

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

SPRING • 1951



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The University of Notre Dame

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOL

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Crime

Comes in All Sizes

Students in Notre Dame's Curriculum of Correctional Administration Learn How to Stop Crime Before It Starts, as Well as How to Handle Criminals

By Hugh P. O'Brien

Photos by Bruce Harlan

EVERYBODY is interested in crime. The names of Sam Spade, Perry Mason, Boston Blackie, and the Fat Man are better known to most Americans than the names of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In the daily

press, it's crime news that gets most of the local readership. Murder stories and crime movies attract millions. But you might say that public interest in crime is just on an entertainment level. Except for occasional crusades, citizens

are generally indifferent toward crime and the administration of criminal justice.

This attitude has been changed somewhat by recent disclosures of the close bonds between crime and public life,





POLICE RECORDS are inspected by a graduate student for possible "leads" in his case work. Local agencies and authorities are eager to cooperate, since the case work is of mutual advantage to the students and the community.

but it probably hasn't changed enough. Our Western way of life depends on law and order, and crime threatens our democratic institutions by undermining this foundation. It's a big danger.

The University of Notre Dame has been aware of this danger to our internal security for a long time. As far back as 1929, Notre Dame pioneered in establishing the first undergraduate university program designed specifically to prepare young men for careers in probation. In 1947 the University formed its present graduate curriculum in Correctional Administration, within the Department of Sociology. This change placed the program on a professional basis in the graduate school and extended it to include training in the fields of parole, you'h corrections, and correctional institutions.

Today, the program at Notre Dame represents the experience of two decades in the field of correctional work. Courses of study were decided upon only after consultation with national authorities in the field of correctional administration.

The care with which Notre Dame arranged this curriculum has produced satisfying results. A warden in one of the best-administered penal institutions in the country praised it in these words:

"I recognize the difference in training readily. With your boys I don't have to spend the first six months pulling them out of the ivory towers in which other students seem to remain after leaving the university campus."

And a consultant for a national correctional organization added: "I was

amazed at the knowledge your men displayed about the historical growth and development of corrections. They actually made me afraid to take part in any lengthy discussions, lest I display my own lack of background."

The Notre Dame curriculum was designed to combine theory with practice and to avoid narrow specialization. Its classroom training includes study in such subjects as Juvenile Delinquency, Social Psychiatry, Probation and Parole, Character Education, The Family, and Administration of the Correctional Institution. The department has also been fortunate in having the cooperation of the Notre Dame College of Law, which permits students from our program to pursue its regular course in Criminal Law and Procedure. A knowledge of this material is invaluable to a good worker in correctional administration.

The city of South Bend and the surrounding area, with a population of about 150,000, affords excellent opportunities for field work training in various settings. The Juvenile Court, the Bureau of School Social Work, the County Welfare Department, the Mental Hygiene Clinic, the Federal Probation and Parole Service—all furnish splendid training facilities.

In 1950 a parochial school counseling bureau was established in conjunction with the South Bend clergy. Staffed by Notre Dame graduate students, the bureau works with the cases of socially deviant pupils and their families to bring about proper adjustment in school and community life.

Here the student works with all kinds of juvenile deviants—the shy, introverted children as well as the "bad-boy type". Sometimes a very quiet child—with no disciplinary record at all—is just as far from proper personality development as his boisterous companions.

In the Juvenile Court, the student gets first-hand experience at handling children whose behavior problems have been serious enough to warrant legal action. Text book cases come alive, and the Notre Dame graduate students have responded excellently to the new experience. As a result of a study made by five of our students on the policies and procedures of the local juvenile court in 1949, a major revision of practices was brought about.

In all of his relationships with clients the student develops confidence in himself, learns to apply classroom theory, and collects case material on which future classroom discussion can be based. Besides this, the agencies in South Bend are a good pattern of the social agencies found in most large cities. Contacts with their activities give the student a clear idea of their

functions and trains him to use their resources intelligently.

To give an example of just what the local field work might involve, take the real-life case of nine-year-old Johnny B. The case was referred to us by the principal of a local parochial school, who told us that the boy was "a queer type". He daydreamed constantly, and he was failing in all his classes.

During his first interview with the student case worker, Johnny centered most of his attention on a couple of pebbles which he kept shifting from one hand to the other. When asked about the pebbles, Johnny went into a lengthy explanation of how he had brought them from Texas . . . where he said he had been a member of a cowboy gang led by Gene Autry. Then he said that he wasn't afraid of anybody, and that he had a big stick (bigger than the 6-foot student, he claimed) hidden in his bedroom at home. He said that he was planning to use it against his parents if they ever tried to punish him again.

As far as he'd say, he had only considered using this stick against his father and mother, because he explained that "they both hate me, I guess."

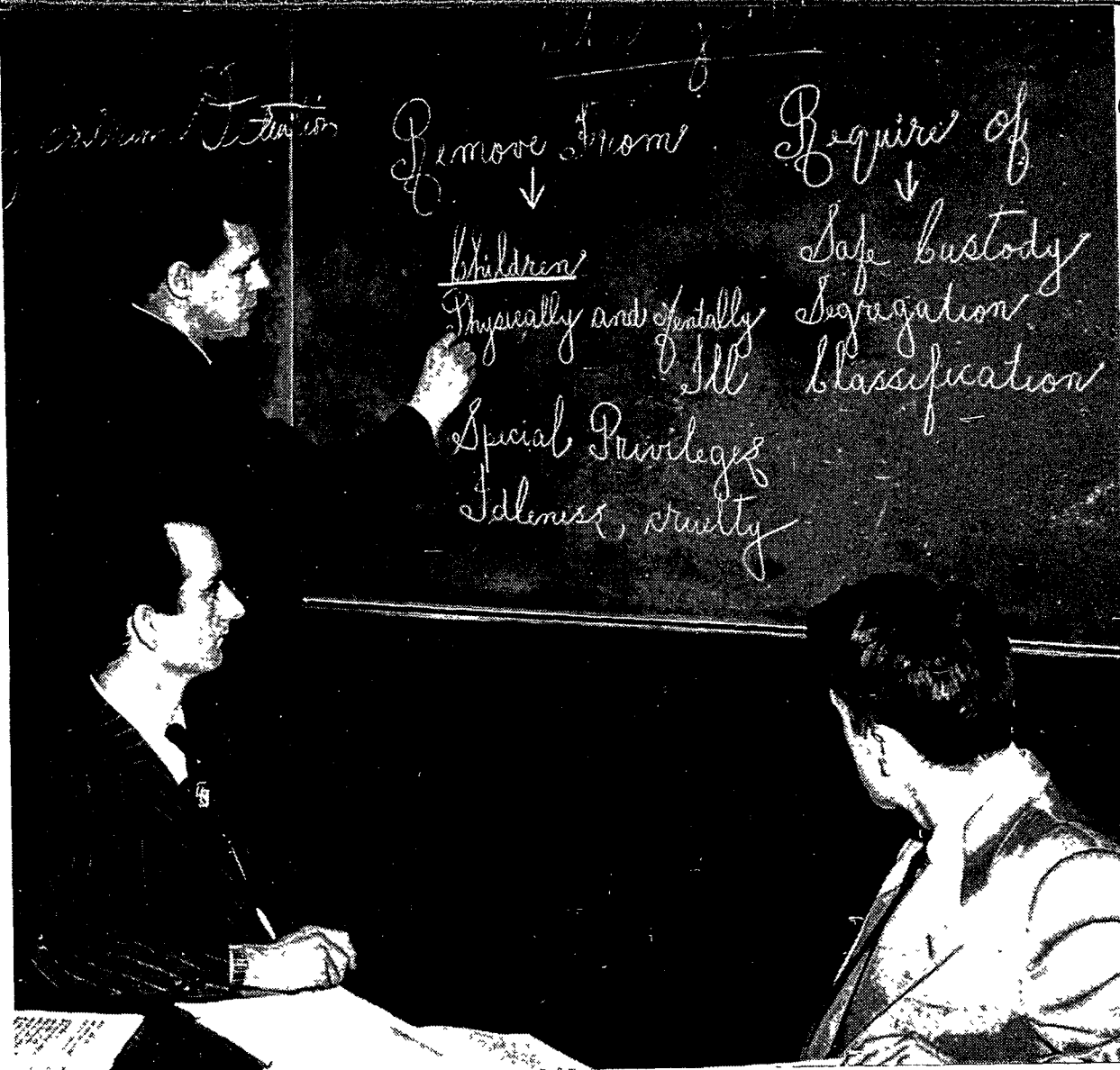
Needless to say, there was no stick in the clothes closet. Here was just a frightened, insecure little boy, trying to hide his fear and insecurity behind an imaginary weapon. Johnny B was an only child, who had been rejected by his mother at birth. She had wanted a daughter, and she vented her frustration on Johnny and his father.

Johnny's early years were filled with memories of strenuous physical discipline. Constant whippings, chronic fault-finding, and repeated statements that he was "no good" played havoc with Johnny's personal development. The discord and strife between his parents added to the bad psychological effect.

Solving Johnny's problem chiefly involved work with his parents. It involved a lot of tactful discussion and explanation. The result—not entirely a Cinderella ending, but a gratifying one to the extent that Johnny's mother has tried to change her attitude. Johnny's father has also accepted more responsibility for the child's care and rearing.

Whether or not the graduates decide upon a career in exactly this type of work, the training secured during this field work program is of great importance. Theory is valuable, of course, but it becomes more valuable if chances for direct application are at hand. In this training the student meets with all kinds of problems found among socially-maladjusted persons, both child and adult.

Notre Dame's special training in this respect is characterized by a philosophy



CLASSROOM THEORY plays a big part in the Notre Dame program, too. The background which it affords the students has been praised by national leaders in correctional administration.

of treatment which is lacking in most similar courses. The Notre Dame graduate upholds the doctrine of moral responsibility. His training is based on a belief in man's free will. He knows that environment alone doesn't make a criminal. He understands that a man can overcome great difficulties and temptations if he sincerely wills to do so.

Correctional work is humanitarian. Most of our graduates cannot look forward to a professional career in which financial rewards are high. Salaries in

The author has been the director of Notre Dame's graduate curriculum in correctional administration since it was founded in 1947. Previous positions included that of a case researcher for the Children's Aid Society of New York; director of education at New York's Clinton Prison; and various jobs with the New York State Division of Parole. He also delivered a number of lectures for the FBI before local Police Training Institutes. A few weeks ago Professor O'Brien was named to the Committee on Personnel Training of the American Prisons Association, a group established to set up model curricula in correctional administration for colleges and universities all over the country.

the field compare favorably with those of teachers, general social workers, etc., but they aren't high. The worker's great satisfaction comes with the knowledge that he can help someone in need. His interest and attitude should be patterned after the God-Man on Calvary, who used the last moments of His life to forgive and save a common thief being crucified beside Him.

Notre Dame reflects the general interest of the Church in work with the legal offender. The problem is one which should seriously concern every Catholic, since many of the inmates of penal institutions in this country profess membership in the Catholic Church. Of course we may explain the situation by adding that many are only nominal Catholics . . . and that one should expect a large number of Catholic inmates since the incidence of crime is highest in big cities, where the largest Catholic populations are found. But we still cannot avoid one question: "What can we do about it?"

Notre Dame is contributing in a practical, realistic way by training competent Catholic young men to accept this challenge. But while the need for such men is great, the number of graduates from the Notre Dame program is still relatively small. The University, unfortunately, receives no public funds to carry out its essential training pro-

gram. No scholarships are offered to prospective students, either.

The men who enter the curriculum at this University accept the financial burden of three semesters of graduate study, which shows clearly the strength of their ideals. A healthy indication that their humanitarian attitude is a lasting one lies in the fact that they *continue* work in this vital field. Our graduates are employed in all phases of public and private correctional work. They are on duty as probation and parole officers for both state and federal governments . . . as guidance officers and counselors . . . as classification experts and correctional educators . . . and as junior administrators in state and federal prison systems.

But there is still a lot of room for expansion in Notre Dame's program. Some day we hope to conduct a comprehensive study of the relation between religion and crime—to evaluate the effect that moral guidance may have in preventing crime.

Another project for the future is the establishment of a non-college-credit institute to train law enforcement officers in the proper handling of juveniles. The need for such instruction makes it clear that an institute of this nature would be a major contribution to community welfare. The present world situation indicates that war time conditions may make this need even more acute in the immediate future.

Proud of its pioneer efforts in the field of correctional administration training, Notre Dame will always continue to seek ways to improve and enlarge its program. Our graduates have shown up excellently in actual work so far, and we hope that they will always merit the praise they are receiving right now. We hope to make them absolutely tops in their field.

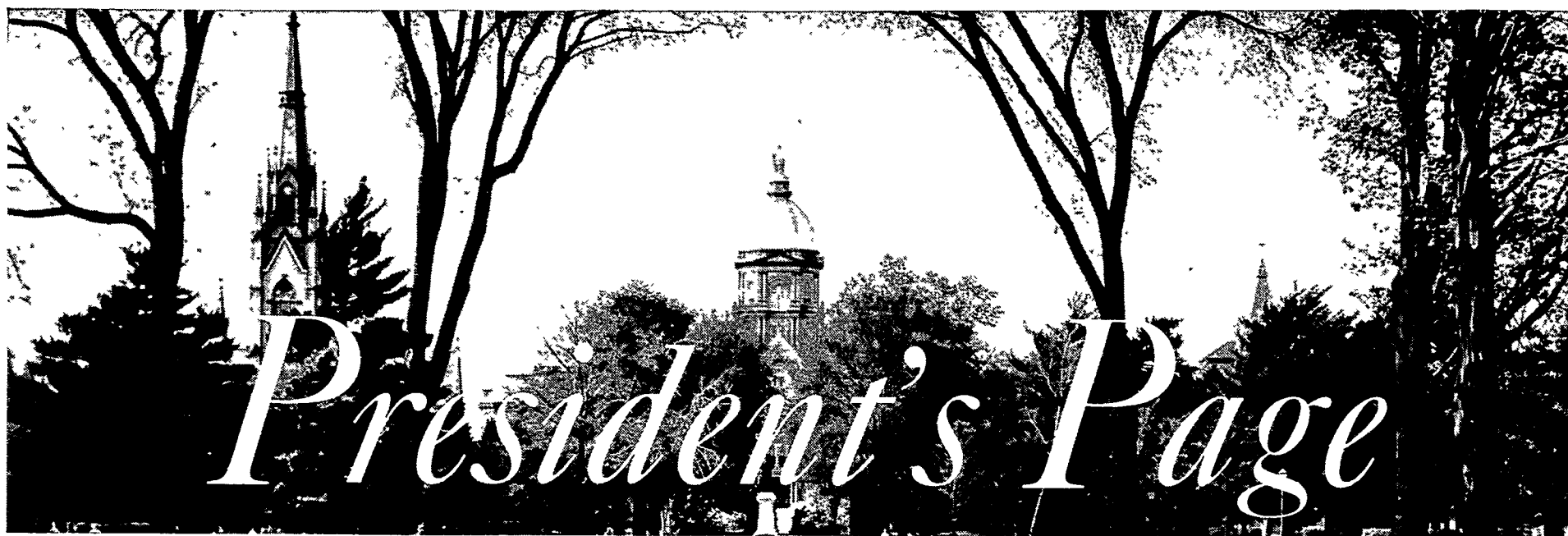
NOTRE DAME

Published quarterly by the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Indiana. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1948, at Post Office of Notre Dame, Indiana, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Contributors' views do not necessarily reflect those of the University. Requests to reproduce material in this magazine should be addressed to the Editor.

Vol. 4 No. 2. Spring, 1951



Building Program Shows Continued Progress

THIS issue of *Notre Dame* should reach you within a few days of Easter Sunday. To the parents of our students, to all our readers, I send prayerful wishes for a Happy and Blessed Easter!

Building Report

With the coming of milder weather rapid progress is being made both on the E. M. Morris Inn and on the Science Building. The former should be ready for occupancy by November 1 of this year; the Science Building, in spite of extensive damage by fire several weeks ago, is promised for late Spring or early Summer of 1952.

Plans have been completed, and bids are being received, for the Fred J. and Sally Fisher Memorial Dormitory, and for the I. A. O'Shaughnessy College of Liberal and Fine Arts. Depending upon acceptability of the bids and availability of materials, these two buildings will be started within the next few months.

The University can never be sufficiently grateful to the generous benefactors who have made these buildings possible. Our alumni and other friends are urged to help us show our gratitude (and theirs) by contributing and inviting contributions for the equipping of these buildings. This is the primary objective of the University of Notre Dame Foundation for the current year.

Another Foundation objective, no less important and urgent, is the gathering of funds for the heat-power-water project here at the University. The nature and magnitude of this problem, and the cost of solving it, have been explained in preceding issues of *NOTRE DAME*. The current building program must not be allowed to suffer through

failure to provide the indispensable utility services.

The Future

Along with other educational institutions, Notre Dame looks to the future with considerable misgiving and no little apprehension. But our apprehension is tempered by our trust in God, and in the Blessed Mother of God.

Student enrollment has held up surprisingly well during the current academic year. Withdrawals during the first semester were only slightly above normal, and we began the February semester with a student body of 4822. That is slightly larger than enrollment in the second semester of last year. What September will bring, no one knows.

Because many prospective students have manifested the desire to get as much college education as possible before entry into military service, Notre Dame has made provision for acceptance of freshman students in the Summer Session. Although the announcement was made only a week or two ago, the interest already displayed indicates widespread satisfaction with this decision.

We have currently at the University three officers' training programs: Navy, Air Force and Marine. The Army will inaugurate this Fall, a fourth training program for Engineering students only. As yet, there is no indication that the new program will enroll more than a

few hundred students; or that the other programs will expand appreciably. The University is pleased to have these units with us—and proud that our Government has found Notre Dame's educational and physical facilities suitable for their purposes.

The Peace of Christ

It is quite likely that, within the next few months, many hundreds of Notre Dame students and alumni will be enrolled in the Armed Forces. Our Alumni Office would like to keep in the closest possible touch with these men, sending them periodically news letters from the campus, notifying local Alumni Clubs of the Notre Dame men in camps and on posts in their vicinity, performing other little services. A military file has already been begun, and it would be appreciated if parents kept us informed of address changes of their sons. These notices should be addressed to The Alumni Association, Notre Dame, Indiana.

But the greatest service we can render these young men is to remember them daily in our Masses and prayers here on Our Lady's campus. I need not tell you that this will be a pleasant and privileged duty for us all.

We shall pray daily also—and in this prayer we ask you to join us—for a safe and speedy return of these young men to you and to us, through a return to the world of the Peace of Christ in the minds and hearts of all men!

John F. Lavannagh, CSC

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
DIRECTOR OF THE FOUNDATION

The

Reilly Lectures

World-Renowned Scientists Brought to Notre Dame Through Gift of Indianapolis Businessman

By Dr. Charles C. Price

IN 1945, the generous gift of \$1,000,000 to the Department of Chemistry by Peter C. Reilly, founder and president of the Reilly Tar and Chemical Company in Indianapolis, established a series of graduate fellowships and visiting lectureships in chemistry at Notre Dame. These lectureships have already made an enviable mark in the chemistry profession, bringing the world's leaders in chemistry to the campus. They have given the Notre Dame students and staff the privilege of personal acquaintance with the great men in chemistry and a first-hand account of their accomplishments in science.

According to an agreement with Mr. Reilly, a portion of the income from his gift is used each year to provide four graduate fellowships for students who wish to come to Notre Dame from other universities for work in chemistry or chemical engineering. In addition, it provides for one fellowship for a Notre Dame graduate to pursue studies in these fields at some other university. Thus the program encourages the Reilly Fellows to broaden their experience by seeking graduate training at a different institution from that of their undergraduate work.

Originally the grant provided for a Reilly lecturer in Chemistry during one semester of each school year. But experience soon showed that active scientists of the calibre desired as Reilly lecturers often could not arrange their affairs so as to spend a full semester at Notre Dame. For this reason, it was suggested that several lecturers appear at Notre Dame each year for shorter periods. Mr. Reilly first approved the proposal for an initial trial period of three years, and then established it on a permanent basis. So far, this plan has served to attract many of the world's leading chemists with greater convenience for them and has also given our staff and students an even wider opportunity for personal



Mr. Peter C. Reilly

and technical contact with such men.

The first Reilly Lecturer in Chemistry was Professor K. H. Bonhoeffer. Coming to us from Berlin during the summer of the Berlin blockade, he brought more than word of his interesting researches into periodic or intermittent chemical reactions. As a man who had fought for liberty against Nazi opposition—whose family was now threatened by Soviet aggression—he brought us a first-hand impression of seeing and feeling the “front-line”

New headquarters for the Chicago Office of the University of Notre Dame Foundation are:

36 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.,
SUITE 648-650,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

The Foundation office formerly was located at 64 West Randolph.

Dr. Price has been Head of the Notre Dame Department of Chemistry since 1945. Besides receiving numerous honors and awards from scientific groups—particularly for his work in isolating several compounds which may be capable of neutralizing the Rh factor in blood—he was named by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Indiana as the state's “Outstanding Young Man of the Year” in 1948.

in the “cold war” struggle. Then in charge of all university chemical research in the Soviet Zone, he has since moved to a less troubled spot—a professorship at the University of Göttingen.

The second Reilly lecturer was Professor Melvin Calvin, of the Radiation Laboratories and the School of Chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley. He spent a week in April, 1949, discussing his monumental investigation of the path of carbon in photosynthesis. By feeding plants and algae carbon dioxide containing radioactive carbon, followed by separation and analysis of the compounds produced in the plant from this radioactive carbon, Calvin has unlocked the door to many secrets of the vital process of photosynthesis. He is making significant discoveries about one of the most important and challenging reactions known to chemists, without which all life would long since have ceased to exist on earth. It was a great privilege to have this first-hand account of one of the most significant research programs of our times.

Professor George Kimball, of Columbia University, followed Calvin. He was at Notre Dame for a week in May, 1949, discussing “Modern Concepts of Valence.” Dr. Kimball presented some

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Holy Smoke Eaters

By Lawrence E. McDermott

EARLY one morning, the construction supervisor on the site of the new Science Building looked out to see flames searing away at the partially finished structure. A portable heater had tipped over, and months of work were threatened by swift destruction. Hurriedly he picked up the phone and dialed 200; and within three minutes Notre Dame's two engine companies were at the scene. Eight minutes later, when the first apparatus arrived from South Bend, the campus firefighters were already battling the blaze with five lines of hose.

The damage was heavy, but without the prompt action of Notre Dame's fire department it undoubtedly would have been far worse. Especially at the start of a fire, time is precious. Seconds save hundreds of dollars, and minutes may mean lives. That's why the University now maintains its own fire house and two fully-equipped trucks right on campus.

Almost from its beginning, Notre Dame has suffered from fires; but it

hasn't always been so well prepared for them. The famous fire of 1879, in fact, forced the University to close its doors until a new Main Building could be erected. The South Bend Fire Department was supposed to furnish protection for the University buildings, but it took so long for the horse-drawn carts to rumble the mile-and-one-half from town that a minor blaze could easily grow to dangerous proportions before the firemen arrived.

After the New Gym burned in 1900, a volunteer fire department was formed on campus. It consisted of three companies, each of which had its own hand truck and fire house. The volunteers practiced weekly and held contests with one another. The proud SCHOLASTIC crowed that the department was the "finest in the country."

Perhaps the zeal of the nation's finest was all expended on practice, because during the next 25 years fire gutted the old Chemistry Hall and the Engineering Building and burned down the University barns.

Things soon changed, though, after Brother Borrromeo, C.S.C., became fire marshal in 1939. At that time, there were only the three original hand trucks, 500 feet of rotted hose, and Fire House No. 2, located behind the Main Building. The first step in rebuilding the fire department consisted in buying 500 feet of new hose and 55 feet of ladders.

Brother Borrromeo then suggested that it might be well to furnish some more modern method of transporting the equipment. He was given an appropriation, and the money was promptly invested in an International truck chassis. Then the Brothers and lay workers in the University power plant built a lean-to against the power plant and began the work of hand-building their fire truck.

By the end of 1940, the power plant workers had finished their spare-time work on the fire engine. The next problem was equipment. Some of it came as the result of bargain hunting for good used material; some of it was given the embryo department by friends interested in the project. When they were finished they had a combination engine and ladder truck with 115 feet of ladders and 1650 feet of hose—an apparatus capable of delivering 750 gallons per minute.

Still, when an alarm was turned in at night, the squad of seven Brothers had to run three blocks from their quarters to the truck. That had to be remedied, so in 1945 the Notre Dame Fire Department moved into its new home across from the power plant and next to the Biology Building. Each of the seven Brothers and the chaplain now had a private room; and there was a kitchen and chapel as well as a combination dining and recreation room. In the lower part of the building was space for two engines and a room containing a hose dryer and a work shop.

In 1948, a new rig moved into the empty space beside the original truck. The new truck had a resuscitator and inhalator as well as a deluge gun that could deliver a steady stream of 1200

Mr. McDermott, a native of Hayward, California, graduated from Notre Dame in January of this year after majoring in journalism. Recently he enlisted in the United States Army.

gallons per minute or a fine, blanket-spray. Both trucks were equipped with stretchers, extinguishers, gas masks, nozzles and other attachments in addition to the ladders and hose. The fire department was complete.

An alarm turned in from one of Notre Dame's nine alarm boxes or St. Mary's three, sounds on both floors of the fire house and also in the power plant. Brother Emery, who does the cooking for the Department, opens the motor-driven garage doors. Back in the power house the pump operator boosts the pressure to the 55 hydrants from a normal 80 pounds to 100 pounds. Brothers Beatus and Borrromeo come on the run with four or five of the lay employees from the fire house.

When the alarm sounds it strikes the number of the box from which the alarm came. At the same time it punches a series of holes into a paper tape. Before the trucks start the drivers check the tape recorder and the wall map on which the shortest route to each alarm station is marked. The trucks are on their way within two minutes after a daytime alarm is received.

Although lay employees serve on the department until 4:30 in the afternoon, the Notre Dame Fire Department is composed wholly of Brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross for the rest of the night. After the Brothers

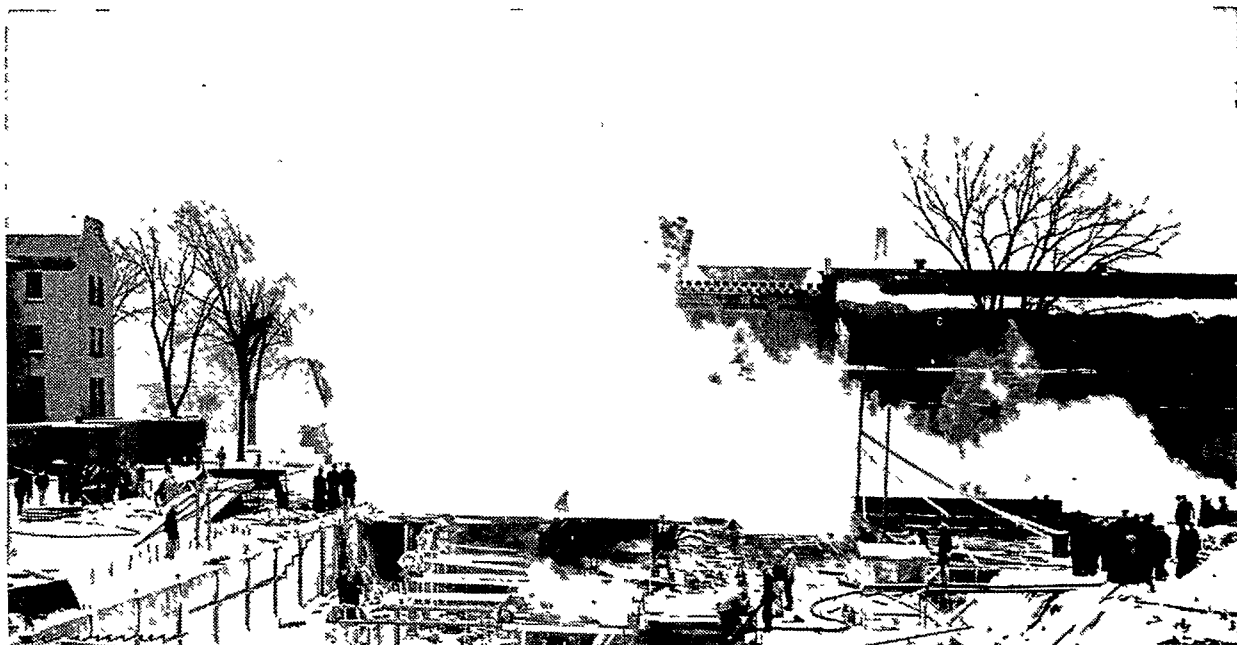
return from their jobs in the post office, farm and printing plant, it takes only 30 seconds to have the trucks on the way, including the time spent coming down the brass pole.

There are two special advantages in having a fire department on the campus. The first is a matter of speed. That's easy to see. However, the Department also has the advantage of knowing the buildings thoroughly as a result of their periodical fire-safety inspection. Many evenings in the fire-house are spent, not playing checkers, but discussing the best way of handling a specific fire. Suppose it's on the second floor of the Main Building. Where are the nearest hydrants? What would be the first thing to do? Suppose the fire were in Sorin-sub? And so on.

Because of their age many of the campus buildings are particularly susceptible to fire. The University was forcibly reminded of this in 1940 when a fire began in the basement of the Main Building and worked its way up between the walls to the third floor before it was halted.

Brother Borrromeo attends fire-fighting schools held in the region and also visits other fire departments whenever he can. The techniques and information are then passed on to the other members of the department, helping to make them as efficient as any full-time fire department. In fact, their activities have been written up in the *Catholic Digest* as well as in fire-fighting journals.

Yes, the Notre Dame Fire Department is complete, even to having its own mascot and honorary chief—a Dalmatian named "Bell." Day or night, it's ready to help fight the flames which so far have not prevailed against the University of Notre Dame.



THREE MINUTES after this blaze started at the site of the new Science Building, the Notre Dame firefighters were on the job.



Artists . . . Are Born

By Hugh Schadle

TO those who presume all artists have shaggy long hair and erratic personalities, Eugene Kormendi, sculptor of world-wide reputation and Artist in Residence at Notre Dame, would be something of a surprise.

Mr. Kormendi is a mild-mannered, very genial gentleman with the genuine sort of friendliness that makes "plain folks" feel at home. A caller at his home on Washington Street is received with warm European hospitality and is sent away with a sincere invitation to "Come again. We are always glad to see you."

But, whether Mr. Kormendi displays it openly or not, he is an artist, and a very distinguished one. His articles and biographies have appeared in numerous

The author is a junior English major from Russell, Kentucky. Besides being a member of the Notre Dame yearbook's copy staff, he is a feature writer for THE SCHOLASTIC, where this article was originally published.

periodicals here and abroad. His work has been exhibited in nearly all the larger cities of the United States and Europe, earning him many high awards.

These honors include the Silver Medal from the International Exhibition at Barcelona and the gem of Hungarian awards, the Polonia Restituta. Aside from these he has received prizes in the United States: in Milwaukee, Palm Beach, Chicago and many other leading cities. Unable to remember all of the honors given him Mr. Kormendi smiles and remarks simply "It is not important."

With the characteristic devotion of an artist he is more eager to talk of his work. His most important accomplishment is a statue of Queen Elizabeth of Hungary which he did in Hungary some years ago. He has also done war memorials in that country and a giant statue of the Blessed Virgin. Mr. Kormendi's latest work was done in Fort Wayne where he contributed eight figures for a newly-built Chapel adjacent to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. He also carved a figure of Christ giving a blessing from a huge stone pillar in front of the chapel.

Mr. Kormendi was born in Budapest, Hungary, where he spent his early life and studied at the College of Industrial Art after finishing high school. In the following years he was located at various universities throughout Europe, developing and perfecting his art.

"I studied at Paris, Rome, Berlin, and many other places," Mr. Kormendi recalls. "It is necessary that one study

and discipline himself constantly if he is to develop his art. A good priest and a good artist are much the same, Each is always pursuing his work."

In the first world war Mr. Kormendi served in the Hungarian army as an army sculptor. He did numerous portraits of many of the leading Hungarian generals, and at one time was working deep in Russia when the Hungarian forces had penetrated into that country. After the war he continued studying and working in Europe until 1939, when he came to the United States.

"My wife and I came to America as visitors. While we were on the ocean we heard that the German armies had marched into Poland. After I had been received at Notre Dame as an artist in residence, we decided to stay. We have been here since that time."

During his eleven years at Notre Dame Mr. Kormendi has taught several students who are now prominent sculptors, while continuing his own work. He now teaches a few regular classes for students of architecture.

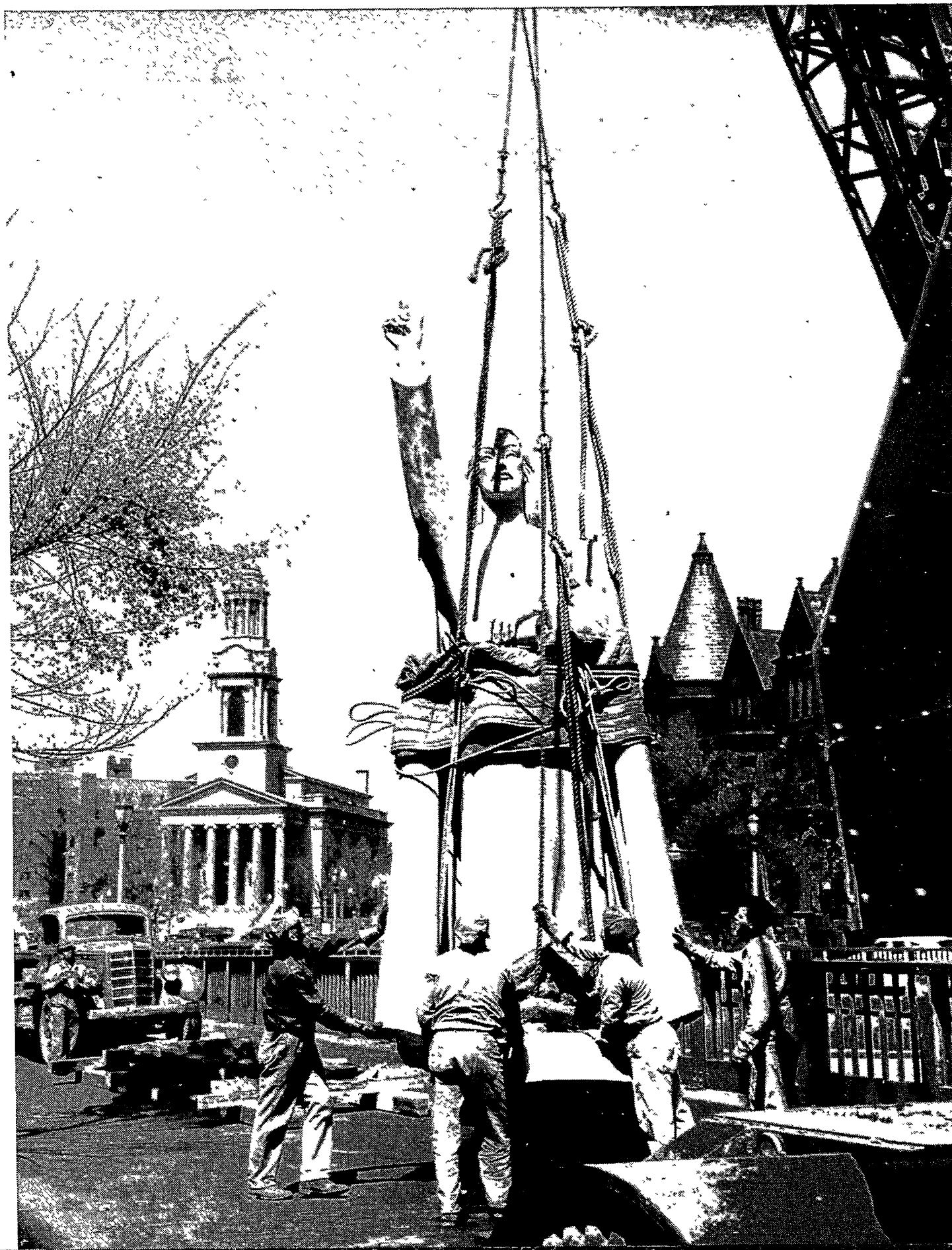
There were several interesting comments Mr. Kormendi made on art in general. Asked the very prosaic question, "Why is an artist an artist?" Mr. Kormendi explains that art is simply a means of expression.

"A man is either an artist or he is not," Mr. Kormendi declares. "One cannot be taught to express himself through art. If he is a born artist, it will 'come out.' But art can only be cultivated and disciplined and never literally 'taught' as one may be taught the multiplication tables. Just as the best gardener cannot grow peaches on a pine-tree, so the best teacher cannot make an artist of a person who has no native ability."

Mr. Kormendi further clarifies the artist's position by mentioning the primitive arts.

"The primitive artist could have had none of the formal training which is given the artist today. And yet the

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AT LEFT: Sculptor Eugene Kormendi views the statue he completed for the College of New Rochelle. **TOP RIGHT:** President Truman receives Kormendi plaque in recognition of haven found in U. S. by displaced persons. **BOTTOM RIGHT:** Workmen place 22-foot high statue of "Christ, the Light of the World," done by Kormendi, in its niche in front of the NCWC Building, Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

THE time was 8:41 p.m. The disk jockey behind the glass partition was saying, "Guys, you know Joe Shelly's coming on in fifteen minutes with *Requestfully Yours* and the records you've asked for. Joe says he has room for eight more requests tonight — what's wrong out there? If you want 'em, phone 'em in. The number's 361."

At 8:55 the telephone was flooded. A couple of minutes later the disk jockey asked urgently, "Please, fellows, no more calls." And at 9 o'clock the engineer in studio B cued in the program whose Hooper rating is several points higher than Jack Benny's at its best.

Even at that, *Requestfully Yours* probably isn't the most-listened-to program coming from Notre Dame's campus radio. That night, as every night, the students manning WND had been broadcasting since 12:30 in the afternoon. They would be at it until 10:15. And chances are, if on a given floor of Sorin Hall there were 20 radios turned on, 16 would be tuned to WND. The other four — well, a few people here still listen to network broadcasts.

The success story of WND is the familiar one of disappointments heaped on failures, of crude beginnings and homely improvisations. If you approve of college students with initiative you'll like it.

In the fall of 1947 it began. During the previous twelve years members of the Radio Club had been broadcasting occasional shows from the Engineering Building, over a remote transmitter operated by WSBT in South Bend. It was nothing they could call their own. That fall, sophomore Frank Cronan began wheedling. He wheedled a few dollars (no one remembers how few) from the Student Activities Council and bought some 300-ohm wire for carrier current, because the Federal Communications Commission prohibits the use of air waves by small unlicensed stations. Four Radio Club members began laying it underground.

"Underground" consists of 15 miles of steam tunnels. Preparing the circuit was a matter of creeping along, taping the wire to a steampipe, often in mud and a 110-degree temperature. In a month about two miles of wire had been laid to thirteen residence halls. With headquarters in the basement of Washington Hall, WND started broadcasting before Thanksgiving 1947 — on its own power.

But not for long. The little ten-by-ten compartment that was WND had been loaned by the Notre Dame band, which had daily practice in the adjoining room. Their schedules overlapped, so just before Christmas the station thanked the band and walked over, equipment in pocket, to a booth in Notre Dame stadium.



On The A

Student-Operated Station Brings Music, News, and Variety Shows to Campus

By James A. Carrig and James F. I

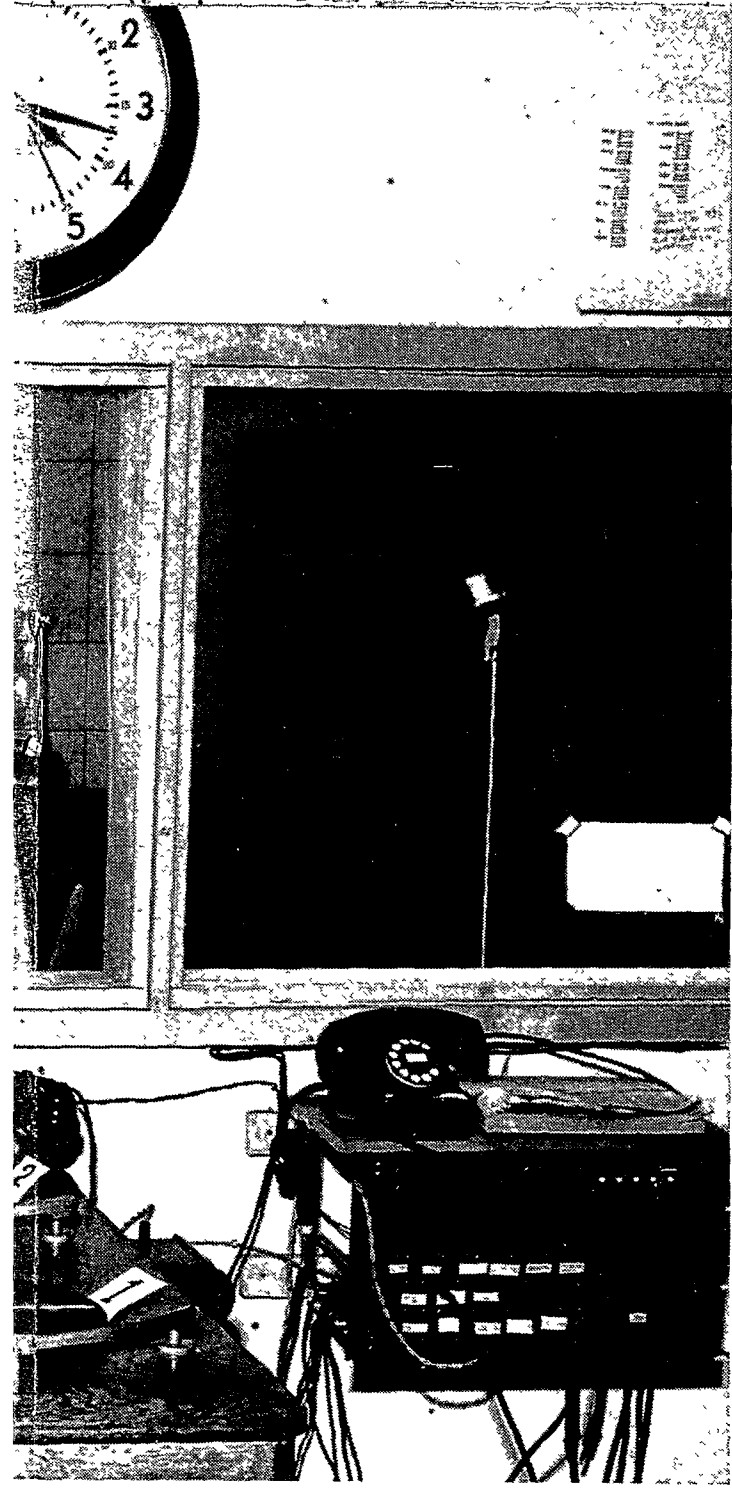
Their tenure in the stadium was even shorter. One night, to be exact.

That was the night an engineer got his wires crossed. Not a student in the university heard WND's formal dedication, but the rectors of 13 residence halls got a load of it — every time they picked up a telephone. Next morning the station was without a home again.

With designing eyes cast to the old Fieldhouse, station members appealed for university aid. They got it. A

studio and a control room were built atop the Fieldhouse, new equipment was bought, and in February, 1948, the campus radio began transmitting from the rent-free, noise-free location it still holds. Paying its own bills, the station soon built an additional studio; bought six new microphones, tape-recording equipment, and two new turntables.

Then, for two months right after last Christmas, campus listeners heard nothing from the familiar "630 spot."



air
sic, Sports,
us Radios

Kingsley

WND was off the air. "We technically built a complete new WND," says tech engineer Johnny Saul. Johnny was one of four student technicians who contributed about 2,500 man-hours rebuilding the transmitter and installing an entirely new control panel, a built-in "intercom" system, and a new crystal (to insure pinpointed tuning). They set up an induction system to carry WND to the halls along the cold water pipes instead of the old 300-ohm wire which was becoming pretty battered.

"The quality of reception will be 25 times better now, and we can operate much more economically," Saul figures. The total job may have been worth seven or eight thousand dollars, but WND spent less than \$350.

If you move back in to Studio B and talk to assistant station manager Bill Ryan you will hear nothing but the word "Thesaurus." Thesaurus is the name R.C.A. gives to its packaged radio service. Small stations like WND get complete scripted shows by name performers in platter form, audition records, singing station breaks, and advertising aids. This takes the burden off the local staff and makes WND programs sound like the big time. "With the help of Thesaurus, our record library now totals some 9,000 selections. We get 60 new records each month from them," Ryan points out.

It was patience, grit, and drive which built WND and gave it material success, but which only partly explains its popularity. A station of students and by students has won half the fight, but to drum up listeners (thereby getting sponsors) it has to be for students. That big library is WND's answer to the problem. For evidence look at *Static*, the station's one-page "newspaper" first published late in 1949. Every week *Static* is posted on all campus bulletin boards with squibs like these:

"SUNDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY —
I LOVE YOU

that's the way the song goes, and those lyrics express pretty much the kind of service WND gives you. Here are a few examples of what we mean:

SUNDAY—This is WND's longest day. 13 hours of music—all kinds. From 12 to 4 call in your requests. We'll play 'em.

The co-authors of this article, both senior journalism majors, are regular WND veterans. Mr. Carrig is the station's business manager, while Mr. Kingsley has served as publicity director and editor of its weekly publication, "Static." Both are former members of the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC staff, and Mr. Kingsley has also been a contributor to Notre Dame's literary magazine, THE JUGGLER.

MONDAY—At 8:30 tune in the CAMPUS DIGEST, a recorded-on-the-spot summary of the week's happenings, done in the Ed Murrow—"I Can Hear It Now" method.

TUESDAY — The JERRY COSTELLO SHOW—popular music arranged and presented by the local talent boys. And what talent! 8:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY—Two old favorites on the WND program schedule. The BARBER SHOP QUARTETTE from 8:30 to 9 and MUSIC FOR YOU from 9:30 to 10.

THURSDAY, like every day, is full of Thesaurus shows, such as ALLEN ROTH, STAN KENTON, BING CROSBY, ARTHUR FEIDLER, and FRAN WARREN (who has just about the *niciest* voice you'll *ever* want to hear).

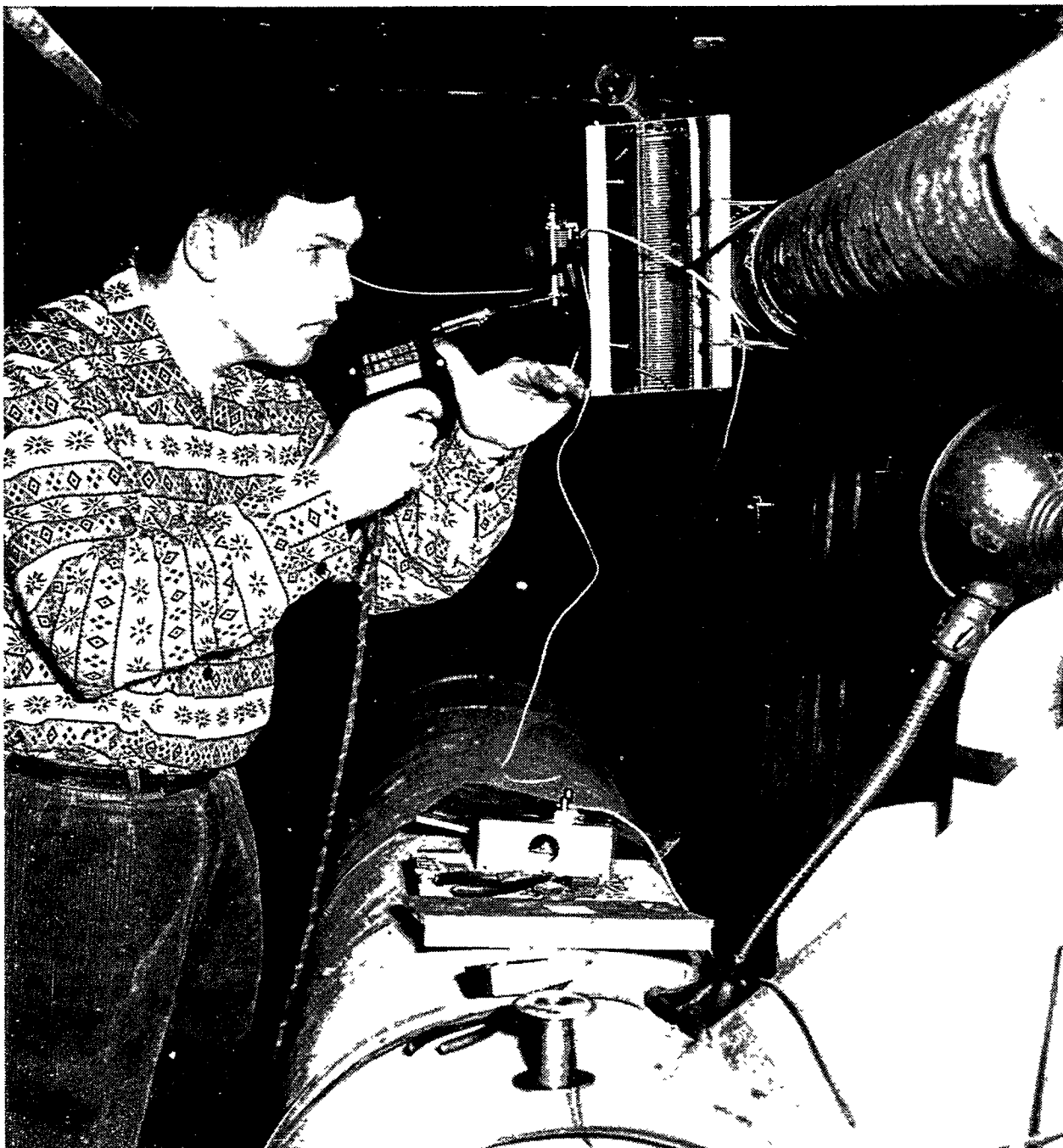
FRIDAY—TELEQUIZ—8:00 p.m. If you know the tune when we call, you win a prize. Stay tuned at 8:30 for good old southern jazz.

SATURDAY—What's that—you say you're not on the air on Saturdays? Well, not ordinarily—but WND will carry *all* home baseball games, Saturday or not. Next home game is with Iowa."

The key to student listenership, as you might observe from *Static*, is recorded music. The program schedule of WND's 63-hour week shows an 18 to 1 preponderance of records over live shows, and the man-with-the-textbook thinks that is just fine. It is so fine, in fact, that on an average night WND

9,000 SELECTIONS are included in WND's growing record collection.





TWO MILES OF WIRE were stretched along tunnels like these—and some only half this size—to carry the early broadcasts of WND. Above, a student technician is at work on the new induction system, which will soon replace the wire and improve reception.

can count on being heard by over 60% of its potential listeners, according to an audience survey conducted by Professor Wesley Bender, Head of the Department of Marketing. To anyone who follows radio surveys this is an extraordinary figure.

Happily for the station, the figure also impresses advertisers. Through WND they can talk to a big, intelligent, and homogeneous audience, whose tastes and habits are easy to gauge. And there seems to be a feeling of "we-ness," peculiar to a body of college students, that prompts them to respect what is advertised over "our" radio station. Prodded by WND's enthusiastic business staff, eight South Bend merchants are now paying the station's way at \$1.75 per commercial, or \$5.00 per 15-minute show.

But WND isn't smug. New deals, like a recent \$1,000 contract with a national record company, are being hatched by station members every week. Last winter they broadcast

three basketball games—Northwestern, DePaul, and Loyola—from Chicago Stadium, and the NYU game from Madison Square Garden. They have personally interviewed Ann Blyth, Vaughn Monroe, Mel Torme, Jim Britt, and Mel Allen. Besides home basketball and baseball games, they broadcast name bands from the Palais Royale in South Bend. Proceedings of campus forums and lectures are often carried. Campus, world, and sports news are aired regularly by the news staff, which uses a new Western Union sports ticker, and the facilities of WSBT in South Bend. The campus Radio Workshop, directed by faculty advisor Jerome Fallon, presents live dramatic snows.

Plans for WND's future include a national wire news service right into the studios, and transmission across the "Dixie" Highway to St. Mary's College.

And all this while, the station will be turning out experienced broadcast-

ers, engineers, writers, and businessmen at the clip of 20 or 30 every year. Its announcers have chattered part-time over South Bend stations WSBT and WHOT, and one of its graduates is a successful radio and television announcer at the NBC station in Toledo, Ohio.

So perhaps the "success story" of WND is bigger than the station itself, bigger even than the change of climate it has brought to the Notre Dame campus. Maybe its best success is given to those who have built, nourished, and maintained it.

Father and Son Give Physics Lab to Notre Dame

Two mid-western businessmen have donated funds for a Physics Theory Laboratory in Notre Dame's new Science Building, it was announced recently by the Notre Dame Foundation. The benefactors are James M. Morrison and his son, James R. Morrison, both officers in the Morrison Construction Company of Hammond, Indiana.

The gift was arranged through the efforts of Britton I. Budd, a member of the Notre Dame Foundation in Chicago and the University's Advisory Board for Science and Engineering.

T. E. Braniff Gets High Church Honor

T. E. Braniff, city chairman of the Notre Dame Foundation in Dallas, Texas, and president of Braniff Airlines, has been invested as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre is one of the most distinguished in the Church, and membership is confined to those who have done outstanding work for the advancement of Catholicism.

The investiture ceremonies were presided over by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York.

Jordan in For Moose Krause

John Jordan, '35, has succeeded Edward W. Krause, '34, as basketball coach at the University.

Krause stepped down as basketball head to devote more time to his job as athletic director. He and Jordan were teammates in the '30's and Jordan left a coaching position at Loyola of Chicago to take the Notre Dame post.

After graduation Jordan coached Mount Carmel of Chicago to three Catholic High School League championships and to two city crowns. Last April he replaced Tom Haggerty at Loyola.

Dean Manion and

For the many years since he received his J. D. from the University's College of Law, through the practising and teaching career that brought him back as its Dean, Clarence E. Manion has been a clarion voice of God in government, a disciple of the Declaration of Independence and a valiant champion of the Constitution.

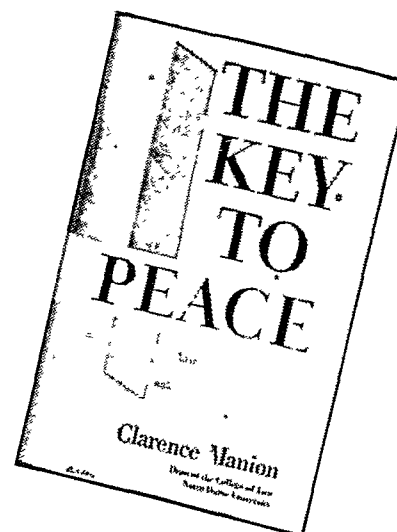
Arthur Conrad, a Notre Dame alumnus from Chicago, was one of those long familiar with Dean Manion's pronouncements, and aware of their vital application to the critical years through which we are moving. As President of the Heritage Foundation, he was instrumental in bringing together a collection of manuscripts, articles and addresses, and the Dean in person. From a most happy coincidence of copy editing and the author's ability to provide sequence and coordination, a small volume appeared, attractively titled and

timed—*The Key to Peace*. (\$2)

Neither author or publisher was apparently aware, in the modest throes of the first edition, of the power of their creation. But hardly had the volume appeared, when it was identified as a simple but almost startling articulation of the fundamentals of American philosophy for which partisans, propagandists, but most of all the people, had been groping.

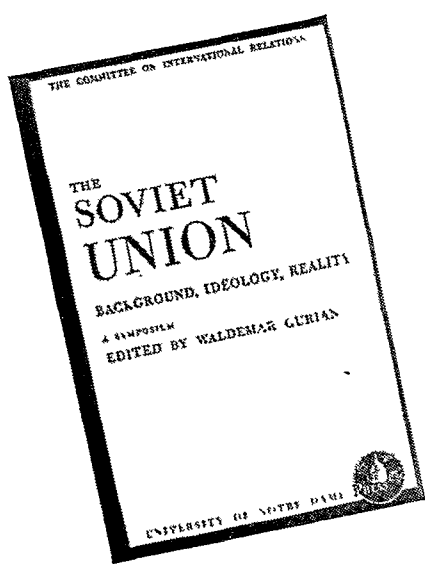
The book is American, rather than Catholic in a sectarian sense. And while any Catholic can find in it the rich roots of religion that guided the thinking of our Founding Fathers, the sensational reception of the book stems from its quick adoption by men of all races and creeds and walks of life.

Bishops have sent it to statesmen. Pulitzer prize editors have sent it to other editors (a rare tribute in the profession).



Clergy, labor leaders, big and little business, educators, leaders in organizations that are striving for a strong America in the light of its real heritage, have been phenomenally and voluntarily vocal in their praise of the book.

The Washington *Times-Herald*, the Booth papers in Michigan, and other media, are running or planning to run the book serially. Like a lighthouse that serves big boats and little boats, freighters and pleasure craft, the enthusiasm for *The Key to Peace* has been as universal as is the hope for peace.



by Waldemar Gurian

Communist practices, but it also reveals the nature of the social framework in which it developed. . . ."

Now those same talks—praised so highly by J. Edgar Hoover as a vital contribution to the public's knowledge of Communism—have been published in book form by the University of Notre Dame Press. Edited by Dr. Waldemar Gurian, they represent a compact, readable summary of Soviet background, ideology and methods.

Some of the talks have been expanded. The section which discusses results of Russia's "Five-Year Plans" has been supplemented with tables of statistics. The entire book has also been carefully footnoted to show the source of each fact, each opinion, each conclusion.

The Soviet Union is not just "another one of those books" about Russia—the kind that ramble through hundreds of pages just to say that Communism is a bad philosophy. It represents an attempt to show *why* it is bad . . . *how* it is bad . . . *how* it got where it is now and *exactly what* it is doing now that it's there.

To a reader who is hazy on Marxist-Leninist theory, Dr. Gurian's opening chapter, "From Lenin to Stalin," will provide an especially clear exposition of what it is, how it has evolved, and what it means to the individual. For the more advanced student of Soviet ideology, it gives a refreshing summary. The other chapters are more detailed, and their scope is broad. Here are the topics they cover:

"Historical Background of Soviet Thought Control."

"Results of Soviet Five-Year Plans."

"Soviet Exploitation of National Conflicts in Eastern Europe."

"Methods of Soviet Penetration in Eastern Europe."

"Aims and Methods of Soviet Terrorism."

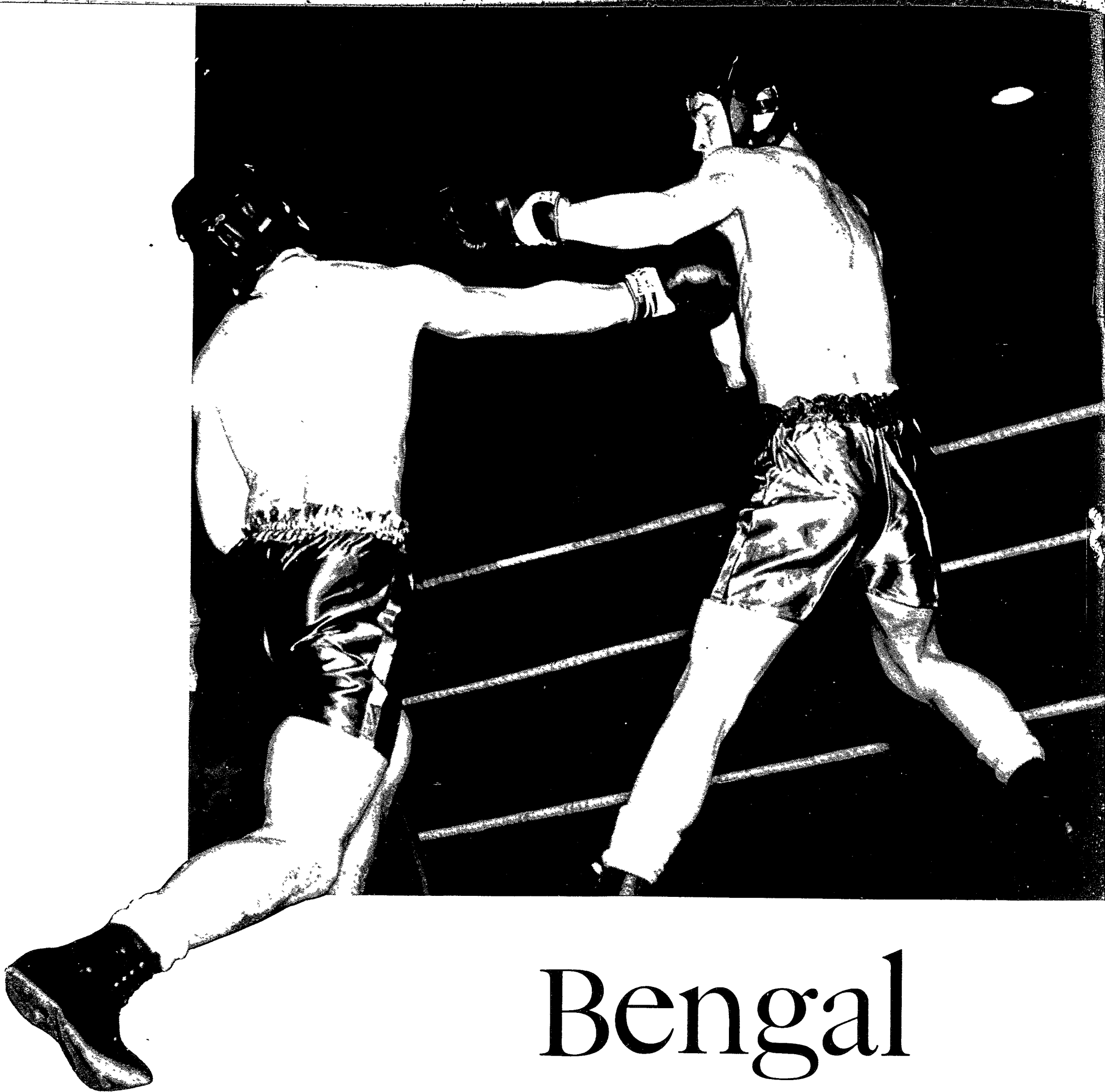
"Religion in Russia, 1941-50."

"Church and State in Central Europe."

Only 216 pages long, *The Soviet Union* is a masterful combination of brevity and completeness. It will be a timely and worthy addition to any library. (\$3.50)

WHEN the Symposium on Soviet Russia was held at Notre Dame fourteen months ago, J. Edgar Hoover considered it important enough to send a personal representative to the two-day series of talks. Upon receiving a detailed report of the proceedings, the FBI chief sent a congratulatory letter to the President of Notre Dame, which said in part:

"There is a real need in the academic world to go forth to study and analyze, calmly and objectively, Soviet ideology and its Communist expression here in the United States. Your Symposium at Notre Dame helps to meet this need. Such a Symposium . . . helps not only to expose the errors of Communist thinking and the viciousness of



Bengal Bouts

By Carl A. Eifert

FOR a few days each spring, the Notre Dame Field House looks like a miniature Madison Square Garden. The stands are packed, and extra seats are jammed in around the boxing ring, where students in eight weight classes punch it out for the annual Bengal Bout championships. But there the resemblance stops. The gate receipts—which sometimes reach over \$5,000—don't go to the boxers and promoters. The entire profits are turned over to the Holy Cross missions in Bengal. You see, boxing at Notre Dame is *different!*

Preparations for the Bengal Bouts begin during the fall semester with the appointment of a promoter. He is chosen from the membership of the Notre Dame Council of the Knights of Columbus, which has charge of the

bouts. He is always a student, as are all of the other committeemen who work to put on the best boxing show possible.

Soon after Christmas the student boxers start signing up for the bouts,

and training begins. Before any student is allowed to skip rope or do a single pushup, a certificate of physical soundness is required from the university physician so that no heart or asthma attacks occur.

Meanwhile the student Mike Jacobs gets business preparations under way. The publicity chairman begins to let the university and local boxing fans know that another tournament is not far away. The program chairman solicits advertisers for the program. The headaches just commence for the ticket chairman, who has to find sponsors for the printing of the tickets, check with sales agencies in downtown South Bend, and see that there is a ticket for each folding ringside chair and each space in the bleachers. The student in charge of concessions worries about how many cases of coke and how many bags of peanuts he can sell.

All this while the fighters are undergoing tough conditioning workouts. Roadwork, calisthenics, bag punching, rope skipping are all required by the trainer before any real contact work is done by the fighters. This precaution is taken to keep down injuries. It has worked too, for in 19 years the Bengal Bouts have been entertaining Notre Dame and South Bend there has been no serious injury.

The author, who works as a student assistant in the Department of Public Information at Notre Dame, was co-chairman of publicity for the 1951 Bengal Bouts. After his graduation from Notre Dame in June he expects to start a career in journalism in his home town, Columbus, Ohio.

Helmets, both in practice and the actual bouts, are proof of the intentions of the promoters to keep the boxing on the plane of skill and sportsmanship. Rough house and blood-letting are frowned upon. Even the mat is doubly padded to insure against head injuries—the plague of the professional. At all times during the bouts there is a doctor at ringside to tend any cuts or nosebleeds which might develop into something serious. Intercollegiate rules are followed to the letter, which means that a match is stopped if any blood is drawn. The result of these precautions is a good brand of clean, sportsmanlike boxing. Everyone is pleased—fans, school authorities and parents. But besides providing entertainment and deciding the boxing champions of the university, the Bengal Bouts have the important result of helping the Holy Cross mis-



SAFETY IS STRESSED throughout the Bengal program. The result has been clean, lively scraps—with no serious injuries in the past 19 years.

sions in Bengal, a remote area which is now a part of Pakistan.

It's difficult to imagine the primitive conditions faced in Bengal by the priests, Brothers and nuns of the Congregation of Holy Cross in their quest for souls. The region is subject to extremes of wetness and dryness. During the rainy season the floods of the Ganges force the missionaries to travel from their centers to the hinterlands by boat. In the dry season the torrid tropical sun bakes the earth, making it almost unbearable for the temperate-born missionaries. There are always wild beasts and poisonous snakes to battle. Even houses are not safe from invasion by the reptiles. Bringing Christ to the pagans is difficult and arduous enough without the constant battle with natural forces which are unfamiliar to the American missionaries.

To help these missionaries in Bengal is the real purpose of the yearly fight-show. Last year the profits from the charity boxing show provided them with about \$5,000. This year's goal was \$7,000.

Strange as it may seem, organized boxing at Notre Dame was begun by the greatest name in football, Knute Rockne. As athletic director, "Rock" organized an intercollegiate boxing team in 1923. Because of a lack of a coach the team was dropped after the 1926 season. After that boxing was confined to the status of an intramural sport.

The Student Activities Council promoted a boxing tournament to name the champion boxers until 1932. In

that year the student weekly news magazine took over the sponsorship for the benefit of the Bengal missions. This marks the actual beginning of the Bengal Bouts. The Knights of Columbus, Notre Dame Council 1477, became the promoters in 1946.

Many sports celebrities have appeared at ringside during these years to act as honorary referees. Among them have been boxers Billy Conn, Tony Zale, and ex-Bengal bouter Max Marek, who once kayoed Joe Louis in a C.Y.O. tournament. Others include referee Arthur Donovan, Arch Ward of the *Chicago Tribune*, and Notre Dame football coaches Elmer Layden and Frank Leahy.

Three years ago the Annual Bengal Bout Recognition Award was instituted as a citation for work among boys. The first winner, Tony Zale, former world's middleweight champion, was given the award for his work with the Catholic Youth Organization in Gary, Indiana. Last year, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Chicago, received the plaque for his work in founding the C.Y.O. and its boxing program. John J. Contway, Executive Director of the Knights of Columbus Supreme Council Boy Life Bureau, received the award this year.

Yes, boxing is really different at Notre Dame. The matches are run by the students themselves. The true spirit of the sport is preserved by rules and safety measures. The profits go to the Bengal missionaries.

Let other schools have their intercollegiate boxing teams. Let the Garden have its professionals. Notre Dame is proud to keep the Bengals.

The Singing Irish

By John H. Janowski

THE house lights dim, the audience quiets, and the curtain opens. There, dressed in white ties and tails, stand forty members of the University of Notre Dame Glee Club, awaiting the signal from their director to present another formal concert.

Year after year this scene is re-enacted in concert halls and auditoriums throughout the country. Each year this group of talented and versatile male singers spreads the name and fame of Notre Dame to thousands of new listeners.

The story of the Notre Dame Glee Club began in 1915 when Ward Perrot, a Senior Law student, organized a twelve-voice chorus for informal song-fests on the ND campus. Among his companions in this venture was Hugh O'Donnell, football star of the era and later the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

The Glee Club's appearances were confined to the campus of the University for many years after its founding. When Joseph J. Casasanta became director of the Glee Club, however, horizons widened. Mr. Casasanta planned annual concert tours for the organization, and by 1928 the Glee Club was touring the East and the Midwest each year.

In 1936 the Notre Dame Glee Club made its first radio appearance over the coast-to-coast facilities of NBC on the "Fireside Theatre" show. Since that time the ND songsters have appeared on nation-wide broadcasts over every radio network and over the television network of CBS.

The present Notre Dame Glee Club is directed by Daniel H. Pedtke, F.A.G.O., head of the Department of Music. Mr. Pedtke has been in charge of the group since 1939, when he came to Notre

Dame after a distinguished career in vocal and instrumental music throughout the Midwest.

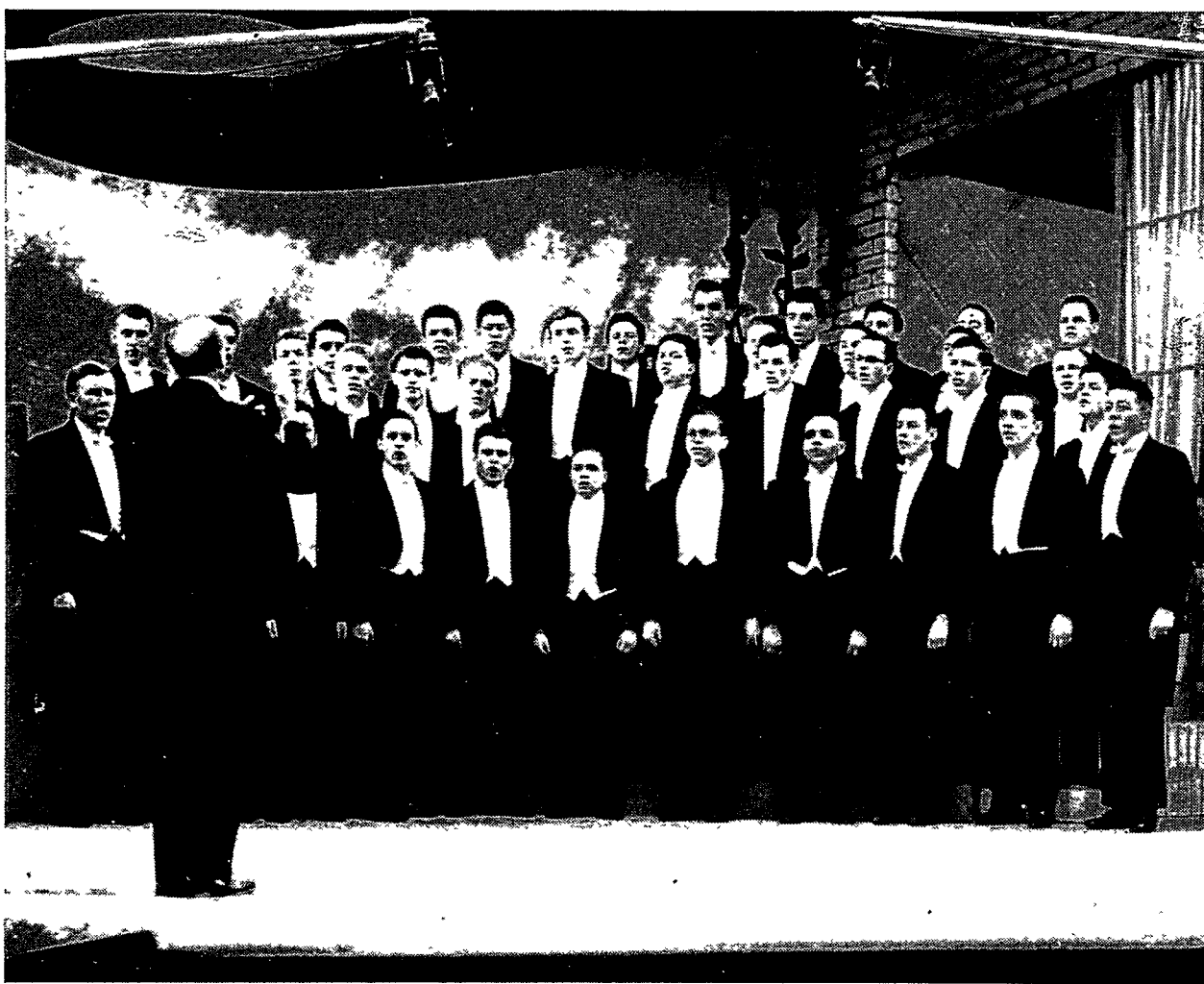
The 1950-51 version of the "Singing Irish" is just about the same as in recent years: an organization of more than 75 voices, a concert group of 36 or 40 members, several concert soloists, a member-accompanist, and the director. This year, in spite of the war, the concert group contains a majority of Glee Club veterans, and director Pedtke is enjoying one of the most successful years to date.

Each year it has been the custom for the Glee Club to leave the campus for two long concert tours. These tours are the highlights of the club's activities and come between semesters and during the Easter vacation period. This year's between-semesters trip took the ND songsters southeast for concerts in Evansville, Ind.; Miami, Vero Beach, Ft. Lauderdale, and West Palm Beach, Fla., and Greenville, Miss.

At Easter this year the Glee Club appeared in formal concert in New York City, Pittsfield, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. A special feature of the trip was the club's second appearance on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" TV show on Easter Sunday night in New York. The ND men co-starred with Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra in presenting Handels *Hallelujah Chorus* and *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*.

The Glee Club also offers at least two formal concerts on campus during each school year—one at Christmas and another before Commencement. Besides this, the "Singing Irish" appear at football pep rallies, University banquets and special concerts in nearby cities.

The arrangement of concerts is car-



TELEVIEWERS ALL ALONG THE CBS NETWORK saw and heard the Notre Dame Glee Club again this year on Easter Sunday night. It was the songsters' second appearance on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" Show.

The author is a senior in journalism at Notre Dame. Besides being publicity manager of the University Glee Club he is associate editor of the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC and author of the regular column "The Week" in that magazine. He is a native of South Bend, Ind.

ried on by the Glee Club officers, who work in conjunction with Rev. Joseph A. Kehoe, C.S.C., Vice-President in Charge of Student Affairs and chaplain of the group. The officers draw up contracts, plan budgets, secure accommodations, and do everything to make the singing year pleasant and eventful, as well as financially secure.

The current president of the club is William S. Sahm, of Evansville, Ind. He became head man when Thomas J. Boyle, of Raton, New Mexico, was called into the armed forces at the close of the first semester.

The groups that sponsor Glee Club appearances are many and varied. Any organization desiring a concert usually communicates directly with the club and is informed promptly whether or not the singers are able to appear in the city in question at the time desired. The success of most concert tours depends on practical concert scheduling to avoid excessive and tiring travel hours.

Before the year is over, the Notre Dame Glee Club will sing at least six more formal concerts. For those who have heard them perform, it is not necessary to reecho their plaudits; for those who haven't, a memorable experience awaits them.

When the "Singing Irish" appear on stage, they sing and Notre Dame smiles.

Artists . . . Are Born

(Continued from Page 11)

primitives have created great art . . . beautiful art. The basic necessity for art is native ability and not formal training, although technical discipline and formal training are certainly important.

"I think it may be said that the sculptor, or the painter, does perhaps require more technical training to develop his art fully than does the musician, for instance. It is important that the musician have an 'ear' and an instinct for composing. There have been many child prodigies in the musical field while there has never been one in the field of sculpture. In both the arts a native ability is basic, but the sculptor requires a longer period of training and discipline before his art reaches greatness. Both the painter and the sculptor must spend a great deal of time learning what might be called the 'instruments' or technique of their art."

Concerning modern art Mr. Kormendi judges the new abstract school to be very "interesting."

"Modern art," he says, "is concerned principally with the outline of form and lines in the model. The field, of

Laetare Medal

Notre Dame Honors Texas Executive As Year's Outstanding Lay Catholic

John Henry Phelan, Sr., a business executive and philanthropist from Beaumont, Texas, has been announced as the 1951 recipient of the Laetare Medal, awarded annually by Notre Dame to the year's outstanding Amer-



Mr. John Henry Phelan, Sr.

ican Catholic layman. He succeeds General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, as winner of the award.

In announcing the University's choice, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, added:

"Mr. Phelan is an outstanding example of a successful business executive who is humbly devoted to his Faith. Throughout his career, Mr. Phelan has shared his material wealth with the Catholic Church, not only toward the construction of new

churches throughout the nation, but toward the development and upkeep of struggling parishes in small communities. His philanthropies always are marked by a deep humility and seldom are made public. In addition to his contributions to the Church, Mr. Phelan and his family are daily Communicants and exemplary members of the Catholic Faith."

Born in Charlotte, N. C., on December 11, 1877, Mr. Phelan was educated at St. Peter's Convent in Charlotte. He was married on June 15, 1905, to Hannah Cunningham, of Braidwood, Ill. The Phelans have three children, John H., Jr., Anthony McDade and Margaret Myers (Mrs. Randolph Compton Reed), and twenty-three grandchildren.

The Laetare Medalist served as General Manager of the Phelan Grocery Company in Beaumont from 1913 to 1926, and now is Chairman of the Board of the company. From 1916 to 1933, he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Yount-Lee Oil Company in Beaumont, and during the following year served as Vice-President and Treasurer of the organization.

Mr. Phelan currently is serving as Chairman of the Board of the Phelan Company in Beaumont. He also is Director of the First National Bank and of the Norvell-Wilder Supply Company in his home town, and of the Standard Brass and Manufacturing Company in Port Arthur, Tex.

Conservative estimates indicate that Mr. and Mrs. Phelan's charitable contributions to the Catholic Church have exceeded \$1,000,000. A particular hobby of the Phelans has been furnishing altars, organs and statues for Churches throughout the United States. They have donated approximately 225 altars to these Churches.

course, is new as a trend in art, and one cannot say just what it will develop. But I find abstract art a very fascinating study."

With regard to the future Mr. Kormendi is completely satisfied with Notre Dame.

"This is our home now. We enjoy traveling over the country occasionally

but I plan to stay at Notre Dame and continue my work. Notre Dame has a very good atmosphere and spirit about it and I am quite content here."

(Mr. Kormendi was recently honored by a lecture given by the prominent Dr. Dudley Craft Watson on his work. The lecture was delivered at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Annual Writers' Conference Helps Young Authors

EVERY serious young writer wants advice on his work from competent critics. He is interested in the writing principles used by successful authors, too; and he likes to meet and talk with men and women already well established in the field of creative writing and publishing.

The Writers' Conference, sponsored each summer at Notre Dame since 1949, gives him a chance to do all of these things. Through a series of workshops, plus individual attention to manuscripts, the Conference brings students in contact with such people as Jessamyn West, author of *The Witch Diggers* and *The Friendly Persuasion*, and Robert Giroux, editor from Harcourt, Brace and Company.

This year the program will be held from June 25 to June 30, and will also include a special workshop in "The Teaching of Creative Writing." This section is designed primarily for persons who teach writing in schools and colleges, and who wish to confer with other teachers and veteran authors and editors on the problems of that field. Other workshops will deal specifically with Fiction and Poetry.

Besides Miss West and Mr. Giroux, this year's staff will include three professors from the Notre Dame Department of English who have distinguished themselves in the field of writing and editing. They are:

Richard Sullivan, author of *First Citizen*, *The World of Idella May*, and *The Fresh and Open Sky*.

John Frederick Nims, whose poems have appeared in many well known magazines and whose poetry-collections, *The Iron Pastoral* and *A Fountain in Kentucky* have received wide acclaim.

John T. Frederick, long a prominent figure in national literary circles, and whose books, *American Literature*, *Reading for Writing*, and *Good Writing* are used in many colleges and universities as texts.

That certainly sounds like an all-star line-up, doesn't it?

According to Professor Thomas E. Cassidy, Director of the 1951 Conference, the fee for a single workshop will be \$10. All three workshops may be attended for \$25. Board and residence facilities are also available right on campus for both men and women. More complete information can be obtained by writing directly to Professor Cassidy.



MEMBERS OF LAST YEAR'S STAFF discuss results of the Notre Dame Writers' Conference. Left to right: noted author Jessamyn West, Professor Cassidy, and Henry Volkner, New York literary agent.

Buttress of Faith Urged at Symposium

The role of the Catholic Church in international affairs was highlighted recently during a two-day symposium sponsored by the Notre Dame Committee on International Relations.

Eight nationally-prominent speakers told the symposium audience that a spiritual buttress of faith and conscience must protect our people if the United States is to remain a great power.

The speakers at the symposium were Dr. Yves Simon, a member of the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago; Dr. Heinrich Rommen, of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn.; the Very Rev. Monsignor Harry Koenig, librarian at St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.;

the Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., head of the Department of History at Notre Dame; the Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J., noted lecturer on the topic of Church-State relationship in this country; Dr. Waldemar Gurian, editor of *The Review of Politics*; and Dr. Aaron I. Abell, Associate Professor of History at Notre Dame.

Acknowledgment

In the absence of Mr. John N. Cackley, the job of managing editor for this issue of NOTRE DAME was taken over by Joseph M. Dukert, of the Notre Dame Department of Public Information. The editors of NOTRE DAME magazine are extremely grateful for Mr. Dukert's assistance.

World Trade Experts To Attend ND Meet

More than 100 businessmen engaged in all phases of overseas marketing will take part in the fourth annual World Trade Conference, to be held on May 10 in the College of Commerce at Notre Dame. Finance, traffic, advertising, management, governmental activity, and insurance will be discussed in relation to problems of foreign commerce during the all-day session.

The aim of the conference is to bring about an exchange of ideas among businessmen and educators while stimulating interest in world trade. The speakers and discussion leaders will be men of wide practical experience and background in various aspects of marketing.

ND Enrollment Shows Slight Increase As Colleges Shift to War Footing

Despite the war jitters being suffered by college students all over the nation, activities at Notre Dame have been surprisingly calm. Enrollment for the spring semester at Notre Dame was actually higher than last year's. This year a total of 4,822 undergraduate and graduate students were enrolled, as compared to 4,788 in February, 1950.

Meanwhile the University began a gradual change-over to conform with the present mobilization effort. First a decision was made to admit new freshmen during the spring term; then it was revealed that first-semester freshmen would also be accepted for the 1951 Summer Session. Administration officials explained that the exceptions were being made "to afford young men faced with induction into the armed forces a chance to obtain at least part of their education before entering the service."

It was also announced by Army officials that a new Army Engineering Unit in the senior division of the Reserve Officers Training Corps would be

activated at Notre Dame next fall. Establishment of the new ROTC group—with an authorized maximum quota of 400—would bring to nearly 1,400 the total of prospective military officers being trained at the University for services in all branches of the armed forces—Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines.

The ROTC students already on campus revived an old wartime custom recently when seniors attended the traditional Washington Day exercises in the uniforms of their outfits. It was the first time since World War II that military garb had appeared beside the usual caps-and-gowns at the ceremonies.

To keep students accurately informed on the latest draft plans and enlistment rules, an Office of Military Information has been set up in the Main Building. The move was announced by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, c.s.c., President of Notre Dame, at a special Student Convocation called to review student problems in the face of the current military situation.

Reilly Lectures

(Continued from Page 7)

interesting new concepts of how the atoms form bonds with each other to build up molecules.

In November of 1949, two Reilly lecturers visited Notre Dame. These were Dr. Richard C. Ogg, Jr., of Stanford University, and Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, at that time with the Bureau of Standards, but now Head of the Chemistry Department at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. Dr. Ogg's lectures were a refreshing view of some of the interesting and controversial contributions he has made to the understanding of long known reactions. Dr. Rossini, one of the country's leading experts on thermodynamics and petroleum, presented both theoretical and practical information concerning the composition of petroleum and petroleum products.

During February and March of 1950 we were privileged to have with us at Notre Dame Vladimir Prelog, one of the world's most distinguished organic chemists. After leaving Yugoslavia during the Nazi occupation, he had become a professor at the *Technische*

Hochschule in Zurich. During his stay, he not only told us of the many intriguing problems in organic chemistry to which he and the group at Zurich have made especially significant contributions but also brought to us at Notre Dame laboratory techniques and "know-how" of immeasurable value.

During May, 1950, we were privileged to have another fine organic chemist, Professor Richard Kuhn. Professor Kuhn is Director of the Max Planck Institute for Medical Research, Heidelberg, and long-time President of the German Chemical Society. From the myriad problems with which he has worked, he discussed two which were of current interest to him. One involved the nature of the natural materials affecting fertility. The results of his work on Zwitterions (double-charged organic molecules which are found frequently in living organisms) may lead to an understanding of many puzzling phenomena in biochemistry.

In June, July and November of 1950, three leading physical chemists from England visited Notre Dame. Professor R. P. Bell, from Oxford University; Prof. D. D. Eley, from The University, Bristol; and Professor M. G. Evans, of The University, Manchester,

Notre Dame Senior Vies For Architecture Prize

Robert P. Heisler, a Notre Dame senior from Fargo, N. D., is one of twelve finalists in the competition for the \$5,000 Lloyd Warren Scholarship in Architecture. The prize consists of eighteen months of study and travel both in North America and abroad.

Heisler has already survived the two preliminary eliminations which cut the field down from 92 to 12, and is now awaiting the final week-long problem which will be judged May 1. The first elimination consisted of a 24-hour problem in which the contestants were asked to submit a complete set of plans for a college art museum. The second was a 48-hour problem calling for a complete set of plans for a furniture showroom.

presented details of their recent investigations.

Just last month, another eminent British scientist—Dr. M. J. S. Dewar—arrived at Notre Dame under the auspices of the Reilly series. Dr. Dewar, a former staff member at Oxford University, is now in the midst of a two-month lecture program on dealing with recent developments in theoretical organic chemistry.

In addition to presenting the lecturers at Notre Dame, the University encourages submission of the lectures in manuscript form. A number have already been published by the Ave Maria Press and others are in preparation. Requests for these have come from all over the world and they are sold through the Publications Office on the campus.

The Chemistry Department greatly appreciates the privilege and opportunity offered through these Reilly lectures; they are among the factors which are contributing substantially to the reputation and future success of the department. They bring the staff and students stimulating first-hand accounts of the most significant research going on throughout the world. They bring us the inspiration of close acquaintance with the great personalities in contemporary chemistry. Through the publication of the lectures, they bring favorable notice to the activities of the University. In the short period of three years they have already established a world-wide reputation and acquainted leaders in science in many nations with the name of Notre Dame and the program under way in science here. We cannot overestimate the great importance of this wise benefaction by Mr. Peter C. Reilly to the future development of Chemistry at Notre Dame.

Eight Hundred Years' Teaching Experience Helping Notre Dame Students in Class

Eight hundred years of teaching experience in walking in and out of the University's classrooms daily and it takes only 32 persons to do it.

There are exactly 32 teachers at the University who are working on their second 25 years of instruction, alphabetically from Herbert J. Bott to Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, c. s. c. Father Walsh, one of the two living ex-presidents of the University has been on the faculty since 1908, thereby ranking the others by quite a few years, even counting out the three years (1922-25) he served as president.

Up to June of last year Mr. Francis W. Kervick of the Architecture Department was crowding Father Walsh but Mr. Kervick's retirement left the former president alone in the field.

An unmeasured amount of stability is lent to the University faculty by the presence and active teaching of so many 25-year men, and the ALUMNUS, for the record, lists them and their beginning year of teaching here.

Herbert J. Bott, Marketing, 1926.

Rev. Eugene P. Burke, c. s. c., Religion, 1914.

Jose C. Corona, Spanish, 1915.

Gilbert J. Coty, Spanish, 1925.

Rev. Wm. F. Cunningham, c. s. c., Education, 1919.

Paul I. Fenlon, English, 1920.

Rev. F. M. Gassensmith, c. s. c., Math., 1925.

Rev. Henry Gluekert, c. s. c., Latin, 1923.

Rev. Cornelius Hagerty, Religion, 1911.

Rev. Kerndt M. Healy, c. s. c., English, 1931.

Rev. Peter E. Hebert, c. s. c., Latin, 1914.

Frank W. Horan, Engineering, 1925.

Frank W. Kelly, Speech, 1925.

Clarence E. Manion, Law, 1924.

James E. McCarthy, Commerce, 1921.

Rev. James H. McDonald, c. s. c., English, 1924.

Harry J. McClellan, Engineering, 1921.

Rev. William McNamara, c. s. c., History, 1926.

Rev. Charles C. Miltner, c. s. c., Philosophy, 1922.

Rev. William H. Molony, c. s. c., 1919.

Rev. Michael A. Mulcaire, c. s. c., 1923.

Rev. Raymond W. Murray, c. s. c., 1926.

John A. Northcott, Engineering, 1922.

Daniel C. O'Grady, Philosophy, 1926.

Elton E. Richter, Law, 1926.

William F. Roemer, Philosophy, 1922.

Raymond J. Schubmehl, Engineering, 1921.

Walter L. Shilts, Engineering, 1922.

Knowles B. Smith, Geology, (Emeritus) 1908.

Richard R. Vogt, Chemistry, 1917.

George J. Wack, German, 1925.

Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, History, 1908.

Korean Sees No Peace With Communists

Despite the dispatches from Tokyo and second-hand experting by syndicated columnists, Koreans will never have a fully united nation until all the Communists are driven out.

That is the opinion of Dr. Paul Chang, engineering instructor at the University and brother of South Korea's prime minister, Dr. John Myun Chang. Dr. Paul says, "With no out-



side help, and no inside Communists—of whatever nationality—we can rebuild our nation.

"Korea is potentially one of the richest nations in the East. The industrial north and the agricultural south, divided by the 38th Parallel cannot exist without each other. You must think of Koreans as a homogenous people.

"From 1910 the Japanese tried to make us to be like them, but as soon as V-J Day came we were Koreans again. Just like that. The present war destroyed our efforts to rebuild Korea, but we can finish the job if the Russian and Chinese Communists are pushed out."

Dr. Chang says the Koreans will never accept the establishment of a "buffer zone" between themselves and the Communists. Russia, Dr. Chang says wants to stay in Korea because of its ice-free ports, like Hungnam, where U. S. Marine and Army divisions staged an almost miraculous sea evacuation in the middle of last winter.

Dr. Chang received a Doctor of Science degree from the University at last January's Commencement. Previously he had degrees from NYU and Harvard. His brother was chief Korean delegate to the UN General Assembly in Paris in 1948 and the following year was appointed ambassador to the U. S.



STUDENT EXCURSIONS to Washington, D. C. between semesters included a visit to the home of Walter Trohan, of the Washington Bureau of the "Chicago Tribune." Among the guests were Westbrook Pegler, George Nixon, Sen. and Mrs. Jenner, and Arthur Bergman. The trip was conducted again this year by Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame.

MEMO:

Alumni and Foundation Workers

OUR COMPETITION

It is in no sense of either envy or criticism that we quote the following figures from a Mid-West State University. This University trains only three times as many students as Notre Dame. But note the scope of its physical expansion as compared with our own modest program. Listed as *Going Up*:

1. A dormitory for men (\$800,000) self-amortizing.
2. Nuclear research laboratory (\$65,000) surplus funds.
3. Short Course dormitory (\$500,000) state appropriation.
4. Enzyme Institute (\$350,000) gift funds.
5. Memorial Graduate Center (\$78,000) gift funds.
6. Service Center (\$70,000) state appropriation.
7. Engineering Building (\$2,500,000) state appropriation.
8. Laboratory (\$212,000) federal funds.
9. 150-unit faculty apartment project (\$2,550,000) self-amortizing.
10. Research Foundation headquarters (\$650,000) private.
11. Student center (religious) (\$140,000) private.
12. Memorial Library (\$4,700,000) state appropriation.
13. Stadium addition (\$150,000) self-amortizing.
14. Technology center (\$2,500,000) state appropriation.
15. State General Hospital (\$3,500,000) state and federal grants.
16. Heart research center (\$291,000) federal grant.
17. Laboratory (\$1,250,000) state appropriation.
18. Home Economics Wing (\$800,000) state appropriation.
19. Chemical Eng. Bldg. (\$500,000) state appropriation and gifts.
20. Intern Resident Dormitory (\$600,000) self-amortizing.
21. Veterans Administration Hospital (\$8,000,000) federal.
22. FM radio installations campus and State (\$318,000) state appropriation.
23. Adult education hall (\$2,250,000) gift.

And the President of that University says of this \$32,774,000 total: "This building program is highly gratifying, but the construction now in progress should represent only the start of a long-range building program." So the Regents have voted to ask the 1951 Legislature for a biennial building budget of \$11,000,000.

In the face of this constructive progress elsewhere, how can Notre Dame, —in fairness to its students, its faculty, its purpose,—avoid asking alumni and friends to assist in meeting the critical challenge of state and federal aid elsewhere, that is not available to the private university?

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