

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

For immediate release:

58/70

Notre Dame, Ind., July 1 -- The physical sciences should be taught in the nation's liberal arts colleges because "they truly liberate the mind from the here and now, from the merely apparent, from the welter of facts, and open up to it the beauty and simplicity and logical rigor of general laws," Rev. Thomas E. Lockary, C.S.C., professor of physics at Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass., declared here tonight (Tuesday).

Physics and mathematics, for example, belong in the liberal arts curriculum, Father Lockary contended, not because of the cold war or for other "tactical and utilitarian" reasons. Science education, he said, "can and should be justified on grounds that were valid in the year 1908 and will still be valid in 2008, quite independently of the tactical or strategic situation."

Father Lockary, who holds a doctorate in physics from Notre Dame, discussed "Physics and the Crisis in Education" at the annual educational conference of the Holy Cross Fathers here. "The Teaching of Science in the Liberal Arts College" was the theme of the two-day sessions.

Physicists, for the most part, have failed to devise good physics courses for the liberal arts student who is not majoring in the field, in Father Lockary's opinion. He insists that such courses "should be rigorously scientific. It is misleading and dishonest," he observed, "to present the students with a sort of popular mechanics course under the guise of science." He believes that "in the problems which it treats, the course should be as fundamental, as logical and intellectually demanding as the course for the specialists."

The college physics course for liberal arts students should be restricted to a few major areas, Father Lockary said. This presents a real difficulty, he observed, since "for the specialist, all the nooks and crannies of his field are interesting and beautiful, and he can discard large tracts only with a severe wrench to his aesthetic sense. But choose he must if the course is to have greater significance for the student than a catalogue of facts."

Father Lockary blamed progressive education, with its emphasis on teaching methods rather than intellectual content, for "a general deterioration" in the teaching of physics, mathematics and the other arts and sciences in the nation's high schools. Until the trend to lower standards is reversed in secondary education, he said, "there is really no hope of dramatic improvement on the college level."

"We need quality education, and we need it in quantity," Father Lockary declared. Simply rejecting progressive education, he said, is not enough. "To the older tradition that the purpose of the school is primarily intellectual training must be added the realization that education must somehow be adapted to the needs and the abilities of all, and that sound educative techniques are needed," he said. "Only after such a synthesis has been attained," he stated, "will the American educational system be worthy of the money which is going to be poured into it in the next few years. Only then will the crisis, not just in science education but in education in general, be met."

Other conference speakers and their subjects included Rev. Ralph Davis, C.S.C., of Notre Dame, "The Teaching of the Physical Sciences in the Liberal Arts College;" Rev. Paul Bailey, C.S.C., also of Notre Dame, "The Value of Psychology for the Liberal Education;" and Rev. William A. Botzum, C.S.C., and Rev. Richard A. Terry, C.S.C., University of Portland, "The Teaching of Scientific Psychology in a Catholic University."

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For release in PM's, Monday, July 7th:

58/71

Notre Dame, Ind., July 7 -- The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has awarded a grant of \$354,314 renewing its support of the University of Notre Dame's Radiation Project for another year, it was announced today by Francis X. Bradley, the Graduate School's assistant dean for research.

Professor Milton Burton heads a group of about fifty scientists who are investigating the effects of high energy radiation on various forms of matter as well as problems of structure of substances of particular interest in the field of atomic energy. Notre Dame's research in radiation chemistry is the largest project underway in the field at any university in this country or abroad. Since the Radiation Project was established in 1947, the AEC has provided a total of \$1,923,036 in research grants while Notre Dame has contributed approximately \$824,000.

According to Doctor Burton, the Notre Dame scientists are studying the elementary processes involved in the chemical, biological and physical changes induced in various substances by radiation. "We are particularly interested," he said, "in the microscopic features of these changes so that we can predict what will happen in systems which have never been studied." Burton pointed out that while some radiation effects are harmful, others can be used purposefully in various branches of science including medicine and metallurgy.

The project's radiation sources range in power from 1/1000th of a curie to a 2-million volt Van de Graaff generator, Burton said. The radiation laboratories also have two cobalt-60 sources of 1,200 curies each, one of them underground. Still a different type of radiation is provided through a 50,000 volt X-ray installation.

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Notre Dame's Radiation Project has attracted graduate students from Japan, India, Vietnam, Formosa, Ireland, Israel, England, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada. The University has awarded more than twenty doctorates in the field.

Faculty members associated with Dr. Burton on the project include associate director John Magee, William Hamill, Rev. Thomas Lane, C.S.C., Bro. Columba Curran, C.S.C., Patrick McCusker, Ernest Eliel, James Quagliano and George Kuczynski.

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For release in AM's, Wednesday, July 9th:

58/72

Notre Dame, Ind., July 8 -- The virtually simultaneous publication of personal messages between government heads such as President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev would startle diplomats of a century ago, according to a French priest-historian whose new book has been published here by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Rev. Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, C.J.M., of the Catholic Institute of Paris, believes that such letters, when intended for release to the press and public, "may be considered more like propaganda than diplomatic instruments." When publicity is anticipated, he writes, "these messages must have been carefully drafted by the policy makers of the foreign offices" with the letter writer having little to do "besides giving his general agreement and penning his name."

Such was not the case in the early decades of the 19th century, Father de Bertier writes in France and the European Alliance, 1816-21: The Private Correspondence between Metternich and Richelieu. In this "golden age of classical diplomacy," correspondence between heads of governments "was genuinely private and designed to remain so. Such correspondence," he maintains, "was one of the most valuable weapons in the arsenal of diplomacy."

Father de Bertier, who was a visiting professor at Notre Dame in 1956 and who will return to the University next fall, uses the correspondence between Richelieu and Metternich as a backdrop for his description of France's relations with the European powers, particularly Austria, following her dark days of defeat in 1815. The correspondence of the two men, now published for the first time, reveals the diplomatic maneuvers of France and the powers of the European alliance. Publication of the book has been underwritten by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

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For release in PM's, Friday, July 18th:

58/73

Notre Dame, Ind., July 18 -- A prominent Jesuit sociologist has found that the majority of America's future priests come from middle-class families, graduate from a hometown high school before entering the seminary, and have at least one relative in the priesthood or religious life.

Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J., visiting professor of sociology at the University of Notre Dame, disclosed his findings in an address on "Sources of Priestly Vocations" at the opening session of the 11th Vocation Institute here today (Fri.) He bases his conclusions on four separate surveys of young men attending major seminaries. Two of the studies were completed recently under his supervision.

Sixty percent of the seminarians are sons of middle-class and upper-middle-class fathers who have white-collar jobs, or are in the managerial or professional categories, Father Fichter disclosed. Only one out of ten of them come from families that have below average income, he said.

Father Fichter, who heads the sociology department at Loyola University of the South, New Orleans, disputed the notion that priestly vocations flourish in large Catholic families. About half of the vocations, he said, come from families that have four children or fewer. "The smaller families," he explained, "contribute more than a third of their children to the service of God, while the larger families contribute only about a fifth of their children to the vocation apostolate."

Vocations do "run in families," the Jesuit scholar suggested, since two-thirds of the seminarians surveyed have one or more relatives in the priesthood or religious life. However, he attributed this not so much to the personal example and influence of the older person, but rather to "an attitude or frame of mind toward the concept of vocation among members of a family which already has received a vocation.

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Vocations also "run in parishes," Father Fichter observed, with a "tremendous variation" among parochial units. "There exist parishes in this country, some of them established for more than fifty years, out of which not a single priestly vocation has come," he said. While the parochial school continues to be a rich mine of potential vocations, the record of Catholic high schools looks even better, in Father Fichter's opinion.

The nation's high schools produce more young men who eventually become priests than do the minor seminaries, Father Fichter claimed. "We find that two-thirds of the major seminarians, both religious and diocesan, did not do their high school studies in a minor seminary," he declared. "To put this another way: the high schools of America are twice as effective in training boys who continue on into the major seminary as are the minor seminaries. They produce twice as many priests. It appears to be a question of major moment when we discover that the minor seminaries on the high school level, are producing fewer priests than are the Catholic and public high schools of America."

Seminarians who began studying for the priesthood at the age of eighteen or later experienced much the same social and athletic activity as their high school classmates, Father Fichter found. While one out of ten had never had a "date," one-fifth of them had dated once a week, and one-fifth had "practically been going steady." The majority of the seminarians also played on organized athletic teams in high school. They differed principally from their classmates, the Jesuit scholar found, in that they were "more than ordinarily faithful to religious practices."

Father Fichter's principal conclusion: "The source of priestly vocations is the typical American Catholic teen-ager, who had all the splendid and exciting qualities of such youngsters, and who has enjoyed and profited from the normal experiences of the modern youth in our society."

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58/74

For release in PM's, Saturday, July 19th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 19 -- The greatest handicap to the acceptance of God's call to the priesthood or religious life is the secularization of our Catholic homes, Bishop Albert R. Zuroweste of Belleville declared here today (Saturday).

Keynoting the 11th Vocation Institute, the Illinois prelate stressed that the home has the first place in fostering vocations. "It must be Christian, not half-Christian and half-pagan," he said. He criticized parents who promote dating and dances among youngsters in the seventh and eighth grades. Such premature social activity, Bishop Zuroweste observed, lessens the likelihood of religious vocations and "must be stopped."

"The grace of vocation is an extraordinary free gift of God which is given to comparatively few," Bishop Zuroweste pointed out. He recalled Christ's words to his apostles, "You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." Some of the disciples probably were "disappointed and chagrined" at Christ's choice of His twelve apostles, the southern Illinois bishop speculated. "Perhaps from all outward appearances and judging from human standards, others were far more fitted to serve as apostles," he said.

Bishop Zuroweste told more than 200 priests, Brothers, Sisters and laymen attending the Institute sessions that they must not concentrate too much on an individual in promoting religious vocations. "Our efforts should be extended to all who come under our care provided they seem possessed of the moral, mental and physical attributes demanded by the Church," he said. "And it is well to remember that our own personal lives, our adherence to rule, our practice of virtues, especially charity, our obedience, our loyalty to Church and superiors speak louder than words and have more lasting effects than sermons."

"The Sociology of Vocations" is the theme of the sessions which will continue through Sunday.

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58/75

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

Notre Dame, Ind., July 19 -- The appointment of a noted University of Chicago social anthropologist as a visiting professor at the University of Notre Dame was announced today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., acting vice president for academic affairs.

W. Lloyd Warner, nationally recognized as the foremost authority on American class structure, will teach in Notre Dame's sociology department during the semester beginning next September. He is the most recent of more than a score of celebrated scholars and artists to join the Notre Dame faculty under the University's Distinguished Professors Program.

A member of the Chicago faculty since 1935, Professor Warner is author or co-author of several books including Social Class in America; Yankee City Series; American Life, Dream and Reality; Big Business Leaders in America; and Occupational Mobility in American Business and Industry.

Warner was educated at the University of California and at Harvard University. He became an instructor in anthropology at Harvard in 1929 and two years later was named assistant professor of social anthropology. From 1930 to 1935 he was a resident professor at the Harvard School of Business.

During his semester's stay at Notre Dame, Warner will conduct two courses. He will offer an undergraduate course on American society with a certain emphasis on social class as one of the principal characters of our society. Attention also will be devoted to other characteristics including industry. A second course, restricted to graduate students, will deal principally with research problems and research design in the areas of interest of the individual student.

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58/76

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

Notre Dame, Ind., July 23 --- Bishop Leo A. Pursley of Fort Wayne and Bishop Cuthbert O'Gara, exiled head of the Chinese diocese of Yuan Ling, will be the principal speakers at the 18th national convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade at the University of Notre Dame August 21-24. More than three thousand students, educators and missionaries are expected to attend the sessions whose theme will be "America's vocation to the world apostolate."

According to Very Rev. Msgr. Edward A. Freking, chairman of the CSMC executive board, Bishop Pursley will keynote the convention with an address the evening of August 21st (Thursday) while Bishop O'Gara is scheduled to speak at the convention's second general session the evening of August 22nd (Friday). The convention program has been planned, Monsignor Freking said, to picture as vividly as possible the Church's present opportunities to expand, particularly in the eastern hemisphere, despite the powerful opposition of Communism and the revival of pagan and non-Christian religions.

Most of the convention sessions will take the form of forums or work meetings, Monsignor Freking explained. Groups of students representing CSMC units from all parts of the United States will question small panels of missionaries laboring in different areas of apostolic work. During the work meetings student leaders will work out new programs of action for the CSMC and set new and higher standards of mission-aid for the guidance of younger Catholic groups in the United States.

Among the members of the hierarchy scheduled to attend the sessions are Auxiliary Bishop Richard H. Ackerman, C.S.S.P., of San Diego; Archbishop Owen McCann of Capetown, South Africa; Bishop Joseph Attipetty of Verapoly, South India; and Bishop Manuel Del Rosario of Calbayog, Philippine Islands. Several other Philippine prelates are also expected to be convention guests.

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58/77

For release in AM's, Friday, July 25th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 24 --- Approximately one hundred University of Notre Dame alumni leaders will convene on the campus Friday (July 25th) for the biennial Council of Local Club Presidents. Presiding at the three day sessions will be Francis L. "Mike" Layden, Evansville, Ind., president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association, and Edmond R. Haggard, Dallas, Tex., Association vice president in charge of local alumni clubs.

Major items on the conference agenda include alumni club relationships with the University in a number of areas including admissions, job placement, athletic undergraduate activity and the Notre Dame Foundation's development program.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., acting Notre Dame president, will head a group of University officials who will address the council. Other speakers will be Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., director of the Foundation; Rev. Louis J. Thornton, C.S.C., placement director; Rev. Charles McCarragher, C.S.C., assistant to the vice president for student affairs; Rev. Richard Murphy, C.S.C., director of admissions and scholarships; and Edward W. Krause, director of athletics.

Also scheduled will be a series of panel discussions of problems facing Notre Dame alumni clubs throughout the country. According to alumni secretary James E. Armstrong, an increasing variety of local programs and activities will be discussed by presidents of clubs varying greatly in size, age and location.

The University of Notre Dame has a world-wide organization of 167 local alumni clubs, Armstrong reported. The annual observance of Universal Notre Dame Night highlights one of the most active and widespread alumni club programs among American colleges and universities.

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58/78

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

Notre Dame, Ind., July 26 --- Officials of the University of Notre Dame and Indiana University will spend the month of August in Poland negotiating an exchange of professors and students between Polish universities and the two Hoosier institutions.

A three-man mission will be composed of Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., academic assistant to the president at Notre Dame, and Dean Ralph Cleland and Prof. Norman Pounds of Indiana University. They will confer with officials, faculty members and students at the Catholic University of Lublin, the University of Krakow and five other Polish state universities.

According to Father Moore, who formerly served as academic vice president and graduate school dean at Notre Dame, the Polish-American exchange program became feasible when the Gomulka government opened Poland's borders to the West. Indiana and Notre Dame, who have initiated next month's negotiations, both are recognized for their leadership in Russian and East European studies in this country.

Several professors at the two Indiana schools have expressed interest and a willingness to teach at Polish universities for a semester or academic year, Father Moore said. Their names and qualifications will be presented to Polish university officials during the negotiations. The Notre Dame and Indiana representatives hope that the exchange program will be operating by the spring semester of 1959. They have submitted a proposal inviting the Ford Foundation's support of the project.

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58/79

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

Notre Dame, Ind., July 28 -- Rev. Joseph McGrath, C.S.C., has been appointed assistant dean of the University of Notre Dame Graduate School, according to an announcement today by Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., acting president. Father McGrath also will serve as director of the University's summer school.

A native of Hubbard, Oregon, Father McGrath has been associated with the University of Portland since 1939. He served as head of the chemistry department there for a number of years and more recently has been assistant to the president.

Father McGrath entered the novitiate of the Holy Cross Fathers in 1927 and was ordained to the priesthood on June 24, 1936. A 1932 Notre Dame graduate, he received a doctorate in chemistry from the University in 1939.

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58/80

For release in PM's, Thursday, July 31st:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 31 -- Approximately 175 graduate students and 50 undergraduates will receive degrees at the University of Notre Dame's summer commencement exercises August 5th (Tuesday) at 2:30 p.m.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., acting president, will confer the degrees at ceremonies in the University Drill Hall. The commencement speaker will be Richard T. Sullivan, professor of English at Notre Dame as well as a novelist and short story writer.

The summer graduates' Baccalaureate Mass will be celebrated by Father Joyce in Sacred Heart Church at 9:00 a.m. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Paul Bailey, C.S.C., assistant professor of religion.

The ceremonies will mark the close of Notre Dame's 40th annual summer session, the largest in the University's history. Approximately 2500 students, nearly half of them nuns, attended summer classes.

Professor Sullivan received Notre Dame's Lay Faculty Award for distinguished service to the University in 1946. A member of the University faculty since 1936, he is the author of The Three Kings, five other novels, and more than fifty short stories. He regularly reviews books for THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Father Bailey taught at Notre Dame from 1948 to 1950 and re-joined the faculty three years ago. From 1952 to 1955 he served as an instructor in psychology and staff psychologist at the University of Portland (Ore.). A Notre Dame graduate, he holds a master's degree in psychology from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

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58/78	7/27/58	Officials of Notre Dame and Indiana U. to spend month in Poland.
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