

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

63/48

For release in Am's, Monday, August 5:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 5 -- Rev. Robert S. Pelton, C.S.C., head of the theology department at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a fellowship by the government of Spain for postdoctoral research there.

The Notre Dame theologian will sail for Spain in September to make a comparative study of Saint John of the Cross and his notion of mystical prayer and the doctrine of Quaker mystical silence.

St. John of the Cross, who lived in the 16th century, was the greatest of the Spanish mystics. For that portion of his research dealing with Quaker mystical silence, Father Pelton will travel to several European countries.

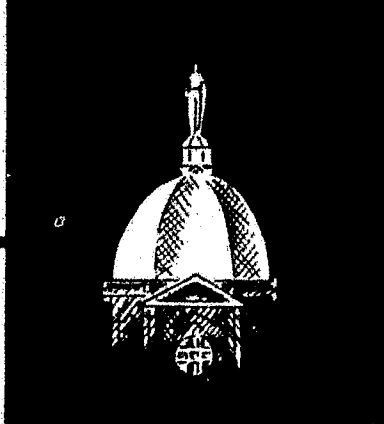
A native of Evanston, Ill., Father Pelton has been head of the Notre Dame theology department since 1959. Until recently he also served as assistant religious superior of the Holy Cross priests at the University. He is director of the Theology Colloquium at Notre Dame, an annual ecumenical meeting, and has edited the first book to emanate from the colloquium, The Church as the Body of Christ.

Father Pelton enrolled at Notre Dame as a layman in 1941 and entered the Holy Cross Fathers' novitiate the following year. He was graduated from the University in 1945 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1949. Specializing in ascetical theology, he received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1952 from The Angelicum University in Rome.

In addition to his teaching, Father Pelton has been active in Latin Inter-American Student Problems and is chaplain to Latin American students at Notre Dame. He is a former president of the Catholic Committee on Inter-American Student Problems and is chaplain to Latin American students at Notre Dame.

While Father Pelton is conducting his research abroad, Rev. Albert Schiltzer, C.S.C. will serve as acting head of the theology department.

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63/49

For release in AM's, Wednesday, August 7:

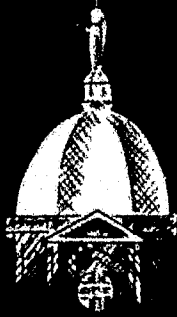
Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 6 -- Rev. Leonard N. Banas, C.S.C., has been appointed head of the Department of Classics at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Father Banas succeeds Rev. Thomas F. Cady, C.S.C., department head since 1956, who has received a new assignment as a member of the Holy Cross Fathers' Mission Band.

A native of Chicago, Ill., Father Banas entered the novitiate of the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1945 and was graduated from Notre Dame in 1949. He then studied at the Gregorian University in Rome, receiving his licentiate in sacred theology in 1953. He was ordained to the priesthood December 20, 1952, in the Eternal City.

Father Banas took advanced studies at the University of Rome during 1953-54 and then returned to the Notre Dame campus where he served for three years as a faculty member at Moreau and Holy Cross seminaries. He has a Master of Arts degree from Princeton University and has been teaching at Notre Dame since 1960. Since June, 1962, Father Banas has also been serving as assistant superior of St. Joseph Hall on the campus. He is a member of The American Philological Society.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

63/50

For release in PM's, Thursday, August 8:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 8 -- Reginald A. Neuwien has been appointed director of the nationwide study of Catholic elementary and secondary education underway at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced today by Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president. Neuwien, who has been serving as associate director, succeeds Dr. William Conley, who relinquished the post to become president of the new Sacred Heart University, Bridgeport, Conn.

Shuster announced the appointment and several other developments as spokesman for the Committee of Three which has overall responsibility for the study. The other committee members are Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Frederick H. Hochwalt, executive secretary of the National Catholic Educational Association. The study is being financed by a \$350,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Committee is indebted to Conley, Shuster said, "for having gained wide acceptance of the objectives of the study and for thus having assured a measure of cooperation which is perhaps unprecedented in the history of American education. Statistical data gathered on a nationwide basis now make it possible to see what the Catholic school system actually is," he said.

Neuwien "has been remarkably successful in devising and supervising the procedures which have made possible a fruitful and intensive study of Catholic education in thirteen selected dioceses," Shuster said. The second phase of the study, which Neuwien will direct, will involve collating and interpreting the new vast accumulation of data, he explained.

Dr. Terry Denny, whose major research has involved certain important aspects of Catholic education, has been granted a leave of absence by Purdue

University and will be associated with the Catholic schools study during the coming year, Shuster announced.

Other staff members will include Dr. Leonard Kazmier, of Notre Dame's College of Business Administration, who will direct the necessary statistical services, and Lyle Langdon who will supervise the programming of the material for Notre Dame's new UNIVAC 1107 computer. Shuster said the study will profit further from the good offices of demographer Donald Barrett, of the Notre Dame sociology department, and Dean Raymond McCoy, of Xavier University, will serve as a consultant.

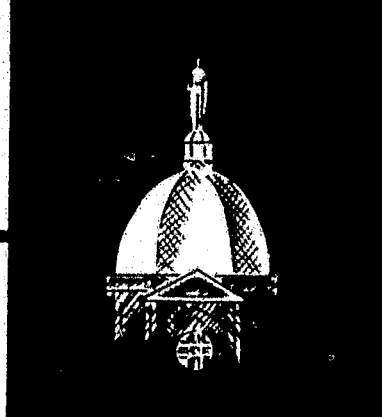
Shuster expressed special appreciation to Rev. Xavier Harris, O. F. M., a member of the study's staff during the past year, who devised instruments for exploring religious knowledge and attitudes at both the elementary and high school level. Father Harris returns to his duties in California, but his counsel will be available to his former colleagues, Shuster said.

"Although the major contributions made by the office of the National Catholic Educational Association have now been completed, it is obvious that intimate collaboration with it will remain vitally necessary," Dr. Shuster commented. "Monsignor Hochwalt has supported the study with the full resources of his office, and these have been invaluable," the Notre Dame official said. "The study could not have succeeded without their assistance."

During the coming year, Notre Dame will collaborate with the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago in research on some religious and secular effects of parochial school on Catholic adults, Shuster disclosed. This research, also supported by the Carnegie Corporation, will have "significant educational and sociological implications for us, and we appreciate the opportunity to collaborate", he said. It will be headed by Dr. Peter Rossi, director of the Center, and Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, senior study director.

"The principal job of the staff at Notre Dame during the coming year will be the evaluation and preparation of the data already collected," Shuster said. No date can as yet be anticipated for the publication of the first report based on the study. This, many are eagerly awaiting."

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - [REDACTED]

Phone: 284-7367

63/51

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 20 -- The relationship between priests and Catholic laymen by the end of this century "will necessarily be quite different from what it is now and has hitherto been," Dr. George N. Shuster told three hundred chaplains of the Christian Family Movement here tonight (Tuesday).

By that time, Shuster predicted, half of the Catholic families of the United States will be the result of unions between parents one of whom at least will have received a college education. To provide clerical leadership for a much better educated Catholic laity, Shuster proposed "a Formation Movement for the secular clergy."

"Is it too bold to advocate," the veteran educator asked, "that in the not too far distant future something like one-tenth of all diocesan priests be enabled and indeed encouraged to acquire doctorates in a variety of academic subjects?"

Shuster, who is assistant to the president of the University of Notre Dame, said he considered some such action essential "if our traditional relationship between priest and parish is to be conserved and if the trend, already so evident in not a few urban areas, toward making the priest a dispenser of the sacraments in assembly-line fashion and a collector of ecclesiastical revenue is to be halted."

Awarded Notre Dame's Laetare Medal in 1960 after serving for twenty years as president of Hunter College in New York City, Shuster said he has a great deal of respect for the lay apostolate. "But just as I do not believe that college students can be well educated unless their professors know how to educate, so also I do not believe that the apostolate will ever amount to a great deal unless there are priests who can lead it," he said.

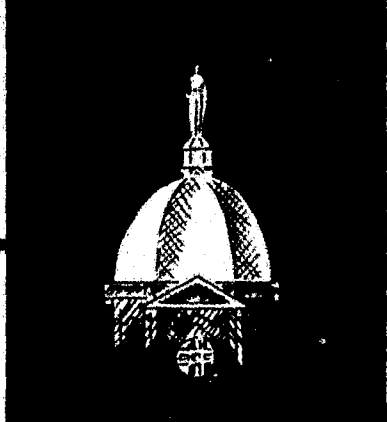
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Stressing that the times require civic and cultural cooperation with others, Shuster said "higher liberal education for priests can uncover the potential relationships between theology and the other interests and pursuits of society. We often wonder," he observed, "why it is that the social teachings of the Church even now receive so little attention. I believe that the major reason is quite simple. One has to know a little about social institutions and trends before one can reconcile any kind of teaching with them. The plain facts are that not only have Catholics in the United States neglected the social sciences in the general education of the laity, but that priests normally come out of seminaries knowing nothing whatever of them."

Shuster called on major Catholic institutions of higher learning to establish workshops "in the principal areas of social concern" to be attended by younger priests along with parishioners with the necessary time and ability. Such workshops, he said, would provide much needed insights and skills and might lead to others involving non-Catholics. He stressed that these would not be college or university courses as such, but rather "a community experience in wrestling with problems."

In approaching the problem of race relations, for example, "nothing is gained by individuals propelling themselves into the turbulent stream," Shuster contended. "What is called for is careful and well-trained group approaches to the heart of the matter." The solution to the social problems facing America, he said, "cannot result from Catholic endeavors alone. Nor from non-Catholic efforts alone. It can only be in the last analysis a community enterprise," he said.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - [REDACTED]

Phone: 284-7367

63/52

For release in AM's, Tuesday, August 27th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 26 -- In an article appearing simultaneously this week in two major Catholic and Protestant magazines, Rev. John A. O'Brien claims Catholics and non-Catholics "are in substantial agreement" on the necessity for family planning in a world where the population is increasing at unprecedented speed.

Writing in THE AVE MARIA and THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY, Father O'Brien says he believes Catholics and non-Catholics can work together for responsible parenthood "with each group following its conscience to achieve the same important goal."

Father O'Brien, who is a research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame and author of more than a score of books, contends that "the prudent regulation of births and the clear consciousness of the responsibility they entail" constitute the key to constructive action on the population problem, both nationally and internationally.

The author, a co-chairman for the past decade in the National Conference of Christians and Jews, stresses that "the Catholic Church does not forbid birth regulation. For any serious cause," he writes, "a married couple is exempt from the normal obligation of parenthood for a long time and even for the whole duration of married life." He cites the Church's approval of the rhythm method for regulating births and recalls the hope of the late Pope Pius XII that further research will increase still more its effectiveness.

Father O'Brien underscores the teaching of the Catholic Church that "the primary end of marriage is not merely procreation but also the education of offspring. This means more than food, clothing and shelter: it means the ability to provide a suitable education and thus open to the child the cultural heritage of the race. In short, it means responsible parenthood," he writes.

To support his plea for responsible parenthood, Father O'Brien cites the views of eleven Catholic prelates, theologians and scholars as well as a 1961 statement of the National Council of Churches. Included are:

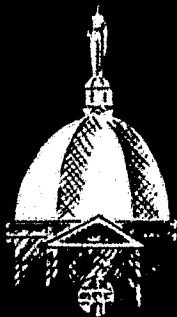
Dom Gregory Stevens, O.S.B., professor of moral theology at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. -- "Indiscriminate procreation is no moral ideal but mere irresponsibility, for the family must make prudent provision for the future welfare of the children both spiritually and physically. The Church considers the primary goal of the natural institution of matrimony to be that of responsible parenthood."

Rev. Charles Corcoran, C.S.C., veteran professor of theology at Holy Cross College, Washington, D.C. -- "It is unfortunate that in the debates on family limitation, many Catholics forget that the right use of marital rights implies more than the willingness to procreate a child. It implies not only the willingness but also the ability to provide for the child's material and spiritual welfare. Correctly understood, this grave responsibility should serve as a potent check on an undisciplined, even if biologically proper, use of sex."

Rev. John L. Thomas, S. J., authority on marriage and the family and professor of sociology at St. Louis University -- "Granted present nuptiality rates, age at marriage, and advances in health care, no country can long make reasonable provision for its population increase unless a good percentage of its couples take some effective steps to regulate family size."

Others whose views are cited by Father O'Brien include Leon-Joseph Cardinal Suenens, Archbishop of Malines-Brussels, Belgium; Bishop William M. Bekkers of 's'Hertogenbosch, Holland; Rev. William Gibbons, professor of sociology at Fordham University; Dr. Robert Odenwald, former professor of psychiatry at the Catholic University of America; Monsignor John A. Goodwine, theological censor of the Archdiocese of New York; Dr. John J. Kane, head of the Notre Dame theology department; Rev. Stanislas de Lestapis, S.J., of the Catholic Institute of Paris; and Rev. Clement Mertens, S.J., of St. Albert College, University of Louvain.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - [REDACTED]

Phone: 284-7367

63/53

For release in PM's, Wednesday, August 28th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 28 -- The Faraday Society, an organization of physical chemists with a worldwide membership and headquarters in London, will meet for the first time in the United States at the University of Notre Dame September 2-4, it was announced today.

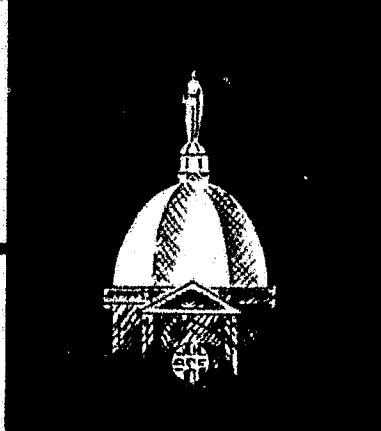
The scientific meeting will be held in conjunction with the Sept. 1st (Sunday) dedication of the Radiation Research Building, a \$2.2 million facility built on the campus by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Two hundred fifty scientists will hear twenty-two invited papers at the sessions whose general subject is "Fundamental Processes in Radiation Chemistry." Among them will be authorities in the field of radiation chemistry from England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Japan, India, Canada and the United States.

Prof. A. R. Ubbelohde, of the department of chemical engineering at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, is president of the Faraday Society, and Prof. F. C. Tompkins, of Imperial College's chemistry department, is its secretary.

Host to the visiting scientists will be Prof. Milton Burton, director of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory. Burton heads an organization of one hundred scientists and supporting personnel who are studying the effects of radiation on matter. The Radiation Laboratory includes faculty members from the chemistry, chemical engineering, biology and metallurgy departments as well as non-teaching research scientists, postdoctoral research associates and graduate student research assistants. Its research in radiation chemistry is the most extensive underway on any college campus.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

3/54

For release in AM's, Friday, August 9:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 8 -- A group of bishops and priests who were prominent in American Catholicism before the turn of the century would be very much at home at the Second Vatican Council today, according to Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., professor of history and archivist at the University of Notre Dame.

Termed the Americanists, they favored the adaptation of Catholic practices to the American milieu. But they were ahead of their time and misunderstood, Father McAvoy observes, and their critics charged them with many kinds of excesses. The controversy culminated in 1899 with the condemnation of doctrines called "Americanism" by Pope Leo XIII.

This little-known chapter in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States is the subject of Father McAvoy's book, The Americanist Heresy in Roman Catholicism, 1895-1900. It has just been published as a paperback here by the University of Notre Dame Press.

The Americanists, led by Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul and Archbishop John Keane of Dubuque, wanted to solve some of the difficulties of cooperation with the non-Catholic majority in the United States. Today, the author points out, cooperation with non-Catholics in social reform and in general civic welfare is taken for granted. But in the 1890's such cooperation was criticized by conservative prelates, "especially by those who feared democratic processes," Father McAvoy says.

Father McAvoy blames French and Italian nationalists within the Church for bringing about the papal letter against Americanism. He points out that Cardinal Gibbons, the chief American prelate at the time, denied that any Americans held the condemned beliefs and emphasizes that "the Pope did not say they held them."

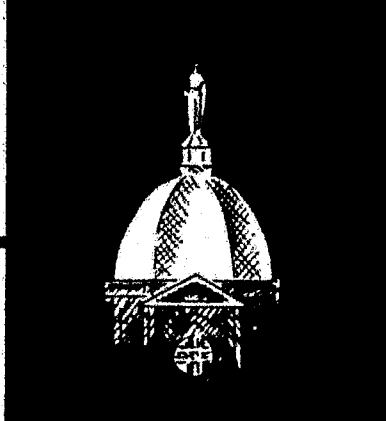
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One important element in the Americanist proposals, Father McAvoy writes, was their conviction, since proved true, that the United States was to assume leadership in the modern world and that the English language and English political institutions were very well adapted for the spread of Roman Catholicism. As a result of the condemnation of "Americanism" in the Church, the author stresses, "Europe did not then get acquainted with the real American Catholicism --- democratic in spirit but thoroughly orthodox in principles."

Expressing regret that the Americanists were so misunderstood, Father McAvoy concludes:

"To have hoped that the conservative and more traditional -- as some might say -- sacristan-Catholicism of western Europe would accept the practical, rough and democratic notions of American Catholicism in the closing decades of the nineteenth century probably was too much. It was unfortunate that there was not a better exchange between these two Catholic peoples...American Catholicism is growing in theological awareness, in liturgical splendor, and the appreciation of the high cultural inheritance of the older Catholic communities of western Europe. The exchange has only begun even in this day."

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63/55

For release in AM's, Sunday, August 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 17 -- A series of events, including addresses by the chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the president of the National Academy of Sciences, will mark the dedication of the \$2.2 million Radiation Research Building at the University of Notre Dame September 1st (Sunday).

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, AEC chairman, will deliver the dedicatory address during a convocation to be held in the Notre Dame Memorial Library auditorium at 3 p.m. Earlier, Dr. Frederick Seitz, Academy president and head of the department of physics at the University of Illinois, will speak on "Our National Posture in Science" at the dedication luncheon beginning at 1 p.m. at The Morris Inn. Both speakers hold honorary doctorates from Notre Dame.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, will confer honorary degrees on two other celebrated scientists during the convocation. They are Dr. James Franck, Durham, N. C., professor emeritus of physics at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Samuel Colville Lind, Oak Ridge, Tenn., a consultant to the Union Carbide Nuclear Company. Following the convocation, Father Hesburgh will bless Notre Dame's newest research facility.

The Radiation Research Building was erected on the campus by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission which since 1949 has supported basic research at Notre Dame on the effects of radiation on matter. The University's Radiation Laboratory, an organization of one hundred scientists and supporting personnel headed by Prof. Milton Burton, is engaged in the most extensive radiation chemistry research underway on any campus. The dedication takes place on the eve of the first meeting of Britain's Faraday Society in the United States here. "Fundamental Processes in Radiation Chemistry" will be the theme of the sessions at Notre Dame Sept. 2-4.

Major installations in the new Radiation Research Building include a two million electron volt Van de Graaff generator and cobalt-60 sources rated at 10,000, 5,000, and 2,000 curies. Currently, twenty-one members of the Notre Dame faculty and Radiation Laboratory staff are directing research projects in the general areas of chemistry, chemical engineering, biology and metallurgy. The three-story Radiation Research Building, whose outer walls are pre-cast concrete panels, is located on a University mall near the Notre Dame Memorial Library. It was designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of Chicago, and the Sollitt Construction Co., Inc., South Bend, was the general contractor.

Brief biographical notes on the dedication speakers and the honorary degree recipients:

Dr. Seaborg became chairman of the AEC on March 1, 1961, after serving for two-and-a-half years as chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. There, in 1940, he was co-discoverer of plutonium, the first of a number of trans-uranium elements which he was to help discover during the next eighteen years. From 1942 to 1946 he was associated with the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory where the first chain reaction took place. In the postwar years Seaborg directed nuclear chemical research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley. With Prof. E. M. McMillan, he received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1951.

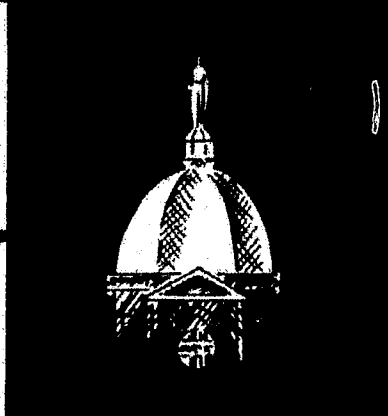
Prof. Seitz, a specialist in the theory of solids and nuclear physics, has been associated with the University of Illinois since 1949, having taught earlier at the University of Rochester, University of Pennsylvania and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He is chairman of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science and a former science advisor to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He is a past president of the American Physical Society and currently

is vice president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics as well as president of the National Academy of Sciences, 1962-66.

Prof. Franck, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics with Dr. Gustave Hertz in 1925, is widely recognized as one of the leading theorists in the field of photosynthesis. In recognition of his work, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded him its Rumford Medal and Premium for 1955. A native of Germany, Prof. Franck came to this country in 1935 and during World War II was one of the scientists engaged in work on the development of the atomic bomb. Since that time, the 81-year-old scientist has applied his talents and energy to the problems of photosynthesis.

Prof. Lind became associated with the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company in 1948 after serving for more than twenty years as director of the School of Chemistry and dean of the Institute of Technology at the University of Minnesota. Born in Tennessee 84 years ago, he began teaching at the University of Michigan in 1905 and in later years was associated with the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is a former president of The American Chemical Society and is the author of numerous books and articles including "Radiation Chemistry of Gases" published in 1961.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

6/3/56

For release in PM's, Monday, August 19:

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 19 -- The establishment of a professorship in political science at the University of Notre Dame by Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., was announced today by Edward H. Beardsley, Miles president, and Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

They said the new faculty chair has been named the Franklin Miles Professorship of Political Science in memory of the physician who was a founding partner of the pharmaceutical firm in 1884. The professorship will be held by Dr. Stephen Kertesz, chairman of Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations and director of the Soviet and East European Studies Program at the University.

Beardsley said the Miles-Ames Foundation is underwriting the new Notre Dame professorship to help narrow "the increasingly dangerous gap between technology and political science." Today, he said, "the scientist must be educated to appreciate the nature of imponderable political forces, and the student of international relations must study constantly the impact of physical science on his work."

Dr. Franklin Miles, whose name is associated with the professorship, studied at Yale, Columbia, the University of Michigan, Rush Medical College and the Chicago Medical College before beginning the practice of medicine. The pharmaceutical firm which he and two partners founded seventy-nine years ago today numbers 3,200 employees, including a research staff of 325, with thirteen plants in eight countries. Dr. Miles died at the age of 84 in 1929.

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Professor Kertesz, a native of Hungary, studied at the Universities of Paris, Yale, Oxford, the International Law Academy at The Hague and at the University of Budapest where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1927. His distinguished diplomatic career culminated in his appointment as Hungarian minister to Italy in 1947. He resigned from the diplomatic service when the Communists seized power in Budapest, joining the faculty of the Yale Law School for a two-year period.

Kertesz began teaching at Notre Dame in 1950, became director of the Soviet and East European Program in 1954 and was named head of the Committee on International Relations in 1955. The Committee has sponsored a number of campus symposia and lectures and has published more than twenty-five volumes in its international studies series. At Notre Dame's 118th annual commencement on June 9, 1963, Professor Kertesz received the annual Lay Faculty Award for notable service to the University.

The Notre Dame scholar is the author of Diplomacy in a Whirlpool and has served as editor of and contributor to several other books: The Fate of East Central Europe; Hopes and Failures of American Foreign Policy; American Diplomacy in a New Era; and East Central Europe and the World; Developments in the Post-Stalin Era. He is co-editor of and a contributor to What America Stands For and Diplomacy in a Changing World. His articles have appeared in Notre Dame's REVIEW OF POLITICS, THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW and a number of professional journals.

Professor Kertesz has been a consultant to the Foreign Area Fellowship Program established by the Ford Foundation. His professional affiliations include the International Free Academy of Science and Letters, the American Political Science Association, the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Historical Association.

NEWS RELEASES FOR AUGUST, 1963

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63/50	8/8/63	Reginald A. Neuwien appointed director of Catholic education study.
63/51	8/20/63	Dr. George N. Shuster - CFM chaplains.
63/52	8/26/63	Father O'Brien writes on birth control (family planning), in AVE MARIA and THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY.
63/53	8/28/63	The Faraday Society.
63/54	8/8/63	Father McAvoy's book, <u>The Americanist Heresy in Roman Catholicism, 1895-1900.</u>
63/55	8/17/63	Dedication of Radiation Research Building.
63/56	8/19/63	Miles Laboratories, Inc., professorship. - Dr. Kertesz