

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

Release: Friday, August 1, 1947

47-214

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 1 -- Establishment of the University of Notre Dame Foundation to expand endowment, development and other plans of the University of Notre Dame through its alumni and friends, was announced yesterday (July 31) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Broadly stated, according to Father Cavanaugh, objectives of the Notre Dame Foundation are "to further the opportunities of the University of Notre Dame in inculcating the concepts of Christian leadership through Catholic education and to help in achieving this objective through modernization and expansion of physical plant; through greater concentration on pure and applied research; through creation of endowment and continuing income to assure the highest standards of Christian instruction and Catholic educational environment".

The Foundation was approved this week on behalf of the 20,000 members of the Notre Dame National Alumni Association by the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of the <sup>new</sup> Foundation. This committee is composed of fifteen prominent Notre Dame alumni from all parts of the United States.

Father Cavanaugh will act as Director of the Foundation, while Harry G. Hogan, Fort Wayne, Indiana banker and industrialist, who is National President of the Notre Dame Alumni Association, was elected Chairman of the Foundation. The Vice-Chairman will be James E. Armstrong, Secretary of the Notre Dame Alumni Association.

(more)

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
Department of Public Information  
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Release: Friday, August 8, 1947

47-216

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 8--The Sisters' Vocation Institute held recently at the University of Notre Dame has produced a new and apparently successful plan for promoting Sisters' vocations, it was announced yesterday (Aug. 7) by Institute officials.

The new program, built around individual conferences and spiritual guidance by diocesan priests, was developed by the Rev. John Kennelly, an assistant at St. Angela's Church, Chicago, Ill., as a result of his own experience and the discussions of 300 priests and Sisters from 60 religious communities in the Midwest who attended the Notre Dame meeting.

Encouraging results from the new plan were obtained from an experiment conducted the weekend of July 27 and 28th at Our Lady of Bethlehem Academy, LaGrange, Ill., a school for girls conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Ninety-six young ladies--high school seniors and graduates--accepted invitations to participate in a Day of Recollection on vocations in general including the religious life.

The Rev. John P. Lynch, C.S.C., of Holy Cross Seminary, Notre Dame, Ind., gave several conferences to the young ladies. Afterwards, he was assisted by Father Kennelly and five other diocesan priests in giving private interviews and spiritual guidance to those in attendance. Thus, the basis was established for future competent, sympathetic consultations for those young ladies interested in learning more about the various Sisterhoods.

Participating priests, in addition to Fathers Lynch and Kennelly, were the Rev. Edward M. Hosty of St. Gall's Church, Chicago; the Rev. William Quinn, Archdiocesan Director of Catholic Action in Chicago; the Rev. William T. Clark, Professor at Mundelein Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.; the Rev. Henry J. Walsh, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Riverside, Ill., and the Rev. Cornelius J. Murray, pastor of St. Hugh's Church, Lyons, Ill.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: August 2, 1947

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

Release: IMMEDIATELY

47-217

Notre Dame, Ind.; August --Three scholarships for advanced study and research in the Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame during the 1947-48 scholastic year, have been announced by the Very Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, Founder and Director of the Institute.

The scholarships have been awarded to Bernard Gendreau of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada; Sylvester Theisen of Cold Springs, Minn.; and Patrick McInnis of St. Peter's Bay, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

According to Father Phelan, these scholarships will be awarded only to students who have received the equivalent of a Bachelor of Arts degree and who have had adequate university training in Latin, English, French or German, Philosophy and History.

Mr. Gendreau is a graduate of College Bourget, Rigand, Quebec, Canada, and has done three years of graduate work at the University of Montreal. Mr. Theisen is a graduate of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., while Mr. McInnis was graduated from St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.

The Mediaeval Institute was founded at Notre Dame last summer by Father Phelan, who is a co-founder of the famous Pontifical Mediaeval Institute at Toronto, Canada.

Purpose of the course in mediaeval studies at Notre Dame is to investigate the culture and traditions of the Middle Ages, and apply the principles of Mediaeval civilization to the modern world.

end

Dist: 3

Mailed: August 2, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-218

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. --Newly-discovered data on the molecular structure of atoms were revealed by Professor L. E. Sutton, of the Department of Chemistry at Magdalen College, Oxford University, England, during a special lecture at the University of Notre Dame, Friday (Aug. 1).

Professor Sutton, a world-renowned authority on the electrical measurement of molecular structure, discussed at length his research on the subject of atom structure, which has been a matter of controversy for more than 30 years.

Notre Dame has had an active part in atomic research for the last eight years. Research at the University has centered around a four million volt electrostatic generator (atom-smasher), built by Notre Dame scientists and one of the few of its kind in existence. Dr. Bernard Waldman, Associate Professor of Physics at Notre Dame, was one of the four civilian observers at the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, while Dr. Milton Burton, Associate Professor of Chemistry, was an official government observer at the Bikini atomic tests last year. Two other Notre Dame scientists, Dr. William Hamill and Dr. Russell Williams, both Associate Professors of Chemistry at Notre Dame, are now at Bikini on an official United States government atomic research mission this summer.

end

Dist: 3

Mailed: August 2, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-220

South Bend, Ind., August 4--- Pagan views of marriage have been responsible for the abnormally high rate of marriage failures during the past 30 years, according to the Rev. Fred J. Mann, C.S.S.R., who conducted a Cana conference at St. Mary's Academy here Sunday (August 3) for the purpose of considering the benefits of Christian marriage.

The conference was attended by many faculty members, alumni, and students of the University of Notre Dame and their wives, together with other married couples from South Bend and nearby communities.

"Our nation", Father Mann asserted, "has lost appreciation of the spirituality of marriage. Too many American married couples have their attention centered on the pagan values only, and so never get beyond the physical union. Soul union, or two people uniting to get each other through the difficulties of this life so as to be eternally satisfied, never occurs to them. People today are really ignorant of marriage."

The ideal marriage, stated the Redemptorist missionary from Wichita, Kansas, is one where God is in on it, and where both parties act according to God's plan in safeguarding their mutual welfare.

"In this set-up", Father Mann continued, "God's will is joined with that of the married couple and all the lovemaking and all the sacrifices of marriage are spiritual things."

Discussing the possibility that the lack of sex and marriage instruction may be a contributing factor to the divorce rate, Father Mann pointed to the fact that our nation has had more sex instruction and marriage counselling in the last 25 years than ever before, and yet the divorce rate has risen progressively.

The solution, Father Mann averred, rests in a universal acceptance of the pattern of sacrifice taught by Christ.

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

*Thursday, August 7*

Release: ~~Friday, August 8, 1947~~

47-219

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug.--The University of Notre Dame will confer one hundred and seventy-six degrees at the first summer school convocation since World War II to be held Tuesday, August 12, on the Notre Dame campus, it was announced yesterday <sup>Aug. 6</sup> ~~(August 7)~~ by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame.

The Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president of Notre Dame will deliver the convocation address and Father Cavanaugh will present the degrees.

The Notre Dame Graduate School will confer a total of fifty degrees at the convocation, including two doctorates and 48 masters. Of the 126 degrees to be conferred in the undergraduate schools, 49 will be awarded in the College of Commerce, 29 in the College of Engineering, 27 in the College of Arts and Letters, 18 in the College of Science and three in the College of Law.

Included in the degree recipients at the convocation will be 19 Sisters, 11 Brothers and nine priests from religious communities throughout the United States who have studied at Notre Dame summer sessions.

end

Dist: 1

Mailed: Aug. 5, 1947

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

Release: Friday, August 8, 1947

47-221

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. : The University of Notre Dame will formally confer its Laetare Medal for 1947 on William G. Bruce, prominent Milwaukee publisher and civic leader, at a dinner to be held Tuesday, September 9, at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee, it was announced yesterday (Aug. 7) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Hundreds of prominent clergymen, newspapermen and business and civic leaders will attend the dinner which will be sponsored by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Milwaukee. Presiding at the dinner will be Archbishop Moses E. Kiley, of Milwaukee, who will serve as honorary chairman of the presentation. Robert L. Hamilton, Racine, Wis., industrialist, and Notre Dame Alumni Governor for the state of Wisconsin, will serve as toastmaster.

The Most Reverend William P. O'Connor, Bishop of Madison, Wis., will deliver the presentation address at the dinner and Father Cavanaugh will read the citation accompanying the medal. Thomas E. Dixon, Milwaukee industrial engineer, is president of the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Milwaukee.

The Laetare Medal, American counterpart of the historic golden rose decoration of the Vatican, has been presented annually by the University of Notre Dame to the outstanding American Catholic layman of each year. Mr. Bruce will be the 65th recipient of the Laetare Medal, so-called because its recipient is announced on Laetare Sunday or the fourth Sunday of Lent.

Mr. Bruce, who entered the publishing field in 1891, was awarded the 1947 Laetare Medal by Notre Dame for his outstanding work as a leader in the field of the Catholic Press. He is head of the Bruce Publishing Company, regarded as one of the leading Catholic publishing houses in the world. He has been active in civic affairs in Milwaukee for more than 60 years.

Mailed: Aug. 5, 1947

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

Release: IMMEDIATELY

47-222

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug.: The University of Notre Dame will formally confer its Laetare Medal for 1947 on William G. Bruce, prominent Milwaukee publisher and civic leader, at a dinner to be held Tuesday, September 9, at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee. It was announced yesterday by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Hundreds of prominent clergymen, newspapermen and business and civic leaders will attend the dinner which will be sponsored by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Milwaukee. Presiding at the dinner will be Archbishop Moses E. Kiley, of Milwaukee, who will serve as honorary chairman of the presentation. Robert L. Hamilton, Racine, Wis., industrialist, and Notre Dame Alumni Governor for the state of Wisconsin, will serve as toastmaster.

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end



UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
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Release: Immediately

47-223

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 9--A tremendous psychological revolution is taking place in Soviet Russia today with at least 90 percent of the Russian people being opposed to the Communist regime controlling their country.

This is the opinion of competent observers from the resistance movements in several Soviet-occupied countries, who reported first-hand information to more than 100 priests attending the Fifth Annual Study Week for Priests held from August 4 to 8th at the University of Notre Dame. The priests came from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Speakers from the resistance movements cannot be identified. Soviet officials would execute or imprison their relatives who are still in Soviet-occupied areas if their identities were made known.

The Russian people, the observers declared, at first were willing to fight side by side with the Germans, but when they became aware of the ruthlessness with which the people were treated they turned against the Germans and were willing to fight under Communist leadership.

After the termination of World War II, observers continued, the younger Russians who had fought in the Red army felt that they had won the war for the Allies and since they discovered that the standard of living in Europe is much higher than in Russia, they have turned against the Communist regime.

So many wide-spread instances, they reported, have occurred in Russia in which Russian soldiers returning from Europe have personally executed members of the Communist regime that now no Russian soldier who at any time fought in Europe is permitted to carry guns.

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## Priest's Study Week...2

The observers stressed that the young men who had been active in the Young Christian Workers before the war were most courageous and active in the resistance movement in the Balkans during the war. Priests attending the Study Week at Notre Dame were urged to develop strong Young Christian Worker groups to undertake a Christian social reform affecting the working class in the United States.

Speaking of the Russian people as a whole, the observers pointed out that the average Russian is fundamentally a very good person. They said that the two chief virtues needed in dealing with them are a great sense of fellowship and infinite patience because of ignorance on the part of the Russian people of the American way of life. The crude, direct way of life of the Russians, they observed, is due to their being deprived of the liberties and spiritual values of life.

The resistance movement observers concluded by stressing that although the Russian people could ultimately be educated to the American way of life, it would be a difficult process since an entire generation has been forced by education to believe that the human person is physical only and that there is no higher life after the physical body departs from the earth.

end

Dist: 3

Mailed: August 8, 1947

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

Release: After 8 p.m., Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1947

47-224

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 12--One hundred and seventy-six students at the University of Notre Dame received degrees here tonight (Aug. 12.) at the first summer school convocation held at Notre Dame since the outbreak of World War II.

The Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president of Notre Dame, delivered the convocation address and the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, presented the degrees.

The Notre Dame Graduate School conferred a total of fifty degrees at the convocation, including two doctorates and 48 masters. Of the 126 degrees conferred in the undergraduate schools, 49 were awarded in the College of Commerce, 29 in the College of Engineering, 27 in the College of Arts and Letters, 18 in the College of Science and three in the College of Law.

Included in the degree recipients at the convocation were 19 Sisters, 11 Brothers and nine priests from religious communities throughout the United States who studied at Notre Dame summer sessions.

end

Dist: 3

Mailed: August 8, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-225

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug.--The urgent need for greater effort among Catholic priests in the activities of the Lay Apostolate was stressed during the Fifth Annual Lay Apostolate Study Week for Priests, which was held August 4-8 at the University of Notre Dame.

More than 100 priests, from dioceses throughout the United States, and from Canada, France, England, and Yugoslavia, attended the conference, and heard leading laymen and priests connected with the lay apostolate movement urge more concentrated effort on the part of lay apostles and the priests who are their chaplains.

Rev. John Fitzsimons, of Liverpool, England, a visiting lecturer at the University of Notre Dame at the present time, reviewed the teachings of Pope Pius XI on the apostolate, and described the late Pontiff's emphasis on the idea of the lay apostolate as an obsession.

"Gradually, Pope Pius XI became more explicit", Father Fitzsimons pointed out. "The apostolate was not merely to concern itself with men as individuals but also it must take account of all the social groupings to which men belong and which exercise such a powerful influence over them. These groupings, or institutions, are inescapable. Man is born into one, the family, and is constantly passing from one to the other--and each one of them has its own particular influence and its own particular value pattern.

"In all of them, the apostolate is the link between the spiritual and the temporal in the person of the lay apostle. At the same time he is a member of the Mystical Body and a member of numerous institutions. The two cannot be kept in separate compartments--both are necessary for the Total Christ."

Principal lay speaker at the conference was Patrick Keegan, of London, England, general secretary of the International Young Christian Workers movement. Mr. Keegan, in an address Wednesday, August 6, spoke on behalf of the young workers of the world, and stressed the importance of inserting "the whole of Christianity into the whole life of the worker" if the worker is to regain his God-given dignity.

more

lay apostolate...2

Insisting that attempts to build the life of the working class on Christ must begin with the working class, Mr. Keegan reminded the priests that "the Church, State, and all authorities can and should help, but cannot replace the young worker in this conquest of himself and the working masses. The young worker, therefore, must be trained, organized, and given the formation necessary to penetrate and become the leaven of the masses. In order to do this, a movement is necessary, and the movement is the YCW, which must be the permanent solution to the problems of the young worker."

Mr. Keegan said that the YCW would be helpless without chaplains, who alone are able to inflame the young worker and bring to him the full beauty of the Church.

"The problem of the young worker is a huge one", he concluded, "but it is not going to be solved unless we see it with the eyes of Christ, unless we build a movement the scale and size of the destiny to which Christ has called each young worker without exception. I beg of you, in the name of the young workers, to consider before God the responsibility that is yours--to make or mar our movement--the movement which I am convinced can and must bring back the masses of young workers to Christ and His Church."

The Right Rev. Msgr. Reynold Hillenbrand, of Chicago, expressing the hope during his Tuesday morning talk that YCW would be stressed more than ever during the study week, said that the YCW movement "has been much too diversified, with the result that we have not gone into the most important job--the workers. If we are going to work with the workers we have to know that the first problem is the economic problem."

Msgr. Hillenbrand asserted that the capitalistic system as we know it in the United States is not inherently wrong, but the abuses, evils, and immorality within the system are wrong.

Other addresses and discussions centered around the biblical, papal, liturgical and personal bases for the lay apostolate, together with the specialized activities of the organizations within the apostolate.

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lay apostolate...3

The opening session of the conference, Monday night, was addressed by the Rev. James O'Toole, of Toledo, Ohio, who gave the introduction to the study week. In addition to Msgr. Hillenbrand's talk Tuesday morning, Rev. Stephen Anderl, of LaCrosse, Wis., presented "Papal Teaching Concerning the Lay Apostolate", and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., of Notre Dame, discussed "The Theology of the Lay Apostolate."

The entire day Wednesday, August 6, was devoted to investigations of the specialized forms of the Lay Apostolate. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Luigi Ligutti, Director of the National Rural Life Conference, cited the need for action by the Young Christian Farmers, while Rev. Louis J. Putz, C.S.C., YCS chaplain at Notre Dame, and Rev. William Quinn, YCW chaplain from Chicago, told of the work of their respective groups.

Canon Joseph Cardijn, of Brussels, Belgium, founder of the Jocist (YCW) movement, was unable to speak as scheduled Thursday, having been called back to Europe the week previous.

The final sessions of the conference featured talks by Rev. Raban Hathorn, O.S.B., of St. Meinrad's, Indiana., and Rev. Edward Mattimoe, of Toledo, Ohio, on phases of the Lay Apostolate.

end

Dist:3

Mailed: August 9, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, August 19, 1947

47-226

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. :--A change in the Italian system of voting from the Proportional Representation to the Majority system is vital if Italy is to be relieved of present Communist pressure, according to Dr. F. A. Hermens, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Hermens presented this view in an article entitled "Which Way, Italy?" which appears in the August issue of the Current History magazine.

"Recent developments leave little doubt that Italy is, at present, in the center of Communist pressure," said Dr. Hermens. "The prize is high. Should Italy fail, the American position in Greece and Turkey would be difficult to maintain, and severe repercussions would follow in Austria, Germany and France. The strength of the Italian Communist party is substantial, but it is perhaps even more important that the government which they oppose is too weak to counter effectively the extra legal, and at times illegal, pressure which the Communists bring to bear against it."

Dr. Hermens pointed out in the article that in order to reduce the Italian government's debt and curb inflation in Italy it is necessary to increase tax collections, but he emphasized that it will be a difficult task for Premier De Gasperi's cabinet to agree upon a sound tax program because "its political basis is so narrow that the defection of any one of several minor groups would cause its downfall.

(more)

Which Way, Italy?...2

"Italy's most serious problem," continued Dr. Hermens, "arises from the fact that political power is divided between several parties in such a manner that none of them has, or ever will have, a majority either by itself, or in combination with groups sufficiently similar to itself to make a consistent policy possible."

The Notre Dame professor emphasized that although the Christian Democrat party in Italy, which supports the fourth cabinet of De Gasperi, gained 207 seats in the National Assembly in the 1946 elections, the Socialist and Communist parties together gained 219 seats, thus making cooperation in the Assembly or Cabinet impossible. He further expressed the fear, with a Proportional Representation system of voting, that in the 1948 election the Christian Democratic strength will still be reduced so much that the party's claim to leadership will be endangered, without any other party replacing them in this position. This, he said, will make the formation of governments even more difficult.

Referring to the 1946 election in Italy, Dr. Hermens observed that, had it been conducted under a Majority voting system instead of Proportional Representation, "the distribution of votes makes it likely that the Center-Right combination not only would have secured a solid majority of the votes, but also a landslide majority of the seats and the parties now supporting the fourth cabinet of De Gasperi would have enjoyed a strong majority in the Constituent Assembly.

"The elections now scheduled for the spring of 1948," concluded Dr. Hermens, "are likely to make the Christian Democrats weaker, and the other parties (except the badly demoralized Socialists) stronger. All De Gasperi can hope is to regain some of the ground lost by his party and to reduce Communist strength. If the Communists lose a substantial number of votes the myth of irresistibility now surrounding them will be dispelled, and there will be some hope that a government majority will be found on some kind of a basis."

end



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

Release: Monday, August 18, 1947

47-227

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 18.--The dreams of 117 ex-servicemen of World War II for "a place to call home" have been realized through the erection and development of "the finest veterans' housing project in the United States" on the campus of the University of Notre Dame.

This view is expressed by Mr. and Mrs. William Ball, a married veteran and his wife who are residing in the Notre Dame veterans' housing project, in an article entitled "Vetville By The Dome", which appears in the August 16th issue of "The Ave Maria", leading weekly Catholic magazine published on the Notre Dame campus. Mr. Ball, a native of Columbus, Ohio, served as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy during World War II. He currently is studying in the College of Law at Notre Dame and also is serving as a teaching fellow in German.

"During the war," write Mr. and Mrs. Ball, "a good many of us, looking forward to the rosy peacetime future, had said: 'There's no place like home!' It turned out, for those of us who were married, that there was no place for home. We think many of us had conjured up the same happy picture: we'd go to Notre Dame and get the education which we greatly wanted, and would find a pretty little white house (very low rent) for our wives and hoped-for children. But we found that South Bend, like most other cities, had not been spared the evils of the housing shortage. There was just no place to live."

The Navy veteran and his wife praised the Notre Dame authorities however, for coming to the rescue of the veterans, with the aid of the federal public housing authority, by erecting 117 apartments for veterans' families.

(more)

Vetville By The Dome...2

The 117 two-bedroom dwellings, according to the authors, also include living room and kitchen, are heated by gas "space heater", rent for only \$33 per month furnished or \$27 per month unfurnished, and are "the same little white houses we had all been dreaming of".

A unique feature of the veterans' community, stress Mr. and Mrs. Ball, is the mayor-council type of municipal government conducted by the veterans themselves. Vetville, as the project is called, was divided into districts and councilmen were elected by the community-at-large to serve for a term of six months. The village government oversees such matters as group buying, appointment of deputy sheriffs, obtaining of traffic ordinances, telephone service (the project has one phone for every three apartments), obtaining baby sitters and planning social life.

Other special features of the housing project include a weekly newspaper published by journalistically-inclined veterans and ample playground space established from funds received as the result of a recent contest sponsored by the community newspaper. Veterans and their families belong to the Sacred Heart Parish and attend church at Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus.

Veterans and their families residing in the 117 apartments, conclude Mr. and Mrs. Ball, are deeply grateful to Notre Dame and the government for enabling them to maintain normal family lives while pursuing their college educations.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: August 12, 1947

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

Release: Friday, August 22, 1947

47-228

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 22--David Van Wallace, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., who has been paralyzed and bedridden since 1924 when he suffered a broken neck while a sophomore at the University of Notre Dame, will sail for Lourdes, France, on Wednesday (August 27) aboard the S.S. Ernie Pyle to pay a delayed visit to the famous Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Van Wallace, who entered Notre Dame in 1923 to study for a career in engineering, was deprived of this career when on July 4, 1924, his neck was broken when he made a shallow dive in Lake St. Clair near his home town. Following the accident, attending physicians gave the youth only a few days to live, and since have attributed his slight improvement to his outstanding faith and indomitable spirit.

Through the efforts of the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Detroit, whose members staged a financial campaign for a trip to Lourdes, Van Wallace originally was scheduled to sail for the shrine in September, 1939. He proceeded only as far as the New York pier, however, when the State Department stopped him because of unsettled European conditions.

Funds for the trip, much of which was raised at an amateur boxing show conducted in Detroit in 1939 by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Detroit with the cooperation of Van Wallace's classmates at the University of Detroit high school, were placed in a trust fund administered by a small committee composed of members of the Notre Dame Club. After expenses in preparation for the original trip were deducted and withdrawals made at various times to aid Van Wallace financially, the fund consisted of \$2,125.

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The Notre Dame Alumni Club of Detroit early this year conducted another financial campaign to supplement the funds for Van Wallace's postponed visit to the famous shrine and raised an additional \$3,000. Out of part of these funds the club purchased and presented to Van Wallace a new special ambulance car to replace the old one they had given him in 1936 and which had transported the invalid a total of 88,000 miles. The new automobile will be taken with Van Wallace to Lourdes. The remainder of the money solicited will be used to supplement the original trust to send him to the shrine.

Van Wallace will be accompanied on the journey by his mother, Mrs. David Wallace, and his cousin, William Olivier, who will drive the ambulance on the trip in Europe.

The party was scheduled to leave Detroit Thursday (August 21) and will stay in Rochester, N. Y., on Friday (August 22), in Albany, N. Y., on Saturday (August 23), and will arrive in New York City on Sunday (August 24), preparatory to sailing on Wednesday (August 27). The Notre Dame Alumni Club of New York is cooperating in aiding Van Wallace upon his arrival in New York until he leaves for France.

Van Wallace and his party are scheduled to land at Le Havre, France, and after visiting the shrine at Lourdes will visit relatives in Belgium. The entire trip is expected to take about six weeks.

Van Wallace will be the second Notre Dame alumnus to visit the famed Lourdes shrine in recent years. Fred Snite, of Chicago, who was graduated from Notre Dame in 1932, was stricken with infantile paralysis in China in 1933 and has lived ever since in an artificial respirator (iron lung). In 1939 Snite visited the shrine at Lourdes and since his return marked improvement has been noted in his condition.

end

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
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Release: Tuesday, August 19, 1947

47-226

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(more)

Illustrating the desirability of the majority system of elections, the Notre Dame professor cited examples of proportional representation at work in the United States, Germany, France, Italy, and Ireland. He emphasized that cities do not need proportional representation, and that countries using it for a national government "incur a fatal risk by doing so."

Discussing the recent history of proportional representation in Germany, Dr. Hermens asserted that, when Molotov insisted on proportional representation for all German elections during the Moscow conference, "he only reflected the anxiety of the Communists in the Western zones, who, without proportional representation, would suffer almost complete defeat practically everywhere."

"The American delegation took the strange stand that proportional representation should be used for the constituent assemblies, but that the Germans should be allowed to choose a different system afterwards. By this time it should be clear that once proportional representation has been used it creates so many vested interests that its abolition is all but impossible."

Shifting his attention to the United States as affected by the system, Dr. Hermens stated that the proportional representation issue is present mainly in local government. Proponents of the system, he said in the article, fall back on local government when their chances in national and state government diminish.

"The claim, now frequently advanced, that proportional representation is necessary for good government, has no basis in fact", Dr. Hermens averred. "Only about a dozen American cities have proportional representation; few would claim that they are all well-governed, and no one can deny that at least several hundred cities have good government without having proportional representation."

Dr. Hermens denied that a necessary relationship exists between the city manager system in the United States and proportional representation. Of the more than 600 manager cities in the country at present, he said "only about two percent have proportional representation, and several hundred manager cities have good government."

end

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

Release: Wednesday, August 20, 1947

47-229

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 20:--Distinguished educators from all parts of the United States and from Canada, South America and Europe are included among thirty-six new teachers who have been added to the faculty of the University of Notre Dame for the 1947-48 schoolyear, it was announced yesterday (Aug. 19) by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

Twenty-one of the total of thirty-six new faculty members have been added in the College of Arts and Letters, four in the College of Engineering, four in the College of Science, four in the College of Commerce and three in the College of Law. Father Kenna, in making the announcement, said that further additions to the Notre Dame faculty will be made before the opening of the schoolyear on September 15th.

The Notre Dame faculty appointments are:

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS: Dr. Paul F. Bosco, of Detroit, Mich., and a former Major in the Military Intelligence, to be Associate Professor of Modern Languages; Dr. Ludwig Bieler, member of the Royal Irish Academy and Archivist of the National Library of Ireland in Dublin, Eire, to be Assistant Professor of Classical Languages; Dr. E. K. Francis, of Winnipeg, Canada, to be Assistant Professor of Sociology; Dr. John H. Hritz, of the College of St. Theresa, Winona, Minn., to be Assistant Professor of Classical Languages.

(more)

New Faculty Appointments...2

Joseph A. James, of McMurry College, Jacksonville, Ill., to be Assistant Professor of Modern Languages; Dr. William A. Kozumplik, of Columbia University, New York City, to be Assistant Professor of Library Science and Assistant Librarian; Marshall T. Smelser, of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn., to be Assistant Professor of History; Paul M. Stoner, of the National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Professor of Economics.

Russell O'Connor, of the South Bend College of Commerce, to be Instructor in Economics; Charles A. Biondo, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., to be Instructor in Music; Robert E. Welch, of Seattle, Wash., to be Instructor in Music; Jack L. Whelan, of Toronto, Canada, to be Instructor in Modern Languages; Jean P. Gallichon, Associate Editor of the "L'Epoque" in Paris, France, to be in Lecturer in French Literature; Philip J. Driscoll, of Roxbury, Mass., to be Instructor in English.

Robert E. Hohman, of Miami University, Oxford, O., to be Part-Time Instructor in English; Dr. Maurice L. Pettit, Head of the Department of Public Welfare, South Bend, Ind., to be Part-Time Instructor in Sociology; Rev. Nicholas Horvath, of Budapest, Hungary, to be University Lecturer in Philosophy; Rev. J. P. Smyth, of the Royal Navy, Liverpool, England, to be Visiting Lecturer in the Department of Religion; Rev. Aloys Dirksen, C. PP.S., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., former president of St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Ind., to be Associate Professor of Religion; Rev. Edward T. McCarthy, Rector of the Catholic Teachers College in Albuquerque, N.M., to be Assistant Professor of Religion; and John J. Hooker, of the Royal Air Force, London, England, to be Instructor in History.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING: Aladar and Viktor Olgay, twin brothers and noted architects from Budapest, Hungary, to be Lecturers in Architecture; Michel Aime, of Paris, France, to be Instructor in Architecture; and George J. Thaler, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., to be Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

(more)



New Faculty Appointments...3

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE: Dr. Albert L. Delisle, of the National University, Medellin, Columbia, S.A., to be Associate Professor of Biology and Curator of the Edward Lee Greene Herbarium; Dr. Paul Doty, of Columbia University, New York City, and the Royal Institute, London, England, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Ky Fan, of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics; and Dr. Raymond Gutschick, a geologist with the Aluminum Ore Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., to be Assistant Professor of Geology.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE: Daniel L. Klein, of Ohio State University, Columbus, O., to be Instructor in Accounting; George S. Wallace, of Rutgers University (Jersey City Division), to be Assistant Professor of Finance; Raymond Pellissier, formerly with the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C., to be Instructor in Finance; and Thomas P. Bergin, of St. Michael's College, Winooski Park, Vt., to be Instructor in Accounting.

COLLEGE OF LAW: Alfred L. Scanlon, of the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., to be Instructor in Law; John J. Broderick, of Yonkers, N. Y., to be Instructor in Law; and Robert E. Sullivan, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., to be Instructor in Law.

end

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

Release: Tuesday, August 26, 1947

47-230

Notre Dame, Ind., August -- Abolition of the proportional representation system of elections in the American zone of occupied Germany is necessary if the United States wishes to realize its plan of a democratized Germany, according to Dr. F. A. Hermens, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Hermens advocated this step in an article entitled "Proportional Representation and the Fate of Democracy", which is published in the August issue of Forum magazine.

"The return to proportional representation was decided upon in the American zone of Germany without a proper weighing of the issues involved", Dr. Hermens charged. "As soon as informed Germans began to realize what had happened there arose a vigorous opposition to proportional representation. A manifesto by a number of leading scholars and writers, published in the Heidelberg monthly, Die Wandlung, was followed by nearly 2,000 communications from readers.

"By March 7, 1947, no fewer than 1,901 of these communications had expressed themselves against proportional representation, and only 73 for it. Similar experiments in Wurzburg and Berlin led to similar results. If our aim is to be the democratization of Germany, it is time that our official policy should pay attention to these facts."

(more)

Illustrating the desirability of the majority system of elections, the Notre Dame professor cited examples of proportional representation at work in the United States, Germany, France, Italy, and Ireland. He emphasized that cities do not need proportional representation, and that countries using it for a national government "incur a fatal risk by doing so."

Discussing the recent history of proportional representation in Germany, Dr. Hermens asserted that, when Molotov insisted on proportional representation for all German elections during the Moscow conference, "he only reflected the anxiety of the Communists in the Western zones, who, without proportional representation, would suffer almost complete defeat practically everywhere."

"The American delegation took the strange stand that proportional representation should be used for the constituent assemblies, but that the Germans should be allowed to choose a different system afterwards. By this time it should be clear that once proportional representation has been used it creates so many vested interests that its abolition is all but impossible."

Shifting his attention to the United States as affected by the system, Dr. Hermens stated that the proportional representation issue is present mainly in local government. Proponents of the system, he said in the article, fall back on local government when their chances in national and state government diminish.

"The claim, now frequently advanced, that proportional representation is necessary for good government, has no basis in fact", Dr. Hermens averred. "Only about a dozen American cities have proportional representation; few would claim that they are all well-governed, and no one can deny that at least several hundred cities have good government without having proportional representation."

Dr. Hermens denied that a necessary relationship exists between the city manager system in the United States and proportional representation. Of the more than 600 manager cities in the country at present, he said "only about two percent have proportional representation, and several hundred manager cities have good government."

end

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

Release: Monday, August 25, 1947

47-231

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 25--Long-range scientific experiments will be inaugurated on Wednesday (August 27) at cornerstone ceremonies for a new Laboratory for Germ-Free Life at the University of Notre Dame with the enclosure in the cornerstone of biological specimens to be studied by future generations of scientists.

The specimens enclosed in the cornerstone will be observed and studied by scientists when the building, which is expected to be utilized for more than two hundred years, is razed.

The Most Reverend Lawrence L. Graner, C.S.C., D.D., Bishop of Dacca, India, will bless the cornerstone at the ceremonies which will be attended by the Rev. Thomas A. Steiner, C.S.C., United States Provincial of the Priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross; Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame; Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., Vice-President of Notre Dame; Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School; Professor James A. Reyniers, Director of the Laboratories of Bacteriology (LOBUND) at Notre Dame; and other administrative officials and members of the staff of LOBUND.

Included in material to be sealed in the cornerstone will be bacteria, viruses, protozoa, insects, worm eggs and fungi. Bacteria cultures will be frozen and dried out by vacuum for preservation. Samples of penicillin, streptomycin and sulfa drugs also will be in the cornerstone in order that when it is opened medical science will be enabled to determine whether the drugs have retained their potency.

Soil samples of fertile Indiana loam, clay and sand and also samples of rain and lake water from the South Bend area will be included for the purpose of comparing the types now in the area and the types several hundred years in the future.

Types "A" and "B" human blood will be sealed with the other scientific material in an effort to determine if the types of human blood change or remain the same during the period. Every vitamin known to the medical world today will be placed in the cornerstone so that future scientists will be able to tell whether or not they have retained their potency.

(more)

## Germ-Free Building...2

Other enclosures in the cornerstone will include: animal tissues from germ-free animals and other animals; certain plant seeds to determine whether or not they will grow after emerging from the sealed cornerstone; present plant diseases, to show some of the plant diseases of the present era and to determine whether or not they will remain viable; and historical material on microfilm which will trace the history of LOBUND, description of present quarters and apparatus, copies of the latest publications of the laboratories and photographs of the LOBUND staff and facilities.

All scientific material will be sealed in a copper box to be filled with nitrogen and sealed with solder before sealing in the cornerstone. It is expected that information of vast interest and importance to science will result when the cornerstone is opened.

Laboratories in the new building will be used for the production of germ-free animals in large quantities for use in medical problems and as a basis for research in the Laboratories of Bacteriology at Notre Dame. The new building will serve as a supplement to the 28 laboratories now being utilized by LOBUND in the Biology Building on the Notre Dame campus.

Professor Reyniers, who designed and built unique germ-free equipment at Notre Dame, started the Laboratories of Bacteriology in 1928. The laboratories since have become world-renowned for germ-free, biological engineering and micrurgical research. Among problems being studied with germ-free life at present are: tooth decay, sources of new vitamins, lymphomatosis in chickens and certain aspects of cancer and heart disease.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: August 21, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-232

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. :-- Spiritual meditation at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes featured the 25th annual Laymen's retreat which was attended by 1,500 laymen from all parts of the midwest from August 21 to 24 on the campus of the University of Notre Dame.

The retreat, first to be held at Notre Dame since the war, was conducted by the Rev. Regis O'Neil, C.S.C., noted orator of the mission band of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

Laymen attending the retreat were cut off almost entirely from the outside world, concentrating instead on spiritual matters and religious exercises. The retreatants were housed in residence halls on the Notre Dame campus and all conferences of the retreat were conducted at the Grotto.

The Rev. Thomas Richards, C.S.C., superior of the Holy Cross mission band, conducted outdoor Stations of the Cross on Friday and Saturday (August 22 and 23) and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was a nightly feature of the retreat.

A Requiem High Mass was sung Saturday morning (August 23) by the Rev. Michael C.S.C., A. Foran, Director of Retreats at Notre Dame, for deceased members of the lay retreat movement. The Mass Sunday morning (August 24) was offered for men absent from the retreat because of illness.

Concluding the 25th annual Lay Retreat was a Communion Breakfast in the Notre Dame dining hall. The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., addressed the group at the breakfast as a representative of the administration of Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: August 22, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, August 27, 1947

47-233

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 27.--Long-range scientific experiments were inaugurated on Wednesday (August 27) at cornerstone ceremonies for a new Laboratory for Germ-Free Life at the University of Notre Dame with the enclosure in the cornerstone of biological specimens to be studied by future generations of scientists.

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(more)

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end



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

Release: Wednesday, September 3, 1947

47-234

ATTENTION: MUSIC EDITOR

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. :--Special religious music features an album of selections which has<sup>been</sup>/recorded for the Victor Record Division of the Radio Corporation of America by the Dujarie Choir at the University of Notre Dame.

The choir, under the direction of Brother Arnold Richert, C.S.C., of the Brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross, is composed of 40 Brothers of the Congregation now studying at the Dujarie Institute on the Notre Dame campus.

Inspiration for the recording came from students of Notre Dame who had heard the choir perform at various religious functions on the Notre Dame campus during the schoolyear. A student committee, headed by Gerard O'Brien, San Diego, Calif., law student, made the necessary arrangements for the recording. The album is scheduled to be released on September 20.

The four twelve inch records in the album contain eight polyphonic numbers by the masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are sung by the choir at Masses in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame during the year.

Included in the album are Vittoria's "Ave Maria" and "O Vos Omnes"; Gruender's "Sanctus", from the "Missa cum Jubilo"; Vogel's "Ascendit Deus"; Remondi's "Adoramus Te"; Grassi's "Laudate Dominum"; Croce's "In Monte Oliveti", and Deis's "Laetentur Coeli".

Brother Arnold, director of the choir, received a Master of Music degree from the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Ill., after his graduation from Notre Dame in 1933. He later studied at the Pius X Liturgical School of Music in New York and at Northwestern University. He currently is executive secretary of the National Catholic Music Education Association.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: August 28, 1947

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

Release: Friday, September, 5, 1947

47-235

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. ::--A delegation of priests and seminarians from the Congregation of Holy Cross--first such delegation since World War II--will leave on September 25 to study at the Holy Cross International House of Studies in Rome, Italy, it was announced yesterday (Sept. 4) by the Rev. Thomas A. Steiner, C.S.C., Provincial of the United States Province of the Priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

Three priests and four seminarians of the Congregation of Holy Cross, the religious order which conducts the University of Notre Dame and other colleges and preparatory schools throughout the country, comprise the group scheduled to sail on the S. S. Vulcania from New York.

Of the three priests, two of them--Rev. Joseph Rehage, C.S.C., of New Orleans, La., and Rev. Robert Steigmeyer, C.S.C., of Dayton, O., will pursue advanced studies in Canon Law, and Rev. Paul Waldschmidt, C.S.C., of Evansville, Ind., will study Dogmatic Theology. Both Father Rehage and Father Waldschmidt were ordained in 1946, while Father Steigmeyer was ordained in June of this year.

The four seminarians, who will remain in Rome for at least a five-year period and will be ordained there upon completion of their prescribed course of study, are: Thomas O. Barrosse, C.S.C., of New Orleans, La., and Matthew Miceli, C.S.C., of Oswego, N. Y., both 1947 graduates of the University of Notre Dame; and James C. Buckley, C.S.C., of Chicago, Ill., and John H. Miller, C.S.C., of New Orleans, both of whom are in the third year of seminary study at Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: August 28, 1947

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

Release: Thursday, September 4, 1947  
Attention: Book Review Editor

47-236

Notre Dame, Ind.,                      --A specially-annotated edition of the famous encyclical by Pope Pius XI, "On Reconstructing the Social Order" ("Quadragesimo Anno"), has been prepared by Dr. Francis J. Brown, Professor of Economics at the University of Notre Dame.

The edition, which will be Volume one of the Outline Encyclical Series, will be released September 10 by Outline Press, Inc., of Chicago, Ill.

Three special devices employed in the new edition by Dr. Brown make it unique in its field. The author includes a complete outline of the encyclical, incorporates the outline into the text of the encyclical, and has a detailed index. Additional volumes in the series of great modern papal encyclicals are now in publication, and are scheduled to be released within the next three months.

Dr. Brown, who was awarded a Ph.D. in Sociology and Economics by the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., joined the faculty at Notre Dame in September, 1946.

end

Dist: 1

Mailed: August 28, 1947