity and even of basic natural law?"

Archbishop Rummel denied that because of certain objectionable qualities the Negro race as a whole is incapable of integration with our American way of life. "If Negro children are in reality mentally backward to the extent of between one and two years by comparison with white children of equal age, the correction cannot reasonably be expected from the continuation of inferior school and teaching facilities or from denying them the stimulation that would result from competition with more gifted and ambitious white fellow pupils in an integrated system," he argued. "There seems to be an element of defeatism," he said, "in the contention that the more talented and more ambitious white group would be retarded."

"If it be true that, as a whole, Negroes are unclean or unsanitary in their personal habits and living quarters, that many are tainted with social diseases, that they are morally unstable and have a low concept of marriage and family responsibility, that they have no respect for private or public property, human life or social responsibilities -- if all these charges be true, then certainly the remedy cannot be enforced segregation or isolation which rather tends to continue and even aggravate the unwholesome conditions," Archbishop Rummel said.



"Even under segregated conditions," he continued, "the Negro has made great improvement and progress, but how much greater would have been his advancement were he given the encouragement of respect for his human dignity, the benefit of association in confidence with his more favored white associates and a planned program for the betterment of his way of life with the cooperation of society in general!"

Noting charges that Negroes lag behind their white neighbors in general industry and economy, Archbishop Rummel suggested that "politicians and industrialists promote segregation at times with an interest in perpetuating cheap labor and questionable working conditions, apparently forgetting the fact that the cost of living respects no color line."

Turning to the prospect of intermarriage between the races if segregation is abolished, Archbishop Rummel asserted that integration "deprives no one of the right to choose his friends or companions; nor does it deprive or relieve parents the responsibility to supervise and guide their children in the choice of companions or playmates," he said. "Integration or no integration," he said, "parents always have the duty to safeguard the religion, the morals, the health and the social relationships of their children, teen-agers and adolescents. These principles apply equally to all parents regardless of race or color," he said.

Warning that the lifting of segregation and the removal of restrictions "would be doomed to failure and even become disastrous without the mutual cooperation of both races," Archbishop Rummel declared that "a race cannot grow up in a day to the full stature of social or cultural perfection."

"Integration will under the spell of the encouraging word, the touch of the helping hand and the sunshine of opportunity, reveal the vision of success

Archbishop Rummel ... 4

to a struggling minority freed from the stigmatizing label of inferiority," Archbishop Rummel declared. "When America interprets the presence in our midst of some fifteen million Negroes not as a liability but as a mission of charity planned in the wisdom of Divine Providence for their integration with the higher and better way of life, then will we see the dawn of an era of edification that will give to the world a new vision of our country's ideals," he concluded.

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Dist. 3

Mailed Aug. 17, 1956

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For Immediate Release:

56/99

Notre Dame, Ind. - The University of Notre Dame will be the scene Thursday through Sunday (August 23-26) of the largest national religious convention of youth when members of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade gather for their 17th national meeting.

More than 3,500 teenage youths from 35 states and the District of Columbia in addition to teachers and speakers will fill every residence hall on the campus.

The Catholic Students' Mission Crusade with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio is organized to provide information to students in Catholic schools throughout the nation about the multiple problems faced by the Catholic Church in its world-wide work. There are more than 3,100 schools with an enrollment of over 1,000,000 students affiliated with the Crusade.

The dominant theme of the convention will be the return of the laymen to a place of responsibility in extending religious influence in the world today.

The work of the layman in this connection, as presented at the CSMC convention, will mean more than the mere giving of good example. Convention leaders will challenge lay Christians to aggressive action, designed to influence the atmosphere of our times with religious principles.

Speakers, among them many laymen, coming from Africa, Asia and Latin America, will describe the possibilities for exerting religious influence by men and women who are filling positions with business corporations and government agencies in the major geographic areas.

## Catholic Students' Mission Crusade ... 2

Among the speakers will be Archbishop Denis E. Hurley, O.M.I., of Durban, South Africa, William E. Moran, Jr., chief of the African division of the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C., the Rev. Harold Rigney, S.V.D., missionary author of "Four Years in a Red Hell," Techny, Ill., Dr. Thomas P. Melady, former foreign trade adviser with the ICA in Ethiopia, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Rev. John J. Considine, M.M., author and lecturer on world affairs at the Maryknoll Training Center, Maryknoll, N.Y.

Thirty-one work meetings, in which students and missionary counselors will participate, will endeavor to outline plans of apostolic action adaptable to student life in the U.S.A. Student panelists for these sessions will constitute the resolutions committee of the convention, which will propose resolutions for adoption in general meetings, thereby establishing patterns of activity to be followed by the CSMC throughout the country.

Special efforts will be made to encourage students and teachers in the wider use of modern media of communication for the dissemination of Christian principles of life. A feature of this program will be a closed circuit telecast from the Notre Dame station, WNDU-TV, to the University Drill Hall, where the principal meetings of the convention will be held.

Msgr. Edward A. Freking, national CSMC secretary, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is chairman of the convention, the fifth successive biennial gathering at Notre Dame.

Wire Services

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Mailed August 20, 1956

NEWS RELEASES FOR AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1956

	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
94	8/2/56	Bishop Topel addresses opening of Inst. of Spirituality.
56/95	8/10	Institute of Spirituality
56/95	8/10	Ninth Annual World Trade Conference
56/96	8/10	Rev. Philip Hughes appearing on Catholic Hour
56/97	8/17	Congressman Eugene McCarthy addresses YCW
56/98	8/17	Archbishop Rummel addresses CFM on race problem
56/99	8/20	Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, Aug. 23-26
56/100	9/14	Dr. Kertesz addressing Am. Pol. Sc. Meeting
56/101	9/13	Carlton J. H. Hayes presented collection of books on nationalism to U. of Notre Dame Library.
56/103	9/18	New program in College of Commerce
56/104	9/19	New faculty members for 1956-57
56/105	9/20	Review of Prof. Niemeyer's <u>An Inquiry into Soviet Mentality</u> .
106	9/24 (9/21)	Fr. Hesburgh delivers sermon in Sacred Heart
56/107	9/27 (9/21)	Labeledz' "Russia after Krushev" in REVIEW OF POLITICS.
56/108	9/21	Appointment of Rev. Lochner, Dir. of Student Aid.
56/109	9/27	2nd edition of <u>Redemptive Incarnation</u> published
56/110	9/28	4 new fellowships and a scholarship added to Chemistry Dept.
56/111	9/28	Supreme Court Justice Harlan will be presiding at the Moot Court Competition, Oct. 24.