

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

Release: At Will

Mailed: March 1, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March :--The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, is the recipient of an especially cacheted envelope used by the fourth Byrd expedition.

The envelope, one of only 200 printed for the expedition, contained a recent letter from Lee Van Atta, International News Service Correspondent with the expedition.

end

Dist. 3

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

Release: At Will

Mailed: March 3, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 3:—The gallant struggle waged by the Philippine Red Cross to help relieve widespread distress in the Philippines was told here recently by Kenneth C. Lattimer, who has just returned to the United States after a year's service as Red Cross advisor and field representative at Manila.

Mr. Lattimer, an alumni of the University of Notre Dame, described the Red Cross's difficult task of reestablishing service in the Philippines after the Japanese surrender. Systematic plundering and destruction of its facilities and resources by Japanese troops almost destroyed its effectiveness in the early days of the war, he said.

Notwithstanding its tremendous losses in equipment and personnel, he added, the Philippine Red Cross somehow managed to start operating again as soon as American forces took over. Its principal aims were to locate former prisoners of the Japanese, and to establish communication between them and their families, to reunite families, and to organize home services. All of their objectives have been accomplished in an efficient manner, he reported.

"My greatest protection", he confided, "the greatest assurance of security at all times, was the emblem of the Red Cross. The emblem means much in the Philippines, for to them Red Cross is good, and those who are associated with it are good also."

Mr. Lattimer, originally from nearby South Bend, was graduated from Notre Dame, maxima cum laude, in 1937. He served as area finance officer for the National Youth Administration in Indiana for a time before assuming his duties with the Red Cross. He has been assigned to Red Cross Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 3, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 3--Despite humorous "efforts" to make it coeducational, the University of Notre Dame remains a strictly masculine school in "Meet The Missus", a musical comedy written, produced, directed, and acted by Notre Dame students, which is currently having a five-day run in Washington Hall on the Notre Dame campus.

In two acts, 10 scenes, and 12 songs, "Meet The Missus" describes the effects of the housing shortage on a married veteran at Notre Dame, his wife, and their single friends, both male (Notre Dame students), and female (non-students), who want to get married. By the final curtain all is worked out for the best.

The musical comedy was written by James Murphy of Indianapolis, and James Sheridan of Manhasset, L.I., N. Y., and includes 12 original songs composed by Edward Cashman of Peoria, Ill. Noel Digby of New Orleans is the director, and George Bariscillo of Bradley Beach, N. J. is in charge of production.

Outstanding in the cast of 51 persons are: Roy O'Neil, Aurora, Ill., Bariscillo Tom Devine of Shorewood, Wisc., Ralph Thorson of Chatfield, Minn., John Klocke of Park Ridge, Ill., and Raymond Chamberland of Taunton, Mass.

end

Distribution: 7

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
Raymond J. Donovan, Director

FILLER MATERIAL NO. II

Release: AT WILL

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 is one of the few major universities in the United States with no fraternities. It is the feeling of university officials that division of the student body into fraternity groups would tend to break down the unique family spirit which exists at Notre Dame.

Although the student body of approximately 4,800 is modest for a major university, the University of Notre Dame has students from every state in the union and from fifteen foreign countries attending the University.

The famed Gold Dome atop the Administration Building is the best known landmark at the University of Notre Dame. Gold-leafing of this huge dome takes several months, costs several thousand dollars, and must be repeated every ten or fifteen years.

Although the University of Notre Dame is a Catholic school, approximately ten per cent of the student body are non-Catholic. In fact, among its graduates are Protestant ministers and a Jewish rabbi.

The Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., priest-scientist at the University of Notre Dame, discovered the basic formula for synthetic rubber in the Notre Dame chemistry laboratories in 1906.

(end)

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

Release: Tuesday, March 11, 1947

Mailed: March 6, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 11:--Four important fundamental problems of finance are emphasized in a new textbook, "Money and Banking", written by Dr. Raymond P. Kent, Associate Professor of Finance at the University of Notre Dame, published today by Rinehart & Company, Inc., of New York City.

Dr. Kent, in the preface to the new textbook, sets forth his objective as follows: "Especially have I attempted to emphasize the far-reaching effects which are involved in the establishment of particular monetary standards, the profound significance of the role of the commercial banks as our chief money-creating institutions, the power and responsibility of the Federal Reserve authorities to control the volume of money in circulation, and the important bearing of the fiscal operations of the federal government upon monetary and banking developments."

"Money and Banking", a general textbook designed for undergraduate courses, contains separate groups of chapters on money, commercial banking structure, commercial bank operations, central banking, the value of money, monetary policy, international payment, and miscellaneous banking institutions.

Dr. Kent started work upon his new textbook shortly after coming to Notre Dame in the fall of 1938. Before joining the Notre Dame staff, the new author taught courses in economics, accounting and political science at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa. His undergraduate training was obtained at the University of Pittsburgh where he received his bachelor's degree in 1931. He obtained the Master of Arts degree at Pittsburgh in 1934 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the same institution in 1938.

end

Dist. 1

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

Release: PMs Friday, March 7, 1947

Mailed: March 6, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 7:--Construction of a Laboratory for Germ Free Life Research at the University of Notre Dame will start within a few weeks, following recent authorization of the project by the Civilian Production Administration, it was announced today (March 7) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Facilities in the projected building will be used primarily for the breeding of germ-free animals in large quantities for use in medical problems and as a basis for research in the Laboratories of Bacteriology, known as Lobund, at Notre Dame, of which Professor James A. Reyniers, noted bacteriologist, is director.

Germ-free animals are used for research in disease immunization and resistance and in viruses of different diseases and in nutrition, tooth decay and other important research projects now being conducted at Lobund. Research also is being carried on at Lobund now in the nature of various diseases as determined through the study of single bacteria cells from each disease, and on the nature of air borne and cross-infections.

The new building will be two stories high, will measure 75 feet by 62 1/2 feet in area, and will be constructed of brick, glass brick and Indiana limestone. Both interior and exterior will be of modern functional design. The building also will be completely air-conditioned.

Professor Reyniers, a native of Mishawaka, Indiana, who designed and built unique equipment for the rearing and study of germ-free animals at Notre Dame, has been engaged in such research at Notre Dame since 1928. He is a graduate of Notre Dame. In 1937 he was appointed Director of the Laboratories of Bacteriology (Lobund), which have attracted much attention in the scientific world because of the important nature of research being conducted there.

end

Dist. 1

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

Release: Monday, March 10, 1947

Mailed: March 6, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 10:--American Catholics are saving taxpayers at least \$400,000,000 annually by paying for the education of nearly 3,000,000 students in Catholic schools and colleges in the United States, according to the results of a study, released today (March 10), by the Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien, Professor of Religion at the University of Notre Dame.

"Much of the newspaper discussion concerning the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding a New Jersey law permitting pupils attending parochial schools to ride in public buses," Dr. O'Brien said, "was singularly off the beam. It conveyed the totally erroneous impression that Catholics are in some way adding to the burden of taxpayers through the operation of their system of schools."

"The exact opposite is the case. The burden of erecting, maintaining and operating Catholic schools is born solely and exclusively by Catholics. After paying their share for the erection and operation of public schools, Catholics go down into their pockets a second time and out of their hard-earned wages pay for schools wherein the truths of Christian religion and morality can be daily taught to all who wish to attend. The Supreme Court decision extended no funds for the operation of such schools but concerned itself solely with the application of public welfare legislation to pupils riding to non-profit schools."

(more)

If Catholics were to discontinue bearing their extra financial burden, the school tax would rise sharply in every city in the United States, Dr. O'Brien declared. The Catholic school system, he added, at present provides for the education of 2,161,547 elementary school children, 477,190 secondary school pupils, and 102,655 college, university and post graduate students without a penny of State or Federal Government aid.

Dr. O'Brien continued, in part:

"No less than 95,242 teachers devote their full time to the education of youth in such institutions, thus saving the taxpayers in the single item of teachers' salaries not less than \$285,726,000 a year. Through the erection, maintenance and operation of the Catholic school system, public school administrators generously acknowledge an annual saving of more than \$400,000,000 a year for taxpayers.

"In all the hue and cry following the Supreme Court decision, no mention was made of this significant and tremendous fact. If non-Catholics really understood this they would have in their hearts nothing but gratitude and admiration for Catholic parents who make such enormous sacrifices to provide Christian education for youth, and who have borne throughout the years a double burden of taxation, thus making immensely lighter that of their neighbors.

"In the establishment of their schools", concluded Dr. O'Brien "Catholics have no thought of withdrawing their children from the free, friendly, democratic mingling with those of other faiths, but are motivated solely by the desire to provide an education in which the truths of Christian life and morality may be taught along with the branches of secular knowledge. A century and a half of operation has shown the Catholic school to be a bulwark of American democracy and a fortress of patriotism in which are inculcated the noblest ideals of American life and Christian culture."

end

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

Release: At Will

Mailed: March 7, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March:--The Nurnberg Trial has had a profound effect for good on the German people, according to Dr. Karl Jaspers, of Heidleberg, noted German philosopher and author, writing in the Winter issue of "The Notre Dame Lawyer", published this week by the College of Law at the University of Notre Dame.

By emphasizing the crimes of Goering and the other convicted Nazi leaders, and not directly condemning the German people as a whole, the Nurnberg Trial, Dr. Jaspers said, has instilled hope and respect in the German people for a new world order based on justice for all men.

"This trial also has a much greater meaning," he added. "It purports for the first time in history and for all the future to interpret war as a crime and to reveal its consequences."

Dr. Jaspers characterized the Nurnberg Trial as a "herald x x x of the new world order of whose necessity man is now becoming aware". x x x

"This new world order is, to be sure, not imminent -- on the contrary, in the path of its realization stand gigantic conflicts and immeasurable dangers of war. But to thinking humanity it has appeared as something attainable, x x x

"The only hope and support of the powerless is a united world. In the crushing knowledge of their nothingness they grasp for the new and the universal. Wherefore, Germans, above all, should realize the extraordinary meaning of this herald.

"Our own welfare in the world depends on the new world order, which has not yet been established at Nurnberg but toward which Nurnberg clearly points."

Dr. Jaspers article, which originally appeared in a Swiss publication, was translated from the German by Professor William B. Ball of the Notre Dame faculty.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 7, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 7.--The 1947 recipient of the Laetare Medal, awarded annually by the University of Notre Dame to an outstanding Catholic laymen, will be announced on ^{Laetare} Sunday, March 16, according to the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Presented by Notre Dame annually since 1883, sixty-four American men and women whose lives have been patterns of Catholic zeal and achievement in their respective fields have worn the Laetare Medal, the American counterpart of the Papal Order of the Golden Rose. It is awarded each year on Laetare Sunday.

Previous recipients have included such distinguished persons as General William S. Rosecrans, Civil War leader; Dr. John B. Murphy, surgeon; Maurice Francis Egan, diplomat; Supreme Court Justice Edward Douglas White; Admiral William Shepherd Benson, USN; Margaret Anglin, actress; Alfred E. Smith; Anne O'Hara McCormick, journalist; Thomas Francis Woodlock, editor and John McCormack, artist; Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, diplomat, historian, and author was awarded the Laetare Medal last year.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: After 8 p.m., CST
Monday, March 10, 1947

Mailed: March 8, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 10:--Any appeasement of Soviet Russia at the Moscow Conference will "not result in peace, but most likely in war", Dr. Waldemar Gurian, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame and an outstanding authority on Russia, warned here tonight (March 10) in an address at the Knights of Columbus Forum.

Dr. Gurian, who is also editor of "The Review of Politics", published at Notre Dame, emphasized that the Soviets "will misunderstand continuous concessions by the Western democracies as proof of revolutionary situations in those countries which they must exploit". A point eventually would be reached, he added, where "war would be unavoidable".

Soviet mentality, based as it is on suspicion and mistrust of other nations, is such, that even revealing American atomic bomb secrets to Russia "would in no way help to win Russia's good will", he asserted. Such a gesture of goodwill, he said, would be regarded by the Soviet Government "as proof of a softening and decay of the United States".

Dr. Gurian continued, in part, as follows:

"The United States today is obliged to help maintain a world order that excludes further advances of Communist influence. But our defensive against Communism must be supported by an offensive which drives back Soviet influence from territories that Soviet Russian bayonets dominate. This offensive will not be satisfied with negative action, such as espionage or counter-espionage, against Communist influence and encroachments. Anti-Communist measures must be based on a positive policy, and the backbone of that policy is social justice for all men.

"It is meaningless to defend situations which, based upon social injustices and rule by incompetent groups, are destined to fail. Obviously, in the interests of world peace, it is necessary to prevent Russia from becoming the heir to the British Empire. But this does not mean that the United States must take over all British policies and commitments.

"The Papal Encyclicals, for instance, have emphasized the necessity of social reforms and the introduction of policies based on social justice. Besides measures to prevent the spread of Communist influence, then, it is necessary to advocate and put into practice such policies of social justice."

(more)

Dr. Gurian said he doubted that there would be war with Soviet Russia if the Western democracies, particularly the United States, took a firm stand against further concessions to the Soviet Government. The Soviets, he declared, realize that economically Russia is in no fit condition at present to fight a successful war. For this reason it is hoped the Soviets "will make some concessions themselves to the democracies, once they have realized that their present stubborn policies are not successful and are apt to lead to war" he added. Such concessions would be made by the Soviet Government, he said, to gain economic assistance that only the United States and other Western democracies can extend.

"On the other hand, I do not think there will be peace with the Soviet Union if one means by peace harmonious relations based on the acceptance of common ideals", he continued, "The Soviet regime as such is based upon distrust of all other powers. Therefore, it will always remain necessary to watch carefully all actions of the present Soviet Government

"I think a firm stand by the United States, Great Britain and France at the Moscow Conference will be able not only to prevent further Russian expansion but also will reduce Soviet influence. Of course, such a policy will not have visible success today or tomorrow. Much patience and prudence is necessary, Anti-communistic oratory that is filled with empty and general protestations is of no value. Only such demands must be made as can be backed up by force and pressure,"

Dr. Gurian also said that Soviet Russia's distrust of capitalist nations was increased by its belief that revolutionary situations are existing and developing in the world to the advantage of International Communism. Then, too, he added, the Soviets believe that the capitalist powers, but particularly the United States, "unable to cope with internal economic and political difficulties, will try to attack Socialistic Russia in order to divert attention from their own troubles". The Soviet Government likewise believes "that economic and social disruptions will help the rise and development of communist parties that are instruments of Soviet Russian foreign policy in the various capitalist countries", he declared.

"There must be noted also", he said, "the rise of a Soviet nationalism which tries to bring as many countries as possible under direct or indirect Soviet control. In addition, Soviet Russia unquestionably will try to exploit for her purposes the weakening of the British Empire. x x x Therefore, continued appeasement of Soviet Russia at the Moscow Conference would result not in peace, but most likely in war."

end

Distribution: 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
Raymond J. Donovan, Director

FILLER MATERIAL NO. III

Release: At Will

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

Largest enrollment at the University of Notre Dame is in the College of Commerce, which was not established until 1920. The College of Arts and Letters is the oldest college at Notre Dame.

The Grotto at the University of Notre Dame is an outdoor shrine where Notre Dame students pause each day to pray on the way to and from classes. The Grotto, a replica of the famed shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes at Lourdes, France, also is the site of hymn singing by students each evening of May.

One of the many traditions at the University of Notre Dame concerns the front steps of the Administration Building. Until a Notre Dame student graduates he does not walk up or down these steps, but enters and leaves the building by another entrance.

Many married students at the University of Notre Dame live in a small settlement adjacent to the campus called "Vetville." Vetville, consisting of 117 families, has its own mayor, village council, laws, regulations and newspaper. Among the special benefits received by married students is a fund to help students meet maternity costs.

Students at the University of Notre Dame eat together in two giant dining halls that seat 3,000 persons. More than 15,000 meals are served in the dining halls each day. There also is a cafeteria that serves non-resident students, employes and faculty of the University and visitors.

(end)

Dist. 1

Mailed: March 11, 1949

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

CONFIDENTIAL PRESS RELEASE

Release: After 9 P. M. (CST), Saturday, March 15, 1947

Mailed: March 11, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 16:--The University of Notre Dame has awarded its Laetare Medal for 1947 to William George Bruce, publisher and civic leader of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, according to an announcement to be made today, Laetare Sunday (March 16) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame.

Mr. Bruce, who is 91 years old, is the sixty-fifth recipient of the Laetare Medal that Notre Dame has bestowed annually on an outstanding American Catholic since 1883. The Laetare Medal is the American counterpart of the Vatican's historic Order of the Golden Rose.

Father Cavanaugh, in announcing the award to Mr. Bruce, said that in honoring Mr. Bruce, the University of Notre Dame "honors one who through the publication of significant educational works has contributed much to American life".

"For more than fifty years Mr. Bruce has given his best talents to this work," Father Cavanaugh added. "He has constantly championed the cause of education through his publications. At the same time, books and magazines published by the company he founded reflect his own high moral standards. Mr. Bruce, therefore, has made signal contributions to the intellectual life of the United States and through these contributions to the moral stability of the nation."

(more)

The Laetare Medal is so-called because its recipient is announced each year on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent. It is awarded annually to a leading Catholic layman primarily as a recognition of merit and an incentive to greater achievement. Last year's recipient was Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, historian, author and diplomat. Other famous Americans who have received this honor include Supreme Court Justice Edward Douglas White, Alfred E. Smith, Admiral William Shepherd Benson, Thomas Francis Woodlock, Maurice Francis Egan, General Hugh S. Drum, Anne O'Hara McCormick and Dr. John B. Murphy.

Son of a ship's carpenter, Mr. Bruce was born at Milwaukee on March 17, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and by private instruction. In 1877 he joined the staff of the Milwaukee Daily News, and in 1881 became assistant business manager of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a position he held for eleven years. Meanwhile, his interest in education had been aroused by his appointment to the Milwaukee School Board.

Mr. Bruce entered the publishing field in 1891 by founding "the American School Board Journal on a total capital of \$600. In 1914 he founded "the Industrial Arts Magazine", a professional magazine dealing with industrial arts and vocational education. He founded "Hospital Progress," official journal of the Catholic Hospital Association, in 1919, and ten years later his firm acquired "The Catholic School Journal." Each of these publications has been successful.

Mr. Bruce's company started to print books in 1920, and since then has published nearly 800 titles, including textbooks, novels, religious, biographies and other types. Since 1929 the Bruce Company has specialized in Catholic books and now is regarded as one of the leading Catholic publishing houses in the world.

(more)

For many years interested in civic affairs, Mr. Bruce has been active in various organizations for civic and state improvement. Among organizations he was president of at various times are the Milwaukee Harbor Commission, the Wisconsin Waterways Commission, and the Milwaukee Auditorium. He also is a former president of the American State Bank, and is Honorary President of the Great Lakes Harbor Association.

In recognition of his contributions to education and charity, Mr. Bruce in 1920 was created a Knight of St. Gregory the Great by His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV. Mr. Bruce is the author of several technical books on architecture, school administration and civic history and a number of studies on taxation, immigration, citizenship and other subjects.

He was married on May 4, 1881 to Miss Monica Moehring of Milwaukee. Three children were born to them: William C., Frank M., and Monica Bruce, now Mrs. Zeno Rock.

The Laetare Medal will be officially conferred on Mr. Bruce later this year by the University of Notre Dame.

end

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end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 13, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March:--The history of Christian doctrine and spirituality will be featured in a new program designed for undergraduate students in the Department of Religion at the University of Notre Dame who want to adopt Religion as a major subject, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

Father Kenna, in making the announcement, declared that the course will be adaptable to all students, but will be particularly suited for those students who are engaged in the profession of religious education.

The new course, to be inaugurated in the College of Arts and Letters at Notre Dame beginning with the summer session on June 17, will be designed to make a substantial contribution to the present movement of the Catholic Church towards a deeper knowledge of theology by the laity.

Subject matter in the new course will include Christian dogma and morals, sacred scripture, modern problems in Apologetics, Ascetical Theology and the Liturgy of the Church.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Wednesday, March 19, 1947

Mailed: March 13, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 19:--The Laymen's Retreat movement, which has attracted many thousands of business and professional men to the University of Notre Dame for three day periods of special spiritual exercises, will be resumed at Notre Dame this summer from August 21 to 24, it was announced yesterday (March 18) by Rev. Michael A. Foran, C.S.C., Director of Retreats at Notre Dame.

The practice of an annual week-end retreat was inaugurated at Notre Dame in 1918 and the spiritual conclaves have become extremely popular among Catholic businessmen of the nation. For three days the participants withdraw entirely from worldly affairs, live the routine life of a Notre Dame student with religious conferences taking the place of classwork. The annual retreats have not been held since 1942 due to transportation difficulties during the war years.

Large numbers of university alumni return for the exercises, but attendance for the most part is comprised of business and professional men from coast-to-coast who are non-alumni of the university.

Conferences during the retreat are held at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on the Notre Dame campus. This is a replica of the French shrine made famous by the miraculous cures effected there.

The climax of the retreat annually is a candlelight procession on the final night of the program in which all of the participants, bearing lighted tapers, march from Sacred Heart Church, through the university grounds, to the Grotto for celebration of solemn benediction. It is the one public ceremony of the retreat and thousands of Indiana-Michigan residents line the route of march for the colorful ceremony.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: At Will

Mailed: March 13, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March :--A unique settlement has made its appearance within one of America's most unique cities--the University of Notre Dame.

The new settlement, known as Vetville, is inhabited by 117 married veterans attending the University, and their families. The project was constructed last summer to alleviate partially the University's serious housing crisis.

The resident veterans of the unit recently formed a representative government in order to solve problems affecting the community.

Patrick H. Hagerty, a Navy veteran from Toledo, O., now enrolled in the College of Law at Notre Dame, won the mayoral election of the community and the following six student veterans were named to the City Councils Leo M. Rumely, Jr., of Wilton, Conn., now studying the College of Commerce after four years in the Army Air Corps; William F. Hooley, Portsmouth, O., also a former Air Corps man and a Commerce student; Robert D. Hunt, Sociology major from Eldridge, Calif., who served with the Navy during the war; Vincent C. Scully, Jr., Air Corps veteran from Highland Park, Ill.; Frank J. Romano, Jr., Chicago, Ill., former Medical Corpsman, and Earl E. Bushman, of Providence, R. I., a member of the United States Navy during World War II. The last three councilmen are students in the College of Law at Notre Dame.

Among plans envisioned by civic officials of Vetville is a co-operative food movement to help cut down expenses for the veterans and their families, and construction, with the aid of Notre Dame, of a recreation building in the project. The municipality already has a weekly newspaper, "The Vetville News", edited and published by John V. Hupf, of Pittsburgh, Penna., a student in the Notre Dame School of Journalism, and a staff of journalism-minded citizens of Vetville.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 17, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March :--Lectures by liturgical scholars of national repute will feature a new liturgy program to be inaugurated at the University of Notre Dame during the summer session from June 17 to August 13, according to an announcement by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

The new program, which will be conducted in the undergraduate departments of religion and music at Notre Dame, will be both academic and practical.

Three courses will be presented in the academic side of the program, beginning with a series of lectures on the history of the Sacred Liturgy to be given by Dom Thomas Aquinas Michels, O.S.B., of St. Paul's Priory, Keyport, N.J. Dr. Michals participated in liturgical research at Maria Laach, Germany, and also occupied the Chair of Early Christian History at the University of Salzburg, Austria.

The second academic course will consist of five lectures weekly on important topics in liturgy by outstanding men in the field. Lecturers for this course include: Dom Godfrey Diekmann, O.S.B., Editor of Orate Frates, Collegeville, Minn.; Dr. Willis D. Nutting, associate professor of History at Notre Dame; Rev. H. A. Reinhold, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Sunnyside, Wash., and author of liturgical articles; Very Rev. Msgr. R. Hillebrand, S.T.D., Pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Hubbard Woods, Ill., and leader in the liturgical movement and in Catholic Action; Rev. Bernard Laukemper, Pastor of St. Aloysius Church, Chicago, treasurer of the Liturgical Conference; Dom Bede Scholz, O.S.B., Editor of Altar and Home, Conception Abbey, Conception, Mo.; Dom Damasus Winzen, O.S.B., St. Paul's Priory, Keyport, N.J., Editor of Pathways in Holy Scripture; and Rev. Gerald Ellard, S.J., Professor of Liturgy at St. Mary's College House of Theological Studies and author on liturgy.

The final academic course will consist of theory and practice of the Plain Chant conducted by Dom Edmund Kestel, O.S.B., Professor of Plain Chant at Conception Abbey, Conception, Mo., and will be under the direction of Dr. Daniel H. Pedtke, Head of the Department of Music at Notre Dame.

The practical side of the program will be woven into the order of the day by liturgical functions and their explanations in the light of the liturgical lesson of the day.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Friday, March 21, 1947

Mailed: March 17, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 21:--As a contribution toward better inter-American understanding the University of Notre Dame will sponsor a summer session in Mexico City from June 23 to August 22, it was announced yesterday (March 20) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

The Notre Dame summer session in Mexico City will be operated in conjunction with Mexico City College, an American-type institution founded in 1940 to provide American university work for students from the United States who desire to study in the foreign atmosphere. Credit for courses in the summer session will be given by Mexico City College.

Most of the courses to be offered at the Notre Dame summer session in Mexico will be taught in English, although a few will be offered only in Spanish and some will be taught both in English and Spanish.

The Notre Dame summer session in Mexico will be open to all Notre Dame students, alumni and former students, as well as a limited number of other interested persons. The complete facilities and faculty of Mexico City College will be at the disposal of the Notre Dame group.

Veterans of World War II may attend the summer session in Mexico under the G. I. Bill of Rights. A Veterans Administration unit now is in operation in Mexico City to expedite the affairs of veterans in that country.

Professor Walter Langford, Head of the Department of Modern Languages at Notre Dame, will serve as director of the summer session in Mexico City.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: At Will

Mailed: March 17, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March:--Professor Stanley S. Sessler, Head of the Department of Fine Arts at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected a member of the Chicago Galleries Association, according to an announcement by Harry L. Engle, Director of the Association.

The Chicago Galleries Association is composed of forty of the most prominent artists in the Middlewest. Members are entitled to place on display in the Galleries outstanding works of their paintings and sculptures.

Professor Sessler, who joined the faculty at Notre Dame in 1928, served as an AAF officer during World War II and perfected unique methods of identifying vessels and planes for the government.

end

Distribution: 1

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

(Note to Editors: The following information is submitted to you as background material on the Laetare Medal, awarded each year by the University of Notre Dame to an outstanding member of the Catholic laity.)

THE LAETARE MEDAL
(American Golden Rose)

"The Laetare Medal has been worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity."

This excerpt from the citation accompanying the Laetare Medal when it was presented to Major-General William Stark Rosecrans in 1896, is the criterion for those who choose the recipient of the Laetare Medal awarded each year by the University of Notre Dame to an outstanding member of the Catholic Laity of America. Presented by the University annually since 1883, sixty-four American men and women have been thus honored with the American counterpart of the papal "Golden Rose". Men and women in the fields of arts, sciences, literature, law and medicine, whose lives are patterns of Catholic zeal and achievement in their respective fields, have worn the Laetare Medal, so called because the recipient is announced on Laetare Sunday or the fourth Sunday of Lent.

Origin of the Laetare Medal

In 1883, Notre Dame was a comparatively small college for men, a nucleus of Catholic higher education since developed in America. One evening at an informal faculty gathering when the conversation turned to religion and educators, much was said about the outstanding work of Catholics in those fields. Professor James Edwards, brilliant young professor, said:

"Men and women who have added lustre to the name of American Catholic, by their talent and virtues, deserve good-will and encouragement. It is my opinion that our university might well take some definite action in that regard--take the initiative, as it were, in acknowledgment of what is done for faith, morals, education and good citizenship." Soon after, Professor Edwards' suggestion was favorably received and adopted at a meeting with Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., founder of Notre Dame, and Rev. Thos. E. Walsh, C.S.C., then president of the University. At that time it was intended that the medal should be presented on Laetare Sunday. However, it soon became evident that this plan was impractical. Now the recipient is announced at that time and the presentation takes place at a later and more convenient date.

Golden Rose

The Laetare Medal, like the papal Golden Rose, is a symbol of loyalty to Catholic ideals. Bestowal of the papal rose, a custom which as far as the records show, antedates the middle of the 11th century, has always taken place on Laetare Sunday. Originally it was given, not to individuals, but to churches, governments, or cities conspicuous for their Catholic spirit and loyalty to the Holy See. When the papacy moved to Avignon, it became the custom to give it to the most worthy prince of the court. This was later modified to include Catholic kings, queens, princes, princesses, renowned generals, or other distinguished personages.

The design of the Laetare Medal takes its cue from the simple golden rose first bestowed by the papacy. The medal consists of a solid gold disc hung from a gold bar and bears the inscription "Laetare Medal". Inscribed in a border around the disc are the words, "Magna est veritas et praevalabit" (Truth is mighty and will prevail). The center design of the medal is fashioned according to the profession of the recipient.

Choice of Medalist

The choice of the Laetare Medal is made by the University of Notre Dame Committee of Award, which is headed by the president of the University. Ten members of the faculty selected by the president make up the committee. A committee on nominations which meets twice a year, examines names submitted during the year and makes recommendations concerning them to the Committee of Award.

The Committee of Award meets three times to discuss and finally select the Laetare Medalist. At the first meeting names held over from the previous year are read and considered and new names are added to this permanent list. At this time a vote is taken to select names for investigation and consideration.

Before the second meeting, further information concerning the eligibility of the names on the list is secured. A thorough discussion is held at this session and a vote taken to narrow the list of candidates to three.

If satisfactory information is now at hand on the three names selected, an approach is made to sources capable of giving a full and unbiased report, particularly on the Catholicity of the candidates. All information is held in strict confidence. At the last meeting all three names are again discussed, and the final vote taken.

(more)

Lay Leadership

Since its foundation in 1883, the University has recognized 49 men and 14 women with this honor. Authors, editors, statesmen, military men, dramatists, scientists, physicians, artists, educators, and lawyers are included in the roster of Laetare Medalists. The University of Notre Dame has shown it recognizes the need of Catholic leadership among the laity. That this leadership can be found is evidenced by the list of outstanding Catholic laymen who have merited one of the highest honors bestowed on Catholic laity--The Laetare Medal. It is a leadership necessary in the chaotic world of today: Leadership based on faith and a will to further Catholic ideals.

LAETARE MEDALISTS

- 1883 John Gilmary Shea, historian.
- 1884 Patrick Charles Keeley, architect.
- 1885 Eliza Allen Starr, art critic.
- 1886 General John Newton, engineer
- 1887 Edward Preuss, publicist
- 1888 Patrick V. Hickey, founder and editor of the Catholic Review.
- 1889 Anna Hansen Dorsey, novelist.
- 1890 William J. Onahan, organizer of the American Catholic Congress.
- 1891 Daniel Dougherty, orator.
- 1892 Henry F. Brownson, philosopher and author.
- 1893 Patrick Donohue, founder of the Boston Pilot.
- 1894 Augustine Daly, dramatic producer.
- 1895 Mary A. Sadlier, novelist.
- 1896 General William Starke Rosecrans, soldier.
- 1897 Thomas Addis Emmett, physician.
- 1898 Timothy Edward Howard, jurist.
- 1899 Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, philanthropist.
- 1900 John A. Creighton, philanthropist.
- 1901 William Bourke Cockran, orator
- 1902 John Benjamin Murphy, surgeon
- 1903 Charles Jerome Bonaparte, lawyer
- 1904 Richard C. Kerens, diplomat
- 1905 Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, philanthropist.
- 1906 Francis J. Quinlan, physician
- 1907 Katherine Eleanor Conway, journalist and author.
- 1908 James C. Monaghan, economist.
- 1909 Frances Tiernan (Christian Reid), novelist.
- 1910 Maurice Francis Egan, author and diplomat
- 1911 Agnes Repplier, author
- 1912 Thomas W. Mulry, philanthropist.
- 1913 Charles B. Herberman, editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia
- 1914 Edward Douglas White, jurist and chief justice of the United States Supreme Court
- 1915 Mary V. Merrick, philanthropist.
- 1916 James Joseph Walsh, physician and author.
- 1917 William Shepherd Benson, admiral and chief of naval operations.
- 1918 Joseph Scott, lawyer
- 1919 George L. Duval, philanthropist.
- 1920 Lawrence Francis Flick, physician
- 1921 Elizabeth Nourse, artist
- 1922 Charles Patrick Neill, economist.
- 1923 Walter George Smith, lawyer
- 1924 Charles D. Maginnis, architect
- 1925 Albert Francis Zahm, scientist.
- 1926 Edward Nash Hurley, business man.
- 1927 Margaret Anglin, actress.
- 1928 John Johnson Spaulding, lawyer
- 1929 Alfred Emanuel Smith, statesman
- 1930 Frederick Philip Kenkel, publicist
- 1931 James J. Phelan, business man.
- 1932 Stephan J. Maher, physician.
- 1933 John McCormack, artist.
- 1934 Genevieve Garvan Brady, philanthropist.
- 1935 Francis Hamilton Spearman, novelist.
- 1936 Richard Reid, lawyer and journalist.
- 1937 Jeremiah Denis M. Ford, scholar
- 1938 Irvin William Abell, surgeon.
- 1939 Josephine Van Dyke Brownson, catechist.
- 1940 General Hugh Aloysius Drum, soldier
- 1941 William Thomas Walsh, journalist and author.
- 1942 Helen Constance White, journalist and author.
- 1943 Thomas Francis Woodlock, editor
- 1944 Anne O'Hare McCormick, journalist.
- 1945 G. Howland Shaw, diplomat
- 1946 Carlton J. H. Hayes, historian.

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 21, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March :--Catholic education is vitally important in combating all forms of totalitarianism, His Eminence, Conrad Cardinal von Preysing, archbishop of Berlin, Germany, declared here Wednesday night (March 19) in addressing the student body of the University of Notre Dame in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus.

The Cardinal, who is in the United States to thank the American people for their generous gifts of food, clothing and medicines to his war-stricken people, told the Notre Dame student body that "only Christ and His doctrines can create a new world and a new order, and the basis of your Catholic training enables you as educated Catholics to work for the kingdom of Christ as well as for your own temporal welfare."

"We are confronted in Germany," he stressed, "with the aftermath of the terrible ideology of Nazism. Thank God it has been destroyed. But the war has left our cities, churches and hospitals in ruins. Our peoples are freezing and starving. That is why we are appealing to generous Americans for help."

Cardinal von Preysing was honored Wednesday afternoon at an official faculty reception at Notre Dame and was guest of honor at a private dinner held Wednesday night at the University. The Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president of the University of Notre Dame, presided at the dinner in the absence of Notre Dame's president, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., who was unavoidably absent from the University.

During his visit here, the Cardinal also was honored at a luncheon and reception by faculty and students at St. Mary's College for Women, adjoining Notre Dame. Sister M. Madaleva, C.S.C., is President of St. Mary's.

The Cardinal was accompanied on his visit to Notre Dame and St. Mary's by his personal secretary, Rev. Bernard Schwerdtfeger, and Rev. Paul F. Tanner, assistant general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, D. C.

Other dignitaries who were present at Notre Dame to receive Cardinal von Preysing included the Most Rev. Paul C. Schulte, D.D., Archbishop of Indianapolis, Ind.; the Most Rev. John F. Noll, D.D., Bishop of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; and the Most Rev. John G. Bennett, Bishop of Lafayette, Ind. The Cardinal flew to Notre Dame Wednesday morning from Washington.

end

Distribution: 3

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 21, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March :--A deeper understanding of the Liturgy of the Catholic Church is essential if our traditional family life is to be maintained, the Very Reverend John Fitzsimons, distinguished British theologian and professor of Liturgy at the University of Notre Dame, declared Thursday night (March 20) in an address sponsored by the Liturgy Club at Notre Dame for faculty members and students.

Father Fitzsimons, national chaplain of the Young Christian Workers in Britain, is in the United States studying Catholic and teaching. He is a native of Liverpool, England.

The Sacrifice of the Mass and other Liturgical acts were stressed by him as the keystones upon which depends the stability of the family. In suggesting methods by which the Liturgical spirit would be introduced in the family, Father Fitzsimons said that the first step is to find ways of individual prayer in the home. The second and third steps, he suggested, can be by word and action with the ideal being spread by example.

end

Dist. 3

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

Release: Sunday, March 23, 1947

Mailed: March 21, 1947.

Notre Dame, Ind., March 23--Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, will speak at a meeting sponsored jointly by the University of Notre Dame and the Engineers Club of St. Joseph Valley at 8 p.m. Tuesday, March 25th, in the Navy Drill Hall on the Notre Dame campus, it was announced yesterday (March 22) by James A. McCarthy, Professor of Civil Engineering at Notre Dame, who is chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Hoffman, one of the leading industrialists of the nation, will speak on the "Outlook for Capitalism" at the meeting. The joint meeting will provide an opportunity for people of the St. Joseph Valley to hear Mr. Hoffman, whose views are highly regarded in political and business circles, express his opinion on capitalism.

Members of the following organizations in St. Joseph Valley have been invited to attend the meeting: Bar Association, Medical Association, the Associations of Commerce of South Bend and Mishawaka, Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary clubs of South Bend and Mishawaka, the Engineers Club; alumni, friends and members of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame, CIO and AFL unions and representatives of the South Bend and Mishawaka city governments, the St. Joseph County government, and state officials in the St. Joseph Valley area.

Mr. Hoffman will be introduced at the meeting by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame.

end

Distribution: 7

Papal Encyclicals

"Proclaiming as it does the virtues of social justice and charity, the teaching of the Catholic Church is not easy to practice. Consequently some Catholics find it convenient to disregard it. Others, serenely ignorant of this doctrine, even confuse it with Communism.

"Such moral cowardice and ignorance are regrettable. The popes have presented the challenge to 20th century Americans and in effect have said, 'He who is not with us in this matter is against us.'

"The modern encyclicals dealing with social and economic conditions were not written as mere rhetorical exercises; they were written to be read, studied, taught, and followed. This duty rests on all Catholics. And no amount of rationalization can release individual Catholics or Catholic institutions from this serious obligation."

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: After 9 p.m., CST,
Monday, March 24, 1947

Mailed: March 21, 1947

South Bend, Ind., March 24--The best way to defeat Communism is by a wider application of the Papal Encyclicals on social and economic justice for all men, Dr. Francis Joseph Brown, Professor of Economics at the University of Notre Dame, said here tonight (Monday, March 24) at the Knights of Columbus Forum.

Pointing out that most thinking Americans are concerned about the dangers of Communism, Dr. Brown added that "too few realize what Communism is or have any idea as to how it can be effectively held in check". The answer, he declared, is to be found in two Papal Encyclicals by the late Pope Pius XI---"On Reconstructing the Social Order" (1931) and "On Atheistic Communism" (1937), and in various statements on social and economic justice by other Popes.

Pope Pius XI, in his encyclicals, Dr. Brown declared, reveals Communism to be a materialistic and atheistic system which not only makes a mockery of the family, government, and society, but also strips man of his human dignity and robs him of his God-given freedom.

"As to the second problem, what to do about Communism, the popes, impatient with the purely negative approach of denunciation, have proclaimed a bold and constructive program of social justice and social charity in which capital, labor, and all other groups would work for the reconstruction and perfection of society," Dr. Brown continued. "Considering Communism primarily as a parasitical growth which develops wherever social injustice and social antagonisms are rampant, the pontiffs warn that, unless social justice and harmony prevail, Communism cannot be held in check."

(more)

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

Release: Wednesday, March 26, 1947

Mailed: March 21, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 26--A unique graduate curriculum in Correctional Administration that will mark a departure in prevailing educational methods of preparing college men for the fields of probation, parole and prison administration, will be inaugurated in September at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday (March 25) by the Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School at Notre Dame.

The new curriculum, instead of emphasizing social work, will stress criminology, penology, criminal law, psychiatry and character education with only minor attention devoted to the social work technique.

The viewpoint which will prevail throughout the projected courses also will mark a departure from the technique that is prevalent now in much of modern social work and criminology. Instead of regarding the criminal as entirely irresponsible, the new curriculum, although recognizing the influence of man's biological and cultural heritage, will assume that man has something to say about his conduct.

The new program, which already has received approval of many leaders in the correctional field, will provide a year of graduate training at the University of Notre Dame to be followed by a period of internship in an approved probation or parole department or in a correctional institution. It will lead to the master's degree in sociology.

A pioneer in the training of undergraduates for probation and parole work, the University of Notre Dame established the first college program for such training in 1929. Similar programs were established later at Harvard, Ohio State and Wisconsin universities.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Wednesday, April 2, 1947

Mailed: March 27, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., April 1:--Bishop-Elect Lawrence L. Graner, C.S.C., veteran Holy Cross missionary who has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Dacca, India, has chosen Wednesday, April 23, for his consecration in Sacred Heart Church on the campus of the University of Notre Dame, of which he is an alumnus.

The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., former president of the University of Notre Dame and now Bishop of Buffalo, will be the consecrator. The Most Rev. John M. Gannon, Bishop of Erie, Pa., will serve as co-consecrator with the Most Rev. John Noll, Bishop of Ft. Wayne, Ind. The Rev. Leo Flood, C.S.C., Pastor of Sacred Heart Church, in New Orleans, La., will preach the sermon.

Bishop-Elect Graner, who has been Vicar General of the Diocese of Dacca since 1937, will succeed Bishop Timothy Crowley, C.S.C., who died in Dacca on October 2, 1945. The newly-appointed bishop, a native of Franklin, Pa., first went to India as a missionary in 1928 and, except for a two year period from 1935 to 1937 when he was ill, remained there until 1945 when he was recalled to the United States as a delegate to the General Chapter of the Congregation of Holy Cross in Washington, D.C. Since that time he has been a member of the Provincial Council at the University of Notre Dame, from which he was graduated in 1924.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: Tuesday, April 1, 1947

Mailed: March 27, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., April 1:--Seventy young men from twenty-three foreign countries, including France, Germany, Poland, China, and India, are members of the present student body at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday (March 31) by Rev. Louis J. Thornton, C.S.C., Registrar at the University.

South and Central America are by far the best represented, with 45 students from 13 Latin-American countries attending classes on the campus. Countries represented are Mexico, Cuba, Panama, the Canal Zone, British West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Honduras, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador.

Predecessors of the Latin Americans at the University established the LaRaza Club, for the purpose of unifying activities of the "south of the border" students. The organization has flourished until today it is one of the most active student groups at Notre Dame.

Nine Canadians are now in residence at Notre Dame, in addition to two Newfoundlanders. From the Far East have come eight graduate students, including four from China, two from the Philippine Islands, one from India and one from Java.

One of the most outstanding of the foreign students is Claude Julien of Paris, France, who is French National Leader of the Young Christian Students, the largest Catholic Action organization of its kind in that country. He came at the invitation of the University of Notre Dame, and was awarded a scholarship to study for his Master's degree in Political Science.

Two other Europeans, Gerard F. Schmidt of Munich, Germany, and Przemyslaw J. Mroczkowski of Cracow, Poland, are also here at the invitation of Notre Dame, the former doing special work in Languages, and the latter in pursuit of a Doctorate in English. Thomas J. Bardos, a graduate student in Chemistry, hails from Budapest, Hungary, having arrived at Notre Dame last September.

Notre Dame for years has had students from each of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, and also a few foreign students, chiefly from Latin America. An increasing number of foreign students, however, are applying for admission to Notre Dame to study for various degrees, and also to assimilate American educational ideas for possible adoption in their native lands.

end

Distribution: 1

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

RELEASE: Immediately

Mailed: March 28, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March : Dr. Charles C. Price III, Head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame and recipient of the American Chemical Society's 1946 Award in Pure Chemistry, has accepted an appointment as a member of the newly-formed Advisory Committee for the Army Chemical Corps.

Composed of fifteen of the nation's leading chemists, the committee was formed by Dr. W. Albert Noyes of Rochester, N.Y., President of the American Chemical Society, at the invitation of Major General A.H. Waitt, U.S.A., Chief of the Army Chemical Corps. The Committee will advise on chemical agents used in war, such as smoke screens, phosphorous bombs, poison gasses, insecticides, insect repellants, and flame throwers.

The first meeting of the new committee will be at Atlantic City, N.J. on April 14. Dr. Price, a native of Passaic, N.J., holds degrees from Swarthmore College and Harvard University. A recognized authority of polymer research, he also edits "Organic Syntheses", an annual publication of organic chemistry techniques, and the "Journal of Polymer Science", a bimonthly,

end

Dist. 1

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

Release: Immediately

Mailed: March 28, 1947

Notre Dame, Ind., March 27--Artificial birth control robs marriage of its greatest riches--children, Dr. Herbert Ratner of the Loyola University (Chicago) Medical School said here last night (March 26) in an address to the faculty and student body of the University of Notre Dame.

Speaking on the subject of "A Doctor Looks at Marriage", Dr. Ratner assailed the Planned Parenthood Federation for what he described as using alleged arguments based on mistaken or false medical notions. For instance, he said, the Federation's claims that spacing children is necessary to maintain the mother's health are based on false and antiquated medical theories that have been repudiated by recent studies at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

One of the greatest factors in child-bearing is the age of the mother, he added. The longer married people delay in having children, the more difficult biologically speaking it is for them to conceive children, and the greater the probability that they might never be able to have children.

The human being is suprisingly sterile, he remarked, stressing that "the same people who flock to the birth control clinics in their twenties flock to the sterility clinics in their thirties".

Dr. Ratner was introduced by the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., who teaches a course in Christian Marriage at the University of Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 3

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

Release: Thursday, April 3, 1947

Mailed: March 28, 1947

ATTENTION BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

Notre Dame, Ind., April 3--A third printing of "Truths Men Live By", a philosophical study on life and religion by the Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien, Professor of Religion at the University of Notre Dame, has been authorized by its publishers, the MacMillan Company, according to information received at Notre Dame.

A total, therefore, of more than 20,000 copies of Dr. O'Brien's book have been or will be printed. "Truths Men Live By" has had an almost unprecedented sale for such a serious book in bookstores throughout the United States, and even is being adopted as a text by a number of colleges and universities.

The book cuts across sectarian lines to suggest a solid basis for religious belief and wholesome Christian living. It has had a warm reception from people of all religious faiths.

end

Distribution: 1

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

Release: After 1 p.m., CST, Monday, March 31, 1947 Mailed: March 29, 1947

South Bend, Ind., Development of a new type of synthetic non-petroleum motor oil that is claimed will last the life of an automobile or airplane engine without having to be changed, was described to the South Bend Association of Commerce here today (March 31, 1947) by Dr. Henry D. Hinton, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame.

Made from natural gas and carbon and hydrogen compounds, the new oil, Dr. Hinton said, resembles ordinary motor oil in appearance and feel. It is also wax-free, will flow freely at 30 degrees below zero, does not thin out at high temperatures, provides efficient lubrication of all moving parts, and will clean motors that have been gummed and sludged by ordinary oils, he added. Commercial production of the new oil will start soon, he declared, but it will cost somewhat more than ordinary motor oil.

Dr. Hinton also described new types of oils and resins made from sand and organic materials, called "silicones", which are suitable for use as hydraulic fluids in aircraft systems, and also in fine instruments, watches and clocks. Silicone rubber, a new synthetic rubber that does not decompose at 400 degrees above zero, or harden at 67 degrees below zero, and which maintains its elasticity at the high temperature of 302 degrees, is a by-product of these new oils and resins, he said.

A new plastic screen cloth suitable for window screens, and which will not rust or corrode, likewise was described by the Notre Dame professor. In addition to being non-inflammable, he continued, the new screen cloth is of tremendous tensile strength, never needs painting, is about one-third the weight of metal screening, and is economical to buy.

A DDT moth control process to prevent moth damage to clothes by impregnating them with DDT, soon will be available to the public through dry cleaners, he added. This new process, he said, will not damage clothes in any way.

A greatly effective insect-repellant based on the famous "6.12 Formula" used with such success by the American Army and Navy in World War II is now being offered for the first time for civilian use, he declared. A few drops of this new odorless liquid, applied in a thin layer to all areas of exposed skin and clothing, he said, will furnish complete protection from mosquitoes, black flies, gnats, fleas and chiggers for hours.

In discussing atomic energy and its future role in the United States, Dr. Hinton emphasized that the atom bomb is no secret to other nations, and that there is yet no known method of defense against it. He stressed the peacetime uses of atomic energy, particularly its increasing use in medicine in the form of radioactive isotopes used as "tracers", and the use of atomic energy for commercial power.

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

Release: After 1 P. M., CST, Tuesday, April 1, 1947

47-103

Kokomo, Ind., April 1 ---Atomic power will become "a feasible industrial reality" if coal continues to increase in cost, Dr. Milton Burton, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame and an authority on atomic energy, told the Kokomo Rotary Club here today (April 1, 1947).

"Atomic energy is not waiting on possible increases in the cost of coal," he added. "Research proceeds every moment, and every day sees the possibility that the cost of atomic power may be made competitive with coal before the price of coal rises greatly. If the coal producers want to maintain their present economic advantage they will have to adopt a very realistic attitude. They must undertake a concerted program of research which will lead to production of coal and the use of coal in a very much more attractive and economic way than either production or use are conducted at the present time."

Commenting on Britain's economic difficulties because of a shortage of coal, the Notre Dame professor declared that atomic power "may prove the economic salvation of the United Kingdom".

"With such development," he said, "it may be possible for them to maintain coal exports at a favorable trade level and at the same time to use within their country the rather small fraction of the total coal production which is required for the production of steel. We may expect rapid developments in atomic power at Harwell, just because the British are pressed, and rapid developments in this country just because the competition with England exists."

(more)

Dr. Burton emphasized that American "scientists want as free discussion of atomic energy as possible because free discussion is essential to rapid scientific progress". At the same time, however, he added, they appreciate the necessity of restricting public information on the atomic bomb and do not wish to encourage public discussion on its details, for purposes of our national security.

Most of the scientific talent of the world is now concentrated in the United States", he said. "Freedom of discussion helps scientific development. Scientific development is most rapid where there are the most scientists. Conversely, anything which interferes with freedom of discussion does most harm where there are most scientists. The United States has least to gain by secrecy; most to profit by free discussion of scientific developments in the field of atomic energy. This is the crux of the scientists' attitude toward the matter of secrecy and atomic energy.

"Above all, it must be emphasized that there are no secrets at the present time which can prevent development of atomic energy and of the atomic bomb in any other country in the world. Secrecy is no defense. It can save us from nothing."

Dr. Burton was associated for several years with the Manhattan Atomic Project in World War II. Last year he was an official observer for the United States Government at the Bikini Atomic tests.

end

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