

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

Release: Immediately

47-332

Notre Dame, Ind., -- The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, unveiled a portrait of the late Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., former president of Notre Dame, on Friday (Nov. 28) in the University parlors at the Administration Building at Notre Dame.

The portrait is the gift of Joseph A. LaFortune, prominent Tulsa, Okla. oil executive and a member of the Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame. It will hang permanently with the other portraits of Notre Dame's former presidents in the University Parlors.

Among those who attended the unveiling were a sister and two brothers of Mr. LaFortune, who is a native of South Bend. They are: Mrs. Hugh E. Hubbard of 1132 East Madison Street; Mr. Edmund LaFortune of 1014 North Eddy Street; and Mr. Lucius LaFortune an official of the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, LaPorte, Indiana. The portrait was painted by Robert Joy, noted Tulsa, Okla. artist.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: December 1, 1947

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

Release: At Will

47-333

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 31--Clyde A. Lewis, an alumnus of the University of Notre Dame and a hero of World War II, recently was elected junior vice-commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is in line for election as National Commander of the VFW in 1949.

A native of Plattsburgh, N. Y., he was graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1934 and also holds a degree from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the New York Bar.

Lewis achieved distinction as a flight commander in the United States Army Air Forces in World War II. He held the rank of major, and for heroic exploits against the enemy was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters. He also holds the Air Medal with four clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with one cluster, the French Croix de Guerre and the ETO ribbon with six battle stars.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: December 1, 1947

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

Release: December 5, 1947

47-334

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 4.--John N. Cackley, Jr., of Charleston, W. Va., former Treasury Department and United States Foreign Service official, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the newly-created Notre Dame Foundation, it was announced yesterday (Dec. 4) by James E. Armstrong, Secretary of the Notre Dame Alumni Association and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Foundation.

Mr. Cackley, a graduate of Notre Dame in the class of 1937, was associated with the United States Treasury Department as Deputy State Director for the U. S. Savings Bonds Division in West Virginia for the last two years. Before that he was Vice Consul at the American Consulate at Marseille, France.

An Army veteran of World War II, Mr. Cackley served more than three years in the Mediterranean and European theatres. After receiving his discharge in Paris shortly after VE-Day, Mr. Cackley was named to the United States Foreign Service. Prior to entering the armed forces, Mr. Cackley was employed by the General Motors Corporation in Ohio and West Virginia. He is a native of Ronceverte, West Virginia, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Cackley, Sr., still reside.

The Notre Dame Foundation has been organized to meet the financial problems of the University's progress, through increased sustaining income and additional capital endowment.

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: December 1, 1947

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

Release: After 12:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 2, 1947

47-335

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2--Absolute peace throughout the world can be achieved only by world-wide adoption of the moral law, based on the existence of God as the creator of all Being, Dr. Waldemar Gurian, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame, declared today (Dec. 2) before the Chicago Institute for Religious and Social Studies at the Hotel Bismarck.

Dr. Gurian pointed out in his address before the Institute that although proposals have been made toward the end of an absolute harmony of mankind, the Catholic Church is against power politics or deifying some form of power, as well as against an utopianism which believes in a classless society.

"The Catholic Church is suspicious of a world state which will guarantee lasting peace," Dr. Gurian stressed. "For the Church knows that neither the power of a part of mankind nor mankind itself can achieve this. x x x No international society, no Third Reich or no classless society, where politics are replaced by administration, no world state, which claims to exclude war absolutely, can be the eternal fatherland of men."

Emphasizing that the Catholic Church is opposed to power politics because they violate the right order, the Notre Dame professor also observed that the Church likewise is against politics which are based on the assumption that men, if not perfect at present, can become perfect in the future.

(more)

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

Release: Monday, Dec. 8, 1947

47-338

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 6--Thousands of alumni of the University of Notre Dame and their families throughout the world attended Communion Breakfasts yesterday (Sunday, Dec. 7) in their various localities in observance of Notre Dame's tenth annual Universal Communion Sunday honoring the Blessed Virgin as Patroness of the United States.

The memory of deceased Notre Dame alumni and former students--especially the 329 Notre Dame men who died in World War II--and of benefactors and other friends of the University, also was honored at these breakfasts. The largest gatherings were in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, Indianapolis, Buffalo, N.Y. and other principal cities throughout the United States.

Universal Communion Sunday, inaugurated in 1938 by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of New York, is observed each year on the Sunday nearest the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Since 1938 the observance has been adopted on a universal pattern by the more than 100 Notre Dame alumni clubs.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: Dec. 4, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1947

47-341

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 10:--"If Natural Law is without validation, then might must be right and our traditional concepts of justice must consequently and logically surrender to brute force," Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, said yesterday (Dec. 9) as the university prepared to welcome nationally known educators, clergymen, judges, lawyers and other public leaders to its Natural Law Institute on December 12 and 13.

The alternative to Natural Law is chaos, Father Cavanaugh added. He announced that the institute would illustrate and validate the connection between the Positive Law and the Natural Law, and between the Natural Law and the Eternal Law of God.

The Institute is being financed by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of New York. The Honorary Chairman will be the Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., and former President of Notre Dame, while Father Cavanaugh will serve as chairman of the meetings.

Dean Clarence E. Manion of the College of Law at Notre Dame will open the Institute on December 12 with an address on "The Natural Law Philosophy of the Founding Fathers". Other speakers and their subjects will be: Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, of the University of Chicago, "The Philosophy of the Natural Law"; Harold R. McKinnon, prominent San Francisco, Cal., attorney, "The Natural Law and the Positive Law"; Professor Ben W. Palmer, of the University of Minnesota, "The Natural Law and Pragmatism"; and Rev. William J. Doherty, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame, "The Eternal Law Background of the Natural Law".

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: Dec. 4, 1947

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

Release: Monday, Dec. 8, 1947

47-342

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 8 -- The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, has accepted an invitation from the Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, to serve on a special civilian committee to study present pay schedules of the Armed Forces and make recommendations for possible revision upward of those schedules because of high living costs.

The committee will confer with Secretary Forrestal at Washington on December 10. At that time the committee also will study the findings of a board of Army, Navy and Air Force officers, augmented by representatives of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Services, which for the last four months has been studying the problem of inequalities and disparities in service pay compared with ^{that of} private industry.

The last thorough review of pay schedules of the Armed Forces was undertaken around 1908. In view of present high living costs, the Armed Forces have not been in a position to compete on an equal basis with industry and the professions because of a disparity in pay schedules. For that reason, many officers have been leaving the services to accept private employment offering greater compensation.

High civilian, military and naval officials of the Armed Forces are concerned about this situation, and decided to initiate steps to make a thorough study of present service pay schedules. Accordingly, they are seeking the recommendations of eminent civilians such as Father Cavanaugh, who has served as an advisor to the Department of the Army for more than a year on army recruiting and training methods.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: December 4, 1947

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

Release: Monday, Dec. 7, 1947

47-347

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. ::--Joseph B. Farrell, Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Notre Dame who was associated with the Manhattan District Atomic Energy Project during World War II, will represent Notre Dame at a Heat Transfer Symposium being held this week (Dec. 8 - 13) at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The symposium, conducted by the Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft Division of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, will strive toward a solution to the problem of applying nuclear energy to the propulsion of aircraft through a development of new methods of heat transfer. NEPA is a combined operation of nine aviation engine companies and the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics cooperating with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Professor Farrell, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1943, upon graduation entered into a wartime atomic energy project in a pilot plant at Jersey City, N. J. When the plant at Oak Ridge was completed he joined the staff there for work involving heated gasses. In September, 1945, he received his Master's degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and joined the Notre Dame faculty in June, 1946.

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Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: Dec. 4, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, December 10, 1947

47-336

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 9.--A record number of 1,507 persons are on the full-time employment records at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday (Dec 9) by the Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.C., Business Manager at Notre Dame.

Father Burke, who said that the total of full-time employees at Notre Dame is continually increasing, revealed that the University payroll has doubled during the past ten years. Not included in the figure are more than 250 priests and brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross who are at Notre Dame, but who do not receive salaries, and hundreds of Notre Dame students who are employed part-time helping to earn some of their expenses at Notre Dame.

Included in the total are lay executives of the University, the lay faculty, stenographers, laboratory technicians, research experts, special policemen, ground keepers, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, tinsmiths, stadium employees and many other occupations.

The increase in the number of employees at Notre Dame, Father Burke explained, is attributed to the increase in student enrollment, an increase of research facilities at the University, and the organization of the newly-created Notre Dame Foundation.

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: Dec. 5, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-337

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6:--Catholic colleges and universities strengthen American democracy by developing morally-responsible leaders who respect the inalienable rights of all men, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, said here yesterday (Dec. 5) in an address to the First Friday Club of Detroit, at the Hotel Book-Cadillac.

Stressing that the United States desperately needs morally responsible leaders, Father Cavanaugh added that "while many of our friends of this country have been attempting to believe that the world would get along better without God, we have continued to support our vast educational system, our grammar schools and high schools, and colleges and universities, at tremendous expense, in the belief that this system would not only save the lives of individuals but would save the world".

"The crisis in which the world finds itself today is pretty much of a vindication of our theories," he continued. "Our Catholic universities feel a heavy burden upon them. They know that the opportunity to produce tomorrow's leaders is a tremendous challenge. They know they have the answers to the problems of these times.

"Because we at Notre Dame believe that a Catholic university must assume leadership in the physical sciences we have within the last year increased our programs in research four-fold, so that we are spending nearly half a million dollars annually to find the cure for cancer, to help direct atomic energy to peaceful pursuits, to study anti-malarial drugs, to search for new metals that will withstand the stresses of supersonic speeds.

(more)

In welcoming those attending the Institute, Father Cavanaugh said that their interest was "an indication that there remains in this country a strong nucleus of thoughtful Americans who share the conviction that a strong hope--the only hope--for the future of American jurisprudence lies in giving law students a proper sense of the basic inter-relationship of the positive law and the natural law".

Father Cavanaugh also emphasized that "God's creative purpose existed in His infinite mind before He created man; that the natural law, under which our human law receives its only sanction, existed before God made man, breathed into him an immortal soul, and provided him with nature's bounty".

"I think it is well to recall this truth, particularly at a time where there is such a noticeable attempt to oust God from His universe", Father Cavanaugh continued, "when man's laws take precedence over God's laws, if, indeed, they do not supplant them altogether." X X X

"It is, of course, most appropriate that this Institute be sponsored by the Notre Dame College of Law -- the oldest of Catholic law schools in the United States. The faculty here has always insisted that law must be taught in its relation to God, the source of all rightful authority. The faculty retains a deep respect for the foundations of American institutions, and persists in the belief that a school which attempts to teach law apart from its God-related perspective does something much less than justice to American jurisprudence."

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"We feel that if we are to exercise leadership and train tomorrow's leaders we cannot remain outside these important developments in the physical sciences. Moreover, in our College of Law, we are conducting an Institute in which the best scholars of the nation are to illustrate and validate the relationship between Positive Law and Natural Law, between Natural Law and the Eternal Law of God, because we believe that if these truths are not known and disseminated, truths opposed will certainly continue to bring chaos and ruled-by-force throughout the world.

"We have within the last year started up a new Mediaeval Institute under the direction of Father Gerald Phelan, former President of the Pontifical Institute of Studies at St. Michael's College in Toronto. In our Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame, the world's great scholars will study the Christian tradition and help bring it into sharp focus on modern problems in education, in economics and politics, and in human relations in general."

Father Cavanaugh also said that "if the Catholic university of this modern age is to assume real leadership and train tomorrow's leaders, it must, through its research programs, keep its own teaching staff alive to the problems of the hour; the Catholic university must make its contribution to the reservoir of scientific knowledge from which applied science must ever borrow and the Catholic university must seek its prestige through advancing the horizons of sciences and arts.

"I have tried to indicate some of the alarming conditions of the world. You have inferred from what I have said that the remedies are moral and religious. I have strongly indicated that the American political system and our system of free enterprise are the best that have ever been known in the history of mankind, and you have inferred that if these systems are to endure against the attacks from Atheists and Communists religious and moral education is necessary.

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"It is abundantly clear, it seems to me, that the Catholic educational system is facing its hour of greatest opportunity. It must be clear to you that this Catholic educational system depends upon you and on other Catholic men like you throughout this country. There is no other source of support for the Catholic educational system. This dependence on you indicates not so much an obligation as an opportunity.

"You and 140,000,000 other Americans are with me enjoying the blessings of liberty made possible by our Forefathers. What about the generations to come after us? We hold America in trust for the generations to come. We dare not fail those generations to come. Men like Washington and Jefferson, Franklin and Adams made an investment a hundred and seventy years ago. We, today, have to make an investment. Tomorrow's leaders are in our schools today. An investment in our Catholic educational system is an investment in the future welfare of these young men who prepare to be morally responsible leaders by living their lives in the light of the life to come."

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: Dec. 5, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-340

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 4:--Historical Carroll Hall, an undergraduate study hall in the West wing of the Notre Dame Administration Building for more than sixty years, has been renovated into new offices for the Alumni Association, the Notre Dame Foundation and the Department of Public Information at the University of Notre Dame.

Individual offices have been constructed in Carroll Hall for James E. Armstrong, Alumni Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Notre Dame Foundation, and for John V. Hinkel, Director of Public Information at Notre Dame, and their large staffs. A large conference room also is featured in the new layout.

Functions of the Alumni Association include corresponding with and maintaining records of nearly 20,000 Notre Dame alumni, while the Foundation has been established to raise funds for the expansion of the University. The Department of Public Information handles Notre Dame's many contacts with newspapers, radio stations, periodicals and other information media throughout the world.

New offices adjoining Carroll Hall have been constructed out of a former classroom for the Rev. Robert H. Sweeney, C.S.C., Executive Assistant to the President of Notre Dame. Father Sweeney coordinates all alumni, public information and public relations programs at Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 3 and 7

Mailed: Dec. 5, 1947

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

Release: Thursday, Dec. 11, 1947

47-344

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. :--The majority of the German people are not at this time convinced in any way of the crimes established by the Nurnberg trial except perhaps of the horrors of concentration camps, Paul Reuter, noted French author, declares in an article in the November issue of the "Notre Dame Lawyer", published this week by students in the College of Law at the University of Notre Dame.

The article, "Nurnberg 1946--The Trial", was translated into English for the "Notre Dame Lawyer" by Robert D. Nuner, Instructor of Modern Languages at Notre Dame, and a former Major in the Military Intelligence.

"At the moment the Nurnberg Trial has a negative effect on German opinion," according to Mr. Reuter. "In order for it to assist in the future in a benevolent re-education of Germany, German politics and international organization must develop profoundly from now on. But that will not suffice. When we speak of German opinion, we always forget a capital fact, that in peoples as in individuals there exists a vast section of psychic life which is unconscious, in which may occur wounds and in which psychoses may develop. In the German, this collective unconsciousness is highly developed and terribly bruised. x x x

"The actions of the great nations should take into consideration the conditions of the German psychology. The German mind is fearfully oppressed by an inferiority complex, and it is known that cruelty nearly always has its origin in fear. But why does Germany feel herself inferior and why is she afraid? These questions should be attacked from a medical point of view. They determine an important aspect of the re-education of Germany and of her real liberation."

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Other leading articles which appear in the current issue of the "Notre Dame Lawyer" include "Developments in the Law of Naval Justice", by Col. James Snedeker, U.S.M.C., former Chief of the Military Law Division, Office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy; "The United States Supreme Court and the Wiener Case", by William Q. de Funiak, Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco; "An Anonymous Treatise on Law: The Pseudo-Platonic Dialogue Minos", by Dr. Anton-Hermann Chroust, Associate Professor of Law at Notre Dame; and "Twelve Times and Out--Application of Indiana Gross Income Tax Act of 1933 Again Declared Unconstitutional", by Robert T. Molloy, prominent New York attorney.

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Dist. 1

Mailed: Dec. 5, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-345

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 5.--A new series of indexed Papal Encyclicals prepared by Dr. Francis J. Brown, Professor of Economics at the University of Notre Dame, is the subject of a major article in the religion section of "Newsweek" magazine for the week of December 8th.

"Newsweek" told the story of the ten year effort of Dr. Brown to bring Papal Encyclicals to the people in an easy-to-read, easy-to-understand format. The refusal of publishers to consider the idea worthwhile led Dr. Brown, his brother Austin, a Chicago union leader, and sister-in-law, to invest \$25,000 in the Outline Press, Inc., a new organization.

The first 15,000 copies already are one-third sold-out, "Newsweek" reported, and the demand from Catholic and non-Catholic educators, public leaders and students deems it likely that a second large printing will be necessary.

The first publication is an outline, complete text and index of the famed "Quadragesimo Anno" of Pope Pius XI. Two more encyclicals are due to be presented in a similar popular fashion before the end of the year.

"Newsweek" related the difficulties that faced the pioneers in the new presentation of the encyclicals. The office was established at 2308 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., in what was once a tropical fish store. Today, said "Newsweek", the fish tanks have been replaced by the fifty cent paper bound books and by a flood of orders.

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Dist. 1

Mailed: Dec. 5, 1947

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE
Joseph A. Conerty, Jr.,
Publicity Director

Release: At will

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. ____ -- The University of Notre Dame student body has set a goal of \$35,000 to be raised as its contribution to a nation-wide Student Relief Campaign for the relief of foreign students who are suffering as a result of the war.

The Student Relief Campaign, sponsored by the National Federation of Catholic College Students, is represented on the Notre Dame campus by the Student Relief Committee, headed by Lou Burns, Washington, D.C., a junior in the College of Commerce.

The campaign has the sanction of the Holy Father and all the Catholic hierarchy. The honorary chairman of the campaign in the United States is the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, who also is the Episcopal Moderator of the NFCCS.

Notre Dame's part of the campaign got under way at the Notre Dame-Tulane football game, November 22, when an announcement of the drive was made and a football, autographed by the Fighting Irish of 1947, was raffled by the Villagers Club during the halves. That night the proceeds of the victory dance, sponsored by the Student Council, were assigned to the fund.

On December 4 the Student Relief Committee launched a personal subscription drive to net a dollar from each student at the University. The Notre Dame football team, which left on Wednesday, December 3, for its game with Southern California, contributed its dollars prior to departure.

Perhaps the greatest of the planned activities to raise money for this fund is the giving away of two automobiles, one a 1947 Chrysler "Town and Country" convertible and the other a 1947 Plymouth club coupe. Books of tickets are being distributed this week to all Notre Dame students, and to other persons interested in aiding the drive. Inquiries may be addressed to Student Relief Committee, Box 202, Notre Dame, Indiana.

These automobiles will be given away on February 10th, as a climax to a huge Mardi-Gras Carnival to be held in the Navy Drill Hall on the Notre Dame campus February 9th and 10th. All campus clubs will participate in the Mardi-Gras Carnival. A special feature of the Carnival will be a Mardi-Gras Ball to be sponsored by the Rebel Club of Notre Dame.

Many of the other campus clubs are sponsoring independent activities for this cause. The Calumet Club, made up of members living in the Hammond, Gary, and East Chicago area of the midwest, is giving away another autographed football. The Florida Club is attempting to arrange a prize of a two week's all-expenses-paid vacation to Florida for two.

This campaign is the largest, most high-pressured campaign ever to include all the students at Notre Dame. The goal of \$35,000 is expected to be reached by Ash Wednesday, February 11, 1948.

Funds received for this campaign are forwarded to the National Headquarters of the Student Relief Campaign, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, and purchase and distribution of the relief supplies will be under the direction of the War Relief Service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

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Mailed: Dec. 8, 1947

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

Release: At Will

47-348

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 11--Four Brothers of Holy Cross, recent honor graduates of the University of Notre Dame, have been assigned to teach in schools of the Diocese of Dacca, India.

The missionaries, who will serve under Most. Rev. Lawrence L. Graner, C.S.C., Bishop of Dacca, are: Brother Hobart Pieper, C.S.C., Springfield, N.J.; Brother Martinian Wilson, C.S.C., Natchez, Miss.; Brother Ivan Dolan, C.S.C., Waterloo, Ia.; and Brother Fulgence Dougherty, C.S.C., Sioux Falls, S.D.

The Brothers of Holy Cross, with headquarters at Notre Dame, also administer and teach in St. Edward's University, Austin, Tex., and in numerous high schools throughout the United States. Holy Cross Brothers first went from the United States to India in 1852.

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Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: Dec. 11, 1947

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

Release: Saturday, Dec. 13, 1947

47-349

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 13:--Urging a return by the American legal system to the Natural Law of God, Dr. Clarence E. Manion, Dean of the College of Law at the University of Notre Dame, asserted that it was the devotion of the Founding Fathers to the Natural Law that made possible the present United States Government, in an address at the opening session yesterday (Dec. 12) of the Natural Law Institute at Notre Dame.

The Institute is being attended by many prominent lawyers, judges, clergymen, educators and others interested in the law from many parts of the country. The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., and former president of Notre Dame, is serving as Honorary Chairman of the Institute, while the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, is chairman.

"It is most unfortunate," declared Dean Manion, "that the romantic and psychological highlights of the American Revolution have lured popular historians away from the logical and legal aspects of that epical struggle. Taxes, parliamentary representation and even the very independence of the United States itself, were all incidental to the main and controlling issue, namely the enforcement and implementation of a law 'superior in obligation to any other, co-eval with mankind and dictated by God himself'.

"The controlling issue was made crystal clear by the Declaration of Independence, but for some reason modern historians have seemed reluctant to take the great Declaration of Independence at its word. There is a subtle but unmistakable effort to edit the Declaration completely out of our jurisprudential system and to regard its categorical postulates as eccentric, extravagantly transposed on the spot from a variety of foreign philosophical dreamers to make a rallying cry for a rather desperate American cause."

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Stressing that the Declaration of Independence is the best possible condensation of the Natural Law, Dean Manion further explained: "It was England and not America who abandoned the ancient tradition of English liberty. In 1776 the British government was insisting that 'the law of the land' and the 'immemorial rights of English subjects' were exclusively and precisely what parliament described them to be. This claim for parliament absolutism was at variance with all the great traditions of the common law and the natural law as recorded throughout the centuries from Brackton to Blackstone. By abandoning their ingrained concepts of the Natural Law, the colonists undoubtedly could have made a comfortable settlement of their taxes and navigation difficulties with England, but they chose the alternative so well and logically described in the Declaration of Independence.

"As a result of the devotion of the Founding Fathers to the Natural Law and the natural God given rights of man, America exists today as the only country in the world where the individual citizen has rights that his government as well as everybody, is constitutionally bound to respect."

Insert Speaking last night at the Institute, Harold R. McKinnon, prominent San Francisco, Calif., attorney, declared that in spite of efforts by legal realists to exclude moral values from laws, Natural Law has survived because men naturally think in terms of it.

"The values which they thrust out through one door," according to Mr. McKinnon, "reentered through another. And any effort to place those values at any point short of the ultimate principles of the practical human reason is similarly futile. There is no choice between these principles and some other source of values. The only choice is between values and an effort to remake man without values, the consequences of which we have lately witnessed.

(more)

"We who retain the truth in our practice, toy with an alien philosophy at our peril. As a man thinks, so is he, or so he will be. Even now the signs are not wanting. A moral science has discovered a divine power in the atom, which for lack of values has already been used experimentally on human beings and now challenges not only constitutional guarantees but life itself. The family, the unit of society, is a vanishing institution. Education is on a starvation diet, deprived of the fundamental orientations of philosophy and the things of the spirit. Thus we in the democracies, on whom has fallen the burden of world leadership in a critical hour, are ourselves 'disregarding the omens and disdaining the stars'.

The California attorney declared that in comparison with the principles and precepts of natural law, which are necessary propositions and bind reason in their grasp, the rules of positive law are relative, contingent and changeable.

"The tax statute, for example, or the law governing the relations between capital and labor, or the law which will govern the use of atomic power, represent efforts by the lawmaker to bring the precepts of justice to bear upon facts of such inexhaustible complexity and profound changeability that the justice of those laws can never be more than approximate and tentative," he explained.

Mr. McKinnon continued, in part: "Therefore, far from being final or conclusive, 'salvation must lie with the practitioners, whose profession Dean Wigmore has called 'a priesthood of justice'. In order to discharge the duties of that priesthood, the legal profession must recapture its standing as a learned profession. And mere knowledge of facts is not learning, even though those facts be laws. A higher intellectual dedication remains, a dedication to those principles which give to laws their meaning, their purpose and their ultimate claim to the allegiance of men."

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

Release: Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1947

47-347

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 17:--The University of Notre Dame student body has set a goal of \$35,000 to be raised as its contribution to a nation-wide Student Relief Campaign to help foreign students who are suffering as a result of the war. Needy students of all creeds in many war-weakened countries will be aided.

The campaign is the largest ever to include the 4,800 students now attending Notre Dame. The \$35,000 goal is expected to be reached by Ash Wednesday, February 11, 1948. Proceeds from dances, entertainments and other student affairs will be given to the fund, and each individual Notre Dame student also will be asked to make a personal contribution.

A gigantic Mardi-Gras Carnival is planned for February 9th and 10th. Campus club booths, music and entertainment, and a Mardi-Gras Ball, will be features of the Carnival. The ball will be under the auspices of the Rebel Club, composed of more than 600 Notre Dame students from various Southern states.

All funds raised at Notre Dame for this purpose will be forwarded to the national headquarters of the Student Relief Campaign in New York, and purchase and distribution of relief supplies will be under the direction of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The campaign, sponsored by the National Federation of Catholic College Students, and sanctioned by Pope Pius XI, has as its honorary chairman in the United States the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston. Notre Dame's Student Relief Committee is headed by Louis J. Burns of Washington, D. C., a junior in the College of Commerce.

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Dist. 1

Mailed: December 11, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

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Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 14:--Increased emphasis on the Natural Law, or the Law of God recognized by human reason, as the basis of life, liberty and all other human rights, was urged by speakers at the First Natural Law Institute which concluded its two-day meetings yesterday (Dec. 13) at the University of Notre Dame.

The Institute was attended by hundreds of lawyers, judges, clergymen, educators, students and other interested persons from many parts of the country. The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., and former president of Notre Dame, was Honorary Chairman of the Institute, while the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, presided.

The keynote of the Institute was sounded by Bishop O'Hara when he warned that mankind, as a whole, must return to the Natural Law or lose all concept of the God-given rights of man. Such a catastrophe as loss of this concept, he added, would give rise to more dictators like Stalin and Hitler who would enslave and degrade the entire world.

In welcoming those attending the Institute, Father Cavanaugh said that their interest was "an indication that there remains in this country a strong nucleus of thoughtful Americans who share the conviction that a strong hope--the only hope--for the future of American jurisprudence lies in giving law students a proper sense of the basic inter-relationship of the Positive Law and the Natural Law".

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Father Cavanaugh also emphasized that "God's creative purpose existed in His infinite mind before He created man; that the natural law, under which our human law receives its only sanction, existed before God made man, breathed into him an immortal soul, and provided him with nature's bounty".

"I think it is well to recall this truth, particularly at a time where there is such a noticeable attempt to oust God from His universe", Father Cavanaugh continued, "when man's laws take precedence over God's laws, if, indeed, they do not supplant them altogether."

Dr. Clarence E. Manion, Dean of the College of Law at Notre Dame, said the issues discussed at the Institute were vital to every American. He also emphasized that it was the devotion of the Founding Fathers to the Natural Law that made possible the present United States Government.

"Does the individual man have rights," he asked. "If so, where do these rights come from? If they come from Constitutions and Bills of Rights, what is to prevent someone from changing these Constitutions and taking these rights away?"

"Is the rightness of all governmental action to be tested by what a majority of the people desire the government to do from time to time. If this is true, what was wrong about Hitler's Government, assuming that a majority of the German people wanted him to do what he did?"

"If a man does have an imperishable, created nature which is governed and protected by created natural laws, then there would seem to be justification for those human Constitutions and Bills of Rights which try to protect human beings from the wanton, whimsical treatment that is accorded to beasts of the field."

"If man has no such created nature and there are no such created natural laws for his special protection, then man is just a grown up beast and the best would seem to belong to the biggest. If this is the case, might is right, justice is non-existent, and the world might as well reconcile itself to the worst."

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Another speaker, the Rev. William Doheny, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame, noted authority on Canon Law, pointed out that "all human beings should become increasingly aware of the fact that every true law is derived in some way from the Divine Eternal Law."

"Since the Eternal Law is that supreme and exalted plan of government existing in God Himself, the Supreme Legislator, all plans of government on inferior planes are derived from the Eternal Law," according to Father Doheny. "Hence it is that all laws, in so far as they partake of right reason, are derived from the Eternal Law. In other word, all that is just and lawful in temporal laws is derived from the Eternal Law.

Professor Ben W. Palmer of the University of Minnesota told the Institute that unless pragmatic philosophy is driven out of the American legal system, the system will be shattered and chaos will result.

"One hundred and forty million men and women, each unique and infinitely precious in the eyes of God, seek refuge in the temple of American law," he said. "They look for protection against the abuses of arbitrary power whether by individuals, ruthless minority groups, or by the clamorous majority in a vast continental democracy. If they find that the foundations of that structure have been subtly undermined so that it no longer gives them assurance of protection; if they see with newly-opened eyes that the law administered therein is merely the embodiment of arbitrary force, of command and not of reason or enduring principles of justice, they will shatter it to bits and revert to primeval chaos or insurrection organized. And that catastrophe will occur if a pragmatic philosophy dominates the law, particularly American constitutional law."

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Speaking at another session of the Institute, Harold R. McKinnon, prominent San Francisco, Calif., attorney, declared that in spite of efforts by legal realists to exclude moral values from laws, Natural Law has survived because men naturally think in terms of it.

"The values which they thrust out through one door," he asserted, "reentered through another. And any effort to place these values at any point short of the ultimate principles of the practical human reason is similarly futile. There is no choice between these principles and some other source of values. The only choice is between values and an effort to remake man without values, the consequences of which we have lately witnessed.

The philosophy of the Natural Law was discussed before the Institute by Dr. Mortimore J. Adler of the University of Chicago.

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Dist 3 & 7

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

Release: Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1947

47-456

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 30:--A new engineering formula for computing the force necessary to propel a ship through the water, devised by Dr. Karl E. Schoenherr, Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Notre Dame, has been officially adopted by the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

According to Vice-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, USN (Ret), president of the society, Dr. Schoenherr's formula is of tremendous importance to the shipbuilding industry because it puts the calculations of ship resistance and ship power on a common basis in all model testing establishments in the United States and Canada for the first time in history. The new method, which will be known as the Schoenherr Mean Line, may be adopted by Great Britain and Holland, as well, the admiral added.

Dr. Schoenherr, who has been Dean of the College of Engineering at Notre Dame since 1945, has an international reputation as a hydromechanical engineer. He was awarded the Distinguished Civilian Service Medal by the United States Government for his notable contributions to the war effort in designing and testing ships. Before joining the Notre Dame staff he was with the Navy Department for many years.

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