



A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

Contents:

Spring Sports Raymond J. Linnane	18
Dark Room Touchdowns John L. O'Brien	20
The Graduate School Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C.	21
Our Contributors	22

★
VOL. • NO. I



The University of Notre Dame

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Arts and Letters Division • Department of Philosophy; Department of English; Department of Classics; Department of Modern Languages; Department of History; Department of Economics; Department of Political Science; Department of Education; Department of Sociology.

Science Division • Department of Biology; Department of Chemistry; Department of Physics; Department of Mathematics.

Engineering Division • Department of Metallurgy; Department of Mechanical Engineering; Department of Civil Engineering; Department of Electrical Engineering; Department of Chemical Engineering; Department of Aeronautical Engineering; Department of Engineering Mechanics.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOL

College of Arts and Letters • Department of Religion; Department of Philosophy; Department of English; Department of Classics; Department of Modern Languages; Department of History; Department of Economics; Department of Political Science; Department of Sociology; Department of Education; Department of Physical Education; Department of Art; Department of Music; Department of Speech; Department of Journalism; Department of Naval Science.

College of Science • Department of Biology; Department of Chemistry; Department of Physics; Department of Mathematics.

College of Engineering • Department of Civil Engineering; Department of Mechanical Engineering; Department of Electrical Engineering; Department of Chemical Engineering; Department of Architecture; Department of Metallurgy; Department of Aeronautical Engineering; Department of Engineering Drawing; Department of Engineering Mechanics.

College of Law.

College of Commerce • Department of Accounting; Department of Business Administration; Department of Finance; Department of Marketing.



The Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame is a foundation established within the University by the authority of the President of the University and his Council for the study of the thought, history and culture of the Middle Ages.

Laboratories of Bacteriology (LOBUND) • Constitutes a research organization of full-time scientists effecting a program in Germ Free Life, Microbiology, and Biological Engineering, which is concerned with many basic and applied problems of importance to biology and medicine.

For additional information write to The University
of Notre Dame Foundation, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Notre Dame

Published quarterly by The University of Notre Dame Foundation at Notre Dame, Indiana. Application for entry at second-class rate applied for.

James E. Armstrong, '25, *Editor* • John N. Cackley, Jr., '37, *Managing Editor*

VOL. I

JULY • 1948

NO. I

Keeping House for 4,800

By W. H. LYMAN

Back in the shadow of the Main Building is a picturesque little sector which you'd think was lifted out of a French village and set down in Notre Dame. Little courtways duck in and out between the plain, old, yellow brick buildings of one and two stories, and a dirt road still runs down the middle. Hanging outside by the doorways are wooden signs that read: *Tin Shop, Paint Shop, Carpenter Shop, Electric Shop.*

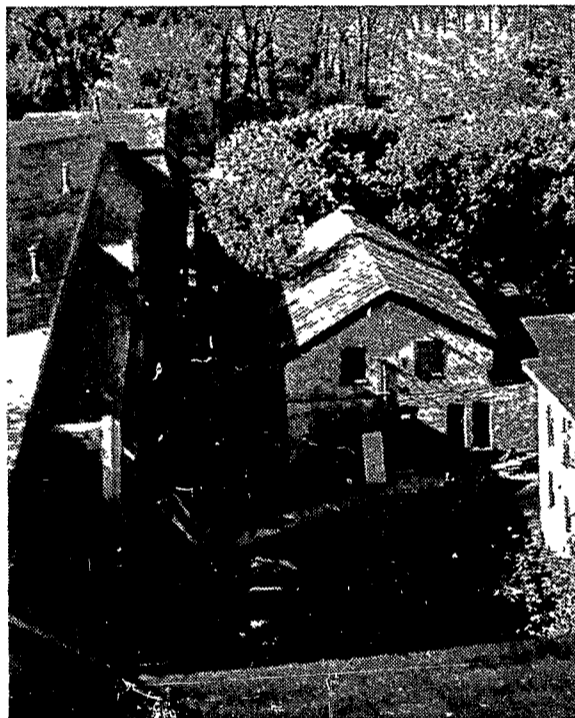
Rev. Bernard J. Furstoss, C.S.C., Director of Maintenance, has his office next door to the electric shop. He's a big, plain-looking man who likes to talk business. He'll tell you that Notre Dame saves \$10,000 a month by operating its own maintenance department. Men hired by the university are more interested in their jobs than outside workers. They take pride in keeping up Notre Dame, and hence are much more efficient. Besides, with your own help, you can plan ahead and buy large quantities of materials directly from the wholesaler, cutting cost considerably.

Father Furstoss has fifty skilled union men under him in the shops behind the Main Building; they do the repairing needed about the campus. He directs a maintenance crew of 15 men who do nothing but move and haul things. Twenty more men keep up the grounds.

Directing these 85 men is such a task that Father Furstoss has had the maintenance of the buildings delegated to Charles W. Taylor, Superintendent of Buildings. His job is a full one. He must see to the upkeep of 34 buildings scattered over a square mile. He regards the 14 dormitories in this group as small hotels requiring competent maid and janitor service. However, he has a problem maintaining this service without a central headquarters and storage depot.

Mr. Taylor says the first objective of his job is to save the university money by extending the life of each building on campus. He constantly experiments with floor sealing, wall plastering, screen coatings and other preservatives.

Another of his objectives is cleanliness—



Maintenance Shop Area
in Old French Quarter.

which requires competent help and modern machinery.

Mr. Taylor has been trying to get more competent help by paying better wages. He finds that the right kind of person in a job will do twice the work for about one and a half times the pay as someone who isn't conscientious. Well paid personnel, he finds, is always more efficient and dependable.

Modern machinery can cut in half the cost of keeping Notre Dame clean. Mr. Taylor cites his new wall-washing machines as an example. A man can wash 1,500 sq. ft. of wall in a day by hand and over 3,000 sq. ft. by machine. In addition, you can wash walls with little material cost and half the labor it takes to paint. To look respectable, walls must be done every two years; and they can be washed six times before they need a new painting. That saves the cost of about four paint jobs in twelve years. Mr. Taylor has his eye on a new machine that scrubs and waxes floors in one movement.

But what of the present setup of the maintenance department at Notre Dame?

The little French Quarter, where the shops are now, is anything but modern. In the days when students ate on the ground floor of the Main Building, the kitchen, butcher shop and baker shop were all back in the little yellow brick buildings along with the *Ave Maria Press* and the tin, paint, plumbing and electric shops.

When the butcher shop was no longer needed, the carpenter shop moved in. Meantime, they tore down the building that housed the kitchen, tin and paint shops; and the latter two went next door when the *Ave Maria* moved behind the Biology Building. Last year Father Furstoss got his long awaited office when the bakery shop "folded."

But, with all these changes, the maintenance department is still operating, comparatively, under the conditions of 25 years ago; and Notre Dame is now more than twice the size it was then. Rooms inside the shops are small and quite inadequate. Pillars support the ceiling in the carpenter shop and make it a trick to maneuver planks around and about. Besides, Notre Dame can't hire another carpenter; there isn't room in the shop for another bench!

Then, when a carpenter does get his work done on, say, a desk drawer, it must be taken over to the paint shop for shellac and then around to the tin shop for a handle. It's all quite inconvenient. But they do a remarkable job with such facilities.

A new maintenance building is near the top of the list in the Notre Dame post-war building program. It should solve many problems, like unifying the maintenance shops and giving Mr. Taylor his central headquarters and storage depot. It will be a saving to the university, because better maintenance means longer duration of every building on campus.

Notre Dame won't be the same without its picturesque, old French Quarter—but that seems to be the point!

“Young in Years . . . Old in Hours”

By GREG HALPIN

It was just a touch football game on a sunny fall afternoon. But it was being played outside of the Chemistry Building with a bruising seriousness. They take their football to heart at Notre Dame—even the touch kind.

A lanky kid in a loose sweat suit had just broken loose on a long run and was flying home for six points with a meaty convoy of team mates. Suddenly, the stocky guy in the blue shirt came blasting across the field, bowled over the bodyguard and put an emphatic tag on a very surprised runner. Somebody on the sidelines let out a low whistle. “Where did that guy come from? Did Leahy know about him?”

Leahy undoubtedly did and he is not alone. In fact, the pop-eyed side-liner was some sort of a rarity in that he didn't recognize the blue shirted touchdown wrecker as a Notre Dame celebrity.

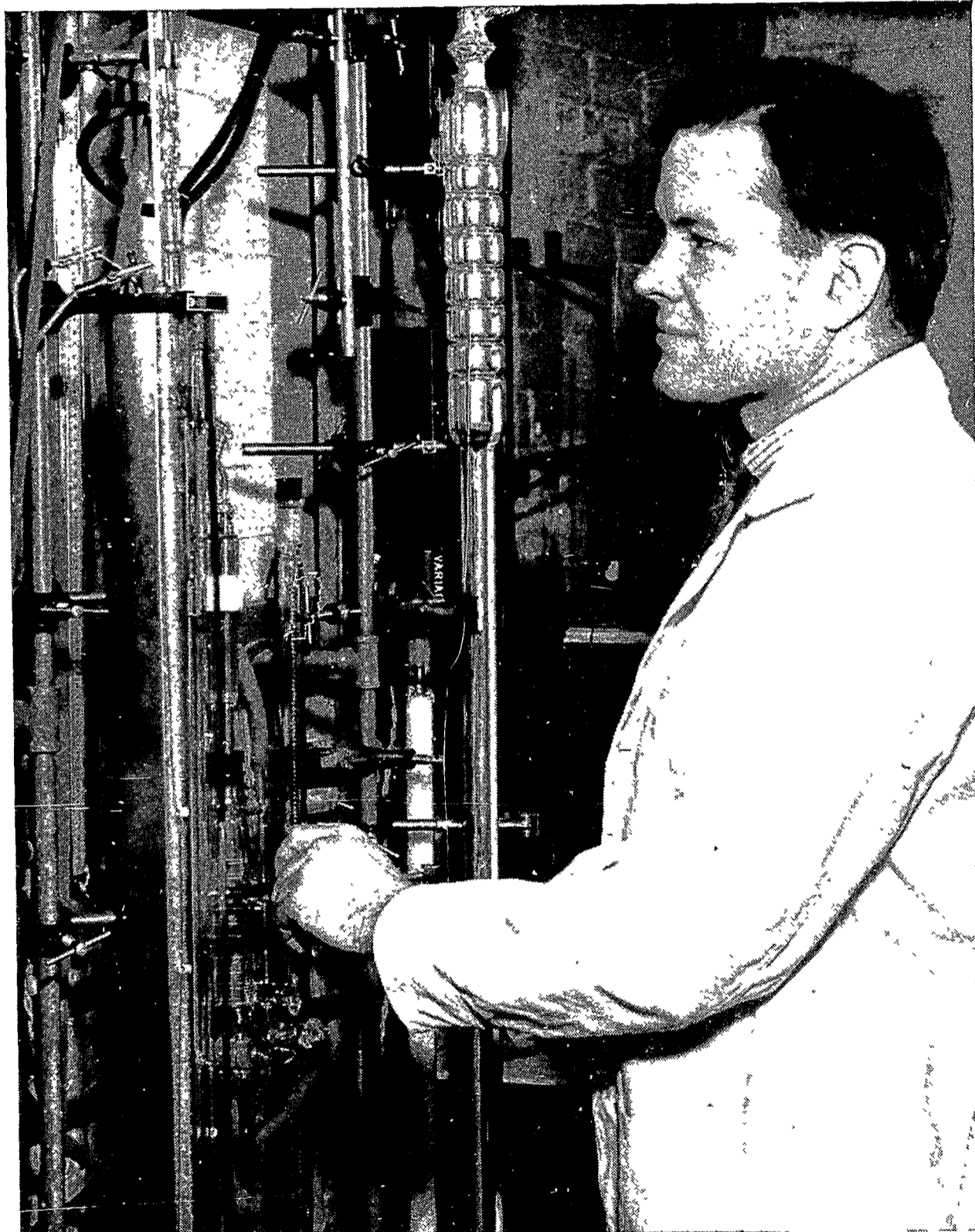
The “guy” was the 35-year-old head of the University's Chemistry Department, Dr. Charles C. Price. Fifteen minutes before, he had returned to his office from a Chicago convention and, looking out to see the touch game in battle below, had shed coat and tie to become a part of it. It was a typical Price gesture. He is a man who has never let his maturity strangle a great youthful spirit. And, because of this quality, he has attained an outstanding position in his field.

It was but 12 short years ago, in 1936, that Harvard bestowed a Doctorate upon Charles Price and let him loose on the world of Chemistry. Since then he has done everything but turn it upside down.

He has made important laboratory discoveries, directed vital research; he has taught his way up the professorial hierarchy. He has won top scientific awards, “chairmanned” numerous scientific committees, been editor and contributor for a score of publications and written a number of texts. He now heads one of the country's leading college Chemistry departments. He has truly jammed into the dawning years of a man's career a lifetime of achievement.

Dr. Price was born in 1913 at Passaic, New Jersey. From local high school he went on to Swarthmore College, where he first was truly infected with that strange disease called “science.” Student Price came down with a bad case of it, and he started spending most of his hours in a laboratory. But to keep Charles from becoming a dull boy, there was always time for play. Swarthmore, like most Eastern schools, had a lacrosse team.

Now a lacrosse game—as we all know—is hardly a social function. When played on



Francis Bacon's well-known quotation of "Young in years, old in hours" certainly is applicable to the meteoric career of Dr. Price.

an intercollegiate level it is more than likely to turn into an organized blood bath. It is a worthy test for the “survival of the fittest” theory. Perhaps that is why in his senior year, Charles Price was the captain of the team and one of the most respected players on the eastern seaboard. But lacrosse, exciting as it is, is hardly a life's work; so, at graduation, Charles Price, A.B.

in Chemistry, moved north to Harvard for advanced study. He spent two years at Cambridge, sailing catboats on the Charles River, playing a mean game of squash, studying under Dr. Louis Freiser and tacking an M.A. and a Ph.D. to his name. By 1936, he was ready for greater things.

The University of Illinois offered the young scientist a research position. With his

The Department of Chemistry

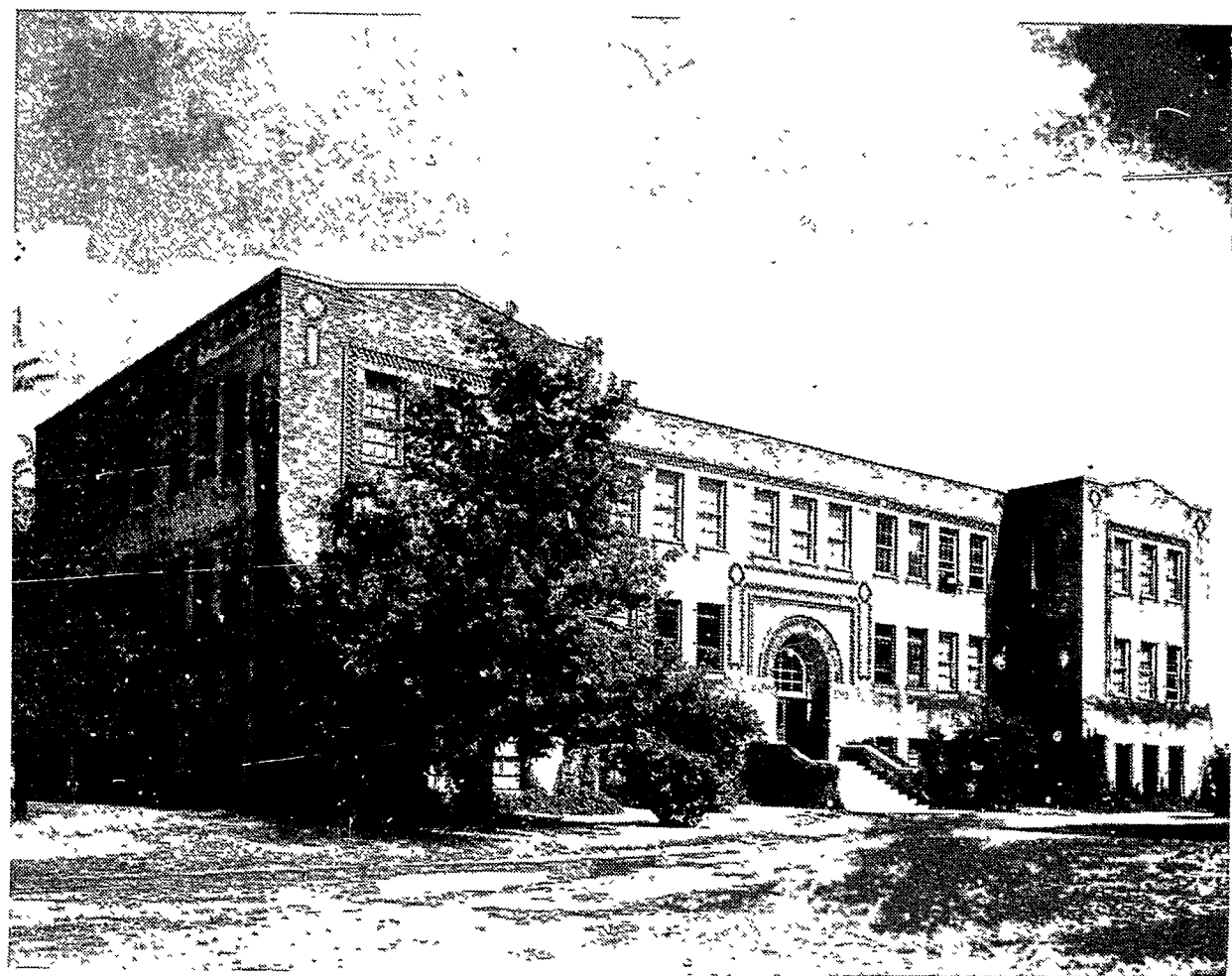
The Department of Chemistry, with limited building and laboratory facilities, offers courses leading to the degrees of master of science and master of science in education in biological, inorganic, organic, physical, and analytical chemistry. More advanced work toward the doctor's degree is possible in biological chemistry, organic chemistry, physical chemistry, and inorganic chemistry. In the chemical library is the necessary reference literature for effective research. Seventy-six sets of chemical and chemical engineering journals are available (fifty-six of which are complete and the others almost complete), along with sets of handbooks, and sufficient monographs and other treatises for reference in research.

new bride, the former Mary Ellen White, Dr. Price undertook a Western migration to work under the famed Roger Adams. It wasn't long before he was climbing the faculty ladder. In 1937 he was appointed an instructor, in 1939 an associate professor and in 1942 an assistant professor. In between promotions, he found time to establish himself as Illinois squash champion.

Dr. Price came to Notre Dame in 1945 as a full professor of Chemistry and head of the department. It was a bold move on the part of the University. Thirty-five-year-old department heads have never been in fashion. Notre Dame flaunted tradition, and has never been sorry. If, to those outside the school, the move needed any vindication, the American Chemical Society provided it the following year when, in recognition of "creative work in specialized fields," it presented its 1946 Award in Pure Chemistry to Dr. Price. Francis Bacon's well-known quotation, "Young in years, old in hours," certainly is applicable to the meteoric career of Dr. Price.

At Notre Dame he has produced startling results under restricted conditions. Both in the laboratory, as a scientist, and in his office, as an administrator, he has won greater and greater respect for an already famed Chemistry Department, in which Father Nieuwland discovered the components of neoprene synthetic rubber over 40 years ago. He has worked smoothly and efficiently with a large and noted faculty, some of whom were already computing formulae when he was still being fed them. He has won the admiration and respect of his students. *And he has done all this with the handicap of inadequate equipment, inadequately housed.*

Dr. Price isn't prone to wistful thinking. It isn't in his nature. But the mention of the new wing on the Chemistry Building which he has been promised "reasonably soon" is enough to invoke a rare look of longing. As it is now, the Chemistry Department is turning away research products and assignments in appalling numbers. They simply haven't had the room. For Dr. Price this could easily lead to a severe case of scientific claustrophobia. Meanwhile, he is performing daily miracles of ingenuity and determination in fulfilling all the orders of teach-



CHEMISTRY BUILDING

ing and government and industrial research that are his responsibility to get done. That they are being done is a great tribute to himself and to his department.

Although Dr. Price has everything under control in the Chemistry Department, things were getting out of hand at his home until a month ago. The balance of power was all out of proportion. For, until Charles Jr. arrived in April, Mrs. Price and four daughters made up a feminine quorum that was hard to beat. Now, says Dr. Price, the male side of the family will be able at least to present a "fighting minority."

Dr. Price made the painful transition from East to Midwest smoothly. His method was simple — he just brought along his sailboat. For sailboating is to Dr. Price a sacred thing. It is a religion he has been born into. It is his favorite way of forgetting Chemistry. It ranks ahead of play-

ing or watching football, baseball and lacrosse. It even ranks ahead of squash (at which he is Notre Dame champ). His hands are as familiar with the tiller of his 17-foot catboat as they are with a test tube; and they are just as skillful. For, as with everything else he likes to do, at boating Dr. Price is an expert. Just ask his crew of four daughters.

For that matter just ask any student, faculty member or associate at Notre Dame about this spirited young scientist. They might not give with a low whistle like the guy on the sidelines, but what they'll say will mean the same thing. They'll tell you of a shy, boyish smile; of a fast, brilliant mind at determined work; of long hours in lab and office and the rich fruit of that labor. They'll tell you of a stocky touch football player in a blue shirt who loves to play and loves to win.

write
with
the
world

By
**EDWARD A.
FISCHER**



PROF. RICHARD SULLIVAN

Followers of fiction think of Richard Sullivan as a name that appears above short stories, book reviews and on the jackets of novels. Faculty and students at Notre Dame think of him as a stocky, balding English prof who bounds across campus beaming on everyone and everything as though he has just looked upon the world and found it good.

He first bounded across campus in September, 1926, a freshman eager to be both athlete and student. However, three disappointing weeks of football training on Cartier field made him realize that a star quarterback at Kenosha high school might not be a star quarterback at Notre Dame, especially if he weighed only 135 pounds; so he applied all of his bounding energy toward being a student.

He had a way with words even in his college days. And, too, he had a way with a camel's hair brush. For a time it seemed as though the brush might win out over the typewriter. Sullivan splashed up quite a

few canvases at the Art Institute of Chicago, while on summer vacation from Notre Dame. In his senior year, however, he won the Mitchell playwriting award; and that caused the typewriter to move into first place, a position it has held ever since.

Sullivan returned to the Art Institute after getting his A.B. at Notre Dame in 1930, but this time he enrolled in a division of the Institute known as the Goodman School of Drama. There he studied playwriting and stage designing for a year, with a bit of acting on the side.

He married a girl from Kenosha, Wis., Mabel Constance Priddis, in May, 1932. The ceremony took place in the log chapel on the Notre Dame campus. True to the Sullivan optimism, they honeymooned in Europe during the depths of the depression. After Paris, Munich, and Rome, they returned to Kenosha with eight dollars to spare.

For the next few years, Sullivan worked in his father's store in Kenosha. He used

his spare time for writing radio scripts, juvenile thrillers, Westerns, poems and some high grade fiction.

His first sale was to *The Midland*, one of the best of the little magazines. The editor, John T. Frederick, reprinted that first story, "The Robin," in an anthology called *Thirty-four Present Day Stories*.

The determined Sullivan optimism was strained after completion of "The Women," the story he considers his best. He kept faith in it through 33 heart-breaking rejection slips. Finally it landed in a little magazine called *Accent*. The fact that the story has since been reprinted in four anthologies indicates that there was a basis for the optimism.

The young writer joined the Notre Dame faculty in September, 1936. Since then he has been teaching how-to-write courses in the Department of English, and making a home for his wife, two daughters, and an English bulldog named Watson.

Shortly after returning to his Alma Mater, Sullivan swung from pulps to slicks. His name began to appear above stories in *The Atlantic*, *Scribner's*, *American Mercury*, *New Yorker*, *Mademoiselle*, *New Republic*, *Columbia*, *Yale Review*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Cosmopolitan*. Soon his stories were cropping up in such best-of-the-year anthologies as the O'Brien, Foley, and O. Henry collections.

He added book reviews to his writing chores and became a regular contributor to the *New York Times Book Review Section* and the *Chicago Tribune Magazine of Books*.

It wasn't long before Sullivan was turn-

ing out books for other reviewers to review. His first novel, *Summer After Summer*, was published in 1942. Next came *The Dark Continent* in 1943, followed by *The World of Idella May* in 1946.

Summer After Summer is a story of American family life. A reviewer characterized it well when he said, "It gives us a memorable experience of the pathos and the joy, the little agonies and the little ecstasies, of common life."

The Dark Continent is least significant, least realistic, least universal of the Sullivan novels. It is a cleverly handled and fast-reading story of a timid girl's school instructor who is about to marry a woman he does not love. He loses his memory through a bump on the head, and then meets a very worthwhile girl who understands him and rebuilds his life.

The World of Idella May, Sullivan's latest novel, stands head and shoulders above all of his previous work. It is the story of a completely selfish girl who is a slave to her own romantic conception of herself.

The reviewer in the *Chicago Sun* said: "This novel transcends both time and place. Idella May is universal. There have been Idella Mays in every age, in every society. There is something of her in almost all of us, men as well as women. Richard Sullivan has shown her with complete understanding. More than that, he has presented Idella May and her world in clear and living relation to permanent standards and real values, and thus has given meaning to her intrinsically meaningless career. It is perhaps his greatest triumph that he has done this without preaching or moralizing,

with obviousness or forced emphasis, without impairment of the artistic integrity of his novels."

As a writer of fiction, Sullivan is an artist. He is, however, just the opposite of the popular conception of an artist. There is nothing about him neurotic, emaciated, or bowed-down by the burden of living.

A friend of his said that he is always surprised at Sullivan's work. The friend explained that he expects someone so full of simplicity and sweetness and light to turn out pious, saccharine, wishy-washy art. Instead, Sullivan's sophisticated attitude toward his work insists on taste and integrity found only in the highest art and in the most religious of artists.

"He is not doctrinaire," the friend continued. "He pursues no thesis in his work, does not force or stretch thin an unwilling muse. He has said that 'a good Catholic novel is a good novel written by anyone possessing a Catholic habit of mind,' and he is very clear about what all these words mean and imply."

Another friend explained Sullivan's attitude through a quotation from Paul Claudel, who said that an unmistakable mark of the Catholic consciousness is the attitude of reverence as well as detachment toward "the holiness of reality."

Because Sullivan is impressed by "the holiness of reality," he can deal with sound and significant realism and hold fast to his optimism. He respects, loves and is interested in any being God has seen fit to create. That is why, at one and the same time, he can be a "realist"—and look upon the world and find it good.

Paul G. Hoffman, ECA Administrator, Gives Commencement Address to Graduating Seniors

Stalin will not dare to plunge the world into war "if the free nations stand together and are prepared militarily to meet aggression," Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, said in a commencement address at the University of Notre Dame, on June 6th.

More than 6,000 persons attending Notre Dame's 103rd commencement exercises heard Mr. Hoffman emphasize the urgency of the task before the ECA, and assert that "as the Soviets seek to share their slavery and starvation with the rest of the world we seek to share our freedom and abundance." The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, c.s.c., president of Notre Dame, awarded honorary degrees to Mr. Hoffman and four other persons at the commencement, at which nearly 900 seniors, from every state in the Union and several foreign countries, were graduated.

Describing the Soviet dictatorship as "probably the most powerful the world has ever seen," Mr. Hoffman stated bluntly that the Soviets have "launched on a well-thought-out program of destroying all free institutions."

"Today there is a clear cut division between the barbaric dictatorship of Stalin, aggressive, expanding, insatiable, and the free western civilization developed through twenty centuries of Christianity on the

broad foundation of classical Greece and Rome. Woven into the fabric of western civilization is the Christian ethic with its moral and spiritual code. The Politbureau has no moral or spiritual code; in fact, it prides itself on its amorality. It respects force and force alone, and will yield only to force.

"The free peoples of Western Civilization are at last discovering a firm, sound basis for united action. We are joined now not by mere expediency but by fundamental morality. * * *

"Never before have so many nations felt so inspired by their common heritage of Western Christian culture. Never before have these nations been so willing to act on what they have in common and to disregard the things that separate them.

"In this growing sense of solidarity among all free peoples—in their awareness of the type of conflict in which we are now engaged—lies our greatest hope of avoiding another world war. Hitler would never have marched in 1939, in my opinion, if he had had arrayed against him the united strength of the world's free nations. Nor will Stalin march today if the free nations stand together and are prepared militarily to meet aggression."

Mr. Hoffman received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Notre Dame,

as did the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, and Dr. Roy J. Defarrari, of Washington, D. C., Secretary-General of the Catholic University of America. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to Vincent J. Schaefer of Schenectady, N. Y., internationally distinguished research chemist. An Honorary Doctorate of Laws also was awarded posthumously to the late William J. Corbett, former Chicago business leader and former member of the Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame, who died on May 26.

Actually, two commencement exercises were held to accommodate all of the many relatives and friends of the graduates. Mr. Hoffman gave his address at each commencement, the first at 1:30 p. m. for graduates from the Notre Dame graduate school and the colleges of arts and letters, science and law, and the second at 3:30 p. m. for graduates of the colleges of engineering and commerce at Notre Dame.

Archbishop Cushing preached the baccalaureate sermon at the Baccalaureate Mass in historic Sacred Heart Church. He told the graduates that "because the Church is founded on faith in the Eternal God, the Church has become the principle of permanence in an insecure world, a divinely established rock firmly fixed among the shifting sands of human history."

" . . . I behold the surest pledges . . . that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality . . . The propitious smile of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained."
—George Washington,
First Inaugural Address

I THINK we are aware today that there is something wrong with our world and our time.

We may not know exactly what it is; yet this sense of wrong lurks in our minds, and we feel somehow that it is not a superficial thing which will straighten itself out, nor is it something that legislation can make right. We feel it to be a fundamental thing which goes deep into the very nature of a people and its government.

If an historian of some future age were to write about our time, he would probably write something like this:

"They were a strange people, these Americans. Perhaps a brief glimpse at some of their customs will give you an idea as to their nature.

"They had one peculiar game which was called 'Business is business.' Now, there weren't really any rules to this game. Everyone played it, and judging by any standards, it was quite a barbarous and ruthless form of play. There was no teamwork, although sometimes men who were successful might stop for a moment and help someone else who was struggling along; but this occurred only after they were successful. While one was in there pitching with all one had, it was every man for himself. After all, 'Business was business'!

"The scores were kept in bank books, and, of course, those with the highest scores were playing the best game. At the end of every year they peered into their books with the fervour of a mystic in ecstasy. If the score was in black, things were going quite smoothly. If it was red—well, even then there was no cause to be disheartened. One glance at a slogan tacked on the wall would have an effect like a prayer answered. Such ingenious maxims as 'We'll do better in '48', or 'Every day in every way we keep getting better and better', or 'A firm handshake is a sure way to success'—these maxims, I say, would give inspiration to the uninspired. Some historians are of the opinion that a few men of that age burned candles before their slogans and bowed humbly before them each morning. That may or may not be; but from the slogans many a man found the courage to have another go at it.

"The Americans prided themselves on their individuality. If you really wanted to make a 'bosom' friend, the magic phrase which opened the heart was, 'You're certainly different.' But the paradoxical thing was that they were all the same. No one wanted to be *too* different, and if one *was* the majority couldn't understand him. They worshipped the average—the mythical average in which all firmly believed. There were intense searches to find the average

the CRISIS

By **NORBERT JOSEPH GEIER**

. . . A WASHINGTON DAY ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND SENIOR CLASS BY NORBERT JOSEPH GEIER.

family, the average man, and the average woman. Hollywood spent millions trying to prove that the glamorous were, after all, just like everyone else. And a lot of Americans felt that the state of their nation was secure as long as the President played poker and drank highballs the same as any other 'red blooded American.' One rather important political figure of the first half of the twentieth century called that age 'The Century of the Common Man'. Although he used it as a phrase of triumph, most of us now regard it as an unwittingly accurate statement of that arid century. By the year two thousand five hundred the average was reached—everyone looked and talked like everyone else. Eventually talking was abandoned altogether. No one had anything new to say. It was really an ideal state—it eliminated thinking.

"The Americans did many paradoxical things. They were always busy about something, without any time to waste. Yet they wasted many hours, going back week after week to movies which had infantile plots with sex thrown in to amuse the elders. Many were stirred emotionally, but they were left intellectually and spiritually unmoved. Hollywood and New York were centers from which the sand was spread over what was already a wasteland.

"The Americans spent millions on education; they prided themselves on being the most literate nation in the world. But the colleges and universities became merely reflections of a barren culture, fitting the student to take his place as one of the masses, where distinction was looked upon with distrust. The educational factories, year after year, turned out automatons to whom a belief or a conviction or even an idea was something to be avoided, lest the gyrations of an idea rent the head asunder. The avowed purpose of these institutions was to prepare one for some elusive thing called 'life', which was another way of saying, 'How to win friends and influence the

right people'. Instead of making man more rational, and developing that part of his nature which makes him distinctly man, the educational foremen had everyone believing that the end of education was a four hundred a month sinecure, and that the end of mortal life was, in fact, THE END.

"As for their form of government, they were loud in proclaiming they had 'the best damned government in the world!' Yet, they had no real respect for authority, and little sense of civic duty. Freedom meant the freedom to do as one wished without assuming any obligation or responsibility. Plato might well have been speaking of the twentieth century American when he wrote in the laws:

"'God . . . holding in His hand the beginning, the middle, and the end of all that is, travels according to His nature in a straight line towards the accomplishment of His end. Justice always accompanies Him, and is the punisher of those who fall short of the divine law. To justice, he who would be happy holds fast, and follows in her company with all humility and order; but he who is lifted up with pride, or elated by wealth or rank, or beauty, who is young and foolish, and has a soul hot with insolence, and thinks that he has no need of any guide or ruler, but is able himself to be a guide of others, he, I say, is left deserted of God; and being thus deserted, he takes to him others who are like himself, and dances about, throwing all things into confusion; and many think that he is a great man, but in a short time he pays a penalty which justice cannot but approve, and is utterly destroyed and his family and his state with him.'

"Yes, the Americans were deserted of God, but it was because they had deserted Him. And in His place, they worshiped the Gods of Progress, Technology, and the Machine. True, they still went to Church, but it was merely to bow to some old cus-



George A. Sullivan, of East Walpole, Mass., senior class president, presenting American flag to Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., vice-president of the University, in traditional Washington Day exercises—an annual event.

tom for which no one quite remembered the reason; and most didn't do that. Morality was a changing thing, a matter of public opinion. They no longer believed in anything except that sometime, somehow, Science would bring about the millenium and Paradise would be on earth.

"Having lost their spiritual roots their culture died before it was born. They envisioned themselves as the most civilized nation, but their civilization was dry and sterile. For any civilization based on a culture which is not primarily religious is a dying civilization. Their culture was based on Man and the Machine, and not on God and the Spirit. That is why one day when the Machine stopped, as the Machine must, they perished as a Nation and a People, because their god had perished, and they could not remember the God who lived and gave life."

The historian of the future might write an account like that. And though it is ex-

aggerated, and though the end which is pictured is certainly *not* inevitable, it is not inconceivable that it could happen—for we *have* put our trust in Progress and the Machine. I do not think that any man with a sensitive spirit can look at our culture, at our nation and the world, and deny that Western Civilization as we know has reached a crisis, that the outcome depends on whether or not the spirit—the religious spirit—which makes a nation great and its culture great is somehow revived. For though we win war after war, we may eventually perish because that spirit is being suffocated. As Christopher Dawson has stated again and again, the nation which has lost its spiritual roots is a dying nation. George Washington, in his Farewell Address, said what is essentially the same thing:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain

would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who would labor to subvert these great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in the Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge in the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on the minds of peculiar structure—reason and experience doth forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

"'Tis substantially true that virtue or morality is the necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of Free Government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of that fabric?"

The foundation has been shaken. And we, as citizens and Christians, certainly cannot stand by and watch the structure fall, for as our nation derives her very being from the people, though not necessarily her right to be, it is from her people that the salvation must come.

In a short time we will leave here as graduates of a Catholic institution of learning. It is not necessary, and indeed impossible, for us to go charging out, brandishing our swords, ready, like St. George, to do battle with the Dragon. Most of us are doomed to mediocre positions. But that does not mean that there is nothing we can do; for none of us is doomed to mediocrity of spirit—if we do not will it. And therein lies the answer.

Peter Wust, one of the voices standing in the midst of the wasteland and pointing out the road to salvation in our time—voices like those of Maritain and Dawson and George Bernanos—has stated the answer far better than I could. I quote from a series of his essays called *Crisis in the West*:

"... What are we to do? What are we, each in his place, to do at a crisis which must decide the fate of an entire epoch?"

"In treating this serious question of conscience we must no doubt recognize the truth contained in the 'catacomb' policy. Every important modification of the general ethos must proceed from the profoundest depths of personalities whose interior life endures unperturbed however the tides of contemporary opinion ebb and flow around them. Modern morality has entirely forgotten that the well-spring of all ethical change must be sought in the interior depths of the soul. . . . The problem is already in a fair way to solution the moment we . . . seriously undertake our own moral and religious purification . . .

Continued on Page 22

The Notre Dame *Religious Bulletin*

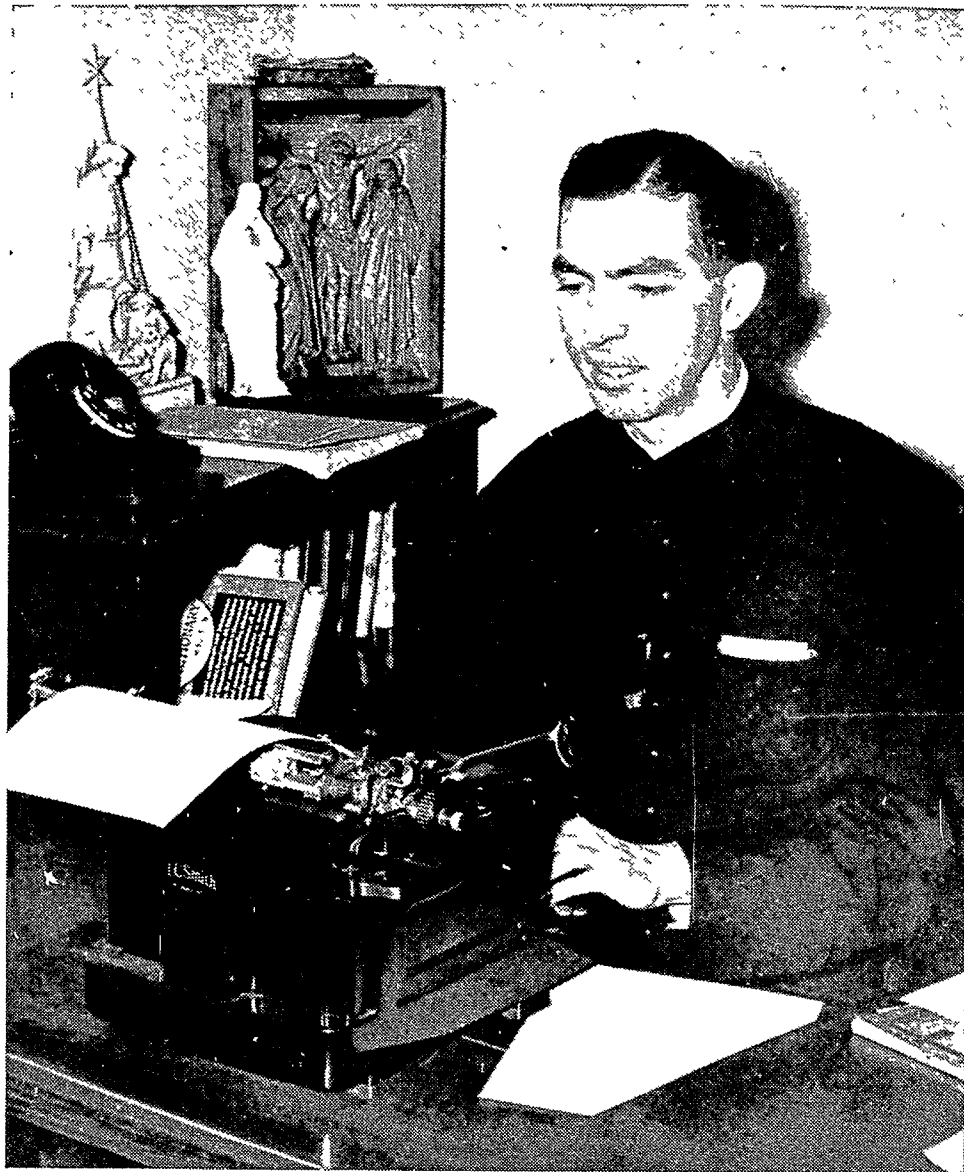
By **PETER BROWN**

FROM his small two-and-a-half room apartment in Dillon Hall, the Reverend William Craddick, C.S.C., edits the smallest Notre Dame publication in size, but the largest in circulation—the *Religious Bulletin*. This publication, printed on ordinary letter-size mimeograph paper, has a total daily circulation of 10,000 copies. Of these, 6,000 are distributed on campus and the remainder are mailed to subscribers.

The *Bulletin* was first published in the fall of 1931 by the Reverend John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., who later became president of the University and auxiliary bishop to the chaplain corps in World War II. In writing of the *Bulletin* a few years later, Bishop O'Hara said that it was started during the fall mission to call attention "in a whimsical fashion, to certain irregularities that had come under observation." He continued that "other irregularities occurred the next day and brought forth another *Bulletin*."

After the mission was over, the *Bulletin* ceased publication; but the students clamored for more. At first it came out only two or three times a week; but, in a short time, because of the demand, it was published every day except Saturday and Sunday. The publication days have remained the same ever since. Until 1931, only 150 copies were printed each day. Some were posted on campus bulletin boards and the remainder were made available to those desiring copies. As with the initial publication, the demand exceeded the supply; and, in 1931, door-to-door distribution was instituted.

When Bishop O'Hara became president of the University, his job was taken by the Reverend John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., who is now president. Father Cavanaugh was followed by the Reverend Frank Gartland, C.S.C.; the Reverend John Lynch, C.S.C.; and the present Prefect of Religion, Father Craddick.



Rev. William Craddick, C.S.C., edits copy for the afternoon edition of the *Religious Bulletin*.

Father Craddick, who took over in 1942, is justifiably proud of the world-wide circulation of his publication. During the war he received letters commenting on the *Bulletin* from Sicily, New Caledonia, China, Hawaii, England, some ships at sea and all points north, east, west and south.

The *Bulletin's* best war story, in the estimation of Father Craddick, is about a graduate who was injured very seriously while serving in Europe. After his recovery he returned to the States and met a classmate whom he had not seen in six years. The classmate expressed his sorrow at finding out about the former's injury. It seems that the second man had read about the injury in a copy of the *Religious Bulletin* he had picked up in China.

The *Bulletin* in its topics has always been guided by the traditional religious program at Notre Dame. It is used to remind students of their religious duties and to stir them from their lethargic habits. Father Craddick claims that the mimeographed pages take the place of a five-minute sermon to which, if preached, the students wouldn't listen.

None of the editors has ever made any pretense at giving the *Bulletin* grammatical perfection. In controversial topics the language is usually exaggerated to get the writer's point across. In 1944, Father Craddick commented very strongly on an article in a national magazine by a Presbyterian minister in which the latter sanctioned cremation and the abandonment of cemeteries. The arguments by Father Craddick against

cremation and for cemeteries were picked up by mortician trade magazines. At last count, ten publications had carried a reprint of that *Bulletin*.

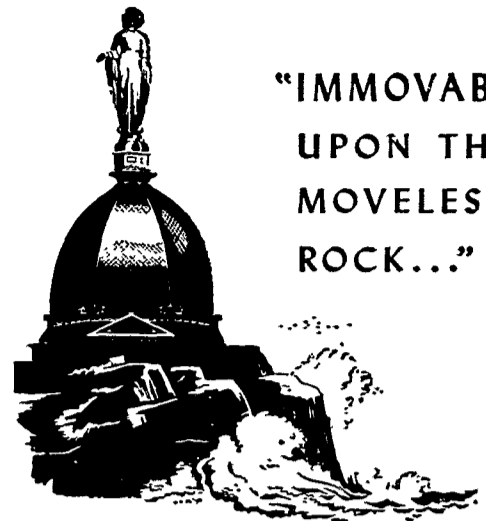
All writing in the *Bulletin* is done by Father Craddick; but, for the art work, he depends upon students. His present assistant is Pat Weishapl of Norfolk, Nebraska. Between his regular duties as Prefect of Religion (which include hearing confessions, giving Communion and visiting the sick) Father Craddick squeezes some time to write the *Bulletin* copy. After he writes the copy, he sends it to the University mimeograph department, where the stencil is cut and the copies run off. All this is done the morning the *Bulletin* is circulated. In all, there are six men who deposit the copies under all campus doors.

A younger brother of the *Daily Bulletin*, the *Weekly Bulletin*, came into being during the war. In it are reprints of the four best *Daily Bulletins* in a given week. At present, the mailing list for this edition includes 5,700 names. This list includes people from all walks of life and from every continent in the world. One of the earliest comments on the *Weekly Bulletin* was from the Catholic chaplain at Attica State Prison, Attica, New York, in which he said "I enjoy reading it (the *Bulletin*). On many occasions it supplies me with valued sermon material and the men in my "College" really go for Notre Dame wisdom."

The smile on Father Craddick's face is as broad as the *Bulletin's* circulation when he reads that letter.

A Report on the University of Notre Dame Foundation

Notre Dame's founder described himself, 106 years ago, "as one surrounded on all sides by the furious waves of a stormy sea, but who feels himself planted *immovably upon the moveless rock.*"



"Immovably Upon the Moveless Rock" was the title of the Chairman's first annual report, last January, on the University of Notre Dame Foundation.

"It was a more *wishful* title than an *over-confident* one," Chairman Harry G. Hogan readily admitted.

How well the Foundation realized the financial crisis confronting private higher education! How well it realized that a revolutionized national economy had decreased the expectancy of *unusually large* single gifts! The biggest philanthropists had come to be persons earning *less than \$5,000 a year!* They had given 72% of all contributions reported on 1940-41 income tax returns—as against only 51% from 1930 to 1939.

And how fully the Foundation realized that colleges and universities were getting a smaller share of total philanthropy each year—11.18% in 1929-1930, but only 5.13% in 1941-1942!

At the same time, the Foundation also realized that there were literally hundreds of persons in the nation who would probably *want* to contribute to the maintenance and expanded opportunities of Notre Dame if they were just more *aware*—not of the Notre Dame of the football world, but of the *whole* Notre Dame, the *real* Notre Dame.

How many thousands really *knew*, the Foundation asked itself, the true passion of Notre Dame's conviction that education should be of the *whole* man, not just of part of a man—that "there can be no

'good society' of doctors and lawyers and architects and chemists and businessmen who are not," in the words of Mr. Hogan's report, "deeply conscious of their obligations to God and their subjection to His laws... that the sole purpose of government is to secure the rights of its sovereign subjects, and that those rights are themselves God-given in balance with God-given duties... that Notre Dame knows and practices these truths... and that Notre Dame can lay true claim to true 'greatness' for no more major reason."

And how many really knew:

1. That the components of neoprene synthetic rubber were actually *discovered* at Notre Dame, where Father Nieuwland had to sell home-made botanical slides to finance his experiments?
2. That modern aeronautical science was *founded* at Notre Dame, scene of the world's first experimental wind tunnel?
3. That Notre Dame's experiments in anti-malarial drugs promise relief to 300 million victims a year?
4. That Notre Dame's studies of germ-free life are rich in implications for biology and cancer research?
5. That Notre Dame is doing some of the nation's finest work in electronics and fluid mechanics?
6. That Notre Dame's efforts are in great measure responsible for keeping metallurgy apace with supersonic aviation?

7. That Notre Dame's unprecedented Mediaeval Institute is making a scholarly effort to recapture the whole of our Christian tradition and to adapt its essences to major problems of today?

Then the Foundation asked itself:

How many realize that Notre Dame's *total net revenue from football is less than the University spends, every year, in financial assistance to students?*

"Not very many, comparatively—not nearly enough!" That was the Foundation's easily corroborated answer to *all* those questions.

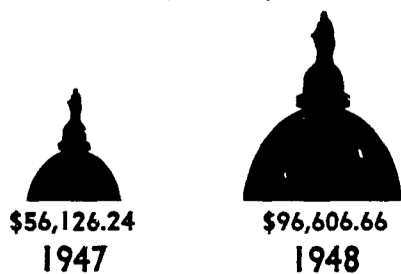
And that's when the Foundation set to work—not to convince the general public that it *should* contribute to Notre Dame, but merely to see that people everywhere were informed of the great educational work the University was doing. The Foundation was confident that a greater *awareness* of those facts would itself lead many persons, interested in bolstering the threatened agents of Christian education, to assist Notre Dame. And the Foundation has been gratified to find that many such persons have offered their assistance with the stated belief that the University is *offering* more help to our nation and our society than it is *asking*.

Under Mr. Hogan's Chairmanship, a well-manned campus staff correlates the activities of a nation-wide Foundation personnel of about 1,500—not professional "fund-raisers," but vitally interested friends of Notre Dame. A Chairman in each of more

Continued on Page 19

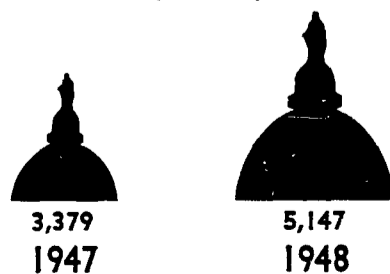
ALUMNI GIFTS

January 1 to May 22



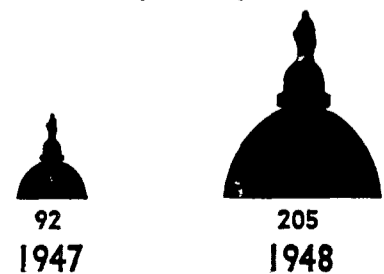
ALUMNI DONORS

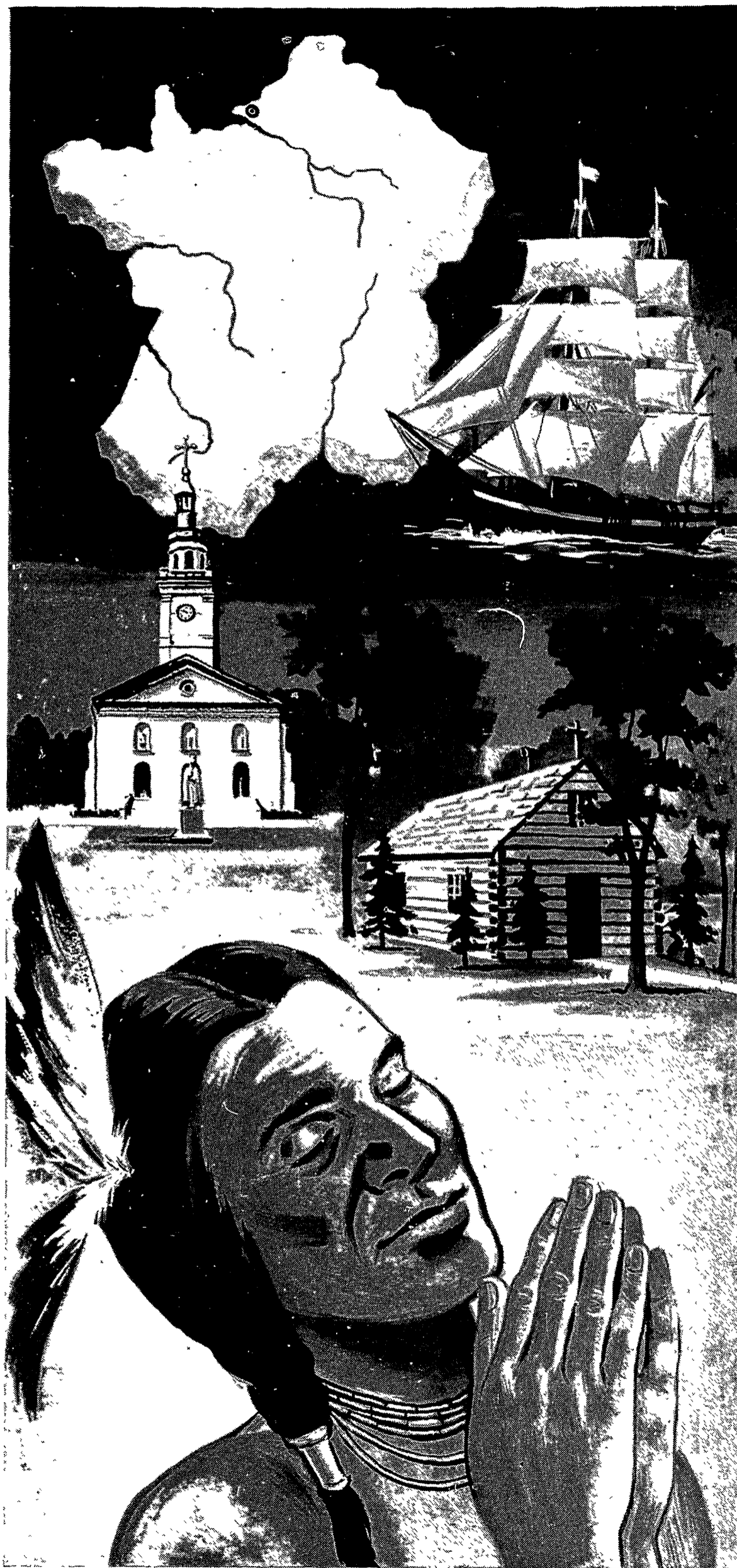
January 1 to May 22



NON-ALUMNI DONORS

January 1 to May 22





First in a series of articles on the history of the University of Notre Dame (adapted from *NOTRE DAME, ONE HUNDRED YEARS*, by Arthur J. Hope, C.S.C.)

Five tired young men and two tired boys paused in the moonlight of a beautiful, early October night in 1841 — just northeast of Defiance, Ohio — to sing “all the hymns to the Blessed Virgin they knew.”

For their gratitude knew no bounds.

The hardest eight weeks of a trying journey were now behind these six brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross, under the leadership of Father Edward Sorin. They had sailed from LeHavre, France, on August 8, in response to a plea, two years earlier, by Bishop de la Hailandiere of Vincennes, for an expedition of teaching brothers and priests to the United States.

Those two years had been spent in scraping together 3,000 francs — 1,500 for the ocean voyage, 1,500 for the trip from New York to Vincennes. The group was necessarily constituted with self-sufficiency in mind, once they should reach Vincennes. Brother Vincent was a teacher and weaver; Brother Joachim, a tailor; Brother Francis Xavier, a carpenter, and Brother Lawrence, a farmer. The other two teachers, Brothers Anselm and Gatian, were only 15 and 14. Father Sorin himself was only 27.

Their troubles had begun on the first day of the trip. No sooner had a passport dispute been settled than the ticket agent had demanded 3,500 francs for their passage. A compromise found them removed from their cabins, with their meagre belongings, to a tiny portion of the steerage, 10 by 20 feet — for 1,500 francs.

Paradoxically, it was Brother Vincent, the “weaver,” who alone escaped seasickness.

They enjoyed only a temporary respite in New York, where they were welcomed, at the Bishop’s request, by Samuel Byerly, son of the partner of Josiah Wedgwood, of Wedgwood China fame. Byerly had been in the United States for nine years, but had become a Catholic only a week before Father Sorin’s group landed on September 14. He took them into his home for three days, and arose at 3 o’clock every morning to take care of his business correspondence,

the *Founding* of *Notre Dame*

**A FASCINATING STORY OF PASSPORT TROUBLE •
SEASICKNESS • LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY • POVERTY
• NEAR-ROBBERY • AND THE STRENGTH OF FAITH**

so that he could spend the rest of the time with his guests. He even paid their steamboat fare for the Hudson River lap of their Vincennes journey.

Father Sorin's group reached Buffalo in a little over seven days by horse-drawn barge on the Erie Canal, and Toledo after a three-day ordeal on Lake Erie — rougher than anything they had experienced on the Atlantic.

From Toledo on, they were in for a new wave of difficulties.

Their plans to proceed from Toledo to Vincennes by canal were upset by information that the canal hadn't yet been completed. They finally reached Napoleon by boat, only to find that in that little Ohio town, of all places, no one could speak their native French!

An enterprising resident of Napoleon who tried to sell the brothers on proceeding from there by canoe for \$10 upped the price when they evidenced favorable interest — and Father Sorin balked. They were afforded some measure of satisfaction at having turned thumbs down on the canoe undertaking when, just *beyond* Napoleon, they discovered that the "river" was dry as a prairie.

But even that satisfaction was short-lived. For the two horse-carts which they rented for \$30 for the trip to Defiance had to negotiate fallen trees and deep mud, and to ford rivers. And not one of Father Sorin's group could swim! On top of that, the drivers tried to rob them!

Small wonder then, that, on the outskirts of Defiance, they had thrown great feeling into "all the hymns to the Blessed Virgin they knew."

They left by boat the next day for Fort Wayne. Two days later, they were met in Logansport by Father Martin, the Bishop's Vicar General, who accompanied them to Lafayette.

It was a week later, on October 19, 1841, that they beheld the Cathedral tower, as it still stands today, in old Vincennes. The Bishop welcomed them, Father Sorin said

Mass and the tired travelers received Communion.

Father Sorin's group lost little time in establishing a school at St. Peter's, 27 miles from Vincennes. But (shades of their stop at Napoleon!), of their first 12 novices, eight were Irish, three were German and the other was English.

All the superiors were French. How they managed to understand each other is anyone's guess. Father Sorin himself felt no little concern about the language barrier. Having advertised a 12-subject curriculum (e.g., "tuition and board, including washing and mending, payable in advance, per quarter, \$18 . . . French or German language \$2 . . . or both included \$3"), he wrote to Father Moreau, back in France:

"We are not mentioning the fact that we shall have to use the attic for a dormitory; we don't speak of the refectory; nothing has been said of the fact that the teachers will probably not understand their new pupils. Tell me, are we not men of faith?"

Men of faith, indeed. Not only did St. Peter's flourish, but a second school was opened, too, four miles away. But duties became heavier, and money ran low — until one of the priests, travelling throughout the East and into Canada, succeeded in collecting miscellaneous clothing and 15,000 francs. It was substantial precedent for the efforts of today's University of Notre Dame Foundation to enhance the school's financial situation in an era of declining return from investments and declining private fortunes.

They used part of the money, in fact, to begin work on a new college.

And Father Sorin made no secret of his sadness when the Bishop asked that the project be stopped in favor of "more important things." Father Sorin had set his heart upon the founding of a new college.

"Well," said Bishop de la Hailandiere, "in the northern part of the state there is a piece of land near South Bend. I could let you have that. You could try a college there, perhaps; but I caution you, you will have a more difficult time there than here!"

The Bishop knew only too well the difficulties of which he warned. A college *had* been envisioned on that same land, but given up only two years before. But it was wonderful land, with a wonderful heritage. It was land upon which the Indians had been baptized, and where they had sung the "*Ave Maria*" back in the 1600's.

For the 50 years before Chief Pokagon asked Father Gabriel Richard of Detroit, in 1830, to send his people a priest, the Indians had kept the faith, brought them by the missionaries. Pokagon himself, and his wife, said the *Hail Mary*, *Our Father* and *Creed* many times a day. Father Richard sent Pokagon's people Father Stephen Theodore Badin, the first priest ever ordained in the United States.

Father Badin bought 524 acres, including the two campus lakes, in 1832 — and transferred them to the Bishop in 1835. It was Father Bach who had despaired of starting a college here in 1840, but he did buy another 375 acres, later assigned to the Bishop of Vincennes. These were the 900 acres in St. Joseph County which the Bishop offered to Father Sorin.

On a bitter cold November 16, 1842, Father Sorin and seven brothers (including the former Brother Francis Xavier, now Brother Marie, and Brother Gatian, of the original group which had left France together 15 months before), left St. Peter's by ox-drawn cart. All four of the others were Irish. So Notre Dame's "Fighting Irish" tradition is historically well founded.

Father Sorin and his seven brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross reached what is now Notre Dame on November 26 or 27, 1842.

"Everything was frozen," Father Sorin recorded. "Yet it all appeared so beautiful. The lake particularly, with its mantle of snow, resplendently white, was to us a symbol of the stainless purity of Our Lady. . . . Like little children, in spite of the cold, we ran from one end to the other, perfectly enchanted by the beauty of our new home."

Notre Dame had been founded.

Advisory Council on SCIENCE and ENGINEERING

Some of the nation's foremost industrialists and scientists reviewed important scientific and other research now being conducted at the University of Notre Dame, at a recent semi-annual meeting of the Notre Dame Advisory Council on Science and Engineering.

The Council, established in 1946 to review scientific and engineering research conducted in Notre Dame's laboratories and to advise the University regarding this and proposed new research, is headed by Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, New York. Mr. Kobak, a former Notre Dame student, recently succeeded Harold Vance, Chairman of the Board at the Studebaker Corporation in South Bend, Indiana, as Chairman of the Advisory Council. Bradley Dewey, President of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company* in Cambridge, Mass., and war-time deputy rubber administrator, is Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Important research in nuclear energy, electronics, cancer, synthetic rubber, penicillin, insulin, germ-free life, the cause of tooth decay, plastics, vaccines, toxins, vitamins, proteins and in other fields of vast benefit to mankind are being carried on at present in the Notre Dame laboratories.

In an address before the Advisory Council, the Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School at the University, pointed out that "quantitatively, there are not enough men in our universities to train properly the greatly increased number of students," since students now attending college have increased 80 percent while faculties have increased only 20 percent. Father Moore added that, as a result of this situation, with faculty members burdened more than ever before with teaching, time for research has been vastly reduced, thus decreasing the effectiveness of the university as the center of basic research.

"Qualitatively, competition from government and especially from industry is drawing many of the best men away from the universities," Father Moore continued. "This



Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, is Chairman of the Notre Dame Advisory Council on Science and Engineering.

not only reduces the quantity and quality of present basic research, but also it especially leaves the training of our future scientists to less qualified men." He told the Council that in spite of this threat, however, "Notre Dame has so strengthened its own scientific staffs since the war that the University is giving more rigorous training to its students and is conducting more basic research than ever before."

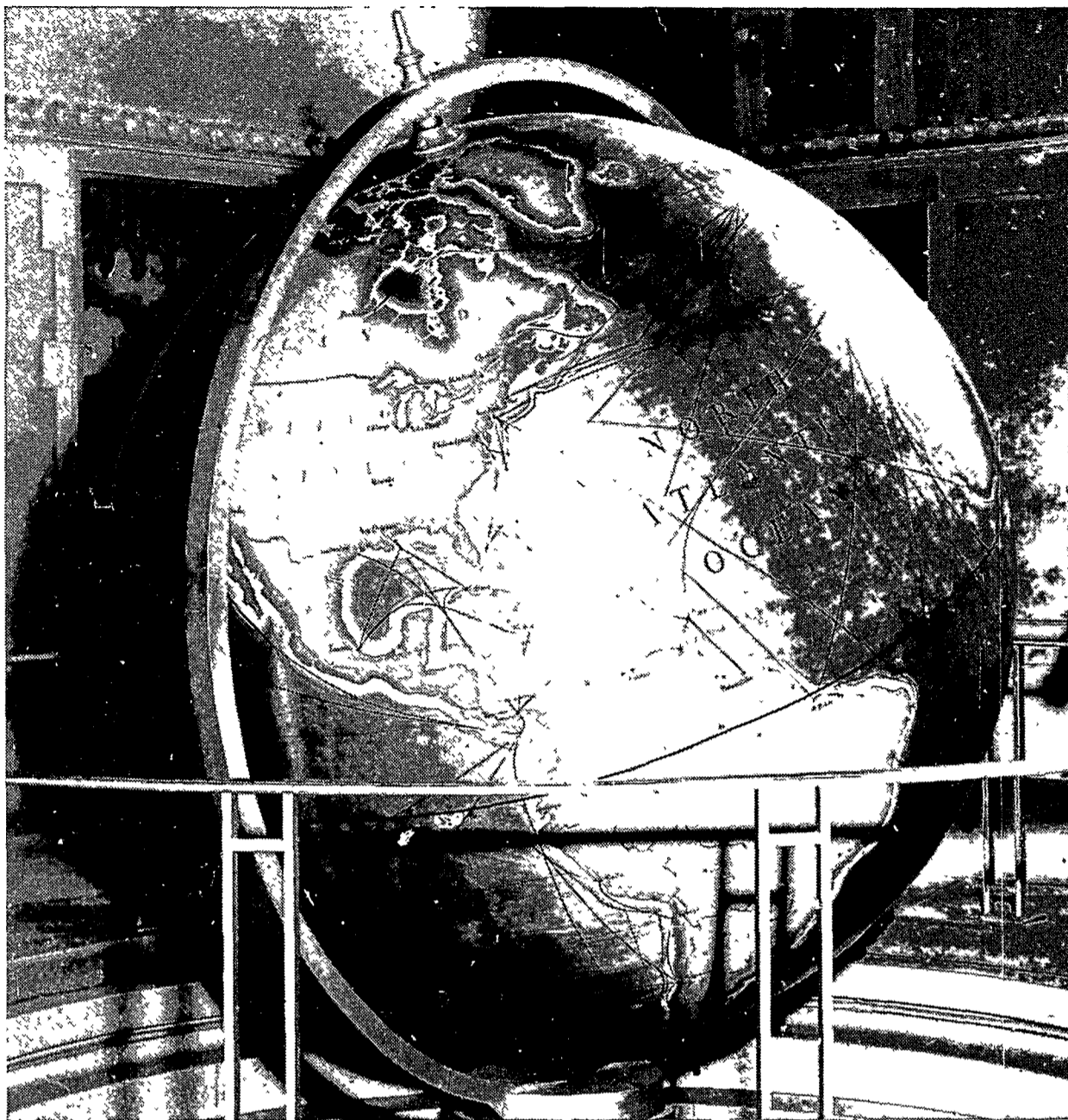
Other Council members are: Britton I. Budd, President of the Public Service Co., of Northern Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Calcott, Assistant Chemical Director of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Marvin E. Coyle, Executive Vice President, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.; James G. Daley, President of the Jefferson Electric Co., Bellwood, Ill.; William Feeley, President of the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., Chicago, Ill.; William H. Harrison, Vice President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.; Thomas W. Pangborn, President of the

Pangborn Corp., Hagerstown, Md.; Peter C. Reilly, President of the Reilly Tar and Chemical Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur J. Schmitt, President of the American Phenolic Corp, Cicero, Ill.; Oliver Smalley, President, Meehanite Metal Corp., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Earle C. Smith, Chief Metallurgist, Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, O.; Leland Stanford, Vice President of the Sinclair Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; Harold S. Vance, Chairman of the Board of The Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind.; and Dr. Albert F. Zahm, occupant of the Guggenheim Chair of Aviation, Washington, D. C.

In addition to guidance of research activity in Science and Engineering, the Council has been responsible for certain research grants, for special lecturers appearing on campus, and for helping in publication and distribution of the brochure *American Stake in Science and Engineering*.

Several members have been generous in gifts to the University.

Advisory Council for the COLLEGE of COMMERCE



An eight-foot aluminum globe, depicting the map of the world, revolves in a recessed pit of the College of Commerce lobby.

Twenty-eight prominent business and industrial leaders of the United States have accepted membership on a newly-created Advisory Council for the Notre Dame College of Commerce, it was announced recently by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University.

The Advisory Council, Father Cavanaugh indicated, will "bring men of achievement into closer association with the work of the College of Commerce at Notre Dame and will enable these men to share the responsibility of training tomorrow's leaders."

Among the purposes of the new Council, according to Father Cavanaugh, will be to advise on courses in the College of Commerce at Notre Dame, to enlarge the relationships between the College and industry, and to offer suggestions for specific studies on subjects beneficial to industry. The Council also will assist in the establishment of a plan in which at least one course in the curriculum of the College of Commerce at Notre Dame will be staffed by experts from industry and will help select the lecturers to give this course.

Other duties of the new Council will be to help develop Notre Dame's full potentialities towards producing "courageous and intelligent moral leadership" for business and industry, Father Cavanaugh explained, and to survey and suggest methods of improving the library and equipment in the College of Commerce. The Council also will supervise the organization of conferences beneficial to management and labor, and seminars in the field of marketing, accounting, man-

agement and finance. Likewise, the Council will advise Notre Dame on research in economics and in developing more efficient business techniques, and in helping to place Notre Dame graduates to best advantage in industry.

Members of the Advisory Council include: *Thomas E. Braniff*, President of the Braniff International Airways, Dallas, Tex.; *O. J. Caron*, President of the Caron Spinning Company, Rochelle, Ill.; *John A. Coleman*, formerly Chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange and a partner in Adler, Coleman and Company, brokerage firm in New York City; *James E. Coston*, theatre properties executive, Chicago, Ill.; *William R. Daley*, President of the Otis and Company, Cleveland, O.; *Noah Dietrich*, Executive Vice-President of the Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Tex.; *Robert Dwyer*, Vice-President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York City; *Kerwin H. Fulton*, President of Outdoor Advertising, Inc., New York City, and *Robert H. O'Brien*, Secretary of Paramount Pictures, Inc., New York City.

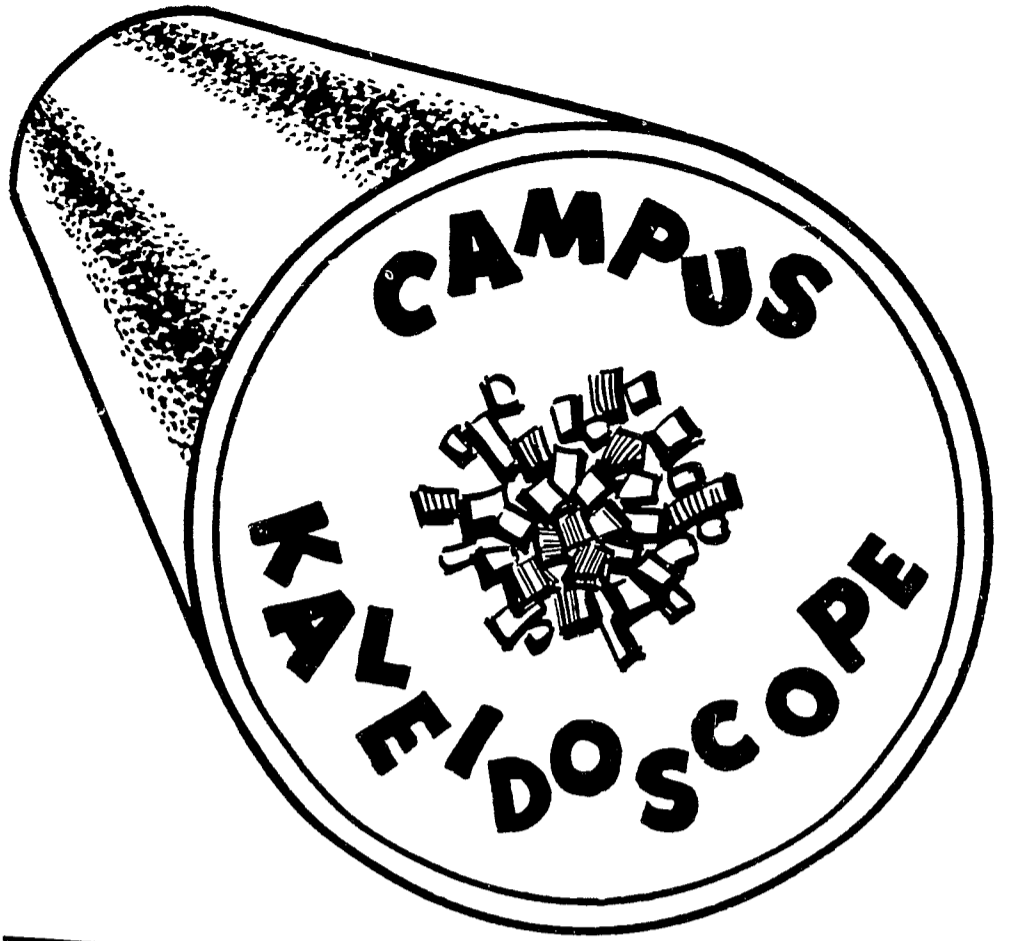
Also: *James Gerity*, President of the Adrian-Michigan Corporation, die casting company, Adrian, Mich.; *Robert H. Gore*, publisher of the Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) *Daily News* and prominent hotel owner, realtor and insurance executive; *James M. Haggart*, President of the Haggart Company, clothing

manufacturer, Dallas, Tex.; *Robert M. Hamilton*, President of the Dumore Company, manufacturer of electric motors, Racine, Wis.; *Daniel P. Higgins*, of the Eggers and Higgins architectural firm, New York City; *Charles Hook*, Chairman of the Board of the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, O.; *Neil C. Hurley*, President of the Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, Chicago, Ill.; *John T. Kirby*, Vice-President of the W. R. Grace Company, New York City; and *Peter C. Reilly, Jr.*, Vice-President, Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.

Also: *Herbert A. Mendelson*, real estate investor, Los Angeles, Calif.; *John F. O'Shaughnessy*, oil and gas executive, Wichita, Kans.; *Edward J. Quinn*, partner in the Murphy, Lanier and Quinn, accountant, auditor and tax consultant firm, Chicago, Ill.; *Charles M. Reagan*, Vice-President of Paramount Pictures, Inc., New York City; *William H. Regnery*, President of the Western Shade Cloth Company, Chicago, Ill.; *Judson S. Sayre*, President of Bendix Home Appliances, Inc., South Bend, Ind.; *George W. Strake*, independent oil operator, Houston, Tex.; *William K. Warren*, President of the Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.; *Jack P. Whitaker*, President of the Whitaker Cable Corporation, North Kansas City, Mo., and *John J. Reynolds*, real estate executive, New York City.



Vetville youngster makes slightly premature Halloween demand for "trick or treat."



Student formal in the Palais Royale, South Bend.



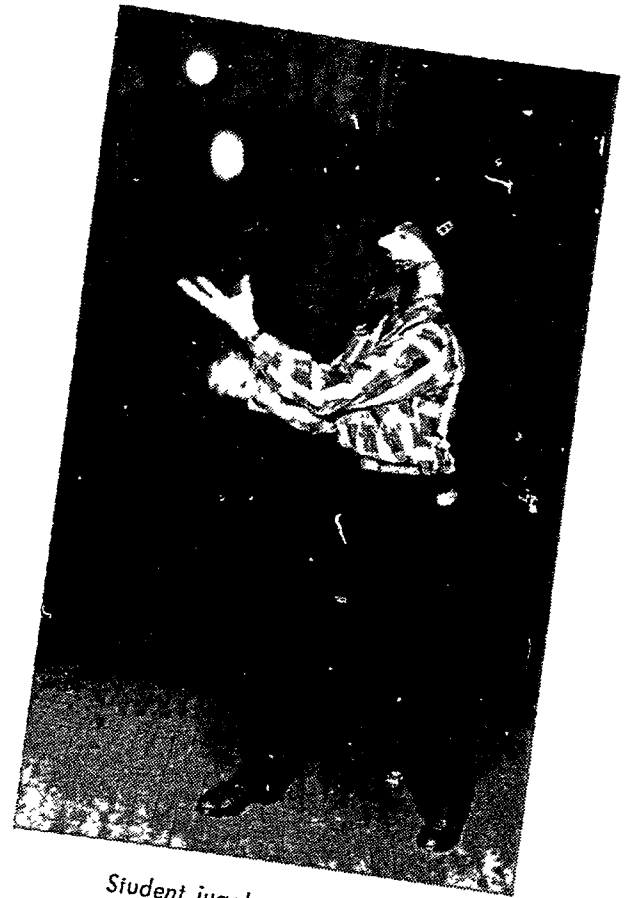
Student politicos hold mock G. O. P. National Convention in Navy Drill Hall. Parades, speeches, rallies, posters, and (some) free "seegars" were featured.



"Dawn Patrol" by one of many Vetville father-and-son combinations.



Radio station WND, operating on a limited schedule of about two hours a day, presents a varied program direct from the campus studio. Students write, direct, announce and handle the engineer controls.



Student juggler in a Knights of Columbus show.



For the lucky winner of a European Students' Relief Fund project conducted by the student body. Notre Dame gave \$32,500 through sale of tickets and carnival staged by students.



Looking over a freehand drawing exhibit during the Architecture School's Fiftieth Anniversary celebration.



Student cast studies parts for Pirates of Penzance . . . Girls in operetta are from St. Mary's College.



Captain Bill Fischer, Chicago, Ill., leads the '48 squad "through" a tough schedule, as Coach Leahy looks on, at opening of spring practice.

FOOTBALL

Climaxing the 1948 Spring football drills at Notre Dame, Coach Frank Leahy's prospective Irish varsity went down to a 20-14 defeat before a potent group of former stars in the annual Varsity-Old Timers game, May 15, in the Stadium.

Twenty thousand people saw quarterback John Lujack lead his mates to victory in a fast-moving game, which featured the pass-receiving of Big John Yonaker, and stellar performances by George Connor, Ziggy Czarobski, George Strohmeier, Bob Livingston, Cornie Clatt, and Johnny Agnone.

Frank Tripucka and Bob Williams, quarterbacks, were exceptionally outstanding for the varsity. Leahy's superdreadnought backfield force of Emil Sitko, Coy McGee, Larry Coutre, Ernie Zalejski, Mike Swistowicz and Lank Smith will cause plenty of trouble among opposing teams this autumn.

Captain Bill Fischer, Leon Hart and Jim Martin formed the bulwark of the Irish line. Terry Brennan, fullback John Panelli, and Bill Walsh, center, were unable to take part because of injuries.

Eight members of the Irish football squad were honored with Frank E. Hering medals for standout performances during the recently-ended spring practice sessions.

The awards were as follows: Best blocking end, Leon Hart, Turtle Creek, Pa.; best blocking tackle, Ralph McGehee, Chicago; best blocking guard, Martin Wendell, Chicago; best blocking center, Walter Grothaus, Cincinnati; best quarterback, Frank Tripucka, Bloomfield, N. J.; most aggressive runner, Emil Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; most elusive back, Coy McGee, Longview, Texas; and most improved player, Larry Coutre, Chicago.

The medals are named in honor of the

late Frank E. Hering, who was the third football coach in Notre Dame history and served from 1896 to 1899.

BASEBALL

A definite lack of long distance hitting power is conspicuous on Coach Jake Kline's 1948 Notre Dame baseball team which got off on the wrong foot by winning only three of its first nine games.

The current edition of the Irish diamond aggregation is minus the slugging abilities of such power hitters as catcher Tom Sheehan, third baseman Bobby Klein and outfielder Jack Mayo, all of whom are playing professional baseball, and Coach Kline as yet has been unable to come up with a matching hitting trio.

As a result of this hitting scarcity, Notre Dame has thus far been unable to cop the one-run decisions to any degree of regularity and has lost five of their six defeats by one-run margins.

The Irish opened their season with a four-game trip to Cincinnati and came back home with only one victory out of the quartet. After dropping 4 to 3 and 2 to 1 decisions to Cincinnati University, and a 4 to 3 game to Xavier University, the Klinemen salvaged a portion of the series by beating Xavier, 5 to 2, in the finale of the trip.

The Blue and Gold nine dropped another one-runner, 2 to 1, to Bradley University in Peoria, but in the first of a two game series against the University of Iowa in Iowa City the Irish snapped back to grab an 8 to 7 decision before submitting once again to their one run nemesis by losing, 4 to 3, to Iowa in the second contest.

Playing at home for the first time during

Spring Sports

By

RAYMOND J. DONOVAN

the season, Notre Dame rallied to nip Indiana University, 5 to 3, in the first game of a double-header, but bowed to a four-hit pitching job in the second tilt to lose, 5 to 1.

Around the infield, Coach Kline is alternating between Gene Lavery and Tom Martin at third, with Pete Koblosh at short, Benny Kozlik at second and Ray Petrzelka at first. In the outer garden, the Irish mentor has experimented with Capt. Steve Pavela, Don Grieve, Tom McHale, John Creevey and George Rattay. Catching duties have been handled by Tom Coccitti, Jim Presley, Rattay and Dick Maher, while veterans Walter Mahannah, Jack Campbell, Dick Kluck, Bill Sherman, Creevey and Dick Smullen have provided the pitching.

TENNIS

Seeking to repeat last year's undefeated record, Coach Walter Langford's tennis team jumped off to an auspicious start by annexing their initial two matches against Wisconsin and Michigan.

The Langford charges, with the Evert brothers, Jimmy and Capt. Jerry, setting the paces, romped over Wisconsin to the tune of 9 to 0, with the Badgers able to take only one game out of the meet. Michigan provided much stiffer competition, and at the end of the singles matches the two teams were deadlocked at three matches each, but the Irish came through with two out of three doubles matches to win a 5 to 4 decision.

Although lacking the depth of last year's powerhouse, minus the support of Charles Samson, the Notre Dame netters this year give promise of developing into an aggregation just as powerful. The Evert brothers, during the winter and spring months, an-

nexed numerous doubles titles, including the western indoor championship in which Jimmy nipped brother Jerry in the finals of the singles matches to cop the title.

The chief support behind the Everts comes from a quartet of performers who to-date have measured up to last year's performances. These include Bob David, Joe Brown, Gene Biittner and Phil Lyons, who have combined with the famed Evert brothers to once again make Notre Dame a powerhouse in the nation's tennis picture.

GOLF

A convincing triumph and a moral victory featured the first two 1948 matches of Notre Dame's golf squad.

The Irish linksmen, coached by the Rev. George Holderith, C. S. C., were question-marks on the Spring sports scene before their season opener with Kentucky. In this match, however, Father Holderith's golfers came through with an 18 to 9 victory over the Blue Grass boys which sent Notre Dame golf hopes soaring.

Taking the links against a veteran-studded Purdue team on the Lafayette course, the Irish were definite underdogs against a Boilermaker squad which included five members of the 1947 team that beat Notre Dame on the Irish home course. Purdue's golfers, however, were forced to better two course records before annexing a narrow 14½ to 12½ victory

Six veterans from last year's Notre Dame team comprise this year's edition of the Irish golfers. They include George Stuhr, who is proving to be the most consistent man on the squad, Jack Fitzpatrick, Capt. Dick Seidell, Tom Dore, Tom Conley and Jack Quinn.

TRACK

After unimpressive performances in the Kansas and Drake Relays and a smashing victory in the first triangular meet of the outdoor season, Notre Dame's track and field team sets its sights on two dual meets, the Central Collegiate match and the Indiana State meet during the remainder of the campaign.

In the Kansas Relays, Coach Elvin R. (Doc) Handy's tracksters managed to win only three third places—in the mile relay, the four mile relay and the two mile relay. At Drake, where they performed without the services of ace hurdler John Smith who was out with a leg injury, the Irish came home with a third place in the Sprint Medley Relay.

For the balance of the season, Coach Handy is counting heavily on Bill Leonard and Jim Kitell in the mile run, Jim Murphy in the two-mile, Leonard and Pat Kenney in the half mile, Ray Sabota in the 440-yard run, Bob Smith in the dashes, and John Smith, Bill Fleming and Bob McDavid in the hurdles.

In the field events, chief performers for Notre Dame include Jim Miller in the pole vault, George Sullivan in the shot put, Fleming in the high jump and broad jump, Sullivan in the discus throw, and Floyd Simmons in the javelin toss.

Professors Lecture in Europe

Two well-known professors of political science at Notre Dame, Dr. Ferdinand A. Hermens and Dr. Waldemar Gurian, will leave the United States this month to teach special courses at the German universities of Bonn, Cologne, and Munster. Dr. Hermens, who is one of the leading opponents of the proportional representation system in national government will lecture on the general problems of democracy and constitutional reconstruction during May, June and July, and will return to the campus for the fall semester. Dr. Gurian, eminent authority on Soviet Russia and editor of the Notre Dame-published *REVIEW OF POLITICS*, has also been invited to lecture at the University of Munich and to take part in the jubilee celebration at the Cologne cathedral, but he will return to Notre Dame for the summer session.

Laymen's Retreat in August

The Laymen's Retreat Movement, which for years has attracted thousands of business and professional men to the University of Notre Dame for three day periods of special spiritual exercises, will hold its 1948 Retreat at Notre Dame from August 19 to 22, it was announced recently by Rev. Michael A. Foran, C.S.C., Director of Retreats at Notre Dame.

The practice of an annual week-end retreat was inaugurated at Notre Dame in 1918 and the spiritual conclaves have been extremely popular among Catholic businessmen of the nation. During the three-day retreat the participants withdraw from worldly affairs and live the routine life of a Notre Dame student with religious conferences taking the place of classwork and studies.

Conferences during the retreat are held at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on the Notre Dame campus. This is a replica of the French shrine made famous by the miraculous cures effected there. The climax of the retreat is a candlelight procession on the final night of the program in which all of the participants, bearing lighted tapers, march from Sacred Heart Church through the university grounds to the Grotto for celebration of solemn benediction.

The initial conference of the 1948 retreat will be held at 8:30 p.m. (CDST) on August 19. The retreat will be closed by the annual Communion Breakfast to be held Sunday morning, August 22.

Lynch Wins Award

John Lynch, of Detroit, a 1943 graduate of the University of Notre Dame, has been chosen as one of the six winners of \$2000 fellowships in creative writing at Stanford University, it was announced recently by acting president Alvin C. Eurich. The award was made for Lynch's outstanding work in short stories. His first published story, "The Burden," was printed last year in *Atlantic* and has since been picked for both the O. Henry Memorial Volume and the Best Short Stories of 1947.

A Report on the Foundation

Continued from Page 11

than 200 cities heads a five-man Committee, under a Governor in each of the 48 states, the District of Columbia and several foreign countries. The Annual Alumni Fund, which began in 1941, has been made a part of the Foundation program—and both Alumni and non-Alumni have begun to respond encouragingly to the new effort to make the real Notre Dame, its opportunities and its needs better known.

Notre Dame's Alumni—responding to a Foundation plea to "cultivate our own garden" before seeking gifts from non-Alumni—topped all colleges and universities in the nation in 1947 in percentage of contributors.

But the bulk of the job remains to be done, by Alumni and other friends of the University, to meet a truly desperate need for new buildings, libraries, faculty, faculty-retirement, endowed chairs, fellowships, scholarships and student aid.

Contributions are payable to The University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, and are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

University Library Expands

The rapid expansion of the Library at the University of Notre Dame has resulted in the creation of an Aquisition Department headed by Assistant Librarian Louis A. Kenney, former Assistant Librarian at the University of Illinois, it was announced recently by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

Recent additions to the Notre Dame library have totalled more than 1,000 volumes per month, according to Librarian Paul R. Byrne, and in addition to this expansion the library staff has been searching out duplicate books to send to Louvain University in Belgium and to colleges and universities in the Philippines and India.

Student Writes Magazine Articles

A comparison of the presidential campaign of 1848, when a disappointed Democrat brought defeat to his party by heading a third party, with the campaign of 1948 features an article on third parties in the June issue of *The Sign*, national Catholic monthly. The article was written by Dale Francis, a graduate student in political science. In the lead article of the June issue of *Information*, a Paulist magazine, Mr. Francis writes on the semantics of apologetics. He is also an American correspondent for the London *Catholic Herald*.

Notre Dame Students Pay Partial Tuition Cost

Notre Dame students, as in other colleges and universities, pay only a small part of the cost of their education. The balance is made up by gifts from alumni and non-alumni, income from the limited endowment, by income from auxiliary projects, and by the unremunerated services of the religious of the Congregation of Holy Cross, who serve as teachers and administrators without salary.

Dark Room Touchdowns

By JOHN L. O'BRIEN

Football movies for coaching purposes were first used at Notre Dame in 1934. Since then the importance of movies to the Irish attack has increased steadily.

Each Saturday in the fall while cheering rooters watch the green-shirted National Champions in action, two photographers are busy in the press box. Alert and swift, they catch each play on celluloid. Their work is of tremendous importance to the team on the following Saturdays. What may have seemed to be accidental recovery or an interception will show up as something very different on Monday morning in the darkroom. A faulty block or a careless tackle will glare on the movie screen for all to see. Shifting, intricate defenses of the opponent are broken down to their simplest parts by reversing the projector until each detail is uncovered. If Notre Dame was fooled by that defense, they shouldn't make the same mistake again.

Tracing a movie from the camera to the projector would go something like this: After the game's final whistle, the photographer sends the undeveloped film to the Eastman plant in Chicago by special messenger. The film is processed Saturday night and is ready for printing on Sunday morning. At about 3 o'clock the finished print is sent air-express to South Bend and delivered to the movie room in Breen-Phillips Hall on Monday morning.

The movie room is a small cabinet-lined room in the basement of Breen-Phillips adjoining the athletic offices. This movie department is in charge of End Coach John Druze, assisted by John L. O'Brien, a senior student in Journalism. As soon as the movie arrives, it is O'Brien's duty to splice the film into a large reel preparatory to showing for the coaching staff. Game films usually run about 1,500 feet and take about 45 minutes to show. While the film is being shown each coach watches his own position for mistakes or any usable data. For instance: Coach Druze will observe Hart or Martin carrying out their assignments, Coach McArdle will note the plays where his guards pull out, Coaches Crimmins and Earley watch the backfield faking and the ball handling while Coach Ziemba finds out if the centers protect the passer properly and go down with the receiver on defense. Head Coach Leahy correlates all this into his lectures and drills with the players the same afternoon.

The football movies have been responsible for some notable tip-offs on opponents. While watching the 1942 Navy pictures, Coach Leahy noted a Navy lineman placing his feet in a certain way before a particular kind of pass Navy was using. In 1943 Notre Dame defensive backs were told to watch for

a signal from the Notre Dame player opposite that midshipman. They did. That play was totally unsuccessful all afternoon. In the 1946 movie of the Purdue game, a Boilermaker lineman was seen escaping practically every block thrown at him. After some study Coaches Druze and Krause thought up a block that he could not push away from him. And that gentleman spent the afternoon on the grass in the 1947 Purdue game.

Movies are not only of value during the football season but in the long winter and spring months as well. It is then that the coaches have time to study the films with close attention to small details. When the snow blankets Cartier Field and the stadium, the afternoon movie room sessions bring out many of the ideas and techniques which characterize winning football.

At the close of each season, Coach Druze, Frank Sullivan and John O'Brien collaborate to make up a film called *Highlights of Notre Dame*. This is a film depicting all of the exciting runs and touchdowns of the Fighting Irish for that season. *The Highlights* are prepared for the use of the Alumni Clubs and the friendly organizations which have supported and aided Notre Dame.

Central Soya Co. Grants Fellowship

Advanced study and research on the most efficient utilization of farm products will be pursued by recipients of a fellowship in chemical engineering which has been established at the University of Notre Dame by the Central Soya Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind.

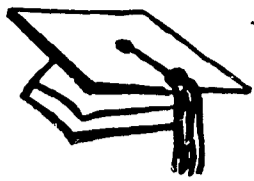
A bachelor's degree in chemical engineering is a prerequisite for the fellowship and award is made on the basis of merit. The recipient will receive \$1,200 for the calendar year, plus remission of tuition and fees, in addition to any benefits for which he may qualify under the G. I. Bill of Rights. The fellowship permits full time work leading to the master's degree in one year.

The first recipient of the fellowship, according to Professor Ronald E. Rich, Head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Notre Dame, is August L. Legeay, of Paducah, Ky. Mr. Legeay received the Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering at Notre Dame in 1943.

The Notre Dame College of Commerce was established in 1920 as the result of a development that had begun seven years earlier when a course in commerce was first offered at the University.



Head Football Coach Frank Leahy, Film Custodian John L. O'Brien and End Coach John Druze watch a football movie in the Notre Dame projection room.



the Graduate School

By **REV. PHILIP S. MOORE, C. S. C.**

The Graduate School of Notre Dame consists of four Divisions—Arts and Letters, Science, Social Science and Engineering. Within these Divisions, twenty-one departments are offering advanced programs of study and research. Of these, eleven are offering the Doctor's degree: Biology, Chemistry, Education, English, History, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science and Sociology. The other ten are offering the Master's degree: Classical Languages, Economics, Modern Languages, Religion, and six departments in Engineering.

As an integral part of graduate education at the University, two institutions distinct from the departmental organization have been established: The Laboratories of Bacteriology (Lobund), in which new and promising germ-free and micrurgical techniques have been developed for the investigation of problems fundamental to the biological and medical sciences; and the Mediaeval Institute, in which the wisdom and learning of the Middle Ages are being studied as the rich well springs of western civilization and culture.

Early in the colonial period of American history, the need of higher education was recognized; and, in 1636, Harvard College, the first American college, was founded. For more than 300 years, the college remained our highest educational institution. But educators became increasingly conscious of the need for more extended studies in science, literature and the arts; and, out of this consciousness and under the influence of the German university, especially its faculty of philosophy, graduate education came into existence during the second half of the nineteenth century. For reasons of economy, graduate work was, as a rule, developed in connection with the college; and so the college, or undergraduate school, and the graduate school, came to constitute the complete American university. Today, therefore, the graduate school is the apogee of American education and the apex of our highest educational institution—the university.

At Notre Dame the first announcement of graduate courses appeared in the official Bulletin of the University for the school year 1904-1905; and, in June, 1905, two Master's degrees were conferred. At that time, however, and for several years following, there was no definite organization of graduate work. But with the inauguration of the summer session at the University in 1918, the number of students who applied for graduate study increased so rapidly that in the Bulletin for 1921-1922 announcement was made of a graduate faculty and acting dean. Three years later, this administrative organization was replaced by a Committee on Graduate Study which functioned for 20 years. Then, in 1944, the development of graduate work made another reorganization desirable; and a Dean and Graduate Council were appointed.

Historically, the graduate school was introduced into American education to meet a felt need for study beyond the college level. The college was then the institution of advanced liberal education. It was no accident, therefore, that the model for the American graduate school was the German university—and especially its faculty of philosophy, which was essentially an institution of specialization through advanced study and research because, in its inception, the graduate school was conceived as an institution for specialized training and research. The need for specialized study and research has greatly increased in all fields of learning with the passing years; and hence, today as always, the graduate school must produce the specialist, thoroughly grounded in his subject and trained to research. Furthermore, the University has become, and apparently will remain for the indefinite future, the principal home of untrammelled research, essential to the expansion of the frontiers of human knowledge, on which depends in no small part the advancement of human welfare.

Another responsibility of the graduate school is the preparation of teachers for all levels of our education. Although the trained specialist has frequently proved a most competent and inspiring teacher in larger colleges and universities, present needs indicate that a more general training should be provided for the many graduate students who are looking forward to teaching in our high schools and smaller colleges.

The graduate administration at Notre Dame is deeply conscious of these functions which they are obligated to discharge. This consciousness will motivate further expansion of graduate study in the University. But the chief concern is with the continuous qualitative development of the Graduate School, in keeping with Notre Dame's established educational traditions.

Father O'Brien's Book Praised by Dr. Holmes

"Truths Men Live By," a book on basic morality by Father John A. O'Brien of the University of Notre Dame, is hailed as "a complete philosophy of religion and life" by the distinguished Protestant clergyman, Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York, writing in a recent issue of "The New York Times."

Dr. Holmes praised Father O'Brien's book as one which "sweeps the whole gamut of spiritual thought from the evidences of God, the meaning origin and character of religion, the soul and its relationship to God, to freedom of will, immortality, the Bible and Jesus Christ as the Founder of Christianity."

"Written with ample learning, with open mind, and in the light of the findings of modern research in philosophy, history,

scripture and science," Dr. Holmes added, "the book presents the timeless arguments of faith which belong to all the world's religions. . . . This is Christian scholarship at its best—a free, unfettered, deeply reverent and moving presentation of religious truth."

Published by the Macmillan Company, the book has won wide acclaim among leaders of all religious faiths and has been chosen as a Book of the Month by the St. Thomas More Book Club for nationwide distribution. The volume, now in its third printing, is used in colleges, universities and Newman Club courses and has won a widespread following among the general public of all faiths. It was first published in 1946.

Society Adopts Schoenherr Formula

A new engineering formula for computing the force necessary to propel a ship through the water, devised by Dr. Karl E. Schoenherr, Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Notre Dame, has been officially adopted by the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

According to Vice-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, USN (Ret.), president of the society, Dr. Schoenherr's formula is of tremendous importance to the shipbuilding industry because it puts the calculations of ship resistance and ship power on a common basis in all model testing establishments in the United States and Canada for the first time in history. The new method, which will be known as the Schoenherr Mean Line, may be adapted by Great Britain and Holland, as well, the admiral added.

Dr. Schoenherr, who has been Dean of the College of Engineering at Notre Dame since 1945, has an international reputation as a hydromechanical engineer. He was awarded the Distinguished Civilian Service Medal by the United States Government for his notable contributions to the war effort in designing and testing ships. Before joining the Notre Dame staff he was with the Navy Department for many years.

Professor Kervick Honored

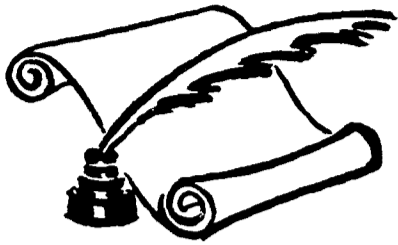
Francis W. Kervick, Head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London, England.

Dr. Kervick was elected to the Society, which was founded in 1754 and is under the patronage of the King of England, in recognition of his outstanding work in architecture. Membership in the Society is awarded to outstanding artists in sculpture, architecture, painting, and allied fields.

Photographs of various works by Mr. Kervick recently were shown at the international exhibit in London. Some of his works now are in the permanent collection of the Royal Institute of Architects in London.

Mr. Kervick has been teaching architecture at Notre Dame since he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. During his service at Notre Dame, he has received many awards for his architectural achievements.

Our Contributors



. . . The Crisis

Continued from Page 9

"Why should not that which was possible centuries ago be possible again today? The intrinsic laws of history and of the human soul are the same at all times and in all places. We may indeed ask ourselves how long it will be before that great process of secularization is reversed whose final phase we are now witnessing. But a question like this is, after all, thoroughly un-Christian, born of an impatient anxiety over the world. Christian faith does not live by sight, but by belief in the Invisible. And, therefore, it always involves Christian patience, that is to say, the long deep breath of Eternity. But it is actually possible to answer the question here and now. This process of regeneration will be accomplished in the very hour when we Catholics unite in the serious reform of ourselves. When we have one and all effected this self-reformation, each in his own place, at once, inevitably and simultaneously, a force of attraction, natural and supernatural, will be generated so potent that none of those standing without will be able to resist it. No doubt the difficulties involved by the opposition between Christianity and a de-Christianized culture will not be disposed of at one blow. But they will begin to disappear and a new age will dawn.

"Yes, what are we to do? What am I to do, and what are you to do? It is, of course, impossible to answer the question in detail. But a general answer is easy. It will be this . . . Believe and do what you will; love and do what you will; pray and do what you will. And that in turn means — get on in every respect with your own work. Make *yourself* Christian: completely Christian. Then look around you, and perform the work that has been given you to do, according to your capacity. But wait in patience. For it is only the sowing that is your business. Leave, with childlike trust, the gathering of the harvest to the generations whom God has called to that magnificent task."

As Peter Wust states so fervently and certainly, the solution lies in the re-making of ourselves. It is easy — and yet it is most difficult. But the Christian can never forget that "His burden is indeed light and His yoke is sweet." And for the Christian there is never despair, but always hope and faith.

If at some time you should come to realize and say, "I am a good citizen of my nation because I am a good citizen of God's Kingdom," the men — the empty men wasting away in the wasteland will never, never understand you. But God will understand you, and the men full of God's Grace will understand you.

" . . . I behold the surest pledges that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and the immutable principles of private morality. . . . (T)he propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained . . ."

New Religious Curriculum For Summer School

Advanced courses in the Catholic religion will be inaugurated in the Graduate School at the University of Notre Dame in the 1948 summer session which opens June 21, it was announced recently by the Rev. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies at Notre Dame.

The graduate work in religion, to be offered by the Department of Religion, presently will be restricted to the summer sessions at Notre Dame, but the Department of Religion plans in the near future to extend the program into the regular scholastic year. Graduate students following the religion program may receive the Master of Arts or Master of Science in Education degrees.

Father Kenna, in making the announcement, said that the aim of the graduate program in religion is threefold: (1) to present basic courses in the principles and methods in the study of Christian Tradition, the Sacred Scriptures and Theology; (2) to apply these principles and methods to the study of certain periods of Tradition, selected books of Sacred Scripture, and various subjects of Catholic Doctrine; and (3) to give the student as broad a coverage as possible of the content of Catholic Doctrine, without jeopardizing the quality of scholarship required for graduate work.

In addition to the general requirements, the Department of Religion at Notre Dame requires as prerequisites for graduate work a reading knowledge of Latin for students who intend to follow the course of studies leading to a Master of Arts degree, and sufficient knowledge of Christian Doctrine, Philosophy and Christian Culture to make adequate graduate work possible.

The Organization of the College of Science

The College of Science was established as a distinct unit of the University in 1865. Prior to that year the various sciences had been taught as part of the program in Arts and Letters. In 1867 a carefully-planned program in general science was formulated, and subsequently, as the facilities improved, more specialized programs were added, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in botany, in zoology, in chemistry, in physics, in mathematics, and in pharmacy. Each of these programs represents a stage in the development of the work of the College of Science.

The collection of materials for a scientific museum was begun about the middle of last century and through the decades since then has been gradually increased by numerous gifts. In 1883 Science Hall was built, and the departments of the College and the science museum were transferred to the new building. A separate building for the Department of Chemistry was erected in 1918, and Science Hall was considerably enlarged in 1924. Special laboratories have been provided for work in the main branches of chemistry, physics, bacteriology, botany and physiology.

W. H. LYMAN—Majoring in Journalism, Bill Lyman is a member of the Notre Dame Scholastic staff. He lives in Chicago, Ill., and will graduate in '49.

GREG HALPIN—Feature writer for the Notre Dame Scholastic, and a veteran of World War II. Greg is from Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD A. FISCHER—A.B. Notre Dame, '37. Now assistant professor of Journalism. Former reporter, *Chicago Herald-Examiner* and *South Bend News Times*. Pioneered Journalism department, news bureau and alumni publication, St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Ind. In U. S. Army, World War II, wrote four books for War Department — including histories of Burma campaigns.

NORBERT JOSEPH GEIER—Graduated in June, '48. Lives in Cashton, Wisconsin.

PETER BROWN—Member of Notre Dame Junior class. Son of Warren Brown, sports columnist, *Chicago Herald-American*.

RAYMOND J. DONOVAN—Notre Dame, '42, where he has written publicity five years and serves as Assistant Director of Public Information. Former sports editor, Logansport (Ind.) *Pharos-Tribune*.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN—Notre Dame, '49. Manager of College All-Stars, August, 1947, in All-Star-Chicago Bears football game.

REV. PHILIP S. MOORE, C.S.C.—Dean of Notre Dame Graduate School, and Professor of Philosophy. Member of Notre Dame faculty since 1933. Studied at Notre Dame, Ecole des Chartes (Paris), and received Ph.D. from Catholic University of America.

Moral, Responsible Leadership

America's need for a leadership which possesses responsibility based on a proper concept of moral principles is a point on which all of us here at Notre Dame are agreed.

We should be in equal agreement on the point that Notre Dame's efforts to secure the necessary facilities to train Notre Dame's students to meet this need should receive the full cooperation essential to success.

When Father Sorin was young and might have exercised his priestly vocation in the comparative comforts of his native land, he chose instead the rigors of wilderness and poverty to plant a dream.

And with the most prodigious effort and sacrifice, his dream was just achieving a satisfying substance when death took him in the Golden Jubilee Year of Notre Dame.

Perhaps more important than the great faith of Father Sorin in the future of Notre Dame was the faith of the Brothers and early laymen who shared his sacrifices without any hope of the honors or the satisfaction that might conceivably reward the founder and the head.

So for every Washington who prayed for the success of his leadership, and for every Lincoln who studied in a log cabin to lead in a capitol, there must be men who pray and study for the same understanding of the indissoluble nature of leadership, responsibility, and moral principles. These are the followers, these are the doers, upon whom rests the success of the leader, and upon whom frequently rests the succession. This potential leadership is as vital and as real as the actual, insofar as institutions like Notre Dame who train such leaders are concerned.

The University of Notre Dame Foundation is not, therefore, as an end, engaged in the installation of fluorescent lighting in Carroll Hall, or the creation of luxuries, or comforts even, for either the faculty or the students of Notre Dame.

It is rather engaged in providing the channels of training, of living, and of influences through which young men will pass from the rich formative stages of secondary education into the maturity of minds and of talents necessary to the making of a living, but with the equally vital maturity of spiritual concepts which will make that living conform to standards of life. These standards must be rooted in religion and reflect its essential enrichment as the only true meaning of life.

This is the reason for Notre Dame's existence. It is the reason for every student in attendance. Life is just as vital in other schools.

Liberty is a concept that finds more superficial violence among its adherents in other schools.

And the pursuit of happiness is frequently less inhibited on other campuses.

At Notre Dame, the administration and the faculty, the parent and the student, have made the additional implicit profession of faith that all of these American traditions are significant and safe only so long as they are identified as endowments of a Creator.

Because over the years there has been the unity of faith, and the strength of unity, Notre Dame has become possessed of some very material assets.

Because much sacrifice has been poured into the progress of the University, there is much progress in evidence.

Because the sound training of responsible leaders has been constant, Notre Dame men are rising rapidly in many fields of leadership which are but lately recognizing that leadership and responsibility are integral.

And because the spirit of Notre Dame has been derived from an older and greater, but very familiar, spirit, Notre Dame has developed the tradition of success.

Progress in the future, because the scale of operation has expanded, demands that the scale of sacrifice be expanded. Fundamentally, there is no change in this principle of the forward movement.

The need for the leadership which Notre Dame has evidenced the capacity to produce makes the obligation to produce that leadership one which the University cannot choose to refuse.

And the tradition of winning, unless it is to be surrendered or denied, demands that the University accept confidently the challenge of sacrifice and the burden of obligation.

It is to keep this faith with the past, with the present, and with the future, that the University of Notre Dame Foundation has been organized.

Administration, faculty, students, alumni, friends—this is the Notre Dame team, all-time, all-American.

James E. Armstrong, '25
Executive Vice-Chairman

The University of Notre Dame Foundation

Notre Dame, Indiana

Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., Director
President of the University

Mr. Harry G. Hogan, Chairman of the Board
of Governors

