

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

Release: At Will

47-263

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. :--Music critics throughout the United States have praised the album of religious selections recently recorded by the Dujarie Choir at the University of Notre Dame as one of the best albums of its kind, according to Gerard O'Brien, Notre Dame law student, who arranged the recording.

O'Brien, a native of San Diego, Calif., took samples of the album to music and radio critics for appraisal and these critics expressed the opinion that the album represents possibly the greatest a cappella recording ever made. The vocal quality for such a recording is unsurpassed, critics said, and the recording is ideal for broadcasting purposes.

The choir, under the direction of Brother Arnold, C.S.C., of the Brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross, is composed of 36 Brothers of the Congregation now studying at the Dujarie Institute on the Notre Dame campus. The four twelve-inch records, recorded for the Victor Record Division of the Radio Corporation of America, contain eight polyphonic numbers by masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

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".

The album is in process of being distributed to record stores. It may be purchased by mail for \$4.25, including postage, from Box 3, Notre Dame, Indiana.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: October 3, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1947

47-265

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. ::--A leading hero of the Philippine Army during World War II, Major Blas A. Alejandre, has realized an eighteen year ambition by enrolling this Fall in the Graduate School at the University of Notre Dame.

Major Alejandre, who currently is studying for his Master's degree in mechanical engineering at Notre Dame, first aspired to attend Notre Dame when as a youth of 17 he saw the famous motion picture, "The Spirit of Notre Dame". It took eighteen years, a world war and the horrors of Japanese prison camps, but the little army officer finally is realizing his dream.

Modest, unassuming and devoted to his wife and three young children who are living with him in South Bend, Ind., Major Alejandre already has become a prime favorite with many faculty members and students at Notre Dame. His chief diversion is discussing his native country with numerous Notre Dame students who served in the U. S. Army or Navy in the Philippine campaign during World War II.

Major Alejandre was born in Baguio, the Summer capital of the Philippines. After being graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1935 he was appointed a second-lieutenant in the Army of the Philippines in 1936. He is considered one of the foremost ordnance experts of the Filipino Army.

In the heroic resistance put up by American and Filipino forces against the Japanese invaders of the Philippines in December, 1941, Major Alejandre had a prominent part. Badly wounded and captured by the Japanese during the Battle of Bataan, early in 1942, he was sent first to Fort Santiago and later to Old Bilibid Prison in Manila.

(more)

Major Alejandre...2

In these activities, which incidentally saved the lives of many American soldiers, Major Alejandre distinguished himself. He insists, however, that the real hero in his family was his younger brother, the late Captain Antonio Alejandre, an Infantry officer, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart by the American Army for gallantly leading a small group of Filipino soldiers in an heroic attempt against overwhelming odds, to delay the main Japanese attack against Manila. As a result of his brother's heroism, and that of his men, a whole Filipino division and many American soldiers were able to escape to Bataan to resume their fight against the Japanese.

In 1945 Major Alejandre came to the United States on a committee to study American military schools. After visiting West Point, Annapolis and the Virginia Military Institute, he returned to the Philippines where he helped to reopen the Philippine Military Academy which had been inactive during the war. Last August he was selected by the Philippine Government to take graduate work at a leading university in the United States. He selected Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Oct. 3, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-266

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct.:--Dr. Clarence E. Manion, Dean of the College of Law at the University of Notre Dame, will be one of the principle speakers on the Te Deum Forum which will be presented during the Fall and Winter in 25 cities throughout the midwest.

Dean Manion, who spoke on the topic, "Church or State?", before a forum at Logansport, Ind., on Tuesday (Oct. 7), will deliver addresses on the same subject at Lansing, Mich., on November 5, and Paducah, Ky., on November 13. The Notre Dame dean will speak at seven other forums to be announced later.

The Te Deum Forum, designed for discussion of themes of public interest by authorities in various fields, was organized in 1939 in Springfield, Ill., by Dr. John J. Donovan, Springfield physician. The late Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., former president of Notre Dame, was the forum's first speaker.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Oct. 6, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, October 15, 1947

47-270

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. ::--A group of sixty students at the University of Notre Dame has been enrolled as the nucleus of the new United States Air Forces R.O.T.C. program inaugurated this Fall at Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday by Lt. Col. L. W. Palmer, A.C., commanding officer of the unit.

Twelve students are in the elementary program and 48 in the advanced section. Training in the Air R.O.T.C. program includes courses in leadership, air intelligence, aeronautics, maps, aerial photograph interpretation, military law and other military subjects.

Specifically designed for the procurement and training of high caliber young men for reserve commissions in the U.S.A.F., the program is in keeping with the Air Force policy of adequate preparation by the establishment and maintenance of a large and well-trained reservoir of officer personnel. Students are commissioned as Reserve Second Lieutenants in the U.S.A.F. upon completion of the advanced course.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: October 9, 1947

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

Release: At Will

47-278

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. :--A leading hero of the Philippine army during World War II, Major Blas A. Alejandre, has realized an eighteen year ambition by enrolling this Fall in the Graduate School at the University of Notre Dame.

Major Alejandre, who currently is studying for his Master's degree in mechanical engineering at Notre Dame, first aspired to attend Notre Dame when as a youth of 17 he saw the famous motion picture, "The Spirit of Notre Dame". It took eighteen years, a world war and the horrors of Japanese prison camps, but the little army officer finally is realizing his dream.

A devout Catholic, modest, unassuming and devoted to his wife and three young children who are living with him in South Bend, Ind., Major Alejandre already has become a prime favorite with many faculty members and students at Notre Dame. His chief diversion is discussing his native country with numerous Notre Dame students who served in the U. S. Army or Navy in the Philippine campaign during World War II.

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(more)

Major Alejandro...2

While a prisoner, he was starved, beaten and tortured, losing 50 pounds in weight. He credits two things, his staunch Catholic faith and a desire to live for his wife and children, with preserving his sanity during this terrible period. After he managed to gain his freedom, he joined the Filipino Guerrilla forces which were engaged in raiding Jap supply trains, attacking enemy installations and engaging in espionage.

In these activities, which incidentally saved the lives of many American soldiers, Major Alejandro also distinguished himself. He insists, however, that the real hero in his family was his younger brother, the late Captain Antonio Alejandro, an Infantry officer, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart by the American Army for gallantly leading a small group of Filipino soldiers in an heroic attempt against overwhelming odds, to delay the main Japanese attack against Manila. As a result of his brother's heroism, and that of his men, a whole Filipino division and many American soldiers were able to escape to Bataan to resume their fight against the Japanese.

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end

Dist. 3

Mailed: October 9, 1947

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

Release: Friday, Oct. 17, 1947

47-269

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. ::--The distinction between Eastern and Western culture which so seriously divides Europe today is an unnecessary tragedy, according to Rev. Franz Dvornik, member of the faculty at the University of Prague and noted authority on the history of central and eastern Europe.

Father Dvornik expresses this view in the October issue of the "Review of Politics", quarterly published by the University of Notre Dame.

"The 'crazy quilt' of central Europe," Father Dvornik writes, "has had for centuries a unity capable of bridging the gap between the East and West. This unity is the Christian faith."

The noted historian points out in his article that the Slavonic Empires which were crushed in the Middle Ages by the Germanic "Drang nach Osten" could have been the bond of unity between the East and West and might even have hastened the era of renaissance in Western Europe.

Tracing the fortunes of these central European countries in the divisions between the East and the West, Father Dvornik observes the historical importance of the Slavs and the Balkans in this centuries-old struggle of which the latest episode now is being dramatized in the council chambers of the United Nations.

(more)



Other articles in the October issue of the "Review of Politics" treat phases of mediaeval culture and civilization. Gerhart B. Ladner, Professor of History at Notre Dame, writes on "Aspects of Mediaeval Thought on Church and State." Anton-Hermann Chroust, Professor of Law at Notre Dame, describes "The Corporate Idea and the Body Politic in the Middle Ages" and Alois Dempf, of the University of Vienna, points out the real liberty of the universities in "The Significance of Mediaeval Intellectual Culture." Lysbeth S. Muncy, a member of the faculty at Sweet Briar College, traces the Junkers in recent German history in her article "The Junkers and the Prussian Administration from 1918 to 1939."

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: October 10, 1947

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

Release: Monday, October 13, 1947

47-271

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 13--The extensive educational facilities of the University of Notre Dame were studied by Carlos Carmelo Cardinal de Vasconcelos Motta, Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, during a five-day visit to Notre Dame which was concluded yesterday (Oct. 12) when he departed for Kansas City, Mo.

Cardinal Motta arrived at Notre Dame on October 7, from Washington, D.C. During part of his stay here Notre Dame's academic setup was explained to him by another distinguished visitor, the Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of Buffalo and former president of Notre Dame. The Cardinal came to the United States at Bishop O'Hara's invitation to participate in the Buffalo Eucharistic Congress last month.

The Brazilian prelate, who is making his first visit to the United States, expressed "happy wonderment at the great number of American clergy and their excellent training for both the priestly and social aspects of their ministry." While in this country, he said he has visited several large seminaries and was impressed by their physical plants and courses of study, which he believes well-adapted for preparation for a useful ministry. The Cardinal said he plans to send more Brazilian seminarians to the United States to study.

"There is a common bond between my country and the Congregation of Holy Cross," Cardinal Motta observed. "They both have the same name." The Brazilian Cardinal was referring to the naming of Brazil by its Portuguese discoverers in 1500 as the "Land of the Holy Cross". The old name, he said, still persists in Brazil. The Congregation of the Priests of Holy Cross, known as the Holy Cross Fathers, conducts Notre Dame and several other universities and colleges and many secondary schools in different parts of the United States.

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: Oct 10, 1947

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

Release: Thursday, October 16, 1947

47-272

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. ::--Holy Cross Seminary, preparatory seminary of the Congregation of Holy Cross on the campus of the University of Notre Dame, has assumed an international aspect this Fall with the enrollment of seminarians from three countries outside the continental United States.

The three seminarians who came to Holy Cross Seminary this Fall from their native lands are: Jorge Canepa, of Santiago, Chile; Benedict O'Brien, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada; and William Melody, of County Mayo, Ireland.

Canepa enrolled at Holy Cross Seminary following graduation from St. George College in Santiago, a preparatory school conducted by the Congregation of Holy Cross. O'Brien entered the seminary through the influence of Rev. John Bigger, C.S.C., when Father Bigger was a chaplain in the Canadian Army during the war and O'Brien was an air cadet. Melody came to Holy Cross Seminary by virtue of association with his two priest cousins, Rev. Thomas Peyton, C.S.C., and Rev. Patrick Peyton, C.S.C.

The three seminarians, who are in varied phases of their educational training, will proceed with training at Holy Cross Seminary until entering the novitiate to continue their studies for the priesthood.

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: October 10, 1947

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

Release: After 12 p.m. (noon) Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1947

47-273

Latrobe, Pa., Oct 15--The primary need of America today is for educated leaders who can uphold and vindicate the American way of life as the one which best safeguards the freedom of the individual and the peace of the world, Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien, Professor of Religion at the University of Notre Dame, declared here today (Oct. 15) in an address before the students of St. Vincent College.

"The distinctive need of a democracy," asserted Father O'Brien, "is for scholarly leaders who can leaven the masses and guide their thinking so that an enlightened public opinion results. Other forms of government, such as Communism and Nazism, can operate under the direction of an all-powerful dictator. But democracy bogs down when vision falters and knowledge is wanting.

"More necessary than a police force is stemming graft and corruption, and more essential than atomic bombs in preserving peace are scholars who face facts realistically, think clearly, and are consumed with a passion for justice and fairness toward all."

The ingredients of such inspired leadership, without which a nation perishes, Father O'Brien pointed out, are intellectual vision and moral character. These are developed in the halls of learning, dedicated to the unselfish search for truth and to the building of character which makes fruitful use of the findings of science and research. Character in turn is based upon faith in God as the cosmic Underwriter of the moral law.

"The colleges and universities of America," concluded Father O'Brien, "are the training grounds for the battles of tomorrow in which will be waged the struggle of conflicting ideologies for the dominance of the American way of life. A hopeful sign is the manner in which youth is flocking to colleges and universities and the increasing clearness with which educators perceive the need of moral character as the basis for good citizenship and the leadership of America in the difficult days that lie ahead."

Dist. 7

end

Mailed: Oct. 13, 1947

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

Release: After 12 p.m. (noon) Thursday, October 16, 1947

47-273

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 16--Several foreign powers have made "tempting overtures to help put the Philippine Islands back on their feet", Major Blas A. Alejandre, one of the outstanding heroes of the Philippine army during World War II and now a graduate student at the University of Notre Dame, declared here today (Oct. 16) in an address before the South Bend Kiwanis Club.

Major Alejandre, an officer in the regular army of the Republic of the Philippines, was badly wounded and captured in the Battle of Bataan and sent to Japanese prison camps. After his escape, he fought with Philippine guerilla troops. He is one of three Philippine army officers selected by the Philippine government to take graduate work at universities in the United States.

The Philippine officer stressed, however, that his country had not considered any of the offers of the foreign powers and that the people of the Philippines "in peace, as in war, are solidly pro-American." Referring to the war efforts of his nation, he pointed out that of all the dependent nations in the Orient in 1941 the Philippines was the only one which supported the cause of the Allies. China's war effort was great, he explained, but she was a sovereign power fighting for her existence, while the Philippines had nothing to lose if they had chosen not to fight the Japanese.

Emphasizing that the aid of the United States is desperately needed to rebuild the Philippines, Major Alejandre explained that the Philippines recently have ratified an ammendment to their constitution giving equal rights to American citizens engaged in business in the Philippines. The new ammendment, he said, virtually guarantees fair returns for American capital invested in the Philippines, and opportunities both for import and expert business in the Philippines are limitless.

Major Alejandre told members of the Kiwanis Club that two large industries in the Philippines are virtually untapped. Mining, especially of gold, was abandoned during the war, he explained, while lumber which covers approximately 70 percent of the Philippines has yet to be exploited in a large commercial scale.

"Existing lumber mills in the Philippines," he concluded, "can not meet the local demand for construction, and pre-war importers of Philippine hardwood will not be supplied for the next few years. To alleviate the situation, machinery and construction materials are desperately needed in the immediate future."

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

Release: Monday, Oct. 20, 1947

47-275

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 20:--Governors of the University of Notre Dame Foundation, organized recently to coordinate financial and other support for Notre Dame, closed a special three day meeting here yesterday (Oct. 19) at which plans were discussed for the expansion of research, academic, scientific and other educational activities at Notre Dame.

The meeting considered the progress of the Foundation organization to date which includes the establishing of 48 State governors, 115 city chairmen in key cities, and the current building of committees of five or more members under each city chairman. Ultimately, the number of city chairmen will be doubled to include all of the key cities in the United States.

The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, outlined the long-range program of the University in developing its academic opportunities and providing more effective facilities for the new high enrollment of nearly 5,000 students, about 50% above Notre Dame's normal capacity. Harry G. Hogan, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman of the board of governors of the Foundation, and James E. Armstrong, executive vice-chairman, presided at the meetings, which were attended also by members of the administration and faculty at Notre Dame.

Members of the Foundation Organization Committee of the Board of Governors who attended the meeting were: Emmet Lenihan, Seattle; John B. Riley, Portland, Maine; Gerald J. McGinley, Ogallala, Nebraska; Michael Wiedl, Atlanta, Ga.; Leo F. Mullin, Washington, D. C., and Frank Bloemer, Louisville, Ky.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Oct. 18, 1947

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

Release: Friday, Oct. 31, 1947

47-277

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. :--The University of Notre Dame will be host to the 13th National Convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade August 26 to 29, 1948, it was announced jointly yesterday (Oct. 30) by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Edward A. Freking, National Secretary of the Crusade, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

The 1948 Crusade convention, first national meeting of the group to be held since the outbreak of World War II, is expected to feature attendance of many former Crusaders who served as missionaries in various theaters of the war. The convention will center attention of American Catholics on the new opportunities for service in extending the Christian Faith which have arisen in the postwar era.

Monsignor Freking will be in charge of the convention program, assisted by the Rev. Ferdinand A. Evans, Assistant National Secretary, as convention manager. Arrangements at Notre Dame are under the direction of the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at the University.

A belated celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Crusade, postponed because of the war, also will be held at the 1948 convention. The Crusade was organized in 1918 at a meeting of priests and students in Techny, Ill., in response to an appeal from the Rev. Clifford J. King, S.V.D., who is now in China as secretary to Cardinal Thomas Tien, Archbishop of Peiping.

The Crusade's program of education on the missionary problems of the Catholic Church throughout the world is followed at Catholic schools in most parts of the United States. The organization grew out of the need for a larger participation of Catholic Americans in the worldwide missionary effort of the Church at the close of World War I. Originally sponsored by individual Catholic educators, the Crusade movement has received Papal approval and has been established on a diocesan basis in more than fifty dioceses in the United States.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Friday, Oct. 24, 1947

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

Release: Friday, October 31, 1947

47-278

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. :--Thirteen ex-servicemen, veterans of some of the bitterest fighting in World War II, have entered Holy Cross Seminary on the campus of the University of Notre Dame this Fall to study for the Catholic priesthood.

Included in the group is a former flight officer in a naval squadron aboard the U.S.S. Midway who had 2,000 hours of flight to his credit upon his discharge. Another seminarian had 17 combat missions over Japan as commander of a B-29. Still another was seriously wounded in a tank while serving with the Second Armored Division of the Army.

The thirteen ex-G.I.s at Holy Cross Seminary this Fall brings to almost 100 the number of ex-servicemen who have enrolled either in seminaries or novitiates of the Congregation of Holy Cross or in the pre-seminary course at the University of Notre Dame.

Ex-servicemen at Holy Cross Seminary this Fall are: Michael C. Diehl, Johnstown, Pa.; John R. Birkmeyer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Walter G. Michalik, DeLancey, Pa.; Fred Underwood, Evansville, Ind.; Francis X. Gaffney, Bridgeport, Conn.; Edward McDonnell, New Bedford, Mass.; Robert E. Vaughan, Girard, O.; Michael J. Handley, Port Huron, Mich.; James B. Gillis, Hammond, Ind.; Edward J. Moran, Flint, Mich.; Richard Laurick, Elmhurst, Ill.; James S. Stromberg, Minneapolis, Minn.; and William J. Doyle, Rocky River, O.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: October 24, 1947



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

Release: Thursday, October 30, 1947

47-279

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. :--A series of informal discussions on great books inaugurated two years ago at the University of Notre Dame by the Honorable Roger J. Kiley, of Chicago, Judge of the Illinois Appellate Court, has resulted in Notre Dame becoming a center of participation in the Great Books Movement.

Judge Kiley, who was graduated from Notre Dame in 1923 became acquainted with the program through Dr. Robert Hutchins and Dr. Mortimer Adler at the University of Chicago, where the Great Books Foundation was started. Believing the program should be started at Notre Dame, he contacted the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., now president of Notre Dame, in 1945 while Father Cavanaugh was vice-president.

In October, 1945, an informal group consisting of Father Cavanaugh, Dr. Clarence E. Manion, Dean of the College of Law at Notre Dame, and Judge Kiley began to meet regularly at Notre Dame to read and discuss great books of Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas and other great minds, with the center of discussion based on four basic concepts: (1) the end of man; (2) the nature of the community; (3) what can regulate people in a community; and (4) relationship of law to the virtue of justice.

Out of this original discussion group grew a similar group in the College of Law at Notre Dame. Ultimately, in 1946, numerous citizens in South Bend became interested in the movement and began the discussion groups.

(more)

Notre Dame's current participation in the Great Books Movement consists of being host twice monthly to two discussion groups composed of South Bend men and women who are reading and discussing the first year's course of the Great Books Foundation program.

The Rev. Thomas J. Brennan, C.S.C., Instructor in Philosophy at Notre Dame, recently conducted a two-week training course for Great Books discussion leaders on the Notre Dame campus. Father Brennan was assisted in the presentation of the training course by Lynn Williams, President of the Great Books Foundation, with headquarters in Chicago. Prospective discussion leaders from northern Indiana and southern Michigan attended the course.

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: October 24, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-280

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 23.--The proportional representation system of voting should be discontinued in the United States as a further protection against Communist infiltration into government, Dr. F. A. Hermens, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame, said here on Oct. 23, in a national radio broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. Hermens charged that P.R. has proved to be clumsy, costly, time-consuming, and very unpopular as a whole in various American cities that have tried it as an experiment. In addition, he said, P.R. has been responsible for certain subversive, un-American elements gaining undeserved political influence, especially in New York City, which is voting on P.R. repeal in the November election.

"If, under the plurality system, the Communists and other minor party members are defeated," Dr. Hermens declared, "this would not deprive them of their fair representation. It would merely place them under the general rule that candidates cannot win unless they appeal to a cross-section of the entire electorate, inviting the voters to emphasize, and thereby widen, their areas of agreement. Under proportional representation, parties can succeed even if they appeal only to a fraction of the electorate, emphasizing, and thereby widening, their areas of disagreement.

"Such groups need not be concerned with the general welfare; they may be wedded to a special interest or a special bias. The result is disintegration rather than representation. Disintegration paralyzed those whose task it was to keep Mussolini and Hitler out of power; it explains why Molotov demanded proportional representation for all German elections, knowing well that under P.R. our plans for a democratic Germany would be defeated before they got started."

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: October 24, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-281

Boston, Mass., Oct. ::--Products derived from cinnamic acid as a result of research at the Chemical Laboratories of the University of Notre Dame was described to the Fall meeting of the American Electrochemical Society here recently by Dr. Christopher L. Wilson, Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame.

Dr. Wilson, who has achieved distinction as a chemist both in England and the United States, also conferred with leading American electrochemists on Notre Dame's research program in electrochemistry, which is chemistry applied by means of electric current, such as lead-plating, copper-plating, etc.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: October 24, 1947

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

Release: Monday, Oct. 27, 1947

47-282

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 26--Revival of free international trade as a vital step toward world economic recovery was advocated here today (Oct. 26) by Thomas T. Murphy, Associate Professor of Finance at the University of Notre Dame, in an address before a Communion breakfast of the Neuman Club of Purdue University.

"The desirability of promoting world recovery is unquestioned," Professor Murphy declared. "Even beyond the moral obligation placed upon the shoulders of the 'have' nations to feed and clothe the 'have not' peoples, there is an economic principle involved. Briefly, it is this: unless the destitute peoples of the world are again made self-sufficient, the problem of caring for them is a continuing one. To restore their economic potency is to assist them to prepare for their future well-being.

"The nations of Western Europe are now studying the real obstacles that confront a coordinated recovery program. The planners find that innumerable traditions must be surmounted prior to the inauguration of a long-range planning program. The long historical fear of redevelopment of Germany's war potential must be allayed in order to harness coal and heavy industry of the Ruhr to the recovery program. The United States must be certain that it is not placed in a position of pumping aid into Germany, Austria and Italy, while Russia sucks it out."

Professor Murphy pointed out that the world can adopt one of two opposing doctrines regarding trade. "First, each country can pursue a program of autarky; second, all countries can follow a program of removing the obstacles to free trade. Pursuance of the autarky principle can but minimize the real income potentialities of all nations," he observed.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Oct. 24, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-283

Notre Dame, Ind.,:--The doctrine of the existence of God as Creator of all finite beings, as maintained by the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas, transformed the necessitarian philosophy of Aristotle into a Christian philosophy, according to Dr. Etienne Gilson, world-famed philosopher, in a series of three lectures (Oct. 23, 24 and 25) at the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Gilson, a member of the French Academy and of the faculty at the College de France and the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto, was the first in a series of guest lecturers to be presented at the Notre Dame Mediaeval Institute during the 1947-48 schoolyear.

who was a Pagan,  
"To the mind of Aristotle, Metaphysics was the science of the first causes of being," declared Dr. Gilson. "For St. Thomas Aquinas, it becomes the science of the First Cause of beings, namely, God. As far as being itself is concerned, it may be regarded either from Aristotle's point of view, or from that of St. Thomas. X X X St. Thomas incorporated the Aristotelean conception of being within his own doctrine.

"Being, understood in the Aristotelean fashion, is essentially the existing substance. Since its very nature is to be, it necessarily is. Hence the necessitarianism of Aristotle's Metaphysics. In the Christian conception of the world, which St. Thomas Aquinas obviously held, all finite beings are created beings. Consequently, because they are created, there is within them a possibility of non-existence; their existence is radically contingent. It is a remarkable fact, however, that, granting this radical contingency of all created substances, St. Thomas, nevertheless, maintains that, inasmuch as they are substances they contain no intrinsic possibility of non-existence. Once they have been created, they will never completely cease to be."

Dr. Gilson pointed out that it might seem that to the mind of St. Thomas the Christian God created the world of Aristotle, but, he added "that world is radically transformed as it enters into the existential thinking of St. Thomas."

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: October 24, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-284

*Indianapolis,*  
~~Notre Dame,~~

Ind., Oct. :--An aggressive public relations program by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization was advocated here on October 23 by Professor Wesley C. Bender, Head of the Department of Marketing at the University of Notre Dame, in an address before the social science teachers at the Indiana state teachers convention.

Professor Bender stressed that "in the long run the Economic and Social Council is likely to receive from the peoples of the world deserved approbation not now accorded any arm of the United Nations." He pointed out, however, that the opportunity to merit such applause from the world family depends upon an immediate critical appraisal of the Council's powers and functions. to effect an improvement.

The Notre Dame professor suggested a ten-point program for improvement including aggressive public relations designed to educate peoples and to "sell the council and its fact-finding experts so that their reports will be officially accepted by all governments."

end

Dist: 3 & 7

Mailed: October 24, 1947

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

NOTE: The following news story has just been released by the RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE.

AMERICAN BISHOP INSTALLED IN DACCA -- By Religious News Service -- (10/24/47)

DACCA, India -- The Most Rev. Lawrence L. Graner, C.S.C., 46-year-old American-born member of the Congregation of Holy Cross, Roman Catholic missionary order, was solemnly enthroned here as Bishop of Dacca on his arrival from the United States where he was consecrated at Notre Dame, Indiana, last April. The enthronement rites were presided over by the Most Rev. Ferdinand Perier, Archbishop of Calcutta.

Bishop Graner, who visited Rome on his journey from the United States to India, was accompanied by Fathers Charles Young and Thomas Fitzpatrick, both of Washington, D.C., who also belong to the Congregation of Holy Cross. Father Young returned to Dacca after a rest period, while Father Fitzpatrick has been commissioned to study mission problems in India on behalf of the missionary order.

In addition to 24 Holy Cross priests, the diocese of Dacca is served by 13 Indian and three Italian priests; eleven foreign and two Indian brothers; and 78 nuns, of whom 47 are Indians. Christians in Dacca number 92,900 Catholics and 5,000 Protestants.

end



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

Release: Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1947

47-285

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 28:--Fundamental properties of nuclei were discussed by Dr. Charles J. Mullin, Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Notre Dame, last night (Oct. 27) in the first of a series of weekly lectures on elementary nuclear physics to be delivered at Notre Dame for students, educators and the general public.

Dr. Mullin explained the atomic theory of matter, the construction and fundamental properties of the atom's nucleus, and the properties and reactions of the atom's primary particles. Other lectures will be delivered in succeeding weeks by members of the faculty in the department of physics, chemistry and biology at Notre Dame.

The primary purpose of the lecture series is to provide a basic introduction in nuclear energy as applied to chemistry and biology. Notre Dame has been conducting experiments in nuclear energy for more than a decade. An electro-static generator (atom-smasher), one of the few of its type in the world, is being used at Notre Dame for these experiments.

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