

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

Release: Monday, November 10, 1947

47-296

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 9.--Oliver Smalley, President of the Meehanite Metal Corporation in New Rochelle, N. Y., and one of the leading metal experts of the world, has been named to the Advisory Council for Science and Engineering at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday (Nov. 9) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

The Advisory Council for Science and Engineering at Notre Dame is composed of some of the nation's leading scientists and industrialists who serve in an advisory capacity for scientific and engineering research conducted at Notre Dame.

Mr. Smalley, a native of Chesterfield, England, came to the United States in 1925 after gaining some of the top industrial honors of England. He was associated in England for twelve years with the W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company where he directed the research and development of the corporation and served as manager of the Foundries Steel Works and Metal Recovery Department.

One of the early workers in the manufacture of basic electric steel and in the manufacture of steel direct from iron ore, Mr. Smalley worked parallel with Augustus F. Meehan of Tennessee in the discovery and development of Meehanite, although the work of each was unknown at that time to the other.

Besides being president of the Meehanite Metal Corporation, an engineering firm of international scope, Mr. Smalley operates foundry activities in some twenty-four countries throughout the world and directs from the United States a number of research organizations.

(more)

Mr. Smalley represented Great Britain as British Consul in Pennsylvania for some fifteen years. The Consul Association of Pennsylvania recognized his leadership and elected him President of this Association, which post he occupied until the outbreak of the war.

During World War II, in addition to acting as director of the activities and progress of over 100 foundries and of the Meehanite Metal Corporation, Mr. Smalley was instrumental in raising over three and one-half million dollars and collecting two hundred tons of clothing and woolen goods for war charities.

King George VI, on a visit to the United States, decorated Mr. Smalley with the honor of the Order of the British Empire for the splendid work he had done in cementing better relations among the English speaking peoples of the world.

Possibly one of the^{most}/important interests Mr. Smalley has maintained throughout his life has been in youth training and in the development of talent in the metallurgical, iron and steel industries. He has been responsible for the education and training of a number of young men who at the present time occupy important positions both in the United States and in Great Britain.

end

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

Release: Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1947

47-297

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. :--Important scientific and engineering research conducted during the past year at the University of Notre Dame will be reviewed by some of the nation's leading scientists and industrialists at a meeting at Notre Dame on November 21 and 22 of the Notre Dame Advisory Council for Science and Engineering.

Plans also will be made at the meeting for expanding still further Notre Dame's constantly increasing research program. Harold S. Vance, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corporation, is chairman of the Advisory Council, which also has as members ^{fifteen} ~~fourteen~~ other well-known scientists and industrialists.

On November 21 the Advisory Council will inspect Notre Dame's Chemistry Laboratories in which important chemical research is being conducted. Dr. Charles C. Price, Head of the Department of Chemistry at Notre Dame, will explain the chemical research program being conducted at Notre Dame by a staff of brilliant young chemists.

Also at the November 21 meeting, the Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School at Notre Dame, will deliver a report on the research activities in science and engineering at Notre Dame during 1946-47. The Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.C., business manager at Notre Dame, will report on patent policies of the University.

The Advisory Council will complete its meeting on November 22. Speakers at the final session will include the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame; the Rev. Robert Sweeney, C.S.C., Executive Assistant to the President; and J. Arthur Haley, Director of Public Relations at Notre Dame.

(more)

Advisory Council...2

In addition to Mr. Vance, other members of the Advisory Committee are: Britton I. Budd, President, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; William Calcott, Assistant Director, Organic Chemical Division, E.I. duPont de Nemours Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; M..E. Coyle, Executive Vice-President, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; James C. Daley, President, Jefferson Electric Company, Bellwood, Illinois; Bradley Dewey, President, Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; William P. Feeley, President, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, Chicago, Ill.; and William H. Harrison, Vice-President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.

Also: Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York City; Thomas W. Pangborn, President, Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Maryland; Peter C. Reilly, President, Reilly Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur J. Schmitt, President, American Phenolic Corporation, Cicero, Illinois; Earle C. Smith, Chief Metallurgist, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, O.; Oliver Smalley, President, Meehanite Metal Corporation, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Leland Stanford, Vice-President, Sinclair Oil Company, New York City; Dr. Albert F. Zahm, occupant of the Guggenheim Chair of Aviation, Washington, D. C.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Nov. 6, 1947

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

Release: Friday, November 14, 1947

47-294

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 14.--Vincent Schaefer, Research Chemist of the General Electric Laboratories in Schenectady, N. Y., who has gained national prominence with experiments in production of artificial rain and snow, will deliver the fourth annual Martin McCue Lecture on November 19th at the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Schaefer, with another General Electric chemist, recently conducted a number of successful experiments dealing with the production of artificial rain and snowstorms. These experiments will form the basis for his Notre Dame lecture entitled, "Scientific Fun in the Fields, Mountains and Skies".

The Martin McCue Lectures at Notre Dame are sponsored by Charles Breitung, Tulsa, Okla., oil executive, and are named in honor of the late Dean Martin McCue, for many years Dean of the College of Engineering at Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: November 7, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-295

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 7.--A total of 7,000 alumni of the University of Notre Dame, the largest alumni gathering in Notre Dame's history, witnessed the Notre Dame - Army game Saturday (Nov. 8) in the Notre Dame Stadium, according to James E. Armstrong, Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Armstrong, who based his statement on the fact that tickets for the game were allotted to 7,000 Notre Dame alumni for personal use, said that Notre Dame alumni attended the game from every state in the United States and also from Mexico, the Philippines and Alaska.

Since Notre Dame alumni throughout the world number approximately 20,000 one out of every three alumni of the University were in Notre Dame Stadium Saturday for the Army game. Special planes and trains were chartered for the week-end from many Notre Dame alumni club areas.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: November 7, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-298

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 7:--Stressing that "the Marshall plan can be made ineffective by sabotage as well as by insufficient or belated appropriations", Dr. F. A. Hermens, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame, called for a halt in the dismantling of factories in Germany, in an address Thursday (Nov. 6) before the International Relations Club at Notre Dame.

"Some branches of the English and American governments," declared Dr. Hermens, "are proceeding as if the sabotage of the Marshall plan were indeed their objective. A total of 685 plants are to be dismantled in the English and American Zones of Germany, plus 170 plants in the French zone. Tens of thousands of well-fed and able-bodied workers will be required to destroy factories and crate machinery at a time when there is great scarcity of such men in places where productive work is done."

Dr. Hermens told the Notre Dame students that "the German system of transportation, already on the verge of collapse, is to be further burdened by the shipment of thousands of tons of old machinery which will be of no use to the countries concerned during the immediate future when the success of the Marshall plan hangs in the balance and only of a very limited use later when these machines are put back into production in an environment for which they were not made".

The Notre Dame professor, stressing that the factories to be dismantled are the most modern and best located for exports which the Marshall plan calls for, declared that a similar situation exists in the Far East. "Japanese as well as German industry should be freed from its fetters and be allowed to produce all it can for the benefit of her neighbors, of herself, and of the American taxpayer, whom the policies originally inspired by Mr. Morgenthau have already cost billions," he said.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Nov. 7, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-304

Notre Dame, Ind.--Nov 12--The little known story of Navy engineers who design such dry-land structures as roads, churches, hospitals and public utility plants was told to an audience of University of Notre Dame engineers by Commander A. C. Husband, CEC, USN, at a meeting here yesterday (Nov. 11) in the College of Engineering at Notre Dame.

Commander Husband, who came to Notre Dame to recruit officers for the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps, assured his audience that no engineering career offered more variety of engineering experience, more responsibility for young engineers, or higher pay. The Commander is in charge of Naval Civil Engineering Officer Procurement in the Eighth and Ninth Naval Districts.

Many of the Notre Dame engineers were surprised to learn that the officers who directed the wartime work of the Seabees have responsibility for designing, constructing and maintaining all of the buildings and facilities the Navy has on shore. These include more than a hundred major types ranging from railroads and drydocks to housing and airfields.

"We are primarily concerned," said Commander Husband, "with recruiting officers for the Civil Engineer Corps who are interested in the professional aspects of engineering and who are challenged by the variety and responsibility entailed in the Navy's shore construction. The college man whose sole interest is in playing the financial angles is of little use to us."

At the same time, he pointed out that when allowances, income tax advantages, retirement pay and other hidden items are added to the base pay of a junior officer in the CEC, the total compares favorably with the best which private industry offers.

more

Navy Engineering...2

"Our engineers are very much concerned with new designs and equipment which will meet new developments in warfare," said Commader Husband. "For example, our young officers are experimenting with equipment and construction methods in polar climates, with underground construction and radiation resistant structures."

He also pointed out that the variety of jobs handled by the Civil Engineer Corps opens up opportunities for all branches of engineering, although most billets are for civil engineers.

The University of Notre Dame has had a Naval ROTC unit since 1941. Since that time more than 25,000 young men have undergone training in this unit. Nearly 13,000 have been commissioned Ensigns, a number greater than the officer strength of the Regular Navy at Pearl Harbor.

Two Navy Cross winners are in charge of the Notre Dame Naval ROTC. Captain
Destroyer
Anthony C. Danis, USN, who captained the/Kearney when it was torpedoed off Iceland in 1941, is Commanding Officer. His executive is Commander Bernard J. McMahon, USN, one of the Navy's ace submarine commanders during World War II.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Nov. 12, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-303

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 10.--Since war begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that peace must be started, according to Dr. W. Albert Noyes, of Rochester, N. Y., President of the American Chemical Society, who expressed this view during a visit on Nov. 10 to the University of Notre Dame, where he conducted a seminar in chemistry.

The world famous chemist, who is a member of the science committee of the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), pointed out that the program of UNESCO is a long range program to avoid war. If war should come within the next five years, he said, the organization could do nothing about it and the world situation would be entirely in the hands of politicians.

Describing the relief and rehabilitation phase of the UNESCO program, he said that four or five billion dollars is necessary to get education throughout the world back to a pre-war level. Although this amount is only enough to carry on a war for $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, he stressed, the 1947 budget calls for only six million dollars.

In speaking of other phases of the UNESCO program, Dr. Noyes divided it into four other parts: (1) publishing scientific publications; (2) exchange of personnel between countries; (3) setting up international laboratories; and (4) providing finances for international meetings and conferences.

At Notre Dame, Dr. Noyes was the guest of Dr. Charles Price, distinguished chemist and head of Notre Dame's famous Department of Chemistry, and Dr. Milton Burton, Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame and atomic energy expert.

end

Distribution: 3

Mailed: November 13, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-305

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. :--High praise was accorded the Vatican Choir, from the Pontifical Institute of Sacred Music in Rome, during a concert before the student body of the University of Notre Dame on the Notre Dame campus Thursday (Nov. 13),

The Choir, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Licinio Refice, professor of all compositions of the Institute, presented a concert of sacred music before the Notre Dame student body. The Choir, on a coast-to-coast tour of the United States, was brought to Notre Dame by the Notre Dame Concert and Lecture Series.

end

Dist. 3

Mailed: Nov. 14, 1947

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

Release: Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1947

47-306

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. :--Problems of the University of Notre Dame and the Alumni Association of the University will be discussed Friday and Saturday at Notre Dame (Nov. 21 and 22) at a meeting of nearly 100 Notre Dame alumni club presidents from all over the United States.

University officials who will discuss the problems with club presidents at the meeting include: Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame; Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., Vice-President; Rev. Louis J. Thornton, C.S.C., Registrar; Herbert E. Jones, Business Manager of Athletics; Harry G. Hogan, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., President of the Alumni Association; and James E. Armstrong, Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Three general types of problems will be discussed: (1) problems of university interest; (2) problems of general interest in the Alumni Association; and (3) problems of specific interest to the alumni clubs throughout the nation.

Other subjects to be discussed include the organization and operation of the newly created Notre Dame Foundation, football ticket distribution for alumni, the enrollment problem at Notre Dame and details of programs in the various clubs.

end

Dist. 3 and 7

Mailed: Nov. 14, 1947

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

Release: Thursday, November 20, 1947

47-308

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov.:--A portrait of the late Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., former president of the University of Notre Dame, has been presented to Notre Dame by Joseph A. LaFortune, prominent Tulsa, Okla., oil executive and a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame.

The portrait, presented to the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, was painted by Robert Joy, well-known portrait artist in Tulsa. It will hang in the Trustees Room of the Notre Dame Dining Hall. Father O'Donnell, who died last June, was president of Notre Dame during the critical period of World War II from 1940 until 1946.

Mr. LaFortune is a native of South Bend, Indiana.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: Nov. 14, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1947

47-309

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 18.--A bronze plaque for meritorious services to the United States Navy during World War II will be presented to the University of Notre Dame by the Department of the Navy at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, Nov. 20, it was announced yesterday (Nov. 17) by Captain Anthony L. Danis, U.S.N., Commanding Officer of the Naval R.O.T.C. at Notre Dame.

Read Admiral J. Cary Jones, U.S.N., Commandant of the Ninth Naval District at Chicago, will make the presentation to the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, in the presence of the Notre Dame Naval R.O.T.C. and other students and faculty members of the University. The ceremonies will be open to the general public.

The Naval R.O.T.C. unit, established at Notre Dame in 1941 has trained more than 25,000 naval students. Nearly 13,000 of them have been commissioned ensigns, a number greater than the total officer strength of the Regular Navy at the start of World War II. Notre Dame also has conducted important research in a number of fields for the Navy since 1941.

Captain Danis, an Annapolis graduate of 1922, is a native of Attleboro, Mass. He won the Navy Cross in 1941 for bringing the Destroyer Kearney, which he commanded at the time, safely to port after it was torpedoed by a German submarine off of Iceland. He also is one of the Navy's top experts on lighter-than-air aircraft. He was aboard the U.S.S. Macon, one of the Navy's best-known dirigibles, as a ship's officer when it was destroyed in an accident in 1935. Captain Danis also holds the Legion of Merit and other decorations for outstanding services.

Commander Bernard J. McMahon, U.S.N., Executive Officer of the Notre Dame Naval R.O.T.C., is a native of Cleveland, O., and was graduated from Annapolis in 1931. During World War II he became one of the Navy's foremost submarine commanders, being awarded the Navy Cross, the Silver Star with gold star, and four other decorations for his exploits in sinking tens of thousands of tons of Japanese shipping.

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

Release: At Will

47-310

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. :--One of the leaders of the French Resistance Movement in World War II, Claude N. Julien, of Paris, France, a graduate student at the University of Notre Dame, is attending the present meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Mexico City as the representative of the international Young Christian Students.

Julien, whose trip to Mexico City for the meeting is being financed by the (Indiana) Notre Dame Alumni Club of St. Joseph Valley, is the only Catholic student representative at the conference. Two other students, one representing Protestant students and a third representating all other students, also are attending the meeting.

Since arriving at Notre Dame last year, Julien has been active in the Notre Dame branch of the Young Christian Students and has written extensively for secular and Catholic publications.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: November 14, 1947

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

Release: On or after Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1947

47-313

Suggested Feature

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 26--A tattered page from the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of 102 years ago told a story this week of a University of Notre Dame of a century ago that differs greatly from the present world famous university which today (Nov. 26) celebrated its 105th anniversary.

The page, released for public view by the Archives Department of the University, was published on December 20, 1845. The article was based on a letter written to the Freeman's Journal by the Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., founder of the university.

The letter and the article illustrate the great contrast between the University of Notre Dame then and the present university. In 1845 the Notre Dame campus was a six acre clearing on the shores of two small lakes in a wilderness near South Bend. There was one classroom building, two chapels, seven workshops for mechanical trades and a novitiate for seminarians. The faculty consisted of a handful of Congregation of Holy Cross priests and brothers.

Notre Dame today has become one of the nation's leading universities. Its campus now comprises 1700 acres, studded with 46 buildings, which include some of the most beautiful and modern residence halls, laboratories, dining halls and other university structures on any campus in the United States.

The present Notre Dame faculty comprises more than 400 priests and laymen, and includes many distinguished scholars.

(more)

Notre Dame at the time of Father Sorin's letter had barely 100 students.

Today's student body numbers more than 5,000 of whom more than 3,500 are veterans of World War II. These veteran students, who have government allowances arriving each month, would be interested in another regulation in effect at Notre Dame in 1845,

"The pupils will not be allowed to have money in their possession," Father Sorin wrote. "Their pocket money must be deposited in the treasurer's hands, in order to guard against abuses, and to enable the Institution to apply the money as an incentive to virtue and industry. When parents wish to have their children sent home, they must give timely notice, settle all accounts, and supply means to defray their travelling expenses."

Discipline at the University of Notre Dame is still stricter than that of secular universities but not so strict as when Father Sorin gave his account to the Freeman's Journal.

Then Father Sorin reported, "The disciplinary government is mild, yet sufficiently energetic to preserve that good order, so essential to the well-being of the institution. The morals and the general deportment of the pupils are watched over with the greatest care and solicitude; and no pains are spared to prepare them for fulfilling their respective duties in society. In their daily recreations, they are always accompanied by a member of the institution, all books in their possession are subject to the inspection of the Prefect of Studies; and none is allowed circulation without his consent. Corporal punishments are never inflicted, but more conciliatory and effective means of correction are judiciously used; should a pupil prove refractory and incorrigible, he will be dismissed."

Medical care at Notre Dame in 1845 was entrusted to a Brother who was a physician but "just in case", other provisions could be made. Wrote Father Sorin, "One of the Brothers is a physician, but for greater security, the services of the most experienced of the faculty will be procured in case of serious disease."

The wardrobe of students then was not elaborate. Each student was required to bring "bed and bedding (if furnished by the institution they form an extra charge), six shirts, six pairs of stockings, six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels (all of which must be marked), a knife and fork, a table and teaspoon, a hat and cap, two suits of clothes, an overcoat, a pair of shoes and a pair of boots for winter, three suits and two pair of shoes for the summer."

There is a great difference in the cost of education at Notre Dame 102 years ago and now. Then the total cost for board, washing, mending, medical attendance and "the English course, embracing all the branches of practical education, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition...Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Bookkeeping, Surveying, Mensuration, Mathematics, Astronomy, use of the Globes, Rhetoric, Vocal Music and etc" was only \$100 a year for full time students. Half boarders paid only \$40 a year. Of course, if you wanted to study French, German, Spanish or Italian an extra fee of eight dollars was charged.

"It is useless to add," the news story said, "that decidedly this institution is by far the cheapest in the whole Union. Moreover, in order to extend to every individual of good will, the invaluable benefit of a sound and complete education, the University will allow young men, unable to do it otherwise, to pay for their schooling with their own labor, for which fair wages are allowed either on the farm or in any of the various trades, where an unlimited number of hands may be usefully employed, but no labor is received from any one under 15 years of age."

Then as now a part of the student body at Notre Dame was non-Catholic. Wrote Father Sorin, "In reception of students, no distinction of creed will be made and the parents of those not professing the Catholic faith may rest assured that there will be no interference with their religious tenents; they will be required only to attend to the religious exercises with decorum, this being in conformity with the rules of all Catholic colleges in the United States.

(more)

Notre Dame...4 ✓✓)

The article was illustrated by an engraving of the building at Notre Dame that preceded the present Administration Building surmounted by its famous gold dome and statue of the Blessed Virgin. The original structure was destroyed by fire in the early 1870's. An editorial accompanying the news article praised the founders of Notre Dame who had changed the area "where in 1843 was but a complete wild without traces of habitation" into a "spacious college" in a "healthy abode" where there is "pure invigorating air".

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: November 20, 1947

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

Release: Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1947

47-314

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 25:--Rev. Maurice E. Powers, C.S.C., chaplain of the Berlin Command and one of the best-known United States Army chaplains of the World War II era, has been returned to the United States for reassignment by the Army, according to word received yesterday (Nov. 24) at the University of Notre Dame, where he formerly served as a faculty member.

Father Powers, a Major in the Army, prior to being assigned to Berlin in 1945, was with New York's famed 101st Mechanized Cavalry, 12th Armored Division, during some of the heaviest fighting of the war. When this unit returned home, he became a Regimental Chaplain in the 36th Division for a short period before being assigned to Berlin.

During Father Powers' assignment in Berlin he became well-known among the troops for his many promotional activities. Included among these were the institution of the first Catholic Mission for American troops in Germany; promotion of Christmas parties for the orphans, a home for the blind and five hospitals for civilians; promotion of a library for military prisoners; staging the first Field Mass ever held in Berlin on Memorial Day in 1946; promotion of the adoption plan for the poor in Berlin by contacting churches in America to adopt war-ravaged German parishes for providing the essentials and necessities of life.

Father Powers, who was scheduled to arrive in the United States last week, plans to visit his mother in Los Angeles, Calif., prior to assignment. He is a native of Omaha, Neb., was graduated from Notre Dame in 1933, and was ordained in 1937.

end

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

Release: Immediately

47-317

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 17.--Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, one of the nation's foremost experts on nuclear energy, declared he would be "rather surprised if Soviet Russia had an atomic bomb within two years" while the noted scientist was at the University of Notre Dame this week (Nov. 17 to 21) to deliver the 1947 Nieuwland Memorial Lectures in Chemistry.

Dr. Seaborg, director of chemistry in the radiation laboratories at the University of California, said that there was no doubt but what the Russians would produce an atomic bomb eventually, but that reports from Russia notwithstanding he did not believe they would do so within two years.

The California scientist, codiscoverer of the element plutonium which played a vital role in the atomic bomb, discussed the peacetime potentialities of atomic energy and expressed the belief that "an efficient atomic energy plant consuming only one-half pound of plutonium would furnish all the power needed for an entire day in a city of 130,000 population."

Dr. Seaborg hastened to add, however, that he wouldn't care to go on record as to how soon this would come about. "There are many drawbacks," he said, "in the application of atomic energy to provide power that could be generated economically. One of the big problems is the present lack of suitable materials for the construction of such a plant."

He observed that atomic energy installations necessarily would be large because of shielding to prevent the escape of harmful radiations. Because of this fact, he added, atomic energy probably never would be adapted to automobiles or even locomotives although he believed its use to drive large ships appeared feasible.

The Nieuwland Lectures are named in honor of the late Rev. Julius Nieuwland, CSC, internationally distinguished scientist and former member of the Notre Dame faculty. Father Nieuwland discovered the basic element in the chemical formula to produce synthetic rubber.

end

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

Release: At Will

47-318

Attention: Book Editor

Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov.::--"Truths Men Live By", latest book of the Rev. John A. O'Brien, Professor of Religion at the University of Notre Dame, has been chosen as one of the eight most important books published in recent years by the Brooklyn committee in charge of the observance in Brooklyn of Catholic Book Week.

The educational authorities of the Brooklyn diocese have recommended the book to college and university students and to all adult readers with a college background. To secure the widest circulation of the volume, the Brooklyn-Long Island unit of the Catholic Library Association has issued 25,000 book marks listing the eight selections and circulated them widely among the Catholic reading public.

Three printings of the book, totaling 21,000 copies, already have been made by the publishing firm, the Macmillan Company, and a fourth printing will be made in the near future. The volume was recently listed in "America" as one of the ten classics on religion of permanent value.

end

Dist. 1

Mailed: Nov. 21, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-319

South Bend, Ind., Nov.:--New and continued investment in private business is vital if the present economic system in the United States is to survive, William H. Downey, Professor of Economics at the University of Notre Dame, declared here on Nov. 17, in an address before the Catholic Forum of South Bend.

Professor Downey pointed out that "if in the future added standards of living are to come with less effort and with shorter hours of labor, and the price of failure is to discredit the entire system of private ownership and direction of capital goods, we may well look for some method of accomplishing this miracle.

"The price of keeping Americans contented," he told the group, "is to produce a constantly increasing quantity of goods and services with less effort and hours of labor. This requires added investments of capital, not by government, certainly not chiefly by government, but by private savers furnishing privately operated capital."

The Notre Dame professor stressed that from 1930 to the present time less and less money from private individuals has been invested in business and pointed out that some quarters are blaming this factor on the increase in income taxes during recent times.

"Under present conditions," he continued, "the sources of new savings for business will be business profits and undistributed earnings of corporations and small individual savers. With present income tax rates, those with large incomes are practically precluded from saving. The savings from these latter sources will be ample in good years, but if present trends continue they will not find their way to business investments. If this be true, our economy faces difficulties."

end

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

Release: After 1 P. M. (C.S.T.) Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1947

47-320

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25 -- The Catholic View on the question of "Man and the State" is an integral part of the general outlook of Catholics on world and human problems, the Rev. Dr. Gerald B. Phelan, Director of the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame, said here today (Nov. 25) at the third session for 1947-48 of the Institute for Religious and Social Studies on "Current Religious Thought", at the Hotel Bismarck.

Representing the Protestant View on "Man and the State" was Dr. Werner Richter, noted German theologian, while the Jewish View was presented by Will Herberg, Director of Research and Education for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Dr. Jerome G. Kerwin, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, presided.

Dr. Phelan, in his remarks, said in part:

"Five pivotal points of Catholic belief dominate the thinking of Catholics on all such questions: The Existence of God, the Creator of the world, the Nature of Man, Original Sin, the Redemption by Christ and the Mission of the Church.

"Because God is the supreme ruler of the universe, the Catholic View repudiates every form of totalitarianism, Nazist, Fascist or Communist, which usurp His sovereign authority, as well as all forms of individualism, which substitute human caprice for divinely established order.

(more)

"Because man is by nature a social animal, the Catholic View acknowledges the need of political society and power and demands reverence for governments and rulers as deriving their authority, in the last analysis, from the author of man's nature.

"Because of original sin, the Catholic View recognizes the deficiencies in all human governments and the necessity of putting up with certain injustices, which cannot be eliminated without jeopardizing the peace of society as a whole; and, by the same token, it acknowledges the right of duly established authority to coerce recalcitrant citizens into the observance of just laws.

"Because of the Redemption, the Catholic View regards all human individuals and every political state as subject to the Kingship of Christ, to whom all power in heaven and on earth has been given by the Father. For that reason, it proclaims that the principles of Christian morality are the indispensable foundation of a sound political order.

"Because of the Mission Christ gave to His Church, the Catholic View asserts the right of all citizens to the practice of religion, without interference or hindrance by the State, and, in particular, the rights of Catholics to Catholic education.

"In the Catholic View, no particular form of government is required for the achievement of the ends of political life. The only requirement is that the rights of all citizens, without discrimination, be duly protected by just laws, and that they be given every opportunity to enjoy the full liberty of free men, and to live their lives in tranquillity and peace."

end

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

Release: Immediately

47-321

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 19--Revolutionary scientific improvements for the betterment of mankind conceivably could be made in the future through the use of newly-discovered "weather control" methods, Vincent J. Schaefer, pioneer in the field of artificial weather, declared Wednesday, (Nov. 19) in the 1947 Martin McCue Lecture at the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Schaefer, research chemist at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., has worked with Dr. Irving Langmuir, Associate Director of the Research Laboratory at the General Electric Company, in the production of artificial weather. Both men currently are serving as consultants on a special governmental experimental project in Schenectady.

"One of the chief possibilities of artificial weather," according to Mr. Schaefer, "is the possibility of eliminating icing in the clouds, thus relieving aircraft of the danger of ice-coated structure and naturally making air travel much safer. It might be possible to cut grooves through the clouds by use of dry ice in which no ice would be formed. This naturally would eliminate much of the hazardous conditions for flying."

Other possibilities through "weather control" described by Mr. Schaefer included the elimination of destructive hail which causes much damage to crops, the toneing down of destructive thunderstorms by eliminating super-cool conditions in the clouds, and formation of more snow on some of the very high mountains to augment irrigation.

Mr. Schaefer was introduced at the lecture by Dr. Karl Schoenherr, Dean of the College of Engineering at Notre Dame. The late Martin McCue was for many years Dean of the College of Engineering at Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed: Nov. 21, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-326

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 24 -- Long-range plans for making the University of Notre Dame "best in the fields of science and the professions" were described by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, in an address Monday (Nov. 24) at the weekly meeting of the South Bend Association of Commerce.

Father Cavanaugh, speaking on the subject "Notre Dame Plans for the Future", told members of the Association that Notre Dame faces three major challenges in the postwar era. He classified those challenges as (1) enrollment, (2) increasing research and (3) the moral challenge.

The problem of enrollment, Father Cavanaugh declared, results from the postwar influx of students and has increased the university's pre-war enrollment of 3,200 to a present total of nearly 4,800. He pointed out that numerous new buildings are badly needed to accommodate the largest number of students ever to attend Notre Dame.

Father Cavanaugh observed that Notre Dame has an obligation to the world of science to continue and expand its research and to make further important contributions to scientific knowledge. By expanding the Notre Dame research program, he said, the faculty would be stimulated to achieve even greater benefits for mankind.

Finally, the Notre Dame president stressed, Notre Dame has a moral challenge, which involves one of the most vital contributions the university can make toward society. The world today needs more than ever before morally trained leaders and Notre Dame conducts the type of educational program which keeps this fact ever in the foreground, he said.

Father Cavanaugh concluded that as a result of these three challenges, the newly-created Notre Dame Foundation has three objectives. First, he emphasized, the Foundation seeks to enhance the prestige of the University. Secondly, it is designed to encourage the highest type of boy in the nation to enter Notre Dame, and thirdly, it is designed to build a large endowment.

end

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

Release: Friday, Nov. 28, 1947

47-322

South Bend, Ind., Nov. ::--What is believed to be the first Papal Encyclical ever to be completely indexed was released this week in the Outline Press Publication, "Social Justice in the Modern World," an 84 page booklet on Pope Pius XI's famed encyclical, "Quadragesimo Anno," prepared by Doctor Francis Joseph Brown, Professor of Economics at the University of Notre Dame.

The publication includes a complete outline, a new method of presentation of the encyclical itself and an index with several hundred references. It is the first in a series of publications that will be released by the Outline Press, Inc., 2308 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Other indexed, outlined booklets on the Encyclical series are Pius XI's "Atheistic Communism," and "Christian Marriage," and Pope Leo XIII's famed "Rerum Novarum." The booklets retail for fifty cents a copy.

The series has been more than a year in preparation, Doctor Brown said. A complete outline is included in each booklet and the outline is incorporated into the text of the encyclical. A detailed index was completed for each of the encyclicals by the Notre Dame professor.

Dr. Brown holds Ph.D. degrees in Sociology and Economics from Catholic University. He joined the staff of Notre Dame in 1946 after the completion of military service.

end

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

Release: Immediately

47-324

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 22--Plans for increasing finances of the University of Notre Dame through the newly-created Notre Dame Foundation were discussed last week-end (Nov. 21 to 23) at a meeting of seventy-seven presidents of Notre Dame alumni clubs from all parts of the United States, held on the Notre Dame campus.

Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president, and Rev. Robert H. Sweeney, C.S.C., executive assistant to the president, combined with Harry G. Hogan, president of the Alumni Association and chairman of the Foundation, to explain the need for the Foundation and the method of its organization, particularly in relation to Notre Dame Alumni Clubs.

The groups of presidents, representing Notre Dame alumni clubs with a total membership of more than 15,000, were told that Notre Dame alumni are to play a vital role in the progress of the Foundation, set up on a national basis to provide for Notre Dame the financial support needed to carry on and intensify its aims in education.

At other sessions of the two-day conclave, other types of information was provided the presidents with special consideration given to the details of club operations. Rev. Louis J. Thornton, C.S.C., Notre Dame registrar, spoke on the problems of enrolling students at Notre Dame. Rev. John J. Lane, C.S.C., chairman of the committee on scholarships and prizes, told of the possibilities of scholarships provided by Notre Dame clubs. Herbert E. Jones, business manager of athletics, discussed the work of distributing hundreds of thousands of football tickets each year, and John V. Hinkel, director of public information, gave the presidents an insight into the University's efforts to provide adequate national news coverage.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: November 24, 1947

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

Release: Immediately

47-327

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 24.--Students at the University of Notre Dame, with the great tradition inherited from the founders of Notre Dame, must bear the brunt of the "Church Militant", Honorable Joseph Scott, prominent Los Angeles attorney, declared Monday (Nov. 24) in an address to the student body at Notre Dame.

Mr. Scott, who was awarded the Laetare Medal by Notre Dame in 1918, told the students that there is something more in life than mere economic security. "The slaves of the South were fed and clothed and died in security of a sort", he explained, "but they were not free. They were slaves still. There is real freedom only when a man may call his soul his own. As long as my soul is free, I may be in jail, chained and shackled, but I will still be free.

"With the reputation and great tradition that the students at Notre Dame have inherited," Mr. Scott declared, "you students must bear the brunt of the Church Militant. Let the man be happy who may say that I have won a great battle, for I have kept the faith. Perpetuate that militancy here--above all be militant Catholics--the world hungers for intrepid Catholic men."

Mr. Scott, who was knighted with the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Benedict XV in 1920, is the father of three graduates of Notre Dame. He was introduced to the student body by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

end

Dist. 7

Mailed: November 26, 1947

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

Release: Thursday, Dec. 4, 1947

47 - 329

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 28-- Edgar Kobak, of New York City, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has been elected chairman of the Advisory Council for Science and Engineering at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Mr. Kobak, who is a former student at Notre Dame, succeeds Harold Vance, Chairman of the Board at the Studebaker Corporation in South Bend, Ind., as Chairman of the Advisory Council. Bradley Dewey, President of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company in Cambridge, Mass., was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council. The vice-chairmanship is a newly created office.

The Advisory Council for Science and Engineering at Notre Dame reviews scientific and engineering research conducted in Notre Dame's laboratories and advises the University regarding this and proposed new research at Notre Dame. Important research in nuclear energy, electronics, cancer, synthetic rubber, penicillin, insulin, germ free animals, the cause of tooth decay, plastics, vaccines, toxins, vitamins, proteins and in other fields of vast benefit to mankind are being carried on at present in the Notre Dame laboratories.

Dist. 1

end

Mailed: Nov. 28, 1947

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

Release: Friday, December 5, 1947

47-330

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 5--The Natural Law will be emphasized as the basis of the American Court system and legal practices at a Natural Law Institute to be held at the University of Notre Dame on Dec. 12 and 13, it was announced yesterday (Dec. 4) by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Hundreds of judges, lawyers, clergymen, educators and other interested persons have been invited to attend the Institute. The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., and former President of the University of Notre Dame, will be the Honorary Chairman, while Father Cavanaugh will act as chairman of the meeting. Dr. Clarence E. Manion, Dean of the Notre Dame College of Law, is in charge of arrangements.

Speakers will include Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, of the University of Chicago, who will speak on "The Philosophy of the Natural Law"; Harold R. McKinnon, prominent San Francisco, Cal. attorney, on "The Natural Law and the Positive Law"; Professor Ben W. Palmer of the University of Minnesota, on "The Natural Law and Pragmatism"; and the Rev. William J. Doherty, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame, noted authority on Canon Law, on "The Eternal Law Background of the Natural Law".

Among those invited to attend the Institute are all Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States, Deans of all law schools in the nation, officers of the American Bar Association, all Notre Dame lawyers, Indiana state and federal judges, officers of the Illinois Bar Association, officers of the Chicago Bar Association, officers of the Catholic Lawyers Guild of Chicago, members of the state, federal and municipal courts of Chicago, members of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame, members of the Advisory Council for Science and Engineering at Notre Dame, and all state governors and city chairmen of the Notre Dame Foundation.

end

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

Release: Tuesday, December 2, 1947

47-331

Buffalo, N.Y., Dec 2--A new chemical industry, based on the chemical Furfural as a raw material for nylon and other commercial substances, looms in the near future as a result of recent research performed with that chemical, Dr. Christopher L. Wilson, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, declared here last night (Dec. 1) at a meeting of the Alumni Chemical Society of Canisius College.

Dr. Wilson, who currently is engaged in research with Furfural in the chemical laboratories at Notre Dame, told members of the Society that although Furfural was discovered in 1831, it was not until 1925 that it was produced in large quantities and only in recent years that its potentialities have been realized. Furfural is made from agricultural waste such as grain hulks and corn cobs.

"Up to the present time, Furfural was used on a large scale for only two purposes," Dr. Wilson observed. "These were for oil refining and for a bakelite type of resin. During World War II the use in oil refining got a tremendous fillip since it was used as a selective solvent to extract butadiene from a mixture of butadiene, butene and butane and the butadiene was used to manufacture synthetic rubber.

"Furfural, however, has a future of quite another kind. It apparently rivals acetylene in the versatility of the products to which it gives rise. This year saw the first large scale use of Furfural as a raw material in chemical synthesis. This was an announcement by duPont that they were erecting a \$3,000,000 plant for the manufacture of nylon from Furfural. This is only a beginning and it is not an exaggeration to suggest that before many years have elapsed a whole new chemical industry will be based on Furfural as raw material."

end