

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

58/39

For release in AM's, Saturday, Apr. 5th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 4 -- A new one-week Summer Management Program designed exclusively for University of Notre Dame alumni will be inaugurated by the College of Commerce July 7th, Dean James W. Culliton announced today.

The two-fold objective of the program, Dean Culliton said, is to help Notre Dame graduates keep abreast of new thinking in the area of business management as well as to prepare themselves for new opportunities in business.

The Summer Management Program will be conducted in the air-conditioned Morris Inn on the campus in one-week cycles beginning July 7th, 14th and 21st, Culliton explained. Areas to be covered during the sessions include marketing management, business finance, human relations and communications, economic environment and control. There will also be a humanities discussion conducted by two members of Notre Dame's liberal arts faculty.

Staff members, in addition to Dean Culliton, will be Assistant Dean Thomas T. Murphy, who is director of the program; Prof. John R. Malone, head of the department of marketing; Prof. LeClair H. Eells, head of the department of finance; Prof. James Dincolo, head of the department of accounting; and Vincent R. Raymond, assistant professor of business administration; Professor Frank O'Malley of the English department; and Dr. A. Robert Caponigri, professor of philosophy.

The fee for the Summer Management Program, payable either by the individual or his company, is \$300 which includes tuition as well as room and meals at The Morris Inn. The week-long program will conclude with a Friday evening graduation dinner and the awarding of certificates.

Application forms and additional information may be obtained from Prof. Thomas T. Murphy, Director, Notre Dame Management Programs, College of Commerce, Notre Dame, Indiana,

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
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For release in PM's, Friday, April 4th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 4 -- Dean Joseph O'Meara of the Notre Dame Law School today (Friday) named Thomas M. Clusserath, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Paul B. Coffey, Lorain, Ohio, as recipients of the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh Law Scholarships.

Established in honor of the former Notre Dame president, the Cavanaugh scholarships provide tuition for three years in the law school. They are awarded annually to two seniors in Notre Dame's liberal arts and commerce schools "who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability."

Clusserath, who will receive a bachelor of arts degree in economics in June, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Clusserath, 2202 Wells St., Fort Wayne. He is a 1954 graduate of Central Catholic High School there and received the Archbishop Noll scholarship. He is a member of the Notre Dame debate team, the Student Government Academic Commission, and the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Concert Orchestra. He is president and former secretary of the Fort Wayne club on the campus.

Coffey, an accounting major, also will be graduated in June. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Coffey, 106 E. 22nd St., Lorain. He was graduated from St. Edward High School, Lakewood, Ohio, in 1954. He is president of the Notre Dame debate team and is midwest regional president of Tau Kappa Alpha, the honorary debate fraternity. He has been a feature writer for THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC and is chairman of the Student Government committee for Enrollment Development.

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

58/43

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE OF THE FOLLOWING STORY. IT COINCIDES WITH ANOTHER GENERAL STORY BEING RELEASED NATIONALLY BY THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN NEWS SERVICE.

For release in PM's, Thursday, April 3rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 3rd: --Eighteen University of Notre Dame seniors have been awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships for graduate study during the 1958-59 school year. About 1,000 grants were made throughout the nation to June (1958) graduates interested in a college teaching career. The Notre Dame group is believed to be the fourth largest in the country and the largest at any Catholic college or university.

The expanded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships program, which includes grants in the humanities, social sciences and, for the first time this year, natural sciences, has been underwritten by a grant of nearly \$25,000,000 from the Ford Foundation.

The Notre Dame fellowship winners are:

Robert G. Bowman, 3724 36th St., Sacramento, Calif.
Michael J. Crowe, 1144 E. 77th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.
Peter F. DeVito, 77 Hastings St., Staten Island, N. Y.
William E. Dorenbusch, 601 14th Ave., Middletown, Ohio
George K. Francis, 128 N. Lafayette Blvd., South Bend, Ind.
Gerald J. Goodwin, 1689 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
William B. Griffith, Rt. 1., Box 252, Smithfield, Tex.
Ernest V. Haberkern, 7467 Kingsbury, University City, Mo.
David L. Karnath, 136 Fairbanks Ave., Kenmore (Buffalo) N. Y.
John T. Kearns, 707 S. Foley, Champaign, Ill.
James L. McDonald, 2859 Losantiville, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Paul F. McGraw, Three Oaks Farm, Sherman, Tex.
Paul R. Moran, 23 Woodlawn Ave., Coudersport, Pa.
George T. Oser, 4923 Jason, Houston, Tex.
Steve A. Piascek, 909 W. Indiana Ave., South Bend, Ind.
Michael A. Schork, 409 Washington Ave., Elyria, Ohio.
John M. Steczynsky, 4154 N. LeClaire, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas D. Walsh, 9116 S. Bell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For release in PM's, Thursday, April 3rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 3rd--Eighteen University of Notre Dame seniors have been awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships for graduate study during the 1958-59 school year. About 1,000 grants were made throughout the nation to June (1958) graduates interested in a college teaching career. The Notre Dame group is believed to be the fourth largest in the country and the largest at any Catholic college or university. The expanded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships program, which includes grants in the humanities, social science and, for the first time this year, natural sciences, has been underwritten by a grant of nearly \$25,000,000 from the Ford Foundation.

Notre Dame fellowship winners include (left to right):

First row -- Gerald J. Goodwin, Cambridge, Mass.; Paul R. Moran, Coudersport, Pa.; Robert G. Bowman, Sacramento, Calif.; Ernest V. Haberkern, University City, Mo.; William E. Dorenbusch, Middletown, Ohio; and George K. Francis, South Bend, Indiana.

Second row -- David L. Karnath, Kenmore, N. Y.; George T. Oser, Houston, Tex.; Thomas D. Walsh, Chicago, Ill.; Peter F. DeVito, Staten Island, N. Y.; James L. McDonald, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Steve A. Piacsek, South Bend, Ind.;

Third row -- Michael J. Crowe, Kansas City, Mo.; William B. Griffith, Smithfield, Tex.; John T. Kearns, Champaign, Ill.; John M. Steczynsky, Chicago, Ill.; Michael E. Schork, Elyria, Ohio; and Paul F. McGraw, Sherman, Tex.

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

58/46

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in PM's, Wednesday, April 2nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 2 --- The appointment of Dr. Mario J. Goglia as dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Notre Dame was announced here today (Wednesday) by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president.

Dr. Goglia, who will assume his new duties July 1st, has been serving as Regents' Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta. He succeeds Dean Karl E. Schoenherr who leaves Notre Dame at the end of the current school year to become technical director of the hydromechanics laboratory at the Navy's David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland.

A specialist in thermodynamics and co-author of a text on the subject, Goglia joined the Georgia Tech faculty in 1948 after receiving his doctorate from Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. He taught mechanical engineering at Purdue during 1947-48 and at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, from 1938 to 1946. The 42-year-old engineering educator received the Naval Ordnance Award for his World War II research in the munitions development laboratories at Illinois.

Currently Dr. Goglia is a consultant to the K-25 technical division of the Union Carbide Nuclear Co., Oak Ridge, Tenn., and to the Redstone Arsenal Research Division of Rohm and Haas. One of his current research projects is concerned with the thermal diffusivity of rocket propellants. He has been a frequent contributor to professional engineering journals.

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Dr. Goglia.0002

Dr. Goglia was elevated to the post of Regents' Professor by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia in 1955. In addition to his teaching and his work as a research associate at Georgia Tech's Engineering Experiment Station, he has served on several Institute committees including the Committee on Educational Aims and Objectives, the Graduate Council, the Administrative Council, the Nuclear Energy Committee and the Curriculum Committee. He has also served as faculty advisor to a number of Georgia Tech student organizations including the campus chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Tau Beta Pi, Pi Tau Sigma and the Newman Club.

Notre Dame's new engineering dean is a member and former chairman of the Atlanta section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is chairman of two of the ASME's national committees -- the Heat Transfer Division Committee on Theory and Fundamental Research and the Instruments and Regulators Division Education Committee. He is a member of the inspection committee of the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, Region IV, and has been vice president of the Pi Tau Sigma National Council since 1953.

A registered professional engineer, Dr. Goglia is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His other affiliations include the American Society for Engineering Education, Pi Mu Epsilon, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Tau Beta Pi. In 1953 he was chosen by TIME and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce as one of Atlanta's "100 Leaders of Tomorrow."

Born in Hoboken, N. J., Goglia studies at the Stevens Institute of Technology there, receiving the mechanical engineering and master of science degrees in 1937 and 1941 respectively. While teaching at the University of Illinois he married the former Juanita Dixon of Aledo, Ill., in 1940. They have two children: David, 14, and Rozanne, 12.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/47

For release in AM's, Thursday, April 10th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 9 -- A graduate program leading to the degree of master of arts in theology will be inaugurated at the University of Notre Dame next September, Rev. Paul Beichner, C.S.C., dean of the Graduate School, announced today. Designed primarily as a preparation for doctoral studies, the new three semester program will be open to priests, Brothers, Sisters and laymen, Father Beichner said.

While the Notre Dame religion department has conducted a highly successful summer graduate teaching-training program for eleven years, the new master's degree sequence in theology is the first to be offered during the regular school year. According to Rev. Roland Simonitsch, C.S.C., head of the department, the new program is geared "to produce educators who are well prepared to cope with the challenge and demands of mature religious education as well as to give the proper theological insight necessary for effective lay leadership."

The heart of the new program, Father Simonitsch explained, will be dogmatic and moral theology "which are essential and basic for any specialization." Supplementary studies will be offered, however, in Sacred Scripture, history of doctrine, Church history, sacred liturgy, canon law and other areas. Contemporary theological issues will be introduced into the courses to give the student a general awareness of current vital problems, Father Simonitsch said. Seminars will cover noteworthy trends in modern Catholic thought, he said, and the correlative positions of other than Catholic theologians.

Conducting the graduate theology program will be a staff of priests who hold advanced degrees from eight different universities in the United States and Europe. A number of visiting lecturers will appear under the auspices of Notre Dame's Distinguished Professors Program.

Application blanks or additional information may be obtained from The Dean of the Graduate School, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/48

For release in PM's, Thursday, April 17:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 17 — An undergraduate program in engineering science will be inaugurated in the University of Notre Dame's College of Engineering in September, it was announced today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs. Father Moore also disclosed that the department of engineering mechanics, exclusively a graduate unit until now, has been re-named the department of engineering science and will administer the new program of studies. Dr. Adolph G. Strandhagen will continue as head of the newly designated department.

According to Strandhagen, today's complex engineering systems, such as those required by rockets and nuclear installations, have created the need for engineering graduates with an overall perspective. While specialists in the several traditional branches of engineering are still very much in demand, modern engineering systems also require that someone coordinate and properly balance the various specialties for smooth operation of the whole system.

Notre Dame's new engineering science program, Strandhagen continued, will be geared "to produce a flexible student, one who can adapt himself to the rapidly changing technology of modern times. It will provide the student with a broad foundation, a preparation, a potential for entering and advancing in new and as yet undeveloped fields of engineering, not as a specialist in any isolated portion, but as one who can grasp, visualize and coordinate the whole."

Students successfully completing the engineering science program will be equipped for competent participation in research and development work, Strandhagen said. They will also be qualified, he said, for graduate work in engineering science or in one of the specialized engineering areas. He stressed that the student will require advanced study and considerable experience before he can assume supervisory responsibility for complex engineering systems.

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Engineering Science...2

The four-year engineering science program will consist of a total of 151 semester hours of class work, Strandhagen said. Although the emphasis will be on a general and fundamental approach, there will be an opportunity for a limited degree of specialization in particular areas through approved courses in the professional departments.

Engineering science majors will spend about one-fifth of their classroom hours in liberal arts courses including English, philosophy, religion, social science and a two-semester seminar in the humanities in their senior year. Another component of the engineering science curriculum will be the natural sciences represented by approximately 56 semester hours of mathematics, physics and chemistry courses. The program also includes a series of basic engineering courses in the freshman and sophomore years and provides for two elective courses in specialized fields such as mechanical, electrical, chemical, civil or aeronautical engineering in the junior and senior years.

Specific engineering science courses make up nearly one-fourth of the new undergraduate program. Included are Statics, Dynamics, Strength of Materials, Intermediate Analytical Mechanics, Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics, Transfer and Rate Processes, Dynamical Systems, Engineering Synthesis, Electrical Engineering, and Science of Materials. The curriculum provides for three additional elective courses in the engineering science field.

The Engineering Synthesis course, to be taken in the last semester of the senior year, culminates the new engineering science program. According to Strandhagen, it is designed to inculcate in the student the professional method of attacking whole engineering problems. It will also serve to integrate the broad background of engineering sciences which the student has already acquired. Most of all, Strandhagen points out, it will develop the student's creativity "by challenging his imagination and shaking him loose from implicit assumptions and from routine habits of thinking." The student will be presented with problems cutting across many fields, some of them far removed from his own previous education and experience.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/49

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 19 --The views of Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, on different aspects of university education are expressed in Patterns for Educational Growth, a new book published here today by the University of Notre Dame Press.

The volume includes six discourses delivered by Father Hesburgh between 1952 and 1957 at the formal opening of the University's academic year. Each of the inaugural sermons was given in Sacred Heart Church on the campus during a Solemn High Mass traditionally attended by all Notre Dame faculty members.

The scope of Patterns for Educational Growth is indicated by the titles of the Notre Dame president's discourses. They are "Wisdom and Education," 1952; "A Theology of History and Education, " 1953; "The Mission of a Catholic University," 1954; "Education in a World of Social Challenge," 1955; "The Divine Element in Education, " 1956; and "Education in a World of Science," 1957.

In an introduction to the small volume, Father Hesburgh notes that the six presidential discourses "express the guiding lines of our educational endeavor at Notre Dame." Originally addressed to the University faculty, they are now being made available to a wider public because "our university has been the recipient of so much enlightened interest and help from such a multitude of people during these past years," Father Hesburgh writes.

In addition to his duties as president of Notre Dame, Father Hesburgh holds several major posts in the world of public affairs. He is a member of the Civil Rights Commission and is permanent Vatican City representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency. He is also a member of the National Science Board and a director of a number of educational, scientific and philanthropic organizations.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/51

For release in AM's, Wednesday, April 16th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 15--Five prominent industrial executives and an eminent heart surgeon have been appointed members of the University of Notre Dame's Advisory Council for Science and Engineering, according to an announcement today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president.

They are Arthur N. BecVar, industrial design manager of major appliances for The General Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.; Paul J. Harrington, assistant chief engineer of The Standard Oil Development Corp., New York, N. Y.; Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, D. C.; William E. Mahin, president of the Malleable Research and Development Foundation, Granville, Ohio; Thomas H. Vaughn, vice president in charge of research and development, The Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey City, N. J.; and John J. Powers, president of Pfizer International New York, N. Y.

All the newly named Council members are Notre Dame alumni except Powers. They will attend the next meeting of the advisory group on the campus May 2-3. The Council is composed of thirty-three nationally prominent industrialists, scientists and engineers who meet semi-annually at Notre Dame to consult with University officials on the curricula, research programs and other policy matters affecting the Colleges of Science and Engineering.

BecVar, a 1933 Notre Dame graduate, has served as president of the American Society of Industrial Designers. He has been associated with General Electric since 1946 and has headed its appliance design section since 1951. He received an advanced degree in industrial design from Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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Harrington received a chemical engineering degree from Notre Dame in 1926 and took a master's degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the following year. He has been a member of the Standard Oil organization since 1929. As a Notre Dame undergraduate Harrington was captain of the track team.

Hufnagel has won international recognition by developing new techniques for heart surgery. He is a professor of surgical research and associate professor of surgery at the Georgetown University Medical School. He is a consultant to the Bethesda Naval Medical Center and the National Institutes of Health. A 1937 Notre Dame alumnus, Hufnagel is also a graduate of the Harvard University Medical School.

Mahin, specialist in metallurgical research, formerly was associated with the Hunter Engineering Co., Riverside, Calif., the Vanadium Corporation of America, the Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, and the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. A 1928 Notre Dame graduate, he is the son of the late Dr. E. G. Mahin who was head of the University's metallurgy department for many years.

Vaughn has been a vice president of the Colgate-Palmolive Co. since 1953. He formerly served as vice president of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., and was associated in earlier years with the Michigan Alkali Co. and the Union Carbide and Carbon Co. He holds undergraduate and doctor's degrees from Notre Dame. As a representative of the government and the American chemical industry, he has been a member of official missions inspecting the chemical industries of Germany, Scandinavia and other countries.

Powers was graduated from Georgetown University and the Yale Law School. He became head of the legal department of Charles Pfizer and Co. in 1941 and has held posts of increasing responsibility with the drug firm since that time.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/52

For release in AM's, Wednesday, April 23rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 22 --Rev. A. L. Gabriel, O. Praem., director of the University of Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute, will lecture at several European universities during May. The general title of his lectures will be "International Cooperation at the Mediaeval Universities."

Father Gabriel will address the history faculty at Oxford University in England May 6th. He will speak at the University of Paris and at the International Academy of Sciences and Letters, Paris, May 15th. He has been invited to lecture at the Catholic University of Lille May 20th and at the Institute of Political Science of the University of Toulouse May 30th.

As authority on mediaeval education, Father Gabriel has been appointed a Knight of the French Legion of Honor. His latest book, Student Life in Ave Maria College: Mediaeval Paris, received the Thorlet Prize of the French Academy.

Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute houses a collection, unique in this country, on the history of mediaeval universities. Included are microfilm reproductions of the most important archive material pertaining to the history of mediaeval education.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/53

For release in PM's, Thursday, April 24th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 24 ---Dr. A. Robert Caponigri, professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame, has received grants totalling \$4,200 to support his research and writing.

A grant of \$3,000 from The Grace Foundation of New York will enable Professor Caponigri to complete and publish Modern Catholic Thinkers, an anthology of the most recent and advanced Catholic thought in the areas of theology, philosophy, and the humanistic studies.

The American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia has awarded the Notre Dame philosophy professor a grant of \$1,200 to conduct research for an intellectual biography of the late Benedetto Croce, the noted Italian philosopher. Caponigri has previously published a book on Croce as a historian entitled History and Liberty.

Modern Catholic Thinkers will include selections from about thirty eminent Catholic thinkers. Among those represented in the volume will be von Balthasar, von Rahner, Sturzo, Scheler, Jolivet, Jedin and Hughes. According to the author, the purpose of the book will be to make clear to the American audience the breadth, range and elan of contemporary Catholic thought. Many of the selections, which are drawn from five languages, will appear in English and in the United States for the first time. Rev. Martin C. D'Arcy, S. J., the noted British philosopher and former visiting professor at Notre Dame, has written a preface for the work.

Caponigri will conduct some of his research on Croce at the Italian Institute for Historical Studies in Naples where Croce's manuscripts and correspondence are housed. Croce, who died in 1952, is recognized as one of the first minds of the twentieth century. During his fifty year career he exercised a powerful influence throughout Europe and in the United States as well.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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James E. Murphy, Director

58/54

For release in PM's, Tuesday, April 22nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 22 --The University of Notre Dame's biology building, erected in 1937 but not formally named at that time, has been designated Wenninger-Kirsch Biology Hall in memory of two of the University's outstanding priest-scientists, it was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president.

The three-story building will memorialize Rev. Alexander Kirsch, C.S.C., who directed scientific studies at Notre Dame from 1874 to 1918, and Rev. Francis J. Wenninger, C.S.C., who served as dean of the University's College of Science from 1923 to 1940.

Father Kirsch, a native of Luxembourg, taught at Notre Dame for several years prior to his ordination in 1880. After two years of advanced study in the sciences at the University of Louvain in Belgium, he resumed his forty-four year teaching career at Notre Dame. Father Kirsch specialized in anatomy, cytology and bacteriology. Under his supervision Notre Dame's College of Science developed markedly and old Science Hall and Chemistry Hall were erected. Father Kirsch resigned as director of the College in 1918 and was succeeded by the celebrated Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C. Father Kirsch died January 15, 1923.

Father Wenninger was born in Tomagen, Austria. He was ordained to the priesthood at Notre Dame in 1916. He became first head of the biology department when it was organized as a separate unit in 1920 and dean of the College of Science three years later. Under Father Wenninger's leadership as dean of the College of Science rapid advances were made in scientific research at Notre Dame in many areas including bacteriology, organic chemistry and nuclear physics. Old Science Hall was enlarged and the biology building, which now memorializes him, was erected. He died at his desk in the building now bearing his name on February 12, 1940.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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58/55

For release in AM's, Thursday, April 24th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 23rd: -- Rev. Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, C.J.M., of the Catholic Institute of Paris, will lecture in the University of Notre Dame's history department during the semester beginning next September, it was announced today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Father de Bertier, who is a noted authority on the French Restoration, will lecture on that subject as well as on European diplomatic history during the same period. He will also give four public lectures on Metternich marking the centenary of the death of the great Austrian diplomat.

The French scholar taught at Notre Dame two years ago under the auspices of the University's Distinguished Professors Program. His newest book, France and the European Alliance, 1816-1821, will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press this spring.

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

58/56

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in AM's, Sunday, April 27th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 26 --- The re-appointment of Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., as president of the University of Notre Dame was announced tonight (Saturday) by Rev. Theodore J. Mehling, C.S.C., provincial superior of the Holy Cross Fathers, who operate the University.

Father Hesburgh has been serving as Notre Dame president and religious superior of the Holy Cross priests and Brothers associated with the University since 1952. He will relinquish the latter post in June, Father Mehling explained, since religious superiors are limited to a maximum term of six years by canon law. A new religious superior for Notre Dame will be announced later, Father Mehling said.

In addition to his many responsibilities as the head of one of America's major universities, Father Hesburgh also holds several important posts in the world of public affairs. He is a member of the Civil Rights Commission and the National Science Board. He is also permanent Vatican City representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Father Hesburgh became sixteenth president of Notre Dame at the age of thirty-five in June, 1952. During the first six years of his administration the University has experienced one of its greatest periods of physical growth and internal academic development. Twelve campus buildings have been dedicated during the six year period and new curricula have been established in the Notre Dame Law School and the undergraduate liberal arts and commerce schools. A comprehensive self-study has also been completed in the College of Engineering.

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Faculty salaries have increased substantially in recent years and a number of internationally recognized scholars and artists have been added to the faculty under Notre Dame's Distinguished Professors Program. Father Hesburgh has encouraged a marked development of student government on the campus. There has also been a steady increase in the number of fellowships awarded to graduating seniors. Eighteen Notre Dame students received Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships this year, the fifth largest group in the nation.

Last March Father Hesburgh announced a \$66,600,000 development program geared "to consolidate and further Notre Dame's academic excellence during the next ten years." The long-range plan includes \$27,000,000 in endowment for increased faculty salaries, \$18,600,000 for buildings, \$11,000,000 for research, \$5,000,000 for student aid, and \$5,000,000 for administrative purposes. The University recently completed a development program launched in 1947, exceeding its ten-year goal of \$25,000,000 by more than \$2,000,000.

Prior to becoming Notre Dame's president in 1952, Father Hesburgh served for three years as executive vice president of the University. During 1948-49 he was head of the religion department. He is the author of God and the World of Man, a widely used college text, and his Patterns for Educational Growth has just been published by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Father Hesburgh, who will be 41 on May 25th, is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bernard Hesburgh, still reside. He was educated at Notre Dame and at the Gregorian University in Rome which awarded him a bachelor of philosophy degree in 1939. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 24, 1943, in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus. In 1945 he received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. He holds honorary degrees from Bradley University, LeMoyne College and the Catholic University of Santiago, Chile.

Father H esburgh...3

In addition to his membership on the Civil Rights Commission and the National Science Board, Father Hesburgh holds a number of other influential posts in the world of education, science and public affairs. He is a member of the Secretary of the Navy's newly-formed Advisory Board on Scientific Education and is a former member and president of the Board of Visitors at the U. S. Naval Academy.

Father Hesburgh is a director and member of the overall panel of the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. He is a member of the Policy Advisory Board of the Argonne National Laboratory and a director of the Midwest Universities Research Association, a non-profit corporation formed by fifteen midwest education^{al}/institutions to conduct nuclear research.

Notre Dame's president is a director and former vice president of the Institute of International Education. He is also a director of the National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Corporation, the Freedoms Foundation, the Nutrition Foundation and the Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civic Order.

Father Hesburgh has just completed terms of service on the Ford Motor Company and General Motors Corporation scholarship boards. His other memberships and affiliations have included the Commission on Instruction and Evaluation of the American Council on Education; the Commission on Christian Higher Education of the Association of American Colleges; the Committee on Professional Accrediting Problems of the North Central Association.

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

58/57

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 18---The U.S. Supreme Court never has been and never will be "completely isolated from the dust and heat of political contention," Carl McGowan, Chicago attorney and general counsel of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, told a Notre Dame Law School symposium here today (Friday).

The Court's "normal discharge of its responsibilities," McGowan said, "places it in the very center of violent controversy." He stressed, however, that "it is one thing to be critical of the Court's handling of particular issues, and quite another to carry attack to the point of obscuring the judicial function in such a manner as to risk its permanent impairment."

McGowan was one of four speakers who delivered papers on various aspects of the current controversy involving the Supreme Court during a symposium on "The Role of the Supreme Court in the American Constitutional System." David Maxwell, Philadelphia attorney and immediate past president of The American Bar Association presided at the sessions.

Dean Eugene V. Rostow of the Yale Law School described current attacks on the Supreme Court as "the most serious since the court-packing proposal of 1937. They represent," he said, "a challenge to the very possibility of survival of our constitutional system as an institution for assuring the free government of free men."

Rostow expressed strong opposition to the Jenner Bill, which would curb the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and defended the institution of judicial review as "an essential instrument of popular sovereignty in American democracy." The Yale law dean noted the "spirit of civil disobedience in some parts of the South" resulting from the Supreme Court's 1954 school segregation decision.

"Those who oppose the school segregation cases," he said, "know they could not reverse the Court by constitutional amendment. It is a test of our capacity for self government to resolve this conflict without sacrifice of principle or values by a process of persuasion," he declared.

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"Most of those who criticize the Supreme Court today are complaining of the result in some particular case or cases," Prof. Robert Leflar of the University of Arkansas Law School told the symposium. "Their objection to today's court," the former Arkansas Supreme Court Justice declared, "is actually not that it is exercising the power to declare legislation unconstitutional. What they really object to," he said, "is that the legislation declared unconstitutional is legislation that they like."

Leflar observed that the Supreme Court has been criticized for deciding cases not on law but on sociology. He pointed out that the high court has always considered the social, economic and political climate of a changing America in determining constitutional questions. "Perhaps," he said, "today's court is merely indiscreet if its members are unsubtle about what they are doing and use the word 'sociology' openly where older courts used verbiage that had more the sound of law books to it."

Professor Sheldon Elliott of the New York University Law School reviewed various legislative proposals which would curb the powers of the Supreme Court directly or indirectly. Some would limit the terms of office of Supreme Court judges or federal judges generally while others would impose required qualifications of prior judicial experience as a condition of eligibility, he pointed out. He warned that "judicial independence and ability are apt to be sacrificed on the altar of popular whim and political control" if Supreme Court judges served relatively short terms instead of enjoying tenure for life.

Maxwell, in an introductory statement, described the Supreme Court as "perhaps the most stable of our American heritages in a country which is undergoing violent change because of internal and external factors." He predicted that the decisions of today's Supreme Court will, in future generations, "prove to have been an adaptation of the charter under which we operate to the conditions of our time without having uprooted the basic concepts of our national judicial system."

Host to the symposium participants was Dean Joseph O'Meara of the Notre Dame Law School.

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

58/58

For release in PM's, Monday, April 28th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 28 --- Dr. Stephen Kertesz, professor of political science and head of the Committee on International Relations at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to conduct research on multilateral diplomacy in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Three hundred twenty-two grants totalling \$1,412,000 were announced today (Monday) by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York City. The awards have been made annually since 1925 to men and women "who have demonstrated the highest capacity for original scholarly research and artistic creation."

Professor Kertesz, who is a former Hungarian minister to Italy, has been granted a semester's leave next fall to carry out the research project. He will conduct part of his research at the U-N and the State Department. He also expects to consult with prominent statesmen and diplomats in Canada, England, France, Germany, Belgium and other western European countries. His findings will be incorporated in a book.

Kertesz joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1950 and was appointed head of the University's Committee on International Relations in 1955. He is the author of Diplomacy in a Whirlpool and has edited The Fate of East Central Europe: Hopes and Failures of American Foreign Policy. A veteran Hungarian diplomat, Kertesz served as secretary-general of the Hungarian delegation to the Paris peace conference in 1946. He resigned from the diplomatic service in 1947 when it became apparent that his country would be entirely Communist dominated and cut off from the West.

Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations was established in 1948. It has published fifteen books and sponsored numerous campus symposia and lectures. Its work is supported in part by the Rockefeller Foundation.

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

58/59

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 29 ---- Three University of Notre Dame students have been awarded Fulbright grants for graduate study abroad during the 1958-59 school year, according to an announcement by the State Department's International Educational Exchange Service.

They are Theodore J. Collins, Waitsburg, Washington; Victor R. Kopidlansky, Cato, Wisconsin; and Ralph C. Nelson, Park Ridge, Illinois.

Collins, who will receive a bachelor's degree in economics from Notre Dame in June, will continue his studies in that field at Rhenish Friedrich Wilhelms University, Bonn, Germany.

Kopidlansky, a graduate of St. Norbert's College, West DePere, Wisconsin, will receive a master's degree in mediaeval studies from Notre Dame at the June commencement. He will study mediaeval history at the Danish Graduate School for Foreign Students in Copenhagen. He has held a Grace Foundation Fellowship in Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute.

Nelson plans to take graduate studies in philosophy at the Catholic Institute of Paris. He holds undergraduate and master's degrees from DePaul University, Chicago, and will receive a doctorate from Notre Dame next year.

Approximately nine hundred Fulbright grants have been awarded for graduate study in twenty-five countries. The International Educational Exchange Program is designed to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. The program also provides opportunities for foreign nationals to study in American colleges and universities, and for an exchange of teachers, lecturers, research scholars and specialists between the U. S. and more than seventy nations.

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

58/6D

For release in AM's, Tuesday, April 29th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 28th: --The loss of inactive and fallenaway Catholics in most parishes, especially in large cities, is of such "disturbing magnitude" as to demand the launching of vigorous remedial measures on a large scale and "with the utmost urgency," according to Rev. John A. O'Brien, research professor at the University of Notre Dame.

Father O'Brien, a leader in the convert movement, expresses his views in the April issue of THE HOMILETIC AND PASTORAL REVIEW. His article presents the results of a careful census of a large southern parish by the Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Eucharist.

Out of 2,772 families in the parish, Father O'Brien's article reports, 800 represented either mixed marriages or invalid marriages. Such marriages, he points out, are the sources of "an enormous leakage." Especially heavy is the toll among offspring of such "ill-advised unions" for they see either one or both of their parents missing Mass and neglecting their religious duties.

Father O'Brien proposes an eight point program to stem leakage from the Catholic Church:

1. A continuous census of all the residents within the territory of a parish must be taken by priests and parishoners. Failure to know parishoners, so common in large urban parishes, makes for laxity and indifference on the part of many poorly instructed in the faith.

2. A zealous Catholic should be appointed for every city block, charged with the duty of visiting every home therein, and keeping the pastor informed of every new incoming Catholic family. Such a block captain will give help and encouragement to weak Catholics, and will bring interested churchless neighbors to parish information classes. He will distribute Catholic literature, including the diocesan weekly, to interested people unaffiliated with any church.

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3. The parish must be made a throbbing center of missionary activities with public information classes held two evenings weekly, and in the daytime where necessary.

4. All the converts of a parish, along with their marriage partners, must be organized into a Convert Club for the deepening of their knowledge of their holy faith. Meeting monthly, such members should learn the techniques of sharing their faith and be encouraged to win one convert per year in gratitude for their gift of faith.

5. The problem of mixed and invalid marriages must be attacked at its source. It is not sufficient to proclaim the Church's ideal of a thoroughly Catholic marriage and then do nothing more about it. A social program which will bring Catholic young people together and foster Catholic acquaintance and courtship is urgently needed in most parishes where social life is moribund or dead.

6. Thorough religious instruction must be provided for pupils attending public grade and high schools. Educated lay Catholics must help in contacting such pupils and in instructing them.

7. Instead of a small percentage of our parishoners taking an interest in the spread of their faith, every family must be enlisted as missionaries. Every Catholic home must become a center for reclaiming the inactive and the lapsed and for winning the churchless. In doing this with zeal and devotion they will most effectively save their own souls.

8. A definite constructive plan for winning converts and reclaiming fallenaways is necessary in every parish. Sermons should be preached on this subject and prayers said at every Sunday Mass. The lack of such a definite plan is the reason why it takes 250 Catholics to win one convert. In reality this means that only a minority of them lift a finger in this matter. While 59% of Protestants seek to win adherents, only 28% of Catholics pay any attention to this matter. With so many millions of churchless people in our land, what is needed is not proselytizing but evangelizing.

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