

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

For release in PM's, Thursday, November 8th:

62/55

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 8 -- Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, will inspect U. S. research stations in the Antarctic during a two-week tour of the frozen continent in latter November, it was announced today.

Father Hesburgh is a member of the National Science Board, the twenty-four member governing board of the National Science Foundation, and chairman of the NSF's Committee on International Scientific Activities. He expects to visit five research centers within a 1,500 mile radius of McMurdo Station, a complex of seventy buildings, on Ross Island.

Accompanying Notre Dame's president on a flight from Los Angeles to the Antarctic November 18th will be Dr. Lawrence Gould, former president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and Dr. Thomas O. Jones, head of the Office of Antarctic Programs of the National Science Foundation. Dr. Gould, a distinguished geologist and a former member of the National Science Board, was second-in-command of the Byrd Antarctic expedition in 1928-30 and directed the U. S. Antarctic Program during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

Father Hesburgh and his companions, who will travel via Christchurch, New Zealand, will arrive in the Antarctic as the summer research season there gets underway. The NSF recently announced grants totaling \$4,970,124 in support of 76 Antarctic research projects involving scientists from twenty-one universities, several research foundations and government departments.

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The U. S. Antarctic Research Program is now in its fourth year since the end of the multi-nation effort during the International Geophysical Year. With the aid of NSF support, systematic investigation by dedicated scientists is steadily lifting the old veil of mystery hanging over the continent.

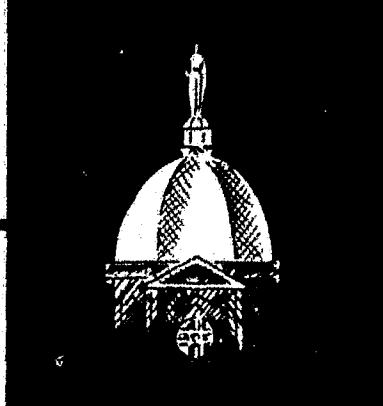
This year scientists will conduct studies in biology, geology, glaciology, mapping, meteorology, oceanography, seismology and upper atmosphere physics. One hundred nineteen scientists make up the 1962-63 "summer party" in the Antarctic, and forty-six additional scientists are listed in the "wintering party" for 1963. Logistic support for the scientific effort is provided by the U. S. Navy and through cooperative arrangements with other nations.

During the coming weeks the scientists' investigations will take them onto massive glaciers and remote parts of the icecap, to unexplored mountains, into snow mines, around salt and fresh water lakes, and among penguins and petrels. They will measure the movement of the ice masses and sample the depths of the seas for present and past micro- and macro-organisms.

McMurdo Station, established in 1956, is situated 102 feet above sea level and, curiously, its terrain rests on volcanic ash. Its mean annual temperature is approximately zero degrees Fahrenheit. Father Hesburgh hopes to visit Eights Station, 1,525 miles from McMurdo, a new center named for James Eights, of Albany, N. Y., the first American scientist to go to the Antarctic in 1830. Other research centers on the itinerary include Byrd, in the heart of Marie Byrd Land; Pole, at the geographical South Pole; Hallett, where a U. S.-New Zealand research program is underway; and Wilkes, site of a cooperative project sponsored by America and Australia.

During his Antarctic stay, Father Hesburgh will celebrate Mass and minister to scientists and naval personnel, many of whom have been without the services of a priest for an extended period. He will return to the Notre Dame campus early in December.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

For release in AM's, Sunday, November 4th:

62/56

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 3 -- An 87-year-old pipe organ, whose music has heralded many memorable events at the University of Notre Dame, has been enlarged and transformed into a modern instrument for a new era.

Situated in Sacred Heart Church on the campus, the virtually new organ was recently installed by the Tellers Organ Company, of Erie, Pa., at a cost of approximately \$25,000. The instrument, which includes many components of an organ in use since 1875, consists of three manuals or keyboards and forty-one ranks of 2,368 pipes. Rev. Patrick H. Maloney, C.S.C., assistant professor of music at the University, collaborated with the manufacturer in its design.

Notre Dame's organ, combining pipes and rosewood casework fashioned decades ago with a new console and modern electro-pneumatic action, will be formally dedicated November 11th (Sunday) at 3:30 p.m. The dedication will include the blessing of the instrument by Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, and a recital by concert organist Paul Koch of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Koch is organist and choirmaster at Saint Paul's Cathedral, city organist at Pittsburgh's Carnegie Hall and director of music at The Mellon Institute. His Notre Dame program will include works by Bach, Jawelak, d'Aquin, Franck, Purcell, Peeters, Mozart and Pelloquin.

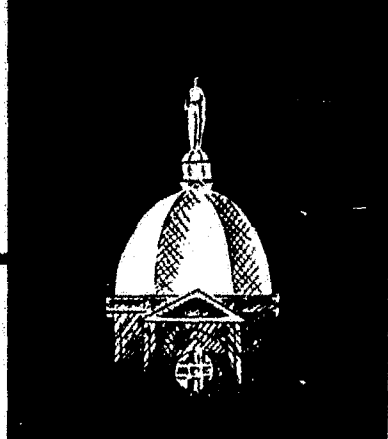
The first organ at Notre Dame is believed to have been a small reed instrument in the original Sacred Heart Church which was built in 1846, just four years after the University was founded. As the University grew, the need for a larger instrument became evident, and Notre Dame's first pipe organ, pumped by hand, was installed in 1864. It was purchased for \$3,000 from the George House and Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The length of the church had to be extended 25 feet to accommodate it.

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Construction of the present Sacred Heart Church began in 1869 and the cornerstone was laid two years later. The organ in the earlier church, not suitable for the new structure, was replaced by an instrument built by the Derrick and Felgemeker Pipe Organ Co., of Erie, Pa., at a cost of \$6,000. The two-manual organ, consisting of 2,041 pipes, was formally dedicated on Sunday, June 6, 1875. The program, attended by several hundred music enthusiasts, included a recital by a Professor Folk of Chicago and selections by a number of area organists plus vocal, choral, orchestral and band music.

During the past eighty-seven years, the pipe organ in Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church has added beauty and solemnity to a great variety of religious services and events. It is regularly played for Sunday Masses and for Benediction, novenas and other student services when it accompanies the voices of more than a thousand young men. Through the years its music has filled the campus church for University convocations, for the ordination of Holy Cross priests, for the consecration of bishops, and for the visits of several Princes of the Church, including the late Pope Pius XII, as Cardinal Pacelli, in 1936. The organ has provided the musical setting for countless weddings of alumni and parishioners.

In September, 1961, plans were completed to enlarge and modernize the old organ. In late spring the instrument was dismantled and shipped to the Tellers factory. There, its original tracker or mechanical mechanism was replaced with an electro-pneumatic action. Its new console includes a third "choir" manual in addition to the "great" and "swell" manuals. The pipes were cleaned, repaired, revoiced, and augmented with additional ranks of pipes, into an effective ensemble. The virtually new organ was re-assembled and installed in the campus church over a two-month period ending in early October. The installation was performed by a crew of six technicians headed by Robert Pfista, of Erie, Pa.



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For release Sunday, November 11th or thereafter:

The University of Notre Dame and its Mediaeval Institute, currently microfilming the manuscript collection of the famed Ambrosian Library in Milan, will inaugurate an Ambrosiana Lecture Series in New York City this week.

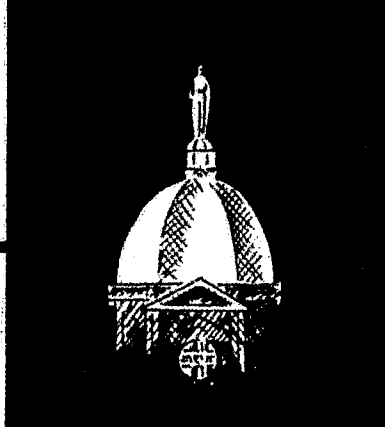
Dr. E. A. Lowe, professor at The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., will deliver the inaugural lecture at The Pierpont Morgan Library, 22 East 36th Street, Thursday (November 15th) at 4 p.m. The subject of his illustrated talk will be "The Ambrosiana of Milan and the Experiences of a Paleographer."

Prof. A. L. Gabriel, director of The Mediaeval Institute, in a brief presentation, will describe the mammoth microfilming project. Under his direction approximately 30,000 classical, mediaeval and Renaissance manuscripts at the Ambrosian Library are being microfilmed. They will be available to scholars at the 13-story Notre Dame Memorial Library scheduled for completion next fall.

The renowned Biblioteca Ambrosiana was founded in 1609 by Cardinal Frederico Borromeo (1564-1631). His emissaries gathered documents of prime importance dating as far back as the third and fourth centuries A. D. from all parts of the world.

Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs at Notre Dame and F. B. Adams, Jr., director of The Pierpont Morgan Library, will extend their institution's greetings at the inaugural lecture, and Lucia Pallavicini, of the Italian Cultural Institute, will offer concluding remarks. Mrs. James M. Watters, Jr., Larchmont, N. Y., will be hostess for a reception following the lecture. The event is under the patronage of His Excellency Sergio Fenoaltea, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

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For release after 10 p.m., EST, Friday, November 16th:

62/58

Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 16 --- Science and technology are the greatest and most impelling forces in twentieth century culture, but "people are coming out second best to things," Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, declared here tonight (Friday).

Speaking at a California Institute of Technology dinner honoring members of the National Science Board, Father Hesburgh said the time has come for scientists and engineers to question "the moral impact of their work on the world of man in which they live."

The role of science and technology will be determined by how society views man, Notre Dame's president said. Contrasting the ideologies of Communism and democracy, he observed that "our vision of man's nature and destiny, although higher and better in statement, is often fogged by our actual performance."

"It makes really little practical difference if scientists and engineers in the Soviet realm are forced to dedicate their lives to utterly materialistic ends, and ours are seduced to do likewise, by financial support, by prestigious appointments, or by the wave of our present affluent culture and material preoccupations," Father Hesburgh asserted. "In either case, science is prostituted to something far below its greatest human potentiality in our times. In either case, mankind is the loser..."

In the current surge of science and technology, "the Russians may be the bad guys, but we are not automatically the good guys," the priest-educator contended.

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"We have the talent and potential for greatness, we have the great tradition of the West, a deep concern for the dignity of man, for freedom, but in the terminology of the space age, the destruct button is getting more attention from science and technology than the construct button," Father Hesburgh said. "People are coming out second best to things."

Father Hesburgh, who has been a member of the National Science Board since 1954, called on scientists and engineers to undertake "a review of values," to bring a new proportion or perspective to their work.

"Science and engineering, in our times," he said, "are anything but mediocre. Why then should the scientist and engineer allow them to be used for mediocre ends and to hide himself in the mass? Ours is a time of great change, of revolutionary winds, of new breakthroughs on every front," Father Hesburgh observed. "Should the one great problem, the condition of man, be deprived of a breakthrough in our times? Should we pioneer in space and be timid on earth? Must we break the bonds of earth and leave man in bondage below? This," Notre Dame's president declared, "is the core problem of science and man in our times. I claim no special wisdom, no prophetic charisma, but I do sense the call of compassion to science and technology today from mankind everywhere," he said.

Father Hesburgh spelled out several ways in which science and technology can help humanity today.

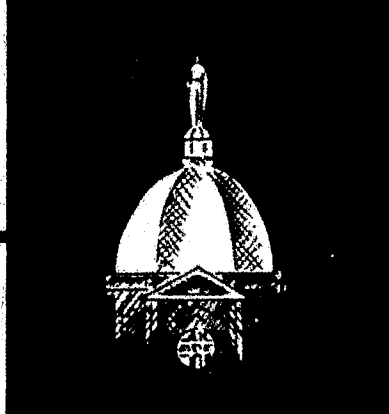
"Suppose," he said, "that our scientists and engineers really decided to make an assault on hunger: by developing both good and arid lands abroad and organizing large scale agriculture around the world as we have in this country where 5% to 10% of the population feed all the rest of the people and develop huge surpluses. We have proved that it can be done, but we have been satisfied to do it mainly for ourselves."

"If scientists and engineers put their talents to work, do you believe that there would be 900 million illiterates in the world, with all the riches of human culture closed to them?", Father Hesburgh asked. "With modern communications, one master teacher can teach millions -- but it isn't being done, except in a few isolated places where it has begun without our help."

In the area of health and medicine, the president of Notre Dame asked, "What if more scientists and engineers decided to make a concerted assault on disease, through better sanitation, vaccination, nutrition and the rest? Again, we do it for ourselves and seem largely unconcerned about the rest of humanity."

"There are many things that science and engineering cannot do," Father Hesburgh conceded, "but there is one task that is made to order for them in our day, and it is to buttress freedom, to better the conditions of mankind on earth, to liberate man from his ancient servitudes, to provide for man a human situation in which he can truly manifest his dignity, practice his freedom, and follow his high spiritual calling...In our day, science can be the great liberator of mankind."

Father Hesburgh noted America's achievements in space science and other highly sophisticated fields. These have been impressive, he said, but "what really has impact on the earth's people, outside of America, is that thanks to science and technology, we are wealthy while they are poor, we are healthy while they are diseased, we live in palaces compared to their shacks, we are well fed while they are hungry, we are educated while they are ignorant, in sum, we have the good life while they have only frustrated hopes. We may think to win them by the dazzling performance of putting men in space," Notre Dame's president said, "but this is meager inspiration to people living in the swamps of poverty, ignorance and disease below the arching orbits."



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For release Tuesday, November 13th:

62/59

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 12 -- The Soviet Secret Police are accused of committing one of the great "unsolved crimes" of World War II -- the Katyn Forest Massacre -- in a new book by a University of Pennsylvania political scientist published here today.

The slaying of thousands of Polish officers and enlisted men in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk came to public attention in the spring of 1943. The Germans, who occupied the territory at the time of the discovery, were widely presumed to be guilty.

In Death in the Forest (University of Notre Dame Press), Professor J. K. Zawodny maintains that the mass murder took place in April-May, 1940, on Soviet soil still under Soviet control.

Zawodny claims that both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill knew the truth about Katyn but suppressed it because winning the war was their first order of business, and the Russians were needed to win the war.

A former member of the Polish underground, the author interviewed 150 Polish former-prisoners-of-war, witnesses of the Katyn graves, officials of the Polish-Government-in-Exile, and a former Prime Minister of Poland. The book is also based on documents at the Library of Congress, The Hoover Library at Stanford University, and the Princeton Library.

Zawodny describes the slaying of 15,000 Polish prisoners-of-war by the NKVD as a step towards destroying the core of opposition the Communists knew they would face in Poland after the war. More than half the murdered men were officers.

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"Their physical destruction guaranteed elimination forever of a considerable segment of the hostile military and professional elite of Poland, thus creating a leaderless vacuum in which Soviet-groomed men could move in the future," he writes.

According to Professor Zawodny, the background of the Katyn. Forest Massacre is as follows.

In September, 1939, after the coordinated attacks on Poland by the Germans and Russians, approximately 250,000 Poles became Soviet prisoners. Among these were 10,000 officers. When the Germans later invaded Russia, in June 1941, the Soviet Union allied itself with the nations already fighting the Germans. Most of the Polish prisoners of the Russians were released -- in order to fight the Germans -- but 15,000 of them, including 8,300-8,400 officers, were never heard from again.

The absence of officers among the prisoners returned led to a number of inquiries by the Polish Government-in-Exile. Soviet authorities disclaimed any knowledge of their fate. It was not until Spring, 1943, that the Germans, who had since occupied the territory around Smolensk, announced the discovery of thousands of bodies in mass graves in the Katyn Forest. The Germans accused the Soviet Union of the atrocity, the Soviets accused the Germans. At the Nuremburg trials in 1946, the Soviets prosecuted the Germans for the crime but were unable to prove the charges.

Professor Zawodny has conducted interviews with about 150 Polish officers and soldiers who were former Soviet prisoners. He has also surveyed all available primary sources bearing on the subject in Russian, German, English, and Polish.

Zawodny says investigations established that the missing 15,000 men had been inmates of Soviet camps at Kozelsk, Ostashkov, and Starobelsk, until the

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spring of 1940. A final count of the dead at Katyn showed that 4,600-4,800 bodies had been buried, and that these were the prisoners at Kozelsk.

Zawodny first analyzes the two major assertions made by the Soviets in attempts to establish their innocence and implicate the Germans. These were (1) that the prisoners had been captured by the Germans from the Russians in July 1941, and murdered and buried in late summer 1941, and (2) that the Germans exhumed the bodies in early spring 1943, removed documents which would prove them guilty, inserted others, returned the bodies to the graves, then called for investigations by the International and Polish Red Cross Commissions.

Zawodny asks several questions to expose these charges.

--If the Germans had captured the prisoners in July 1941, why were the Soviet authorities silent on the matter until 1943 to the Polish, American, and British officials who had been looking for the men for years?

--If the Russians wanted to prove the Poles had been their prisoners for the year preceding their alleged capture by the Germans, why were no maintenance records on transportation, feeding, and supervision of the 15,000 men produced?

--Why did the Russians not evacuate the prisoners before the German advance? If the situation was not "controllable" by the Russians, how is it that not one of the 15,000 men escaped?

As to the time when the mass murder took place, Zawodny points out that the overwhelming majority of the dead were dressed in heavy winter coats with all the buttons fastened. The average temperature around Smolensk at the time the Russians say the Germans killed the Poles is 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

Zawodny also notes that no bugs or insects were found in the opened graves. "Had the killing taken place in the relatively warm part of the year, the presence of dead insects in the graves would have been unavoidable."

The Polish officers' boots were in excellent condition, showing little evidence of wear. If, as the Russians asserted, the men had been prisoners from April 1940 until July 1941 and had spent sixteen months on a construction gang, the boots, made from softest leather, would have shown marks of this ordeal. The fact that some of the dead were still wearing wooden clogs on their boots is further evidence they were slain in cold weather, for clogs were used to prevent cold from penetrating through the boots from the ground.

To the Russian charge that the Germans exhumed the bodies in order to place incriminating documents on them, Zawodny says:

"The International, Polish, and German Commissions have commented that the layers of bodies were fused by a sticky acid produced through the process of decomposition and this acid, together with the decomposition of the bodies and their weight, left distinct mutual impressions upon the compressed bodies. Any movement of the bodies prior to the exhumation performed by the three commissions would definitely have ruined these impressions and would have left traces of such movement."

In the voluminous material--thousands of documents, about 3,300 personal letters, post cards, and identification papers--collected by the three commissions, the latest date found was May 6, 1940. "Surely if the authors (of the diaries) were alive in the autumn of 1941 they would have written something during the intervening sixteen months."

Zawodny also lists five points of "paramount importance" which are not mentioned at all in the report of the Soviet Commission:

1) Spruce trees planted on the graves apparently were placed there three years before 1943. "This points to the spring of 1940. At that time the Soviet Government had complete jurisdiction and control over the area."

2) The bodies of the men in the graves in many instances were bunched together in the same order they left Camp Kozelsk in the spring of 1940. (Zawodny

offers proof elsewhere in the book that Camp Okzelsk was evacuated in spring 1940.)

3) The Soviet report "takes no note of the fact that the rope with which the hands of the younger victims were tied, was beyond doubt of Russian origin."

4) "Nor was anything said about the wounds on the bodies with four-corner bayonets, which were used only by the Russians in 1940."

5) The Soviet Commission, although it exhumed only 925 bodies, set the number at 11,000. Actually, there were about 4,600-4,800 bodies at Katyn. "The Soviet Commission's aim was to discharge in this way the responsibility of additional thousands of prisoners from Camps Ostashkov and Starobelsk, who, in fact, did not seem to be buried in the Katyn graves." (It has never been learned what happened to the other 10,000 prisoners. Zawodny states his belief that other mass graves, as yet undiscovered, contain their bodies.)

In DEATH IN THE FOREST, Zawodny reconstructs the details of how the Katyn Forest Massacre was carried out. In his concluding chapter he states that our State Department knew the details concerning the disappearance of the men as early as the winter of 1942.

"It appears that on the highest policymaking level there were definite attempts to suppress information concerning it, particularly when such information contradicted the Soviet version."

Why?

"It was more important to Roosevelt to maintain the Soviet Union in the anti-German camp than to be preoccupied with Katyn. Churchill, although greatly disturbed with the evidence (particularly the trees on the graves) pointing to the Soviet Government as the culprit, also believed victory to be the overriding consideration.

"Both leaders suppressed the truth when the winning of the war was at stake. When the war was over, in terms of power relations it was still more

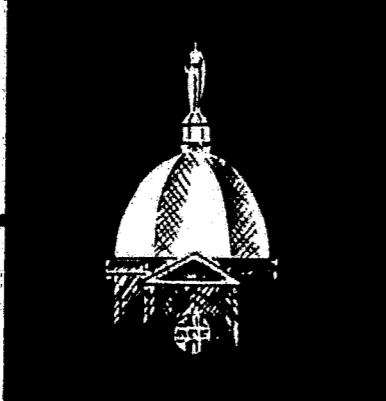
Zawodny...6

important to secure the co-operation of the Soviet Government in the United Nations Organization than to take up the Katyn case," Zawodny says.

"It is a hard task to formulate rules which will control action of sovereign states. Yet few rules of war have been established and constant effort should be made to sustain, strengthen, and extend them. At least defenseless prisoners-of-war should not be murdered. Here lies the lesson of the Katyn affair.

"Perhaps in the future, nations will have the courage and wisdom to establish a court to examine all crimes -- those of the victorious as well as the defeated."

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For release in AM's, Sunday, November 25th:

62/60

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 24 -- The papers of former Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler have been presented to the University of Notre Dame by his widow and children, it was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Butler, who died last December 30th, was chairman of the Democratic National Committee longer than any other figure in modern political history except James A. Farley. He was a native of South Bend, Ind., and a 1927 Notre Dame law graduate. Mrs. Butler is now a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and lives in Takoma Park, Md.

According to Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Notre Dame archivist, the Butler papers include his correspondence as Democratic national chairman from January 1, 1955, to July 16, 1960. A substantial portion of the material is related to the Democratic Advisory Council, an innovation in American politics of which Butler was the chairman. The Council was composed of a cross-section of prominent leaders of the Democratic Party. It was created to give voice and guidance to the direction of party affairs during the Republican administration of President Eisenhower.

Butler's son, Brian, a Notre Dame student, is currently assisting in processing the papers at the University. The use of the papers will be restricted, Father McAvoy said, until next fall when they will be available to researchers in the new Notre Dame Memorial Library.

Butler, active in Democratic Party affairs throughout his life, never sought elective office. President Kennedy appointed him a member of the Advisory Board of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and Butler was its chairman when he died.

Paul Mulholland Butler was born June 15, 1905, the son of James P. and Mary E. Mulholland Butler, one of South Bend's oldest Catholic families. He studied at Notre Dame's preparatory school, no longer in existence, before entering the University proper. He began his political activity early, serving as a precinct worker even before graduating from Notre Dame.

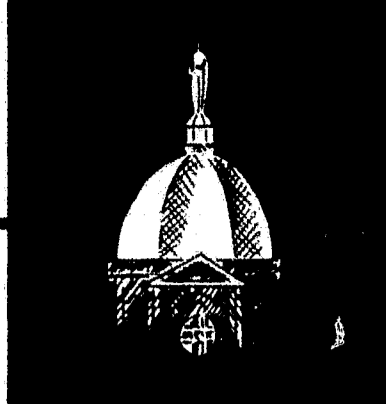
In 1928 Butler became president of the Young Democrats of St. Joseph County (Ind.). He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the Third Indiana Congressional District from 1948 to 1952 and during the same period served on the Indiana State Central Democratic Committee. He headed the Indiana delegation to the Democratic national convention in 1952 and during the next eight years was a member of the Democratic National Committee.

As national chairman, Butler played an important part in the reorganization of the Democratic Party during the years of the Eisenhower Administration. At times, he criticized his own party, as well as the opposition, preparing the way for the subsequent victory of 1960.

Regarded as one of Notre Dame's most loyal alumni, Butler had not missed a home football game for many years until his final illness. He spoke on the campus several times, notably at student-conducted mock Democratic national conventions. The recent establishment of Young Democrat and Young Republican clubs on the campus can be traced directly to Butler's urging. He joined others in pointing out to University authorities the value of these clubs, and the authorization of them followed shortly thereafter.

Butler and his wife, the former Anne S. Briscoe, were married September 24, 1934. They have three sons and two daughters: Paul, Jr., Kevin, Brian, Mrs. J. Patrick O'Malley and Mrs. William Morley.

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For release in PM's, Monday, November 26th:

62/61

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 26 -- A seminar on "Religion and United States Foreign Policy" will be sponsored by the University of Notre Dame at The Morris Inn here beginning Friday (Nov. 30th).

Approximately forty persons representing religion, education, communications, business and the professions are expected to participate in the seminar which will continue through December 3rd (Monday).

The event has been scheduled in cooperation with The Council on Religion and International Affairs, an independent, non-sectarian organization founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1914. The Council is concerned that the world's major religions should apply their ethical principles to problems of international relations.

Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame, and Dr. A. William Loos, executive director of the Council, will speak at the opening session of the campus seminar Friday at 2 p.m.

"Religion and International Responsibility" is the subject of the first formal seminar paper to be given by James Finn at 2:30 p.m. Friday. Finn is editor of WORLDVIEW and a former associate editor of COMMONWEAL.

William Pfaff, of The Hudson Institute, will conclude the seminar's first day program with a talk on "The United States and the Cold War" at 7:30 p.m. A 1949 Notre Dame graduate formerly associated with COMMONWEAL, Pfaff is co-author of the recent book, The New Politics: America and the End of the Postwar World.

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Seminar...2

Frank N. Trager, a visiting professor at the National War College, Washington D. C., will deliver a seminar paper Saturday (Dec. 1) at 9 a.m. on "The Third World: Collective Security, Neutralism and Sino-Soviet Aid Competition." He has been a professor of international affairs at New York University since 1954.

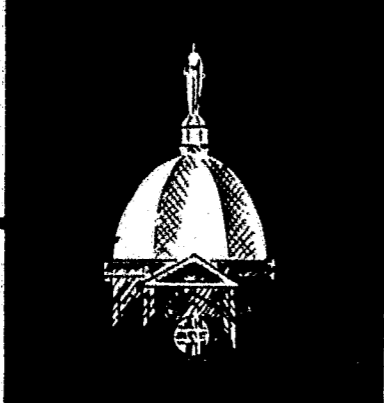
"Security and the Free Society in a Thermo-nuclear Age" will be the topic of a seminar talk by Lt. Col. Donald S. Bussey Saturday at 7:30 p.m. He is a faculty member at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and formerly was Plans Staff Officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Operations in Washington.

Speakers scheduled for Sunday's (Dec. 2) seminar sessions are Stanley Hoffman, of Harvard University, and T. F. X. Higgins, executive director of the Foreign Policy Association of Pittsburgh. Hoffman will speak at 2:30 p.m. on "The Instruments of International Politics," and Higgins' subject at 7:30 p.m. will be "Public Responsibility and Foreign Policy Processes."

"Ethics and United States Foreign Policy" will be analyzed by two seminar speakers Monday (Dec. 3). They are Robert Gessert, a research associate at the Institute for Defense Analysis, Washington, D. C., and Rev. Theodore Weber, of the Candler School of Theology at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. Gessert will explore the problem from the standpoint of social science at 9 a.m. while Rev. Weber will approach the subject from the viewpoint of religion in his presentation at 2:30 p.m.

Discussion periods have been scheduled after the presentation of each seminar paper.

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For release in AM's, Wednesday, November 28th:

62/62

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 27 -- Howard V. Phalin, executive vice president of the Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has been appointed to the Advisory Council for the Liberal and Fine Arts at the University of Notre Dame.

His appointment was announced here today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president. The Council is composed of twenty-eight leaders in business, the professions and the arts who meet on the campus semi-annually to consult with officials of Notre Dame and its College of Arts and Letters.

Phalin has been associated with Field Enterprises since 1933 and became executive vice president in 1953. He is a 1928 graduate of Notre Dame's College of Business Administration and was vice president of his class. Phalin and his wife, the former Evangeline Peterson, were married in the Log Chapel at Notre Dame in 1931. For thirty-eight consecutive years, he has been a member of the campus council of the Knights of Columbus.

Phalin, whose home is in Winnetka, Ill., was a Navy lieutenant commander in the Pacific during World War II. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Merchants and Manufacturers Club.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR NOVEMBER, 1962

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62/59	11/16/62	Father Hesburgh's speech at Cal.Tech.
62/60	11/24/62	Paul M. Butler papers.
62/61	11/26/62	Seminar on "Religion and United States Foreign Policy"
62/62	11/27/62	Howard V. Phalin appointed to Advisory Council for Liberal and Fine Arts