

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

Release: Immediately

47-141

Notre Dame, Ind., April :--The University of Notre Dame debate team will compete in two nation-wide tournaments during the next two weeks, according to Dr. Leonard F. Sommer, Instructor in Speech at Notre Dame, who serves as coach of the debate team.

Professor Sommer said that the Notre Dame debaters are one of thirty-two college and university debate teams from all over the United States invited to participate in the National Invitational Debate Tournament to be conducted Friday, Saturday and Sunday (May 2, 3, and 4) at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Two of Notre Dame's ace debaters, Frank Finn, of Dennison, Tex., and Timothy Kelly, of Bay City, Mich., have been selected by Professor Sommer to represent Notre Dame in the Invitational Tourney at West Point. The question to be debated at the tourney will be "Resolved: Labor Should Have a Direct Share in the Management of Industry."

Three members of the Notre Dame debate team will represent the University at the Tau Kappa Alpha National Discussion Tournament to be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (May 8, 9, and 10) at Kalamazoo, Mich. Frank Finn, Notre Dame debater from Dennison, Tex., will seek to win for the second successive year the Wachlet Award symbolic of the outstanding debater in the tourney which he won for the first time, in 1946. Other Notre Dame debaters who will compete in the tourney include James Beymer and Samuel Hazo, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On either May 10 or May 11, the Notre Dame debate team will be host to a team from the United States Military Academy on the question of Universal Military Training. Notre Dame debaters who will participate in the debate will be Alphonse Sommer, of Golf, Ill., and Timothy Kelly of Bay City, Mich.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: May 1, 1947

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

Release: After 8 p.m. Friday, May 2, 1947

47-142

Notre Dame, Ind., May 2:--Outstanding engineering development of means to provide mass production during the last 66 years has enabled labor to triple its earnings while reducing working hours by one-third, according to Dr. T. G. Le Clair, Chief Staff Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company in Chicago.

Dr. Le Clair, who also is vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, made this statement tonight (May 2) before the annual meeting of the Great Lakes District Student Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in a joint session with the South Bend chapter of the Institute. The Great Lakes District Student Branch held its annual meeting today at the University of Notre Dame.

"During the last 66 years," declared Dr. Le Clair, "real hourly earnings (in equivalent purchasing power) have grown more than three times. In the same period, average working hours have dropped about one-third. Through engineering development of means to provide quantity production, we can all earn more money and have at the same time more leisure in which to enjoy the products of industry."

"We in the United States have been fortunately blessed with great natural resources. We have also been unique in the history of the world in our freedom of speech, freedom of thinking, objective view point, and enterprise in developing our natural resources. In my mind these things have fostered engineering developments and industrialization which give us the highest standard of living in the world.

Dr. Le Clair concluded by urging engineers to "work with your neighbors in your community to see that we all get the fullest use of the latest equipment, whether it be for industrial processes or for local highways and water systems."

More than 150 students and faculty members, representing 19 colleges and universities in eight midwestern states, attended the annual meeting of the Great Lakes District Student Branch at Notre Dame. They were welcomed to the University by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

An inspection tour of Notre Dame's engineering laboratories, some of the most completely equipped of their type in the country, was made by the delegate, with Dr. Karl Schoenherr, Dean of Engineering and his staff acting as hosts. The delegate also were guests at a luncheon today in the Faculty Dining Hall at Notre Dame.

end

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

Release: Immediately

47-144

Notre Dame, Ind., May 2--More than 150 student and faculty representatives of nineteen colleges and universities from eight midwestern states met on the campus of the University of Notre Dame today, (May 2) to attend the annual meeting of the Great Lakes District Student Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The group was welcomed to the University by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame. An inspection tour of Notre Dame's engineering laboratories, some of the most completely equipped of their type in the country, was made by the delegates with Dr. Karl Schoenherr, Dean of the College of Engineering at Notre Dame, and his staff acting as hosts.

Dr. T.G. LeClair, Chief Staff Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company, in Chicago, delivered the principal address of the meeting at a dinner held here tonight and told the delegates how engineering developments have considerably raised the standard of living in the United States during the last century,

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: May 2, 1947

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

Release: After 8 P. M., Friday, May 2, 1947

47-146

Notre Dame, Ind., May 2--Un-American and un-Christian doctrines the United States defeated abroad in World War II are "spreading here at home" and are causing "grave and justifiable concern", the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, warned here tonight in welcoming more than 300 political scientists to Notre Dame.

The occasion was the opening of a three-day conference of Midwest Political scientists, meeting in conjunction with representatives of Midwestern social studies teachers. Other speakers tonight were William P. Maddox, Director of the Foreign Service Institute of the State Department, Dr. Arthur W. Macmahon, of Columbia University, President of the American Political Science Association, and Dr. Paul Bartholomew of Notre Dame, who presided.

"While the average citizen is against both Communism and Fascism", Father Cavanaugh said, "he is likely to be rather vague about the kind of government he is for, as opposed to the kind of government he is against. Too many of us have conveniently forgotten--as those who dislike the American system of government wish us to forget--that the Declaration of Independence established man in proper respect to his Creator, his fellow man, and his government, a government officially dedicated to the protection of God-given, unalienable rights.

(more)

"The world has well rid itself of one kind of totalitarianism, but it is still threatened by another that has the same contempt for man as man, as the Nazis and Fascists had. Communism runs head on into the unalienable rights doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, which we believe to be self-evident. But this doctrine, and it alone, gives substance and purpose to American government. It secures not civil liberty merely, but the total God-given liberty of each person, restricted only by the equally God-given duty to respect the liberty of others.

"I speak not as a priest but as an American citizen when I say, political scientists have no greater duty than that of teaching our people that we cannot have vital liberty while denying the author of liberty, nor can we preserve vital democratic formula, namely, the equality of men before their creator."

Mr. Maddox declared that the State Department looked to American universities "to provide the broad foundations which the prospective Foreign Service officer of the future should have". American Foreign Service personnel, he added, are "front-line soldiers" in the peace-time "battle" to bring stability, prosperity and freedom to the post-war world.

The functional needs and problems of a unified foreign service for the United States were discussed by Dr. Macmahon in his address.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed to W. W. Maddox May 2, 1947

Release: Friday, May 9, 1947

47-138

South Bend, Ind., April :--"Catholic News and Views", a unique religious radio program prepared and delivered by laymen, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular religious programs in Northern Indiana.

The program is broadcast from 12:45 to 1:00 P. M. each Sunday over Radio Station WHOT, South Bend, an ABC affiliate, under the auspices of Council 553, Knights of Columbus, South Bend. Assisting in arranging and directing this program are the Department of Public Information at the University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Radio Club. The estimated radio audience is more than 40,000 people, with more listeners being added each week.

The primary purpose of "Catholic News and Views" is to present the Catholic attitude on major questions of the day, such as democracy, fascism, communism, capital, labor, racism, industry, the poor, the rich, etc., as well as fundamental Catholic teachings on the Commandments, Sacraments, etc. In addition, the program presents brief answers to questions on Catholic doctrine and practices, and broadcasts important Catholic news briefs from all over the world to emphasize the importance of the Catholic Press. News is furnished by the N.C.W.C. News Service.

Speakers are carefully selected from the Speaker's Bureau of Council 553, K of C. The Council has had a class in public speaking for the last several years. All speakers to date have been laymen. Scripts for the broadcasts also are prepared by laymen, but are checked for accuracy by a board composed of the Rev. Roland Elmonitsch, C.S.C., Head of the Department of Religion at Notre Dame, and two other priests.

CATHOLIC NEWS AND VIEWS is thought to be the first program of its kind in the Midwest, and the second in the United States. A Catholic Action group in Wilmington, Delaware has had a program resembling it in many respects for the last several years. The time for the fifteen-minute broadcast of CATHOLIC NEWS AND VIEWS is bought by Council 553, Knights of Columbus, South Bend, of which Peter F. Nemeth, a leading attorney, is Grand Knight. The program is supervised by the Council's Radio Committee, of which George P. Koch, a public high school teacher, is Chairman.

According to Mr. Koch, other K. of C. Councils have become interested in the CATHOLIC NEWS AND VIEWS program. Therefore, it is proposed, with the cooperation of the Department of Public Information at Notre Dame, to prepare copies of radio scripts used in this local program for broadcasting purposes by other Councils in their own communities.

(more)

Mr. Koch said that at first it is planned to encourage as many Councils in the state of Indiana as possible to put on similar programs. Once this has been accomplished, it is further proposed to spread this plan throughout the whole country and to encourage each K. of C. Council/^{to sponsor,} if practicable, such a radio project in its own area. Council 553 is prepared to furnish master scripts to all Councils who request them.

CATHOLIC NEWS AND VIEWS had an humble beginning the first week of June, 1946, when the Council, as an experiment, bought a few weeks of radio time on station WHCT. Mr. Koch organized and directed the early broadcasts, assisted by John P. Moulder, Frank Goble and Thomas O'Malley, South Bend business men, and Fred Smith, local insurance executive. After the Department of Public Information at Notre Dame had assisted in preparing programs used last September, the Department was invited by the Radio Committee of Council 553 to take over the regular task of preparing such scripts. The invitation was accepted by John V. Hinkel, Director of the Department of Public Information, and a member of Council 553. Since October 1, Mr. Hinkel's Department has been preparing all scripts used in CATHOLIC NEWS AND VIEWS.

Mr. Hinkel has been assisted by the following students: William H. Slavick, of Memphis, Tennessee, a Sophomore in the College of Arts and Letters, whose father, Mr. H. W. Slavick, is manager of radio station WMC in Memphis; William A. Madden, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a graduate student majoring in English; John G. Cashman, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, a junior in the Department of Journalism; and Daniel Gentile of Waterbury, Conn., a junior in College of Arts and Letters; Slavick is head script writer; Madden, feature writer; Cashman, news writer; and Gentile, announcer, under Mr. Hinkel's direction.

end

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

Release: Wednesday, May 7, 1947

47-139

Notre Dame, Ind., April--Dr. John D. Mizelle, Associate Professor of Biology at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed editor of the American Midland Naturalist, distinguished biological journal published at Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday, (May 6, 1947) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

Dr. Mizelle, who since December 1, 1946, has served as managing and associate editor, succeeds Dr. Theodore Just, former Head of the Department of Biology at Notre Dame, who resigned his post at Notre Dame last year to become Chief Curator of the Department of Botany, Chicago Natural History Museum. Dr. Just will relinquish his duties as editor of the American Midland Naturalist with the completion of the current volume in May.

An authority on parasitology, Dr. Mizelle joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame in 1940 after serving for three years on the faculty at Oklahoma A & M College. He formerly was an assistant animal parasitologist in the division of animal pathology and hygiene at the University of Illinois. A native of Louisiana, he received his bachelor of science degree at Louisiana State University in 1932 and his master of science degree at the same institution in 1933. He received his doctor's degree at the University of Illinois in 1937.

The American Midland Naturalist was founded at Notre Dame in 1909 by the late Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., priest-scientist, world-famed for his discovery of the basic formula concerned in the production of synthetic rubber. He edited the journal until December 1934 when Dr. Just, assistant editor in botany since the spring of 1930, succeeded him. Under the new editorship the journal was greatly expanded until it now ranks among the foremost in its field.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: May 3, 1947

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

Release: At Will

47-140

Notre Dame, Ind., May. ::--Dr. Richard R. Vogt, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, has contributed an article on "Acetylene" to the 1947 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, according to an announcement by Walter Yust, editor-in-chief of the encyclopedia.

Dr. Vogt, a native of South Bend, Ind., was associated with the late Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., in the study of the chemistry of acetylene which resulted in the discovery at Notre Dame by Father Nieuwland of the basic formula for synthetic rubber. He was co-author with Father Nieuwland of a monograph on acetylene which was published by the American Chemical Society. He has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1916.

The University of Notre Dame has played a major role in the research with acetylene. Father Nieuwland, in addition to discovering the basic formula for synthetic rubber, also discovered the Lewisite Gas used in World War I. Since his death, Dr. Vogt and Dr. George Hennion, Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame, have continued research in acetylene in the Notre Dame laboratories.

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Dist. 7
(3 & wire services)

Mailed: May 3, 1947

The second page of this
release has not been
identified. A complete
draft can be found in
UDIS 94/26

"Government and
International Studies
Vol. 1 [1 of 3]"

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

Release: Immediately

47-147

Notre Dame, Ind., May 4--Because of the failure of the Moscow Conference, the United States must be prepared for a "long and disagreeable stalemate" in its relations with Soviet Russia, according to Dr. Waldemar Gurian of the University of Notre Dame, editor of "The Review of Politics" and noted authority on Russia.

Addressing more than 300 educators, government officials and other persons at the closing session here today (May 4) of the three-day Conference of Midwest Political Scientists, Dr. Gurian warned the American people that during this stalemate "many exciting incidents and local crises must be expected".

After declaring that present tension between the United States and the Soviets has resulted in the emergence of "two worlds", he said that, nevertheless, "the present diplomatic ideological and economic war between the two countries would not, necessarily, result in a shooting war."

"Everything will depend upon the strength of the nerves of the two opponents", he added. "One can not deny the possibility that explosives may go off by mistake or by accident, but one can also not exclude the possibility that the necessity of reconstruction will force Russia to postpone her political aims and try for an attempt at economic understanding with the United States."

"The problem of our time is to be more intelligent and farseeing than the leaders of the Soviet Union, and to oppose to their policy of distrust and isolation a policy of patience and responsibility for the world, which is firm and strong, but does not exclude Russia's return to the world after she has realized that her present policies of delay and threatening aggression are of no profit to herself. Only the United States is powerful enough to teach Russia this lesson."

(more)

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

Release: Immediately

47-143

Notre Dame, Ind., May 2--The atom bomb has dramatically emphasized the need for "balance in education," the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, said here today (May 2) in welcoming delegates to the Spring meeting at Notre Dame of the Indiana Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Nearly 100 scientists from all parts of Indiana attended the meeting, at which reports were made on bacteriological research at various universities, colleges and industrial concerns throughout the state. Professor Robert Ervin, of the Laboratories of Bacteriology at Notre Dame (LOBUND), is president of the Indiana Branch of the Society.

"The development of responsible leaders depends upon a proper balance between the liberal arts and the scientific and technological subjects", Father Cavanaugh declared. "The sooner that education as a whole sees the necessity of maintaining this balance, the sooner the world may be sure of a lasting peace based upon wisdom and justice, not upon weapons of war.

"The need for balance in education has been emphasized most dramatically by the development and use of the atomic bomb. Since there can be no monopoly on scientific knowledge, there can be no way of permanently debarring any scientist, anywhere, from applying his knowledge practically. And, as we know from years of bitter and bloody global warfare, there is no way of preventing irresponsible scientists, urged by an equally irresponsible and misguided and misguided/governmental leadership from using their technological skills to bring death and destruction to millions of innocent men, women, and children. Know-how, to use a glib expression currently popular, is not enough. Man must also have a stabilizing know-why derived from a moral and intellectual rectitude based upon a conviction of the inviolability of his human personality.

"That conviction is predicated upon the everlasting truths that God made man in His image, and that the end of man is God. The founders of our country accepted these truths and based their hopes for the perpetuity of American institutions upon them, a fact to remember when so much of what we have always held sacred is being attacked from abroad, and, seemingly, is also being called into question here at home."

Scientists who presented research reports at the meeting included Dr. T. D. Luckey and Dr. B. A. Teah of Notre Dame; Dr. S. E. Hartsell, Dr. N. E. Greear, Jr., and Dr. Nestor Bohonos of Purdue; Dr. Leonard B. Schweiger, Dr. Mario A. Batti and Dr. Alfred H. Free of the Miles Laboratories at Elkhart, Ind.

Un-American and un-Christian doctrines the United States defeated abroad in World War II are "spreading here at home" and are causing "grave and justifiable concern", the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, warned in his address of welcome on May 2.

"While the average citizen is against both Communism and Fascism", Father Cavanaugh said, "he is likely to be rather vague about the kind of government he is for, as opposed to the kind of government he is against. Too many of us have conveniently forgotten--as those who dislike the American system of government wish us to forget--that the Declaration of Independence established man in proper respect to his Creator, his fellow man, and his government, a government officially dedicated to the protection of God-given, unalienable rights.

"The world has well rid itself of one kind of totalitarianism, but it is still threatened by another that has the same contempt for man as man, as the Nazis and Fascists had. Communism runs head on into the unalienable rights doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, which we believe to be self-evident. But this doctrine, and it alone, gives substance and purpose to American government. It secures not civil liberty merely, but the total God-given liberty of each person, restricted only by the equally God-given duty to respect the liberty of others.

The conference was told by Henry H. Bolz of Decatur, Ill., Chairman of the Labor Relations Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that only ~~clergyman~~ can develop the fullest appreciation in all Americans of the rights and duties of both labor and management.

Two other Notre Dame educators, Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew and Dr. F. A. Hermens, also had prominent roles at the conference. Dr. Bartholomew was elected to a committee of three to draw up the program for the 1948 conference. Representatives of scores of universities and colleges, as well as from the State Department, United States Chamber of Commerce, A. F. of L., C.I.O. and other groups attended the Notre Dame meeting.

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

Release: Immediately

47-148

Notre Dame, Ind., May 8--Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, Secretary of the Congregation of Oriental Rites in the Catholic Church, was given an ovation by students and faculty members of the University of Notre Dame here last night (May 7) following his address at Notre Dame on the influence of the Vatican in promoting cultural relations between Eastern and Western Europe,

Cardinal Tisserant discussed at length how the Popes continued for several centuries -- 1054 to 1453 -- to keep their attention fixed on the Eastern part of the Roman Empire even after dissent had developed in the Byzantine clergy, and how the Popes helped by their policy to bring about a new merging of Greek culture with Latin culture, which gave birth to the Renaissance. The Byzantine Empire was conquered by the Turks in the fifteenth century.

"If the relations of the Papacy with Byzantine emperors and churchmen, through official envoys and missionaries, did not prevent the fall of the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, yet they had effects which were projected behind simple political history," declared Cardinal Tisserant. "Those relations were the most efficient channel for the transmission to us of a number of the components of the ancient civilization. The Popes of the second half of the fifteenth century and of the beginning of the sixteenth, promoters of the Renaissance, have only carried on and perfected what had been prepared by their predecessors of the thirteenth century and their Friars."

(more)

The world-famous scholar was introduced by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, who paid high tribute to Cardinal Tisserant's great scholarship, and to his patriotism in World War I during which he was decorated for bravery while serving as a French soldier.

"The University of Notre Dame," Father Cavanaugh said, "has a threefold welcome for His Eminence Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Oriental Church. We are a Catholic Institution, so we welcome him as a Prince of the Church, a distinguished and courageous prelate whose great talents brought about his elevation to the Sacred College of Cardinals in 1936. As a university, we welcome him, as a fellow teacher and scholar, an alumnus of the Sorbonne, and an expert in the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopian, and Syrian languages.

"Finally, as a patriotic institution, whose triple loyalties include "Country" as inevitably as they include "God" and "Notre Dame", we salute him as a member of the Legion d'honneur, a veteran of World War I, who was wounded in the service of his nation, and whose work as an officer-interpreter in Palestine and Syria was deemed worthy of the Croix de Guerre."

Before his address, Cardinal Tisserant was guest of Father Cavanaugh, the Rev. Thomas A. Steiner, C.S.C., Provincial of the Priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross; Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president of Notre Dame; and other administrative officials at a dinner in his honor at the university. He left Notre Dame today for Detroit.

end

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

Release: May 9, 1947

47-149

Notre Dame, Indiana, May 9--Registration of former students who left the University of Notre Dame to join the United States Armed Forces has been closed for the freshman, sophomore and junior classes for the fall semester; it was announced this week by the Rev. Louis J. Thornton, C.S.C., Registrar at Notre Dame.

Father Thornton, in making the announcement, declared that applications would continue to be received from returning Notre Dame veterans who wish to resume their studies on the senior level and on the graduate level until facilities for accommodating these additional students are exhausted.

Discussing enrollment for the fall term, Father Thornton stated that almost enough applications had already been received from returning Notre Dame veterans to replace the relatively small number of students who will be graduated in June. As a result, the University has been unable to accept many applications from prospective students who applied for admission next September. The University's present enrollment of 4665 students is taxing its facilities to the utmost. It is planned to continue the enrollment at this level next fall, Father Thornton said.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: May 8, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, May 14, 1947

47-150

Notre Dame, Ind., May 14:--A former Chicago attorney who later became a professed Sister, has the unique distinction of being the only Sister appointed to teach at the ¹⁹⁴⁷ Summer School at the University of Notre Dame, which opens on June 17. Notre Dame normally has an all-male faculty.

She is Sister Mary Liguori, Head of the Department of Sociology at Mundelein College in Chicago. Her appointment to teach a course in social problems this summer at Notre Dame, was announced yesterday (May 13) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

Sister Liguori, who has been at Mundelein since 1934, was a practicing lawyer in Chicago from 1922 to 1926 before becoming a religious. She received a Master's degree from Notre Dame in 1932 and a Doctorate from Catholic University in 1941.

Nearly 1,000 Sisters from more than 25 religious communities, together with more than 1,500 other students, are expected to attend the Notre Dame summer school. Most of the Sisters will be engaged in study in the Graduate School at Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: May 8, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, May 13, 1947

47-151

Notre Dame, Ind., May :--General George C. Kenney, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Command and Chief of the Pacific Air Command during World War II, will deliver the principal address at commencement exercises at the University of Notre Dame on Sunday, June 1, it was announced yesterday (May 12) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

At the same time, Father Cavanaugh announced that the Rt. Rev. William L. Newton, noted biblical scholar, will deliver the Baccalaureate address on Commencement Sunday. Monsignor Newton at present is Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Elyria, O.

General Kenney, a native of Brookline, Mass., played a vital role in the Allied victory over Japan in World War II. Inventor of the destructive parachute bomb and numerous other bomb improvisations, he also introduced skip-bombing, lob-bombing and the special bomb fuse which enabled the U. S. Air Forces to virtually destroy the Japanese Navy.

Entering World War I as a Lieutenant, he rendered such distinguished service as a pilot that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star and at the conclusion of hostilities had advanced to the rank of Captain. Between 1919 and 1939 he proceeded through the regular steps of advancement open to the peacetime army officer while concentrating on aeronautical development and its application to warfare.

In the prewar expansion period in 1939, Kenney, a major, became Chief of Production at Wright Field, Ohio. A year later he went to France as Assistant Military Attache and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Returning to Wright Field, he became Technical Executive and later Commander of the Experimental Depot and Engineering School.

(more)

Promoted to Major General, Kenney assumed command of the Fourth Air Force in 1942 and in July of the same year arrived in the Southwest Pacific to become Commanding General of the Allied Air Forces in that theatre at a time when the Japs were in complete control of the air. From that time he developed the allied air fleet that spearheaded the victory over Japan.

Monsignor Newton, who was named Domestic Prelate in 1940, received his Bachelor of Arts degree at St. Ignatius College in Cleveland, his Master's at Dayton University and Doctorate at the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome. He formerly taught theology at St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland and at Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

Before assuming his present pastoral duties, Monsignor Newton was the organizer and first president of the Catholic Biblical Association and Secretary of the Editorial Board for the Revision of the New Testament. He has an international reputation as an authority on the scriptures.

end

Distribution: 3 & 7

Mailed: May 9, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-152

Notre Dame, Ind., May --Notre Dame and Army, perennial contenders for the national intercollegiate football championship, almost met at West Point on May 4 to decide the intercollegiate debating championship of the United States.

The occasion was the National Intercollegiate Debate Tournament at the United States Military Academy. Each competing against the best twenty-nine debate teams from an original field of teams from more than 500 colleges and universities, Notre Dame and Army finished in a tie for third.

To the intense disappointment of a large audience of West Point cadets and faculty members, both Notre Dame and Army were eliminated in the semifinals just when it looked as if they might reach the finals. Notre Dame was defeated by Southern California, and Army by Southeastern State College of Oklahoma, which later defeated Southern California for the championship.

Notre Dame gained some consolation, however, in the fact that as a result of their excellent showing in the national debate tournament, the Notre Dame debaters now rank as the leading debate team in the Midwest and also rank as the top debate team representing Catholic universities in the nation.

Representing Notre Dame in the national tournament, debating the subject of "Management and Labor", were Frank Finn, of Dennison, Tex., and Timothy Kelly, of Bay City, Mich. They were coached by Professor Leonard Sommer of the Department of Speech at Notre Dame.

During the elimination rounds of the West Point tourney the Irish defeated Gonzaga University, Penn State, Louisiana and Utah. In the first match of the final round, the Notre Dame debaters defeated Wake Forest and in the quarter-finals won over the U. S. Naval Academy.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: May 9, 1947

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

Release: Monday, May 12, 1947

47-153

Notre Dame, Ind., May 12:--The Indiana State Unit of the National Catholic Music Educators Association will hold its second biennial convention on the campus of the University of Notre Dame, Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, it was announced yesterday (May 13) by Sister M. Judith, C.S.C., of St. Mary's College, Holy Cross, Ind., executive secretary of the association.

The opening general session will be held Friday morning in Washington Hall, followed by a concert by the Boy's Glee Club of South Bend Central Catholic High School. After meetings of the various sections of the associations, a luncheon will be held at the Indiana Club in South Bend. A concert by the St. Scholastic Ensemble and a sacred music concert by the Marian College Bel Canto Ensemble are slated for the afternoon. A combined concert by the glee clubs of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College is on the evening agenda.

The Most Rev. John F. Noll, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne will celebrate a solemn pontifical mass at 8:30 A.M. in Sacred Heart Church to open the Saturday session. The sermon will be delivered by the Most Rev. John G. Bennett, D. D., Bishop of Lafayette. After final business sessions, the convention will close with a program presented by the Notre Dame Concert Band.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: May 9, 1947

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

Release: After 11 a.m. Thursday, May 15, 1947

47-154

Richmond, Ind., May 15--Civilization is in peril today because it has sought to find security in bristling armaments and atomic bombs and has neglected to spiritualize the mind and chasten the heart of man, the Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien, Professor of Religion at the University of Notre Dame, declared here today in an address before a convocation of the faculty and students at Earlham College.

"We would be better off," said Father O'Brien, "if we allocated some of the millions now being poured out for armaments to the moral and spiritual education of people. In Christ's law of universal love is to be found the solvent for the strife on the home front and for the frictions among nations."

Stressing that the peace and safety of the world can be achieved only when men regard their fellow men as their brothers, children of a common Father and treat them with justice, kindness and love, Father O'Brien pointed out that "labor laws designed to curb strife in industrial relations will be of little avail unless a spirit of justice, friendliness and charity obtains among employers and workers."

"The United Nations Organization," emphasized the Notre Dame educator, "deserves the support of the civilized world. We must make it work. We can do this best by infusing into it the spirit of Christ and His law of universal love. Without that spirit, its laws will become dead letters and it will crumble."

"Mankind," concluded Father O'Brien, "can ignore the mighty principles of justice, kindness and love, proclaimed by religion, only at the cost of continued industrial strife at home, and anarchy and war in the international field. It boils down to a choice between Christ or chaos, love or hatred, peace or war. There is no alternative."

end

Distribution: 7

Mailed: May 14, 1947

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

Release: Monday, May 19, 1947

47-155

Notre Dame, Ind., May ::--Appointment of state governors to supervise and coordinate activities of alumni clubs of the University of Notre Dame in every state of the nation and in six Latin American countries and Canada, was announced yesterday (May 18) by Harry G. Hogan, prominent Ft. Wayne, Ind., banker and attorney, who is national president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association.

The state governors, according to President Hogan, will coordinate the 97 existing local Notre Dame alumni clubs throughout the United States and abroad, which have a total membership of more than 20,000, and will be responsible for the organization of new clubs and the territory not covered by club organization. The governors also will supervise the general programs of responsible leadership, placement counseling, preparatory school contacts, and fund raising, already in effect in the local alumni clubs.

Under the direction of the new governors and the club presidents, public relations committees of five or more prominent citizens--alumni or non-alumni friends of Notre Dame--will be organized to interpret Notre Dame's growing program to all of the major communities in the United States.

President Hogan predicts that the augmented alumni program will enable Notre Dame to meet the immediate challenges of the postwar years more quickly and effectively through the closer acquaintance of alumni and friends throughout the United States. Alumni governors also have been appointed in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador and Puerto Rico. Frank Shaughnessy, president of the International Baseball League, has been named alumni governor for Canada.

A meeting of the new alumni governors has been set for the weekend of May 30, 31 and June 1 coinciding with the 1947 Commencement weekend at Notre Dame.

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Distribution: 1

Mailed: May 14, 1947

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

Release: Friday, May 16, 1947

47-156

Notre Dame, Ind., May:--Louis L. Hasley, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters at the University of Notre Dame and leading critic, short story author and poet, has been named a judge of the annual short story contest of the Catholic Press Association, according to an announcement by the Rev. B. L. Barnes, Chairman of the Literary Awards Committee of the Association.

Mr. Hasley, who also is Professor of English at Notre Dame, is assisting in the judging of the twenty best manuscripts selected from a total of more than 2,500 entries in the contest. His work has appeared in outstanding publications such as the "Saturday Review of Literature," the "New York Times," "America", "Columbia", "Sign", "Spirit", "Prairie Schooner", "Tomorrow", and "Voices". One of his poems, "Home is Where", was one of the few contemporary Catholic pieces included in the American Army's anthology of American literature used in its USAFI courses.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: May 14, 1947

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

Release: Sunday, May 18, 1947

47-156

Attention Book Review Editor

Notre Dame, Ind., May :--"The Iron Pastoral", a volume of poems by John F. Nims, Professor of English at the University of Notre Dame, was published recently by the William Sloane Publishing Company of New York City.

Professor Nims, one of the outstanding young poets of the nation, in his first volume exhibits spiritual insight into the tempo and the characteristics of a metropolitan city. Each poem in the volume is a virtual biography of some aspect of the large city such as skyscrapers, elevated trains and even street lights.

Although "The Iron Pastoral" is his first book, Professor Nims long has been hailed as one of the nation's leading poets. The Notre Dame professor was the recipient of the Harriet Monroe Memorial Award from "Poetry" magazine in 1942 and of the 30th annual Garantors prize for a group of six poems which appeared in "Poetry" magazine in 1943. In 1944 he was awarded the Levinson prize in recognition of his contributions to the publication "Five Young American Poets--1944".

Professor Nims, a native of Muskegon, Mich., also is poetry critic for "The Saturday Review of Literature" and the Book Review Section of the "Chicago Tribune". He has been a member of the faculty at Notre Dame since 1939.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: May 14, 1947

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

Release: Monday, May 19, 1947

47-159

Notre Dame, Ind., May 19--An extensive building program featuring a Graduate Residence Hall and a Student Union Building at the University of Notre Dame was announced yesterday (May 18) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, following a recent meeting of the Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame.

The building program, in addition to the Graduate Residence Hall and the Student Union Building, will include a Liberal and Fine Arts Building, a War Memorial Chapel dedicated to the Notre Dame war dead, a new library, a building for Chemistry and Physics, and a new gymnasium.

Father Cavanaugh, in making the announcement, expressed the hope that construction of the Graduate Residence Hall can be started within the next year and that the entire program of seven buildings can be completed within the next ten years. He also stressed that if the present enrollment of 4600 students is to be maintained at Notre Dame additional residential halls will be necessary to house the increased enrollment.

Father Cavanaugh pointed out that two factors confront the University in the construction of new buildings--finance and the problem of the ability to secure building materials. Regarding finance, the Notre Dame president emphasized that the seven new buildings will cost more than \$12,000,000 to construct.

Notre Dame, Father Cavanaugh said, contrary to the belief of many people, is not one of the nation's wealthiest schools. With an endowment of only \$3,654,210, for the first time Notre Dame was listed only this year/in a compilation of 178 colleges and universities with an endowment of \$2,000,000 or more. Ninety-four other institutions, he said, have larger endowments than Notre Dame and thus the problem of financing new buildings is a major one.

(more)

Notre Dame Building....2

The Graduate Residence Hall, with a capacity of approximately 175 students, will help provide residence facilities for students of the expanding Graduate School at Notre Dame which now consists of 14 separate departments and 237 students.

The Student Union Building will provide recreational facilities for Notre Dame students and will include several meeting rooms, reading rooms, informal lounges for parents and visitors to visit with students, a soda and snack bar, a large ball room for class and other student dances and potential additional kitchen facilities.

The War Memorial Chapel will be a simple chapel to be constructed as a memorial to the Notre Dame students and alumni who gave their lives in all wars since the University of Notre Dame was founded in 1842.

The new library building will replace the present library facilities on the Notre Dame campus which was constructed when the student enrollment at Notre Dame was only about 1500 and whose facilities now are inadequate for the constantly expanding volumes. It is planned to use the present library building for the housing of various collections in the Wightman Memorial Art Gallery, which now is contained on one floor of the library building.

The Liberal and Fine Arts Building will house classroom facilities for the College of Arts and Letters at Notre Dame with special rooms for the Music and Art Departments, and the building for Chemistry and Physics will combine laboratories and classrooms for study and research in these two departments. The new gymnasium will provide adequate facilities for basketball, track and other indoor sports and will include adequate seating capacity for the witnessing of these intercollegiate sports.

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Dist. 1

Mailed: May 16, 1947

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

Release: Friday, May 23, 1947

47-158

Notre Dame, Ind., May 23--The University of Notre Dame will confer honorary degrees upon the Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., former president of Notre Dame, three other well known religious, a noted militarist and a prominent oil executive at the University's 102nd Commencement Sunday, June 1, it was announced yesterday (May 22) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Besides Father O'Donnell, the others to be honored, according to Father Cavanaugh, are: Mother Rose Elizabeth, C.S.C., Superior General of the Congregation of the Sisters of Holy Cross; Most Rev. Lawrence L. Graner, C.S.C., D.D., newly-consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Dacca, India; Right Rev. Monsignor William L. Newton, noted biblical scholar and pastor of St. Mary's Church, Elyria, O.; General George C. Kenney, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Command and Chief of the Pacific Air Command during World War II; and Mr. I. A. O'Shaughnessy, prominent St. Paul, Minn., philanthropist and president of the Globe Oil Company.

Notre Dame traditionally awards honorary degrees to outstanding personages of the nation at Commencement exercises each year.

Father O'Donnell, who was president of Notre Dame from 1940 to 1946, guided the University through one of the most critical periods in its history. Assuming the presidency only one year before the entry of the United States into World War II, Father O'Donnell extended the facilities of the University to the government for every possible contribution to the war-effort and particularly established and maintained excellent relations with the U. S. Navy during his tenure of office.

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Notre Dame Commencement...2

Through his efforts, the Navy established an R.O.T.C. unit, the V-12 and V-7 officer training programs at Notre Dame. Although a vast majority of the student body and many faculty members entered the armed forces, the Notre Dame campus during Father O'Donnell's presidency served as a training ground for more than 25,000 naval students of whom nearly 12,000 were commissioned ensigns. In addition, extensive scientific research for the government was conducted in laboratories on the Notre Dame campus.

A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., Father O'Donnell previously served as Vice-President of Notre Dame from 1934 to 1940 and before that as Prefect of Discipline at Notre Dame and President of St. Edward's University in Austin, Tex.

✓ Mother Rose Elizabeth, C.S.C., was elected Superior General of the Congregation of the Sisters of Holy Cross in July, 1943, after serving for five years as Provincial of the Eastern Province of the Congregation of the Sisters of Holy Cross. A graduate of St. Mary's College For Women, Holy Cross, Indiana, in 1915, Mother Rose Elizabeth was founder and first President of Dunbarton College, Washington, D.C., in 1935.

A native of Homestead, Pa., Mother Rose Elizabeth formerly had served on the faculty of St. Mary's College and as superior of both St. Paul Academy and the Academy of Holy Cross in Washington, D. C. She received a Master's Degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1927. ✓

Bishop Graner, a native of Franklin, Pa., was consecrated as Bishop of Dacca, India, on April 23, 1947, in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame. The new bishop, who succeeds Bishop Timothy Crowley, C.S.C., who died in Dacca in 1945, 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. From that time until his consecration, he was a member of the Provincial Council at Notre Dame. He had been Vicar General of Dacca since 1937.

(more)

Notre Dame Commencement...3

Monsignor Newton, ~~who will deliver the Baccalaureate address at Notre Dame on Commencement Sunday~~, was organizer and first President of the Catholic Biblical Association and Secretary of the Editorial Board for the Revision of the New Testament. An international authority of the scriptures, Monsignor Newton was named domestic prelate in 1940. He formerly taught theology at St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland and at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C.

✓General Kenney, a native of Brookline, Mass., played a vital role in the allied victory over Japan in World War II. Inventor of the destructive parachute bomb and numerous other bomb improvisations, he also introduced skip-bombing, lob-bombing and the special bomb fuse which enabled the United States air forces to destroy the Japanese navy. Decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star during World War I, he concentrated during the interim between wars on aeronautical development and its application to warfare. ✓ General Kenney will deliver the Commencement address at Notre Dame on June 1.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame, has had a long standing recognition from both civic and religious sources and is especially well-known for his work in Catholic circles. He is a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre and a Papal Chamberlain of Cape and Sword. During the Eucharistic Congress held at St. Paul in 1940 he acted as Chamberlain to Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Papal Delegate. A native of Stillwater, Minn., Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been active in the oil business for many years and during World War II served on the Petroleum Industry War Council. In December, 1942, he established the O'Shaughnessy Fine Arts Foundation in the College of Arts and Letters at Notre Dame.

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Dist. 1

Mailed: May 16, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, May 21, 1947

47-157

Notre Dame, Ind., May 21-Men and women students from many colleges and universities throughout the nation have made application to attend the summer session to be sponsored in Mexico City from June 23 to August 22 by the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday (May 20) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

The Notre Dame summer session, to be sponsored as a contribution toward better inter-American understanding, 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 a foreign atmosphere. Full credit for courses in the summer session will be given by Mexico City College.

Professor Walter Langford, Head of the Department of Modern Languages at Notre Dame who will serve as director of the summer session in Mexico, said that seventy-five percent of the applications already received for the session have been from Notre Dame students. The other twenty-five percent have been from students of other colleges and universities throughout the United States who want to study in Mexico.

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Dist. 1

Mailed: May 17, 1947

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

Release: After 1 p.m. (EST) Tuesday, May 20, 1947

47-160

Cleveland, O., May 20--America's colleges and universities must help to produce morally responsible leaders who can be trusted to handle the products of science for the benefit of mankind if the traditional American way of life is to survive, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, declared here today (May 20) in an address before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting in the Carter Hotel.

Father Cavanaugh stressed that although the colleges and universities of America have made a great contribution to mankind by fostering the physical sciences, most of these same universities are largely responsible for having infected mankind with a "godless philosophy".

"The inherent wrongness of this philosophy is constant," said Father Cavanaugh, "but its danger to humanity varies. It was not so dangerous, once upon a time, for godless, and hence immoral, men and nations to skirmish against each other with war clubs and slingshots; but if immoral men or immoral nations start dropping atomic bombs, it may mean the end of civilization. Without God, there can be no objective morality. If there is no such thing as morality, what is to stand in the way of my dropping a bomb on your house if I don't happen to like you? The answer is "nothing". We know, and it cost a great deal to learn, that there is no way of preventing irresponsible and misguided scientists, abetted by an equally irresponsible and misguided governmental leadership from using their scientific knowledge to bring death and destruction to millions of innocent men, women and children.

"Leadership without responsibility is like power without control, brilliant, perhaps, as lightning, but just as dangerous and unpredictable. American institutions of higher learning must help to produce morally responsible leaders who can be trusted to handle the products of science for the benefit of mankind."

Referring specifically to the University of Notre Dame, Father Cavanaugh emphasized that although Notre Dame has recognized its grave responsibility to help widen the horizons of physical science, it also has "recognized and accepted its responsibility to give proper direction to the social, cultural, political and economic thinking of all its students so that it can turn over to the American people year after year young men who can supply intellectual and moral leadership that can be trusted."

"Notre Dame believes that the moral responsibility of the great mass of men and women is a necessary pre-supposition of any kind of order or government in the world. This belief is not a mere academic theory. It is the rock upon which our government is built. The Founding Fathers knew that three fundamental truths must be taken for granted by any people for whom a just government is to be formed. These are; 1) The existence of God; 2) A balance of God-given rights and God-given duties; and 3) The conviction that government exists only to secure the rights of the government."

The Notre Dame president stressed that the future of human liberty depends upon "our reaffirmation of the political faith of our fathers, a new acknowledgement of the proper relationship of man to his Creator, his fellow man, and his government."

"Today when the fate of the world lies in the wise management of the scientific devices we already possess," Father Cavanaugh continued, "even more than in the production of scientific instruments; when the world is struggling to find a just and lasting order that can restore confidence to the minds of men, religious, moral and human values must receive special attention from our educational agencies, not only from colleges and universities, but from primary and secondary schools as well. To function at its best, moral leadership must be implemented with training for practical leadership."

"The people have a right to expect universities to make contributions to science. The universities have done so. Most of the patents of American business, and the principles of sound free enterprise under which American business thrives, have been derived from the basic discoveries of brilliant minds nurtured in the laboratories and classrooms of education. It is more than coincidence that the nation which has been pre-eminent in fostering education has been pre-eminent in fostering freedom."

Observing that "how long we shall maintain our world position remains to be seen because basic science in the United States is not keeping pace with applied science," Father Cavanaugh emphasized that scientifically the United States has always been a debtor nation, and "if we lose our leadership in applied science we lose with it our position as the most powerful nation in the world."

"We can best protect ourselves against future destruction," declared Father Cavanaugh, "by continuing the harmonious cooperation between the universities, industry, and government that was established during the war years. That cooperation gave the United States the best-cared-for and best equipped fighting men the world has ever known."

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If I mention the University of Notre Dame in this connection, I hope that you will bear with me. I have a valid reason, quite apart from my affection for the institution. The colleges and universities of the United States, granted the proper support of the people, can do more to secure our future than any other single agency. Notre Dame is a university representative of those whose pursuit of science has always been accompanied by a constant emphasis upon need of sound moral philosophy; and, naturally enough, because of my close association with it, I have more first-hand information about the results of Notre Dame's work than about those of any other school.

Since it was founded, more than one hundred years ago, the University of Notre Dame has recognized and accepted its grave responsibility to help widen the horizons of physical science. Hence, our researches in synthetic rubber, in nuclear energy, in the improvement of metals, in the discovery and development of a germ-free technique in raising animals for laboratory purposes that has aided greatly in the study of nutrition. But Notre Dame has also recognized and accepted its responsibility to give proper direction to the social, cultural, political and economic thinking of all its students so that it can turn over to the American people year after year young men who can supply intellectual and moral leadership that can be trusted.

Notre Dame believes that the moral responsibility of the great mass of men and women is a necessary pre-supposition of any kind of order or government in the world. This belief is not a mere academic theory. It is the rock upon which our government is built. The Founding Fathers knew that three fundamental truths must be taken for granted by any people for whom a just government is to be formed. These are: 1) The existence of God; 2) A balance of God-given rights and God-given duties; and 3) The conviction that government exists only to secure the rights of the governed. These principles are expressed in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

What makes the American political system the most effective in the world is this basic concept of individual liberty predicated upon God's creation of the individual human soul. This is the substance of our government, the religious root from which all our rights draw their vitality. In the United States government exists for the purpose of protecting the God-given rights of man. Here government exists to make sure that the thrifty man who risks his savings in a new business or industry may enjoy the fruits of his initiative and enterprise. Here government exists to insure

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the right to property and security in the possession of property. In the United States government exists to secure man's right to free speech and to worship according to the dictates of his conscience. Destroy the religious roots of our government and our enjoyment of rights withers and dies. Remove the religious basis of government and it loses its one vitalizing force. A government rooted in religion is man's agent for the protection of his rights. Government without religion is one which denies rights, a dictatorship, the master of man's person and his property.

The future of human liberty depends upon our reaffirmation of the political faith of our fathers; a new acknowledgement of the proper relationship of man to his Creator, his fellow man, and his government. Only God makes American government adequate. If we do not know the religious basis of American government, or if we lack faith in its ends and purposes, we cannot intelligently protect it.

Notre Dame takes very seriously the religious pre-suppositions explicit in this historic American document, and necessary to the welfare of the American people. She sends out into the world not messianic Reds, not scatterbrained radicals, but clean, brave, intelligent young men of trained mind and character who consistently uphold the one philosophy upon which true Americanism can safely be based.

Today when the fate of the world lies in the wise management of the scientific devices we already possess, even more than in the production of more scientific instruments; when the world is struggling to find a just and lasting order that can restore confidence to the minds of men, religious, moral, and human values must receive special attention from our educational agencies, not only from colleges and universities, but from primary and secondary schools as well. The cycle begun by the scientists who once exiled God from society has been completed. Ironically, by their terrifying production they have forced God's return. They have made the art and science of moral living the greatest necessity of the modern age.

To function at its best, moral leadership must be implemented with training for practical leadership. Moral leadership, which once exerted its force through laborious hours of copying by hand the learning of the ancients, has not spurned the magic of the modern printing press. Nor should the advocate of peace in our day be too quick to discount the possession of power. A knight in mediaeval armor at Anzio or Okinawa might be a brave and very moral leader, but he would soon be a very dead leader.

Today's need is for well-trained leaders in industry, in all the professions and in statecraft. I shall speak only of the urgency of leadership in science because of its great urgency, and because of the dramatic scientific developments of recent years.

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The people have a right to expect universities to make contributions to science. The universities have done so. Most of the patents of American business, and the principles of sound free enterprise under which American business thrives, have derived from the basic discoveries of brilliant minds nurtured in the laboratories and classrooms of education. It is more than coincidence that the nation which has been pre-eminent in fostering education has been ~~pre-eminent in fostering freedom.~~

How long we shall maintain our world position remains to be seen, because basic science in the United States is not keeping pace with applied science. And basic science is just that -- "basic". Whether milk is better raw, pasteurized, or homogenized is of little consequence unless we have a cow. The measurement of the atomic bomb was possible only after the scientists and laboratories had harnessed atomic energy.

Scientifically, the United States has always been a debtor nation. We Americans are an ingenious and inventive people, but for the most part the discovery of new fundamental knowledge and basic scientific principles which we used as a foundation for our skillful development of the automobile, the airplane, and the radio--came from Europe. From Europe also came the formation of most of the laws governing the transformation of energy, the physical and chemical structure of matter, the behavior of electricity, light, and magnetism. Only 7% of the Nobel Prizes in Science have gone to Americans and 93% of the Nobel Prizes have been taken by Europeans.

Until World War II Germany took the lead in the development of basic science. Competent observers report that leadership now seems to be passing into the hands of Russia. Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company reported, as a result of what he saw in Russia, that the Soviet is planning to embark on a program of scientific research and development greater than that of any other nation. Supporting Dr. Langmuir's view is the circumstance that the German universities of Breslau, Leipzig, Berlin, and several others are now in Russian hands.

Russia is currently spending more than one billion dollars for science and research. By way of contrast, we Americans, who sometimes think ourselves prodigal, in 1938 spent \$270,000,000 on American research, of which sum only \$40,000,000 went for basic research. The contrast does not give us a greater feeling of security for the future in the light of Russia's belief that man exists for the state as opposed to our conviction that government should be man's servant.

From those preliminaries, certain truths become evident. First, the United States' continued leadership in applied science depends wholly upon our more rapid progress in pure science. Unless we devote our most serious attention to basic science, sooner or later we will exhaust the reserve, or backlog, which we imported from Europe, and to which our own contributions have not been especially noteworthy.

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Secondly, if we lose our leadership in applied science -- which depends upon our progress in pure science -- we lose with it our position as the most powerful nation in the world. And, the next time that America has to engage an enemy, supersonic projectiles and planes, certain highly-destructive poisons and atomic bombs will decide whether the United States survives or perishes. We can best protect ourselves by continuing the harmonious co-operation among the universities, industry, and government that was established during the war years.

That co-operation gave the United States the best-cared-for and best equipped fighting men the world has ever known. It has far more than a war-time utility. The nutritional studies, discoveries in medicine, disease control, new surgical techniques, as well as a large number of amazing technical developments, from radar to the splitting of the atom, can be, and should be, turned to account in a peace-time economy. The part that the universities can take has been outlined by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development:

"Publicly and privately supported colleges and universities and the endowed research institutes must furnish both the new scientific knowledge and the trained research workers. These institutions are uniquely qualified by tradition and by their special characteristics to carry on basic research. They are charged with the responsibility of conserving the knowledge accumulated by the past, imparting that knowledge to students, and contributing new knowledge of all kinds. It is chiefly in these institutions that scientists may work in an atmosphere which is relatively free from the adverse pressure of convention, prejudice, or commercial necessity. At their best they provide the scientific worker with a strong sense of solidarity and security, as well as a substantial degree of personal intellectual freedom. All of these facts are of great importance in the development of new knowledge..."

So much for the responsibility of the university in the training of leaders in science. I repeat, however, that the university does not discharge its full duty to the people if it stops here, and the history of the past generation bears me out.

I said a moment ago that prior to World War II Germany was pre-eminent in basic science. Can anyone in his right mind seriously maintain that Germany's scientific leadership was an unqualified boon to humanity? Much of what she accomplished was not bad in itself. As a matter of fact, it was good, but it was devoted to a bad end. As we know now, Germany's development was almost pathologically one-sided. While she was progressing phenomenally in science, she was simultaneously retrogressing to political, moral, and spiritual bankruptcy. Can what Germany gave the world of science offset the ruin wrought by German totalitarianism under which the rights of man that make life worth living became only wistful memories to millions of people under German domination?

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In order to discharge its full duty to the people, the American university must see the education of its students in full perspective. The end and purpose of the university must be in the production of what I have called responsible leaders in the various fields in which the university offers curricula.

The university must give sound professional, scientific, and technical training. It must always seek means of providing students with ~~still more and still better~~ facilities with which to prepare for their chosen professions. But the university worthy of the name must constantly remember that God made man in His image, and that a man is a man first, with rights and duties as such. After that he is a scientist, an engineer, a teacher, or a lawyer. Hence, while the university trains scientists, engineers, lawyers, and teachers, it educates men. Only when it trains and educates can the university widen the horizons of learning and also furnish disciplined, God-fearing leaders to the American people who must always strive to be models of justice and charity among the peoples of this earth.

In effect, you and a school such as the University of Notre Dame are partners, mutually responsible and mutually dependent. Our joint task is seeking out, encouraging, and developing clear-thinking students who recognize the true value of education to be the body of principles that underlie knowledge and give it direction and purpose. The ultimate strength of leadership lies in a complete grasp of these principles. Only by understanding them can a leader distinguish between truth and falsity; through them he learns to identify rights and to accept the obligation of corresponding responsibilities. Lacking this understanding, the most brilliant man must fail to attain true leadership.

You have a grave interest in the thoughtful questions that these young men, leaders of the future, are asking in the classroom today. Your future is to be found in the answers they accept. Your tomorrow is staked on their gaining from the university a philosophy and an understanding in accord, not in conflict, with the way of life you hope to have tomorrow. Obviously, there is a significant and inseparable relationship between your interests and the university's responsibility in developing leaders.

Infusion of the qualities of leadership into the minds and hearts of young men is a great responsibility for the university; and it is a matter of concern to you that this responsibility be successfully discharged, for the character that young men develop in the university today will determine the pattern of their thinking for the rest of their lives. The relationship between today's student and the modern university will determine whether tomorrow's leaders will be open-minded or reactionary, tolerant or bigoted, imaginative or earthbound.

("Where Is Our Leadership Leading Us",
address given by the Reverend John J.
Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the
University of Notre Dame, before the
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, May 20,
1947.)

Today I should like to discuss with you an interest which you and I have in common as citizens -- the future of the American society, a future which we cannot face without some apprehension, but which, we hope, will be patterned according to the principles that have made the United States, thus far, unique among the nations of the world.

World War II has had scores of after-effects that will keep the historians, political scientists, philosophers, economists, and geographers busy, weighing and considering, for the next several generations. If we were to set up a balance sheet, we would unquestionably find the great majority of them in the red-ink column. But some of them have been good, and if we are wise we can turn them to our ultimate advantage.

The war has given us a new and more vital consciousness of the relationship of the university to American life, the responsibility of the university to the people, and, conversely the responsibility of the people to the university. If either has shirked its full duty to the other in the past, there is no time like the present for shouldering the full load; because America and the world must use every resource in establishing a lasting peace based on wisdom, not on easpons of war.

One tremendous responsibility that higher education failed to meet has been dramatized by the fruitless negotiations that have been carried on by the United Nations. To put it most mildly, there has not been a meeting of minds, and the inability of the delegates to reach some sort of accord is made awesome by the thought of the destructive power of atomic energy and the supersonic projectile and plans, and also by the fact that the nations of the world do not count one another trustworthy to hold the secrets of science and to direct such secrets to the welfare and not to the destruction of mankind. The U. N. conferences have been attended by a) full quota of experts and technicians, but by very few men of good will. Why do conferees assembled for a presumably pacific purpose seem more like boxers in a ring warily estimating each other's strengths and weaknesses?

One reason, and a major reason, is that education has been one-sided. About a century ago many of the great universities here and abroad rightly dedicated themselves to the development of the physical sciences, and for this they deserve full credit. About the same time, however, many scholars in these same universities, following the lead of Huxley and Spencer and the Victorian agnostics, began to sow the seeds of disorder in the minds and hearts of men. They planted the crop and we

(more)

are reaping it. They were fascinated by the Darwinian theory. They insinuated that evolution not only explained everything in the universe, but also explained away God as an outworn myth. Before long a deliberate campaign for atheism was under way, sponsored by pseudo-philosophers who knew but little about science and still less about theology.

The next step followed automatically. Many political scientists, sensitive to seemingly popular trends, fell in line. Since science had done away with God, they reasoned, a new form of government had to be found, a government without God. Mussolini tried his hand at it in Italy. Hitler, brooding in his Austrian aerie, first admired, then imitated, and finally surpassed the maestro. Mussolini gave the Italians Fascism; Hitler gave the Germans Nazism. Both were founded, not upon God, but upon force and fear. The second World War, which they caused, proved their undoing. Stalin operates his iron regime in Russia upon the same basis of fear of liquidation and the concentration camp.

Strangely enough, although the world has been greatly perturbed by the growth of totalitarian government, and even fought a ruinous war to root it out, few persons stop to think that totalitarianism is not our basic disease, but only a symptom of a world malady. It is an effect, and not a cause; the effect of an epidemic of moral irresponsibility of which some of the universities have been the carriers. Why were not the people alert during the past several decades to what too many of the universities were teaching? Why did they not curb their agents -- which the universities are -- before they had to pay so dearly for their negligence?

I believe that the universities have made a great contribution to mankind by fostering the physical sciences. I also believe, however, that these same universities are largely responsible for having infected mankind with a godless philosophy. The inherent wrongness of this philosophy is constant, but its danger to humanity varies. It was not so dangerous, once upon a time, for godless, and hence immoral, men and nations to skirmish against each other with war clubs and slingshots; but if immoral men or immoral nations start dropping atomic bombs, it may mean the end of civilization. Without God, there can be no objective morality. If there is no such thing as morality, what is to stand in the way of my dropping a bomb on your house if I don't happen to like you? The answer is "nothing". We know, and it cost a great deal to learn, that there is no way of preventing irresponsible and misguided scientists, abetted by an equally irresponsible and misguided governmental leadership from using their scientific knowledge to bring death and destruction to millions of innocent men, women, and children.

Leadership without responsibility is like power without control, brilliant, perhaps, as lightning, but just as dangerous and unpredictable. America's institutions of higher learning must help to produce morally responsible leaders who can be trusted to handle the products of science for the benefit of mankind.

If I mention the University of Notre Dame in this connection, I hope that you will bear with me. I have a valid reason, quite apart from my affection for the institution. The colleges and universities of the United States, granted the proper support of the people, can do more to secure our future than any other single agency. Notre Dame is a university representative of those whose pursuit of science has always been accompanied by a constant emphasis upon need of sound moral philosophy; and, naturally enough, because of my close association with it, I have more first-hand information about the results of Notre Dame's work than about those of any other school.

Since it was founded, more than one hundred years ago, the University of Notre Dame has recognized and accepted its grave responsibility to help widen the horizons of physical science. Hence, our researches in synthetic rubber, in nuclear energy, in the improvement of metals, in the discovery and development of a germ-free technique in raising animals for laboratory purposes that has aided greatly in the study of nutrition. But Notre Dame has also recognized and accepted its responsibility to give proper direction to the social, cultural, political and economic thinking of all its students so that it can turn over to the American people year after year young men who can supply intellectual and moral leadership that can be trusted.

Notre Dame believes that the moral responsibility of the great mass of men and women is a necessary pre-supposition of any kind of order or government in the world. This belief is not a mere academic theory. It is the rock upon which our government is built. The Founding Fathers knew that three fundamental truths must be taken for granted by any people for whom a just government is to be formed. These are: 1) The existence of God; 2) A balance of God-given rights and God-given duties; and 3) The conviction that government exists only to secure the rights of the governed. These principles are expressed in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

What makes the American political system the most effective in the world is this basic concept of individual liberty predicated upon God's creation of the individual human soul. This is the substance of our government, the religious root from which all our rights draw their vitality. In the United States government exists for the purpose of protecting the God-given rights of man. Here government exists to make sure that the thrifty man who risks his savings in a new business or industry may enjoy the fruits of his initiative and enterprise. Here government exists to insure

the right to property and security in the possession of property. In the United States government exists to secure man's right to free speech and to worship according to the dictates of his conscience. Destroy the religious roots of our government and our enjoyment of rights withers and dies. Remove the religious basis of government and it loses its one vitalizing force. A government rooted in religion is man's agent for the protection of his rights. Government without religion is one which denies rights, a dictatorship, the master of man's person and his property.

The future of human liberty depends upon our reaffirmation of the political faith of our fathers; a new acknowledgement of the proper relationship of man to his Creator, his fellow man, and his government. Only God makes American government adequate. If we do not know the religious basis of American government, or if we lack faith in its ends and purposes, we cannot intelligently protect it.

Notre Dame takes very seriously the religious pre-suppositions explicit in this historic American document, and necessary to the welfare of the American people. She sends out into the world not messianic Reds, not scatterbrained radicals, but clean, brave, intelligent young men of trained mind and character who consistently uphold the one philosophy upon which true Americanism can safely be based.

Today when the fate of the world lies in the wise management of the scientific devices we already possess, even more than in the production of more scientific instruments; when the world is struggling to find a just and lasting order that can restore confidence to the minds of men, religious, moral, and human values must receive special attention from our educational agencies, not only from colleges and universities, but from primary and secondary schools as well. The cycle begun by the scientists who once exiled God from society has been completed. Ironically, by their terrifying production they have forced God's return. They have made the art and science of moral living the greatest necessity of the modern age.

To function at its best, moral leadership must be implemented with training for practical leadership. Moral leadership, which once exerted its force through laborious hours of copying by hand the learning of the ancients, has not spurned the magic of the modern printing press. Nor should the advocate of peace in our day be too quick to discount the possession of power. A knight in mediaeval armor at Anzio or Okinawa might be a brave and very moral leader, but he would soon be a very dead leader.

Today's need is for well-trained leaders in industry, in all the professions and in statecraft. I shall speak only of the urgency of leadership in science because of its great urgency, and because of the dramatic scientific developments of recent years.

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The people have a right to expect universities to make contributions to science. The universities have done so. Most of the patents of American business, and the principles of sound free enterprise under which American business thrives, have derived from the basic discoveries of brilliant minds nurtured in the laboratories and classrooms of education. It is more than coincidence that the nation which has been pre-eminent in fostering education has been pre-eminent in fostering freedom.

How long we shall maintain our world position remains to be seen, because basic science in the United States is not keeping pace with applied science. And basic science is just that -- "basic". Whether milk is better raw, pasteurized, or homogenized is of little consequence unless we have a cow. The measurement of the atomic bomb was possible only after the scientists and laboratories had harnessed atomic energy.

Scientifically, the United States has always been a debtor nation. We Americans are an ingenious and inventive people, but for the most part the discovery of new fundamental knowledge and basic scientific principles which we used as a foundation for our skillful development of the automobile, the airplane, and the radio--came from Europe. From Europe also came the formation of most of the laws governing the transformation of energy, the physical and chemical structure of matter, the behavior of electricity, light, and magnetism. Only 7% of the Nobel Prizes in Science have gone to Americans and 93% of the Nobel Prizes have been taken by Europeans.

Until World War II Germany took the lead in the development of basic science. Competent observers report that leadership now seems to be passing into the hands of Russia. Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company reported, as a result of what he saw in Russia, that the Soviet is planning to embark on a program of scientific research and development greater than that of any other nation. Supporting Dr. Langmuir's view is the circumstance that the German universities of Breslau, Leipzig, Berlin, and several others are now in Russian hands.

Russia is currently spending more than one billion dollars for science and research. By way of contrast, we Americans, who sometimes think ourselves prodigal, in 1938 spent \$270,000,000 on American research, of which sum only \$40,000,000 went for basic research. The contrast does not give us a greater feeling of security for the future in the light of Russia's belief that man exists for the state as opposed to our conviction that government should be man's servant.

From those preliminaries, certain truths become evident. First, the United States' continued leadership in applied science depends wholly upon our more rapid progress in pure science. Unless we devote our most serious attention to basic science, sooner or later we will exhaust the reserve, or backlog, which we imported from Europe, and to which our own contributions have not been especially noteworthy.

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Secondly, if we lose our leadership in applied science -- which depends upon our progress in pure science -- we lose with it our position as the most powerful nation in the world. And, the next time that America has to engage an enemy, supersonic projectiles and planes, certain highly-destructive poisons and atomic bombs will decide whether the United States survives or perishes. We can best protect ourselves by continuing the harmonious co-operation among the universities, industry, and government that was established during the war years.

That co-operation gave the United States the best-cared-for and best equipped fighting-men the world has ever known. It has far more than a war-time utility. The nutritional studies, discoveries in medicine, disease control, new surgical techniques, as well as a large number of amazing technical developments, from radar to the splitting of the atom, can be, and should be, turned to account in a peace-time economy. The part that the universities can take has been outlined by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development:

"Publicly and privately supported colleges and universities and the endowed research institutes must furnish both the new scientific knowledge and the trained research workers. These institutions are uniquely qualified by tradition and by their special characteristics to carry on basic research. They are charged with the responsibility of conserving the knowledge accumulated by the past, imparting that knowledge to students, and contributing new knowledge of all kinds. It is chiefly in these institutions that scientists may work in an atmosphere which is relatively free from the adverse pressure of convention, prejudice, or commercial necessity. At their best they provide the scientific worker with a strong sense of solidarity and security, as well as a substantial degree of personal intellectual freedom. All of these facts are of great importance in the development of new knowledge..."

So much for the responsibility of the university in the training of leaders in science. I repeat, however, that the university does not discharge its full duty to the people if it stops here, and the history of the past generation bears me out.

I said a moment ago that prior to World War II Germany was pre-eminent in basic science. Can anyone in his right mind seriously maintain that Germany's scientific leadership was an unqualified boon to humanity? Much of what she accomplished was not bad in itself. As a matter of fact, it was good, but it was devoted to a bad end. As we know now, Germany's development was almost pathologically one-sided. While she was progressing phenomenally in science, she was simultaneously retrogressing to political, moral, and spiritual bankruptcy. Can what Germany gave the world of science offset the ruin wrought by German totalitarianism under which the rights of man that make life worth living became only wistful memories to millions of people under German domination?

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In order to discharge its full duty to the people, the American university must see the education of its students in full perspective. The end and purpose of the university must be in the production of what I have called responsible leaders in the various fields in which the university offers curricula.

The university must give sound professional, scientific, and technical training. It must always seek means of providing students with still more and still better facilities with which to prepare for their chosen professions. But the university worthy of the name must constantly remember that God made man in His image, and that a man is a man first, with rights and duties as such. After that he is a scientist, an engineer, a teacher, or a lawyer. Hence, while the university trains scientists, engineers, lawyers, and teachers, it educates men. Only when it trains and educates can the university widen the horizons of learning and also furnish disciplined, God-fearing leaders to the American people who must always strive to be models of justice and charity among the peoples of this earth.

In effect, you and a school such as the University of Notre Dame are partners, mutually responsible and mutually dependent. Our joint task is seeking out, encouraging, and developing clear-thinking students who recognize the true value of education to be the body of principles that underlie knowledge and give it direction and purpose. The ultimate strength of leadership lies in a complete grasp of these principles. Only by understanding them can a leader distinguish between truth and falsity; through them he learns to identify rights and to accept the obligation of corresponding responsibilities. Lacking this understanding, the most brilliant man must fail to attain true leadership.

You have a grave interest in the thoughtful questions that these young men, leaders of the future, are asking in the classroom today. Your future is to be found in the answers they accept. Your tomorrow is staked on their gaining from the university a philosophy and an understanding in accord, not in conflict, with the way of life you hope to have tomorrow. Obviously, there is a significant and inseparable relationship between your interests and the university's responsibility in developing leaders.

Infusion of the qualities of leadership into the minds and hearts of young men is a great responsibility for the university; and it is a matter of concern to you that this responsibility be successfully discharged, for the character that young men develop in the university today will determine the pattern of their thinking for the rest of their lives. The relationship between today's student and the modern university will determine whether tomorrow's leaders will be open-minded or reactionary, tolerant or bigoted, imaginative or earthbound.

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

Release: Thursday, May 22, 1947

47-161

Notre Dame, Ind., May :--THE MEDIEVAL WORLD, a photographic exhibition prepared by the editors of Life, will be shown at the Department of Architecture, at the University of Notre Dame for four weeks, beginning tomorrow and continuing through June 20. The exhibit will be open to the general public without cost from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily including Sunday.

This exhibition is made up of photographs which were published as a two-part pictorial essay in the April 7th and current issues of Life, and also includes many pictures that had to be omitted from the magazine for lack of space.

Twenty-four panels, each containing from one to six photographs and captions, delineate the roles of the Church, the Town, and the Castle in the day-to-day life of medieval man. The section devoted to the Church reflects the medieval spirit in a sequence of panels which include the cathedral of Chartres, the Abbey church at Vezelay, Fountains Abbey, sculptural details and color reproductions of stained glass from Bourges and Chartres.

The second division of the exhibition treats town life, late in the Middle Ages. Here are seen engravings of anonymous streets and street scenes as well as such centers of medieval life as Nuremberg, Dinkelsbuhl, Constance, Carcassonne and Avignon.

Feudal life, centering around the lord's castle, is portrayed in the third division. Color reproductions from the May 26th issue of Life include the Unicorn Hunt tapestry (now in The Cloisters, Metropolitan Museum of Art), and also Life in the Manor (from a 15th Century Flemish manuscript in the Morgan Library). There are also panels illustrating a tournament and the Crusades. Of the 35 photographs in this portion of the exhibition, 24 tell the story of customs and courtesies of castle life, while the others reveal the interiors and outside walls of medieval castles still standing today.

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Dist. 7

Mailed: May 21, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, May 28, 1947

47-165

Notre Dame, Ind., May:--Training of the volunteer worker in the field of leisure-time guidance of youth will be featured in the Summer School of Boy Leadership, sponsored annually by the Knights of Columbus Boy Life Bureau, which will be conducted July 21 to July 26 on the campus of the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday (May 27) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

The Notre Dame session, which is open to any Catholic man, will be conducted by the professionally trained and experienced staff of the Knights of Columbus Boy Life Bureau, headed by John J. Contway, Executive Director of the Bureau.

Members of the Notre Dame faculty and visiting lecturers who will speak during the week's training period will include the Rev. William F. Cunningham, C.S.C., Director of the Faculty and Professor of Education at Notre Dame, and special consultant to the Knights of Columbus committee that initiated the Boy Leadership movement; the Rev. Raymond W. Murray, C.S.C., Head of the Department of Sociology at Notre Dame; the Rev. Vincent Mooney, C.S.C., Director of the Catholic Youth Organization of the Columbus, O., diocese; and Kenneth E. Cook, National Director of Catholic Service of the Boy Scouts of America.

Registrations for the course are being accepted at Notre Dame. A fee of twenty-five dollars will cover the entire expense of the training, including lodging in residence halls on the Notre Dame campus and meals served in the University Dining Hall. Further details regarding the course may be secured by writing to John J. Contway, Executive Director, Knights of Columbus Boy Life Bureau, P.O. Drawer 1670, New Haven 7, Connecticut.

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Dist 1.

Mailed: May 22, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, May 27, 1947

47-163

Notre Dame, Ind., May :: Edward Fischer, at present director of the news bureau and a member of the department of journalism at St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana, will join the faculty of the University of Notre Dame in September, it was announced yesterday (May 26) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

At Notre Dame, where he will hold an assistant professorship in the department of journalism, Mr. Fischer will teach, and also will conduct an experimental newspaper.

Mr. Fischer was graduated from Notre Dame in 1937. Before coming to St. Joseph's in 1939, he had two years of newspaper experience in South Bend and Chicago. At St. Joseph's he pioneered the news bureau, the department of journalism, and the alumni newspaper.

During 43 months of military service, Mr. Fischer wrote four books for the War Department -- two volumes of training literature and two volumes of history.

While serving in India, Burma, China, and Ceylon, he wrote the 100,000-word combat history of the Burma campaigns and escorted newspapermen in and out of the front lines. He was in charge of 55 foreign correspondents on the first convoy across the Ledo-Burma Road, later known as the Stilwell Highway. After the cessation of hostilities, he was assigned to Theater Headquarters in New Delhi to assist in writing the history of the India-Burma Theater.

He returned to the United States with the rank of Captain in March 1946, and resumed his work at St. Joseph's a few weeks later.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: May 23, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, May 27, 1947

47-164

Notre Dame, Ind., May:--Three scholarships for advanced study in the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame will be awarded for the 1947-48 schoolyear, it was announced yesterday (May 25) by the Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, Director of the Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame.

Father Phelan, in making the announcement, said applicants for the scholarships must hold a Bachelor of Arts degree equivalent to that conferred by leading colleges and universities, and must have had adequate undergraduate training in Latin, English, French or German, History and Philosophy. Preference will be given to students who also have done graduate work in one of these subjects.

The Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame was established in 1946 in order to provide graduate students with a medium in which to study the application of the principles which produced the civilization and culture of the western world. Father Phelan, director of the Institute, formerly was director of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto, Canada.

Applications for the three scholarships should be mailed before June 15th to the Office of the Director, The Mediaeval Institute, Notre Dame, Indiana.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: May 23, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-167

Notre Dame, Ind., May 23--Emphasizing that Communism is a grave threat to the welfare of the United States, Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen warned here last night (May 22) that the American people should not be lulled into a false sense of security by the relatively small number of Communists in this country.

Monsignor Sheen spoke before more than 3,000 students, faculty members and friends of the University of Notre Dame.

In no country, he asserted, do the Communists number more than seven per cent of the population. He cited Soviet Russia itself as the classic example of how a well-organized minority of Communists controls a disorganized majority of non-Communists. Only three percent or about 6,000,000 people out of Russia's population of 190,000,000 millions belong to the Communist party of the U.S.S.R., he added.

There are about 70,000 professed Communists in the United States, he estimated, of whom about ten per cent have stopped paying dues. Nevertheless, today there are more than 1,200 Communist-dominated or so-called "popular front" organizations in this country, mostly in the fields of education and labor, he declared. There are also 3,696 registered Soviet Russian agents, or admitted spies, in America, ^{he said} with no means of telling how many others there may be.

Sheen

Monsignor/cited evidence to prove that Josef Stalin, leader of international Communism, was "the world's greatest liar" and could not be trusted by those who believe in truth, honor and justice. In 1941, for instance, Stalin disclaimed any territorial ambitions in the war, the monsignor added. Since then, he stated, Soviet Russia has annexed whole countries and other areas totalling 274,000 square miles and including 24,350,000 persons.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia was particularly denounced by Monsignor Sheen for the Communist persecution of religion in that country. The monsignor added that Tito's real name was Josepf Broz, and that the name Tito stood for "Total International Terrorist Organization".

Monsignor Sheen was introduced by the Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., Vice-President of the University of Notre Dame.

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Dist. 3

Mailed: May 24, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-162

Notre Dame, Ind., May 27:--Seven Hundred and thirteen graduate and undergraduate students at the University of Notre Dame will receive degrees at the 102nd commencement at Notre Dame on Sunday, June 1, according to an announcement by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Among those who will receive degrees at the commencement exercises will be:

(SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

Commencement week ceremonies will start on Friday, May 30, when alumni of Notre Dame from all parts of the nation gather for the annual Alumni reunion. The alumni program will be featured this year by a luncheon to be tendered by Father Cavanaugh on Saturday, May 31, to members of the Notre Dame class of 1922 who will be attending their 25th Anniversary Reunion at Notre Dame.

Other features of the three-day program will include a Memorial Field Mass for the 331 Notre Dame men who died in World War II; a Memorial Requiem Mass for deceased Notre Dame alumni; Class Day Exercises and awarding of prizes to outstanding graduating seniors and the annual alumni banquet.

The Most Rev. Lawrence L. Graner, C.S.C., newly consecrated Bishop of Dacca, India, will celebrate the Baccalaureate Mass in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame on Sunday, June 1, and the sermon will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. William L. Newton, noted biblical authority and pastor of St. Mary's Church, Elyria, O. The commencement address will be delivered by General George C. Kenney, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Command and Chief of the Pacific Air Command during World War II.

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

Release: After 12 p.m. (noon) Saturday, May 31, 1947

47-168

Notre Dame, Ind., May 31--Twenty six students of the University of Notre Dame, who distinguished themselves scholastically and in extra-curricular activities during the 1946-47 schoolyear, were honored this morning (May 31) with awards at annual Class Day Exercises conducted in conjunction with the 102nd Commencement at Notre Dame. The awards were presented by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University.

Four members of the famous Notre Dame debate team, which won 42 out of 49 matches during the season recently concluded and which finished in a tie for third place in the national tournament, were awarded public debate medals at the exercises. They are: Frank Finn, Denison, Tex., Timothy E. Kelly, Bay City, Mich., and Samuel J. Hazo and James P. Beymer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Meehan Medal for Literary Merit, given by the late Mrs. Eleanore Meehan, of Covington, Ky., for the best essay in English by a senior, was awarded to John H. Johnston, of Norfolk, Va. Arthur Stephen Harvey, C.S.C., of Washington, D.C., won the Mitchell Memorial Award for Playwriting, established in 1928 by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Mitchell of New York City in honor of their deceased son, William Mitchell.

The Farabaugh Prize for Law, awarded by South Bend attorney Gallitzin A. Farabaugh for high scholarship in the College of Law, was presented to John H. Merryman, of Portland, Ore. James E. Houghton, of South Bend, Ind., was awarded the Miles O'Brien Prize for excellence in Mechanical Drawing, and Theodore W. Havelly, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., won the John J. O'Brien Prize for excellence in shop work.

In the College of Law, Arthur M. Diamond, of South Bend, Ind., was given the Boynes Award to the senior in the College of Law who has the best record in scholastic grades, application, deportment, and achievement, along with the qualifications for admission to the bar and practice of law. Gerald A. Kamm, of Mishawaka, Ind., and Robert L. Miller of South Bend, Ind., won the Vincent J. Harkness Memorial Prize for

The Andrew F. Kervick Gold Medal for Drawing, awarded to the student of the Department of Architecture whose work in freehand drawing is of highest merit, was presented to Bonaventura Gonzales, of Dallas, Tex. Luigi A. Scibelli, of Malden, Mass., won the Nellie Wynn Kervick Gold Medal for Architecture given to the third year student whose work for the first three years in courses of architecture has been of highest merit.

Jerome V. Blatz, of Minneapolis, Minn., was awarded the Monsignor Francis A. O'Brien Prize for special study and distinction in an historical essay. The J. Sinnot Meyers Burse, founded in 1920 by Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Meyers of Paducah, Ky., as a memorial to their deceased son, J. Sinnot Meyers, of the Class of 1920 at Notre Dame, was presented to William W. Wicks, of Chicago, for excellence in editorial composition. The Hugh A. O'Donnell Gold Medal for Journalism, for the student in the Department of Journalism with the highest average in his senior year, was awarded to James M. Regan, of Holyoke, Mass. The late Mr. O'Donnell, a Notre Dame alumnus, was for years an executive of the "New York Times".

The Donohue Prize for Essay on Labor Relations, awarded for the best essay submitted to the Department of Economics on labor relations, was awarded to James D. Rowland, of Bayport, Minn. The Donohue Prize for Essay on Labor Problems, for the best essay on labor problems, was won by William J. Hoene, of Duluth, Minn.

Harry S. Brown, of Berrien Springs, Mich., was awarded the Jacques Medal for Fine Art presented to the student in the Department of Fine Art who submits the best thesis for graduation. The Hamilton Award, to the graduate of the College of Commerce who achieved the highest scholastic average for the four-year course, was presented to Gerald E. Skofronck, of Washington, D.C. The Hamilton Medal, to the graduate of the College of Commerce who has made the most improvement in public speaking during his college career, was won by James W. Kelly, of Olympia, Wash.

(more)

Robert J. McBride, of Lancaster, O., won the Byron V. Kanaley Prize awarded to the senior monogram athlete exemplary as a student and leader of men. The Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell Trophy, for highest combined merit of scholarship in naval science subjects and naval aptitude was awarded to Marvin E. Pinaire, of New Albany, Ind.

The Navigation Award, presented by the Navy Department to the student in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps attaining the highest average in navigation subjects, was awarded to George H. Wrape, of Clayton, Mo. The Chicago Tribune Gold Medal for Military Merit to students in the NROTC attaining the highest averages in military subjects was won by Isaac P. Rehkopf, of Petosky, Mich., and the Silver Medal was awarded to Marvin E. Pinaire, of New Albany, Ind.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: May 28, 1947

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

Release: After 4 p.m., Sunday, June 1, 1947

47-169

Notre Dame, Ind., June 1:--A solemn warning that "the United States, as we know it, will cease to exist" if the American people relax their vigilance and neglect their defenses, was made in a commencement address at the University of Notre Dame, today (June 1) by General George C. Kenney, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Command.

General Kenney addressed an audience of 3,000 persons at Notre Dame's 102nd commencement exercises. Honorary degrees were awarded by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, to General Kenney and five other distinguished persons, while degrees in course were granted to 711 graduate and undergraduate students.

"We are a peaceful people", the general declared. "Throughout history we have shown that we are willing to go to almost any lengths to preserve peace. We have signed the Charter of the United Nations, we are conscientiously backing the United Nations in the hope that through this organization nations will learn to adjust their differences without resort to war. You hear people talking about universal disarmament. There is no doubt about it. We want peace -- but the price can be too high.

"Until we have a far better guarantee of security in this troubled world of ours than we have at present, we cannot afford to let down our defenses. Today, adequate military preparedness is our best guarantee of peace. At the council table of nations the strong are listened to -- the weak are ignored. If we are incapable of defending ourselves and the principles for which we stand, those principles will perish and we will perish with them.

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We cannot lead in the struggle for peace if we are too weak to fight for peace. We want to live at peace with the rest of the world but we want that peace to be based on the fundamentals of freedom and justice -- not a peace enforced by a dictatorship whether it be Fascism, Nazism, Shintoism, Communism, or any other ism which denies those fundamentals to the individual -- which ignores the fact that he is a human being, not a cog in a state machine.

"In the organization of our government, in the Constitution of the United States, we have committed ourselves to a belief in God, to a series of rights and duties, to a theory of state control which primarily is to distinguish between liberty and license and to secure the rights of the individual.

"This is our heritage. It is a heritage of freedom of which we have reason to be proud. Our history not only reflects that pride but it shows that if necessary we have been willing to go to war to defend our rights to that heritage.

"Sometimes aggressors seem to have been unaware of this or perhaps they had forgotten it. We must never forget it."

General Kenney also emphasized that this country is faced with "the terribly important problem of survival". This problem, he explained, is linked directly to the answer to the question: "Are we to survive as free citizens of a free country, or as soulless cogs in a state machine, paying allegiance to an alien philosophy administered by an alien dictator?"

There are two solutions to this problem, he added. One preserves the American ideals of freedom, justice, fair play, sportsmanship, he said, "concepts based on a deep and enduring appreciation of what is right and what is wrong -- the fundamentals of Christianity itself".

The other solution -- the technique of the fifth column, he declared, is the final stage of a combined political and military campaign. He warned that the first step is this fifth column technique is "the steady and organized sabotage of our ideals and institutions by infiltration of creeds entirely at variance with the principles upon which this country was founded".

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"New words, new catch phrases are dinned into our ears unceasingly", he emphasized. "We are told that a capitalist is someone to spit upon; that marriage and the home are outmoded bourgeois institutions; that religion is the opiate of the masses. Under such a state philosophy, nothing is sacred but the dictates of the proletariat which are proclaimed by the dictator head of the party. No opposition, no differences of opinion are tolerated. They glibly use the word "democracy", but the meaning is not the same. Freedom as we know it, disappears. Justice is no longer the province of law--it is to be administered by the firing squad.

"When this fifth column has done its work and the victim has become sufficiently weakened, military forces of the aggressor without warning launch a sudden overwhelming attack and follow up with occupation. A new government sympathetic to the aims of the aggressor is set up and all opponents of the new regime are shot or sent to the slave labor camps.

"If we are the victim, the attack will come across the north polar basin, the short air route from the European Asiatic land mass to the United States. Piloted and pilotless aircraft will pour their loads of atomic bombs, super-explosives, super-incendiaries or whatever weapons of mass destruction happen to be in vogue at that time, on our centers of population and industry. The objective would be to knock out our industry and with it our capability of producing the machinery and the weapons to carry on resistance, and at the same time to inflict so stunning a casualty list upon the nation that it breaks the national willingness to endure further losses, and thereby forces capitulation. The casualty list would be counted in millions. The property damage in billions.

"If we shirk our responsibilities and obligations as citizens -- if we relax our vigilance and neglect our defenses -- this is the solution we will get and the United States, as we now know it, will cease to exist."

General Kenney said the solution of America's present national and international problems will be determined by intelligent, trained leadership. This leadership must be provided by American college graduates, he declared, who are now joining American society as matured, trained, and thinking citizens.

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Others who received honorary degrees at the commencement were: the Most Rev. Lawrence L. Graner, Bishop of Dacca, India; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. William L. Newton of Elyria, Ohio, noted biblical scholar; the Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., former President of Notre Dame; Mother Rose Elizabeth, C.S.C., Superior General of the Congregation of Sisters of Holy Cross; and I. A. O'Shaughnessy of St. Paul, Minn., noted philanthropist and President of the Globe Oil Company. The citations for the degrees were read by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

Bishop Graner was the celebrant of a Solemn Pontifical Mass this morning for the graduates and guests in Sacred Heart Church, the student church at Notre Dame. The baccalaureate sermon was preached at this Mass by Monsignor Newton.

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