

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

54/188

For release in AM's, Friday, Oct. 15:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 14-- The father of music was not Tubalcain, the Biblical blacksmith, but rather his half brother, Jubal, according to the Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., Dean of Notre Dame's Graduate School. Modern art historians, unfamiliar with mediaeval literature, consistently confuse the two Biblical figures, Father Beichner says. The man often represented in statuary and frescoes at an anvil at the feet of Music is Jubal the musician and not Tubalcain the blacksmith, he contends.

The Notre Dame priest has recently published a study, The Mediaeval Representative of Music, Jubal or Tubalcain?, under the auspices of the University's Mediaeval Institute. In his study, Father Beichner traces the development of the story of the discovery of music through writings of the Middle Ages --- Biblical commentaries, chronicles, poems and tracts on music. He also explains how the art of music was represented in illuminations, frescoes and reliefs during that period.

Genesis (Chapter 4, Verses 19-22) is the source of the tradition which associates Jubal with music, Father Beichner points out. The passage identifies Jubal as "the father of them that play upon the harp and organ." It refers to Tubalcain, his half-brother, as "a hammerer and artificer in every work of brass and iron."

According to Father Beichner, many mediaeval writers say that Jubal discovered music while listening to the sound of Tubalcain's hammers. However, a number of manuscripts, including the Gutenberg Bible, misspell Jubal's name as Tubal. As a result, modern art historians, thinking Tubal to be an abbreviation of Tubalcain, have erroneously installed the blacksmith as the father of music.

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54/189

For release in PM's, Tuesday, October 12th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 12 -- Cancer research at Notre Dame's LOBUND Institute will be spurred with the installation of a color-translating ultraviolet microscope, the University announced today. The \$40,000 instrument, provided by the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund, is the first of its kind to be made available commercially to any college, university or research center.

Manufactured by the Scientific Specialties Corporation of Brighton, Massachusetts, the instrument adds a new dimension to microscopic analysis and enables scientists to make many important microchemical analyses not possible previously. It has many advantages over the conventional or electron microscopes including the fact that living tissue can be studied and the specimen need not be stained, dyed or treated in any way, or touched by any outside agent.

"We are grateful to the Damon Runyon Fund for making available to us this remarkable research tool which will be extremely useful in our cancer research program as we seek the cause of this disease," Professor James A. Reyniers, founder and director of the LOBUND Institute declared. "Moreover, this microscope will permit us to explore even more deeply into the nature of germ-free life. In our basic research we are constantly seeking to describe the germ-free animal as thoroughly as possible and compare it with conventionally contaminated life."

Reyniers explained that the new ultraviolet microscope may enable Notre Dame scientists to determine what chemical differences, if any, exist between germ-free life and normal animals, between cancer cells and normal cells. Although the LOBUND Institute is the first research center to employ the microscope, Reyniers emphasized that the instrument will open new horizons in every field of biology.

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According to physicist Harry Kouyoumjian, who installed the microscope for the manufacturer, the instrument within thirty or forty seconds:

1. Takes three pictures of the specimen successively using three different wave lengths of ultraviolet light;
2. Processes or develops the film automatically;
3. Projects and superimposes the three photos on a screen in a full color picture of the specimen which may have had no visible color in it.

Operating on a principle known to scientists as ultraviolet absorption, the microscope analyzes the chemical constituents of biological material, Kouyoumjian explained. Scientists have learned that certain chemical components of cells absorb different wave lengths of light. It is known, too, that almost any pathological condition, such as cancer, has its own light absorption pattern. By photographing these cells and projecting these photos through color filters it is possible to obtain a full color picture on the screen of this microscope. In this way, it is believed scientists eventually will be able to determine the chemical constituents of normal and diseased cells.

Until now, the color-translating ultraviolet microscope has been principally in developmental and testing stages. It will now be up to scientists at Notre Dame's LOBUND Institute and a few other selected research centers to determine how it can contribute to our biological and medical knowledge. Ultimately, it may prove invaluable in surgery and pathology. Scientists speculate that with this microscope a pathologist, or even a trained technician, could learn in a matter of seconds, and while a patient is on an operating table, whether tissue is cancerous or otherwise diseased.

The manufacture of the microscope was supported by the Office of Naval Research, the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund and the Argonne National Laboratory. The ONR and the Damon Runyon Fund have underwritten research at the LOBUND Institute for several years.

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54/190

For immediate release:

Bay City, Michigan, Oct. 10 -- Laymen hold in their hands the key to the success of the convert movement in America, the Rev. John A. O'Brien declared here today. When more members of the laity participate in this vitally important work, the annual total of converts to Catholicism in this country will be doubled or tripled, he predicted.

Father O'Brien, author-in-residence at the University of Notre Dame and a leader in the convert apostolate, spoke here under the auspices of the Bay County League of Catholic Women. His lecture on "Sharing a Precious Treasure" was one of a series in the League's Christian Culture Forum.

"Because lay men and women have such numerous contacts with churchless people, they are in an ideal position to invite them to lectures on the Catholic faith," Father O'Brien pointed out. He paid tribute to the Legion of Mary whose members have contributed in large measure to the success of inquiry classes in many parishes throughout the country.

The recent CATHOLIC DIGEST survey showing that only 28% of Catholics make any effort to win adherents for their faith, as compared with 58% of the Protestants, has prompted many laymen to work actively in the convert apostolate, Father O'Brien said. The claims of the CHRISTIAN HERALD that millions have fallen away from the Catholic Church, Father O'Brien said, have impressed upon laymen the need for zealous action among these unfortunate people as well as among prospective converts.

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54/191

For release in PM's, Friday, October 15th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 15 -- West Germany today is becoming rapidly Americanized, according to Dr. E. K. Francis of Notre Dame's sociology department. Professor Francis, who recently returned from Europe, found that the old class society of Germany has already lost most of its significance and is being replaced by a new social structure resembling that of industrialized or urbanized America.

"There is much less pro-Nazi and anti-American feeling either in Germany or Austria than I had expected from recent reports circulated in the United States," Dr. Francis said. "This does not mean, however, that the German people are ready to repudiate altogether German national ideas, which they feel were misused by Nazism, or to accept Western liberalism and democracy without scrutiny," he explained.

Ten million Germans have been expelled or have fled to West Germany from East Germany or other countries now behind the iron curtain, the Notre Dame sociologist observed. These German expellees in the Federal Republic behave very similarly to groups of alien immigrants in the United States, Dr. Francis said, and their integration into the native population remains a serious problem.

Among the expellees Catholics especially have been able to gain political importance, Dr. Francis reported. "They occupy some key positions in the social and cultural life of West Germany and seem to exert an influence out of proportion with their numerical strength," he said. Dr. Francis sees little likelihood that the Germans would turn to Communism "even if the present prosperity should give way to a serious depression. The Russians themselves," he said, "have been far more successful than Hitler in alienating the Germans, and in creating strong anti-Soviet sentiments."

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54/192

For release in AM's, Thursday, October 14th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 13 -- "Madonna and Child," a controversial painting recently discovered and attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, will be one of ten works to be exhibited in the University of Notre Dame galleries beginning Friday (Oct. 15th). The painting was purchased in April by Dr. Hanns Teichert, a Chicago art collector, from a New York City antique dealer for \$450. The attribution to Leonardo was subsequently made by Dr. Maurice Goldblatt, a Chicago art consultant and director of the Notre Dame galleries.

Included in the exhibition, which will continue through December 31st, will be four paintings of the Leonardo school from the collection of John F. Cuneo, Chicago industrialist. They are "Madonna with the Flower" by Andrea Salai, the favorite pupil of Leonardo; "Madonna and Child with St. John," a work by Gianpietrino which was included in the Leonardo da Vinci exhibition at Milan in 1939; "The Holy Family," another Gianpietrino work; and "Madonna with the Cherries," by Lorenzo di Credi, a classmate of Leonardo.

Five other paintings from the University's permanent collection also will be on view. Included are "St. Catherine of Alexandria" by Gianpietrino, a gift of Consuela J. Cuneo; "Madonna with the Flower" by Bernardino de Conti, presented by Richard E. Berlin; and three paintings from the Fred J. and Sally Fisher collection; "St. Catherine" by Bernardino Luini; "Madonna and Child" by Andrea Solario; and "Portrait of Beatrice d'Este" by Bartolommeo Veneto.

This exhibition of paintings by Leonardo da Vinci and his circle is believed to be the first of its kind ever held in the Midwest. It will be open 2 to 5 p.m. daily except October 16th and November 13th and 27th, in the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts on the campus.

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For release in AM's, Friday, October 22nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 21 -- A series of lectures, art exhibits and a sacred concert will mark the final weeks of the Marian Year this Fall at Notre Dame, according to an announcement today by the University's Marian Year Committee.

The year's activities will come to a solemn close with the rededication of Notre Dame to the Immaculate Heart of Mary on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Daniel Sargent will open the lecture series on October 25th (Washington Hall, 8:00 p.m.) when he speaks on "Our Lady in Our Land." Sargent, author of many books and poems, was awarded an honorary degree at a special Notre Dame convocation in May, 1953.

Three outstanding American theologians will discuss the three great defined Marian dogmas in succeeding weeks. The speakers and their subjects include Rev. Walter Burghardt, S.J., assistant editor of Theological Studies, "The Divine Motherhood"; Rev. Ferrer Smith, O.P., co-editor of The Thomist, "The Immaculate Conception"; and Rev. George W. Shea, professor of dogmatic theology at Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, N. J., "The Assumption."

An illustrated lecture on "The Immaculate Conception in Art" will be given early in December by Mirella Levi d'Ancona, an authority on the subject. Also scheduled is an exhibit of Marian art by Notre Dame students. An exhibit of ten paintings of the Leonardo da Vinci school, many of them madonnas, is now open and will continue thru December 31st in the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts.

The Notre Dame Glee Club, augmented by a group of women singers, will sing a concert Mass, "Nostra Domina a Lacu", on December 2nd. The Mass has been composed by Professor Carl Mathes of the University's music department.

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54/194

For release in PM's, Tuesday, October 19th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 19 -- Supreme Court Justices of five states will preside at the fifth annual Moot Court Competition of the Notre Dame College of Law tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:00 p.m. in the Engineering Auditorium. Four Notre Dame law students will compete for the Clarence E. Manion Award, provided annually by the former dean of the law school, and for cash prizes provided by the Notre Dame Law Association. The two winners will represent the University at the regional moot court competition in Chicago.

Finalists in the competition are Armand P. Deatrick, Lansing, Michigan; James J. Kelly, Riverside, Ill.; John W. Houck, Beloit, Wis.; and Wilbur L. Pollard, Kansas City, Mo.. They will argue whether the Federal government has so pre-empted the field of labor relations regulations so as to preclude the state courts from exercising jurisdiction over industries affecting commerce. Also to be argued is whether a labor organization may picket an employer by peaceful means for organizational purposes and come within the protection of the first and fourteenth amendments.

Hearing the final arguments and selecting the winners will be Chief Justice George W. Bristow of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Chief Justice Horace Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Justice Frank E. Gilkison of the Supreme Court of Indiana; and Justice Harry F. Kelly of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

The Notre Dame Moot Court is a student organization with the objective of providing experience in appellate practice for law students.

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54/195

For immediate release:

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15 -- In an address launching a diocesan-wide Crusade for Souls, the Rev. John A. O'Brien declared here today that "never has the campaign of slander and calumny against the Church been more widespread." The noted author and convert-maker termed the Crusade for Souls "a providential answer" to attacks upon the Church since it enlists "millions of our laity in a Christ-like crusade of light and love."

Father O'Brien, author-in-residence at the University of Notre Dame, spoke at the Regional Congress of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine held here under the patronage of the Most Rev. John J. Russell, Bishop of Charleston. Thousands of lay men and women throughout South Carolina are expected to take part in the newly launched convert-making movement.

The Crusade for Souls, underway in a number of dioceses from coast-to-coast, was described by Father O'Brien as "the most significant development in the convert movement in America in a hundred years." It has the great advantage over all previous efforts, he said, since every parish joins in a simultaneous, well-coordinated effort to reach the thousands of people who never have darkened the doors of a Catholic church.

"The Crusade is a work not of proselyting but of evangelizing," Father O'Brien emphasized. "Attacking no Church and avoiding controversy, the Crusade seeks to promote better harmony and understanding by removing common misconceptions and presenting the truths of the Catholic religion to all earnest inquirers," he said.

Inaugurated in the San Diego diocese in 1951, the crusade produced 1,946 converts and reclaimed 4,784 fallen-away Catholics, Father O'Brien reported. In the dioceses of Wheeling, Raleigh, and San Antonio it yielded unprecedented results, he said. The Crusade is now underway in the St. Louis archdiocese as well as in South Carolina, Fr. O'Brien observed. "Everywhere it has doubled the number of converts," he said.

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For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. -- Notre Dame's new journal of natural law studies will publish articles of the highest scholarship and feature reports from throughout the world on natural law developments, according to Dean Joseph O'Meara Jr., of The Law School. Plans for the new publication, as yet unnamed, were announced recently at a campus meeting of sixteen natural law scholars from this country and abroad.

"Our new journal will explore what and how the natural law can contribute to the solution of today's problems," Dean O'Meara said. "We do not expect detailed answers to specific questions. Too often the 'natural law' has been dragooned by partisans to fight in their wars. That is a danger we are very conscious of and mean to avoid. Illumination of problems --- that is what we expect from natural law rather than a blueprint of detailed solutions."

The Notre Dame law dean stressed that in establishing the new journal "our interest is not primarily historical or theoretical. And," he continued, "we have no interest whatever in the meat-cleaver approach to natural law, which consists of assuming the rectitude of one's own position and concentrating on the decapitation of all who disagree. Rather, in the words of Monsignor Romano Guardini:

"We must start from scratch and think every problem through from its very premises to its last implications. We must never rest with what we have achieved, we must never rely lazily on a given 'truth'..."

Dean O'Meara said that the new journal eventually will be a quarterly publication although it may appear annually or semi-annually at first. An editor and associate editors will be named at a later date, he said.

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54/197

For release in PM's, Tuesday, October 26th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct 26 -- By 1970 Americans will be earning 40% more and buying 40% more but working about five hours less each week, according to a prediction made here today by a former presidential advisor currently teaching at the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Robert C. Turner, visiting professor in the University's College of Commerce, forecast that within fifteen years the United States will have a total national output "in excess of 600 billion dollars" as compared with 365 billions in 1953. His address on "The American Economy in 1970" was the first of the Archbishop John F. O'Hara lectures for 1954-55.

A former member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, Dr. Turner said that America's population will be nearing the 200 million mark by 1970. Although the size of the labor force will grow, hours worked per week will probably decline to about 35, compared with just under 40 today, he said. Turner forecast a level of consumption 40% higher than today, assuming that defense expenditures remain at the same absolute level as now and that other government expenditures and business investment expenditures maintain the same relative level as at present.

The noted economist, a regular faculty member at Indiana University, estimated that Americans will spend about twice as much money in 1970 for leisure-time activities such as travel, hobbies and attendance at sporting events. Household appliances such as home freezers, air conditioning units and the like, still in the semi-luxury stage, will be standard equipment fifteen years from now, Turner said. More than 90 million motor vehicles will crowd America's highways, he estimates. Of these, he said, 77 million will be passenger cars, an average of about 1.4 cars per family compared with a little under one per family now.

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The great increase in auto manufacturing and driving will require "at least a doubling of highway expenditures by 1970," Turner said. He also forecast a high level of expenditures for school buildings and teachers' salaries since the pressure on educational facilities will continue to mount. Turner said that the higher level of income will bring health facilities within the financial reach of most everyone, but he predicted "some form of general health insurance will probably be in effect by 1970."

"The present farm problem, created by a surplus of farm products in the market sense, will have been solved by 1970 simply by rising population and improved diets," Turner declared. "Prices," he said, "probably will move gradually upward in the next sixteen years though with many an up and down. The general price level in 1970 may be 15 to 30% higher than it is today," he added.

Dr. Turner predicted that real wages will be "about 50% above today's levels" in 1970. However, he pointed out, because men will be working about five hours less per week, their average weekly pay "will be only about 40% higher than today."

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54/198

For release in AM's, Friday, October 29th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 28 -- The University of Notre Dame has purchased a collection of approximately 1,500 books on the history of universities from Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Mass., it was announced today by Victor Schaefer, director of the University libraries. Dr. Stokes, who began gathering the collection in 1922, is a former Secretary of Yale University and Canon of the Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, D. C.

The Stokes collection acquired by Notre Dame includes some two hundred rare and highly prized volumes, many of them published in the early sixteenth century. Other books in the collection, although dealing with universities founded in the Middle Ages, were printed some time later. Included in the collection are about 250 histories of American colleges and universities.

The books are particularly valuable and interesting to specialists in mediaeval education Schaefer explained, because many of them contain the constitutions of the world's earliest universities as well as their curricula and registers of students.

"This outstanding collection is particularly welcome at Notre Dame," Schaefer said, "since scholars in the University's Mediaeval Institute are engaged in research on mediaeval education. It is especially appropriate that this collection be housed at Notre Dame," he said, "because of the leadership of the Catholic Church in the development of the world's first universities in the Middle Ages."

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54/199

For release in PM's, Thursday, October 28th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 28 -- Can the Notre Dame football team "hold that line" against Liberace?

The popular pianist hasn't taken up football and the "Fighting Irish" aren't exactly arpeggio artists, but, nevertheless, they are rivals for the Sunday night television audience in many cities. Films of the Notre Dame football game the previous day and Liberace's candlelit smile appear simultaneously on TV, but on different stations.

This situation is "the greatest cause of domestic disharmony today", according to Dr. John J. Kane, head of Notre Dame's sociology department. Kane ought to know: his wife is a confirmed Liberace fan. Come Sunday night, Kane sits by the family TV set armed with a stop watch. When Liberace's commercials begin, he switches to another channel for the football films.

"A certain amount of practice is necessary," Kane says, with a twinkle in his eye, "but time and patience will increase your skill. I managed to see as much as six or eight minutes of the last game," he boasts.

Writing in the current issue of THE AVE MARIA, Kane says he has found evidence in the Midwest of "increased marital tensions that begin toward the end of the week, become sharper on Sundays and finally erupt about seven o'clock that night." Sociologists formerly felt that television would bring the American family closer together, Kane observes. "But competition for viewers among networks makes choice of a program a matter of hot debate in many homes and, incidentally, reveals the balance of power in the American family," he says.

Kane isn't sure how this dilemma can be solved and even speculates that the F.C.C. might intervene. If something isn't done soon, he says, father may as well retreat to "Hernando's Hideaway."

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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54/200

For immediate release:

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. -- The Crusades for Souls being conducted in many dioceses in the United States should be more fruitful than the Crusades in the Middle Ages, the Rev. John A. O'Brien declared here recently. The noted leader in the convert movement told how dioceses are mobilizing their priests, religious and laity in a systematic effort to bring the truths of Christ to their churchless friends and neighbors.

Father O'Brien, author-in-residence at the University of Notre Dame, addressed the clergy of the Archdiocese of St. Louis at the invitation of Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter. He conducted four Days of Recollection for the clergy of the four deaneries, briefing them on how to launch a diocesan-wide religious census and information program.

"For the first time in the history of the Catholic Church in America," said Father O'Brien, "we are enlisting every family in every parish throughout an entire archdiocese in the convert apostolate. Our laity," he said, "can double or triple the number of converts by bringing their friends to religious information forums conducted twice a week in every parish." He stressed that the laity have more contacts with churchless people than members of the clergy and hence are in a better position to recruit people for instruction.

The Crusade for Souls has been conducted in about ten dioceses, Father O'Brien observed, and has always resulted in at least doubling the number of converts. "When the movement spreads to the remaining dioceses," he declared, "there is every indication that we shall reach the 500,000 convert mark annually and by the end of the decade even the million mark."

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54/201

For release in PM's, Thursday, November 4th:

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 4 --- A parasite previously regarded as the sole cause of amoebic dysentery cannot survive much less produce disease in an animal that is otherwise germfree, it was reported here today at a meeting of The American Society of Parasitologists meeting jointly with The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Research conducted over a period of three years at the University of Notre Dame's LOBUND Institute indicates that this parasite, an amoeba known to scientists as Endamoeba histolytica, requires help from at least one other micro-organism in order to produce dysentery. A report on the research was made here today by Bruce P. Phillips, medical protozoologist of the National Microbiological Institute, a component of the National Institutes of Health.

Amoebic dysentery or amoebiasis, although classified as a tropical disease, affects people the world over. It has been estimated that between twelve and fifteen million Americans harbor the disease organism as carriers even though only a small percentage of this number are disabled by it.

Germfree guinea pigs, available only at the LOBUND Institute, were inoculated with 300,000 of the organisms which usually produce a fatal amoebic dysentery in normally contaminated animals within 14 days, Phillips reported. However, within a few days every trace of the amoebic dysentery organisms had disappeared from the intestines of the germfree animals, he said.

Phillips and his associates speculated that some bacterium normally found in the intestine must be present for the amoebic dysentery parasite to thrive and produce disease. While further research may indicate more than one

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organism that fulfills this function, the investigators have established that one of the bacteria most commonly found in the intestine, Escherichia coli, is entirely adequate to render the amoeba capable of producing dysentery.

In the next phase of their research, Phillips and his associates will seek additional information as to what extent amoebic dysentery is due to the amoeba itself or to the associated organisms normally found in the intestine. Future plans for research also include investigating the possibility that another organism, yet to be identified, may act as an antagonist to the amoeba. This might explain why some persons are carriers of the amoebic dysentery organism yet never show symptoms of the disease. This possibility has been suggested, Phillips said, since some of the newer antibiotics, which are prepared from a variety of microorganisms, have amoeba killing properties.

While Phillips' findings are of great significance to scientists and public health officials engaged in the international fight against amoebic dysentery, the use of germfree animals in microbiological investigations has even greater long-range importance in his opinion. The development of the germfree animal as a unique tool in biological and medical research has attracted international attention to Notre Dame's LOBUND Institute. There, scientists have contradicted the theory that animals need microorganisms for survival. This research with amoeba reemphasizes that it is possible for scientists to introduce various disease organisms one at a time into germfree animals, an entirely new research technique that may lead to a better understanding of many diseases and disease mechanisms.

The amoebic dysentery research was conducted by Phillips with the collaboration of W. H. Wright and C. W. Rees, also of the National Institutes of Health and P. A. Wolfe, H. A. Gordon and J. A. Reyniers of the University of Notre Dame. The research was supported by the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Naval Research, and the University of Notre Dame.

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54/202

For release in AM's, Friday, November 5th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 4 -- "The glory that was Greece" will be the theme of a brilliant Festival of the Arts opening at the University of Notre Dame on Monday (Nov. 8). The Festival, which will highlight Notre Dame's observance of American Education Week, is expected to attract thousands of visitors to the campus. Among the scheduled events and activities are an exhibit of authentic Greek sculpture, a program of readings from Greek drama by Margaret Mower, a music department presentation of the opera "Orpheus", and several lectures and panel discussions on the contributions of ancient Greece to our modern culture.

Nearly a hundred authentic pieces of Greek sculpture and other objects dating from about 800 B. C. to 200 B. C. will be on view in the galleries of the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts. Included will be figures in bronze, marble and terra cotta as well as vases, coins and other items. Ten large photo murals depicting Greek architecture and statuary will be hung on the gallery walls. The Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., prize-winning Notre Dame sculptor, and Dr. Rhys Carpenter, noted authority on Greek art, have tape-recorded a "tour of the galleries." Their commentary will be heard by gallery visitors each evening.

Dr. Carpenter, who is professor of classical archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, also will speak on "The Spirit of Classic Art" Monday at 8 p.m. in the LaFortune Student Center. For seven years he was the director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The author of a number of books and articles on classical art and civilization, Dr. Carpenter is an honorary member of the Greek Archaeological Society and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Roman Academy.

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The Festival spotlight will be focused on Margaret Mower on Tuesday at 8 p.m. when the distinguished English actress will present readings from Greek drama in the Student Center. Miss Mower's program will include excerpts from The Trojan Women and Iphigenia in Tauris by Euripides as well as a modern Greek short story, Hermes in Parnasus, by Francis Steegmuller. She has appeared in both classical and modern plays in New York and London and has written of the theater in "I Remember Madame Sarah," an article which will soon appear in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The musical highlight of the Festival of the Arts will be the Notre Dame Glee Club's presentation of "Orpheus," an opera by Christoph Willibald von Gluck, Wednesday at 6:45 and 8:45 p.m. in the Student Center. "Orpheus" represents a link between Greek drama and the later grand opera. Its composer hoped that this work would revive ideas common in ancient Greek drama. The production, which will make use of an abridged English libretto with a narrator to provide continuity, will be under the direction of Daniel H. Pedtke, head of Notre Dame's music department, assisted by Dr. Eugene J. Leahy. John Noland, Hamilton, Ohio, and Eugene Gorski, Chicago, Ill., will be soloists.

"Basic Aspects of Greek Science" will be discussed by Dr. R. Gatesby Taliaferro in a lecture Tuesday at 4:30 p.m. in O'Shaughnessy Hall (Room 104). Dr. Taliaferro, associate professor in the General Program of Liberal Education, has translated many Greek scientific and philosophical works and supplied the notes for the Encyclopedia Britannica's Greek Books volume of Plato.

Homer's Iliad will be the subject of a panel discussion Thursday at 4:30 p.m. in the Student Center. Members of the panel will be Dr. Otto Bird, director of the General Program; Rev. Thomas Cady, C.S.C., assistant professor of classics; Dr. A. Robert Caponigri, associate professor of philosophy; and Dr. Ernest Sandeen, associate professor of English.

"Freedom of Inquiry versus Authority in the Greek World" will be the general topic of a program Thursday at 8:00 p.m. in the Student Center. Participants will include Rev. Stanley Parry, C.S.C., head of Notre Dame's political science department, who will discuss "The Philosopher in the City" and Dr. Anton-Hermann Chroust, professor of law, who will speak on "The Philosophers' Search for Truth and the Popular and Organized Opposition to Their Endeavors." A discussion period will follow the presentation of the two papers.

Throughout the week WNDU, Notre Dame's student operated radio station, will present a series of special programs in conjunction with the Festival of the Arts. A prelude to the Festival will be the station's Sunday evening presentation of Agamemnon by Aeschylus as produced by the B. B. C. World Theater. A second recorded feature will be Euripides' Electra scheduled for broadcast Nov. 14th.

Social climax of the Festival of the Arts will be the annual Arts and Letters Ball to be held in the LaFortune Student Center Friday evening. Music will be provided by Hal McIntyre and his orchestra.

The Notre Dame Band will salute the Festival of the Arts and American Education Week with a half-time program of music from "Brigadoon" at the Notre Dame-North Carolina football game on Saturday (Nov. 13).

This year's Festival of the Arts has been planned by chairman Don Yeckel, a Rochester, N. Y., senior, in cooperation with the Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean of the College of Arts and Letters. Other student committee members include Thomas Wageman, Chicago, Ill., publicity; Thomas Caplet, Chicago, Blue Circle coordinator; and Charles Cushwa, Youngstown, Ohio, audio-visual effects.

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

54/203

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 28 --- Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas declared here today that the "harmony of the multi-racial community" may be America's greatest contribution to the art of government and politics. Noting an "almost complete lack of understanding between East and West," Douglas said that "tremendous religious and cultural barriers must be bridged" if the world is to have peace.

Justice Douglas addressed students and faculty members at the University of Notre Dame Law School. He was introduced by Dean Joseph O'Meara, Jr. His lecture was sponsored by the Law School and the St. Joseph County Bar Association.

Douglas asserted that the "tremendous load of taxes" makes it difficult for lawyers and other professional people to set aside a period of their lives for public service. But he warned that government "must not end up in the hands of adventurers and those who have inherited wealth." Douglas urged the Notre Dame law students to carve out a portion of their career for public service.

"You must be the champions of minority groups in your community," he said. "When lawyers, the custodians of our heritage, become frightened," he said, "the whole nation becomes frightened."

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

54/204

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. -- Professor Peter J. W. Debye, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1936, will deliver the P. C. Reilly lectures at the University of Notre Dame beginning November 11th. Dr. Debye was head of the chemistry department at Cornell University from 1940-50 and continues to conduct research there.

The annual lecture series is made possible by a gift of the late Peter C. Reilly, Indianapolis, Ind., industrialist. Mr. Reilly was a lay trustee of the University of Notre Dame from 1935 until his death in 1952.

The subjects and dates of Dr. Debye's lectures are as follows: "Properties of Polymer Coils," Nov. 11; "Molecular Forces and the Concept of Cohesive Energy Density," Nov. 23; "Light Scattering," Nov. 26; "Interference Effects in Light Scattering," Nov. 30; "Dielectric Properties of Polar Polymers," Dec. 2; "Viscosity and Sedimentation," Dec. 7; "Effects Induced by Inhomogeneous Electric Fields," Dec. 9; and "Field-Induced-Capacity Changes and Diffraction," Dec. 14.

Each of the lectures will be given in room 123, Nieuwland Science Hall on the dates indicated.

Professor Debye is a native of Maastricht, Holland, and an American citizen since 1946. He was educated at the University of Aachen and the University of Munich where he received his doctorate in physics in 1908. Prior to his association with Cornell, he was director of the Max Planck Research Institute in Berlin. In earlier years he was a professor of physics at Leipzig, Zurich, Goettingen and Utrecht.

In addition to the Nobel chemistry award, Professor Debye has received medals from professional societies in four countries and honorary degrees from eight colleges and universities in this country and abroad.

NEWS RELEASES FOR OCTOBER 1954

NO	DATE	T O P I C S
54/188	10/ 7/54	Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C.: The Mediaeval Rep. of Music, Jubal or Tubal/
54/189	10/ 7/54	\$40,000 Color-Translating Ultraviolet Microscope Installed at LOBUND Inst.
54/190	10/ 7/54	O'Brien: Sharing a Precious Treasure - Talk given at Bay City, Michigan
54/191	10/ 7/54	Dr. E. K. Francis Speaks on West Germany Becoming Rapidly Americanized
54/192	10/ 7/54	"Madonna & Child" Controversial Painting & 9 Other Works To Be Exhibited
54/193	10/15/54	Lectures, Art Exhibits & Sacred Concerts to Mark Marian Year This Fall.
54/194	10/15/54	5 Supreme Court Justices of Five States Preside at Moot Court Competition
54/195	10/15/54	Rev. John A. O'Brien Launches Crusade for Souls in Charleston, S.C. Says
54/196	10/15/54	Journal of Natural Law to Publish Articles of Highest Scholarship; O'Meara /
54/197	10/22/54	Dr. Robert C. Turner's Address THE AMERICAN ECONOMY in 1970 - O'Hara Lectures
54/198	10/22/54	1,500 Books on History of Universities Purchased from Dr. Anson P. Stokes
54/199	10/22/54	Dr. John J. Kane Speaks on Television Programs as Cause of Domestic Dishar-
54/200	10/22/54	Dr. (Rev.) John A. O'Brien Addresses Clergy of Archdiocese of St. Louis mony on Crusade for Souls Being Conducted in U.S.
54/201	10/29/54	LOBUND Research on Amoebic Dysentery
54/202	10/29/54	Festival of the Arts Opens on Monday, November 8th at O'Shaughnessy
54/203	10/29/54	Supreme Court Justice Douglas Addresses Law School
54/204	10/29/54	Prof. Peter J. W. Debye, Nobel Prize Winner to Give Reilly Lectures in Chem