

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

56/100

For release in PM's, Saturday, September 8th:

Washington, D.C., Sept. 8 -- Optimism due to the friendlier behavior of Russian representatives since Stalin's death should be tempered by our experience with Soviet Communist tactics over a period of four decades, Dr. Stephen Kertesz, head of the University of Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations, declared here today (Saturday).

Kertesz, a former Hungarian minister to Italy, conceded that the "whistle-stopping and baby-kissing methods of globetrotting Soviet representatives, more participation in social life by Soviet diplomats, and 'diplomacy by reception' in Moscow may create a better atmosphere for international negotiations." But he cautioned that the Kremlin's liberalizing tendencies "have not yet reached the point of no return."

In an address on "Soviet and American Negotiating Behavior" at the 52nd annual meeting of the American Political Science Association here, Kertesz asserted that "a feeling of despair is unwarranted." The United States and the free world in recent years, he said, "have become wiser and stronger economically, militarily and perhaps even politically. This development," in his opinion, has not been without effect on the Soviet Union which has been corroded by the inner weaknesses of a totalitarian dictatorship. The condemnation of certain aspects of Stalin's rule and other recent events in the Soviet orbit may generate new forces which in the long run may change the the character of the Soviet system," Kertesz speculated.

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Kertesz...2

"Although the new policy reflects primarily the more flexible approach of Stalin's successors, the Soviet leaders may be yielding partly to overwhelming pressure," the Notre Dame political science professor observed. "Concessions by Moscow may release forces of great significance," he said, "and changes made for tactical reasons may escape from the control of the Communist operators. The changes have not yet reached the point of no return, but important factors inherent in human nature are working against the ending of liberalizing tendencies in the Soviet Union," Kertesz claimed. He nevertheless warned against "possible reverses" in Russian policy and emphasized that "statements and tactical concessions are not enough without decisive deeds."

After a comprehensive review of Soviet-American diplomatic relations between 1933 and 1953, Professor Kertesz declared that "well planned negotiations may call the Soviet bluff and expose their duplicity, may promote liberalizing tendencies in the Soviet Union and may prepare the day when the Kremlin may demonstrate its cooperative intentions with facts. It would be a sign of weakness," the former diplomat insisted, "not to accept the Soviet glove in the field of intellectual struggle as long as we keep our powder dry and are determined to defend our freedom and give support to the commonwealth of free nations."

end

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

For release in AM's, Thursday, September 13th:

56/101

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 12 -- Historian Carlton J.H. Hayes, former U.S. ambassador to Spain, has presented his collection of books and pamphlets on nationalism to the University of Notre Dame library, it was announced here today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president.

Hayes, who is professor emeritus of history at Columbia University, is the author of many books on European history and has been regarded for nearly a generation as the leading authority on modern nationalism. Among his studies on the subject are The Historical Evolution of Modern Nationalism, Essays on Nationalism, and France, a Nation of Patriots. Hayes' books were ordered burned by Hitler because of their attack on racism and extreme nationalism.

While American ambassador to Spain from 1942 to 1945, Hayes was influential in keeping Spain from yielding to the pressure of the German armies on her frontier. In 1946 he received Notre Dame's Laetare Medal which is awarded annually to an outstanding American Catholic laymen. Twenty-five years earlier he received an honorary degree from Notre Dame and he has since been similarly honored by a number of colleges and universities. During 1955 he lectured at Notre Dame under the auspices of the university's Distinguished Professors Program.

Among Professor Hayes' more recent books are Spain, Contemporary Europe Since 1870, and Christianity and Western Civilization. His books have been widely used as college history texts.

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

For release in PM's, Friday, September 14th:

56/102

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 14 -- The University of Notre Dame begins its 115th academic year next Friday (Sept. 21) when approximately 5,600 students will attend opening day classes in the Graduate School, Law School and four undergraduate colleges. More than 1,500 freshman arrived on the campus today (Sept. 14) to participate in a week-long orientation program including talks by university officials, a battery of tests, registration for classes and a spiritual retreat or mission.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, will preach the sermon at a Solemn High Mass marking the formal opening of the school year in Sacred Heart Church, September 23rd (Sunday). The entire university faculty of more than 500 scholars will march in a colorful academic procession to the campus church for the rites.

A new curriculum in Notre Dame's College of Commerce becomes effective with this year's freshman class. The College of Engineering is offering a new sequence of courses in nuclear engineering for the first time in the fall semester. The doctor of philosophy degree in economics, with a concentration in industrial relations, becomes available at Notre Dame for the first time during the 1956-57 school year. A revised music education program with a renewed emphasis on the liberal arts also will be inaugurated.

Students returning to the Notre Dame campus will find a \$4,000,000 construction program underway. Ground was broken recently for a new dining hall and the university's sixteenth and seventeenth residence halls. The new buildings, which will be completed in the spring of 1958, will make it possible for virtually all of Notre Dame's students to live and eat on the campus.

end

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

For release in AM's, Tuesday, Sept. 18th:

56/103

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 17 --- A new educational program in the University of Notre Dame's College of Commerce, geared to fill the growing need for administrators in business and industry, becomes effective with this year's freshman class, Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, announced today.

The newly adopted program, which leads to the Bachelor of Business Administration degree, constitutes the third major curriculum change in the university's schools and colleges since 1953, Father Moore said. Since that time, he pointed out, the Notre Dame Law School and the College of Arts and Letters have adopted new curricula and a self-study is currently underway in the College of Engineering.

According to Dean James W. Culliton of the College of Commerce, Notre Dame's new approach to education for business and industry focuses attention directly on the skills and knowledge required by the administrator. He described the administrator's job as "putting the work of many specialized people together into a smooth-working whole." It will be the prime concern of the College of Commerce, Dr. Culliton said, to develop administrators "who are ethically and professionally competent."

Approximately one-half of the new four-year program and two-thirds of the freshman curriculum consist of study in traditional liberal arts areas, Dean Culliton pointed out. Underclassmen also will take a series of "business foundation" courses including marketing, accounting, production, finance and human relations. Juniors and seniors, the former Harvard professor explained, will study such "professional-liberal" areas as banking, taxation, business and government, labor and others.

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Commerce Curriculum...2

While the new program does not provide for "majors" in the traditional sense, seniors will have the opportunity of "depth of penetration" in a professional area "as a bridge to enter a specialized world or graduate school," Culliton said. He stressed that Notre Dame commerce graduates who care to do so will continue to qualify for Certified Public Accountant examinations and will meet the requirements of other professional groups.

For the first time, all freshmen entering the College of Commerce this Fall will be required to take a year of mathematics, the Notre Dame dean observed. In their sophomore year they will be required to study one of the physical sciences or, if proved to be proficient in mathematics, they may take an advanced course in that subject. Languages are not included in the new program as a required subject, but they may be elected by upperclassmen.

The program of courses for the freshman year includes logic, Sacred Scripture, rhetoric, European history, mathematics, marketing and accounting. The sophomore sequence embraces classes in the philosophy of nature, Christian life, English literature, economics, science or mathematics, production, business finance, cost accounting and corporate accounting. Details of the junior and senior course sequence will be announced at a later date, but the upperclassmen's program will include advanced work in areas closely associated with business such as law, economics, sociology and labor as well as courses concentrated in certain areas of business.

The new College of Commerce educational program is characterized by flexibility, Dean Culliton declared. As heretofore, students can specialize in the traditional areas of accounting, business administration, finance and marketing. In addition, however, Dean Culliton foresees that under the new program increased collaboration between the College of Commerce and other units of the university will permit commerce students, with a solid business foundation, to elect a concentration in fields such as mathematics, psychology, industrial engineering, journalism and public relations.

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

For release in PM's, Wednesday, Sept 19th:

56/104

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 19 -- The appointment of a new department head and fifty-nine new faculty members at the University of Notre Dame for the 1956-57 school year was announced here today by Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Professor Raymond C. Gutschick has been named head of the department of geology succeeding Professor Archie J. MacAlpin who will devote his full time to teaching and research. Dr. Gutschick, a specialist in sedimentary geology, has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1947.

Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J., an authority on parish sociology, will serve as a visiting professor at Notre Dame during the coming year. He is head of the department of sociology at Loyola University of the South, New Orleans. Also joining the Notre Dame sociology department is Dr. Robert J. Schmitt, a psychiatrist, who will lecture on social psychiatry and child development. He is Chief of Adolescent Service at Beatty Memorial Hospital, Westville, Ind.

An authority on the history of the French restoration period, Rev. Guillaume Bertier de Sauvigny of the Catholic Institute of Paris, will be a visiting professor of history during the fall semester. He will also lecture on European diplomatic history of the 19th century.

Colonel Edwin W. Grenelle, USA, former chief of staff at Fort Devins, Mass., has been appointed professor of military science and commanding officer of Notre Dame's Army ROTC unit. Eugene Kalman has been named to a full professorship in the department of engineering mechanics.

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Faculty appointments...2

Rev. Frank J. O'Hara, C.S.C., former dean of science at Kings College, Wilkes Barre, Pa., has been appointed an associate professor of biology at Notre Dame. Other newly named associate professors are Henry Hare Carter, modern languages, and Lt. Col. Harvey A. Feehan, USMC, naval science.

Twenty-five assistant professors are included among the new faculty members. They are Frank Anderson and Richard D. Meyer, speech; Lt. Wm. M. Bartlett and Lt. Cmdr. James B. Davis, naval science; Capt. John J. Brady, Jr., Major George G. Grace and Major James M. Huddleston, military science; Cornelius P. Browne, physics; Paul Conway, accounting and finance; William Eagan and Frank Numer, business administration; and Cyril V. Finnegan, biology.

Also Rev. John E. Keating, English; Ching-Men Kwang, finance; Kenneth R. Lauer, civil engineering; Rev. James J. Maguire, religion; Raymond J. Maras, history; Edmund J. McCarthy and Edgar L. Schnadig, marketing; Louis Pierce, chemistry; Robert E. Rodes, Jr., law; Rev. Regis Riter, C.S.C., philosophy; Major Archie R. Roy and Capt. Frank Zettel, air science; and Adrien Theriault, modern languages.

Newly named instructors on the Notre Dame faculty include Rev. Thomas O. Barosse, C.S.C., and Rev. Patrick H. Maloney, C.S.C., religion; Donald D. Coleman, Alfred Goulet and John L. Rosshirt, business administration; David L. Derus, Francis G. Donlon, Robert L. Eschbacher, Paul J. Morin and Ben A. Park, English; Rev. Richard J. Downs, C.S.C., Rev. Donald P. Draine, C.S.C., and Rev. Matthias Lu, philosophy; Raymond W. Grummell, sociology; and V.C. Harter, education.

Others are James C. Horrigan, accounting and finance; Lester H. Lange, mathematics; Cecil B. Mast, physics; Oliver S. Owen, biology; Harry A. Poole, Rev. Donald Siebert, C.S.C., and James White, history; Gilbert L. Rathbun, speech; Dennis L. Stark, physical education; and Stanley R. Thier, engineering drawing.

Boleslaw Sobocinski will serve as a research associate in philosophy.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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For release in PM's, Thursday, Sept. 20th:

56/105

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 20 -- Communication between the Kremlin and the leaders of the western world is extremely difficult because the Communist mind "shares neither truth nor logic nor morality with the rest of mankind," according to Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame.

The true ends of Soviet policies are often misunderstood and the behavior of Russia's rulers often appears puzzling "simply because westerners attribute to them intentions they do not have and ignore those they do have," Niemeyer contends. The gap between the mental processes on both sides, he says, is "deep and wide."

Professor Niemeyer gives his views in his new book, An Inquiry into Soviet Mentality. Prior to joining the Notre Dame faculty last year, the German-born political scientist was a research analyst for New York's Council on Foreign Relations and a planning advisor for the State Department. He is one of twenty-seven experts on Communism who were recently asked by the House un-American Activities Committee to evaluate Russia's current foreign policy.

"Soviet conduct on the practical political level is perhaps even less rational than that of the Nazis," Niemeyer writes. The Nazis often pursued irrational objectives, he recalls, but when they wanted to think soberly, "their reason was not heavily mortgaged by official dogma."

It would be "unwise and unrealistic" to base western policy on the exclusion of any Soviet courses of action, the Notre Dame professor warns. "The Soviets may decide on a policy that westerners would consider foolish, may take a course westerners would judge suicidal." Policy-makers would do better not to rule out even the most unlikely "unreasonable" developments, in Niemeyer's opinion.

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Niemeyer...2

Professor Niemeyer declares that leaders of the western world will begin to comprehend Soviet policies only when they become students of Marxist-Leninist dogma "and develop a flair for dialectic." Pointing out that the Communists for many years have exploited what they consider internal contradictions in capitalistic society, Niemeyer insists "there is no reason why westerners should not just as systematically start to take advantage of the Communists' inner contradictions."

Knowledge of Communist doctrine "is still confined to a ridiculously small group of experts," Niemeyer observes. "Still smaller," he writes, "is the group who know the fissures in the Soviet structure where a wedge can be driven with the most telling results." Western efforts at psychological warfare directed at peoples subjugated by Communism have done "relatively little to weaken the Soviet regime by stirring the resentment of its slaves," Niemeyer argues. Soviet morale, he contends, must be attacked at its core. Those who have put their faith in Communism "may be immunized to the blandishment of free men's ideas," he concedes. "But precisely because they are dedicated men, they are vulnerable through the many and deep conflicts of reason in which their own ideas are involved," he concludes.

end

Dist 3 & 7

Mailed Sept. 14, 1956

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

For release in AM's, Monday, September 24th:

56/106

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 23 -- Today's secularistic world desperately needs men and women who respect both the spiritual and temporal orders and neglect neither, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, declared here today (Sunday).

Terming secularism "the capital sin of our age," Father Hesburgh asserted that the layman, who lives both in the Church and the world, is in the best position to mediate "the almost universal divorce" of the spiritual and temporal realms. The position of the layman in the Church is being reaffirmed today to meet the challenge of secularism, he said, just as the position of the embattled clergy was strengthened to meet the crisis of the Reformation.

Father Hesburgh delivered the sermon at a Solemn High Mass in Sacred Heart Church here marking the formal opening of Notre Dame's 115th academic year. Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, was celebrant of the Mass which was attended by the entire University faculty and a capacity student congregation.

Only through the mediation of the layman, the university president said, will the spirit of the Gospel become manifest in many quarters of the modern world "where the temporal order and the things of time have become ends in themselves, divorced from any higher wisdom, any nobler law, any breath of God and the things of God."

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Hesburgh...2

The layman who has a regard for spiritual values will live in an earthly city, but will not make art, science or political, economic and social activities ends in themselves, Father Hesburgh declared. On the other hand, he said, such a man will not be tempted to offer to God a mediocre service in the temporal order "for God is not honored by poor art, shoddy science, shady politics or a sensualist culture."

Citing the University of Notre Dame as a concrete example of priests and laymen "working fruitfully together in a common endeavor," Father Hesburgh emphasized that "our work of education is in the world, but never completely of the world. We are committed to a higher wisdom," he said, "while working effectively for all the perfection that is possible in the things of time."

end

Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed Sept. 21

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

For release in PM's, Thursday, September 27th:

56/107

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 27 -- Russia today remains as militant as ever, according to L. Labedz, a Polish specialist in Soviet affairs.

Since the demise of Stalin and the ascendancy of Krushchev, the Kremlin has only shifted its campaign of conquest from the United States and Europe to "more fertile ground" in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Labedz writes.

A political refugee from his own country now living in London, Labedz gives his views in "Russia after Krushchev" in the October issue REVIEW OF POLITICS, a quarterly publication of the University of Notre Dame.

According to Labedz, conditions after the Korean war made it clear to the Communists that the most susceptible areas for conquest were "in the underdeveloped countries rather than in the economically advanced ones." In these countries, he writes, "the forcible industrialization of the Soviet State began to have more of an appeal to wage-slaves than the revolutionary method."

Similar changes in Soviet tactics might have taken place even if Stalin had lived, in Labedz's opinion. "As matters developed," he writes, "Stalin's heirs were faced with the necessity to recapture the revolutionary dynamic internally and to focus it externally." To accomplish this, he explains, the new Soviet leaders had to frame a policy based on an enlarged domestic economy and the expansion of Communist influence in undeveloped countries.

"The Soviets needed an injection of faith to carry through their new five-year plan," Labedz believes, and these two factors were meant to help supply that need.

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The debunking of Stalin and the rehabilitation of his victims was conceived by the new Kremlin leaders to quiet the fear of purges, the Polish author believes. "Mellowing was required not only to consolidate the power of the new rulers but also to preserve the basis of the system," he says.

Labeledz suggests that the new Soviet tactics have not been without success. "The balance of power since Stalin's death," he writes, "has not changed in favor of the western countries."

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Dist. 3 & 7

Mailed Sept. 21, 1956

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

56/108

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 21 -- The appointment of Rev. Robert J. Lochner, C.S.C., as director of student aid at the University of Notre Dame has been announced by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., university president. During the past four years he has served as assistant to the vice president for academic affairs.

In his new post Father Lochner will coordinate the administration of the three principal forms of student assistance, namely, loans, scholarships and campus employment. He will also serve as assistant director of scholarships and continue as foreign student advisor at the university.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Father Lochner joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1947 and until 1953 served as an assistant professor in the department of religion. A specialist in religious education, he was educated at Ohio University, at the University of Notre Dame where he received his undergraduate degree in 1937, and at the Catholic University of America which awarded him a master's degree in 1947. He entered the novitiate of the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1940 and was ordained in 1946.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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56/109

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Sept. 28 -- A second edition of Redemptive Incarnation, a college religion textbook by Rev. Albert Schlitzer, C.S.C., has been published here by the University of Notre Dame Press. The book emphasizes the use of primary source materials in the discovery of what faith teaches. It is one of four volumes in the University Religion Series which has been adopted by more than one hundred Catholic colleges and universities throughout the country.

Father Schlitzer, an assistant professor of religion at Notre Dame, has served on the university faculty from 1937 to 1939 and since 1946. For seven years he was a faculty member at Holy Cross College, the theological house of studies of the Holy Cross Fathers in Washington, D.C.

A specialist in sacramental theology, Father Schlitzer was educated at the University of Notre Dame and the Gregorian University in Rome where he received doctorates in philosophy and sacred theology. He has also studied at George Washington University in the nation's capital.

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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56/110

For release in P.M.'s, Wednesday, Oct. 3

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. -- Four new fellowships and a scholarship have been established in the University of Notre Dame's department of chemistry, according to an announcement today by Dr. G.F. D'Alelio, Department head.

Sponsors of the fellowships are the Foster-Grant Co., Leominster, Mass.; the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; and The Research Corporation, New York City, the Toni Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Lubrizol Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, is the donor of an undergraduate scholarship in the chemistry department.

Dr. Conrad Bruschweiler, Bern, Switzerland, has been named the recipient of the Foster-Grant postdoctorate fellowship. Awarded his doctorate by the University of Bern, he will conduct research in the field of polymer chemistry.

The Dow fellowship has been awarded to Francis X. O'Shea, Glendale, N.Y., who will specialize in acetylene chemistry. He is a graduate of St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y.

John A. Kreuz, Orchard Park, N.Y., will engage in organic and biochemical research on the Toni-Gillet fellowship during the coming year. He was graduated from St. Bonaventure College, Olean, N.Y.

The Research Corporation grant has been awarded to James Dadura, Atlas, Pa., who will study the pyrolysis of organic compounds. He received his undergraduate training at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa.

Edgar W. Day, New Albany, Indiana, a junior in Notre Dame's College of Science, is the recipient of the Lubrizol scholarship.

Nineteen other corporations, government agencies, foundations and individuals are also currently underwriting research at Notre Dame through fellowships in the chemistry department.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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56/111

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

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 4 -- Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan will be one of three federal judges presiding at the 7th annual Moot Court Competition of the Notre Dame Law School October 24th (7:45 p.m., engineering auditorium), it was announced here today by Dean Joseph O'Meara.

Also hearing arguments during the final round of the campus competition will be Judge Charles E. Whittaker of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit, Kansas City, Mo., and Judge Charles J. McNamee of the U. S. District Court of Northern Ohio, Cleveland.

Students arguing the hypothetical case before the federal jurists will be K. Wayne Kent, Evansville, Ind.; Patrick J. Berrigan, Lewiston, N.Y.; Lawrence A. Kane, Cincinnati, Ohio, and William C. McLaughlin, South Weymouth, Mass.

The two students rating first and second in the competition will receive the Manion Award, established in 1950 by Clarence E. Manion, former dean of the law school. They will also represent the Notre Dame Law School in the regional round of the National Moot Court Competition in Chicago in November.

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

56/112

For release in AM'S, Sunday, October 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 6 -- The University of Notre Dame today announced a plan whereby corporations, alumni groups and individuals may establish "living chairs" on the faculty by contributing approximately one-third of a teacher's annual salary.

According to Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., director of the Notre Dame Foundation and former president of the university, the new plan is based on the fact that students' tuition payments meet only two-thirds of the university's faculty budget. By gifts ranging from as little as \$1,350 to \$2,400 donors can underwrite one-third of a teacher's salary and help make up the deficit, he explained.

Notre Dame benefactors can establish "living chairs" at the university and renew them in succeeding years with comparatively small gifts, Father Cavanaugh observed. He compared these "living" teacher-ships with the academic world's traditional endowed chairs which require a capital gift "beyond the means of most persons interested in aiding private education today."

The University of Notre Dame has agreed that each faculty chair so subsidized may be named for the corporation, individual or alumni club making the gift, Father Cavanaugh said. Prior to the public announcement of the new plan, the Lord Beaverbrook Professorship was established at Notre Dame by Joseph P. Kennedy, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain. A second professorship has been established by Mr. and Mrs. William N. Sheehan and family Cleveland, Ohio, and an instructorship was underwritten by the Notre Dame Club of Toledo, he disclosed.

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The amount of the gift required to create a "living chair" at Notre Dame is based on the salary mean total of the four faculty ranks. Accordingly, a benefactor may provide approximately one-third of a full professor's salary with a gift of \$2,4000. Corresponding figures for the other faculty ranks would be \$2,000 for associate professors, \$1,650 for assistant professors and \$1,350 for instructors. It is likely that these figures will increase somewhat in succeeding years as faculty salaries rise.

Father Cavanaugh stressed that the amount of the gift will not be added to the salary of the teacher chosen to fill the designated position, but will be a contribution to the total faculty budget of the university from which the total salaries of all faculty members will advance proportionately.

Since 1953 all unrestricted gifts to the University of Notre Dame have been earmarked for faculty development, Father Cavanaugh pointed out. Under the faculty development program, he said, the salary scales for the several faculty ranks have been raised appreciably and more than a score of internationally recognized scholars have been added to the faculty either permanently or as visiting professors.

The Ford Foundation grant of \$2,630,300, which included a substantial accomplishment grant recognizing Notre Dame's earlier efforts in the field of faculty development, assures the university of an annual income for faculty salaries over and above tuition fees, Father Cavanaugh noted. But he emphasized, as have officials of the Ford Foundation, that additional support for faculty salaries is needed "if the nation's colleges and universities are to retain and attract teachers of the highest quality in the years ahead."

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NEWS RELEASES FOR OCTOBER, 1956

NO.	DATE	TOPIC
56/112	9/28	Plan for establishing "living chairs"
56/113	10/4	Rev. Hesburgh has been appointed a Vatican delegate to U.N. "atoms-for-peace".
56/114	10/4	9th annual World Trade Conf. Oct. 23rd.
56/115	10/12	Prof. du Vigneaud, delivers annual Nieuwland lecture
56/116	10/12	Board of Lay Trustees and directors of Alumni Assoc. meet for fall meetings.
56/117	10/12	Schedule for debate team.
56/118	10/12	Dr. Kertesz speaks on American foreign policy in Postwar world.
56/118 (just for Catholic list)	10/112	Fr. O'Brien tells of Operation Doorbell.
56/119	10/27	Prof. Kertesz' talk on Europe.
56/120	10/21	Johnston's "Business Ethics"
56/121	10/26	Robert Leader gives talk on liturgical art.