

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

JANUARY • 1949



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VOL. 2 • NO. 1

The University of Notre Dame

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOL

The 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; Department of Military Science (Air Force).

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

The 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.

The College of Law.

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

GRADUATE SCHOOL

The Arts and Letters Division • Department of Philosophy; Department of English; Department of Classics; Department of Modern Languages; Department of History; Department of Music.

The Social Science Division • Department of Economics; Department of Political Science; Department of Sociology; Department of Education.

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

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



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, Micrurgy, 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

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

Contributors' views do not necessarily reflect those of the University.

VOL. 2

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NO. 1

The President's Page

—
New Science Building
Planned for 1949
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I HAVE an announcement of considerable moment. At present, the supreme endeavor of the University is to meet an immediate situation: we should begin within the year 1949 the construction of a new Science building. Our lack of facilities for the students and research staffs in physics, chemistry and mathematics is critical. It has gone beyond the stage of urgency and inconvenience. It is an undeniable necessity.

Plans have been drawn for the new Science building. It will be of simple construction, as inexpensive as is possible in a structure designed for modern scientific research laboratories. The cost will be about \$1,750,000. It will be placed adjoining the Chemistry Building and will provide extra space for Chemistry, new facilities for the Department of Physics and the Department of Mathematics.

Unrestricted contributions to Notre Dame in 1946 and 1947 have built up a fund of \$350,000, which the University has designated as the beginning of the Science Building Fund.

Because of the extreme urgency of this need, it is our plan to begin construction in 1949; I am asking the alumni of Notre Dame and the workers of the Notre Dame Foundation to make an all-out effort to raise by the end of 1949 the \$1,400,000 that is still needed.

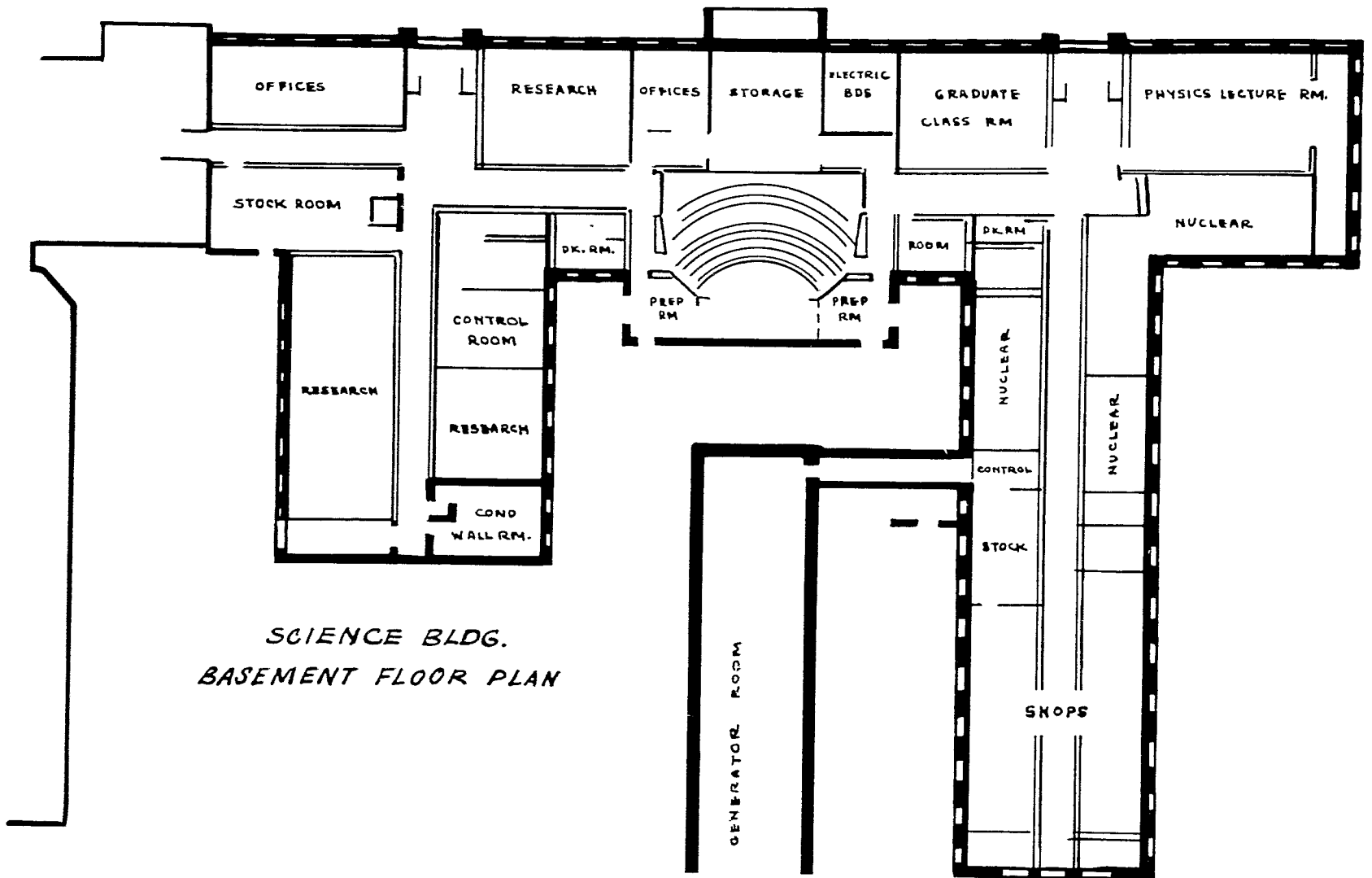
The present need is critical. We are faced with the choice of constructing new facilities or of cutting our enrollment by about 1,000 students in order to make room for research to be carried on.

* * *

If it had not been for the generous support of alumni and devoted friends, Notre Dame could never have become what it is today. I have deep confidence that the devotion to Notre Dame will rise up to meet the present emergency.

This year we have 47 new members on our teaching staff, among whom are some outstanding scholars. I believe that the quality and ability of these new men have made our staff much stronger.

Some extraordinary developments in the fields of research have taken place this year. I cannot go into a description of them all, but I want to describe one in particular which is especially fascinating: Dr. Charles Price, head of the Department of Chemistry, has been working on isolation and identification of the compound responsible for the Rh factor in human blood. Rh is responsible for many still births; the compound, isolated by the extraction of red blood cells, is evidently able to prevent such still births. This will be cheering news to

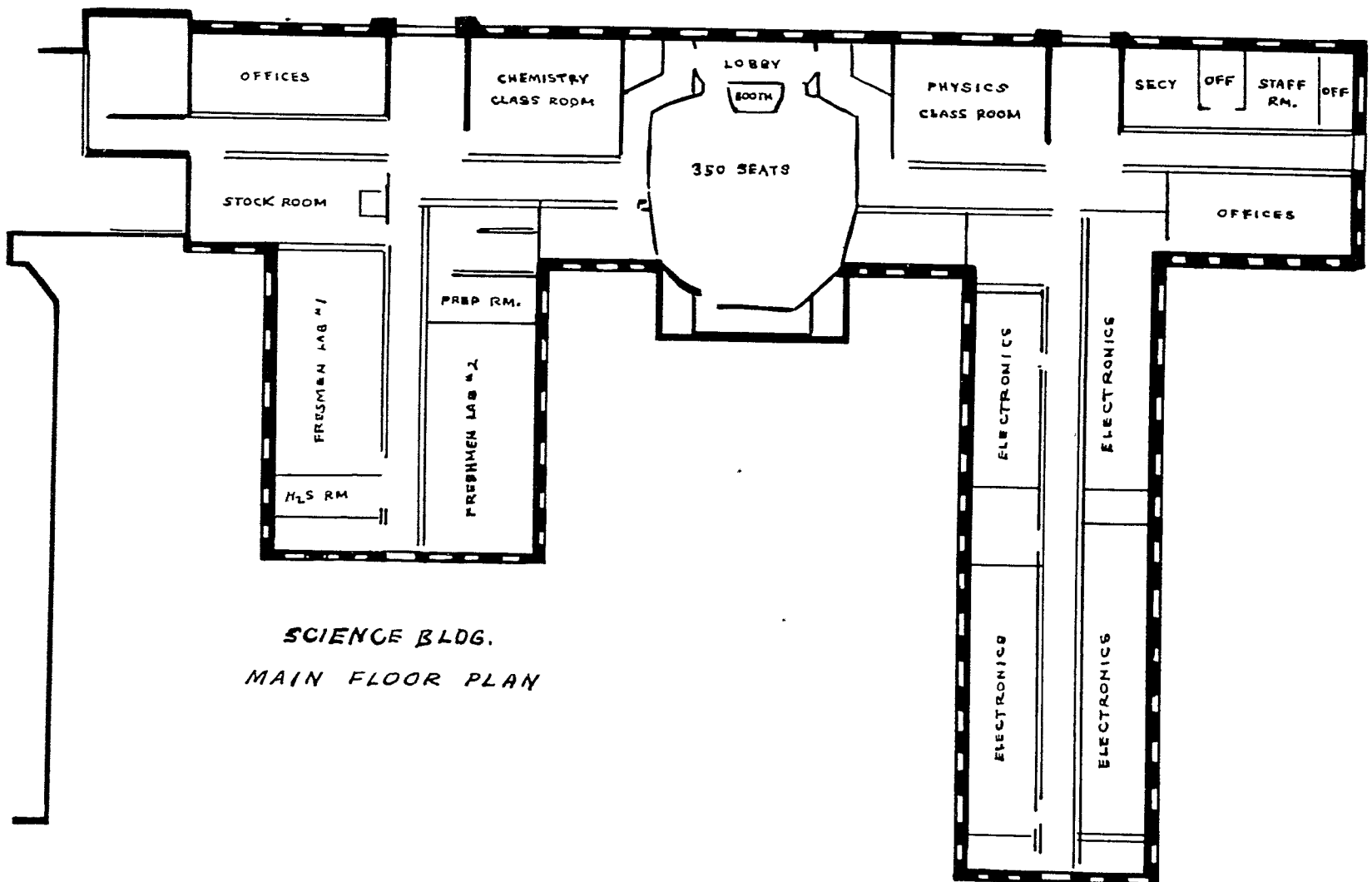


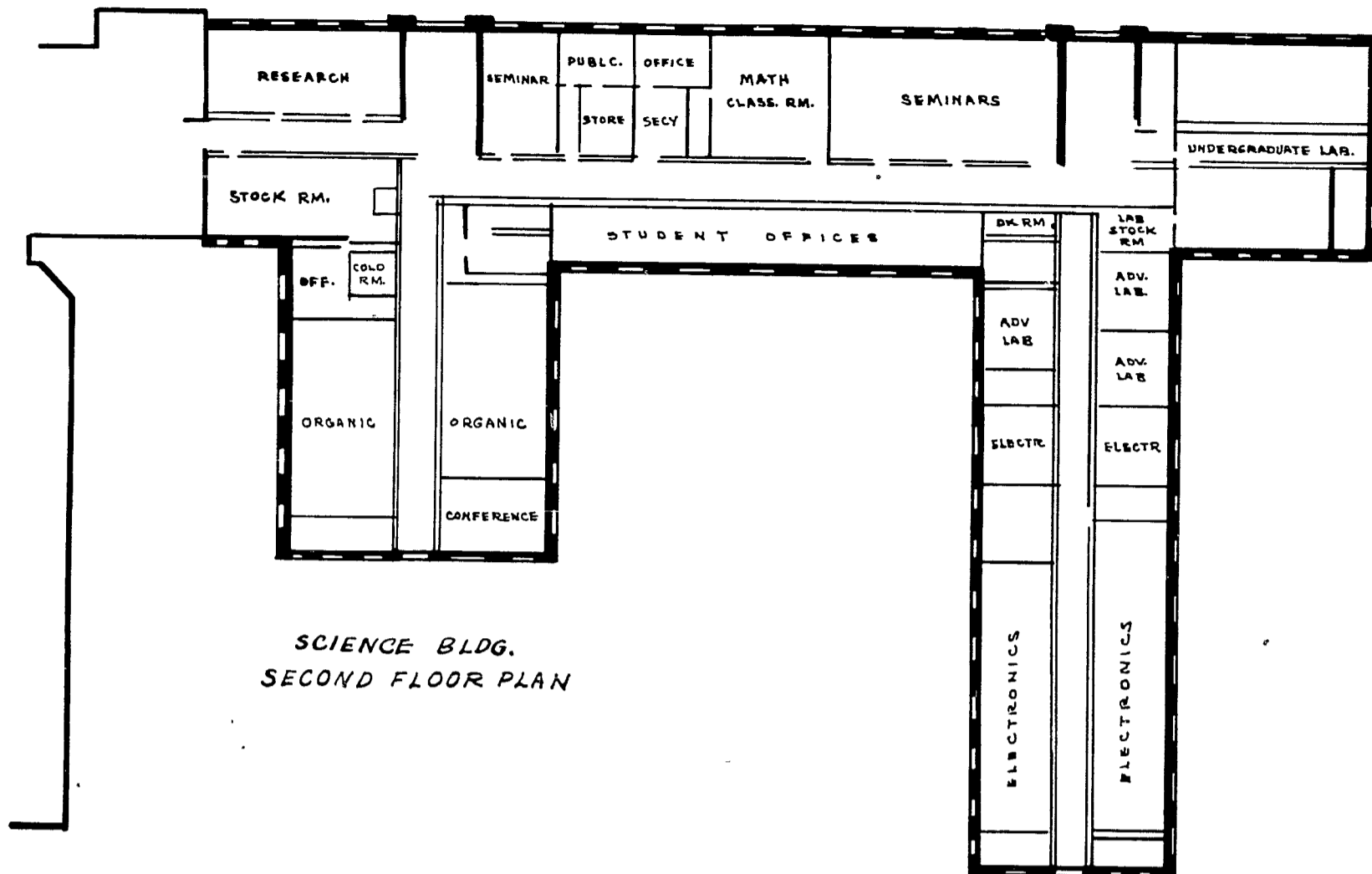
thousands of married couples who have been prevented from having children by Rh.

Several new research laboratories have been set up in the College of Science and these should enable the College to carry on more meaningful research that will result in benefits to our society. The new germ-free laboratory building is nearing completion; it is our hope that germ-

free animals can be reared in large quantities for the laboratories of Bacteriology at Notre Dame and at other research centers. A quarter of a million dollars has been put into this; we believe it is a sound investment in scholarship.

The meeting of the Advisory Council for Commerce, September 24 and 25, and the meeting of the Advisory

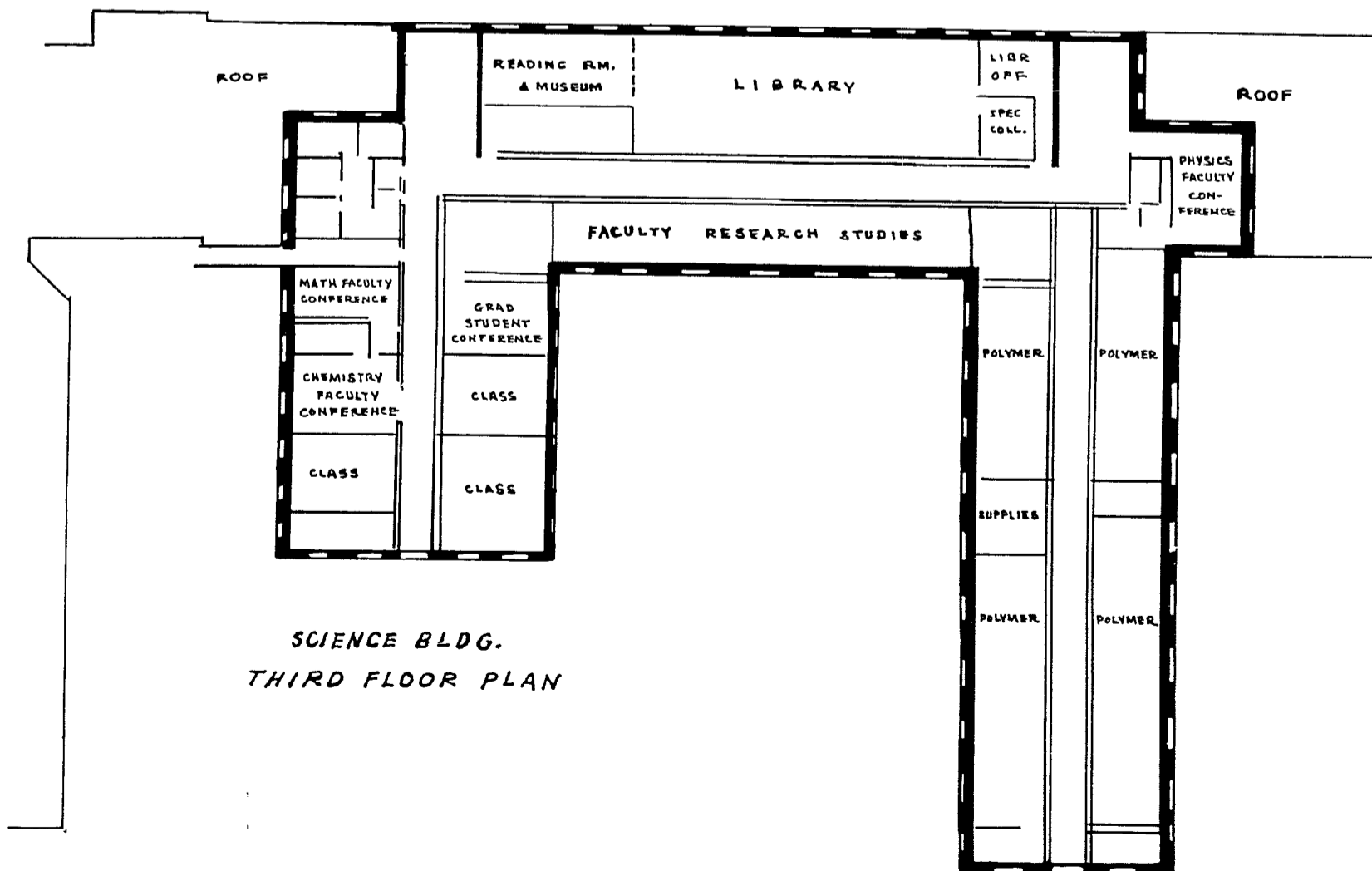




Council for Science and Engineering, October 8 and 9, have produced a number of extremely valuable suggestions that reflect the wisdom and interest of these outstanding businessmen and industrialists. The Bishop O'Hara Seminar Lectures are now in progress, bringing some of the leading experts from the world of business to lecture to the seniors of the College of Commerce.

Other equally helpful programs will follow as a result of the interest of the Advisory Council.

John J. Lavanchy, C.S.C.
 President, The University of Notre Dame
 Director, The University of Notre Dame Foundation



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The Author

Paul Mallon needs no introduction to most readers. His Capitol Hill column from Washington, "News Behind the News," was carried daily for years in 300 newspapers from coast to coast.

Notre Dame is proud to claim a share in the early education of Paul Mallon. That Mr. Mallon is proud of Notre Dame is attested by his present posts as Director of the Notre Dame Alumni Association and co-chairman for the Notre Dame Foundation Committee in Washington.

His first newspaper job was with the Louisville "Courier-Journal." While there, he found time to attend the University of Louisville for a year. He then moved to the South Bend "News-Times" and attended the University of Notre Dame. After a year of trying to work until 3 a. m. and attend classes at 9 a. m., he jumped at the offer of a job with the Brooklyn "Eagle."

In 1922, while working for the United Press, Mallon covered the Washington disarmament conference, called by President Harding. He requested and received permanent assignment in Washington, and soon advanced to chief of U. P.'s Capital staff. In 1929 he was mentioned for the Pulitzer Prize.

The first Paul Mallon column appeared when he was 31—on April 11, 1932, in 60 newspapers. At present, Mr. Mallon is writing a book on international politics.



Sword of the Spirit

By PAUL MALLON

TIME changes opinions sometimes. Events lure us from established convictions. We like to think we are liberal and open-minded, and we strive to keep pace with the march of progress by searching out the ever-new circumstances the world presents and adjusting our minds to them. Furthermore, the nature of the human in us is always seeking relaxation, ease—and peace. We yearn for an end of toil and strife; and when involved in arduous ventures, we have an inclination to let up, or look forward to the moment when we *can* let up.

All this may sound rather commonplace; but, if either of these two natural courses is allowed to run its way in the current world struggle, we are lost—our people, our nation, our world.

The critical hour for us at Pearl Harbor was the hour we did not consider, the hour before the Japanese struck, the hour in which we could have saved ourselves by preparation. This hour today is such an hour for an entire world. The critical danger confronting us is that, in the rush and flow of our normal lives, we will forget—as people do—the nature of the thing with which we are confronted. We may lapse into the belief that This Thing is normal and susceptible to the same human instincts we have, the love of agreement, the worship of progress, the respect of justice and the belief in peace. Facts grow cold, you know, unless constantly stimulated. Doctrines debilitate unless carried as banners.

To guard against a natural decline in our political doctrines, it is essential that each one of us understand the nature of This Thing with which we are confronted. In a struggle to maintain the world intellect, we are daily meeting subtle lures and challenges. To meet these we must never for a moment lay down the Sword of the Spirit, which defends true knowledge of the character of the lure and challenge.

What I mean can be made plain by citing a now well-known incident: in the final days of the first Truman administration, President Truman, with all his knowledge of the subject, thought it would be an excellent campaign gesture for him to send the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to show—as he said—our “seriousness and sincerity” in favor of an understanding to restore order in Berlin. In the ordinary course of normal negotiations between nations, this would seem harmless—a move of simple earnestness, the dispatch of our Chief Justice to seek fair justice. What danger could there be in that?

To many informed in various degrees concerning the brutal efforts of the Russians to defeat all contrary interests in Berlin, the project could have sounded innocent. The Democrats among us could easily, and no doubt did, deduce that the Republicans

clamored about the matter for partisan political effect (which they no doubt had in mind) and thus some of us may have been misled as to the unsound nature of the venture.

Mr. Truman's plan was innocent in but one respect: it was completely innocent of an understanding of Russianism, Communism or whatever This Thing may properly be called.

The character of This Thing may, perhaps, be understood by an incident which occurred in a little place where I spent some time this summer. I have recently made a longer study of its motivating power, but this one incident conveys some of the accurate implications of what lies so heavily against us. In this village was a fisherman who went off alone in his boat each day to tong clams from the bottom of the bay. When a friend of mine missed a new five-pound navy anchor which had been spliced to his rowboat, he asked around among the villagers.

One told him:

“You know that fisherman who is always working down in the cove. His name is Charles. Go ask Charles.”

My friend could pry no explanation from his advisor. His personal inclination was to seek out the police. Yet, perhaps the clam tonger had seen children cut away the anchor while working on his boat. My friend went down to the cove and found Charles assiduously cleaning his craft.

“Charles,” he called. “Have you seen my new anchor?”

His ears jumped in surprise when Charles immediately called back:

“Certainly, I think I have it right here somewhere. Let's take a look.”

The fisherman, pleasantly, opened the floor boards at the bottom of his boat and started rummaging among an assortment of new anchors, ropes and boat accessories which had no useful place on his small motorboat. Handling them as a merchant displays his wares, he brought forth one and said:

“I think this is yours.”

It was—new rope and all, even the portion which had been cut.

My friend did not know exactly how to handle this situation. He was not sure what could best be said under the circumstances. So he said:

“Why, thank you, Charles, thank you very much,” and went off to attach his anchor back to his rowboat.

Inquiry among the villagers developed a further knowledge of the working philosophy of Charles. One explained:

“If he sees anything he likes, he just takes it.”

He need have no normal motive, they said, such as a use for the stolen article or a desire to enrich himself. He was com-

pletely free of normal reactions in this respect. He had no inhibitions whatever against thievery. Whenever anything was missing around the cove, the villagers never reported the loss to the single village constable, but first asked Charles; and, usually, from the bottom of his boat, he brought forth proudly the missing article.

This Thing with which we are confronted in the world is, in moral essence, an international Charles. It would be considered idiotic if the village had appointed a Selectman to see Charles and impress him with the “seriousness and sincerity” of the community. In treating with Russia we have found that the summoning of an international court, committee or police force is generally useless. We have found that serious discussions of the nature of conditions leads to involvement in degenerating arguments and finally achieves only a sense of futility in us. We have found none of the normal reactions from the normal use of diplomatic measures. Efforts to settle are interpreted by Russia as designs to conquer her, and therefore do not settle, but antagonize. Our strivings for disarmament, and for atomic control, are treated by the Russians as a diplomatic game to be frustrated. Disarmament becomes in the relentless view of the Kremlin a problem of how to disarm us, while Stalin may achieve more and more armament unknown to us behind his Iron Curtain.

We have learned we are dealing with an adversary which lacks nearly all our normal concepts. In this experience, we are rapidly approaching, if we have not already passed, an inevitable conclusion that moral suasion has no use.

Does this mean war must be fought? It should not. I think war would be a stupid conclusion of a difficult situation, like that of a novelist who has his hero commit suicide at the end of the book because he, the novelist, cannot solve the difficulties otherwise. War would be a confession of our diplomatic ineptitude. To me an American War against the Russians would be almost as senseless as if the villagers in my summer seaport town had declared war on the type-that-is-Charles, and armed themselves with sticks and stones to kill him.

Russia is a condition, a situation. It must be met. We must meet it effectively in ways which are more efficient for us. Our current ways and course are not, necessarily, permanently to be considered the best ways. We are spending a third or more of our entire national budget for armament—\$12 to \$15 billions annually. We have foolishly blundered into a condition in the German peace whereby we must spend needed millions needlessly for planes to feed and warm our portion of Berlin by air. In meeting the

(Continued on page 26)

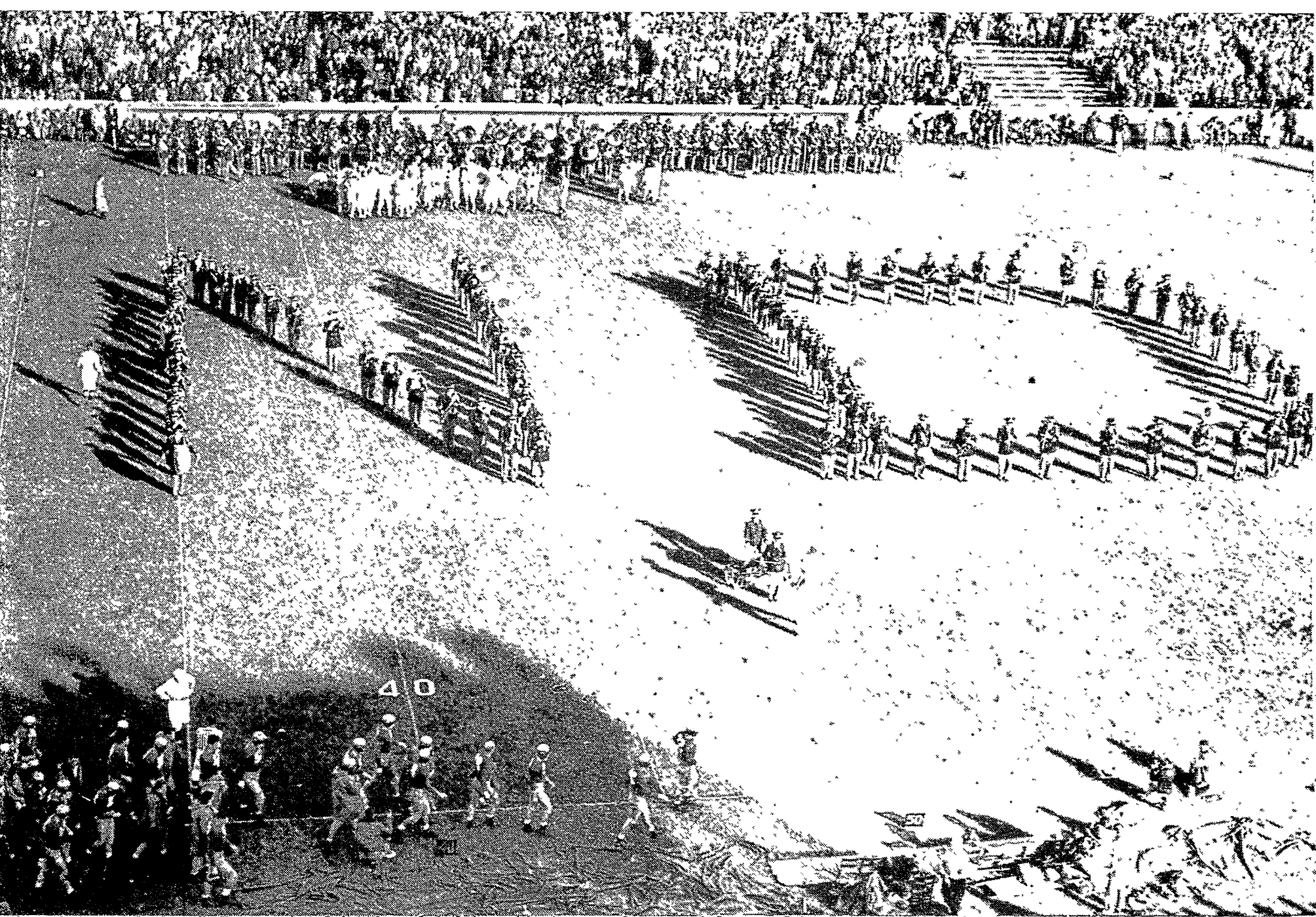
Football Week-end





TROUBLED CALM BEFORE THE STORM—N. D. Capt. Bill Fischer and Purdue Capt. Phil O'Reilly shake hands before the 28-27 classic of Sept. 25. The record crowd of 59,343 surpassed the former mark by 172 (Army, 47)

'MUSIC HATH CHARM TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BEAST' —and the 110-piece Notre Dame band did its best at half-time to add assurance to a mere 12-7 lead.

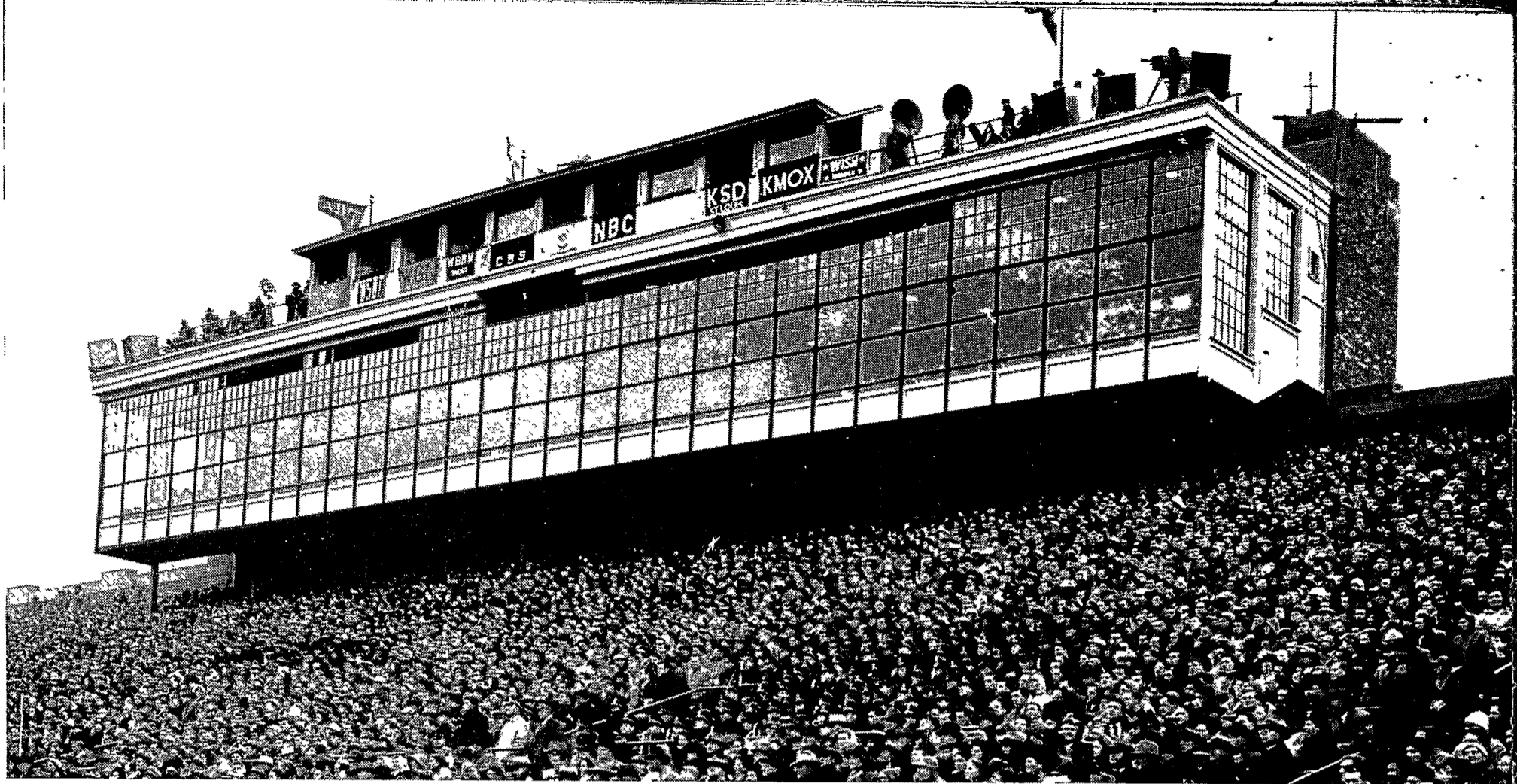




PARTISAN-ing "IS SUCH SWEET SORROW"—especially when you're behind, 13-12.

"JOYFUL AND (almost) TRIUMPHANT"—Oracko's field goal made up for 3 missed p.a.t.'s and the Irish led, 21-13 — then 21-20, 28-20, 28-27.





THE HEADLINE HELICOPTER—that's what one of the 300 sports writers and broadcasters called the press box, in which they seemed literally to "hover" over the game. Knute Rockne, as good at public relations as at coaching, wanted best possible press facilities when the stadium was built in 1930. A snack bar dispensed hotdogs, coffee and cokes. Every other seat is equipped with telegraph. There are 10 radio booths and open camera platforms on the roof and an inside "photographers' shelf" for newsreels, television, public address system and assistant coaches with 'phones to the field. Charles M. Callahan, Notre Dame '38, Assistant Director of Public Information Department, capably handles all press box routine. Mimeographed summaries, including substitutions and running scores, are available for writers 60 seconds after the final gun. Women not permitted — probably never will be. It's an old rule.



Some Answers to Basic Questions About the University

In the following article, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, answers questions concerning the University's financial position and policies—questions propounded by Alumni and non-Alumni friends since organization of the Notre Dame Foundation more than a year ago.

What Is the University's Financial Situation?

THE total net surplus, covering the years 1941-'45, was \$113,000. This money was used for the construction of new laboratories and particularly for the erection of the building housing the Department of Aeronautical Engineering. In 1945-'46, the total income of the University, exclusive of unrestricted gifts and unexpended restricted gifts, exceeded total expenses by \$162,997.16; this was applied toward the construction of Farley Hall, student residence building. Unrestricted contributions equaling \$175,000 are being assigned to University endowment.

The total income of the University, exclusive of unrestricted gifts and unexpended restricted gifts, in 1946-'47, exceeded total expenses by \$305,927.77; this was used principally toward establishment of the pension and retirement plan for the teaching staff. Unrestricted contributions approximated \$150,000; of this, \$75,000 is being placed in the fund for the new Science building.

In 1947-'48, the University's total income, exclusive of unrestricted gifts and unexpended restricted gifts, resulted in a net loss of \$38,136.41. This was explained by the very heavy expenses incurred in expansion of the Graduate School and Research programs. Unrestricted contributions amounting to \$275,816.24 are being added to the building fund for the construction of the new Science building.

What Is the University's Enrollment Policy?

It has been determined that Notre Dame will maintain an enrollment of 4,500. About

10% of the total enrollment will be in the College of Law; another 10% will be in the Graduate School and research projects. The continuing flood of applications for admission indicates that, even without the benefit of the G.I. Bill, the University will be able to maintain a quality selection of applicants at an enrollment of 4,500. The present critical times demand strong, well-trained leaders. Notre Dame feels a distinct responsibility to the nation in helping to provide that leadership. This will impose very serious obligations on the University to expand its present facilities; it will impose upon the University a period of severe financial stress.

How Great Is Football Revenue?

There is a rather common misconception that Notre Dame has become a wealthy school through football revenue. The actual fact is that football has not eliminated the need of any other support; it has provided less than 10% of the University's income. In 1946-'47, a year of national championship football, the total net income from all athletics was \$196,000. In 1947-'48, the net income was \$185,466.

The gross income from football for the past several years has been approximately \$500,000. This is used to support all athletic teams engaged in intercollegiate competition, the inter-hall athletic program and, obviously, the maintenance of the stadium and athletic properties.

In number of dollars, the net income at present is approximately the same as it has been for many years. In terms of building power: in the early 1930's, when Notre Dame's greatest building expansion occurred, a net income of \$195,000 would con-

struct one-half of a residence hall. Now, it will build about one-fourth of the same residence hall.

Actually, none of the income from football has in recent years (1935 to 1945) been put into a building fund; it has been needed to help pay for the University's operating expenses. The entire amount has been used in research projects and for the Graduate School.

What Building Expansion Is Planned?

(a) The first building to be erected will be a *Science Unit* north of and adjoining the Chemistry Building (see President's Page). The cost will be approximately \$1,750,000.

This building represents the most critical need of Notre Dame. Laboratory space for undergraduates in Chemistry is seriously needed. Research projects have been curtailed for lack of laboratory space. The classroom situation is stringent and intolerable. Moreover, well over a million dollars' worth of equipment—a great part of which was obtained from war surplus at nominal cost—is being housed precariously in the old Science Building, with the constant threat of a destructive fire. In spite of the insurance coverage, if it were lost the University would not be able to replace it except at a fabulous expenditure. Our plan to continue using the old facilities of Chemistry Hall will make the cost about \$1,500,000 less than if new buildings were erected.

Other buildings planned for erection, when funds permit, are:

(b) Guest-house with accommodations for 150 visitors. The cost will approximate

\$500,000. It will be used to house Alumni and other guests of the University, the parents of students who are visiting their sons, and meetings of special groups such as the Trustees' Board and Advisory Councils.

(c) Maintenance building, which will cost approximately \$400,000. It is believed that this building will pay for itself by virtue of savings through economic operation.

(d) Auditorium to provide facilities for lectures, concerts and assemblies, in which the entire student body, faculty and friends can be accommodated. Architectural designs may be successfully worked out so that the Auditorium can be combined with the field-house. Approximate cost will be \$2,000,000.

(e) Library at a cost of \$2,000,000.

(f) Group of five residence halls to house 1,000 students. Each building would approximate \$750,000. At present there are more than 1,000 students living off-campus.

(g) Student Union which will cost approximately \$1,500,000.

(h) Liberal and Fine Arts Building, which would include classrooms, facilities for radio and television, offices and seminar rooms. Estimated cost would be \$3,500,000.

What Is the University's Endowment?

Notre Dame's total endowment is \$3,891,638.50. Of this, unrestricted endowment amounts to \$1,010,300, while restricted endowment equals \$2,881,338.50. Restricted endowment is designated for a specific purpose by the donor, while unrestricted endowment may be applied in support of any of the University's operations.

What Is the Endowment Need?

To release the returns from auxiliary operations for development of plant facilities—as they were used in the past—Notre Dame would need an additional endowment of \$12,000,000. It is our hope that our highly significant research can be extended, particularly in the fields of philosophy, mediaeval studies, sociology, economics, international politics and several other branches of learning. The program envisaged would require an annual income of \$500,000. At present rates of return, this would require an endowment of about \$20,000,000.

The total endowment, therefore, needed to accomplish present plans, amounts to some \$32,000,000.

Is the Foundation the Work of One Department or of the Entire University?

Although the Foundation staff constitutes one department, the Foundation work is an all-University project. It is seeking aid for all departments, and it works in collaboration with all.

Has the Alumni Fund Been Eliminated?

All contributions by Alumni constitute the Annual Alumni Fund. Gifts of Notre Dame's non-Alumni friends are added to this to constitute the entire Foundation contributions.

What Is the University Policy Regarding Race and Religion?

Notre Dame adheres to a policy of non-discrimination. We have no quotas on non-Catholic students or students of any race. Since Notre Dame is a Catholic school such non-discrimination should be taken for granted.

Miscellaneous

The University would be willing to use general unrestricted funds to match a major contribution toward a building or School, and would be glad to name the building or School after a major contributor.

There is always a desirable means of attaching a donor's name to a fund. This is by the establishment of a "Chair"; the income constitutes the salary of the special professor. An endowment of \$150,000 would support a Chair for one semester each year.

The progress of the Graduate School has been highly satisfactory. It has already accomplished noteworthy discoveries and achievements. A few of these are: experiments with germ-free life in the Laboratories of Bacteriology; the work in medicinal chemistry, especially on anti-malarial drugs and the Rh factor in human blood in the Department of Chemistry; development of synthetic rubber and allied products; developments in metals designed to resist supersonic speeds, in the Department of Metallurgy.

Any funds given to Notre Dame specifically go to the University, and will not be diverted for other purposes.

Starzel Appointed to Associated Press Position

Frank J. Starzel, a former Notre Dame student, has been appointed General Manager of the Associated Press.

During the period he spent at Notre Dame, from September, 1921, to June, 1922, Mr. Starzel was an honor student academically, with a general scholastic average of nearly 94%, and also played freshman and interhall football. A native of Iowa, he left Notre Dame at the end of his freshman year to study law at the University of Iowa.

Mr. Starzel, in turn, left Iowa to become a newspaperman. After working on papers in Iowa City and Des Moines, Ia., Bloomington, Ill., and Chicago, he joined the Associated Press in 1929. He is an Episcopalian.

Adams Given Award By Trade Union

John Quincy Adams, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, who now is president of the Manhattan Refrigerator Company and of the Union Terminal Cold Storage Company of New York, has been awarded the first Quadragesimo Anno Medal by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Mr. Adams, a resident of Montclair, N. J., is founder and first president of the Catholic Institute of the Food Industry, an organization to promote Catholic social principles in industry. He was graduated from Notre Dame in 1926.

Officials of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists said the medal to the Notre Dame graduate marked one of the few times in the history of organized labor in the United States that an employer had received an award from workers. The medal will be awarded annually to "an individual who makes an outstanding contribution to the Christian solution of industrial problems."

Guest Lecturers to Appear at University

Four outstanding scholars in the history and tradition of mediaeval culture will deliver the 1948-49 guest lecture series at the Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, director of the Institute.

The four lecturers, according to Father Phelan, will be Dr. Urban T. Holmes, Jr., professor of romance philology at the University of North Carolina; Dr. Stephan Kuttner, professor of canon law at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Gaines Post, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin; and the Rev. George B. Flahiff, C.S.B., professor of history at the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto.

Dr. Holmes will open the series with five lectures from Dec. 13 to 17 on the subject, "With Alexander Neckham in London and Paris; English and French Civilization in the Second Half of the Twelfth Century." Dr. Kuttner will speak from Jan. 17 to 21 on "Mediaeval History: The Importance and Influence of Canonical Concepts in the History of the Middle Ages."

On Feb. 14, 16, 17 and 18, Dr. Post will discuss "Roman and Canon Law and Political Representation in the Thirteenth Century." Father Flahiff will close the series when he speaks on "The English Critics on Civilization in the Late Twelfth Century" from March 21 to 25.

The Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame was founded in 1946 to study the culture of the middle ages and its influence on the present day. It is the only such institution in the United States.

WHEN GREAT-GRANDFATHER WAS A FRESHMAN

The following student regulations are excerpted from the Twenty-Second Annual Catalogue of the University of Notre Dame for the academic year, 1864-'65:

In Winter, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P.M., the students must wash their feet. In Summer, this regulation is rendered unnecessary by the rule which requires the students to bathe in common twice a week in St. Joseph's Lake.

Those students who read sufficiently well and audibly . . . will read for one day . . . at dinner and supper. At the end of each meal, any student is liable to be called upon to give an account of what he has heard read.

Every month, all the students must write to their parents or guardians, and have their letters corrected by the Secretary of the Faculty previous to their being mailed. All letters sent or received may be opened by the President or Vice-President.

No one shall keep in his possession any money, except what he receives weekly from the Treasurer on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Whether in class or in recreation, when permitted to converse at table, or during their walks, students should endeavor to improve the purity of their language and cultivate urbanity of manners. A few years in college would be profitably employed if nothing else were learned but to converse and behave with the dignity and propriety of gentlemen.

The time of recreation excepted, silence must be inviolably observed in all places.

The use of tobacco is forbidden.

Third 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.)

IN 1860, before the War Between the States, there was a young priest at Notre Dame whose knack for getting impossible things done in a hurry was of the first order. It was so pronounced that more and more of the promotional type of work—particularly the sort involving the material upbuilding of the university—was heaped upon his shoulders.

In 1865, the Notre Dame council, faced with the twin problem of (1) appointing a new president and (2) appointing one qualified to shoulder responsibility for supervision of one of the biggest building projects ever undertaken by the school, tagged dynamic Father Patrick Dillon for the billet.

For Notre Dame, the building was a gigantic undertaking. It was to be 160 feet long, six stories high. *It had to be built*—a steadily growing student enrollment demanded new quarters.

Father Dillon reviewed the plans, took a sounding of the school treasury (it was very shallow) and went to work. He drew heavily upon local talent: most of the carpenters, teamsters, stone-cutters, brick-masons and plasterers were Holy Cross Brothers. There were no union hours. There was no time-and-a-half for overtime. The new building, completed down to the last nail in that same year—1865—cost only \$35,500.

Until 1865, Notre Dame's curricula consisted only of courses coming under the general heading of Arts and Letters.

As part of his expansion program, Father Dillon organized two new Departments—a Commercial Course of two years, to meet an increasing demand by students for business training, and a Scientific Course. It was only a few years later, in old Science Hall, that Student (and subsequently Notre

the '60's and '70's

at Notre Dame

IT WAS AN ERA OF EXPANSION • NAPOLEON'S TELESCOPE • AND THE OLD-FASHIONED GAME OF FOOTBALL PLAYED IN "INNINGS" FOR APPLES

Dame Professor) Albert F. Zahm began the series of aeronautical experiments which brought him international fame — and fame to the university as a *birthplace* of modern aeronautical science.

Father Sorin — founder, first president and Provincial of the University after 1865 — was meanwhile destined for another high honor. Attending a general chapter of the Congregation of Holy Cross at Rome in 1868, he was elected Superior-General of the Congregation. His election placed the care of the entire community throughout the world upon his shoulders, and necessitated frequent trips to Europe. The records show that, between 1841 and the time of his death in 1893, Father Sorin made over 50 ocean voyages.

Another traveling priest, Father Joseph Carrier, brought largess to the campus from France in 1866 — a handsome telescope over seven feet long, presented to Notre Dame by Napoleon III. It was valued at 25,000 francs. A portable stand under a revolving roof 18 feet in diameter was built for the telescope, and an observatory erected to house it.

Not long afterwards, a second telescope, smaller than the one presented by the French king, was procured from Solomons in Dublin. It was kept in the University parlor.

With the two telescopes as go-betweens, Professor Arthur Stace was able to give his astronomy students a quite creditable introduction to the stars.

Student attendance was still on the up-grade in 1868. It had been 218 in 1859 — 386 in 1863. Now, the enrollment was pushing 500. And the faculty numbered close to 50.

In 1869, Notre Dame opened its law school, comprised of four professors, and in

the following year launched plans for the present church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. The cornerstone for the church was laid on May 31, 1871.

Luigi Gregori, the eminent artist whom Father Sorin met while in Rome, was engaged to do the painting for the interior — reproduced on the cover of the October issue of NOTRE DAME. The high altar for the church was built in the studio of Froc Robert in Paris, and the windows were designed by the Carmelites of Le Mans.

Ten years were required to complete the church; but, upon completion, it was credited with being "the liveliest thing on the campus."

Notre Dame acquired a new president in 1872 — the Rev. Auguste Lemonnier, cousin of Father Sorin. He had come from France to Notre Dame in 1860, yielding to Father Sorin's persuasive argument (Father Sorin was always on the lookout for campus reinforcements) that nowhere else in the world could the young priest be of greater service than at the University.

It was while serving as vice-president, in 1868, that Father Lemonnier suggested that the organization of Notre Dame's alumni might prove beneficial both to the University and to former students. Father Neal Gillespie, the school's first graduate, was promptly elected the first president of the Alumni Association.

To Father Lemonnier, too, goes the credit for establishment of a "circulating library" from which students might borrow books for supplementary reading. The lack of any reference texts for students prior to this time was partly because of the school's ever-slim budget, and partly due to a strong belief by several of the influential priests that the student who really mastered the contents of *one* textbook was doing better than well.

The untimely death of Father Lemonnier in 1874 precipitated the appointment of a new president — Father Patrick J. Colovin. It was the year in which the clouds of the postwar depression began to gather. In two years, student enrollment was falling off. At Commencement in 1876, only five M.A.'s, two M.S.'s, four B.A.'s, six B.S.'s, four medical certificates and 18 commercial diplomas were conferred.

But there were always good times on the campus. For example, one Fall day in 1868, when the weather was too inclement for baseball — the favorite school sport at that time — the boys got together for "one of the old-fashioned games of football." There were 42 boys on each team. The prize was to be two barrels of apples, and both sides were out to win.

They played "innings" instead of quarters as in present-day football. Each "inning" lasted until the ball had been borne across the goal. After several hours' tussling, four "innings" had been played and the score was even. The students wanted to play off the tie, but the umpire decided the game was over and awarded a barrel of apples to *each* team.

Father Sorin, though no longer president or provincial, still exercised top authority at Notre Dame. There were a number of matters on which the school's founder did not see eye to eye with Father Colovin.

In August, 1877, Notre Dame acquired as head man a faculty member who had for a short time previously served in the presidential chair — Father Corby.

Two years later, on the morning of April 23, 1879, a fire was reported. It was only a small fire when first detected. The school rallied swiftly to the alarm. But Notre Dame was destined, before the day was through, to be almost completely wiped out.

(To be continued)



The original painting of St. Teresa (17th Century) by a follower of Guido Reni, found beneath a scraped-away painting of St. Rose of Lima.

Our Masterpieces

The work of art reproduced in this issue is a detail from the fresco "The Pool of Bethesda" by Raphael, which is part of the collection of the Vatican Museums. The fresco is located in the Vatican Museums, Rome, Italy.

The fresco is a reproduction of the original work by Raphael, which is part of the collection of the Vatican Museums. The fresco is located in the Vatican Museums, Rome, Italy.

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The Pool of Bethesda by Raphael, 1504-1509. Vatican Museums, Rome, Italy. (Reproduction of the original work by Raphael, 1504-1509.)

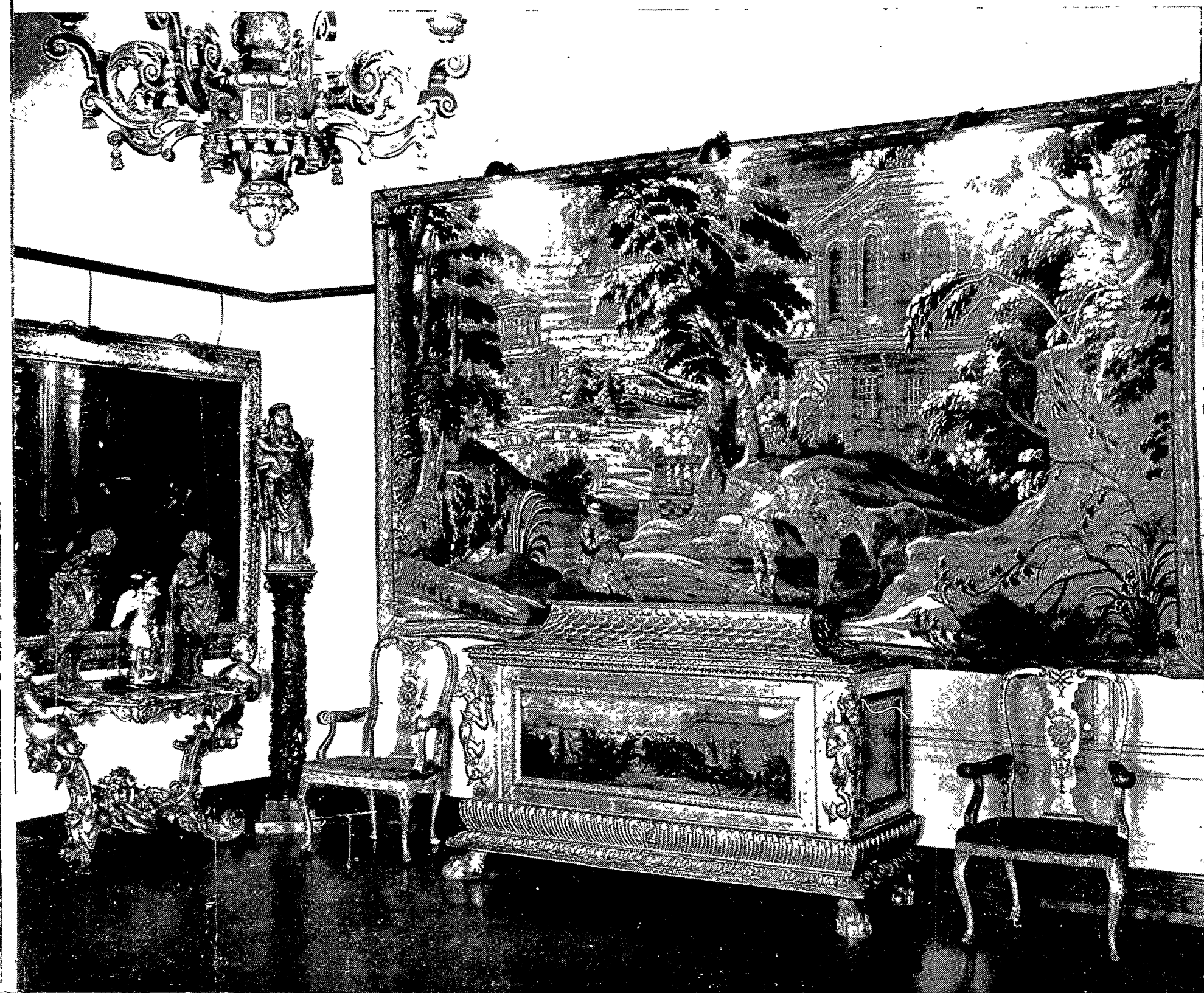




"Madonna and Saints," altar piece painted between 1385 and 1392 by an unknown Italian artist and hung in St. Bridget's home, now a chapel, in which she died in Rome in 1373. In 1864, Pope Pius IX gave this house to the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and they brought the altar piece from France to America after founding Notre Dame.



A corner of the Wickett Room. The large tapestry was woven in England between 1619 and 1720 by the Mortlake factory, noted for its superb work and established by King Charles to compete with the tapestries of France and Belgium. The wood carving in the corner includes the figures of St. Ann, the Blessed Virgin and the Christ Child. The wood figure under glass is of St. Michael.





A corner of a room in the Wightman Gallery. Canvas above white chest is Jacek Malczewski's "Death of a Polish Exile." A casual stroll through the rooms of the gallery will reveal such outstanding paintings and drawings as "Self Portrait and Landscape" by Rubens, "The Madonna of the Oak" by Francesco Penni and works of the 17th-Century Spanish artist, Murillo.



One of several paintings in the gallery by John Constable (1776-1837), famous English landscape artist. Other landscapers represented in the Wightman Gallery include Nicholas Poussin (1594-1666), Jacques Fouquieres (1580-1659), Claude Vernet (1714-1789), Salvator Rosa (1615-1673) and Philip Roos (1655-1705).





"The Duchess of Oranien," by Theodore Van Thulden (1606-1676)
— of the Flemish school, a pupil of Rubens.



Portrait of Sir Patterson of Leith, famous civil engineer of Scotland, by Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823).

A portrait of Archbishop Patrick Riordan of San Francisco by George P. A. Healy (1808-1894), painter of Pius IX, Lincoln, Grant, Cardinal McCloskey, Louis Philippe, Webster, Calhoun, Hawthorne, Prescott, Longfellow, Cardinal Gibbons, Liszt and many others.

"Crucifixion," by Anthony Van Dyke (1599-1641). In July, 1632, Van Dyke was knighted by King Charles I and appointed court painter. He painted 36 portraits of the King and 25 of Queen Henrietta Maria, as well as a number of superbly executed studies of the children of the royal family.



N. D. Debate Teams Are National Champs, Too

By LEONARD F. SOMMER

NOTRE Dame, because it produces good football teams, often suffers from that very fact.

To many, Notre Dame is just a good "athletic school." Those who make the charges, however, overlook the whole philosophy of Christian education. The University strives to educate the "whole man." The student's body is only one third of the job. His mind must be trained and his soul must be taught to adore God—else the University has failed in its purpose. To say that Notre Dame is merely a good "athletic school" ignores the education the University gives the other faculties of the individual student. It ignores the record of Notre Dame men.

In aiding the student to train his mind, Notre Dame offers to every student the opportunity of joining the debate team. Much the same as Notre Dame plays football, the University annually fields a debate team. Both football and debate have purposes for functioning, the chief of which is education. Each attempts to train a part of the whole man—each in a different way. In a well balanced university they should complement one another. At Notre Dame they do.

Winning debate teams have long been traditional at Notre Dame. Largely under the expert coaching of the Rev. William Bolger, C.S.C., the Irish won 83 per cent of their debates from 1904 to 1924. Father Bolger was as capable in forensic activities as Rockne was in athletics. In 1938, Professor William J. Coyne tutored the debate team to 23 victories in 32 meets.

This year over sixty boys reported for the debate team when the first practice session was called. It is necessary to begin practice early in the school year. Usually the second week after classes begin sees the start of debate practice. There is a great deal of research to be done by the individual debaters. Cases must be constructed and facts must be assimilated. Once the season has begun, it lasts until the last month of the school year. The Debate Club meets every Monday and Wednesday afternoon for approximately two hours of work. It is the opinion of the debate coach that only through extensive reading can a debater ever hope to hold his own on the platform in the face of strange cases and styles.

The present debate program at Notre Dame was instituted four years ago. Debate had been curtailed during the war, and it was necessary to re-vitalize the team and make it truly "representative." It had been a policy of the University to debate individual universities and colleges on a home-and-home basis. But in 1945 and 1946, the

debate teams participated in more than eight tournaments and 120 debates. This was the beginning of a new era of debate at Notre Dome.

With the advent of that new era came new trophies—trophies won by Notre Dame men participating in the intellectual game of debate. During the 1947-'48 year a Notre Dame speaker was awarded the Watchel Plaque signifying the National Championship in Discussion. This plaque is awarded annually to one speaker who is judged best in the national discussion tournament held by Tau Kappa Alpha, a national speech group. The same year, the Notre Dame debate team was rated one of the three best teams in the United States by judges at the national debate tournament held annually at West Point, New York.

The next year, Notre Dame debaters continued their winning ways. At the Iowa University Invitational Tournament, at the Purdue Invitational Debate Tournament and at the Eau Claire State Teachers College Invitational Tournament, Notre Dame debaters finished in first place. At the Boston University Invitational Debate Tournament, Notre Dame was ranked as one of the three top teams in attendance. These tournaments usually have from 20 to 30 universities and colleges in attendance. Later in the year, Notre Dame once again ranked as one of the top ten among entrants in discussion at the Tau Kappa Alpha National Discussion Tournament. The Irish won 70 out of 85 debates in 1947-48.

It is hoped that these victories may be renewed and surpassed this year. With the

return of five varsity debaters (Frank Finn, Bill Carey, Tom Ninneman, Quin Marlow and Joe Shelley) the squad is anticipating Notre Dame's best season. Nor is material lacking in the ranks of Freshmen debaters. Good material is found in such beginners as Bill Dempsey, Charles Fahy, Robert Wolf, Dave Wilmot, Paul Wells, Howard Phillips, Malham Wakin, Harold Cahalan, Maurice Carrol, Lee Sheridan, Kenny Hoelser, Bill Rich, Austin Hogan, Frank Haendler, John Gallagher, Kenyon Snyder and David Matthews.

This year's debate team will travel to distant points debating this season's national debate topic: Resolved: The Federal Government Should Adopt a Policy of Equalizing Educational Opportunities in Tax Supported Schools by Means of Annual Grants. Iowa City; Lincoln, Neb.; Detroit; Pittsburgh; Saint Paul; Eau Claire, Wis.; Boston, and West Point are stops on a large and extensive schedule.

Notre Dame makes no apologies for having winning football teams. Football has its place in the scheme of education. Nor does Notre Dame apologize for its debate team. It too has its place in education. To be educated, a man must be able to play the game of life with sportsmanship. This is taught in physical education classes. To be educated, a man must be able to play the game of life with precision—analyzing, questioning and concluding correctly. This is taught in Debate. *Christian* education is the education of the whole man. It is *Notre Dame's* purpose to educate the whole man—soul, mind and body.

Frank Finn, Denison (Tex.) senior, receiving Watchel Award for winning National Championship in Discussion. The author is holding the award.

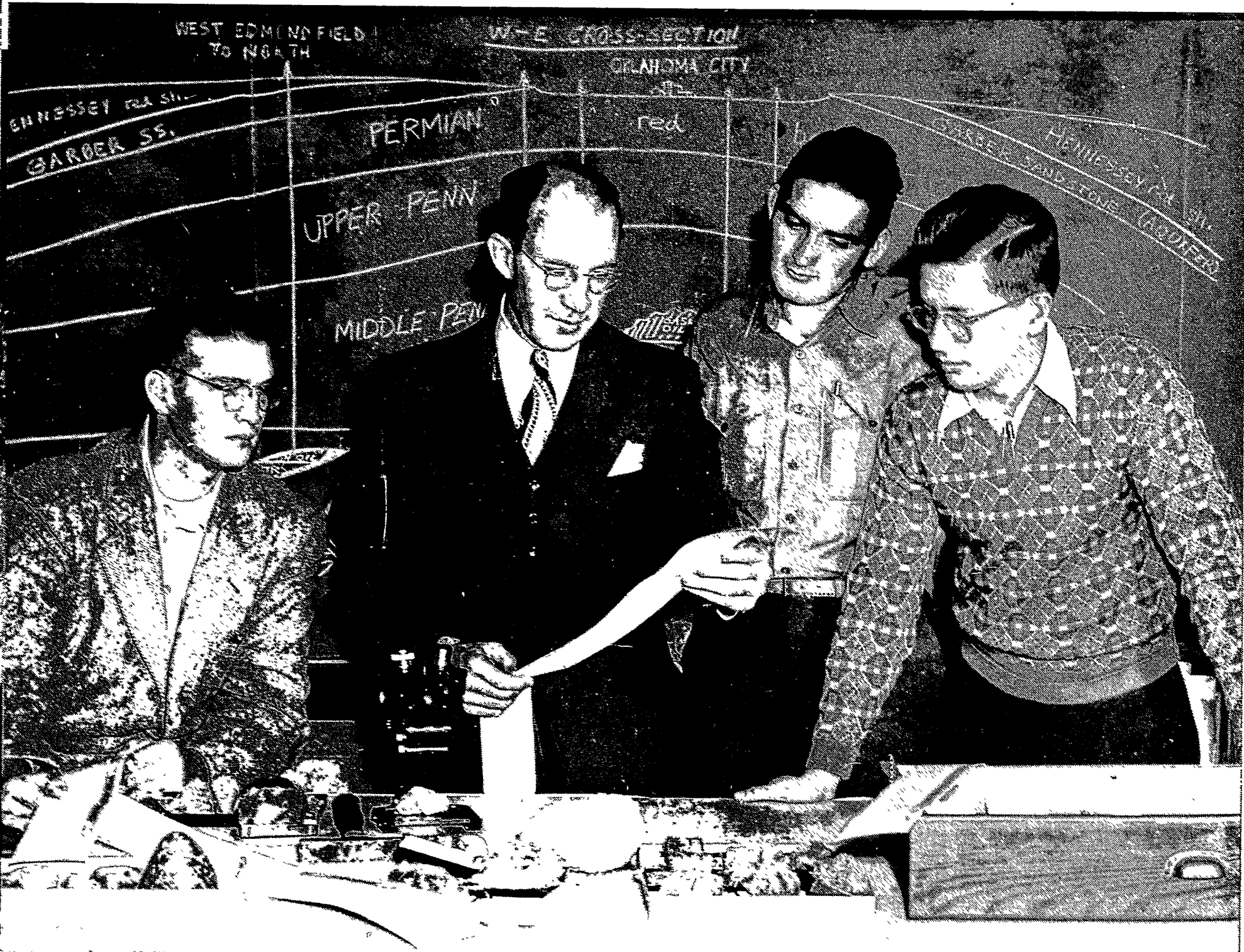


The Earth is Their Oyster

By **JAMES J. KLOCKENKEMPER**

Profitable Careers in Oil, Stones and Kodachromes, Are Beckoning Students in Notre Dame's New Department of Geology

Dr. A. J. MacAlpin and group of students examining reef oil reservoir rocks typical of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois petroleum structures.



ANY young man who really *wants* a career full of opportunities to trek over trackless desert wastes, hack through steaming jungles, climb to the dizzy reaches of perilous peaks or plumb the ocean depths is being summoned today by the field of geology.

Many such young men are wanted—and *needed!*

Only from 500 to 600 geologists are being graduated each year from American colleges and universities—and oil companies alone want 5,000 geologists for field work.

Courses in geology were initially introduced to Notre Dame more than 25 years ago by Dr. Knowles B. Smith in the Department of Mining Engineering. In addition to training students for mining operations, this department also offered basic instruction in economic geology. The basement of old Chemistry Hall included geological and mining laboratories.

The Department of Geology appeared for the first time in the Notre Dame *College of Science Bulletin* in the September, 1948, edition. Dr. Archie J. MacAlpin, Department head, Dr. Raymond Gutschick, and Dr. Erhard Winkler, his associates, have pointed the new Department principally in the direction of training its students for oil exploration. The oil companies are sending young geologists into nearly every part of the world for that purpose.

But, even apart from the great demand for new geologists in that field, the horizons before the young graduate in geology are virtually unlimited. He may have a future in nearly any kind of mining; he may become a soil expert for the government or a topographical and geological map-maker; he may join scientific exploration parties to map and evaluate newly discovered areas; he may help paleontologists and archaeologists trace the paths of ancient history.

Spurred by the vision of romantic futures, 130 students were enrolled in undergraduate geology courses during the 1947-'48 school year. Only six were then listed as geology majors, but fifteen of the others transferred to geology as a major in the Fall of 1948. In illustrating the great demand for men with even a small amount of such training, Dr. Gutschick tells of two physical science students who decided in the course of their senior year to take just nine hours in geology. Upon graduation in January, 1948, both were hired by the oil industry as field geologists.

It was a tremendous task to build the present, full-fledged physical science department in two years. Dr. MacAlpin gives most of the credit to the help and co-operation of the University; but without his industry, the Department could not have been equipped, as it was, almost from scratch.

Dr. MacAlpin came to Notre Dame in September, 1946, at the request of the Rev.

Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Director of Studies, as a part of the University's science expansion program. He started with the remnants of a library and a few rock specimens inherited from the old experimental Department of Mining Engineering founded in 1908 and later abandoned.

Throughout his first year, Dr. MacAlpin not only taught but reorganized the mineral specimens on hand and traded for other specimens with schools in many states and foreign nations. He made lists of books and maps to be purchased. He wanted movies and at least 1,000 kodachrome slides of earth structures. He also needed many glass plates picturing rock samples and structures. And he was alone until Dr. Gutschick and Dr. Winkler joined the faculty in September, 1948, enabling official foundation of the new Department of undergraduate students as major.

Many of the Department's goals have been reached. All it needs now is room for the equipment. But additional quarters in the Main Building, and others which may be available upon completion of the contemplated Science Building, will do much to make more space available for the thousands of mineral specimens, maps, books, laboratory tables, instruments, etc.

The goal of 1,000 kodachrome slides has been exceeded by several hundreds and four full-length movies now are on hand. A petrographic microscope valued at \$2,000 recently was given to the University and allotted to the Department. Another petrographic microscope and a binocular microscope are on order, and books are being added at the rate of 15 a month.

While hastening to express pleasure at what the University has done for the Department, its faculty nevertheless reveals that it has several aims for the future, one of the most important of which is to found a summer field camp in the American Northwest or in Western Canada. There is some possibility that the University property in Northern Wisconsin can be used for summer field work, but Dr. Gutschick explains that the midwest is not satisfactory for student field work because the bed rock is widely covered with glacial drift.

Two Notre Dame students went to the field camps of other universities this summer—one to Wind River, Wyo., where a camp is jointly supported by four small colleges, and the other into northern Minnesota and Canada on a six-week canoe trip with a Northwestern University group. Field work is, of course, the best method for teaching mapping and for research work, as Dr. Gutschick points out.

The other hope of the department heads is that the geology department may some day have a building in which to carry out its expansion and widen the field of specialized subjects. It is impossible to offer graduate study in geology until the Department

is lodged in a place where research can be carried on.

Dr. MacAlpin is very happy with what has been done, for he is a man who is able to adjust himself to a situation. When he entered the University of Michigan in 1925, he expected to graduate in business administration and enter business. But, while still an undergraduate, he married; and the depression of 1929, plus his new responsibility, forced him to decide to leave school before graduation.

For six years he worked in retail advertising. But when an opportunity came to return to the University of Michigan, Dr. MacAlpin took it. He studied geology for the next six years and in 1941 obtained a Ph.D.

He became head of the Department of Geology of West Texas State College but in 1943 was drafted into government service as a member of the Fuels Investigation division of the U. S. Geological Survey. For two years he climbed the mountains of northern New Mexico and Colorado, getting information for drawing up more complete geological maps. Another purpose of the trip was to obtain reconnaissance maps to be used in the search for petroleum.

In 1945, he was transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation headquarters in Denver. His work consisted largely in the synthesizing of information sent in from the field, but he still had the opportunity for some field work. "Liaison work," as he calls it, and says sincerely that he liked his work so much that he expected to spend the rest of his life in Denver. But, when the Notre Dame offer arrived, he felt that as a recent Catholic convert he could not refuse it; and, with his wife and three little girls, he took leave of Denver for a teaching career.

The assistant department head, Dr. Gutschick, has a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois; and, like his superior, he has spent many years in fieldwork. As a geologist for the Aluminum Corporation of America, Dr. Gutschick hiked over most of southern Illinois and Kentucky. Dr. Winkler is a native of Vienna, Austria, and received his doctor's degree from the Technical Institute of Vienna in 1945. His two fields of special research and ability are engineering geology and clay minerals.

A geologist's work is such that he may one day be an aerial photographer in the new science of aerial photogrammetry, and the next day ride a burro up some Latin American mountain slope. He may be engaged in underground surveying or oceanography. He may be an explosives expert for a mining company, study volcanoes or earthquakes for the government, or do research into ancient plant and animal growth for a scientific study.

For, to a geologist, there is literally nothing on earth (or under it) that is not a subject for study.

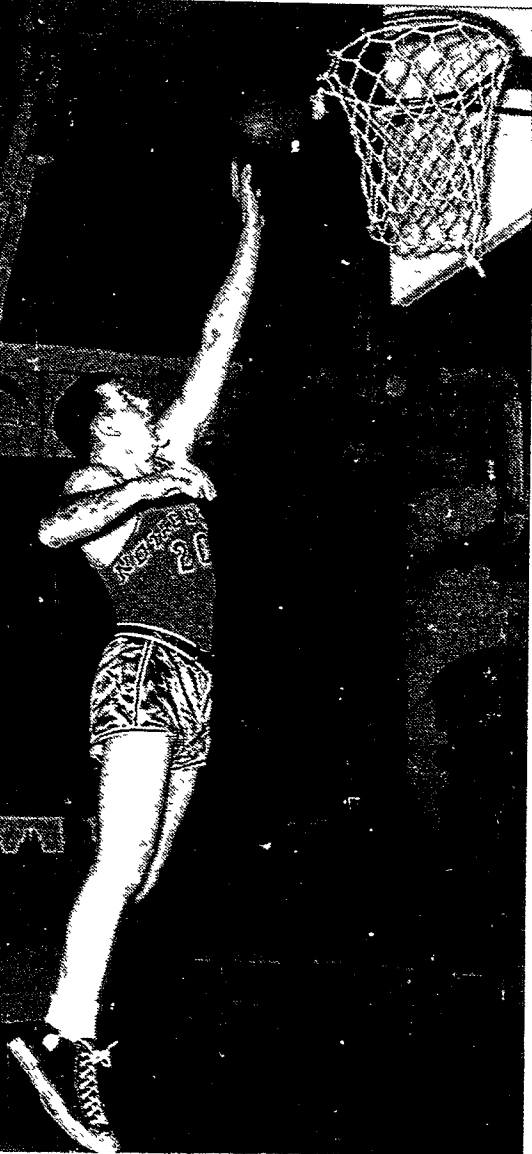


Ed 'Moose' Krause, Coach

1948-'49 SCHEDULE

- Dec. 8—Illinois here
- 11—Northwestern at Chicago Stadium
- 13—Wisconsin here
- 20—Pennsylvania here
- 22—Navy at Chicago Stadium
- 27—Purdue at Indianapolis
(Double Header Program)
- 28—Indiana at Indianapolis
(Double Header Program)
- 30—Southern Methodist at Dallas
- Jan. 3—St. Mary's at San Francisco
- 11—DePaul here
- 18—Butler here
- 22—Denver here
- 29—Kentucky at Louisville
- 31—Butler at Indianapolis
- Feb. 3—Michigan State here
- 8—Marquette at Milwaukee
- 12—St. Louis at St. Louis
- 16—Marquette here
- 19—DePaul at Chicago Stadium
- 23—Michigan State at East Lansing
- 26—Canisius at Buffalo
- 28—New York U. at Madison Square Garden
- Mar. 5—Northwestern at Chicago Stadium
- 7—St. Louis here

John Brennan, Center



Basketball Highlights

By RAYMOND J. DONOVAN

BBOLSTERED by the return of last season's entire starting lineup, Coach Ed Krause has opened practice for one of the toughest schedules in the history of basketball at Notre Dame.

The Irish quintet, with none of the traditional "breather" opponents, opens its 1948-'49 card against Illinois on December 8 in the Notre Dame Gym. Before the first of the year, the Krausemen must face five opponents from the tough Big Nine conference—and that's only the beginning.

Features of the 24-game schedule will be trips to both the east and west coasts. During the Christmas holidays the Irish will head west to meet Southern Methodist in Dallas and St. Mary's in San Francisco. Later in the season, Coach Krause will lead his quintet to the eastern seaboard, where the Notre Dame cagers will meet Canisius in Buffalo and New York University in Madison Square Garden.

The Irish also will meet such basketball powerhouses as Northwestern, Wisconsin, Purdue, Indiana, DePaul, Butler, Denver, Michigan State, Marquette, St. Louis, Pennsylvania, Navy and Kentucky.

Coach Krause was greeted by eight monogram winners from last year's squad when practice opened late in October. Only John

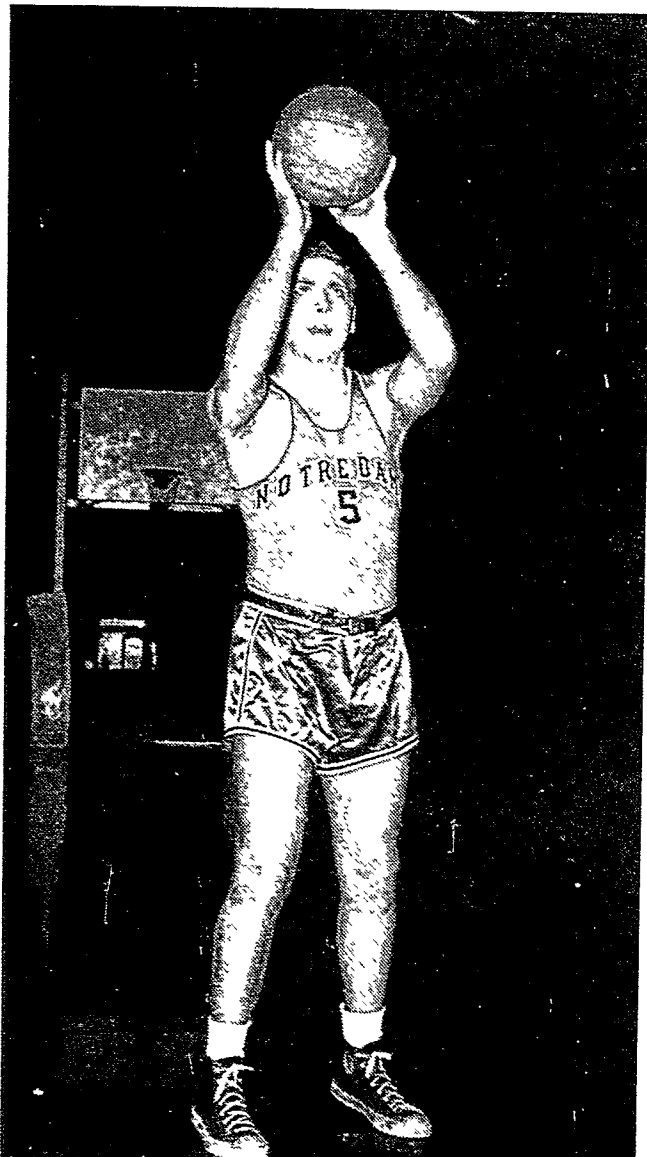
(Buster) Hiller and John Goonen were lost by graduation, but another major loss was suffered by a transfer. Vince Boryla, all-time scoring record holder at Notre Dame and 1948 Olympic hoop star, has transferred to Denver University instead of returning to Notre Dame as had been anticipated.

The potential starting lineup for the Irish five looms the same as that which carried the burden last year when Notre Dame won 17 while losing 7, and included among its victims such highly-touted teams as Kentucky and NYU.

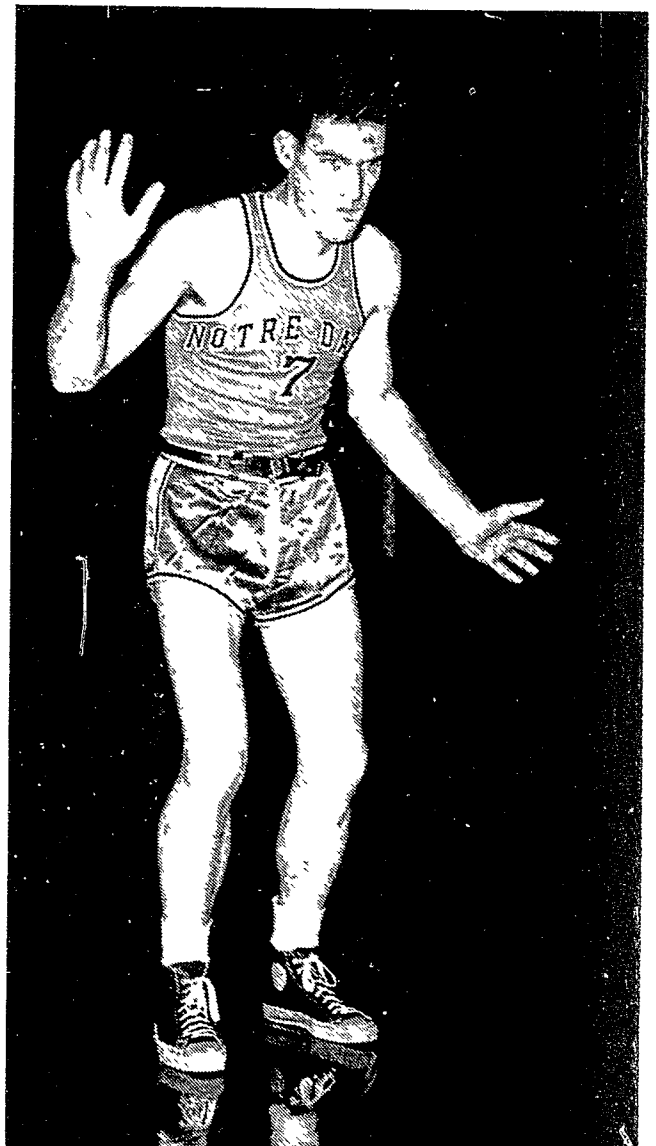
Leo Barnhorst, leading scorer last year and husky rebound expert, likely will team with speedy Jim O'Halloran at the forward posts. John Brennan, leading scorer two years ago who was out of action most of last year with a broken arm, is back at center. The starting guard positions undoubtedly will be manned by defensive stalwart Paul Gordon and ambidextrous dribbler and ballhandler extraordinary Kevin O'Shea.

Top flight reserves at this writing include center John Foley, who took over the regular center berth last year while Brennan was injured, and forwards Dick Kluck and Frank Kaufmann. Likely sophomore prospects include Neal Fichtel, Dick Giedlin, Tony Lipton and Marty O'Connor.

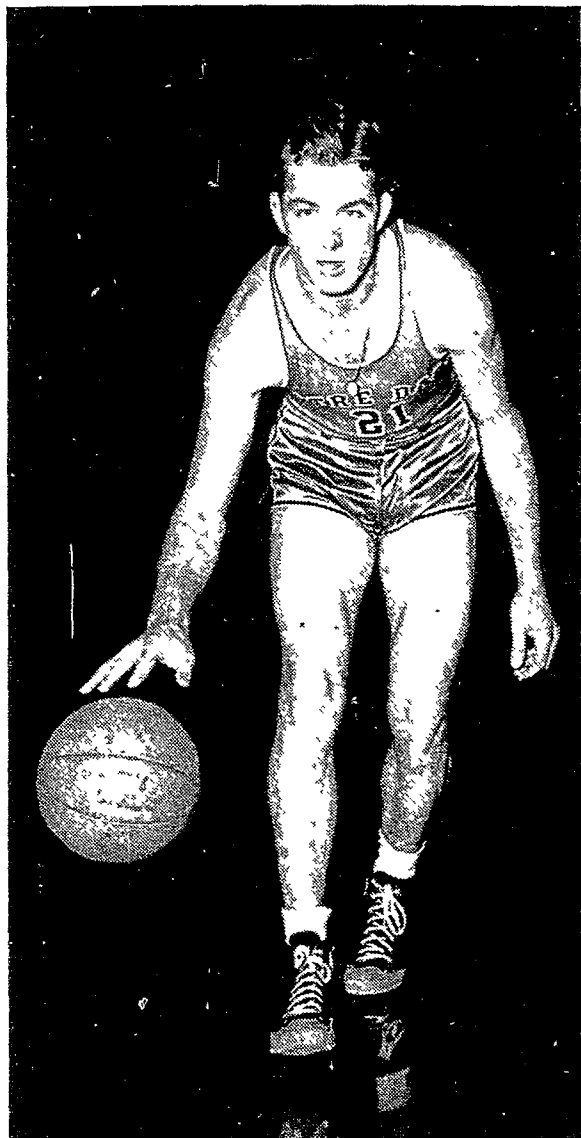
Paul Gordon, Guard



Kevin O'Shea, Guard

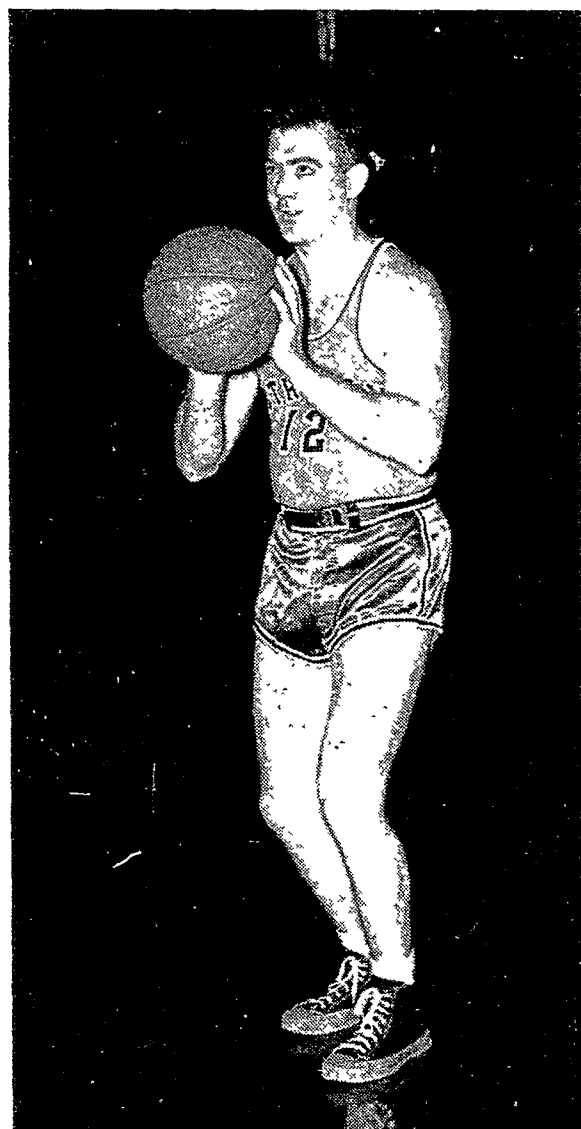


Coach Ed Krause is starting his fourth season as basketball coach of the Irish five. He was an All-America football and basketball player in 1932-33 while at Notre Dame. His cage squads have won .700 of games played in the past four years.



Leo Barnhorst, Forward

Jim O'Halloran, Forward



Review of Politics Observes Anniversary

The tenth anniversary of the University of Notre Dame's *Review of Politics* was recently observed with a special anniversary edition.

The quarterly has gained international prominence in the ten years of its existence. Founded to "revive the Aristotelian conception of politics, a sovereign conception that embraced everything, every interest, every event, every idea affecting the life of man in the community," the magazine has published the works of outstanding authorities in many fields.

Its editor is Dr. Waldemar Gurian. Among the authors who have contributed to it are Jacques Maritain, Don Luigi Sturzo, Mortimer Adler, Ferdinand Hermens, John U. Neff, Hans Kohn and many others. The Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., head of Notre Dame's Department of History, and Professor Frank O'Malley of the Department of English at Notre Dame, have served as associate editors.

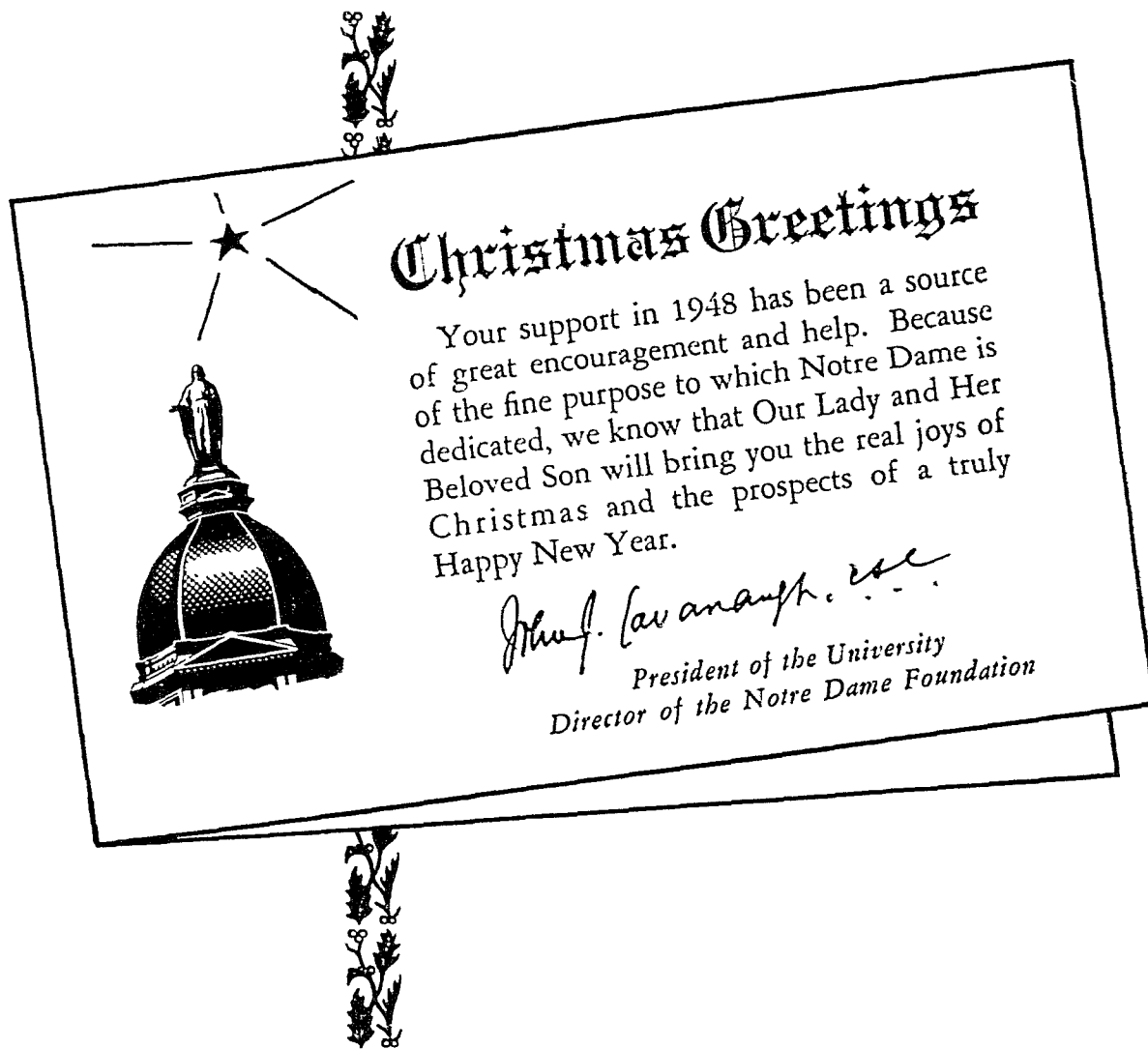
During the past year the magazine has been praised in the *Dublin Review*, *Commonweal* and other publications. In the last six months a 25 per cent increase in paid circulation brought the *Review* to a new high of readers.

Labor Leaders Named To Commerce Council

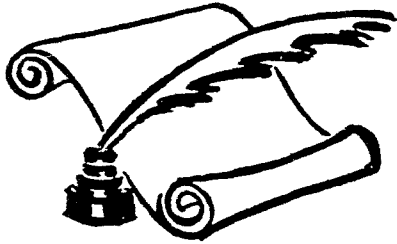
William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the CIO, have accepted appointments as members of the Advisory Council for the College of Commerce at the University of Notre Dame. The Council is composed of leading business, industrial and labor leaders of the United States.

This was announced recently by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, at the conclusion of the Fall meeting of the Council at Notre Dame. The acceptances of Green and Murray bring to 31 the total membership of the Advisory Council, established early this year to stimulate closer ties between the College of Commerce at Notre Dame and business, industry and labor.

The Council's Fall meeting made preliminary plans for the 1948-49 Bishop O'Hara Seminar Lecture series to be given at Notre Dame this school year by business, industrial and labor experts. Plans also were made for the extension of special clinics on business problems to be held by the Notre Dame College of Commerce. Notre Dame sponsored a highly successful foreign trade conference last Spring, which was the first of these clinics.



Our Contributors



LEONARD F. SOMMER — Instructor in Speech and Coach of the Notre Dame Debate Team. Received degrees of Ph.B. and M.A. from Marquette University.

JAMES J. KLOCKENKEMPER — Senior in College of Arts and Letters, majoring in Journalism. His home is in Batchtown, Ill. Winner in 147-pound division, Notre Dame student boxing tournament, March, 1948.

RAYMOND J. DONOVAN — Assistant Director, Notre Dame Department of Public Information. Author of "Spring Sports" in July issue of *Notre Dame*, and of "Football Preview" in the October issue.

PHOTOGRAPHS — By Wally Kunkle, University photographer, and student assistants James Ferstel, James McLaughlin, Donald Spinney and Joseph Hipp.

Judge Wilkin to Address Law Institute

United States Judge Robert N. Wilkin of Cleveland, O., and four prominent educators will address the second annual Natural Law Institute to be held at the University of Notre Dame on December 10 and 11, it was recently announced by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

The other speakers will be: Dr. Gordon Hall Gerould of Princeton University; Dr. Ernest Levy of the University of Washington; Dr. Maurice LeBel of Laval University, Quebec, and Dr. Heinrich A. Rommen of the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. Archbishop Paul C. Schulte of Indianapolis, Ind., will be honorary chairman of the institute, while Father Cavanaugh will be chairman.

Hundreds of judges, lawyers, legislators, educators, businessmen and others interested in helping to increase emphasis on the Natural Law as the basis of life, liberty and all other human rights, are expected to attend the Institute. Sponsor of this year's institute is Alvin A. Gould, Cincinnati, O., business executive.

Excuse, Please

Mr. Frederick S. Beckman is an instructor in the Department of Fine Arts. This information was not contained in an article, "Paints and Clays in 'Seventh Heaven,'" in the October issue of *Notre Dame*.

The Sword of the Spirit (Continued from page 7)

Russians along these lines, we are squandering our substance, weakening ourselves and serving their ultimate purposes. In our whole policy, we have permitted Russia too much freedom to contrive ways for weakening our capitalism.

The struggle in its current phase is but in a temporary, stalemated and perhaps advanced stage, I have no doubt history will eventually record. Much can and must be done with it by us, now and every day. A new Truman administration doubtless will seek to effect new measures to handle This Thing more effectively. Surely we must have new and constantly more efficient leadership, ever seeking new and better methods, but not forgetful of the sad experience through which we have moved to emerge from propaganda delusions to our present understanding.

We cannot possibly keep up with events as we march. We can only pick up newspapers occasionally at our leisure, or listen to the radio when we have opportunity. By such hop-skip-and-jump reading and learning, we may not hope to acquire the knowledge of experts. But we will not be deluded if we keep our minds clear in the knowledge of the true nature of This Thing, and defend this basic understanding with the Sword of the Spirit against intrusions which will daily be attempted upon our intellect. Let this understanding be our guide-measure — without concession, without deviation.

This is essential.

Sherman Portrait Given To Art Gallery

A portrait of General William T. Sherman, famed Northern general in the Civil War, has been presented to the University of Notre Dame by his granddaughter, Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch of New York City, according to an announcement by the Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Director of the University Archives.

Miss Fitch gave the portrait to Notre Dame as an addition to the University's growing collection of records and relics from the general's life. This collection includes one of General Sherman's uniforms and a number of letters and manuscripts. The portrait will hang in the Wightman Memorial Art Gallery at Notre Dame until a permanent Sherman exhibit is established.

Sherman sat for the portrait about the time he succeeded General Grant as commander-in-chief of the United States Army. This work is unsigned, but it is believed to have been painted by Duveneck, a prominent American artist of the post Civil War period.

The Sherman family has had a long connection with Notre Dame. The general's wife and children lived at Notre Dame during the Civil War, and two sons, Tom and Willie, attended the University. In 1865 General Sherman attended the commencement at Notre Dame, and among the letters in the Sherman collection are several from the general to the Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., founder of the University.

Father Moore Reports On Research Progress

The University of Notre Dame is conducting important research in bacteriology, chemistry, physics and engineering, the Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Dean of the Notre Dame Graduate School, reported to Notre Dame's Advisory Council on Science and Engineering at its Fall meeting which was recently held at the University.

The Council, headed by Edgar Kobak of New York, N. Y., president of the Mutual Broadcasting Company, is composed of twenty leading scientists, engineers, and industrial experts. They conferred for two days with the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, Father Moore and other university officials.

Father Moore revealed that Notre Dame currently is conducting research in meat destructive parasites, plant growth, chemotherapeutic agents for cancer, antimalarial drugs, atomic energy and radio-active substances, electronics, synthetic rubbers and plastics, germ-free life, nutrition, instrumentation, aircraft structure, communications, electro-plating, metals and alloys.

"Atom Fairyland" Presents Nuclear Physics Discoveries

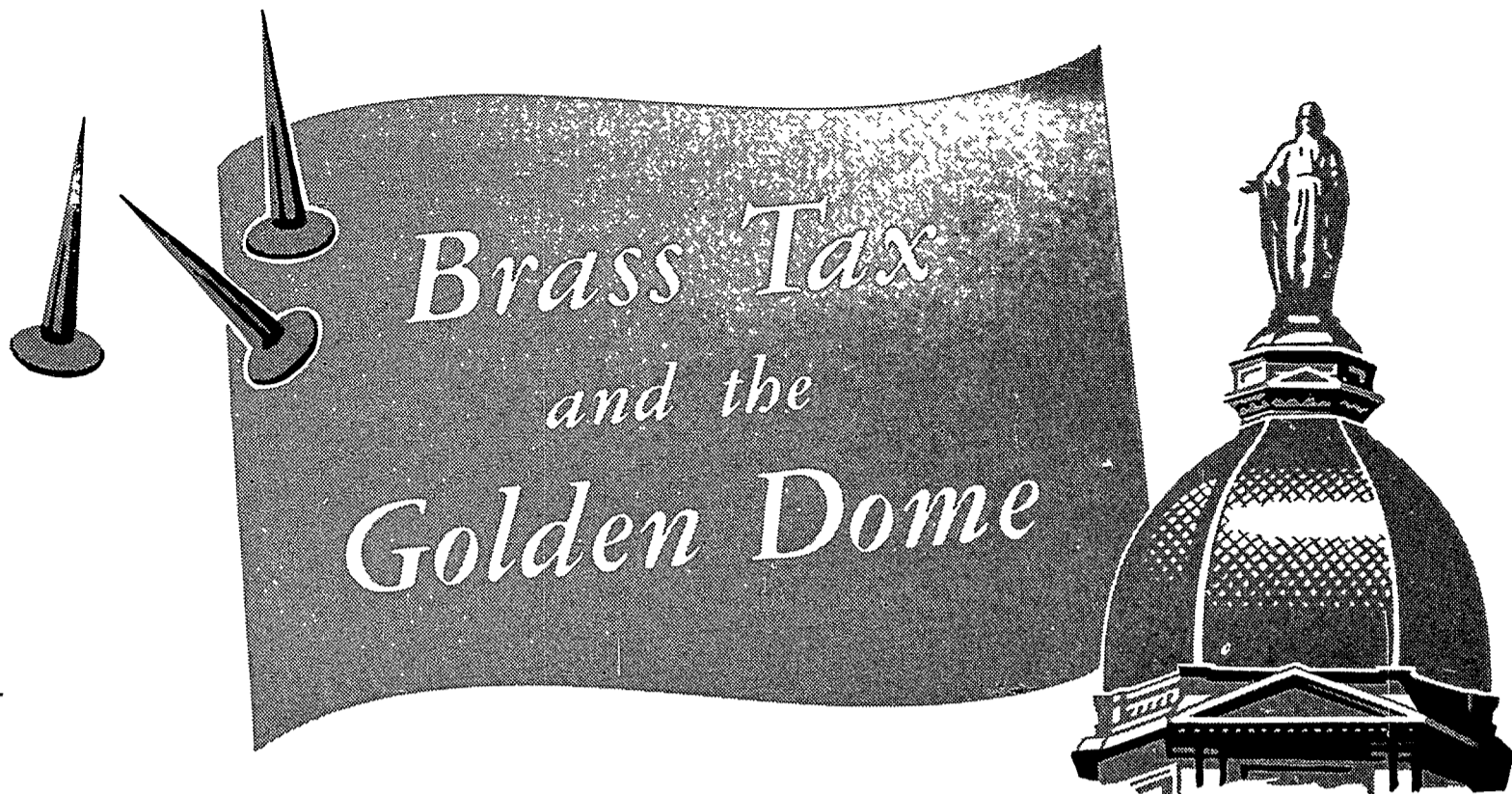
Research findings of nuclear physicists during recent years "sound the death knell of materialism as an explanation of the universe and as a philosophy of life," the Rev. John A. O'Brien, Professor of Religion at the University of Notre Dame, stated in an article entitled "Atom Fairyland" which appeared in the November issue of the *Reader's Digest*.

In his article, Father O'Brien presented some of the amazing discoveries of scientists concerning the unbelievable power and energy stored within the atom. He explained that instead of matter being composed of solid inert particles, it is composed of particles moving at a speed greater than a bullet shot from a gun.

Even more staggering, according to Father O'Brien, is the finding of sub-atomic physicists that all matter composing the body of a full grown man could be compressed into a tiny speck invisible to the naked eye, if the gaps and vacant places between the electrons and protons were eliminated. Yet the tiny invisible speck of dust would weigh as much as the body of a man six feet tall, the Notre Dame professor pointed out.

"Findings of nuclear physicists offer new and striking confirmation of man's age-old belief in God. Every particle of matter is aglow with miracle and with mystery, singing a refrain in homage of that infinite Power from whose creative hands it came.

"The evidence of mathematical law of a high order which atomic researchers encounter at every step convinces them of the utter inadequacy of materialism as an explanation of their invisible world. Robert Andrews Milliken reflected the mood of scientists when he said: 'Everyone who reflects at all believes, in one way or another, in God.'"



Taxes Are Certain. And so is the will to give. None of us can give to *every* worthy cause. Nor is it easy to give even to a *few*. Yet it may be easier just at this season, with the government's encouragement of private philanthropy, than at other times.

Notre Dame receives no tax support. Hers is the smallest endowment among 95 major universities. Her total football revenue is less than her financial aid to students. Yet she is determined to go on training men not only for professional, but for *moral and spiritual*, leadership.

Our Needs Are Many. But, since June, 1948, Father Cavanaugh has stressed a new science and mathematics classroom-laboratory building (to get right down to "brass tacks") as the *most* pressing of *many* pressing needs. Laboratory and research space is inadequate proportionately to the unique opportunities which have stemmed from Notre Dame's enviable record in science.

Notre Dame devoutly hopes to see such opportunities realized. Those friends who *can* help will have her continuing prayers and her everlasting gratitude.

"To pad salaries and hold men, more and more schools have been taking on industrial and military research projects, some antithetical to the whole spirit of pure university research" . . . 60 percent of American scientists have no formal church affiliation . . . "Science's most pressing need in this country is for WELL-ROUNDED men."

FORTUNE, October, 1948.

Project Number One

To start . . . and to finance . . . in 1949!

A New Science Building

Cost . . . \$1,750,000

Details may be obtained from the University of Notre Dame Foundation

