

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

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For release in AM's, Sunday, December 6th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 5 — The problem of protecting witnesses in legislative investigations will be examined during a symposium to be sponsored by the University of Notre Dame College of Law on December 9th (Wednesday), it was announced today by Dean Joseph O'Meara, Jr. Five speakers will present papers on various aspects of the problem which Dean O'Meara said "constitutes a challenge as insistent as any that has faced the legal profession in its long history."

William T. Gossett, vice-president and general counsel of the Ford Motor Co., will serve as moderator of the discussion. Speakers will include Representative Kenneth B. Keating of New York; Brigadier-General Telford Taylor, New York attorney and former chief prosecutor of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials; George Morris Fay, Washington, D. C. attorney and lecturer on criminal law at the Catholic University of America; Abe Fortas, Washington, D.C. attorney and former Undersecretary of the Interior; and Marshall Smelser, associate professor of history at Notre Dame.

The several speakers will discuss how to assure due process of law for witnesses in legislative investigations without unduly hampering legislative functions. They will define the problem, place it in historical perspective, cite the nature and extent of the abuses of investigative power, and suggest legislative and judicial remedies.

"This is not a problem to be solved by denunciations, emotional appeals or catchwords," Dean O'Meara declared. "It demands hard thinking by all who love and serve the Law. The responsibility rests on the law schools no less than on the practicing bar. The symposium attests recognition here at Notre Dame of this joint responsibility."

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William T. Gossett, who will preside at the symposium, has been vice-president, general counsel and a director of the Ford Motor Company since 1947. He was general counsel of the Bendix Aviation Corporation from 1943-47. From 1929 to 1947 he maintained a private law practice in the State of New York. Gossett assisted in the defense of the Aluminum Company of America against government anti-trust charges from 1937-41. He received his undergraduate degree at the University of Utah and was graduated from the Columbia University Law School in 1928.

Representative Keating, whose home is in Rochester, N. Y., is serving his fourth term in Congress where he is a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and chairman of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice. He studied at Rochester University, received his law degree from Harvard in 1923 and has practiced law in Rochester since that time. Keating served as a colonel during World War II principally in the China-Burma-India Theater of operations.

Telford Taylor served as administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration during 1951-52, as chief prosecutor of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, 1946-49, and as general counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, 1939-42. He received the Distinguished Service Medal as a colonel with the U. S. Army Intelligence Service in Europe from 1942-45. He is the author of Sword and Swastika, an account of the German generals under Hitler. Taylor is a leader in the campaign for educational television. He holds degrees from Williams College and the Harvard University Law School.

George Morris Fay, a graduate of the Georgetown University Law School, served as United States attorney for the District of Columbia from 1947-51. During that period he prosecuted 34 alleged Communists for contempt of Congress including Eugene Dennis, Gerhard Eisler and ten Hollywood personalities. From 1935 to 1946 Fay was a Justice Department attorney

Abe Fortas was Undersecretary of the Interior from 1942-46. He was also an adviser to the U. S. delegation to the United Nations at San Francisco and London in 1945 and 1946. He was a member of the Yale University law faculty from 1933-37 and held various government posts in the decade prior to his appointment as Under-Secretary of Interior. Fortas studied at Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn., and at Yale.

Marshall Smelser joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1947. He studied at Quincy College and St. Louis University and received his master's degree and doctorate at Harvard. He has taught at St. Louis University, the University of Dayton and Saint Thomas College. During World War II he was an assistant field director for the American Red Cross overseas. He is a frequent contributor to learned publications and is the author of an Outline of American Colonial and Revolutionary History.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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For release in PM's, Monday, December 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 7 -- The beautiful Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on the University of Notre Dame campus will be a center of prayer and devotion for students and visitors during the Marian Year which opens tomorrow (December 8th) throughout the Catholic world. The Marian Year, promulgated by Pope Pius XII who visited Notre Dame in 1936, commemorates the 100th anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady for whom Notre Dame is named.

The campus shrine, constructed of unhewn rock and situated beneath a canopy of trees, is a replica of the world-famed Grotto at Lourdes in France where Our Lady appeared to Saint Bernadette on eighteen occasions during 1858. During one of those apparitions, the Virgin Mary identified herself declaring "I am the Immaculate Conception," as if to confirm the dogma which had been proclaimed four years earlier by Pope Pius IX.

The story of the apparitions at Lourdes and the many miracles wrought there during the past century have long been familiar to Catholics. Only in recent years did the story become known to the general public through the book, Song of Bernadette, which later was produced as a highly successful movie.

In 1876, only eighteen years after Our Lady appeared to Bernadette at Lourdes, work was begun on the Grotto at Notre Dame. The Reverend Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder and first president of Notre Dame, had visited Lourdes in 1873 and determined to build a facsimile of the famous shrine at the University. He chose one of the most beautiful spots on the campus, a wooded dell within the shadow of Sacred Heart Church and the Golden Dome and only a short distance from St. Mary's Lake.

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Great boulders, some of them weighing as much as two or three tons, form the Grotto which was built on the side of a natural mound. Curiously, when laborers were digging for the foundation, a spring of pure, clear water was struck just to the left of the Grotto and in approximately the same relative position as the miraculous spring at Lourdes. The flow of water gradually lessened, however, and the spot is now marked by an artificial water fountain.

Hampered by lack of funds, the construction of the Grotto was not completed until 1896. Completion of the shrine was made possible largely through the generosity of the Reverend Thomas Carroll of Oil City, Pennsylvania, who at one time was a theological student at Notre Dame. The Grotto was blessed on August 5, 1896, by the Rev. William Corby, C.S.C., heroic Civil War Chaplain, who served twice as President of Notre Dame. The Reverend Patrick Carroll, C.S.C., former editor of THE AVE MARIA, now living in retirement at Notre Dame, is one of the few persons still living who were present at the Grotto's dedication fifty-seven years ago.

In the intervening half-century, while Notre Dame has erected literally scores of buildings and increased the size of its student body more than twenty-five times, the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes has retained its simple beauty. Students pause there throughout the day and night to pray and perhaps light a candle. During the month of May, virtually the entire student body assembles at the Grotto in the after-dinner twilight to recite the Rosary and sing hymns to Our Lady. The Grotto is also the setting for many other religious events, including the annual Laymen's Retreat.

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For release in AM's, Saturday, December 12th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. -- Notre Dame and Minnesota didn't meet on the gridiron this year, but students from the two universities will compete in a battle of brains on the College Quiz Bowl program at 8:00 p.m. EST today (Sat., Dec. 12) over the NBC Radio Network. Allen Ludden will preside over the inter-collegiate quiz show in New York while the two teams attempt to answer his questions from their own campuses.

Representing Notre Dame against Minnesota, which has won against four other colleges and universities in previous weeks, will be David Burrell, Akron, Ohio; Thomas Field, Wilmington, Delaware; Thomas Calder, Worcester, Massachusetts; and Joseph Imbriaco, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Each week the winning team is awarded a \$500 gift to be administered by the college. The winners return the following week to meet a new opponent. Each member of the losing team receives a wrist watch. Among institutions which have participated in the popular NBC quiz program are Columbia University, Northwestern, Radcliffe College for Women, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York University.

"Variety" magazine has hailed the College Quiz Bowl as "one of the most satisfying radio quiz programs since 'Information Please'."

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53/258

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 3 --- Only one out of ninety-four Notre Dame monogram winners since World War II has failed to graduate from the University. This evidence that Notre Dame makes its athletes keep their eye on the books as well as on the ball is cited in the current (December 7th) issue of NEWSWEEK.

While the NEWSWEEK cover-story is devoted in a large measure to the phenomenal record of Head Football Coach Frank Leahy, it also documents Notre Dame's insistence that its football palyers' education is far more important than unbeaten seasons and bowl bids.

Notre Dame is no haven "for a coach expecting to have his basic sense of insecurity lulled by the indulgences of a football-minded faculty," the magazine story notes. "Although some persons carelessly assume that such a winning record must be the product of a 'football factory', Notre Dame hasn't accepted a bowl invitation --- the very summit of a football factory's aims --- since... 1925."

"Football players are required to maintain a scholastic average of 77% as against the school's general passing grade of 70%," NEWSWEEK observes. "At last check, the football squad had a scholastic average of better than 82% as compared with 81% plus for the general student body (currently at an all-time high of 5,400).

"A checkup on the present whereabouts of one 27-man squad of monogram winners showed that three had become lawyers, one a priest, one a doctor, one an accountant, one a county commissioner, ten college and high-school coaches, and ten businessmen."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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53/259

For release in PM's, Wednesday, Dec. 9th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 9 -- Dean Arthur M. Weimer of the Indiana University School of Business will give two lectures to students in Notre Dame's College of Commerce tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday. He will discuss "Trends in Business and Education for Business" and "Industrial Development and City Growth." Dean Weimer will be the fourth guest lecturer in the current series sponsored by the University's College of Commerce Advisory Council. He will be introduced by Dean James E. McCarthy of the Notre Dame commerce school.

Weimer, nationally recognized as a leading authority on real estate and land economics, became dean of the Indiana University School of Business in 1939. Under his leadership, the school established a graduate study program making it one of the few institutions in the United States granting the master's degree and doctorate in business.

Educated at Beloit College and the University of Chicago where he received his Ph.D., Dean Weimer is the co-author of two books, Principles of Urban Real Estate and When You Buy or Build a Home. He has also written numerous articles for business and professional journals.

Dean Weimer is currently serving as president of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, and the American Finance Association. He is a director of the Railroadmen's Federal Savings and Loan Association and of the Home Owners Mutual Insurance Company.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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53/260

For release in AM's, Friday, Dec. 11th;

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 10 -- The Reverend A. L. Gabriel, director of Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute, has just published a study of Robert de Sorbonne, founder of the famous French college which bears his name. Father Gabriel prepared his treatise in connection with the 700th anniversary of the College of Sorbonne in Paris which is being observed this year both in Europe and this country. He is secretary of the American committee for the septi-centennial celebration.

A specialist in mediaeval education, Father Gabriel based much of his research on the Mediaeval Institute's microfilm collection of the history of great European universities. It was in the year 1253 that the College of Sorbonne was founded as an institution where students would "live together socially, irreprehensibly, and in a scholarly manner." The Sorbonne became the cornerstone of the University of Paris and set a pattern for universities to be founded centuries later.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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53/261

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 9 -- A university has the power to regulate sensibly its athletic program and the inducement of greater gate receipts or radio and television fees "need have no corrupting influence," the Reverend Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice-president of the University of Notre Dame, declared here tonight.

The Notre Dame executive, who is also chairman of the University's faculty board in control of athletics, delivered the principal address at the annual testimonial dinner honoring Notre Dame's unbeaten 1953 football team. More than a thousand persons, including a score of sports writers and columnists, attended the banquet in the University Dining Hall.

Father Joyce termed "disconcerting" the inclination of a minority group of educators to blame "spectator interest" and "gate receipts" for abuses in intercollegiate football. "It would be the height of indiscretion," he said, "to attempt to do away with the abuses of football by eliminating gate receipts." He conceded that the evils might be removed by such drastic action. "But it would be another case of throwing out the baby with the bath water. The evils can and must be eliminated without demolishing the game as we know and love it. It is up to the university itself to establish the safeguards that will forestall abuses," Father Joyce emphasized.

"We do not feel that the generous support which Notre Dame receives each year from the American football public has in any way corrupted the policies which govern our athletic program," Father Joyce asserted. "As a matter of fact, we are made even more aware of our responsibility to the public to maintain the amateur status of the sport. To this end, we have certain basic principles whereby we seek to safeguard the intercollegiate athletic program."

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"First of all, there is the recognition that every boy at Notre Dame, whether he participates in athletics or not, is in college primarily to get an education. Everything else, including football, must be subordinated to this end. Thus, no boy will be given scholarship aid unless he clearly has the scholastic qualifications to do college work." Father Joyce emphasized that Notre Dame athletes must maintain a minimum academic average of 77% to remain eligible for varsity teams even though the passing grade at the University is 70%.

"A second basic principle which governs our athletic program is this: We recognize the propriety of giving scholarship aid to a needy athlete who has the necessary scholastic qualifications, but we insist that such scholarship aid be administered by the University itself and not by an outside group of alumni. As soon as you remove scholarship aid from responsible officials at the University," Father Joyce pointed out, "you get involved in the type of competitive bidding for the services of high school stars which has done such a great disservice to intercollegiate football and the boy himself. Furthermore, a scholarship grant at Notre Dame is not contingent on a boy's success in athletics. It will be withdrawn only for scholastic or disciplinary reasons."

Father Joyce stressed that "a carefully supervised athletic program, specifically including intercollegiate football, is an integral part of our educational process at Notre Dame."

"In addition to the training of a boy's intellect which is fundamental to the work of a University, Notre Dame is dedicated to the task of giving its students a thorough grounding in moral and religious principles, a training in leadership which will fit them for responsible roles in our democracy, and a physical fitness which will enable them to shoulder their life's work," Father Joyce said.

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53/262

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 9 -- Six experts today pin-pointed the abuses that have characterized certain legislative investigations and proposed remedies which would protect the rights of witnesses without hampering the functions of Congress. They discussed various aspects of the challenging problem at a symposium sponsored by the University of Notre Dame College of Law.

William T. Gossett, vice-president and general counsel of the Ford Motor Company, who served as moderator, pointed out that witnesses called before investigating committees "are not afforded the protection to which they are entitled in court." Legislative committees are not courts and their proceedings are not trials, Gossett emphasized, but their "investigations may affect directly and adversely the rights of individuals."

Abe Fortas, former Undersecretary of the Interior, traced the course of Congressional investigations since 1938 and suggested that "there is considerable room for doubt that the Congress has done the job either wisely or well." Fortas termed "the disorderly, hit-or-miss procedures of some committees" as "a menace to the nation, apart from the individuals concerned. Their failure to present an objective and a balanced statement of facts results in causing many of our young people to exaggerate or distort the dangers to our country and the ineffectiveness of our law enforcement agencies, and in causing many others, who are repelled by the disorderly work of such committees, to underestimate and unduly discount the problem."

Republican Representative Keating of New York declared that Congress itself must take steps to rectify abuses of the investigatory power and said "it would be a mistake to turn toward any power outside the legislative branch for a solution."

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Congressman Keating suggested that majority control over the subject matter of each hearing as well as over the use of executive hearings would be steps in the right direction. Keating proposed that "every person called upon to testify should have the absolute right to be accompanied by a counsel of his own choosing." He also defended the right of every witness to submit prepared statements as long as they were reasonably brief and relevant.

George Morris Fay, former U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia and lecturer on criminal law at the Catholic University of America, distinguished between Congressional hearings which are called to help frame legislation and those which have other functions.

"It is not necessary to deny that Congress may utilize informative and educational hearings," Fay said. "When it embarks on such a field, however, it ought not possess the same coercive means of compelling witnesses to attend and testify. When individuals are not called in good faith to furnish information, but because they are the wrongdoers, when the individual is called not as a witness but because he is an object of scorn and sacrifice to public titillation, when he is called and addressed directly as "the defendant", then he ought to enjoy some of the substantial rights of a defendant, for the Committee in modern times has become an examining and often committing magistrate."

Telford Taylor, former chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, pointed out that because of "the illusion of investigative omnipotence" and other misunderstandings, witnesses are pleading the Fifth Amendment when it is neither necessary nor to their advantage. Some, who are guilty of no reprehensible, let alone criminal conduct, are pleading the privilege out of fear," Taylor said. "Others are invoking it from a misguided notion that they are thereby challenging the committees' powers on an issue of principle." Taylor deplored the reluctance of conservative lawyers to represent or advise witnesses before Congressional committees.

The problem of legislative investigations was placed in historical perspective by Dr. Marshall Smelser, associate professor of history at Notre Dame. Smelser demonstrated that the liberal and conservative position has been completely reversed on Congressional investigations since the 1920's. Present-day liberals who condemn the methods of Senate and House investigators were the chief supporters of the same tactics and practices in the 1920's and 1930's, Smelser said.

Opening the symposium, believed to be one of the first of its kind to be held on the subject of legislative investigations, Dean Joseph O'Meara, Jr. described the problem as "a challenge as insistent as any that has faced the legal profession in its long history." The responsibility for solving it, Dean O'Meara said, "rests on the law schools no less than on the practicing bar. Today's symposium attests recognition here at Notre Dame of this joint responsibility."

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53/263

For release in AM's, Friday, December 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. -- The University of Notre Dame Glee Club will present a program of Christmas carols over the NBC Radio Network today (Friday) from 10:30-11:00 p.m. E.S.T.. Daniel H. Pedtke, head of the Notre Dame music department, is the Glee Club director.

Included in tonight's program will be "Jesu Bambino" by Yon; Cesar Franck's "Panis Angelicus"; "Ave Maria" by Witt; and such traditional Christmas favorites as "Silent Night", "The First Noel", "O Holy Night", and "Adeste Fideles".

The program, one of a series featuring outstanding musical organizations to be presented by NBC during the Christmas season, was produced and recorded in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus by Jerome Fallon and Everett Warren.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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53/264

For release in AM's, Tuesday, December 22nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 21 -- "Martin Luther: The Priest Who Founded Protestantism" is the title of a new pamphlet written by the Rev. John A. O'Brien of the University of Notre Dame and published by the Paulist Press, New York City (10¢). According to Father O'Brien, the pamphlet was written in response to the requests of thousands of Catholics who saw the movie, "Martin Luther".

Father O'Brien's pamphlet, which treats the life and work of the Augustinian monk, is written in a calm, friendly and objective manner. On all controversial points it cites the testimony of eminent Protestant historians to establish the facts. Its friendly spirit is indicated in the inscription which appears on the title page:

"May Father Martin Luther through God's grace cease to be a source of division among Christians and become a bridge spanning our differences, leading to a reunited Christendom with one fold and one shepherd, so ardently desired by our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

The study embodies the findings of recent historical and psychiatric research which shows that Luther was afflicted "with a serious scrupulosity complex complicated with recurrent attacks of melancholia." During these attacks, Father O'Brien writes, Luther suffered excruciating torture and haunted the confessional for as much as six hours at a time.

"It was largely because of this extreme fear psychosis", Father O'Brien contends, "that Luther invented the doctrine of justification by faith alone, thereby getting relief from his pathological fear of an avenging God. Luther erroneously believed that what brought relief to his troubled mind would do the same for other Christians."

The great tragedy of Luther's life, Father O'Brien concludes, is that he failed to keep the struggle against abuses within the framework of the Church and thus severed the historic unity of Christendom.

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53/265

For release in PM's, Monday, December 21st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 21 -- A graduate scholarship has been established in Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute, according to an announcement today by the Rev. Paul Beichner, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School.

The new scholarship, which is valued at \$1,600, will be awarded to an individual qualified to study for his master's degree or doctorate in mediaeval studies, Father Beichner said. The student may specialize in mediaeval philosophy, history, education, language or literature.

Father Beichner outlined three principal requirements for the scholarship. The applicant must possess a bachelor's degree and be recommended for graduate work. He must reveal a specific interest in the Christian culture of the Middle Ages. He also must already have acquired a reading knowledge of Latin and either French or German.

Applications, which must be filed by March 15th, may be obtained from the Dean of the Graduate School, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. Further information about the program of mediaeval studies is available from the Rev. A. L. Gabriel, Director of the Mediaeval Institute, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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53/266

For release in PM's, Wednesday, Dec. 23rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 23 -- Three paintings have been presented to the University of Notre Dame galleries by two Chicago art collectors, it was announced today by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University.

Lewis J. Ruskin, president of the Ford Hopkins Company, is the donor of "Cincinnatus Offering His Baton To A Farmer," a painting by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, the last of the great artists of the Venetian school. Tiepolo, who died in 1770, was a fresco painter and colourist of particular importance.

Richard W. Hoffman, radio executive and former U. S. Representative, has presented two German primitives by Jakob Schick to the University. One represents Saint Peter with a donor and his young son while the other portrays Saint Agatha and a donor. Schick (1496-1530) is famous for the many fine altar-pieces which he did for numerous monasteries and churches in Germany.

The three new additions to the University's art collection soon will be displayed in the O'Shaughnessy Hall galleries on the campus.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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53/267

For release during week of Dec. 20, 1953:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. -- Before leaving for their holiday vacations students at the University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College brought Christmas cheer to both children and elderly persons in nearby institutions. Upwards of 250 students at the two schools joined to provide gifts, entertainment and refreshments for hospitalized and underprivileged children and the aged and infirm in the St. Joseph County Home.

Christmas carols echoed throughout the wards of the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital as the college students served ice cream and cake and presented individual gifts to children stricken with polio and other crippling diseases. Several Notre Dame football players visited with the youngsters who had watched the "Fighting Irish" on television this Fall. Similar parties were held at the Children's Aid Society Home and the Circle of Mercy Day Nursery.

Notre Dame and St. Mary's students also played "dad" and "mom" to one group of forty-four orphans during an afternoon in downtown South Bend and at the movies. The entire Christmas program, which brought happiness to hundreds, was conceived and organized by the Notre Dame Student Senate and the Student Council of St. Mary's College.

Many people with an erroneous notion of college life think that student governments are concerned only with campus politics. Not so at Notre Dame. The Notre Dame Student Senate coordinates student activities on the campus ranging from bridge and chess tournaments to a highly successful Festival of the Arts which attracted more than twelve thousand people during a week-long program of cultural events.

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The Student Senate is also engaged in a variety of religious, charitable and public service activities. On December 8th students at Notre Dame and St. Mary's College observed the opening of the Marian Year by gathering for services at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes and Sacred Heart Church on the campus. The Student Senate has contributed to the South Bend United Fund and helped a missionary in Africa buy a second-hand bus. Notre Dame students last May gave a total of 3,1119 pints of blood to the American Red Cross for troops in Korea, believed to be a new national record for one collegiate campaign.

It is in the social sphere, however, that the Notre Dame Student Senate is most active. The students' academic and spiritual development are primarily the concern of the University itself. The Student Senate coordinates a varied social program of informal mixers, dances, bowling and card tournaments and other campus special events. The Senate maintains offices in the new LaFortune Student Center which is operated under student management.

The Student Senate oversees the activities of eighty-nine campus clubs and organizations. It is the law-making body of Notre Dame's three-branch student government. The Blue Circle is the executive arm while the new Student Activities Court reviews infringements of all Senate regulations.

University officials have encouraged the expansion of Student Senate activities in the belief that the students themselves should have increasingly active and responsible roles in their campus life at Notre Dame. Leaders developed on the campus today, Notre Dame believes, will provide the morally responsible leadership that will serve the nation well tomorrow.

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53/268

For release in AM's, Tuesday, December 29th:

New York, N. Y., Dec. -- Two University of Notre Dame students will participate in an exhibition debate here tonight (Tuesday) at the national convention of the Speech Association of America in the Statler Hotel.

Charles Doherty, Pittsburgh, Pa., and William Fagan, Newark, N. J., both members of the Notre Dame debating team, will take the negative position in a debate with Fordham on whether the United States should adopt a policy of free trade.

Leonard Sommer, assistant professor of speech and Notre Dame debate coach, is scheduled to address the convention on "What Constitutes a Good Forensic Program". William Elsen, head of the Notre Dame speech department, is also attending the sessions.

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53/269

For release in AM's, Sunday, December 27th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 26 -- One hundred twenty-three American corporations had contributed financial support to the University of Notre Dame by mid-December of this year, it was announced today by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., Director of The Notre Dame Foundation.

Scholarships, fellowships and research grants were provided by 105 corporations, Father Cavanaugh reported, while 18 corporations earmarked contributions for the Distinguished Professors Program which was inaugurated only a few weeks ago.

Father Cavanaugh, who served as president of the University from 1946 to 1952, predicted that several more corporations "will invest in the future of Notre Dame" before the year's end. He emphasized that "Notre Dame is a private institution which receives financial assistance from neither Church nor State and which must rely in increasing measure on its alumni, friends and corporations for support."

Pointing up industry's stake in private education, Father Cavanaugh reported that 180 industrial and business organizations sent representatives to Notre Dame during 1952-53 to interview seniors for employment with their firms. "We are pleased and proud that so many of our recent graduates have already established themselves as junior executives in corporations from coast-to-coast," Father Cavanaugh said.

Noting that four major buildings have been erected on the campus in less than two years, the former Notre Dame president said that all unrestricted gifts to the University during 1954 would be devoted to faculty development. One phase of the overall program of expanding and strengthening the faculty, he explained, is the Distinguished Professors Program in which corporations have been invited to underwrite the addition of forty-five eminent teachers and scholars to the Notre Dame faculty.

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53/270

For release in PM's, Friday, January 1st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 1 -- The Rev. William F. Cunningham, C.S.C., professor of education at the University of Notre Dame, will address the triennial convention of the Catholic Inter-American Educational Confederation at Havana, Cuba, January 4-12. Father Cunningham will discuss "Regional Accreditation of Colleges and Universities in the United States." Approximately five hundred educators from countries throughout the Americas will attend the sessions at the Collegio Belen in Havana.

During his stay in Havana, Father Cunningham will attend a dinner-meeting of Notre Dame alumni in the area. Before returning to the Notre Dame campus Father Cunningham will go to Cincinnati on January 12 for the executive committee meeting of the college and university department of the National Catholic Educational Association. A veteran member of the Notre Dame faculty, Father Cunningham is the author of the new book, General Education and the Liberal College.

Father Cunningham has travelled widely throughout Latin America and for many years has served as coordinator of Inter-American groups at Notre Dame. He will be accompanied to the Havana convention by the Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., who joined the Notre Dame faculty this Fall after receiving his doctorate in education at Yale.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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53/271

For release in PM's, Monday, January 4th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 4 -- Paul Lester Wiener, internationally known architect and city planner of New York City, will give an illustrated lecture on city planning today (Monday) at 8 p.m. in Nieuwland Science Hall on the Notre Dame campus. He will be introduced by Professor Frank Montana, head of the University's architecture department.

Wiener and Jose Luis Sert collaborated in designing the master plans for Bogota, Columbia, and several other South American cities. In his lecture Wiener will show how modern city problems are met through integrated planning and explain the steps by which such integration is accomplished. He will also analyze the pressures which call for the re-organization of our existing cities and suggest measures to be taken to avoid haphazard growth.

Wiener has been engaged in architectural, housing and industrial design for more than twenty-five years. He was commissioned by the governments of Brazil and Ecuador to design buildings and exhibits at the New Yorks World's Fair. Wiener served as director of technical studies at the New School for Social Research, New York City from 1943 to 1945. During the same period he was a consultant to the Office of Production Research and Development of the U. S. War Production Board.

Through the years Wiener has won a number of international architecture prizes and has been decorated by the governments of France and Brazil. He is the author of Creative Architecture and collaborated with Jose Luis Sert in writing Town Planning in South America. Wiener has lectured at many universities in the United States and abroad and is a member of several professional societies.

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For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 31 -- The Reverend A. L. Gabriel, director of the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame, will give a series of lectures in France and Spain during January and February. A specialist in the history of the first universities in the Middle Ages, Father Gabriel will speak on the general subject of mediaeval university life.

At the University of Paris, Father Gabriel will lecture on "The Official Books of the Mediaeval Universities." While in the French capital he will also address the faculty and student body of the Institut Catholique and the International Academy of Science and Letters. Father Gabriel is a fellow of the Academy.

In February, Father Gabriel will lecture at Madrid's School of Mediaeval Studies at the invitation of the Spanish embassy in Washington. Before sailing for the United States on February 27th he will do research at Oxford University, England.

Father Gabriel, a native of Hungary, joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1948 and was appointed director of the University's Mediaeval Institute in 1952. The Institute is a center for specialized research and advanced instruction in the life, thought and culture of the Middle Ages. Before coming to Notre Dame, Father Gabriel was a guest professor at the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto. During 1950-51 he was engaged in research at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study. He recently published a study of Robert de Sorbonne, founder of the college bearing his name which grew into the University of Paris.

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

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For release in AM's, Sunday, January 3rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 2 -- Research scientists at Notre Dame's LOBUND Institute have established the first direct proof that micro-organisms in the mouth are necessary for tooth decay. Using germ-free rats available only at Notre Dame as a result of two decades of pioneering research, scientists have demonstrated conclusively that even a rich, cariogenic diet will not produce tooth decay unless germs are also present in the mouth. Their findings were reported this week at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston.

The next phase of the long-range research project will be an attempt to determine which of the many organisms normally found in the mouth actually cause tooth decay, according to Professor James A. Reyniers, founder and director of the LOBUND Institute. The project is a collaborative effort financed by the University of Notre Dame, the Office of Naval Research and the Zoller Memorial Dental Clinic of the University of Chicago.

Tooth decay, the most widespread ailment of man, has been attributed to a variety of causes including nutritional and hereditary factors. On the other hand, many scientists believed that tooth decay was due to germ action in the mouth which produces acid which in turn disintegrates the tooth enamel causing the process called decay. Notre Dame scientists including Professors Philip Trexler, Morris Wagner, Thomas Luckey and Helmut Gordon set out to substantiate this latter theory.

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The ~~exact~~ relationship between mouth bacteria and tooth decay had never been determined previously because dental research scientists did not have a proper animal with which to experiment. In the mouth of the human being or the ordinary experimental animal there are dozens of kinds of germs which change from meal to meal, diet to diet, and from day to day. Billions of these germs normally exist in the mouth.

But in recent years Notre Dame scientists have developed a unique tool for bacteriological and medical research, the germ-free animal. Generations of these animals have been born and live in a germ-free state in apparatus designed and built by LOBUND scientists. It was to these living test-tubes that the scientists turned to seek the cause of tooth decay.

They developed a diet which when sterilized by steam under pressure and fed to ordinary germ-laden rats caused more than 99% tooth decay within 150 days. When the identical sterilized diet was fed to germ-free rats, not even a microscopic trace of tooth decay was found. This, the scientists feel, indicates strongly that a germ or combination of germs in the mouth are necessary to produce tooth decay.

In this collaborative project, the germ-free research phases were carried on by LOBUND scientists at Notre Dame while the dental evaluation was made by Dr. J. Roy Blayney and Dr. Frank Orland of the Zoller Clinic. It was Doctor Orland who reported the research findings to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston.

As the second phase of the research gets underway, it is hoped that the exact organism or organisms responsible for tooth decay can be identified. When the specific cause of tooth decay has been found, scientists will be in a better position to seek an agent which will prevent the disease.

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But tooth decay research is only one phase of the work of Notre Dame's LOEUND Institute. Other important areas of research include radiation sickness, antibiotics and growth, liver necrosis, protein metabolism, and the role of intestinal bacteria in nutrition. The work of the Institute is supported by the University of Notre Dame, the Office of Naval Research, the Atomic Energy Commission, the U. S. Army Medical Corps, the National Institutes of Health, the Damon Runyon Fund and private corporations.

Research with germ-free animals, which is unique at Notre Dame, was first envisioned by Pasteur, the noted French scientist. It was not until the early 1930's that James Reyniers, a Notre Dame graduate, with the University's encouragement and support, began designing and building laboratory equipment in which animals might live in a germ-free state.

In the intervening years Reyniers' laboratories expanded greatly. In 1950 the LOEUND laboratories were elevated to Institute status within the University of Notre Dame. Since there is presently no way to ship germ-free animals for experiment elsewhere, scientists the world over have come to Notre Dame to consult with Reyniers and his staff. Reyniers recently lectured in ten European countries on the various phases of germ-free research underway at the University.

NEWS RELEASES FOR DECEMBER 1953

NO.	DATE	T O P I C S
53/255	12/ 3/ 53	Symposium Sponsored by ND College of Law (3 pages)
53/256	12/ 3/ 53	ND Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes Dedicated 57 Years Ago (2 pages)
53/257	12/ 3/ 53	ND and Minnesota to Compete in College Quiz Bowl Dec. 12
53/258	12/ 3/ 53	NEWSWEEK Cover-Story on Frank Leahy and Notre Dame
53/259	12/ 3/ 53	Dean Arthur M. Weimer of Ind.Univ. to Give Two Lectures, Commerce
53/260	12/ 3/ 53	Rev. A. L. Gabriel Writes Treatise on 700 Anniv. of Sorbonne
53/261	12/10/ 53	Fr. Joyce Addresses Annual Testimonial Dinner for 1953 Football Team
53/262	12/10/ 53	Six Experts Pin-point Legislative Abuses - ND Law Symposium
53/263	12/16/ 53	Notre Dame Glee Club Presents Christmas Carols over NBC Radio
53/264	12/16/ 53	"Martin Luther" New Pamphlet by John A. O'Brien
53/265	12/16/ 53	Graduate Scholarship Established by ND's Mediaeval Institute
53/266	12/16/ 53	3 Paintings Presented to ND Galleries by 2 Chicago Art Collectors
53/267	12/16/ 53	ND & ST.Mary's College Brought Christmas Cheer to Many, Student Senate
53/268	12/22/ 53	2 ND Students participate in Exhibition Debate in NY
53/269	12/22/ 53	123 Corps. Contributed Financial Support to ND
53/270	12/22/ 53	Rev. Wm. Cunningham, C.S.C. Goes to Havana, Cuba
53/271	12/31/ 53	Paul Lester Wiener, Archt. Lectures at N.Science Hall Jan. 4th
53/272	12/31/ 53	Fr. Gabriel to Give Series of Lectures in France & Spain
53/273	12/31/ 53	LOBUND's Research Scientists Find First Proof on Tooth Decay