

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

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 3 -- Thirty thousand Notre Dame alumni and their families will pray for "moral leadership in the cause of world peace" on the 22nd annual observance of Universal Notre Dame Communion Sunday, December 6th.

Traditionally observed on the Sunday nearest the Feast of the Immaculate Conception (Dec. 8th), Patroness of the United States, the annual event stresses the importance of religion and citizenship in American life. It coincides this year with President Eisenhower's scheduled audience with Pope John XXIII at the Vatican.

According to James E. Armstrong, executive secretary of The Notre Dame Alumni Association, members of the University's 175 local alumni clubs in this country and abroad will attend Mass and receive Holy Communion as a group. Armstrong said Notre Dame men have been asked to pray particularly for world peace and "the success of the President's mission to Europe and Asia."

Communion breakfasts will be held in most cities following the church services, Armstrong said. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, will be the principal speaker at the Indianapolis observance. Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., University executive vice president, and Harvey Foster, head of the FBI's New York City bureau, will address Notre Dame alumni there. Rev. Charles Sheedy, C.S.C., dean of Notre Dame's College of Arts and Letters, will be the speaker at the Chicago observance.

His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, will address a delayed observance of Universal Notre Dame Communion Sunday in that city Dec. 13th.

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For release in AM's, Tuesday, December 8th:

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 7 -- Vast oil and natural gas resources now being developed in the Sahara by France may revolutionize the industry of at least six west European nations, a University of Notre Dame economist predicted here tonight (Monday).

Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., told the Industrial Relations Association of Fort Wayne that "the once urgent drive for atomic energy has abated" with the prospect of cheaper fuels from the desert. The members of the European Coal and Steel Community --- France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Italy --- will be most directly affected, he said.

"Pipelines are being laid at a feverish pace from Marseilles to the Ruhr," the Notre Dame economics professor reported. "Drastic reduction in fuel costs seems to be coming because of Sahara oil. It is estimated also that natural gas from the Sahara will be used in industry at half the cost of European coal despite the fact that the gas must be moved by ship across the Mediterranean in special containers."

Assured of "vastly cheaper sources of fuel," the six European nations will become a dominant sector of the world economy and will give America "impressive competition," Father Fitzgerald said. He emphasized, however, that it is "far better to have a strong, united central Europe competing with us than a weak divided one surrendering to Russia."

Father Fitzgerald, who heads the industrial relations section of Notre Dame's economics department, spoke on "Industrial Relations in the European Coal and Steel Community" at the Keenan Hotel here. Last summer he conducted scores of on-the-spot interviews with leaders of government, industry and unions who guide the destinies of the European Coal and Steel Community.

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Organized in 1953, the Community "has brought about the free movement of coal and steel within the member nations unhampered by tariff or other restrictions," Father Fitzgerald said. But its effectiveness has been dimmed, he observed, by the current surplus coal crisis brought about by the 1957 recession. Many European experts hold that "what is actually needed is a Steel and Energy Community so that a coordinated approach can be made to the production not only of coal, but of the overshadowing substitutes such as petroleum, natural gas and atomic power," he said.

American coal can consistently undersell the European product, the Notre Dame economist reported, "because the average daily output per miner in Europe is only 1.6 tons while in America it is 12 tons. Vastly richer and more accessible veins, plus enormous mechanization, enables 200,000 miners in the United States to produce bituminous coal at double the annual output by over 600,000 miners in Europe," he said.

In order to encourage free movement of workers in coal and steel among the member nations, special efforts have been made to foster standardization of social security benefits such as pension payments, Father Fitzgerald reported. Nevertheless, he said, "immobility of workers is a serious barrier to migration even within their native countries." He pointed out that the French and Flemish regions of Belgium, for example, still remain sharply separated by language, customs and ideology. Despite obstacles, "the Community is making progress toward more freedom of movement by workers through financing travel costs, interim payments in lieu of wages, and by subsidies of housing projects," he said.

During his six weeks of research abroad, Father Fitzgerald, who is founder and director of Notre Dame's annual Union-Management Conference, evaluated industrial relations studies sponsored by the six-nation Community. Among the areas he examined were comparative wages, job evaluation procedures, collective bargaining and research projects in health and safety.

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For release in FM's, Monday, December 21st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 21 -- Eight graduate business courses designed specifically for members of religious communities will be offered by the University of Notre Dame College of Commerce during the 1960 summer session, June 17 - August 2, according to an announcement today by Dean James Culliton.

The courses are part of the school's Master of Business Administration Program which was inaugurated in 1954 to provide advanced professional training for teachers of business subjects and administrators of Catholic hospitals and other institutions. Thirteen students, many of them nuns, have received their M. B. A. degrees. Fifty-six priests, brothers and nuns were enrolled in the program last summer.

Courses to be offered during the 1960 summer session include Accounting Practices and Procedures, Institutional Cost Analysis, Social Control of Industry, Management: Theory and Practice, Insurance: Theory and Practice, Business Economics and Research Colloquium I and II. A student may earn the master's degree in the course of five summers.

A brochure describing the Master of Business Administration Program may be obtained by writing Dr. William F. Eagan, Director, Commerce Summer Graduate Program, Box 86, Notre Dame, Indiana. Graduate School application forms, the Summer School Bulletin and other information about graduate work at Notre Dame are available from Rev. Joseph S. McGrath, C.S.C., Director of the Summer Session, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 19 -- Approximately 130 high school chemistry teachers will be accepted for enrollment in a summer teacher training institute at the University of Notre Dame June 18-August 3, 1960, it was announced here today by Dr. G. F. d'Alelio, head of the chemistry department.

Designed to increase the teaching potential of its members, the Notre Dame institute will be supported by a grant of \$64,400 recently announced by the National Science Foundation. Ninety-three teachers of chemistry in secondary schools attended a similar NSF-sponsored institute last summer. The government agency has awarded grants totalling \$21,000,000 for summer institutes in science, mathematics and engineering to be conducted on 265 campuses next year. An institute for high school mathematics teachers also will be held at Notre Dame.

The expanded Notre Dame chemistry teachers institute will consist of two programs, according to its director, Dr. Emil T. Hofman, assistant professor of chemistry. The basic institute program, similar to that offered last summer, centers around a complete and independent six credit teacher training course. It will include two lectures a day ranging from discussions of elementary concepts to nuclear chemistry. The basic program also calls for two 4-hour laboratory sessions each week.

An extended institute program will be offered to about thirty-five teachers who completed the basic teacher training program last year. They may choose six hours of credit courses from a group of courses specifically designed for high school teachers or they may choose from a limited selection of mathematics and physics courses.

Members of both groups will have the opportunity to discuss their problems with authorities in various phases of chemistry. They will also participate in industrial field trips, campus symposia and social functions.

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The National Science Foundation grant will underwrite the operating costs of the Institute as well as provide participants with stipends up to \$75 per week plus allowances for travel and dependents.

Prof. Hofman, who will direct the seven-week summer institute again this year, joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1953. During the regular school year he directs the chemistry department's general chemistry and qualitative analysis laboratory programs and is faculty moderator of the student chapter of The American Chemical Society. He is also program coordinator of the South Bend Superior Student Science Seminar.

Dr. Andrew Boyle, administrative head of the chemistry department and a Notre Dame professor since 1931, will be the institute's associate director. More than a dozen Notre Dame faculty members are expected to participate in the institute through seminars, symposia and consultations with the teacher-trainees.

High School chemistry teachers interested in the program must forward applications by Feb. 16, 1960, to Prof. Emil Hofman, Department of Chemistry, Notre Dame, Indiana. The primary criterion for selection will be the capacity of the applicant to develop as a teacher and to profit from the program, he said.

Notre Dame's chemistry department has conducted a teacher training program leader to the master of science degree since the summer of 1952. Teachers applying for admission to the Institute need not be seeking a degree, but degree candidates will attend the Institute during the first summer of their course.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR DECEMBER, 1959

59/233 12/3/59 Universal Notre Dame Communion Sunday, Dec. 6th.

59/234 See November releases

59/235 12/8/59 Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C. - Report on oil and natural gas
resources in the Sahara.

59/236 12/21/59 N. D. College of Commerce - Summer Session-1960.

59/237 12/ /59 Rev. Ernan McMullin - "Science and the Catholic Tradition".

59/238 12/20/59 Summer Teacher Training Institute - High school chemistry teachers.