

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

61/70

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY IS BEING RELEASED
IN NEW YORK AT THE DATE AND TIME INDICATED BY THE
CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK. PLEASE GUARD
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For release in AM's, Monday, December 4th:

New York, N. Y., Dec. 4 -- The Carnegie Corporation of New York today (Monday) announced a grant of \$350,000 for a study of Roman Catholic elementary and secondary education in the United States.

Today more than five million children attend Catholic parochial schools. A recent report states that the enrollment in these schools has increased more than six times since 1900, whereas the student enrollment in public schools has increased only 2.3 times.

"Despite this striking growth of attendance in the parochial schools," said John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation, in announcing the grant, "the compilation of factual information has not kept pace, and there has been no recent authoritative study of Catholic educational requirements and resources."

The Carnegie-supported project will be a factual study of curriculum, administration, number and training of teachers, quality of academic achievement, academic goals, and physical facilities.

The inquiry will be based at the University of Notre Dame, which will administer the grant. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, Dr. George N. Shuster, who retired last year as president of Hunter College, and Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt, executive secretary of the National Catholic Education Association, will form the policy and guidance committee for the study.

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Carnegie grant...2

6/1/70

The director of the study and an advisory committee will be announced later.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York was founded in 1911 by the late Andrew Carnegie for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the United States and of certain Commonwealth areas. Total assets are now roughly \$221 million at cost value. Grants are made from income only.

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61/71

For release in PM's, Thursday, December 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 7 --- The University of Notre Dame has acquired microfilm copies of Vatican documents chronicling the first two-and-a-half centuries of the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, according to an announcement today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Letters and reports sent by American prelates and priests to the Vatican between 1622 and 1861 have been copied in the archives of the Sacred Congregation for Propagating the Faith with the permission of its prefect, His Eminence Gregorio Pietro XV Cardinal Agagianian. They will be housed in the \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library now under construction.

Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Notre Dame archivist, who supervised the mammoth microfilming project, said the collection includes many previously unused documents of American Catholic history. Of particular interest to historians, he said, are letters and reports of American bishops whose archives were lost in fires "or destroyed by overscrupulous administrators."

The Congregation now headed by Cardinal Agagianian was established in 1622 to coordinate the world-wide missionary activity of the Church. Its archives contain the earliest reports dealing with the English colony of Maryland which was founded by Lord Baltimore and other Catholics in 1634. The Diocese of Baltimore, the first American See, was erected in 1789 with Bishop John Carroll as its head.

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According to Father McAvoy, later documents in the collection include reports of American bishops about the Catholic immigrants, the financial needs of the new missions and dioceses, and the disciplinary problems of the clergy.

Also to be found are the letters of the papal consul in New York, who was a layman, as well as correspondence of Archbishop John Hughes of New York, the strong leader of the Irish-Catholic immigrants, Bishop Michael O'Connor of Pittsburgh, and the saintly Bishop Brute' of Vincennes.

In preparing the list of documents to be copied, Father McAvoy had the invaluable assistance of the Franciscan Institute of American History, Bethesda, Maryland. Under the direction of Rev. Antonine Tibesar, O. F. M., the Institute had begun the preparation of a Calendar of the Vatican papers dealing with the Church in the United States. Father McAvoy pointed out that the usefulness of the documents would be grievously limited without the corresponding Calendar which provides a key to the entire collection.

Because of the importance of the Calendar to scholars, it will be published in the near future by the University of Notre Dame and the Franciscan Institute of American History, Father McAvoy said. The documents are arranged in the microfilms so as to correspond accurately with the Calendar. The collection will be accessible to all qualified scholars.

While in Europe, Notre Dame's archivist also copied several other collections of documents dealing with American Church history. Among these is correspondence from American church officials with rectors of the English and Irish Colleges in Rome who served as their agents in dealing with the central government of the Church. Also included are letters from the United States to Rev. Bernard Smith, O. S. B., of Saint Paul's Outside-the-Walls, who acted as agent for many American bishops and priests in the Eternal City.

To supplement these, Father McAvoy also obtained from the Congregation's archives, from the Vatican Secret Archives and from the manuscripts of the Vatican Library microfilm copies of documents dealing with English Catholicism from 1600 to 1640 as a background for the development of the Catholic colony in Maryland beginning in 1634.

In Vienna, Father McAvoy completed the copying of the very important letters from the Church in America to the Leopoldine Mission Society of Vienna. The Notre Dame Archives also have acquired on microfilm American correspondence with the Missionary Society of Munich and with the first two Societies for the Propagation of the Faith in Paris and Lyons.

The Notre Dame Archives, formerly called "The Catholic Archives of America," were established by Professor James Edwards, librarian at the University from 1874 to 1911, to preserve materials on American Catholic history which were then beginning to disappear. Edwards gathered the best collection of manuscripts and other materials on the Church in the United States, but his full hopes were defeated by the many fires and other accidents that destroyed so many diocesan records and other historical papers.

To fulfill Edwards' dreams, Father McAvoy asked Cardinal Agagianian, during his visit to Notre Dame in May, 1960, for permission to copy the American records in the archives of the Congregation he heads, and the Cardinal graciously agreed.

The newly microfilmed matter, plus the papers previously collected by Professor Edwards and Father McAvoy, will enable historians to prepare a much more complete history of the Church in the United States. In recent years the Archives has acquired the papers of several notable American figures including Frederick Kenkel of the Central Verein of Saint Louis, General William T. Sherman, Bishop Philip McDevitt of Harrisburg, Frank C. Walker, the late Postmaster General, and labor writer Thomas Mahoney. Of the older papers there is a new interest in the correspondence of Orestes A. Brownson, the philosopher and publicist, and of his son, Henry F. Brownson.

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61/72

For release in PM's, Tuesday, December 12th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 12 --- Plans for the establishment of a Computing Center costing more than \$3,000,000 at the University of Notre Dame were announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Creation of the new facility has been accelerated, Father Hesburgh said, by a gift of \$1,000,000 from the Sperry-Rand Corporation. A Remington Rand UNIVAC 1107 Thin-Film Memory computing system with related peripheral equipment will be installed in the new building. It will be erected on a new campus quadrangle near the \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library, also under construction.

"Our new Computing Center, with its advanced UNIVAC computer, is a most significant addition to the scientific research capabilities and academic climate of Notre Dame," Father Hesburgh said. "We are particularly indebted to Sperry Rand whose contribution will expedite a great advance in computer science and technology at the University."

The UNIVAC 1107, which makes 250,000 additions and subtractions each second, will be the first large-scale electronic computer to be installed on the Notre Dame campus. Scheduled for completion in the fall of 1962, the new facility will be used by the various colleges of the University --- Science, Engineering, Liberal Arts and Business Administration --- both in education and research.

Graduate and undergraduate courses in computer science and technology will be further developed at the University. It is expected that the combination of these courses and the Computing Center will make Notre Dame one of the nation's leading institutions in the field of computer education.

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Computing Center...2

The new Computing Center will be a particularly valuable asset in Notre Dame's extensive research programs which have increased ten-fold in the past decade to \$3,000,000 annually. For example, it is expected to contribute importantly to the research of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory which is investigating the effects of radiation on chemical, physical and biological systems. Construction of a new \$2,200,000 Radiation Laboratory at Notre Dame by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission is to begin in the immediate future.

The Computing Center will house the computing system plus administrative offices and facilities for programming personnel. The UNIVAC 1107 is the first commercial computing system to be made available utilizing the new thin magnetic film memory. The advanced solid-state data processing system is designed to solve complex problems off-line and real-time problems on-line. Computing speeds are rated in nanoseconds, or billionths of a second.

The UNIVAC 1107 accesses its film memory more than 1,000,000 times per second in normal operation. In addition to the thin-film memory, the system utilizes two large banks of core memory, with a capacity of 32,768 words each, which are accessed up to 500,000 times per second. Peripheral mass storage drum memory stores up to 4,718,892 characters and numbers.

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61/73

For release in PM's, Tuesday, December 19th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 19 -- A paperback edition of Notre Dame: Reminiscences of an Era by Prof. Richard T. Sullivan has just been published here by the University of Notre Dame Press (\$1.95).

To the original edition published in 1951, Sullivan has added an Epilogue which tells "at least a few of the innumerable ways in which Notre Dame, continuing in time, being itself, has changed and is changing, properly, according to its nature as an American university."

Sullivan, the author of eight books and numerous short stories, looks back over the past ten years at Notre Dame and glimpses into the University's future symbolized by the thirteen-story Notre Dame Memorial Library now under construction. The recent regilding of the Dome atop the Administration Building Sullivan finds "particularly meaningful."

"For very simply, you see, it is an immediately contemporary radiance on an old, soundly established foundation. In its way the new brightness suggests what has been happening around this place, since I last wrote of it. And it is not mere refurbishing I'm thinking of; it's not just a decorous act of preservation or decoration. It's more like a sign, a proclamation, of Notre Dame's renewing itself in time."

Surveying the decade just past on the campus, Sullivan writes:

"For a university there are two kinds of growth, physical and intellectual -- growth in size, growth in academic power. We have both here, these past ten years. And however necessary and impressive the first, it is the second which is fundamentally important, if one conceives a university to be first of all a place devoted to the development and perfection of the mind."

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61/74

For release after 6 p.m. EST, Monday, December 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 18 --- The need for Christians to unite is more urgent than ever before in history, according to Rev. John A. O'Brien of the University of Notre Dame.

Lack of unity and the proliferation of religious sects, Father O'Brien believes, hampers Christianity in its world-wide battle against atheistic Communism and interferes with the spread of the Christian religion in the developing countries.

Father O'Brien, who is a research professor of theology at Notre Dame and the author of more than a dozen books, expresses his views in "Can Christians Unite?" in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST appearing today (Monday). He is Catholic co-chairman of the Interreligious Activities Commission of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"Unable to present a united front, we are losing one battle after another in the underdeveloped countries," Father O'Brien observes. "The divided character of Christianity is so evident, even to the primitive peoples of New Guinea, that they have recently requested competing emissaries to stay out."

The Notre Dame priest-professor describes Communism as a menace to Christianity "more formidable than any other in its long history." He contends that "even before complete creedal unity can be effected, means must be devised to secure the active collaboration of all Christians in promoting the social and political reforms that are obviously necessary to stem the spread of Communism."

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Father O'Brien is heartened by the growth of the ecumenical movement and particularly by the developments of recent years. Specifically, he cites the establishment of the World Council of Churches, which recently convened in New Delhi, and the forthcoming Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church as basis for optimism that Christian unity eventually will be achieved.

While it would be "premature and of little value" to speculate what concessions the Holy See might make to promote reunion, Father O'Brien points out that the Roman Catholic Church "has the authority to modify any of its own legislation, but not to alter doctrines that it considers revealed by Christ."

In the field of Biblical studies, Protestant and Catholic scholars are working together with excellent results, the author reports. "Indeed, several of these scholars believe that agreement in scriptural research has reached such a point as to render a uniform English translation of the Bible acceptable to both Catholics and Protestants."

Despite such advances toward Christian unity, "divisions existing for centuries are not easily bridged, and inherited attitudes crystallized through group association for many years are not changed overnight," Father O'Brien cautions.

"What is impossible for men, however, is simple and easy for God," he writes. "The foolishness of God is wiser than our wisdom and His weakness is stronger than our strength. Only God can bridge chasms so deep and so ancient. Through humble and persistent prayer, Christians believe, God will be moved to make up for our deficiencies, our awkwardness and ineptness, and thus fulfill the prayer of Christ, 'that all may be one.'"

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61/75

For release in AM's, Thursday, Dec. 21st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 20 -- Fifteen hundred colored slides illustrating the history of the arts of the United States have been presented to the University of Notre Dame by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., head of the Notre Dame art department, said the slides, which will be used in art history courses, range in content from architecture, painting and sculpture of the 17th to the 20th century to the design and decoration of the same periods. The collection of slides also includes material on graphic arts, photography, stage design and visual communications.

Father Lauck explained that for several years the Carnegie Corporation has sponsored a survey of the arts of the United States. Its purpose has been to list, photograph and catalog selected examples of American art and to produce color slides of quality for use in teaching courses on American cultural history. He said Notre Dame is one of relatively few universities whose art departments have been chosen to receive the Carnegie slide collection.

The colored slides bring out clearly and accurately the most subtle aspects of the art subjects represented, Father Lauck said. The slides are specially mounted between glass and are labelled with full documentation. They are accompanied by catalogues on all the material photographed.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR DECEMBER, 1961

61/70	December 4	Carnegie Corporation grant of \$350,000
61/71	December 7	Vatican microfilm acquired by ND
61/72	December 12	Computing Center - Sperry-Rand
61/73	December 19	<u>Notre Dame: Reminiscences of an Era</u> - Richard Sullivan
61/74	December 18	Rev. John A. O'Brien - SATURDAY EVENING POST
61/75	December 20	Colored slides to the art department from Carnegie Corp. of N.Y.