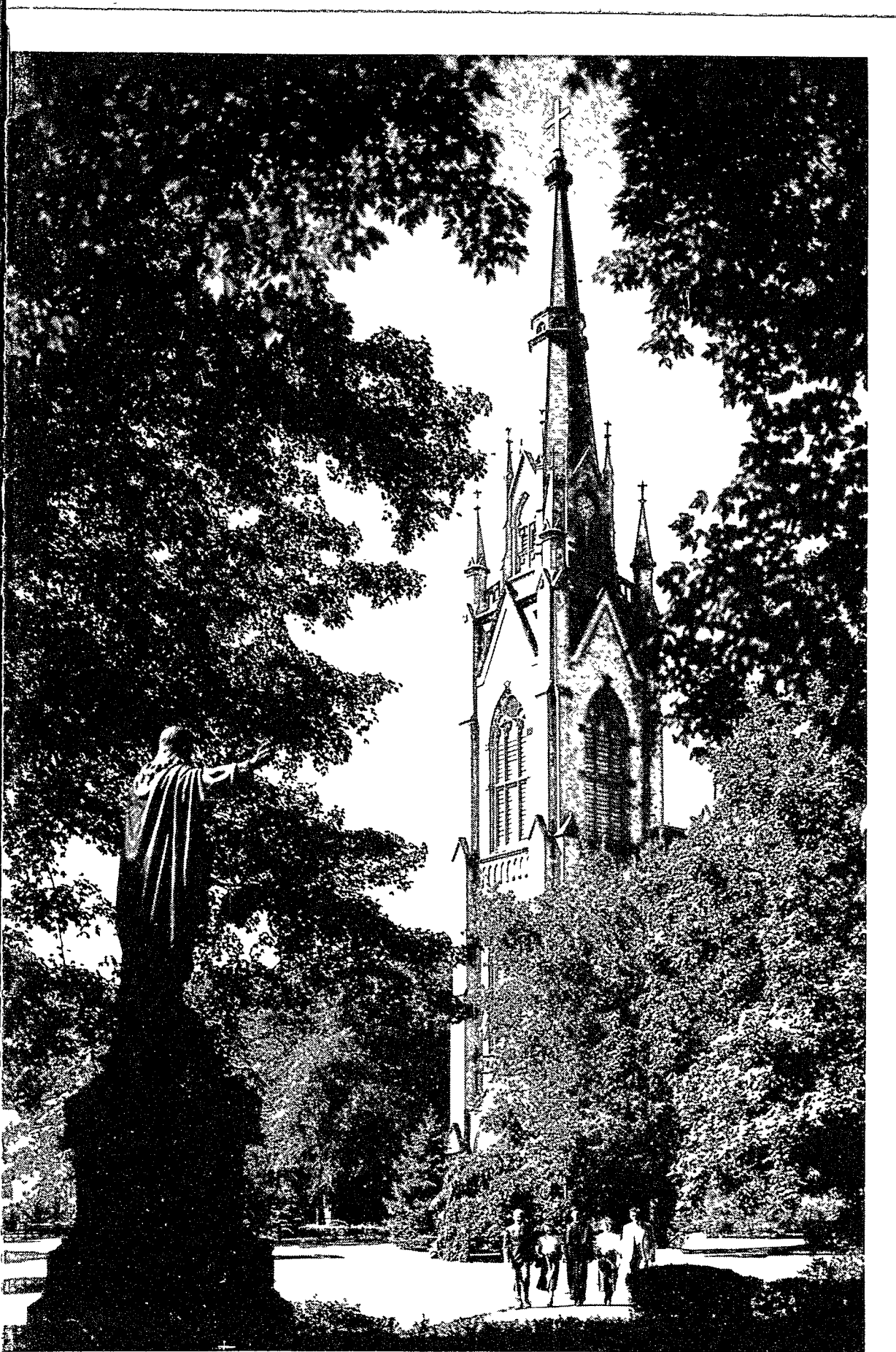


# Notre Dame

*A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame*

FALL • 1950



Sacred Heart Church

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VOL. 3 • NO. 4

# *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**

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*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.

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*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.

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# ARTS GO LIBERAL

By Otto Bird

NOTRE DAME has started something new in education. It is a new way of teaching and learning—a new program of studies that leads to the A.B. degree within the College of Arts and Letters. Some fifty students with five professors are now working on the first year of this course, which is known as the General Program of Liberal Education.

Perhaps the quickest introduction to this new venture can be obtained by looking in upon the students while they are actually at work. What strikes you first when you enter a meeting of the General Program is the arrangement of students and teacher. It is obviously not that of the usual class room. Instead of rows of seats for the students and a platform and desk at the head of the room for the professor, you see a large table with fifteen to twenty men sitting around it. Instead of the students with note-books and pencils and the professor with his lecture-notes, all are seated with copies of the same text open before them. No formal separation cuts off the teacher from his students. He is, as it were, only an older and more experienced student. Teachers and students alike are engaged in studying and learn-

*Dr. Otto Bird, nationally-prominent leader in the Great Books movement, has been named Director of the new General Program of Liberal Education inaugurated this semester at the University of Notre Dame.*

*Dr. Bird, since 1946, has been Assistant Editor of the "Syntopicon," the analytical index of the "Great Books of the Western World," published by the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and the University of Chicago. Editor of the "Syntopicon" is Dr. Mortimer Adler, of the University of Chicago.*

*Dr. Bird was educated at the University of Chicago, and received his doctorate at the University of Toronto in 1939.*

*The new Notre Dame program director formerly taught at St. Michael's College in Toronto and at St. John's University in Brooklyn, N. Y.*

ing from the text they are reading together.

But what text do they read and how do they read it? In other words, what goes on at a meeting of the General Program? It depends, of course, on what session you happen to enter. At one meeting you will find teacher and stu-

dents discussing the meaning of personal responsibility, the issue between fate and freedom, and the tragic view of life as it is raised by the *Oedipus Rex* of Sophocles, one of the greatest tragedies of all time. In another class a geometrical proof in Euclid is being analysed with the aim of gaining insight into the postulational method, which is at the basis of much modern science. Again, a passage of Aristotle may be under discussion, in which the students are trying to see how philosophy differs from science and other kinds of knowing. At another session you find students and teachers comparing a Latin sentence of Cicero with various English translations, noting their likenesses and differences in the efforts to find out what makes a good sentence, and submitting and analysing their own efforts at writing. At still another meeting you find them discussing their reading of the Bible, the notion of sin and repentance, the intervention of God in history, and the meaning of a sacred history.

However different the sessions you visit, you will find certain things the same in each. In all of them teachers and students are engaged in discussing the structure and ideas of a given text.

Seminar of the General Program with two professors and students in discussion.



This text is not the usual textbook in which some professor has put down his ideas of the subject matter. It is one of the masterworks, a great book or classic which has marked a decisive step in the Western Christian tradition. Before this work, teachers as well as students are learners. The author of the book, Sophocles or Euclid, Aristotle or one of the inspired writers of the Bible, as the case may be, is the real teacher.

It will also be noted that in a class of the General Program the professor instead of telling his students what is in the book, is constantly questioning them about the book and trying to get them in a discussion about its ideas. Nothing seems to please him more than when the students are aroused and excited about some point and arguing with each other in the pursuit of an idea. The emphasis in this method of learning is constantly placed upon the activity of the student. The classes are small so that it is always possible for all the students to take an active part. They are constantly being prodded to think about what they have read, to follow the development of an idea, to discuss it intelligibly, and to hold their own in the give-and-take argument.

Such is the picture of the General Program that you get from attending some of its classes. What is the idea behind it, you may ask. What is its ideal of education? What are the means used to achieve it? How is it new?

Any educational program starts from some idea of what man is and how he learns. Some educators seem to conceive of man as primarily a machine or a biological organism. Accordingly, they consider education as a way either of tinkering with the machine until it runs smoothly or of conditioning the animal until it is adapted to its environment.

#### NOTRE DAME

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James E. Armstrong, '25, Editor.

John N. Cackley, Jr., '37, Managing Editor.

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Vol. 3 No. 4 Fall, 1950



Staff members include (l to r): Father Thomas Joseph Brennan, C.S.C., Dr. Richard Thompson, Dr. Otto Bird, Mr. Edward Cronin and Father Thomas James Brennan, C.S.C.

Both are far removed from the view which sees man as that complex and even paradoxical creature the ancients defined as a rational animal. As a rational agent, man is a talking, thinking, observing, measuring and worshipping animal. To educate him is to train him in the use of these various faculties so that they can perform their work easily and well. Education in this sense is a preparation or an initiation rather than some kind of tinkering or conditioning. It is initiation into manhood.

But man is not only a creature endowed with certain faculties. He is also a creature with a heritage. He is "heir of all the ages" as Chesterton said, and, if he is cut off from the past, he is "most unjustly disinherited." In other words, man is born into a tradition, in our case the tradition of Western Christendom, and, if he is to become fully himself, he must be initiated into this tradition. It provides the context for the work of his various faculties.

Education thus has two great aims: to prepare man to use his intellectual faculties and to initiate him into his tradition. How can this two-fold aim be achieved? The means adopted depends almost entirely on the view that is taken of the way man learns. There is an old saying that the only real education is self-education. This highlights a fundamental truth about all education: the primary agent in the learning process is the student not the teacher. The teacher, of course, is necessary, and the better the teacher, the better the learning. But it is the student who must actually engage all his learning faculties and, in

using them, develop and train them so that they can function easily and well. Learning is essentially an active process. It might be said to be the development of man's intellectual teeth. The teacher sees to it that he chews on the things best adapted to sharpening his intellectual teeth and that he chews in the right way.

With this quick view of the educational theory behind the General Program, we can now try to say what it is. To attempt it in one sentence, we might say that the General Program endeavors to train the whole man by developing his basic abilities through exposure to and controlled exercise upon the great texts that constitute and record the whole Christian tradition.

What distinguishes such a program from others is the emphasis that it places upon the great texts. These books do, indeed, constitute the core of the Program. The Basic Reading-List for the four-year course consists of almost two hundred titles, beginning with the Bible and Homer and coming down to Pope Pius XII and Toynbee, and including the outstanding masterworks in all major subject matters—theology, philosophy, science, mathematics, social studies and literature. Unlike other lists of the "great books," Notre Dame's is noteworthy for the large representation it gives to the Christian classics.

What a "great book" is can be seen from a consideration of why and how it is used in the General Program. Given our educational aims, the ideal means will be one that introduces the student to his intellectual heritage at the same



time that it develops his intellectual powers. These two requirements are best fulfilled by a "great book," and they in turn are perhaps the briefest way of describing a "great book." It is a book that marks a crucial place in the development or record of our tradition; it is "great" because of the influence it exercises. At the same time it is also a work of liberal art. Containing the "best that has been thought and said," it stands as a permanent achievement of what man has been able to accomplish by his faculties of talking, thinking, observing, measuring, and worshipping.

The General Program uses these books to develop in the students the same liberal arts that were necessary in the writing of them. They are read in two different ways for two different purposes. In what is called the Seminar, works are read as a whole, and the students then meet with their teachers to discuss their leading ideas and the argument by which they are linked together. The whole tradition from the ancient Greeks to the present is covered twice during the four-year period. Since the classical works in all basic subject-matters are read, the Seminar affords an opportunity to initiate the students into their cultural heritage, the problems and values that men have struggled with and the issues that the students themselves will constantly meet as Christians and Americans.

In addition to the Seminar, the General Program has what it calls Tutorials. There are four of these, one each in Language, Mathematics and Science, Philosophy, and Theology. In each of these, the aim is to train the student in the way the liberal arts are applied to develop different kinds of knowledge as exemplified in these four basic subject matters. For this purpose those texts are studied which have most successfully and truthfully developed their subject matters. Thus for example, in philosophy as well as in theology the work of St. Thomas Aquinas furnishes the basic text. The Science Tutorial, in addition to studying the classical texts in the development of the physical and biological sciences, will employ laboratory exercises to develop the student's ability in observing and measuring through following the classical experiments in scientific method.

In both Seminar and Tutorial emphasis is constantly upon the activity of the student. Employment of the masterpieces of the Western Christian tradition will assure that his faculties are being exercised and developed upon matters of true significance. Use of the discussion method by teachers in small classes aims at linking together as much as possible the various kinds of learning which are going on in the different parts of the Program. As an auxiliary method, lectures are used to provide integra-

tion and background material for the whole program.

There is not space here to go into further details about the General Program. It can rightfully be asked, however, what the student will be able to do after he has completed it. One of the best answers to this question is provided by Cardinal Newman in his *Idea of a University*, where he declares:

"When the intellect has once been properly trained and formed to have a connected view or grasp of things, it will display its powers with more or less effect according to its particular quality and capacity in the individual. In the case of most men it makes itself felt in the good sense, sobriety of thought, reasonableness, candour, self-command and steadiness of view which characterizes it. In some it will have developed habits of business power of influencing others, and sagacity. In others it will elicit the talent of philosophical speculation, and lead the mind forward to eminence in this or that intellectual department. In all it will be a faculty of entering with comparative ease into any subject of thought, and of taking up with aptitude any science or profession."

The graduate of the General Program will be prepared to enter the world of business or to pursue his studies in the graduate or professional schools. Yet since the aim of the Program is to train the whole man, the citizen, the Christian, it is more than a preparation for a job. It is a preparation for life.

A tutorial group in language; these students are studying Latin in the Mass.





### Papal Blessing

This Summer, with other delegates of the Congregation of Holy Cross, I attended our General Chapter in Rome. The highlight of our stay in the Eternal City was a special audience with our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII.

I begged His Holiness, recalling his visit to Notre Dame as Papal Secretary of State, to bless the University in a special manner, the religious, faculty and student body, their families, the alumni, the University's benefactors and friends. I shall always remember the extreme kindness with which His Holiness placing his hand upon my arm, said: "Father, I send them not only my blessing, but my heart's love as well."

It makes me very happy to convey to you all this word of benediction and affection. It is more precious by far than anything else I might have brought back to you, and I know that the members of the vast Family of Notre Dame will treasure this favor of our Holy Father, and show gratitude in their most fervent prayers.

### Building Program

The New Science Building, the gift of thousands of alumni and other friends of the University and of the citizens of South Bend and Mishawaka, was formally begun on October 6 at which time the Advisory Council for Science and Engineering was present for the formal breaking of the ground. This building should be ready for use by the Summer of 1952. While construction costs will run approximately \$500,000 more than originally estimated, we feel this building should no longer be delayed.

Working drawings for the Inn, the gift of Mr. E. M. Morris of South Bend have been promised for this month. Plans for the Fred J. and Sally Fisher Memorial Residence Hall and for the I. A. O'Shaughnessy Liberal and Fine Arts Building are progressing satisfactorily, and, if conditions are favorable, work

may be started on these buildings before many months go by.

### Trust in Alumni and Other Friends

Other urgent needs of the University—necessary expansion and improvement of the utilities and services (heat, sewer, water, maintenance building) will cost approximately \$3,000,000. We plan to meet these needs because of our confidence in the alumni and other friends of Notre Dame. The numbers have been growing and the amount of their annual contributions has been increasing, a reflection of pride in Notre Dame's past and present achievements and a manifestation of their hopes for Notre Dame's future.

### Television Story

For years we have felt that millions of friends of Notre Dame throughout the country would welcome an opportunity to associate themselves with our work if the invitation could be extended to them. The problem of extending the invitation has been baffling.

But this Fall we shall be able to tell the Notre Dame Story to more people than ever before, and more effectively than ever before. Our home football games and the Navy game in Cleveland will be televised over forty-three stations of the DuMont Television Network in as many different cities; it is estimated that approximately 20,000,000 shall see and hear these games. The half-hour immediately preceding each game will be given over to a presentation, on film and through personal interview, of the history, student life, academic achieve-

ments, and scientific research at Notre Dame.

As a follow-up to this presentation, we shall distribute several hundreds of thousands of leaflets, prepared through the kind and generous cooperation of Mr. Bernard C. Duffy, President of one of the country's leading advertising agencies and a member of the President's Committee in New York City, describing how it is possible to become a Friend of Notre Dame.

I would appreciate it very much if all the readers of NOTRE DAME would support our efforts to present the Story of Notre Dame, and help us widen the circle of Notre Dame Friends. You will be informed how your cooperation can be most effective. This is an opportunity that has never before been given to any college or university in the country. And it is an opportunity that may never be afforded us again. We do not wish to miss it.

### New Academic Year

The new academic year began with a Solemn Mass in Sacred Heart Church on Sunday, September 17. Because of late registrants, it is still too early to give official enrollment figures, but all indications point to the largest student body in Notre Dame's history.

As we begin the new year, and especially as we enter the month of October, I invite you and your families to join with us in the daily recitation of the Rosary to Our Lady, the Queen of Peace and Mother of the University, for peace and good will among men and for continued blessings upon Notre Dame.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY  
DIRECTOR OF THE FOUNDATION

# The O'Shaughnessy Gift of . . .

# \$1,500,000

New Liberal and Fine Arts Building Donated by  
President of Globe Oil and Refining Company

A NEW Liberal and Fine Arts building will be erected on the Notre Dame campus through the generous donation of \$1,500,000, from Mr. I. A. O'Shaughnessy, president of the Globe Oil and Refining Company, in St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is an outstanding Catholic layman and was elected president of the Notre Dame Associate Board of Lay Trustees last year.

Born in Stillwater, Minnesota, Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been active in the oil business for many years. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from St. Thomas College in 1907, and three years ago was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Notre Dame. Before entering college he attended St. Thomas Military Academy.

As a young man, only ten years after he had received his college degree, Mr. O'Shaughnessy organized the Globe Oil Company. Through his efforts as president of the company since that time, it has grown until today it is one of the leading oil concerns in the United States.

Besides heading the Globe Oil and Refining Company, Mr. O'Shaughnessy is also president of the Globe Pipeline Company and the Lario Oil and Gas Company. During World War II he served as a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council. He is a member of the Lay Committee on Catholic Service of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy has had a long-standing recognition from many sources, both civic and religious, and he is especially well-known for his work in Catholic circles. He is a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, a Knight of Malta, and also a Papal Chamberlain of Sword and Cape. During the Eucharistic Congress held at St. Paul in 1940, he acted as Chamberlain to Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Papal Delegate.

In 1942 Mr. O'Shaughnessy established the O'Shaughnessy Fine Arts Foundation at Notre Dame.

The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.,

president of Notre Dame, in announcing the gift, said that "Notre Dame is deeply grateful for the very generous gift of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who has donated so unselfishly of his time and effort on behalf of this University as a distinguished member of its Associate Board of Lay Trustees.

"Mr. O'Shaughnessy's gift will enable Notre Dame to broaden greatly the scope of the training of students in the College of Arts and Letters. This college has been the cornerstone of the University's educational system in its 108-year history."

It is planned that the Liberal and Fine Arts building will house the 16 departments in the College of Arts and Letters. Also, it is expected that the

Wightman Memorial Art Gallery, now in the University Library, may be moved to the new building. The preliminary plans provide space for the University's permanent gallery, which includes the pictures owned by Notre Dame as well as the revolving gallery. The latter would lend itself to a successive exhibition of other famous paintings in the University's possession.

According to tentative plans, the building will include the offices of the dean of the college, his assistant, in addition to space for departmental heads and other members of the faculty of the college. Preliminary plans call for the inclusion of such departments as theology, philosophy, economics, sociology, history, poli-

(Continued on Page 20)

Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Father Cavanaugh.



# Arch Dreams Up the

ONE of the truly amazing phenomena of American sports is that one of football's greatest crowds is drawn each year to a game which is played weeks before the regular season opens and which is meaningless so far as it affects the national picture, either collegiate or professional.

Like its predecessors, the seventeenth annual game between the College All-Stars and the champions of the National Football League—in this instance, the Philadelphia Eagles—will prove exactly nothing.

If you are one of those fortunate enough to possess a ticket for the game—and it's an assured sellout, even with the vast cavernous capacity of Soldier Field—chances are you'll look down from the colonnaded heights to the tiny emerald patch which is the gridiron and try to pick out Southern Methodist's Doak Walker or Notre Dame's Leon Hart. Maybe you'll look for Steve Van Buren of the Eagles, or their coach, Greasy Nelson. There is only a slim possibility that you will pay any attention to a calm, squat figure in mufti who will be in the neighborhood of the All-Star bench. Or, if you do see him, you'll probably dismiss him as one of the minor functionaries. If so, console yourself, for you won't have been the first to be deceived by the mild manner of Arch Ward the man who runs the show.

Ward is in his early fifties, of medium height and average appearance. Chunkily built, carefully clothed, with once blond hair which is turning gray, Arch looks out intelligently and quietly from behind a set of silver-rimmed spectacles. He looks far more like a banker than a sports writer, lacking both the flamboyancy and that certain air of vagabondia popularly, and fallaciously, associated with the gentlemen of the press.

Yet Ward is a sports writer and, as columnist and sports editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, one of the highest paid men in his profession. He also is one of the most influential in the country and one of the ablest sports promoters in history. More fans have purchased tickets to events promoted or devised by Arch than to all the promotions of Tex Rickard and Mike Jacobs.

The All-Star football game is Ward's brain child, just as the All-Star baseball game is entirely his creation.

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## By Tom Meany

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*Through the permission of Collier's, NOTRE DAME takes pleasure in reprinting excerpts from an article in the August 12, 1950, issue. Mr. Ward has long been one of Notre Dame's most loyal alumni. For the past three years Arch Ward has served as City Chairman, in Chicago, of the Notre Dame Foundation. This past Spring he was honored by the Chicago Alumni Club with a specially-prepared scroll citing him as 'Man of the Year.' Twenty years ago the late Dr. John M. Cooney head of the Journalism department often remarked to his classes that "Arch Ward is going to be one of the top men in his field."*



Mr. Ward

The late Dr. Harry A. March was known to many as the father of professional football. It was a title the gentle old doctor loved; but if he was the father of professional football, Arch Ward is its godfather, its spiritual adviser and the person who put it on a paying basis.

Entirely through Arch's efforts, the *Chicago Tribune* was the first paper to give eight-column banner headlines to pro football on Monday mornings.

Ward's decision to play up professional football was no wild hunch, no altruistic gesture to a struggling sport. It was made, as most of his decisions are,

with hard, cold sense and sound reasoning.

"What did we have in the sports pages on Monday mornings during the football season?" Arch recalls. "A couple of hockey scores, maybe, and a dull rehash of what had happened in Saturday's college games, with possibly some speculative stories about what the following Saturday's college schedule might produce. People were going to see pro football games; people were interested in pro football; therefore, it was news."

As vice-president of Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., Ward has raised nearly \$5,000,000 for charity through various promotions, of which the All-Star football game is only one. Bowling, the Golden Gloves boxing tournaments and a week of charity horse racing are among the others. In addition, Ward promotes nonrevenue producing events such as the Silver Skates, the Tribune golf school and swimming races.

He was closely associated with the late Knute Rockne at Notre Dame and was his first publicity director, in 1919 and 1920, when the genius of Rockne as a promoter as well as a football coach began to gain recognition.

Born in Irwin, Illinois, on December 27, 1896, Arch grew up in Lake City, Iowa. His father was killed in a train wreck while Arch was still an infant and his mother died when he was in his early teens. He was placed under the guardianship of Father Daniel M. Gorman. Arch attended Loras Academy for four years and then went on to Loras College. After two years there, Ward switched to Notre Dame and met Rockne. His destiny was shaped.

After graduating from Notre Dame, Arch served a four-year stretch as sports editor of the *Rockford, Illinois, Star*, and in 1925 joined the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*. He became its sports editor on April 14, 1930.

One of Ward's greatest promotional innovations nets nothing for Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., yet it possibly gained him more recognition than any other. That was the creation of the annual All-Star game between baseball teams representing the American and National Leagues, first conceived in 1933 as an adjunct to Chicago's A Century of Progress.



# DREAM GAMES

While Ward is the creator of the All-Star football and baseball games, he has gained equal fame with a promotion which already was established and waiting for him—the Golden Gloves.

In 1931, Ward decided to internationalize the Golden Gloves and brought over the amateur champions of France to meet the survivors of the American elimination tournaments.

In addition to his multitudinous promotional duties and responsibility for running the largest sports department in the world, Ward also covers top sports events personally and conducts a daily column, *The Wake of the News*, which is best described as unique. Arch covers the Kentucky Derby, the World Series, heavyweight title fights, the All-Star baseball game, a Bowl game every New Year's Day, and a football game every Saturday. Because of his Notre Dame background and connections, Arch refuses to cover the Irish when they are playing an opponent from "Chicagoland," i.e., the Middle West.

*The Wake of the News* is the oldest continuous sports column in the United States, having been originated in 1905 by Hugh E. Keough, who signed the column with his initials, "H.E.K." Ward is the sixth tenant of the column.

About half the column is written by Ward, the rest by the contributors. A survey of the *Tribune* revealed that more men read *The Wake of the News* than read the *Tribune's* weather reports.

When Ward was guest of honor at the testimonial dinner in April, the *Tribune* sports page for the next day headlined the story "Nation Salutes Arch Ward." Staff writer Ed Prell began his report of the dinner, "Chicago and the nation saluted Arch Ward last night," an elaboration of the headline which should have pleased Colonel McCormick who never has thought that the nation, or any section of it, should take precedence over Chicago.

Ward is on intimate terms with the Catholic hierarchy. One of his closest friends is Bishop Sheil, founder of the Catholic Youth Organization and a staunch supporter of the Golden Gloves as a means of combating juvenile delinquency. In 1939, when the cardinals gathered in Rome to elect a Pope, Ward was delegated to accompany the late

George William Cardinal Mundelein to the conclave.

Writing an advance on the election, in which he predicted the elevation of Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli on the fourth ballot (he was elected on the third) Arch announced that, before Cardinal Mundelein left to gather in solemn conclave with the other princes of the Church, he had asked Ward to convey his congratulations to Mayor Ed Kelly on his success in the Democratic primaries in Chicago.

Ward's ability to tie in Chicago with world events is part of his appeal to *Tribune* readers, and the reason why his column averages 500 letters a day which have to be screened by two assistants lest they tie up all of his time. He demonstrated the Chicago touch again by describing the appearance of the newly elected Pope as he stood before the cheering multitude, on the balcony at St. Peter's and likening the roar to that of the football crowd at Soldier Field.

Through his friendship with Cardinal Mundelein, Ward was the first newspaperman granted an audience by Pope Pius XII, five days after his election and twelve days before the coronation. The Cardinal introduced Ward with these words: "This man is a journalist, a sports writer whose newspaper, through its sporting columns, has accomplished much for Chicago charities and for our metropolis."

One of the tributes to Ward's organizational genius is that his sports staff, generally respected throughout the nation for its authoritative writing, is composed virtually of the same men who were there two decades ago when he was named sports editor.

Prominent around the baseball press boxes in Chicago is a chief usher named Walt Johnson. It was he who pointed out one of Arch's best assets as a sports editor. "He must be a good boss," said Walter, "because nobody who works for him has ever quit."

Arch Ward receives 'Man of the Year' award from Notre Dame Alumni Club in Chicago.



# The WRANGLERS

University of Notre Dame Student Club Attracts Intellectual Elite on Campus

By Joseph M. Dukert



Articulated Wranglers discuss current topics.

ARE you well informed on labor problems, international politics and history? Do you have a good background in philosophy, economics and public speaking? To top it all, do you have a *cum laude* scholastic average of 85 per cent or more?

If a student can answer "yes" to all those requirements, he *may* be able to join the Wranglers, Notre Dame's amazing but little publicized super-seminar.

This year the Wranglers celebrate their silver anniversary, but the event seems to make little impression on the oldest and most exclusive club on campus. Business goes on as usual each Wednesday evening in the Law Building, with topics of discussion ranging from civil rights to socialism.

A Wrangler meeting is a solemn affair, made up principally of from two

to three hours of "aroused" discussion on some topic of general interest. The theme of any particular session is determined by a formal paper read by one of the members. It is not unusual for a Wrangler to devote months of research, reading, condensation and analysis to a single 30-minute paper of this type; but it still must stand the dignified onslaught of his colleagues' questions. And those Wranglers can really wrangle!

The Wranglers are one campus club that can always count on a good showing at their meetings. A member who misses more than one meeting without an *accepted* excuse is automatically ousted; and no one has ever been readmitted to the select circle. To make things even tougher, need for study time isn't an acceptable excuse for these per-

fectionists. The members have to maintain their high averages without cutting into meeting time.

The club takes its name from a society founded at Cambridge by poet and historian Thomas Macauley. Its objectives, also modeled after the Cambridge group, are set down as twin goals in the constitution: "To add to our own knowledge and, no less important, to stimulate thought in others."

Originally the Wranglers were an honorary forensic group, with membership restricted to men on the University debating team. But a quarter century of evolution has given the club its present form, so that its present aim "is not to group together the most eloquent speakers on campus, but to cultivate the forensic art in students who have ap-

(Continued on Page 20)

MARK VAN DOREN says people have got poets all wrong. They picture poets as pale, lost men, with long soft hair, delicate tapering fingers, and an expression of shy pain. They believe poets exude beautiful expressions all day long, lack any interest in money, and are dreamy misfits in a cold, cruel world.

If Van Doren needs examples to prove the point that poets are people, he might use John Frederick Nims, associate professor of English at Notre Dame. For Mr. Nims, a widely published poet, is one of the many who prove that people have this poetry business all wrong.

Here, for example, is how his life belittles that popular misconception: Although he had a 98 average as a high school freshman, his chief interest was tennis. The average got less impressive each year as the tennis got better and better, until, as a senior, the city champion told him that he had the best backhand in Chicago. As a ranking Junior in the midwest, he won the DePaul University championship in his freshman year with a 6-0, 6-1 victory in the finals. He has played only a few times since.

A more recent interest was pistol shooting. But last fall he traded his Colt Woodsman and .38-Super for a set of matched woods and irons — this he considers the first symptom of senility.

But senility is still a good many years off, for Nims is only 36. He was born in Muskegon, Mich., and attended grammar school there. He prepped at Leo high school, Chicago, and put in two years at DePaul before coming to Notre Dame where he received his Bachelor of Arts in 1937. He got his M.A. at Notre

Mr. Nims



# John Frederick Nims

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**By Robert Brandt**

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Dame and his Ph.D., in Comparative Literature at the University of Chicago for works in Greek, Latin, French and English tragedy.

Nims and his wife live in a ranch-type red brick house on the edge of Niles, Mich., a 15-minute drive from the Notre Dame campus. Mrs. Nims, the former Bonnie Larkin, graduated from St. Mary's in 1943. She is, perhaps, the only girl in the history of the school who was class president three out of four years. For a couple of years she was fashion copywriter for a national advertising agency in Chicago. In 1947 she gave up the Wrigley Building and the Pump Room for her present edge-of-campus existence. Her only comment on the change: "Well, it's different."

Dogs are an interest the Nims' have in common. Last year they had two Irish setters named (for famous whiskeys) Bushmill and Jameison. When the setters proved too long-range for the city, the Nims' gave both to Father Leo L. Ward: one is now chasing rabbits on the Ward's Otterbein, Ind., farm and the other is getting a good deal of attention at Moreau Seminary. Now the Nims have a dog that's more likely to stay put: a handsome Hamlet-like collie named Apple. Strictly a two-man dog. Apple is gloomy with guests and shows an embarrassing amount of delight when they get up to go.

But to get back to John Nims as a poet. He does not know why or how he started to write; he says it started away back. Anyway, his work has appeared in *Poetry*, *Partisan Review*, *Harper's*

*Commonweal*, *America*, *Kenyon Review*, *Saturday Review of Literature*, and *Accent*. He is intermittently an editor of *Poetry*, a magazine of verse.

His work has won several prizes. Before he received his degree at Chicago, he won the Billings Prize for poetry. He has won three other poetry prizes: The Harriet Monroe Award in 1942; The Guarantor's Prize in 1943, and The Levinson Prize in 1944.

Also in 1944 his works were included in *Five Young American Poets*, an anthology published by New Directions. It featured the work of Nims, Tennessee Williams, Eve Merriam, Jean Garrigue, and Alejandro Carrion of Ecuador.

The *Iron Pastoral*, a book of poetry, followed in 1947.

Though it is still early for much critical comment, *A Fountain in Kentucky* has been receiving favorable attention.

Wrote I. L. Saloman in the *Saturday Review of Literature*: "The academicians will be outraged by the nimble Mr. Nims, who as an associate professor of English at Notre Dame, writes in a language that sounds magnificently new."

(Continued on Page 19)

*The author is a senior, majoring in Journalism, and lives in Mishawaka, Ind. During World War II he was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, and was on the staff of The Leatherneck, official Corps magazine. Mr. Brandt's article is reprinted from the Notre Dame Scholastic.*

## Cloister

"Show me your cloister," asks the Lady Poverty of the friars.  
And they, leading her to the summit of a hill, showed her the wide  
world, saying: "This is our cloister: O Lady Poverty!"

Well, that were a cloister: for its bars  
Long strips of sunset, and its roof the stars.

Four walls of sky, with corridors of air  
Leading to chapel, and God everywhere

Earth beautiful and bare to lie upon,  
Lit by the little candle of the sun.

The wind gone daily sweeping like a broom —  
For these vast hearts it was a narrow room.

—CHARLES L. O'DONNELL, C.S.C.



## The Arena

Causa Nostrae Laetitiae

(Dedicated to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.)

There uprose a golden giant  
On the gilded house of Nero  
Even his far-flung flaming shadow and his image swollen large  
Looking down on the dry whirlpool  
Of the round Arena spinning  
As a chariot-wheel goes spinning; and the chariots at the charge.

I have seen, where a strange country  
Opened its secret plains about me,  
One great golden dome stand lonely with its golden image, one  
Seen afar, in strange fulfilment,  
Through the sunlit Indian summer  
That Apocalyptic portent that has clothed her with the Sun.

She too looks on the Arena,  
Sees the gladiators in grapple,  
She whose names are Seven Sorrows and the Cause of All Our Joy,  
Sees the pit that stank with slaughter  
Scoured to make the courts of morning  
For the cheers of jesting kindred and the scampering of a boy.

"Queen of Death and Life undying  
Those about to live salute thee;  
Not the crawlers with the cattle; looking deathward with the swine,  
But the shout upon the mountains  
Of the men that live for ever  
Who are free of all things living but a Child; and He was thine."

—G. K. CHESTERTON

# "Proudly Gleam

(Ninth in a series of articles on the history  
of Notre Dame based on the book, "Notre  
Dame One Hundred Years," by Rev. Ar-  
thur Hope, C.S.C. The Arena is abridged.)

THE words of the Alma Mater song  
which he composed contain not only  
the title lines but the lines "And our  
hearts forever love Thee, Notre Dame."  
And for Notre Dame he exhibited that  
love to the extent of setting aside a bril-  
liant identity as a poet, what must have  
been his delight in scholarship and spir-  
itual meditation, and a natural personal  
aloofness from the world, to become one  
of the best known administrators of his  
time, in the midst of conditions which  
demanded the most complete attention to  
the details of administration. And in  
the end of his term, his life itself was  
poured into the conviction of the worth  
of his cause.

Almost as Hoover, after a serene  
Coolidge, reaped the economic whirlwind,  
so Father Charles O'Donnell entered the  
presidency of Notre Dame in 1928 on  
what seemed to be the broad highroad  
to development built by his predecessor,  
Father Matthew Walsh. Experience as  
an administrator in the Congregation  
fortified him.

But conditions neither priest could  
foresee or control were gathering in the  
world outside.

First evidence that the poet and the  
priest and the scholar were to be merged  
with the practical administrator came  
with the decision to build the Notre  
Dame Stadium—to bring the game back  
from the outside arenas to its proper  
focus on the campus from which its  
champions came.

That the administrator had not for-



# y in the Heavens arms the Gold and Blue"

## **Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell (1928-1934), Meets Crisis After Crisis and Lays His Life on the Altar of His Alma Mater to Contribute One of Its Great Eras**

gotten the priest was evident in the beautiful renovation of Sacred Heart Church, delegated to the capable supervision of Rev. Lawrence Broughal.

And as the economic world outside folded its inflated tents, Father O'Donnell, with the inspiration and the vision and the power of a second Sorin, placed upon the campus increasing monuments to a faith in the destiny of Our Lady's school that grew stronger in adversity.

The College of Law was erected and blessed by His Eminence, Patrick Cardinal Hayes.

The late Edward N. Hurley, impressed by the steadfastness of purpose of

College of Commerce.



Father O'Donnell, contributed \$200,000 to the erection of a College of Foreign and Domestic Commerce because as he said in his gift letter "The University of Notre Dame is rendering valuable service to American industry by educating young men . . ."

Campus life had long been the ideal of University administrators. Father O'Donnell, as student, editor of the first DOME in 1906, and teacher, felt keenly the need of residence halls. And he felt the need of residence halls in the rich traditions of the great universities of Europe and their American counterparts. The result of this conviction was the building of the beautiful Alumni and Dillon Halls.

A classmate, John F. Cushing, C.E., '06, with proportionately magnificent generosity, gave \$300,000 for the erection of a College of Engineering Building, "because I find at Notre Dame the conditions that make for the two-fold training of great engineers in all the departments of engineering, a technical training that ranks with the best and a training in character foundation nowhere excelled . . ."

The heating plant was expanded, not only to take care of the new buildings listed, but was so well planned that only today, after 20 years of continuing expansion, is there again need for serious expansion of the utility phases of the campus.

And his constant jousts with the market-place in his building program gave him the insight to open the books of the

University so that its myth of wealth was dispelled, and the tremendous struggle to administer its assets so as to realize its opportunities was first made clear to alumni and friends.

No crisis in his administration had the world impact, the implications of a crashing temple, than the tragic death of Knute Rockne on March 31, 1931, in an airplane accident in Kansas. But from the pulpit above the mortal remains of the great coach, Father O'Donnell cast over his coffin the eloquent mantle of immortality, painting in memorable words for the whole world the great principles from which Notre Dame derives its strength and its spirit.

The Golden Jubilee of the Laetare Medal, in 1933, assembled John McCormack the Medalist of that year, and former Medalists Alfred E. Smith, Dr. James J. Walsh, Margaret Anglin, Jack Spalding, Dr. Stephen Maher and Charles D. Maginnis.

The series of lectures by the late G. K. Chesterton was one of the highlights in the long list of world figures who have lectured at Notre Dame.

The many channels of his life and his obligations, together with the great talents which he contributed unselfishly to them all, took great toll of his physical resources. And on the day after the Commencement exercises in 1934, Father Charles L. O'Donnell joined the valiant company of those whose crosses in the Community cemetery on the campus mark their love of Our Lady in the last full measure.



National Debate Champion  
William Carey.

# let's talk things over

By William J. Elsen



University Theatre presentation  
of "Rope."

## Department of Speech Offers Varied Curriculum in Fields of Debating, Theatre and Radio

SHAKESPEARE cautioned us to mend our speech a little lest it mar our fortunes. Notre Dame takes that advice to heart and provides a well-integrated and well-diversified program of both class and extraclass activities in speech. Man has always felt a desperate need for oral communication. Today our world problems force us more than ever to "talk things over." Freedom of speech—and its concomitant responsibility to speak—are of the most vital importance

*The author is head of Notre Dame's Department of Speech and Director of the University Theatre. He is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and served in World War II. Mr. Elsen received Ph.D. and M.A. degrees from Marquette. He has started work on his doctorate at Northwestern.*

when conflicting ideologies are vying for world attention.

A man preparing for leadership needs

training in speech since leadership expresses itself primarily through speech.

The Department of Speech provides an elementary course in the fundamentals of effective oral expression for all freshmen in the College of Arts and Letters, and a combination course applying the fundamentals to business and the professions for advanced students in the College of Commerce and in certain departments of the College of Engineering. More advanced courses are offered

"Monsignor's Hour" provides opportunity for pageantry in one-act play.

An exercise to aid vocal variety and control.





Radio Workshop trains students for Station WND.

as electives for junior and senior students in any college of the University and for certain graduate students. A major sequence for the degree of bachelor of arts is offered to students in the College of Arts and Letters.

The course work includes these areas of speech: public speaking, radio, theatre, speech science, interpretation, and speech education, with special emphasis on the first two. The extracurricular program includes the Radio Workshop and station WND, the University Theatre, the Speech Workshop, and the Debate Teams.

WND is the student voice of Notre Dame. It broadcasts daily, serving two main purposes: listening enjoyment and opportunity for student expression. The Radio Workshop trains those who wish to compete for various staff positions on WND and also is an outlet for various student talents.

The University Theatre schedules several major productions each school year. The plays represent various types each season. The actors and crews thus gain varied experiences while the theatre-goers enjoy a balanced program. Actresses are recruited from Vetville, Notre Dame's village for married students, and also from Little Theatre groups in South Bend.

The Speech Workshop was initiated at student request to provide additional training in public speaking for those with crowded class schedules. All sessions of the workshop are informal and aim to begin or increase the students' ease before an audience.

The Department of Speech conducts both intramural and intercollegiate debate programs. Among the honors garnered during the 1949-1950 season, the

varsity debate teams won first place in the Boston University National Invitational Tournament, All-Tournament Negative Team award at Georgetown University, and Individual Speaker Championship at the West Point National Invitational Tournament.

Each Spring the department conducts separate contests for Freshman Oratory, The Breen Medal for Oratory, and the Goodrich-Cavanaugh prizes. Notre Dame is also a member of two oratorical leagues and the Department of Speech schedules preliminary contests and then trains the University entrants.

In 1936 the Martin J. Regan Chair of Public Speaking was established by a bequest from the late William P. Breen, '77. The income from the fund is ap-

plied to the salary of a professor of public speaking.

A part of the educational philosophy of the department can be succinctly expressed by quoting the Bulletin of the College of Arts and Letters. "The aims of the Department of Speech are similar to those cultural objectives of any other area of liberal education. These aims may be stated as character, competence, understanding, and social usefulness. Quintilian defined an orator as 'a good man skilled in speaking.' The ethical implications of that definition influence the instruction of the various courses in speech. The student of speech gains competence as he is instructed in straight thinking and creative imagination, two important tools of an educated man. Although proficiency in speech does not automatically confer knowledge, the student will find that the disciplines of his own field and the motivation challenges of his own field will aid him in gathering knowledge in other areas. The debater will have reason to study the social sciences, for example, and his training in argumentation will aid him in that study; the oral reader will study literature with greater enthusiasm and understanding because of his experience in interpretation, theatre, or radio.

"Lastly, the student of speech will be capable of becoming socially useful, thereby fulfilling his responsibility to his fellow man. Oral communication has always been a highly useful tool and the possession of proficiency in oral communication can help to lead to moral, responsible, and articulate leadership. Sound speech education makes great moment of the individual who frequently is lost in the confusion of the modern world."

Pantomimic impersonation results in poise and self-confidence.





# SUMMER SCHOOL

Notre Dame Students Absorb Culture and  
Customs South of the Border

**By Joseph M. Dukert**



Souvenirs were plentiful in Old Mexico and bargaining reigned supreme.

**B**ILL RILEY climbed the "blood chute" on the Pyramid of the Moon.

Bob Peterson rode a bull.

Ted Delyra caught a 105-pound sailfish.

Jim Sears learned to pronounce "Popocateptl" and "Ixtacihuatl" just like a native.

There was nothing dull about Notre Dame's fourth annual Summer Session in Mexico! Throughout the 10-week course, the ND students made new friends, visited points of interest, polished up their Spanish, and examined a liberal sample of Mexican food, customs, and culture.

As a matter of fact, many of the students who made the trip believe that these extra-curricular excursions were even more important than the formal classes held at Mexico City College. And

*The author has been a frequent contributor to NOTRE DAME. This past Summer he attended Mexico City College where Notre Dame students were enrolled in a 10-week course. Mr. Dukert will graduate in June, 1951, with an A.B. degree in Journalism. His photos illustrate this article.*

Professor Walter M. Langford, head of the Department of Modern Languages at Notre Dame, agrees.

"The best way to learn a language is to use it," says Professor Langford. "The best way to study a country is to explore it personally.

"At Mexico City College, the students from Notre Dame studied the same subjects they might have taken here on the University campus—like economics, history, sociology, and writing. But after

listening to a lecture on primitive agrarianism in Mexico this summer, they could visit a real Mexican farm and question the farmer personally. After reading a chapter of 19th century history, they could go to Maximilian's palace and inspect the sites where much of that history was made. While writing a term paper on industrialism, they could see the whole process of mechanization being acted out right before their eyes—from individual, crude hand-work shops to ultra-modern factories.

"Above all, they could practice their Spanish everywhere they went. A combination of English and sign language will get you a long way in Mexico; but sooner or later during the summer they had to start learning the language of the country—not in isolated words and endings, but in idiomatic phrases, the way the Mexicans really speak it. And



# a la México

if they're serious students of Spanish, they had an extra classroom in every market place, restaurant, and movie theater."

It didn't take long for the ND students to adjust themselves to these off-campus classrooms, either. After the first few days the blue-and-white *Turista* cards stopped peeking conspicuously out of their front pockets, and the "I am a foreigner" shine worked out of their actions.

One of the first things they learned was the old Mexican practice of haggling. All Mexican merchants have two prices for their goods—the "asking" price and their minimum sale price. From the U. S. viewpoint, both are extremely low; but students with carefully regulated purse-strings soon learned that a peso here and a peso there could add up to big savings over the 10-week period.

Jack Barrett, a junior in Arts and Letters, took only two or three days to evolve his own personal system of dealing with the million-and-one vendors who besiege everybody in Mexico.

"I always start off by refusing the article, no matter what it is or how cheap the first price is," Jack explains. "But I look interested, and then I ask casually what the price is.

"No matter what answer he gives me, I throw up my hands and yell 'Caramba!' If he wants 100 pesos I offer him 60; if he asks for 50, I say 35; if it's something for three pesos, I start out at 75 centavos.

"My offer is just as ridiculous as his; but somewhere in between, we'll get together on a price suitable to both of us. Then we make the exchange and walk away from each other slowly, muttering to ourselves and looking very forlorn—as if both of us had just been robbed. It's all part of the act!"

Generally, the students can live very cheaply during the special Notre Dame summer session. Even without haggling, you can get a good steak dinner, with all the trimmings, for less than half a dollar in Mexico City. The present rate of exchange is 8.65 pesos to the dollar which gives the tourist a real break. One man budgeted himself to ten dollars a week, and even managed to buy sou-

venirs for the folks back home with the money he saved.

In the summertime, at least, Mexico is a poor sightseer's Paradise. For a group of students, it's ideal. The magnificent marble-stairwayed hotels at Acapulco have special rates for off-season visitors; and the students had the opportunity to relax on week-ends in the plush Pacific Coast beach resort for about the same amount they'd spend on a much more prosaic visit to Coney Island.

It was at Acapulco that three members of the Notre Dame group took their "dream" fishing trip. While tanning to the color of three chocolate bars, the trio hauled sand-sharks and sailfish aboard like veterans. The smallest catch weighed 95 pounds, and the captain assured them that they were having "just average luck."

In the field of athletics Mexico provided lots of interesting diversion also. Besides the famous Mexican League brand of baseball, sport fans could watch bull fights, soccer matches, and exhibitions of "the fastest game in the world"—jai-alai!

Gradually, many of the students got to be "Mexicans by adoption." They learned to refer to the U. S. as "the States" and Mexico as "the Republic" (Mexicans become very indignant when their neighbors to the North try to monopolize the title of "Americans"). They learned to summon waiters with a weird sound that seems to be a cross between a hiss and a mouse's squeak. They got over most of their resentment at taking chaperones along on their dates with Mexican girls. Most important of all, they came to understand more clearly the character and qualities of the Mexican people.

"With the world shrinking rapidly as it is, we can't afford to be provincial any longer," Professor Langford says. "Europe is only hours away, and Mexico is right next door. That short contact with a strange culture was good for the students. Sure, it might have confused them at first. But the value of getting away from a narrow, confined environment for a short time is worth the trouble. When the traveling can be combined with study, as it is in our program, it's doubly effective."



Bob Peterson rode a bull — it says here.

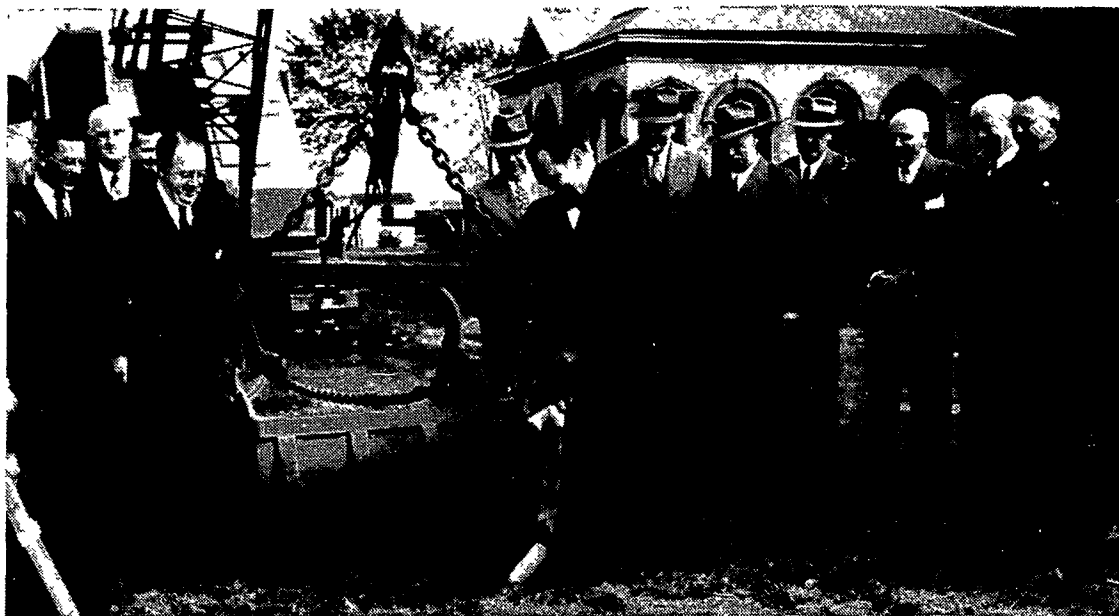
But if Mexico had a strong effect on the ND students who went there this summer, they repaid the country by introducing some innovations of their own. On the road to Veracruz one sunny afternoon, the Mexican peons paused in their work and stared at a most unusual sight—a familiar scene to all from the States. Two young "Nortamericanos" were standing at the edge of the road, gesturing at the passing autos with their thumbs. "The motorists were so startled that most of them stopped," Tom Roemer told me later. "A lot of them had never seen a hitchhiker before,

(Continued on Page 22)

Pyramid of the Moon is 100 feet up.



# GOING UP!



dom scrou...  
and the  
people in  
peace for

"Our na-  
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## N.D. CONTRACT

A \$2,098,000 contract for construction of a new Science building at the University of Notre Dame has been awarded by the university to the Sollitt Construction company, Inc., 301 South Columbia street. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., executive vice-president of the university, announced today.

The Notre Dame executive vice-president pointed out that the \$2,098,000 award figure is some \$348,000 more than Notre Dame originally planned to spend for the construction. Rising costs of material and labor forced the increase since the alumni and other friends of the university contributed \$1,750,000 for the new building.

Hesburgh also explained that the \$2,098,000 contract does not include the cost of the

chairman  
Music  
directed  
Mrs. F.  
company  
Amor  
in the  
were R  
director,  
Studebak  
H. Spenc  
man; W  
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Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, c.s.c., Executive Vice-President BREAKS GROUND for the new Science Building as members of the Science and Engineering Council and faculty look on. From left to right: Father Philip S. Moore, c.s.c., Dr. E. C. Kleiderer, Mr. Earle Smith, Dean L. H. Baldinger, Mr. Daniel Heekin, Mr. P. C. Reilly (behind Fr. Hesburgh), Mr. Bradley Dewey, Mr. W. S. Calcott, Mr. H. S. Vance, Mr. Britton I. Budd, Mr. Lee Gary and Father John Reddington, c.s.c.

This may sound silly, but, every time I see Notre Dame play on Television, I will forward you one (1) dollar for the entertainment. You may do whatever you wish with it.

The decision...to telecast football games represents a denial on your part of a dominant commercial interest in the game. I am enclosing my check for an amount equal to four tickets. I do not want any tickets.

Excerpts from letters (top) sent by a non-alumnus banker in Chicago and (bottom) a non-Catholic in Detroit. Both are indicative of interest in and support of the University of Notre Dame.

## NEEDS:

Notre Dame's urgent and immediate needs, which it is hoped may be met through the generous help of alumni and other friends:

Equipment for the new buildings.....	\$ 650,000
Expansion of the steam plant, extension of utilities, additions of generators for power..	1,400,000
Sewage disposal system.....	400,000
Maintenance Building.....	600,000
Total	\$3,050,000

## JOHN FRÉDERICK NIMS

(Continued from Page 11)

A Catholic poet he is not pietistic; a student of the classics, he is not a prissy stuffed-shirt."

The Chicago *Sun* has compared Nims to Carl Sandburg, the great Chicago poet. "Nims is a poet who sees the complexity of modern urban-industrial civilization more clearly than the earlier Chicago poet ever did and expresses his vision in a more orderly, eloquent manner."

Not all praise came from reviewers alone. For example Father Donald Temple of Chicago said that he would base his Christmas sermon on "Christmas," a poem included in *A Fountain in Kentucky*. And A. I. Hayakawa, author of the best-selling *Language in Action*, read some of the poems in a lecture on semantics.

A large selection of Nims' work, with prose commentary, is in the recently published *Mid-Century American Poets*, edited by John Ciardi. The book was published partly as a text anthology for classes in contemporary poetry.

Nims is teaching contemporary poetry at present, along with Shakespeare, and comparative tragedy. His students say that humor brightens his classes, nothing slapstick or hilarious, but humor full of meaning. Few students fall asleep in those classes. As Nims said, "only 4.8%. The rest whose eyes are closed and shaded are sunk in a contemplation so profound it is frequently almost impossible to distract them."

Crowded as his schedule is with lectures, papers, poems, dogs, and now divots, Nims takes time off to do minor work around the house. Whether it is setting up a cedar post or putting a hinge back on a battered storm door, he shows some modest talent with gadgets other than a typewriter. He and Norbert Engels, professor in Shakespeare at Notre Dame and author of *Man About the House*, paneled the poet's study shortly after he moved to Niles.

Poems grow out of living a normal life, not from fleeing from it, Nims will tell you. He points out that T. S. Eliot and Wallace Stevens have insisted lately that a poet cannot be poet alone.

In *Five Young American Poets*, Nims wrote: "Poetry is, I suppose, essentially wonder. A prodding 'Why?' is the poet's angel; he collects meaning as the tyrant collects bombers or the rich man chips of money. More than others, he is a spectator in the stadium of being, sometimes cheers and sometimes curses at the brilliant, cruel and lovely game he never quite can fathom."

Nims believes that the human situa-

tion is far more interesting than poetry, over which he rarely finds himself brooding. He never resolves to write any particular poem, but he finds some aspect of reality so exciting that he can hardly keep from expressing it. Most of his poems were written when his mind was quite far from thoughts of poetry. As for subject matter, he believes that poetry may comment on anything, with its limits the limits of life itself. Any aspect of reality whether it be the pool-room, or a plane crash, or a day at the beach is sufficient for poetry.

Structurally, Nims said, poetry is girded with logic; the diction is simple and intense; it is concrete; it has a definite and Mozartean structure—"Something stronger and shapelier than the Debussy twinkle and Wagnerian yowl to which the freer forms of poetry incline."

These opinions were expressed six or seven years ago. "I might put things differently now," he admits, "in fact, I think I did put them differently in *Mid-Century American Poets*. But what is quoted above is probably as accurate as writers are likely to be about their own work."

As writer and editor, Nims has met many poets. So he should be able to answer the question: "What about the 'pale lost man' Van Doren mentions? Is that the typical poet?"

"Well," says Nims, "I've met poets who looked like (and were) tail gunners from the South Pacific; poets who looked like (and were) insurance men who might be Men of Distinction; poets who looked like (and were) girls in blue jeans from Bennington or Sarah Lawrence; poets who looked like (and were) unshaven drunks in a Third Avenue bar. There are as many kinds of poets (naturally) as there are kinds of people. There may even be that 'pale lost man . . . with an expression of shy pain.' But I can't say I've ever met him."

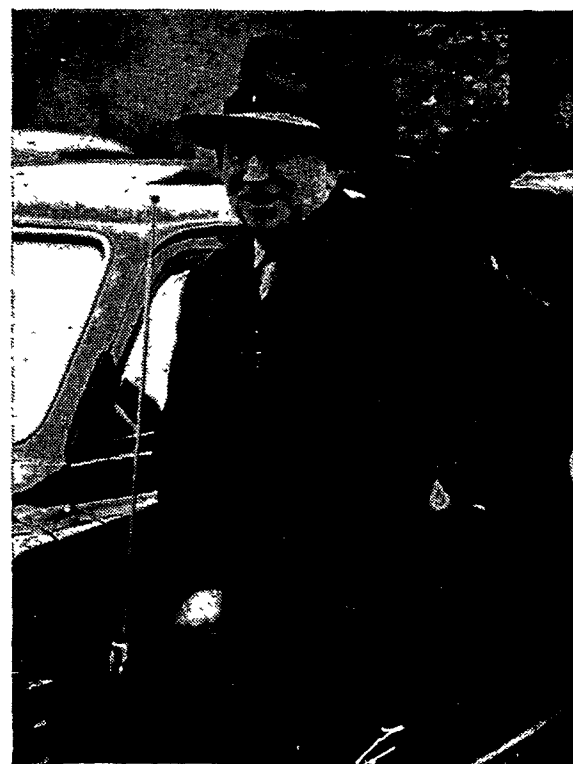
## N.D. History Professor Given Research Grant

Dr. Aaron I. Abell, Associate Professor of History at the University of Notre Dame, has received a grant of \$1,000 from the Social Science Research Council to aid him in research on the Catholic social history of the United States.

Besides his larger works, Dr. Abell has also written a number of articles on the same topic for *The Review of Politics*, political science quarterly journal published at the University of Notre Dame. He has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1945.

## Official Chauffeur Dies After 40 Years of Service

Notre Dame lost its official chauffeur and one of its most colorful and friendly personages recently when John Mangan, 66, died after an illness of several months.



Mr. Mangan

He was born in Ireland, came to the University 40 years ago, and was the Notre Dame chauffeur since 1910.

During his career on campus Mr. Mangan chauffeured such dignitaries as Pope Pius XII, John McCormack, Alfred E. Smith, G. K. Chesterton, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. During the Admiral's visit to the University, Mangan defeated him in a game of horseshoes.

## Advertising Techniques Taught in Lecture Series

Latest techniques in the field of advertising were studied by nearly 100 representatives of advertising firms from all parts of the United States that attended a special Outdoor Advertising School recently at the University.

Sponsors of the school were the Outdoor Advertising Foundation at Notre Dame, in conjunction with the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. Dean James E. McCarthy, of the College of Commerce, was director of the school.

Instructors at the school included prominent advertisers and advertising agency executives, outdoor advertising leaders, plant operators and specialists in all phases of outdoor advertising. Lectures and demonstrations on widely-varied advertising subjects featured the course.



## The Wranglers (Continued from Page 10)

parent speaking abilities or possibilities."

Before the war, the Wranglers sponsored an annual interhall debate tournament, in which the members acted as coaches for the various residence hall teams. Another project was the Indiana Catholic High School Oratorical Contest, the finals of which were held each year at Notre Dame.

During World War II, when most of the peacetime "civvie" groups suspended activities temporarily, the Wranglers kept a tight hold on their traditions, put their heads down and came through intact. The membership dwindled during some of the V-12 years; but the requirements stayed stubbornly at their stratospheric level. Much of the credit for this persistence must be given to Professor Frank O'Malley, who is now in his 9th year as moderator of the Wranglers.

Joining the Wranglers is anything but a simple process. Twice each year a membership committee of four men calls for applications. Every prospect is interviewed individually. Then the applicant presents a five-minute talk at a regular

meeting, and answers questions afterwards. But those are the preliminaries. A three-fourths majority vote of approval is the last step required for acceptance.

That the Wranglers attract the intellectual elite of the University is clear from the record of the members after graduation. Their 1947 president, Jim Greene, is now a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford; Bill Pfaff, one of last year's officers, is already an assistant editor of *Commonweal*; Lou Burns made a coast-to-coast name for himself even before graduating by directing the national Student Relief Campaign. This is just a typical trio of very recent members . . . the full list is long and impressive.

The little membership key worn by each Wrangler may not unlock the door to success by itself. But it's a good indication that its owner has what it takes to push his way through on his own!

## O'Shaughnessy Gift (Continued from Page 7)

tical science, English, journalism, modern languages, classical languages, education, speech, art and music. Thirty-two class rooms would be constructed.

The *Chicago Journal of Commerce* once described Mr. O'Shaughnessy as "a rugged individualist, a man who never has hesitated to go the limit in standing for his principles . . . a man of many accomplishments and interests in the business, civic, philanthropic and religious fields. . . ."

Father Cavanaugh stated that the structure would be known as the O'Shaughnessy Liberal and Fine Arts Building.

## Valuable Painting Given To Notre Dame Art Gallery

"Forging the Cross," a large painting by the noted artist Henry Mosler, has been presented to the Wightman Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Notre Dame by Mrs. J. Fuller Feder, of New York City, daughter of Mr. Mosler.

The painting, valued at \$5,000, is the second Mosler work to be presented to the Notre Dame gallery. Mr. Peter C. Reilly, President of the Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1944 presented the gallery with a later painting of Mr. Mosler entitled, "Woman in a Cabbage Patch." Mr. Reilly is a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame.

Mr. Mosler, who died in 1920, formerly served as art correspondent for "Harpers" with the Army of the West in 1862-63. His "Le Retour" was the first American painting ever purchased by the Luxembourg Gallery.

## Two New Members Named On ND Advisory Council

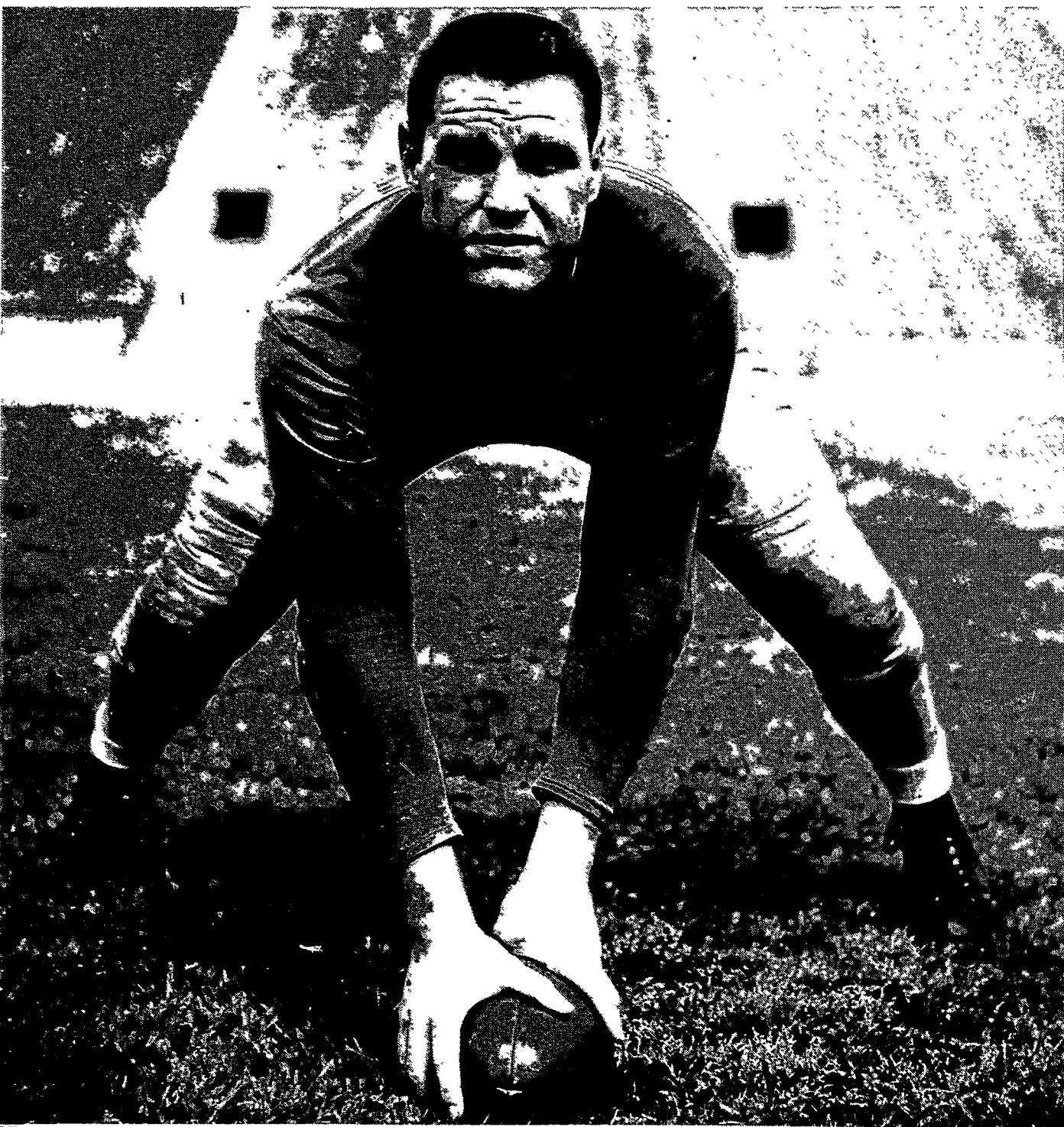
Two of the nation's leading figures in science and industry have accepted membership on the Advisory Council for Science and Engineering at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced recently by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

New members of the Notre Dame council are Charles S. Beardsley, Chairman of the Board of Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., and Daniel M. Heekin, President of the Heekin Can Company, Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Beardsley, a former attorney, joined the staff of the Miles Laboratories in 1926. He served as Vice-President in Charge of Advertising and Sales from 1931 to 1944 and was president from 1944 to 1947. He assumed his present duties as Chairman of the Board of Miles Laboratories in 1947.

Mr. Heekin received a mechanical engineering degree from Purdue University in 1910. He has been associated with the Heekin Can Company, Cincinnati, O., since his graduation and now serves the company as president.

Captain Jerry Groom leads 1950 Irish squad.





## Steel Worker Donates...

# 2,000 Books

### Volumes to Notre Dame Library From a Friend

JOSEPH KOTCKA'S determination to become self-educated in spite of varying circumstances, is the reason Notre Dame's library is richer by 2,000 books.

Born 38 years ago in the steel town of Homestead, Pa., Mr. Kotcka is the library's largest benefactor in book donations. As a youngster he began collecting his books—purchasing them, at first, from proceeds of his newspaper route. As he grew older and his boyhood dream of attending the University of Notre Dame faded, he realized that only through reading could he acquire the education he wanted so much. And as he grew his library grew with him.

Several years ago he decided that the more than 2,000 volumes, which had accumulated, were beginning to lie idle on the shelves. He had already read them but now thought they should be placed to be of some benefit for others. Valued at \$6,000, the books began to arrive at Notre Dame's library in weekly packages.

At an early age, Mr. Kotcka, who is of Slovakian descent, was forced to earn his own living after his father's death. He moved to Clairton, Pa., with his mother where he obtained various jobs.

Joseph Kotcka had his heart set on enrolling at the University of Notre Dame. In addition to selling papers in Clairton, he also worked at the municipal playground. But the depression arrived to put a damper on his cherished dream of being a Notre Dame student. At the age of 16 years, when most boys have plenty of time for football and the like, Joseph Kotcka started to work in the steel mills.

It was during his first year in the steel mills that Mr. Kotcka began to mail shipments of books to Notre Dame. He was much interested in subjects such as history, economics, sociology and international affairs.

At that time, Notre Dame and Carnegie Tech were engaged in a series of football contests which used to delight followers of both teams, because the games were always hard-fought and in-

*The story of Mr. Kotcka is more than just a story of giving. It is typical of interest manifested in the University of Notre Dame by friends who are aware of this University's academic stature.*

teresting. But Joseph Kotcka's esteem for the University of Notre Dame did not stem from having seen them in action against Tech — he also had high regard for Our Lady's University as an institution which was concerned with the

educating of young men to be moral and responsible leaders.

During World War II, Mr. Kotcka tried to secure an overseas post with the State Department in the Central European Division. He was well-versed in Slavic affairs and frequently wrote book reviews for Slavic newspapers in this country. He always received a book, from the author, as a result of his efforts in reviewing the works. These, too, were given to the library at Notre Dame.

Mr. Kotcka is now a sheet mill inspector for Carnegie Steel Corporation in Clairton. His books, all non-fiction, are still being received at the Notre Dame library. Recently he decided to dedicate some of his books to his mother and father, both now deceased. Plates inscribed to their memory were placed on each volume which he donated.

Because a person's education is never complete, Joseph Kotcka is still buying and reading good books, and in time, they too, will find their way into the Notre Dame library where all who chance to read them will find inscribed on their bookplates the phrase, "Contributed by Joseph Kotcka, Clairton, Pennsylvania."

### FAMOUS BOOKS SENT TO N.D.

The University of Notre Dame library is one of 75 libraries throughout the United States selected to display a collection of famous writings reprinted by the Peter Pauper Press, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The collection, which includes such classics as Gulliver's Travels, The Compleat Angler, Cyrano de Bergerac and the sonnets of John Keats, will be on display in the main lobby of the library throughout October. After the display period, the books will become the property of the university.

Notre Dame was selected to display the collection because of a letter from Library Director Paul R. Byrne. The letters from the various libraries were judged by a committee composed of Clifton Fadiman, Christopher Morley, Frederic G. Melcher and Peter and Edna Beilenson, owners of the printing company.

The Peter Pauper Press is a small personal establishment that specializes in reprinting literary classics in handsomely bound and printed volumes that are within financial reach of the book collector of modest means.

Mr. Kotcka



## SUMMER SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 17)

but they soon got the idea . . . and we got the ride."

Several weeks later, a couple of other ND students hitched some more rides;

habits—criticize the assignments both from the standpoint of accuracy and writing technique.

"All in all, our students have been most pleased with the special summer course," says the Rev. Alfred Mendez, C.S.C., who acted as moderator for the

## Notre Dame on TV Shows; Ben Duffy Plan for 1950-51

Putting Notre Dame's home games and the Navy game at Cleveland on live television (Dumont network) this year gives the University an opportunity never before presented an institution, to tell its story to the public.

In addition to the games, there will be 30-minute pre-game television shows immediately prior to the opening kick-off. These pre-game shows will tell the story of Notre Dame, including its historical growth, student life, research activities, academic phases and future plans. Father Cavanaugh will be interviewed before each game on TV.

The number of viewers is estimated in the millions. The opportunity for encouraging additional good will towards the University is being taken by the Notre Dame Foundation in the form of a stepped-up campaign to tell the school's friends of its continuing and urgent needs.

The Foundation's program for 1950-51 lists these most urgent needs: Equipment for several of the new buildings, \$650,000; expansion of the steam plant, extending utilities to new buildings, addition of power generators, \$1,400,000; sewage disposal system, \$400,000; construction of a maintenance building, \$600,000.

These needs, adding up to a sum slightly in excess of \$3,000,000, are vital—and urgent. The present steam plant after twenty years of operation, is in need of substantial repair and improvement.

The newest phase of Foundation activities is planned to raise \$1,000,000 annually through small contributions of \$10, and more, from Notre Dame's thousands of friends.

Fortunately, Mr. Bernard Duffy, president of Batton, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, the top advertising agency in the nation, has been pleased to volunteer his services in this connection. His interest has been so intense and wholehearted, his time and talent so generously granted that the central office of the Foundation has taken to calling this phase of the Foundation's activity not the Mass Appeal Plan, but the Ben Duffy Plan.

One of the obvious and most necessary requirements for success of the Ben Duffy Plan is the actual personal circulation by the alumni and other friends of the brochures prepared for the campaign. It was agreed that the simplest and most immediate method of actual distribution of brochures is the direct mailing to each alumnus from the central Foundation Office.



Summer School Students catch sailfish in Mexico.

but these were a lot more bumpy! While visiting an old hacienda near Toluca, they were invited by their hosts to try their hands at bull-riding. After receiving their friends' assurance that these were "nice, friendly little bulls," they tried. The first ride lasted through only three seconds of playful romping, but the second student stayed on a bit longer. After five or six seconds he got cocky and pulled one hand free to wave at his friends . . . and an ND T-shirt hit the dust!

If the means of entertainment in Mexico City were varied, though, the classes open to ND students at Mexico City College were just as interesting and unusual. Although the college was started on a shoestring only 10 years ago, it now boasts some of the finest instructors in the Western Hemisphere.

One of the creative writing courses at the MCC summer session is based on a unique plan. At regular intervals, the students in the course make all-day "observation visits" to various sections of the city and suburbs. One day they may spend several hours observing blind beggars. Another time, they may study a native market. Then they prepare careful character sketches of what they have seen. The professors—all of whom are well acquainted with Mexican life and

group this summer. "There are always advantages to attending school in a foreign land; but they seem to be doubled when the project is carried out on a group plan. Besides having friends handy in case of emergency, the student who visits Mexico with our group has little worry about the acceptability of the credits he earns there. We can advise them before and during the session about classes, outside work, etc.

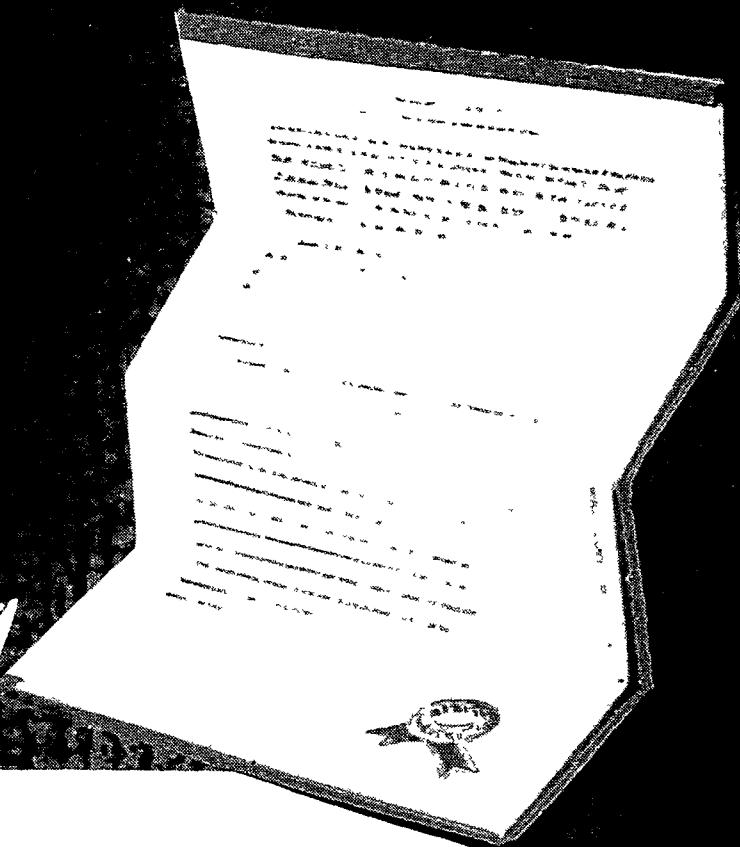
"Ever since we made our first summer arrangement with Mexico City College back in 1947, we have found the officials of the college eager to help us and our students. I had a wonderful time there this summer, and I hope I can return again next year."

There are many Notre Dame men who echo Father Mendez's wish to return. Because there's nothing dull about that annual summer session in Mexico—it's like going to school in Paradise!

### PHOTO CREDITS

Bruce Harlan, University staff photographer; Chicago Tribune; Notre Dame SCHOLASTIC; Department of Public Information, Notre Dame; Joseph Dukert; Wally Kunkle.

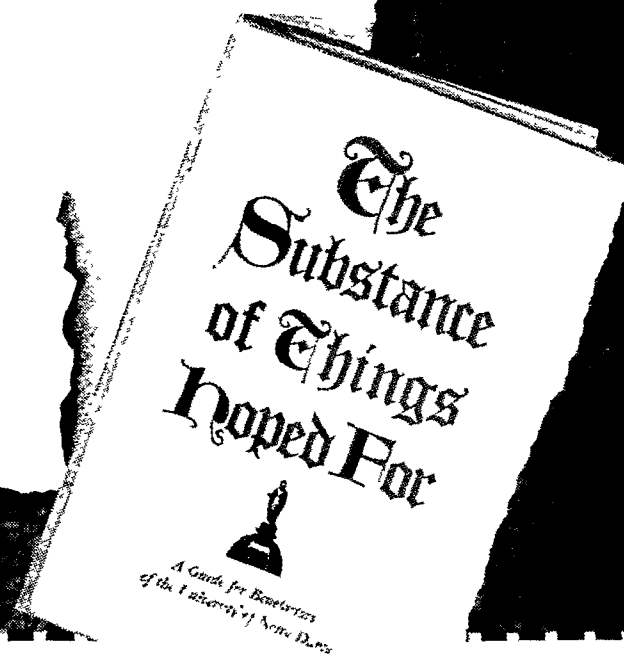
*where there's a  
Will....  
there's a  
Mode of Giving*



A gift by Will, whether in the form of cash, securities, real estate or physical things, is an expression of faith that Notre Dame will continue to train the *whole* man — the moral and responsible leader of today and tomorrow.

Your bequest will provide a necessary part of future Notre Dame education and serve as an enduring memorial to you.

*For additional information address*  
The University of Notre Dame Foundation  
Notre Dame, Indiana



*I hereby give and bequeath to the University of Notre Dame du lac, an Indiana corporation, at Notre Dame, Indiana, the sum of \$ ..... dollars.*

*All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, I give, devise, and bequeath to the University of Notre Dame du lac, a corporation, located at Notre Dame, Indiana.*

