

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

1947
c. 2

Release: Immediately

Mailed: January 6, 1947

1289

Toronto, Canada, Jan. 2--Headed by Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto, a distinguished group of Canadian clergymen, educators and other professional men paid tribute here tonight (Jan. 2) to the Rev. Dr. Gerald B. Phelan, director of the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame, and internationally-famous philosopher, writer and educator.

A testimonial dinner was given for Dr. Phelan in recognition of his contributions as co-founder and President for many years of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies at the University of Toronto. He resigned his Toronto connections last Summer to organize the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame. This Institute is engaged in research on the life and thought of the Middle Ages, with the purpose of contributing to present knowledge and understanding of mediaeval culture.

Cardinal McGuigan praised Dr. Phelan as "an inspiration to his fellow priests" and his other associates. Dr. Phelan's high scholastic attainments and "his wisdom and prudence in administering the Pontifical Institute at Toronto" were commended by Hon. The Rev. H. J. Cody, an Anglican minister, former president and now Chancellor at the University of Toronto. The Very Rev. E. J. McCorkell, C.S.C., Superior General of the Basilian Fathers, also paid high tribute to Dr. Phelan's outstanding work at the Pontifical Institute.

(more)

Dr. Phelan Testimonial....2

A letter was read from Dr. Etienne Gilson, world-famous philosopher at Paris, who wrote that "nobody knows better than I do how much the Pontifical Institute owes to Dr. Phelan's personal devotion, care and inspiration." Dr. Gilson added that "I feel deeply convinced that in continuing at Notre Dame the magnificent work which he has so successfully achieved in Toronto, Dr. Phelan will merely carry on the very same undertaking and in the very same spirit of devotion to those sacred sciences which he has always served out of pure love for the Church of Christ." Dr. Gilson was a co-founder of the Pontifical Institute.

John M. Lalor, Toronto merchant, was toastmaster at the dinner. Others who attended included: Alexander G. Sampson, a Director of the Canadian Press Association and life-long friend of Dr. Phelan; Bishop B. I. Webster, Auxiliary Bishop of Toronto; Rev. L. J. Bondy, C.S.B., President of St. Michaels College at the University of Toronto; Anton C. Pegis, President of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; Professor Watson Kirkconnell, President of the Humanities Research Council of Canada; Dr. W. T. Brown, President and Vice-Chancellor of Victoria College in Toronto; Dr. Gillis Purcell, Manager of the Canadian Press Association.

Also: Dr. F. H. Anderson, Dr. A.S.P. Woodhouse and Dr. Berti Wilkinson, of the University of Toronto; the Rt. Rev. F. V. Allen, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Toronto; Monsignor G. L. Cassidy, Dean of Hamilton, Ontario; and Mr. Henry Somerville, editor of the Toronto Catholic Register.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

January 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO EDITOR:

The meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) at New York this week focussed attention on various abuses in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, particularly football.

The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, will comment on certain phases of this situation in a speech to be given next Monday, Jan. 13, 1947, at the annual testimonial dinner to the Notre Dame football team, which last Fall was voted the National Football Championship. The major part of the text of his speech is attached.

This text is being sent to you for any use you may care to make of it, of course, but with the particular thought that Father Cavanaugh's remarks, coming from an educator of his prominence, might furnish sufficient material for an editorial in your newspaper.

John V. Hinkel
Director
Department of Public Information
University of Notre Dame

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: Jan. 10, 1947

Notre Dame, Indiana, Jan. 9--Important research in antimalarial drugs now being engaged in at the Notre Dame Chemical Laboratories was described to Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, 1946 Nobel Prize Winner in Chemistry, during his visit yesterday (Jan. 8) to the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Stanley, who is associated with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton, N. J., addressed a meeting here of the St. Joseph Valley Section, American Chemical Society. He was introduced by the Section President, Dr. Patrick A. McCusker, Associate Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame.

The basic formula for synthetic rubber was discovered in the Notre Dame Chemical Laboratories in 1920 by the late Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., noted chemist, botanist and author. Lewisite gas and other acetylene compounds also were made possible by chemical research at Notre Dame.

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Dist. 3 & Int.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: 2 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1947

Mailed: January 10, 1947

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11,--The United States must become more religious minded if this nation hopes to successfully withstand the evils of totalitarianism, Clarence E. Manion, Dean of the College of Law at the University of Notre Dame, declared Saturday (January 11) in an address before the League of Catholic Women at the Copley Plaza hotel in Boston.

"We will go on defending ourselves against Nazism, Fascism, Communism and other forms of Stateisms until our energy and our resources are exhausted," stressed Dean Manion, "but we will never finally win these wars until we take the offensive.

"Ironically, and in spite of all of our expended blood and treasures," the Notre Dame educator continued, "Desperatism is stronger now throughout the world than it was in 1941. Its power will increase and we shall continually become weaker unless and until all Americans are ready humbly to admit that our priceless heritage of personal dignity and liberty based on law is a gift from God, and that to save it we must establish the courageous and militant religious faith of the American founding fathers."

"Only faith can bring hope, and with hope the confidence that through thoroughly American leadership Christian charity will rule the hearts and hands of all mankind," he added.

(end)

Dist. 3 & 7

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Hold For Release: After 9 P.M. C.S.T. Monday, Jan. 13, 1947

Mailed: Jan. 10, 1947

Note to editors:

This is the major part of the text of an address to be given by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, at 8:30 P. M., Monday, January 13, 1947, at the annual testimonial dinner to the Notre Dame football team at the University. The dinner is under the auspices of the Notre Dame Club of the St. Joseph Valley, composed of nearly 2,000 Notre Dame alumni who reside in and around South Bend, Indiana.

Your attention is again called to the fact that this text must NOT be released either in whole or in part, until AFTER 9 P. M. (Central Standard Time) Monday, January 13, 1947.

Thank you for your cooperation.

John V. Hinkel
Director
Department of Public Information
University of Notre Dame

Because Father John H. Murphy, Chairman of the Faculty Board in Control of Athletics at Notre Dame, is necessarily absent and because the air is still filled with speculation about the interruption in the Army - Notre Dame series, I wish to make it known that the danger of gamblers getting to the Notre Dame or Army players had nothing to do with the rupture in the relationship. While there is no point to elaborating further on the reasons given by General Taylor and me in our joint statement, all the members of the Faculty Board and I would like to express publicly that no squad of Notre Dame men has ever better deserved our respect and confidence than this one which you are honoring tonight. We are proud of them as representative Notre Dame men who live decent lives and are as serious about their studies as they are about success in athletics.

Many who have been interested in athletics for years are somewhat wearied by the familiar voices raised again of the so-called reformers. The type of reformers I refer to are those who play with the question of football for public consumption, who seem to say that an indefinable something has to be done in athletics in a way nobody knows how, at a time nobody knows when, in places nobody knows where, to accomplish nobody knows what. I wonder if there are not grounds to suspect that the reformers in at least some quarters protest too much, that their zeal may be an excuse for their own negligence in reforming themselves.

(more)

This much can be said frankly, I believe, that true reform in athletics will not be accomplished by the mere publishing of noble, high-sounding codes which are often hypocritically evaded in actual practice. Reform will never be brought about by innuendo and insinuation, by sly and indirect criticism directed at this or that institution, nor by the constant juxtaposition of two words "winning" and "de-emphasis" as if winning had to be de-emphasized rather than the dishonesty and real abuses that are supposed to exist in some quarters connected with football. When we in American sports hold the winner under suspicion merely because he is a winner, we discredit many of the fine qualities that have made football inspiring -- the will to win, extraordinary school spirit and devotion, heroic observance of training rules, indefatigable application on the part of coaches and players to the details of the game -- and we come perilously close to the kind of dismal thinking that stigmatizes with suspicion the man who achieves outstanding success, a kind of thinking which is trying to spread itself over America and to make Communism popular in our economic life by reducing the ambitions and possibilities of all men to a mediocre and monotonous average stature.

I once heard a certain gentleman from a large institution where alumni subsidization is notoriously well developed state blandly that he thought alumni aid to athletes did not constitute an evil. Now it is commonly known that alumni aid to athletes tends to take the control away from an institution and that it is the chief evil in athletics at his institution, if there be an evil in athletics at any institution. I don't think this kind of hypocrisy will impress anyone, not even those who must sit and listen to it although, because of circumstances, they are afraid to speak back. Teams that show strength are not, ipso facto, to be suspected of malpractices. When a very strong Illinois team swamped an unbeaten and untied Pacific Coast champion; when strong Michigan scored twice against the great Army and nearly won the game; when Indiana surprisingly beat Illinois; when Navy brought sports' lovers to their feet by nearly trouncing Army, there was no reason to flood the country with rumors that these competent and sturdy teams had been formed by unethical practices, that their coaches sent the boys into the games with brass knuckles and stilettos and instructions to play dirty football. No, the condition of the loser is not improved in the estimation of the public by criticizing the winner. The American people who worship a winner so long as he wins honestly according to the rules are not easily misled by such accusations. That is why America and you yourselves assembled here are applauding our great group of National Champions tonight. We at Notre Dame make no apologies about wanting winners. We want our students to go

out and win in debates, on the basketball floor, in track, in baseball, and in the much more important battles of life. We shall always want Notre Dame men to play to win so long as there is a Notre Dame. But with even more emphasis, we want Notre Dame men to play to win cleanly and according to the rules, and because Notre Dame men are reared here on this campus in this spirit and because they exemplify this spirit all over the world, they are the envy of the nation.

I have heard that certain persons ask why great athletes come to Notre Dame. Is it not just as reasonable to ask why they shouldn't come to Notre Dame? Isn't it just as reasonable to ask why young boys who are brought up singing Notre Dame songs and longing for the day that they will enter the University are somehow induced to enter other institutions? Notre Dame is as favorably known throughout America as any other school in the land and there is no mystery about why good boys are here at Notre Dame and why still others will come. In every town of any size in every State of the Union, boys who hear of Notre Dame spirit and of the educational advantages here, who listen to Notre Dame games, plan to come when they are old enough, providing they can meet the high academic and disciplinary standards that are held up for athletes and non-athletes who want to enroll at this institution.

I have heard that some people wonder about the calibre of our coaching staff. I happen to know our coaching staff fairly well and, man for man, I will put them up for the decency of their lives and cleanliness of their speech, for their ideals and methods in handling boys, for their sense of fair play, for their support of academic standards, as well as for their ability as coaches, I will put them up with any other group of coaches in America. For the sake of coaches themselves, I hate to hear them belittle one another and I think you will search far into the records to find a Notre Dame coach who criticized another institution, another coach, or another squad of players when a Notre Dame team had suffered a loss. Frank Leahy deserves unqualified credit for his coaching record which is just about the most impressive ever made by any coach in this country. Confidentially, and speaking softly among ourselves, much of the distress about Frank Leahy is due to the fact that he is admittedly the most able coach in America. At a football banquet given by the St. Joseph Valley Alumni in 1943, I heard a nationally-known coach say that, for Frank Leahy's ability to condition his team, for his imagination in devising an effective running and passing game, for his uncommon power to teach fundamentals, for his extraordinary success in holding a team up to a high standard of perfection week after week, Leahy deserves to be ranked along with the peerless Rockne. It is apparently envy that inclines critics to say that Frank Leahy's success depends upon

To the coaches and members of the squad I say, then, from the depths of my heart, congratulations, God bless you, keep your fine spirit of playing to win in every activity to which you set your heart and hand. To all honest men who are seriously interested in the betterment of athletics I say, count on Notre Dame's support. We are eager to know of constructive policies and we shall cooperate with them wholeheartedly. If the great educational institutions of this country agree on practical standards for athletics and decide not to schedule other institutions

~~that will~~ not observe these standards, Notre Dame will go along, providing the decent corollary of such a policy is put into effect, that no institution observing these standards will be excluded from competition. It must be remembered that the American way tolerates no penalty on success or on winning providing success is achieved according to the principles of fair play. I am in thorough agreement with those who say that athletes and non-athletes should choose their colleges chiefly because of the academic advantages offered, and I have this addition to make; I think athletes and non-athletes should choose the institution of learning which dares to teach competently not only how to make a living but how to live as responsible members of the American society in relation to their fellowmen and to God. Any program devised and honestly carried out for the good of students, for the good of the institutions themselves, and for intercollegiate athletics in general, will receive Notre Dame's enthusiastic support. Such a program must be honestly conceived without prejudice to any institution and it must be faithfully carried out by those who subscribe to it. I think that any man who reflects a moment will understand that Notre Dame has nothing to fear from any program that permits institutions to compete on a fair and even basis, and I think that anyone who examines the history and nature of this University will be convinced that it is conducted by men who are motivated by ideals of intellectual and moral excellence worthy of the confidence that youth and the American people in general have ever placed in this great University that we love.

(end)

his choice of material. For two of the best six years he has been a head coach, he had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the material he coached. His first year at Boston College, which was a pretty successful one, and again here in 1941, Frank took up the material that had been left for him. You will remember that in 1941 Notre Dame was ranked as the National Champion and lost not a single game. That record of 1941 and this one of 1946 are the finest his teams have made in his six-year regime as head coach and Athletic Director at Notre Dame.

Anyone near to the situation here realizes that the splendid record made this year is due in great measure to the expert coaching provided by Mr. Leahy and by his competent and loyal assistants, Ed Krauss, Joe McArdle, John Druze, Walter Ziembra, Marty Brill, Bernie Crimmins, and Bill Earley; it is due also to the outstanding ability and extraordinary application and spirit of as fine a group of young men as has ever been at Notre Dame. A few months ago most of these boys were scattered over the world fighting for their country. Most of them were dreaming during those hard days of the war of coming back to this happy and hallowed campus. Their devotion to Notre Dame brought them back and while skeptics stood about sagely predicting that the old Notre Dame spirit would be absent from this squad, these boys went out unpretentiously as great squads have done in the past, worked hard day after day, week in and week out, keeping to rigid training standards in order to make themselves the best, the National Champions, because they loved Notre Dame and found Notre Dame worth fighting for. This has always been the secret of success here at this University in all activities. You alumni and friends and we who are happy to give our lives to help Notre Dame on ahead, realize that the heroic history of this institution will inspire almost anyone to go all-out to help make Notre Dame the leader of the world. This is the spirit of our laboratories where researches go on in nuclear physics, in electronics, in the study of the chemistry and physics of rubber, in the study of anti-malarial drugs, in the researches that brought about the new germ-free technique in bacteriology, in the researches that have led to new discoveries in metals; this spirit animates our teachers of philosophy and languages, of the social sciences and law, of commerce and engineering in the undergraduate classrooms. It is the spirit that must always characterize all activities of Notre Dame.

(more)

Release: After 9 p.m. (C.S.T.) Monday, Jan. 13, 1947 Mailed: Jan. 10, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan 13--Notre Dame's outstanding record in athletics, but particularly in football, was defended here tonight by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, speaking at a testimonial dinner given to the 1946 National Championship Notre Dame football team by the St. Joseph Valley Alumni Club of Notre Dame.

Father Cavanaugh also emphasized that the danger of gamblers getting to Notre Dame or West Point players had absolutely nothing to do with the recently announced suspension of football relations between the two institutions. Almost from the beginning of his talk he took issue with "reformers" of the game.

athletics," he said,
"True reform in / : "will not be accomplished by the mere publishing of noble, high-sounding codes which are often hypocritically evaded in actual practiceWhen we in American sports hold the winner under suspicion merely because he is a winner, we discredit many of the fine qualities that have made football inspiring -- the will to win, extraordinary school spirit and devotion, heroic observance of training rules, indefatigable application on the part of coaches and players to the details of the game -- and we come perilously close to the kind of dismal thinking that stigmatizes with suspicion the man who achieves outstanding success, a kind of thinking which is trying to spread itself all over America and to make Communism popular in our economic life by reducing the ambitions and possibilities of all men to a mediocre and monotonous average stature."

In speaking further of the winning record of the Fighting Irish, Father Cavanaugh said: "We shall always want Notre Dame men to play to win so long as there is a Notre Dame. But with even more emphasis, we want Notre Dame men to play to win cleanly and according to the rules, and because Notre Dame men are reared here on this campus in this spirit and because they exemplify this spirit all over the world, they are the envy of the nation,"

Father Cavanaugh also spoke concerning the influx of stellar athletic talent at Notre Dame. He said: "I have heard that certain persons ask why great athletes come to Notre Dame. Is it not just as reasonable to ask why they shouldn't come to Notre Dame?...In every town of any size in every state of the Union, boys who hear of Notre Dame spirit and of the educational advantages here, who listen to Notre Dame games, plan to come when they are old enough, providing they can meet the high academic and disciplinary standards that are held up for athletes and non-athletes who want to enroll at this institution."

(more)

With reference to the Irish coaching staff, he said: "I will put them up for the decency of their lives and cleanliness of their speech, for their ideals and methods in handling boys, for their sense of fair play, for their support of academic standards, as well as their ability as coaches, with any other group of coaches in America...and I think you will search far into the records to find a Notre Dame coach who criticized another institution, another coach or another squad of players when a Notre Dame team had suffered a loss... It is apparently envy that inclines critics to say that Frank Leahy's success depends upon his choice of material. For two of the best six years he has been a head coach, he had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the material he coached. His first year at Boston College, which was a pretty successful one, and again here in 1941, Frank took up the material that had been left him." (In 1939, at Boston College, he lost one game during the regular season and in 1941, at Notre Dame, he won eight and tied one.)

Bringing out Notre Dame's winning spirit in other lines of endeavor, Father Cavanaugh said: "You alumni and friends and we who are happy to give our lives to help Notre Dame on ahead realize that the heroic history of this institution will inspire almost anyone to go all-out to help make Notre Dame the leader of the world. This is the spirit of our laboratories where researches go on in nuclear physics, in electronics, in the study of the chemistry and physics of rubber, in the study of anti-material drugs, in the researches that brought about the new germ-free technique in bacteriology, in the researches that have led to new discoveries in metals; this spirit animates our teachers of philosophy and languages, of the social sciences and law, of commerce and engineering in the undergraduate classrooms. It is the spirit that must always characterize all activities of Notre Dame."

With indirect reference to the recent meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in New York, where it was decided to boycott institutions not living up to the rules of amateur practices, he said: "If the great educational institutions of this country agree on practical standards for athletics and decide not to schedule other institutions that will not observe these standards, Notre Dame will go along, providing the decent corollary of such a policy is put into effect, that no institution observing these standards will be excluded from competition. It must be remembered that the American way tolerates no penalty on success or on winning providing success is achieved according to the principles of fair play."

Among the other speakers at the banquet, the 27th annual football testimonial dinner, incidently, was James Costin, sports editor of the South Bend Tribune who is also the sports columnist of Our Sunday Visitor. Mr. Costin presented All America certificates from the Football Writers Association of America to John Lujack, quarterback from Connellsville, Pa.; George Connor, tackle from Chicago; George Strohmeier, center from McAllen, Tex., and John Mastrangelo, guard from Vandergrift, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Friday, Jan. 17, 1947

Mailed: January 10, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 17:--A gift of twenty thousand dollars to help defray the expenses of inaugurating the work of the Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame has been received by the University from the Michael P. Grace Foundation of New York City, it was announced yesterday (Jan. 16) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

The Mediaeval Institute was established at Notre Dame in September, 1946, under the direction of the Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, former president of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies at Toronto, Canada.

According to Father Phelan, "The Mediaeval Institute proposes to devote its energies to the investigation of the life and thought of the Middle Ages, not out of mere antiquarian interest, but because in that period, when Christian principles dominated both the individual and social life of men, we hope to find the truly Christian basis for the solution of the problems of personal, social and political life which harrass the minds and try the souls of modern men."

The Mediaeval Institute is a distinct and independent academic unit of the University of Notre Dame. It is primarily a research institution, devoted in addition to an intensive study of the life and thought of the Middle Ages, to the critical analyses of available sources, the editing of unpublished materials, the publication of scholarly studies, the tracing of currents of thought and movements of civilization and, in general, whatever may advance our knowledge and understanding of Catholic mediaeval culture.

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Dist. 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: After 7 p.m. Monday, January 20, 1947

Mailed: January 16, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 21--No scientific experiment in the last 500 years has aroused more interest or concern than "Operations Crossroads", the Bikini atomic tests, Walter J. Murphy, editor and an official witness to the tests, said here last night (January 20) in an address to the faculty and students of the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Murphy, editor of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" and of "Chemical and Engineering News", is considered a leading authority on atomic energy. Before entering the field of journalism he conducted important chemical research while associated with some of the nation's leading manufacturers.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Filler Material No. VIII

Release: At Will

Mailed: January 16, 1947

Note to Editors: The following is filler material
sent to you for any use you may care to make of it.

The University of Notre Dame has one of the outstanding graduate schools in the United States, awarding masters degrees in thirteen fields and doctorates in seven.

Thirty six members of the faculty at the University of Notre Dame, among them many of the key professors of the university, served either in the armed forces or in research work in direct connection with the war effort, during World War II. Of this number seven were priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross who entered the service as chaplains.

The University of Notre Dame has more than 25,000 alumni scattered throughout every state in the United States and in many former countries.

The campus of the University of Notre Dame served as a training ground for the American armed forces in both World Wars. In World War I a Students' Army Training Corps was established on the campus, while in World War II Notre Dame housed a naval training unit that trained more than 25,000 officers or officer candidates for the U. S. Navy.

A Mediaeval Institute, the only one of its kind in the United States, was established in September, 1946, at the University of Notre Dame, as a center for research in the history of Christian culture. Rev. Dr. Gerald B. Phelan, former president of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto, is director of the Notre Dame Mediaeval Institute.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: January 16, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 16--Catholic college and university students were urged to take leading roles in the fight against atheistical communism, by Dr. Joseph I. Scott, distinguished Laetare Medalist/^{and} Los Angeles, Cal., attorney, speaking here last night (Jan. 15) to the student body of the University of Notre Dame.

The international Communist movement, he added, cunningly organized and well-directed, constitutes the most serious threat to Democracy and the American way of life that this country has ever faced. It is the patriotic duty of every loyal American, therefore, to fight communism with every resource at his command, because communism is synonymous with treason, tyranny, enslavement and ruin, he stated.

Asserting that Notre Dame is one of the leading Catholic institutions in the world, Dr. Scott said that he called on Notre Dame men, in particular, to help furnish the leadership necessary to marshal the forces of Americanism against the disloyal forces of communism in the United States.

"The greatest means of combatting communism," he declared, "is the truth. "Once our people appreciate that communism is, perhaps, the greatest evil ever visited on the world, that it is not only Anti-God but Anti-American as well, that it is based on treason, lies and trickery, and that instead of ennobling or helping mankind as a whole, it seeks to destroy honor, decency, morality, patriotism and all the other virtues, communism gradually will die out in this country," he added.

Dr. Scott, who was awarded the Laetare Medal by Notre Dame in 1918 for his outstanding work in the cause of education, public service and in a nation-wide campaign to eliminate religious prejudice in the United States, emphasized that "the fight against the Ku Klux Klan is merely a minor skirmish as compared to the fight in which America now is engaged against Communism."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: At Will

Mailed: January 16, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. --One of the Army's best-known and best loved chaplains ---Father Joseph D. Barry, C.S.C., late of the 45th Division, is on-Terminal Leave and has returned to the University of Notre Dame where he will soon become rector of Farley Hall, new student residence hall at Notre Dame.

Holder of the Silver Star for gallantry in action, Father Barry was known as "the front-line chaplain", because he invariably was found where the fighting was the heaviest and where his spiritual ministrations were needed the most. He landed in Sicily with his division on D-Day, in July, 1943, and subsequently participated in some of the fiercest battles of the war--at Salerno, Anzio, Southern France and Germany.

Father Barry's entire military service was spent with the 45th Division. A native of Syracuse, N. Y., he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Chaplains Corps in April, 1941. He was a captain at the time of his separation. He also holds the Bronze Star and several other combat decorations.

Father Barry, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1929, was ordained in 1933 by the Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of the diocese of Ft. Wayne, Ind. He was pastor of Christ the King Church near South Bend, Ind., in 1933, and in 1934 was named assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church in South Bend, a position he held until he entered the service. He was supervisor of the Catholic Youth Organization activities in the South Bend area in 1935.

Father Barry will assume his duties as rector of the new Farley Hall at Notre Dame at the beginning of the next academic semester which opens on January 30th.

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He concluded by observing that one of the greatest tragedies of today is that the Atlantic Charter is not effective for small countries, such as Poland. "A 'phoney' election soon will be held for the Poles", he said, "but regardless of the outcome, their country will not be their own, but will continue to be a vassal of Soviet Russia, propped up by the ruthless military might of the Soviets."

Dr. Scott also received an honorary LL.D. degree from Notre Dame in 1915. Recognized as the founder of the Knights of Columbus in California, he was the first official K. of C. head in that state, being appointed Territorial Deputy in 1902, and subsequently being elected State Deputy. He served in that office for two years and declined unanimous reelection. In 1905 he was unanimously elected Deputy Supreme Knight, but once more declined to accept.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: January 17, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. :--Commemorating noteworthy service by the University of Notre Dame to the U. S. Navy in World War II when more than 25,000 naval officers or officer candidates were trained on its campus, a Bronze Plaque will be presented to Notre Dame by the Navy Department, according to an announcement by Vice Admiral George D. Murray, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District.

The plaque will serve as a permanent memorial of the services Notre Dame rendered to the Navy by offering its full facilities for the training of officers in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, the V-12 program and the Midshipmen School. Nearly 12,000 ensigns were commissioned at Notre Dame from 1941 to 1946. This is a total greater than the number of officers in the Regular Navy at the start of World War II.

Official praise of the naval training unit at Notre Dame was accorded by Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, in 1946. accepting an Honorary LL.D. degree from Notre Dame on May 15, / Admiral Nimitz : stressed that "few institutions, not excepting the two great service academies, have contributed more than Notre Dame in preparing young men for the arduous and dangerous duty of driving a cunning and powerful enemy back across the sea."

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

RELEASE: After 8 p.m., C.S.T., Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1947

Mailed: Jan. 22, 1947

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 22

---The surest methods of eliminating present economic, racial and religious tensions in the United States were suggested here tonight (Wed., Jan. 22, 1947) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, speaking at a dinner at the Pere Marquette Hotel given in his honor by the Town and Gown Club of Bradley University.

Even though at first the thought of removing these tensions may seem "completely quixotic and utopian", Father Cavanaugh said, they can be eliminated if every American would do these things; first, reaffirm his faith in the Declaration of Independence, which "officially acknowledges God's creation of the human soul and solemnly dedicates this government to the protection of God-given inalienable rights"; second, determines all of his actions "in the light of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man"; and third, becomes "as scrupulous in his duties as he is zealous of his rights".

"What would become then of the differences between capital and labor that are now retarding postwar recovery", Father Cavanaugh asked. He answered his own question as follows;

"The two would meet upon the common ground of mutual interest", he added. "The man who does an honest day's work would receive a wage determined in equity and justice. The man who invests an honest dollar would receive a fair share on his investment. The public at large would know a way of living better than it knows now.

(more)

"What would become of racial ill-feeling? Would I shy away from a man because his skin is black or brown or yellow instead of white? Or would I say: 'All men are created equal---all men are equal in the sight of God. No matter what his station, this man is as precious in the sight of our common Creator as I am, because God is the perfect Father!.

"What, finally, would become of religious tension? Would I ridicule or persecute those who do not worship at the same altar as I? Would I, because of ignorance, prejudice, or both, pillory a man because he is a Catholic, Protestant, or Jew? Or, guided by my knowledge of rights and corresponding duties, would I respect his right to worship according to the dictates of his conscience?

"Peace, harmony, the future of mankind depend upon an intelligent acceptance of a belief in God as the Creator of man, an acknowledgement of the Natural Law which has its source in God, and a recognition of the rights of persons flowing from that law. There is no middle ground. These presuppositions, and they alone, secure man in his rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In another part of his talk, Father Cavanaugh stressed that the Declaration of Independence is "the basis of American government", because in it "the Founding Fathers declared in unmistakable terms what the ends and objects of American government were to be". "They knew", he said, "that the government was the result of, and not the source of, unalienable rights."

"If rights have a source other than God--if man denies God and fundamental morality based on the natural law--then man is accountable only to society. There is no such thing as conscience. There are no wrongs as such. The crime is in being found out.....What applies to individual disregard, or denial, of rights and duties applies to society.....

(more)

"With the passage of years too many of us have lost sight of the true and proper relationship of man to his Creator, his fellow man, and his government, and as we lost perspective we lost that peace and harmony that Comenius called 'a possession of great promise'. We in America are especially culpable because our Declaration of Independence officially acknowledged God's creation of the human soul and solemnly dedicated this government to the protection of God-given inalienable rights.

"Under no other government on earth does the individual citizen have rights that government is bound to respect. Only in the United States can there be such a thing as a law that is void for the reason that it trespasses upon the God-given rights of the individual citizen.

"Herein lies the basic difference between American government and totalitarianism. Either the individual is a personal creature of God, or he is owned by the state. Either government is man's agent for the protection of God-given rights, or, as under Nazism, Fascism, or Communism, it is the dictator of his thoughts and actions from the cradle to the grave. This simple but all-important distinction should be kept in mind today when "fascist" and Communist" are charge and counter-charge by opposing groups whose members cannot, or will not, see that Fascism and Communism are two sides of the same counterfeit coin that makes man the creature of the state, and not its master."

end

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Friday, Jan. 24, 1947

Mailed: Jan. 22, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. :--Direction of the Alumni Association of the University of Notre Dame will change hands on Saturday and Sunday (January 25-26) when the wartime board of directors, headed by Thomas F. Byrne of Cleveland, O., will hold a joint meeting with an entirely new board of directors.

New officers will be elected at the meeting by the new directors, but executive direction of the Association will remain under the alumni office management of James E. Armstrong, alumni secretary and editor of the Notre Dame ALUMNUS, and William R. Dooley, assistant secretary of the Association, managing editor of the ALUMNUS and director of the alumni vocational counseling program.

Among the new directors attending the meeting will be: John J. Elder, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel J. O'Neil, New York City; Harry G. Hogan, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Leo D. Kelley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Timothy Murphy, Bridgeport, Conn.; Eugene Blish, Denver, Colo.; Robert T. Hellrung, St. Louis, Mo.; Francis Wallace, Bellaire, O.; Daniel Halpin, Haddonfield, N. J., and Harold Duke, Philadelphia, Pa.

New directors who will be unable to attend include Paul Mallon, Washington columnist who was called to Florida, and Louis F. Buckley, Cleveland, O., who is being installed as president of the Catholic Economic Association on the same dates in Atlantic City.

The meeting will open with a luncheon Saturday addressed by Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Besides election of officers, the meeting will determine alumni football ticket distribution policies in conjunction with the University; will receive the report of the record 1946 alumni fund, fix dates for the annual Universal Notre Dame Night and Universal Communion Sunday for 1947 and decide other details of the expanding alumni program.

end

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: Jan. 24, 1947

Notre Dame, Indiana, Jan. :--A society for Syrian-Lebanese students, one of only six of its kind in the United States, has been organized at the University of Notre Dame to promote a better understanding and appreciation of Syrian-Lebanese culture among college students.

The new club at Notre Dame has been given the title "Il Ulb", which is Arabic for "The Heart". Members of the organization are direct descendants of the Phoenicians.

In addition to the Notre Dame club, similar organizations have been formed at Princeton, Boston College, California University, Texas University and Western Reserve College. The first national convention of the society will be held this summer with the Palestine question as the chief topic for discussion.

English is the language used for business meetings of the Notre Dame chapter, but after the formal session members have an informal discussion at which time all members speak the Arabic language.

Officers of the Notre Dame chapter include David Skory, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., president; Paul Abraham, of Wheeling, W. Va., vice-president; Richard Dub, of Chicago, Ill., treasurer; and Joseph Sargus, of Bellaire, O., secretary.

end

Dist. 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Thursday, Jan. 30, 1947

Mailed: January 24, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan 30--The debating team of the University of Notre Dame will face eighteen opponents throughout the United States during the Spring semester, it was announced yesterday (Jan. 29) by Dr. Leonard Sommer, Professor of Speech at Notre Dame, who is coaching the debaters.

Dr. Sommer said that the first debates of the Spring schedule will be with Indiana State Teachers College and Capital University of Toledo, O., at Notre Dame on February 3. Two debates will be staged with the Indiana State team on Monday morning, February 3, and two more with Capital University the same night.

Other opponents to be faced in debate duels during the season include two with Loyola, Mundelein and Marquette and one each with Princeton, Michigan State and Iowa. The Notre Dame team also will participate in the Nebraska Intercollegiate Meet at Lincoln, Neb., the Delta Sigma Rho Tournament at Madison, Wis., the Western Men's Tournament at Bloomington, Ind., the St. Thomas Invitational Tournament at St. Paul, Minn., the Tau Kappa Alpha Tournament at Kalamazoo, Mich., and the West Point National Tournament at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Regular members of the Notre Dame debate team at the outset of the season include Alphonse Sommer, of Golf, Ill., and Timothy Kelley, of Bay City, Mich., affirmative, and Francis Finn, of Denison, Tex., and Samuel Hazo, of Pittsburgh, Pa., negative. James Beymer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is alternate on the negative team.

end

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: IMMEDIATELY

Mailed: Jan. 24, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan --Communist infiltration into American unions can be wiped out if Catholic union members would take more active parts in their unions, Professor Vincent J. Giese of Marquette University, asserts in an article in the Jan. 25, 1947 issue of "The Ave Maria", national Catholic weekly published at the University of Notre Dame.

Professor Giese stresses that the Catholic union member has "tremendous responsibilities and opportunities to be more than a due-paying union..member". The Catholic Union member, according to the professor, has a twofold obligation; he must become "an active member of his union", and he must "carry his Catholicity into the factory and union by his personal life of virtue, by his example, and above all, by engendering in his fellowmen a deeper respect for human dignity and justice".

"By allowing his Catholicity to shine forth, the Catholic union member can work toward the domination of spirituality over materialism in the intensely human movement". x x x

Declaring that recent statistics show that more than one-half of the 13,000,000 persons in the A.F. of L., the C. I. O. and the Railroad Brotherhoods are Catholics, Professor Giese writes that "simple mathematics tells us that the Catholic majority should be powerful enough to check the Communist minority".

"But is simple mathematics enough?", he asks. "The answer to this question lies in the degree to which Catholic laboring men first discover their role as Catholics, then secondly, play it."

end

Dist. 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: January 24, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. :--Describing the atomic bomb of 1945 and 1946 as a relatively amateurish by-product of man's diabolical technological skill, Dr. Milton Burton, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, stressed that peace is the only defense against the fruit of our own genius, in a public lecture Tuesday (January 21) in South Bend.

Dr. Burton, who was associated with the Manhattan District atomic bomb project during World War II, was an official government observer in the Bikini atomic bomb tests. Asserting that without world peace we will have world destruction, he warned that the United States has "a year or two or perhaps even three, if the fates are willing, in which to accomplish the objective of world peace."

"We must adopt a wise and a strong and an understanding world position," emphasized the Notre Dame educator. "We must also be wise at home. We must not undertake any course of action which serves to rouse suspicion of other nations. We act internationally in a very peculiar atmosphere which we ourselves have created: We made and used the first atomic bombs. We have the materials for the manufacture of many more. We have not returned to the peacetime basis as rapidly as it might have been politic. The civilian atomic energy commission took over on January 1, 1947, more than a year after the war ended. It took over because of the insistence of the scientists and of other aroused groups that it was dangerous to continue the military of atomic energy."

Dr. Burton was introduced by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 3

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Wednesday, January 29, 1947

Mailed: January 24, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 29--Eight diversified scholarly subjects will comprise the curriculum of the newly-created Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame when the Institute inaugurates instruction and research at the opening of the Spring semester at Notre Dame on January 30, it was announced yesterday (January 28) by the Rev. Dr. Gerald B. Phelan, Director of the Institute.

Father Phelan stated that the curriculum for the first semester of the Institute will consist of Mediaeval Theology, History of Mediaeval Philosophy, Philosophy of St. Thomas, Mediaeval History, Mediaeval Vernacular Languages and Literatures, Mediaeval Latin Language and Literature, Mediaeval Latin Palaeography and Mediaeval Art History.

Seven members of the faculty of the Graduate School at Notre Dame will assist Father Phelan in the instruction given at the Institute for the Spring semester. Others will be added as lecturers in the Fall semester. Those who will serve in the first semester of the Institute and their respective fields include: Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., Middle English and Chaucer; Dr. William H. Bennett, Middle English and Gothic; Dr. Anton H. Chroust, History of Philosophy; Dr. James A. Corbett, Mediaeval History; Rev. Joseph N. Garvin, C.S.C., Mediaeval Latin; Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Dean of the Notre Dame Graduate School, Philosophical Bibliography; Dr. Yves Simon, Philosophy, and Father Phelan, Philosophy.

(more)

Mediaeval Institute...2

Although the courses of study leading to a Diploma in Mediaeval Research from the Institute extend over a period of five years, a student who elects to qualify for advanced degrees in the Graduate School during his course of study at the Institute may obtain his Master of Arts degree at the conclusion of his second year and his Doctorate in Philosophy at the end of his third year. Courses leading to a Diploma in Mediaeval Research are exclusively graduate courses.

Organized last September, the Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame is designed to promote study and research in the civilization of the Middle Ages. It is a distinct and independent academic unit of the University, and is primarily a research institution. The Institute is devoted, in addition, to an intensive study of life and thought of the Middle Ages, to the critical analyses of available sources, the editing of unpublished materials, the publication of scholarly studies, the tracing of currents of thought and movements of civilization and, in general, whatever may advance the knowledge, scholarship and understanding of mediaeval culture.

Father Phelan assumed his duties as director of the Institute at Notre Dame after serving for many years as President of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies at the University of Toronto, Canada. He was co-founder of the Pontifical Institute with Dr. Etienne Gilson, world-famous philosopher from Paris, France.

end

Dist. 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Friday, Jan. 31, 1947

Mailed: Jan. 27, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. ::--Capacity audiences lauded the singing of the Glee Club of the University of Notre Dame as the noted choral organization presented concerts in four midwestern cities in a two-state tour from January 26th to January 29th.

The Notre Dame Glee Club, under the direction of Dr. Daniel H. Pedtke, opened the tour with a concert in Joliet, Ill., on Sunday night (January 26) and followed with musical programs in Rockford, Ill., on Monday (January 27), Appleton, Wis., on Tuesday (January 28) and Sheboygan, Wis., on Wednesday (January 29).

Programs in each of these cities consisted of popular, light-classical, college and religious music. One of the features of the concerts was a comic version of the quartet from Rigoletto.

Soloists for the club during the tour were Patrick Sullivan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Roy O'Neill, of Aurora, Ill.; John Owen, of Ferguson, Mo.; Thomas Devine, of Shorewood, Wis.; and Nolan Sheehan, of Tulsa, Okla.

end

Dist. 3

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1947

Mailed: January 31, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind. Feb. 4--Recent discoveries in astronomy offer additional proof of the existence of God, the Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien, Professor of the Philosophy of Religion at the University of Notre Dame, writes in the February issue of "The St. Joseph Magazine", national Catholic family monthly, published yesterday (Feb. 4) at St. Benedict, Ore.

Dr. O'Brien adds that these discoveries give an insight into the staggering immensity of the physical universe and of the marvelous networks of laws that govern its operation -- all conclusive proof only God Himself could create them. The findings of modern science are used by Dr. O'Brien to show that the universe is beyond the power of the human mind to grasp, both in its illimitable expanse and in the marvelous order which rules it in every part from the electrons throbbing in the atom to the vast reaches of the farthest star.

The author points out for instance, that the most remote objects in the universe are estimated to be 4,000,000 light hours removed from us, with light traveling at 186,000 miles per second.

In order to visualize these ideas in part, Dr. O'Brien envisages a model of the complete universe on the scale of one million miles to the foot. The amount of reduction involved in such a scale, he adds, is best visualized by thinking in terms of motions instead of distances. Thus light, which can circle the earth seven times in a second, would move in our model with a speed rather below that at which a blade of grass grows in the spring, he says.

(more)

Dr. O'Brien writes further that the whole universe will be represented on this scale by a sphere of the size of our earth. The star cloud, of which our sun is a member, he says, will be an island about the size of Yorkshire, while the big Andromeda nebula will be somewhat larger than the Isle of Wight, although with ill-defined boundaries.

The whole solar system in this model can be easily covered by a grain of sand, while our earth now shrunk to less than a ten-millionth of an inch in diameter is hardly larger than a single molecule in this grain of sand. Dr. O'Brien continues, this is the universe which the modern astronomer hands over to the philosopher for interpretation.

The more carefully the findings of the scientists are scrutinized and analyzed, Dr. O'Brien writes, the more clearly does it become evident that the ancient psalmist epitomized the truth superbly well when he declared: "The heavens show forth the glory of God and the firmament declareth the work of His hands."

end

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: At Will

Mailed: January 31, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb.::--The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, has been invited to serve on the Indiana state selection board for selection of members in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Naval Aviation College program.

The state selection board will be comprised of a naval officer, a prominent educator and a prominent business or professional man. This board will consider candidates for admittance to the naval college programs who have obtained the highest scores in a recent competitive examination and who also have passed their physical examination. The board will select those best qualified for enrollment in the naval programs in the fall of 1947.

A total of 45,000 civilian students have applied for enrollment in the N.R.O.T.C. and the Naval Aviation College Programs for next fall.

An N.R.O.T.C. unit was established at the University of Notre Dame in 1941 and, together with the V-12 program and Midshipmen School, served as a training ground for future naval officers during World War II. A total of more than 25,000 naval officers and officer candidates have been trained at Notre Dame from 1941 to date. The unit now is operating on a peacetime basis.

end

Dist. 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: January 31, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 1::As part of its policy to promote the Boy Scout movement, the University of Notre Dame was host to more than 1,000 Boy Scout officials and parents of Boy Scouts this week at the annual ^{dinner}/meeting of the St. Joseph Valley Council, Boy Scouts' of America.

The Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president of Notre Dame, headed a delegation of Notre Dame officials and professors that attended the meeting.

end

Dist. 3

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
John V. Hinkel, Director

Release: Immediately

Mailed: Jan. 31, 1947

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. :-Results of recent important research in germ-free life, nutrition and infectious diseases at the Laboratories of Bacteriology (LOBUND), University of Notre Dame, will be described by Dr. James A. Reyniers, Director of the Laboratories, in lectures at several leading Far Western universities from February 4 to 15.

Dr. Reyniers, according to tentative plans, will lecture at the University of California, Stanford University and the University of Southern California, and probably at several other schools. He also will conduct seminars on the same subjects at those institutions.

Dr. Reyniers is a foremost authority on germ-free life studies in which he pioneered at Notre Dame using mice, rabbits and other animals in research that has attracted much attention among scientists. Outstanding results in micrurgy, or the micro-surgery of bacterial cells, and in biological engineering---the control of airborne infections, etc,---also have been achieved by Dr. Reyniers in the Notre Dame laboratories.

A graduate of the University of Notre Dame in 1930, Dr. Reyniers has been teaching and engaging in research there ever since except for a short time during World War II, when, as a naval officer, he undertook important research for the United States Navy.

end

Dist. 1