

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
James E. Murphy, Director

57/185

For release in AM's, Thursday, June 20th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 19 -- Rev. Cletus S. Bachofer, C.S.C., has been appointed acting head of the department of biology at the University of Notre Dame, according to an announcement today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president. A radiation biologist, Father Bachofer succeeds the late Professor Donald J. Plunkett who was also serving as acting department head.

Father Bachofer currently is engaged in research dealing with the effects of radiation on the nerves of animals. The project is supported by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. He also conducts classes in radiation biology and physiology.

A native of Salina, Kansas, Father Bachofer was graduated from Notre Dame in 1938 and received a doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1948. He has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since that time. He was ordained to the priesthood on June 24, 1942.

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57/187

For release in AM's, Sunday, June 16th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 15 -- The creation of a Department of Communication Arts at the University of Notre Dame and the appointment of Professor Thomas J. Stritch as its head were announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president.

The new department replaces the departments of journalism and speech in Notre Dame's College of Arts and Letters. The communication arts program which begins next September will include courses in journalism, speech, drama, television and radio. Stritch has headed the department of journalism since 1947.

Establishment of the communication arts department underscores the unity of the entire communications field, Father Hesburgh said. He noted the easy passage of personnel from the daily press to advertising and public relations or to television and radio. The trend in American universities toward communication arts departments "reflects the search for essential educational disciplines rather than narrow technical training in these areas," he asserted.

Father Hesburgh re-emphasized the liberal character of Notre Dame's education for communications. "Techniques must not be used to conceal thin substance", he said.

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Department of Communication Arts -2-

Students who wish to take the new program at Notre Dame will be assigned to it for their junior and senior years. Courses in Advanced Writing, Design and Modern Culture are required. Besides these they may choose among Acting, Directing, Training the Speaking Voice, Writing and Editing News, Telecommunications, Documentary Film, Advanced Reporting, Article Writing, Public Relations, Advertising and others.

Exceptionally broad opportunities for practical experience are available to Notre Dame students at WNDU-TV and WNDU, the University's commercial television and radio stations, WSND, the student-operated radio station, the highly successful University Theater, the student newsmagazine and yearbook and many special publications published at the University.

The head of the new department, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, has had a varied experience in press and public relations work. During World War II he was a lieutenant commander in the Navy. He first joined the Notre Dame faculty after getting his Master of Arts degree there in 1935.

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57/188

For release in PM's, Tuesday, June 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 18 -- Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, and Dr. George B. Collins, of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, will be the banquet speakers at The American Physical Society's summer meeting in the East here June 20-22.

Dr. H. D. Smyth, president of the Society and formerly a member of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, will preside at the banquet to be held in the University Dining Hall June 21st (Friday) at 7 p.m.

Father Hesburgh was recently appointed by Pope Pius XII as Vatican City's permanent representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency. He is also a member of The National Science Board. Dr. Collins is chairman of Brookhaven's cosmotron department. He formerly served as chairman of the University of Rochester's physics department and helped build Notre Dame's first "atom smasher" in the mid '30's.

More than two hundred of the nation's leading physicists are expected to attend the American Physical Society meeting which is being held at Notre Dame for the first time. A total of ninety-two technical papers will be presented during the sessions scheduled for Nieuwland Science Hall, the Engineering Auditorium and the Law Auditorium on the campus. The Society's Division of Electron Physics will be holding its principal convention of the year in conjunction with the general meeting of the parent organization.

Officers of the Society, in addition to president Smyth, are J. W. Beams, University of Virginia, vice president; K. K. Darrow, formerly of The Bell Telephone Laboratories, secretary; and S. L. Quimby, Columbia University, treasurer.

Dr. John W. Mihelich, associate professor of physics at Notre Dame, is chairman of the local arrangements committee.

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For release in AM's, Monday, June 17th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 16---High school students who are going steady at sixteen are "slaves of their own making," Rev. Frank Gartland, C.S.C., editor of THE CATHOLIC BOY, declared today (Sunday) in a nationwide radio broadcast.

"I don't like to see school principals expelling these students," Father Gartland asserted. "I'd rather see the leaders among these students study the question and learn to their complete satisfaction that this practice is a bad thing for the student community and for society," he said. "Once the student leaders quit this craze, then school life --- and school love --- will be back to normal again," he predicted.

Father Gartland expressed his views in a talk entitled "Youth Approach Marriage" on the "Christian in Action" program over the ABC Radio Network. It was the third in a series of talks during June on the theme, "Youth Are Better Than They Look." The Moreau Seminary Choir of the University of Notre Dame is appearing on the series.

The veteran youth editor conceded that most high school steady-daters "are not in bad faith." However, he said, "they don't have life in focus. They don't perceive the importance and beauty and sanctity of sex and love. And, tragically," he said, "some of them don't worry much whether they make a false start towards marriage and the future."

In subsequent talks Father Gartland will discuss "Youth and the Religious Life," June 23rd, and "Youth and Sanctity in the World," June 30th.

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57/194

For release in AM'S, Thursday, June 27th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June --Bishop Leo A. Pursley of Fort Wayne will be the keynote speaker at the fifth annual Institute of Spirituality at the University of Notre Dame August 7-13, it was announced today by Rev. A. Leonard Collins, C.S.C., Institute director.

More than 800 superiors and novice mistresses of women's religious orders are expected to attend the sessions which are sponsored by Notre Dame's religion department. The Institute was founded to assist religious superiors in the spiritual formation of their subjects. The theme of this year's sessions is "The Apostolate of the Sisters."

Other speakers and their subjects include Rev. Elio Gambori, S.M.M., Sacred Congregation for Religious, Rome, Italy, "Recent Decrees of the Holy See Regarding the Apostolate;" Rev. Louis Putz, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame, "The Theology of the Apostolate;" Rev. Charles Corcoran, C.S.C., Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C., "The Apostolate as a Means of Sanctification;" Rev. Johannes Hofinger, S. J., Institute for Mission Apologetics, Manila, P. I., "The Apostolate of Hospital and Social Work;" and Sister Mary Emil, I.H.M., chairman of the National Sister Formation Committee, "The Apostolate of Teaching."

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Rev. A. Leonard Collins, C.S.C., Department of Religion, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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57/195

For release in PM's, Monday, June 24th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June -- A unique plastic room to house germfree animals will be built by scientists at the University of Notre Dame's Lobund Institute, according to an announcement today by Prof. James A. Reyniers, founder and director of the famed research center.

Construction of the 15-by-8-foot unit will be part of a research project on the development of plastic isolators for the germfree animals which have become valuable tools in medical and biological investigations. The project will be carried on with the aid of a \$49,890 grant recently received from the National Institutes of Health, a government medical research organization at Bethesda, Md.

Professor Philip Trexler, assistant director of the Lobund Institute, will be principal investigator for the plastic isolators project. For many years, he noted, Notre Dame's germfree animals have been housed in stainless steel "cages" or isolators. Recently, Trexler and his associates have developed similar isolators made of plastic. They have also determined that peracetic acid is the best sterilizing agent for the plastic germfree units.

When the new sterile plastic room is completed, Lobund scientists will compare the quality of animals raised in it with those reared in the smaller plastic or conventional steel units. They will also compare the operational costs of the different animal enclosures.

Germfree animals, first developed at Notre Dame, are free of any contaminating agent detectible by science. They are currently being employed in major Lobund research projects on cancer, dental caries, the common cold and amoebiasis. They are also being used by researchers at several government laboratories.

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57/196

For release in AM's, Sunday, June 30th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 29 --- The Hungarian revolution has dramatized that the Soviet satellite empire is maintained "not by an ideology, not even by a political police, but by the naked force of the Red Army," according to Professor Stephen Kertesz, head of the Committee on International Relations at the University of Notre Dame.

"Better prepared American diplomatic action probably would not have saved Hungary from Soviet aggression," Kertesz concedes, "but it could have created a more difficult situation for the Soviet Union politically, and it might have exercised a restraining influence on the Red Army excesses there," he believes. The Notre Dame political scientist claims that "thoughtful Hungarians, who did not expect military help from the West, were appalled to see the display of Western diplomatic weakness in the crucial days of the Hungarian revolt."

Professor Kertesz, a veteran Hungarian diplomat, airs his views on "A Political Solution for Hungary" in the July issue of CURRENT HISTORY. He is a former Hungarian minister to Italy and served as secretary general of his country's delegation to the Paris peace conference in 1946.

No one planned or organized the Hungarian uprisings of last October and November, Kertesz asserts, adding that "both sides were taken by surprise." Pointing out that students exercised great leadership in the resultant fighting, the Notre Dame professor emphasizes that "Communist indoctrination of intellectuals and particularly of the youth proved to be a total failure." It was Hungary's intellectuals, students and workers who "called the bluff of Communism," Kertesz notes. As a consequence, he writes, "the Soviet Union has lost much of its appeal as an anti-colonial power in vast regions."

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"Despite return of Stalinist methods, the spirit of the Hungarian people has not been crushed," Professor Kertesz affirms. "The revolt united the nation and the impact of the unforgettable days of freedom has remained. Disappointment in the West," he observes, "is perhaps worse than terror and hardships."

Kertesz warns that it would be "unwise" to give substantial economic aid to Hungary "as long as the country is treated politically as a rebellious Russian province." Pointing out that Hungary has no Gomulka, Kertesz believes that large-scale economic aid to Hungary "might mean aiding the Soviet Union indirectly and financing Soviet economic experimentations over which the Hungarian people and Hungarian specialists have no control."

He believes that the United States could best promote the solution of the Hungarian question "through support for the neutralization of the country under international guaranty." Hungary is and will remain for the foreseeable future "a political and economic liability and a source of embarrassment for the Soviet Union," in Professor Kertesz's opinion. Neutralization, he contends, could be the first step "in a wider Danubian settlement and would remove a thorny problem from the United Nations and American-Soviet relations."

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57/197

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 20 --- Rev. Philip Hughes, the noted English historian of the Church and professor of history at the University of Notre Dame, has been elevated by Pope Pius XII to the rank of domestic prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor, the University announced today.

Monsignor Hughes received word of his appointment from the Most Rev. George A. Beck, Bishop of the Diocese of Salford in England, of which he is a member.

An authority on the history of the Church and the English Reformation, Monsignor Hughes joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1955. He currently is writing the fourth volume of his church history series dealing with the period "From Luther to Jansenius." He received an honorary Doctor of Literature degree from Villanova University June 3rd.

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57/198

For release in PM's, Thursday, June 27th:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 27 -- American Catholics have not produced their share of intellectuals because of their "obsession with the apologetic defense of Catholic positions," according to Rev. Gustave Weigel, S. J., professor of ecclesiology at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md.

Due to this "defense mentality," the Jesuit scholar contends, philosophy and the disciplines are often used at Catholic schools "not as opportunities for the calm contemplation of truth but rather as occasions to defend theological orthodoxy." As a result, he argues, "a debating defender of Catholic causes is produced rather than a novice in scholarship."

Father Weigel expresses his views in an article entitled "American Catholic Intellectualism -- A Theologian's Reflections" in the July issue of the University of Notre Dame's REVIEW OF POLITICS. A faculty member at Woodstock since 1952, Father Weigel served as dean of the theology faculty at the Catholic University of Chile from 1942 to 1948.

The lack of Catholic intellectual leadership can also be attributed, Father Weigel believes, to "a vague widespread persuasion that young people with manifest capacity for scholarship should be directed to the priestly or religious life." While the seminary "hopes" that some of its students will become scholars, it is primarily concerned with training ministers of the Church, he points out.

In his controversial article Father Weigel holds that "scholarship is not widely esteemed in our Catholic community, and this lack of esteem comes from a widespread ignorance of what the thing really is." Catholics are convinced that intellectualism "is a good and our tradition has always favored it," yet the number of Catholics who take it up in America is small, he writes.

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57/199

For release in AM's, Saturday, June 22nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., June 21 --- Science and theology, instead of trying to "scuttle" one another, "should learn to live together," Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, told members of The American Physical Society here tonight (Friday).

"First-rate theologians and scientists haven't been on speaking terms for centuries," Father Hesburgh observed. "They don't even speak the same language any more. But almost unconsciously, there have been some tentative attempts at bridge building from both sides of the divide."

Father Hesburgh addressed more than 200 physicists attending the Society's eastern summer meeting at Notre Dame. He is a member of the National Science Board and recently was appointed permanent Vatican City representative to the new International Atomic Energy Agency. Dr. George B. Collins, of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N. Y., also spoke at the banquet in the University Dining Hall.

Physicists, the Notre Dame president said, seem "to sense a broader responsibility for the world of nuclear fission and fusion that they have introduced to the brink of great good or great evil." Possibly there is an impression among scientists, he said, "that science indeed has occasioned problems that science alone cannot answer."

A bridge between science and theology must be built, Father Hesburgh declare "for anyone today with a sense of our times cannot miss the advances and the challenges of modern science, and anyone with a sense of history of Western man cannot ignore the riches of inspiration, moral enlightenment, human dignity and destiny that have been derived primarily from theology.

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The Notre Dame president described science and theology as "two strengths that can obviously be more meaningful to America, and to man generally, if they are working together, each in its own way, for the good of mankind, and not at cross purposes." The great power of science, he said, "will be most meaningful if it is directed toward man's ultimate perfection and destiny."

Doctor Collins, noting that Russia now has the highest energy accelerator in the world operating at ten billion electron volts, described a twenty-five billion electron volt machine now under construction at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Scheduled for completion in 1960, the machine's 240 six-ton magnet sections are arranged in a circle one-half mile in circumference, he said. The entire magnet is located in a concrete tunnel covered with ten feet of earth to absorb the radiation produced, he explained.

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