

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

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in AM's, Sunday, April 1st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 31 -- Dr. Francis J. Braceland, psychiatrist in chief at the Institute for Living, Hartford, Conn., will receive the University of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal for 1962, it was announced here tonight by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Dr. Braceland is a clinical professor of psychiatry at Yale University and a former president of The American Psychiatric Association. He is the first psychiatrist to receive The Laetare Medal which has been conferred annually since 1883 on an outstanding American Catholic layman. President Kennedy was the recipient last year.

"As a physician, educator and naval officer, Dr. Braceland has served with rare distinction," Father Hesburgh said in announcing the award. "Throughout his professional life he has exemplified the competence of modern medical science and a compassion born of his ancient Christian faith. In these times of prolonged anxieties and tensions, he symbolizes the concern of psychiatry and the Church for those who are troubled in mind and spirit. It is with pride that the University of Notre Dame awards to Dr. Braceland the highest honor within its power to bestow, The Laetare Medal."

Dr. Braceland is the eighth physician to receive The Laetare Medal which is generally regarded as the most significant annual award conferred on Catholic laymen in the United States. Recent recipients have included educator George N. Shuster, diplomats Clare Boothe Luce and Robert D. Murphy, General Alfred M. Gruenther, industrialist Frank M. Folsom, labor leader George Meany and actress Irene Dunne.

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Dr. Braceland has been associated with the Institute for Living at Hartford since 1951. During the five previous years he was professor of psychiatry at the University of Minnesota Graduate School and consulting psychiatrist at the famed Mayo Clinic.

Named a Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy Medical Corps (Reserve) in 1958, Dr. Braceland served during World War II as chief of the Neuropsychiatry Division of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington. He was also a special assistant to the Surgeon General of the Navy. During the postwar years he has served as a consultant to the armed forces and the Veterans Administration.

Born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1900, Dr. Braceland was educated at LaSalle College and Jefferson Medical College there. He was a resident physician at Jefferson Hospital from 1930 to 1932 and during the following three years was associated with the Pennsylvania Hospital for Mental Disease. During 1935-36 he studied at Burgholzi Hospital, Zurich, and the National Hospital, Queens Square, London, on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship. From 1937 to 1941 Dr. Braceland was clinical director of the Pennsylvania Hospital and a psychiatry professor at the University of Pennsylvania and the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia. Before entering the service, he was dean and professor of psychiatry at the Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago, beginning in 1941.

Dr. Braceland was certified in psychiatry in 1938 by the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry. He was the Board's secretary-treasurer from 1945 to 1951 and served as its president during 1952. He was named president-elect of the American Psychiatric Association in 1955 and assumed the presidency in May, 1956. He has served as chairman of the American Medical Association's Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases and as president of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease. He holds honorary degrees from several institutions and has written numerous articles and chapters in psychiatric books. His wife is the former Hope Van Gelder Jenkins.

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62/24

For release in PM's, Thursday, April 19th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 19 -- Three distinguished figures in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering will deliver P. C. Reilly Lectures at the University of Notre Dame during the closing weeks of the academic year.

They are Alan W. Johnson, Sir Jesse Boot Professor of Organic Chemistry and head of the department of chemistry at the University of Nottingham in England; K. Venkataraman, director of the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, India; and R. H. Wilhelm, head of the department of chemical engineering at Princeton University.

Johnson, currently a visiting professor at the University of California (Berkeley), will lecture Apr. 24th on "Structure and Synthesis of Porphyrins" and Apr. 27th on "Biogenesis of Porphyrins and Chlorins." He will give a series of three lectures on "The Chemistry of Vitamin B₁₂" on Apr. 30th, May 2nd and May 4th.

Venkataraman, a former president of the Indian Chemical Society, will speak at Notre Dame May 7th, 9th and 10th. The subjects of his lectures are "Some Reactions of 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene and Cyanuric Chloride", "Synthetic Methods in the Flavone and Isoflavone Series", and "Synthesis of Endocrocin and Other Naturally Occuring Anthraquinones."

Wilhelm, who has received two major awards from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, will give Reilly lectures the week of May 14th. The titles of his papers are "On the Design of Reactors for Heterogeneous Catalytic Reactions", "Particulate Nature of Catalytic Reactors and Some Statistical Consequences", and "Rate of Turbulent Mixing of Miscible Fluids and Its Measurement Through Light Scattering Techniques."

The annual lecture series was established at Notre Dame in 1945 by a gift of more than one million dollars from the late Peter C. Reilly, Indianapolis industrialist and a member of the University's Associate Board of Lay Trustees.

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For release in PM's, Friday, April 20th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 20 -- Four hundred persons are expected to attend the twentieth annual meeting of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists at the University of Notre Dame April 26-28.

The meeting will get underway April 26th (Thursday) at 8 p.m. in Washington Hall with an address by Dr. Leo Strauss, professor of political science at the University of Chicago. Strauss is the author of several works including Thoughts on Machiavelli. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, will extend the University's welcome at the opening session.

Dr. Charles Hyneman, distinguished service professor of government at Indiana University and president of The American Political Science Association, will address the second general session April 27th (Friday) at 8 p.m. Hyneman joined the Indiana faculty in 1956 after teaching for nine years at Northwestern University. During World War II and immediately thereafter he served as chief of the War Department's Military Government Training Branch, as director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, and as assistant to the chairman of the FCC. He is the author of The Study of Politics and Bureaucracy in a Democracy.

Fourteen panel sessions will be held in the LaFortune Student Center. Among the panelists and their subjects are Prof. Alan L. Clem, State University of South Dakota, "Measuring Legislative Malapportionment"; Prof. Edgar L. Sherbenou, Northern Illinois University, "The Role of the Suburbs in the Metropolis"; Prof. George Stambuk, Indiana University, "Foreign Policy and the Stationing of Military Forces Abroad;" and Harold J. Spaeth, University of Detroit, "Judicial Attitudes in the Labor Relations Decisions of the Warren Court."

Prof. Charles R. Adrian, of Michigan State University, is chairman of the program committee, and Notre Dame's Prof. Paul Bartholomew heads the arrangements committee.

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For release in AM's, Sunday, April 22nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 21 -- The fourteenth century and our own space age may seem to have little in common. But, according to a University of Notre Dame mediaeval scholar, there is one marked similarity bridging the six hundred years: "a feverish endeavor to establish sufficiently endowed colleges to alleviate the shortage of learned men."

Rev. A. L. Gabriel, O. Praem., director of Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute, reports in a new scholarly publication that the fourteenth century, like our own, had to cope with "problems created by the increased demand for learning." Six centuries ago, he writes, funds were urgently needed to establish and maintain colleges and universities. Support was needed, too, "for restoring the dignity of the teaching profession" by assuring the financial independence of the teacher.

College authorities in the fourteenth century were concerned not only by the shortage of teachers (ex defectu docentium). According to the author, they were also "very anxious to establish as many scholarships (bursae) as possible." A total of 505 fellowships was created in France alone in the fourteenth century, he writes.

An authority on mediaeval education, Father Gabriel reports his research in The College System in the Fourteenth-Century Universities. He finds that the fourteenth century, again like our own, "became more and more conscious that the misunderstandings of a divided world could be greatly reduced by promoting the efficacy of instruction in the oriental languages." To this end, he writes, the ecclesiastical Council of Vienna, in 1312, ordered the universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca to offer courses in Hebrew, Greek and the Aramaic languages.

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The director of Notre Dame's mediaeval studies program distinguishes between the fourteenth century college and a college as we know it today. A college, he writes, "was an autonomous or semi-autonomous community of men, invested with certain rights and privileges, living in an endowed building, and engaged in learning under the government of a duly elected or appointed head, who governed according to certain rules or regulations called statutes, which had been approved either by the founder, his executors, or other ecclesiastical powers." The university, which consisted of several colleges, conducted most of the education though some teaching took place in the colleges themselves, according to Father Gabriel.

The college library was regarded with reverence as "a holy and august place (*sacer et augustus locus*)," Father Gabriel writes. At the Sorbonne, no member of the society of fellows could enter the library except in academic gown and bonnet. At Ave Maria College, an accounting of all the books in the library took place every Saturday. Each master had his own key to the library, but if he lost it, he had to change the lock and provide new keys for all at his own expense. Even the librarian himself was under rigid discipline. At the College of Bernardins, wine was denied the librarian as long as any book was absent without good reason!

At the conclusion of his treatise, Father Gabriel lists what the founders of fourteenth-century colleges regarded as basic principles for the success of their institutions: 1) a solid financial basis; 2) freedom of inquiry; 3) tradition, based upon the statutes, as the basic governing power; 4) an intellectual environment supported by a well-equipped library; 5) good fellowship without hypocrisy; 6) respect for individuality; and 7) admittance of fellows without discrimination and, if possible, on an international basis.

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For release in AM's, Wednesday, April 18:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 17 -- The University of Notre Dame Band and Glee Club will appear in fourteen cities on separate concert tours during the Easter vacation period.

The Concert Band, directed by Prof. Robert F. O'Brien, will perform music by Gershwin, Tschaikowsky, Vaughn-Williams and Shostakovich. The program also features a jazz suite and selections from "The King and I" by Richard Rodgers.

The Band's concert itinerary includes Helena, Ark., Apr. 22; New Orleans, La., Apr. 23 and 25; Baton Rouge, La., Apr. 24; Houston, Tex., Apr. 26; Austin, Tex., Apr. 28; Fort Worth, Tex., Apr. 29; Oklahoma City, Apr. 30; Wichita, Kans., May 1; and Belleville, Ill., May 2.

The Notre Dame Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. Daniel H. Pedtke, has programmed operatic music by Verdi and Mussorgsky, an excerpt from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado", selections by Handel and Bach, and a Broadway medley drawn from "The Sound of Music," "Fiorello" and "Wildcat."

Glee Club concerts are scheduled in Vero Beach, Fla., Apr. 22; Jackson, Miss., Apr. 25; Wilmington, Del., Apr. 28; Washington, D. C., (Trinity College) Apr. 30; and Cumberland, Md., May 1. The group also will sing for High Masses at St. Anthony's Church, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on Easter Sunday, Apr. 22, and at St. Elizabeth's Church, Wilmington, Del., Apr. 29.

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62/28

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in AM's, Sunday, April 29th:

Notre Dame, Ind., April 28 --- A million dollar gift from the Frank J. Lewis Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, will enable the University of Notre Dame to build a graduate residence hall for Sisters, it was announced tonight by Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President.

Father Hesburgh said the Lewis Foundation has informed the University it will contribute \$1,000,000 toward the building which will house nuns studying for advanced degrees. The Sisters' campus residence will be named in honor of Frank J. Lewis, businessman and philanthropist, who died December 21, 1960 at the age of 93.

"The magnificent gift of the Frank J. Lewis Foundation will benefit the nation's entire Catholic educational system," Father Hesburgh declared.

"Whereas it now takes five summers for a teaching Sister to earn a master's degree at Notre Dame, Lewis Hall will provide a year-round campus home for nuns, enabling them to receive such a degree in fifteen months. In this way," he said, "the new hall will accelerate the graduate training of the devoted women who constitute the heart of Catholic education in America."

The specific location, capacity and other architectural details of the new hall have not been determined, Father Hesburgh said. Like other residence halls at Notre Dame, it is expected to include a chapel, lounge and study or recreational facilities in addition to student rooms. Construction of the new building is likely to begin in 1963.

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Buildings currently under construction include the thirteen-story Notre Dame Memorial Library, the Stepan Center, a Computing Center and a Radiation Laboratory being underwritten by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Father Hesburgh noted that the million dollar Lewis Foundation gift will be augmented by a \$500,000 matching grant from the Ford Foundation under terms of its Special Program in Education. The Ford Foundation is committed to award Notre Dame one dollar for every two dollars which it receives from its alumni, friends, corporations and foundations up to June 30, 1963.

In announcing the Lewis gift and plans for the new hall, Father Hesburgh pointed out that Notre Dame has been a national center for the graduate education of Sisters for more than forty years. Up to this time, however, most nuns have taken their graduate training during summer school. Today approximately seventy Sisters enrolled in Graduate School during the regular school year are housed in a remodeled, 75-year-old campus convent.

Among its alumni, Notre Dame numbers 53 Sisters who hold doctorates, 1,400 with master's degrees and approximately 300 who earned undergraduate degrees on the campus. Nearly 1,500 nuns have attended the University's summer sessions in recent years. They constitute a virtual cross-section of Catholic education, representing thirty-five states, 108 religious orders or congregations and some 250 schools and institutions.

The late Frank J. Lewis, to whose memory the new hall will be dedicated, received an honorary doctorate from Notre Dame in 1954 when his son, Edward, was awarded his baccalaureate degree. Earlier, in 1953, Lewis and his wife, the former Julia Deal, provided funds for a bus shelter at the entrance to the campus.

Born in Chicago, April 9, 1867, Frank J. Lewis became the nation's leading manufacturer of roofing, paving materials and coal tar chemicals. He retired from active participation in this business at the age of sixty, devoting the final third of his life to the land development and investment business and to philanthropy.

With Mrs. Lewis, he was a major benefactor of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Lewis Memorial Maternity Hospital in Chicago, Loyola University and its Stritch School of Medicine, De Paul University, and Saint Ambrose and Lewis Colleges.

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For release in PM's, Monday, April 30th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 30 --- Premier Khrushchev will not permit real peace, nor will he risk a world war involving the Soviet Union. He will carry on the conflict with the non-communist world by every means, both peaceful and violent, short of world war.

This is the contention of a former American diplomat, writing under the pseudonym, "Ulysses," in the new issue of the University of Notre Dame's quarterly REVIEW OF POLITICS. A student of Soviet affairs for more than forty years and now associated with a private organization, the author entitles his article "The International Aims and Policies of the Soviet Union: the New Concepts and Strategy of Khrushchev."

"The world policy of the Soviet Union as developed by Khrushchev makes it a much more formidable antagonist of the West than in Stalin's time," the author writes, "because it is based on far greater power, both military and economic, combined with a revival of militant faith at the top, and because it is carried out with greater flexibility and realism."

The new look in Soviet foreign policy, "Ulysses" declares, reflects Khrushchev's outlook and thinking, particularly the "flexibility in tactics and adjustment of communist dogma to current realities, the utter devotion to communist ideals and complete faith in the triumph of world communism, and the avowed conviction of the victory of world communism without the use of Soviet military power."

Most important of all, in the opinion of "Ulysses," is "Khrushchev's discerning comprehension of the great forces which are revolutionizing the world today --- the tremendous advance of science and technology, the awakening and the political and economic upsurge of the peoples of Asia and Africa, and the increasing discontent and restlessness of the underprivileged and poverty-stricken masses throughout the world in their quest for social justice and better living conditions.

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"Not only is Krushchev aware of the significance of these great revolutionizing forces, but he is working incessantly to harness these forces to the communist movement," the author asserts.

The Free World, "Ulysses" predicts, "is confronted with a protracted period of conflict with the communist system which will be carried on by the communists by all means except the use of Soviet armed forces. This conflict will extend to every corner of the globe."

Always backed up by massive conventional military forces and the availability of great nuclear striking power, "the front will be characterized by continuous employment by the communists of political, diplomatic, economic and propaganda instrumentalities, as well as the conspiracy, subversion and revolutionary action in the form of popular uprisings, and so-called liberation wars of colonial and oppressed peoples. This struggle against the Free World will continue undiminished," the Soviet affairs specialist insists, "irrespective of any agreements concluded between the Free World and the Soviet Union, such as nuclear test ban treaties, irrespective of summit conferences and irrespective of whether Khrushchev smiles or frowns."

Contrasting Stalin and Khrushchev, "Ulysses" points out that Stalin "never committed the power and prestige of the Soviet Union to any political action outside an area in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East adjacent to the Soviet state." Khrushchev, on the other hand, "is prepared to challenge the non-communist world in every part of the globe...He is ready to intervene in every sensitive situation on the globe without regard to geographical propinquity to the Soviet Union...The non-communist world is to be a happy hunting ground for communist poachers."

Coining the phrase, "peaceful coexistence", was a "master stroke" on Khrushchev's part in the author's judgement. To the people of the Free World, peaceful coexistence means a "live and let live" relationship between East and West with "two different social systems demonstrating their advantages in a process of peaceful competition, leaving to the people in each country to choose the social system which they consider best."

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To the Communists, on the other hand, the phrase "signifies not the cessation of hostile action against the non-communist world, but the continuation of the struggle between the communist bloc and the non-communist world by 'peaceful' means. In the context 'peaceful' means merely the avoidance of world war."

"Ulysses" reminds his REVIEW OF POLITICS readers that the policy of peaceful coexistence applies to relations between states, but not to the "class struggle." The latter, "as understood by the Communists, is carried on by the Party, not by the State. Since the policy of peaceful coexistence applies only to interstate relations, it does not affect Party activities." Thus, the author emphasizes, "while the doctrine of peaceful coexistence renounces wars carried on by the Soviet armed forces, it does not involve the renunciation of wars in the form of popular uprisings or revolutions of colonial or semi-colonial peoples, organized or encouraged and supported by communist parties."

The leaders of Russia today have decided that "the former colonial and underdeveloped countries could be most easily brought under communist control, not by Stalin's tactics of primary reliance on subversion carried on by communist parties or on resort to armed forces in the case of countries in the propinquity of the Soviet Union, but by supporting and working with the non-communist nationalist governments while building up where possible the local communists for the seizure of power when the proper time arrived."

"Ulysses" says the immediate objective of the new Soviet policy of cooperation with nationalist governments, politically and economically, is, in addition to expanding Soviet influence and prestige, to foster a neutral position in East-West disputes when it is not possible to obtain support of the Soviet position, to aggravate differences with the Western powers, and to loosen both the political and economic ties of these countries with the non-communist world."

The long-range objective of the present Soviet strategy "is not only to align the foreign policy of the ex-colonial and underdeveloped countries with that of the Soviet Union, but to forge, under the banner of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, a block of ex-colonial and communist states, while at the same time, preparing the ground for the direct accession of communists to power when the conditions are ripe for such action."

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62/30

For release in PM's, Friday, April 27th:

Notre Dame, Ind. Apr. 27 --- Anthony G. DeLorenzo, vice president in charge of public relations for The General Motors Corporation, Detroit, has been appointed to the Advisory Council for the College of Business Administration at the University of Notre Dame.

DeLorenzo's appointment was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president. The advisory group is made up of nationally prominent business and industrial executives who meet semi-annually on the campus to review the progress and programs of Notre Dame's business school. The Council's spring meeting is scheduled for May 11-12.

Robert L. Hamilton, president of The Dumore Company, Racine, Wisc., is currently serving as chairman of the Advisory Council, and William K. Warren, chairman of the Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., is the group's vice chairman.

DeLorenzo has been associated with General Motors since 1949 and was elected a vice president of the corporation in 1957. In earlier years he was an account executive with the Kudner Agency, Inc., a United Press writer and editor, and a member of the editorial staff of the Racine Journal-Times.

A native of Edgerton, Wisc., DeLorenzo is a 1936 graduate of the University of Wisconsin. In 1940 he married the former Josephine Paratore. They have two sons and two daughters including Anthony J. DeLorenzo, a freshman in the College of Business Administration at Notre Dame.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR APRIL, 1962

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62/26	4-21-62	Rev. A. L. Gabriel, O. Praem.
62/27	4-17-62	Notre Dame Band and Glee Club
62/28	4-28-62	Frank J. Lewis \$1,000,000 Gift
62/29	4-30-62	REVIEW OF POLITICS
62/30	4-27-62	Anthony G. DeLorenzo - appointed to Advisory Council for College of Business Administration