

# Notre Dame

*A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame*

SUMMER • 1952



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Dr. Charles Malik, Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations and Minister of Lebanon to the United States, delivered the annual June Commencement address. Fr. Cavanaugh officiated in the awarding of honorary degrees to Dr. Malik and six others. New graduates totaled 907.



VOL. 5 • NO. 2

# Notre Dame Seeks Three Million Fund

Notre Dame, Ind. — (NC) — The University of Notre Dame Foundation, established in 1947 to coordinate gifts to Notre Dame, yesterday announced the launching of a "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund" with a goal of \$3,000,000 by July, 1952.

# N. D. WILL SEEK BUILDING FUNDS

Drive for \$3,000,000 Is Testimonial To Cavanaugh.

# 'Cavanaugh' Fund On At Notre Dame

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# Notre Dame Fund To Honor Prexy

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# \$3 Million Is Sought For Notre Dame

Notre Dame, Aug. 15 (Special) — The University of Notre Dame foundation, established in 1947 to co-ordinate gifts to Notre Dame, yesterday announced the launching of a "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund" with a goal of \$3,000,000 by July, 1952.

# Expansion Is Key Word at Notre Dame

Big Building Program Was Inaugurated by Retiring President

# N. D. Foundation Starts \$3 Million Drive For Funds

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# Notre Dame Sets 3 Million Goal

NOTRE DAME, (INS) — A goal of \$3,000,000 has been set for the "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund" which will be used to carry forward and complete the expansion of campus utilities systems.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Nov. 3 (Spl.) — Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., 15th president of Notre Dame, who is son to...

# N. D. Seeks \$3 Million in 'Cavanaugh' Fund

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. — The University of Notre Dame Foundation yesterday announced the launching of a "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund" with a goal of \$3 million by July, 1952.

# FATHER CAVANAUGH

The \$3,000,000 fund will be used by Notre Dame to carry forward and complete the expansion of campus utilities systems.

# Open \$3 Million Notre Dame Drive

\$3 million fund campaign is in the last year of his final term of office. Officials hope to reach the goal by July, 1952. The money will be used to carry forward and complete building projects inaugurated during Cavanaugh's administration.

# ND Fund Goal \$3,000,000

Will Be Testimonial To Father Cavanaugh

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# Notre Dame Sets Goal of 3 Million

NOTRE DAME, Aug. 15. (INS) — A goal of three million dollars has been set for the "Father Cavanaugh testimonial fund" to be raised by the University of Notre Dame foundation for the improvement and expansion of campus utilities systems.

# Open \$3,000,000 Drive For Notre Dame Fund

Notre Dame, Ind. — A goal of \$3,000,000 by July of 1952 for the "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund" has been set by the University of Notre Dame Foundation, established in 1947 to co-ordinate gifts to Notre Dame. The fund is designed as a tribute to the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., 15th president of Notre Dame, who is son to...

# NOTRE DAME FUND SET UP

Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Has \$3,000,000 Goal

# One Who Knows

At 27, John J. Cavanaugh (Notre Dame '23) was one of the fastest-rising young executives in the Studebaker Corp. Then, one day, "I suddenly had a desire to do something for other people." A few weeks later, he was back at Notre Dame to enter the priesthood. And, he says: "I haven't had an unhappy moment since."

# Father Cavanaugh Fund Drive Launched

Times State Service. NOTRE DAME, Aug. 15 — A "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund" drive for \$3 million by July, 1952, was launched yesterday by the University of Notre Dame Foundation, established in 1947 to co-ordinate gifts to the university.

# \$3 Million Fund Drive On at Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, Ind. — (Special) — The University of Notre Dame Foundation Tuesday launched a campaign for a \$3,000,000 testimonial fund to its president, who will retire next year.

C.S.C., became president in 1946, system, now overburdened by the new buildings.

# Notre Dame Launches "Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund"

The \$3,000,000 fund will be used by Notre Dame, through the improvement and expansion of campus utilities systems, to acquire \$25,000,000 during the next decade for the university. Since that time \$7,000,000 has been raised.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION'S  
**Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund 1951-1952**

CHECK No. \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF YOUR BANK \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Pay to the order of **THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Dollars*

To help a great President of a great University to keep its 10-year Foundation program "on schedule"—a program vital to the continued training of morally responsible leaders.

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

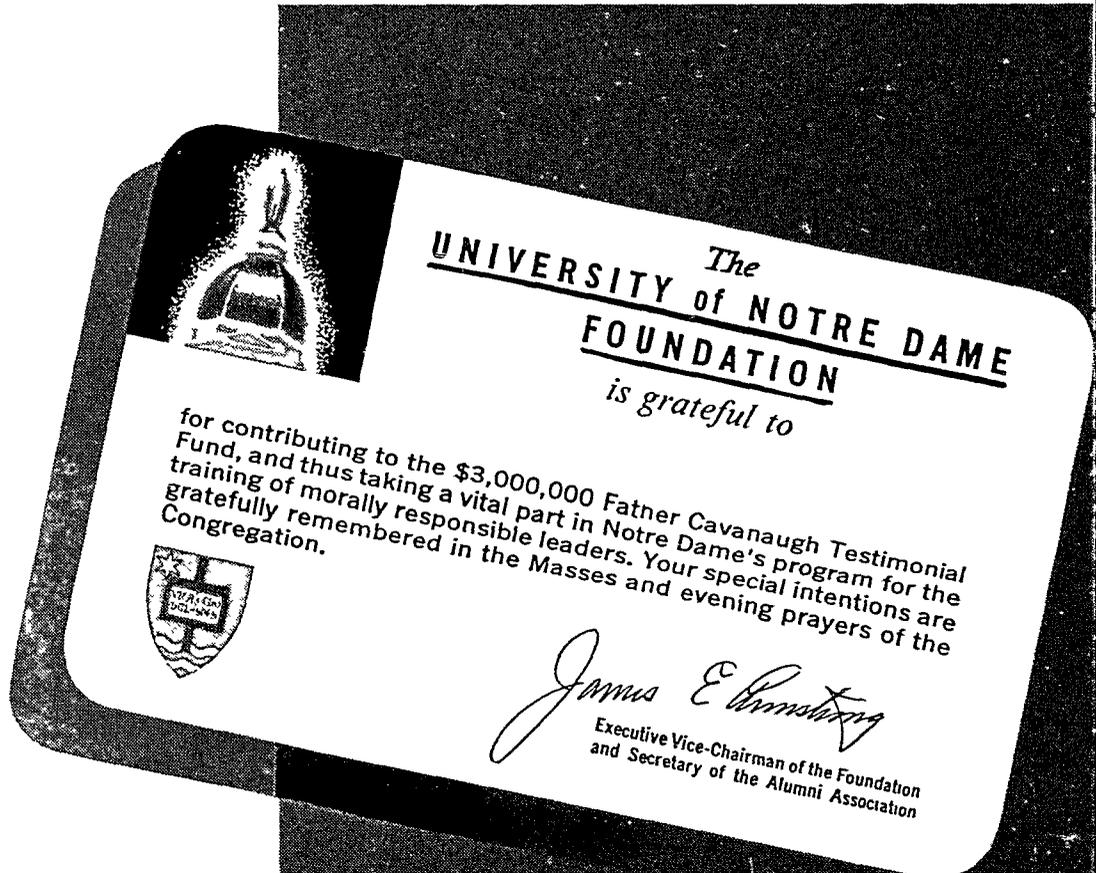


# TESTIMONIAL FUND



The Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund — honoring Notre Dame's retiring president — will be used to complete a planned program of utilities expansion and to provide equipment for new buildings (already generously made possible by benefactors). Regardless of amount your gift will be gratefully accepted by the University of Notre Dame. Alumni and non-alumni friends are asked to kindly make checks payable to the University of Notre Dame and mail to:

**The University of Notre Dame  
Foundation**  
Notre Dame, Indiana





(above) The Eisenhower demonstration had all of the fanfare that usually goes with the 'real' thing — complete with 7-piece brass band. (below) Spectators were reminded of General MacArthur—corn-cob pipes were part of the act.



# CONVENTION

Notre Dame Student Academy of Political Science  
S p o n s o r s Facsimile of Republican Convention

**A**LL the trimmings of a national political convention, including banners, parades, brass bands, nominating speeches, and voting by state delegations highlighted a four-day conclave staged by the Student Academy of Political Science recently at Notre Dame. It was decided to hold a Republican convention because of the time element since much planning and organizing

went into the four-day affair and also because of nationwide interest manifested in the (real) G.O.P. nomination.

Originated by Professor Paul Bartholomew, Acting Head of the Political Science Department, as a practical phase in American political education, this year's convention was the third in the University's history.

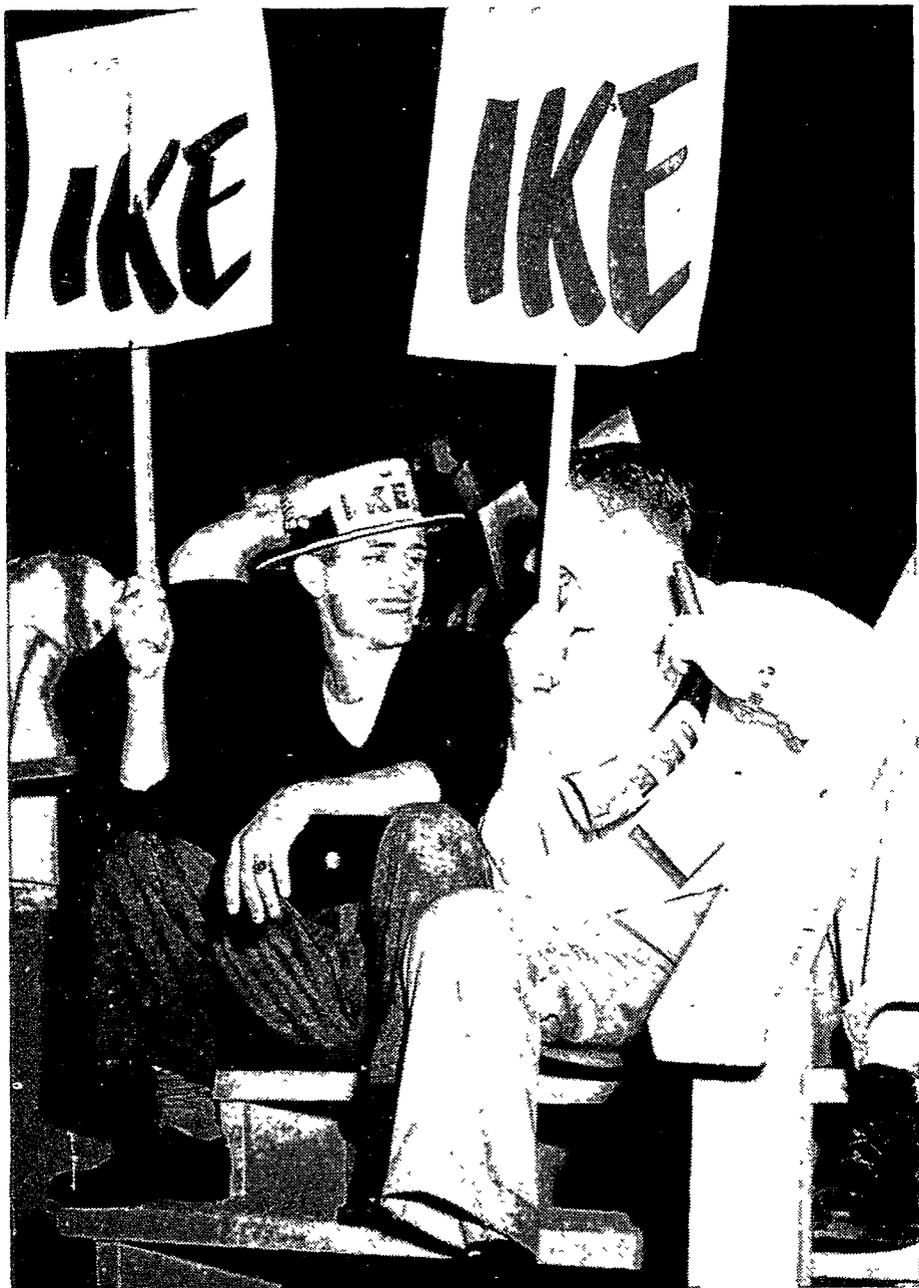
A Democratic convention was held

Senator Taft made a battle of it and lost by a few votes.



The Warren delegation was strong and had the signs to back up their enthusiasm. The California governor won the vice-presidential nomination after his following decided to support the Eisenhower faction. 'Honey Bear' came in for plenty of admiring glances from the students.





General Ike's delegation 'dressed' for the occasion; the Taft demonstration was vocal to say the least.

in 1940, while the Republicans had the "floor" in 1948. None was scheduled for '44 because of World War II.

More than 3,000 students filled the Navy drill hall for the final session, which ended with the presidential nomination for General Dwight D. Eisenhower on the seventh ballot. Governor Earl Warren won the vice-presidential nomination after "his" delegates decided to support the Eisenhower effort.

Every delegation was allowed as many votes as their state will have in the national convention this Summer in Chicago. Approximately 1,200 students actually participated in the convention's sessions as members of state delegations.

Committees for each of the candidates — Warren, Eisenhower, Taft, Stassen, Gen. MacArthur, Paul Hoff-

man, Senator Morse, Senator Dirksen and Governor Davis Lodge — campaigned in a manner suggestive of what will probably take place at the national convention in June. The Warren demonstrations featured not only a large following but in addition two students with snare drums who provided the "music." Those supporting Eisenhower used the services of a seven-piece band.

Many Vetville wives and St. Mary's College students participated in the various demonstrations. An electric organ and a loud siren helped to create plenty of background effect. Of 1,205 votes cast General Eisenhower received 730. Senator Taft captured 459 votes.

Dr. Bartholomew stated that the 1952 mock convention far exceeded any previous affairs of this type held at Notre Dame in both enthusiasm and size.

#### NOTRE DAME

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

Managing Editor

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

Vol. 5, No. 2. Summer, 1952



**NOTRE DAME ALUMNI —**

Beginning with this issue all alumni will receive the Notre Dame magazine quarterly. Feature articles concerning academic progress on the campus as well as Notre Dame stories of general interest will be published regularly.

The determined drummer is leading a parade for the Warren delegation. This demonstration lasted for half an hour and Vetville wives joined in the fun.



'Convention Hall' was decorated for the event and 3,000 students not only learned a bit of politics but also had a good time.

**I**F you ask a student what a parasite is he might tell you it's his roommate or the guy down the hall who is always bumming smokes and books. If you ask Dr. John D. Mizelle, over in the Biology building, he will tell you it is a plant or animal living in or on the expense of another plant or animal. He might add that parasites are his life's work.

Dr. Mizelle, a parasitologist, is at present engaged in experimentation with a particular kind of parasite, the sheep stomach worm. This might sound like just another worm, another experiment. But to sheep and cattle ranchers, wool exporters and lamb chop lovers, Dr. Mizelle's work is of real importance. Over a million pounds of mutton and uncalculated bales of wool are lost yearly because of this parasite.

These worms, which live in the fourth stomach of sheep, are blood-suckers. The female worms lay eggs inside the sheep. The eggs then pass out in manure, and larvae hatch from them during the warmer months. These larvae feed and shed their skins two times and in the last stage become infective. They live on the grass of the pasture and are transmitted to the sheep when the animals feed.

This sounds simple enough but the battle against the worms is not so simple mainly because the infective larvae are microscopic and almost impossible to detect. The experiments at this time are directed to determining the rate of development under different conditions of temperature and humidity. Joe Berberian, a graduate student, is assisting Dr. Mizelle in this work. The next step is to develop a chemical spray that will kill the larvae. The spray must be fairly inexpensive, easy to manufacture, and, of course, harmless to all animals grazing in the pasture. This part of the research will be by far the hardest. Dr. Mizelle estimates it will take at least three years.

Dr. Mizelle got his idea for experiments with sheep worms while serving in the Army Medical Corps, from

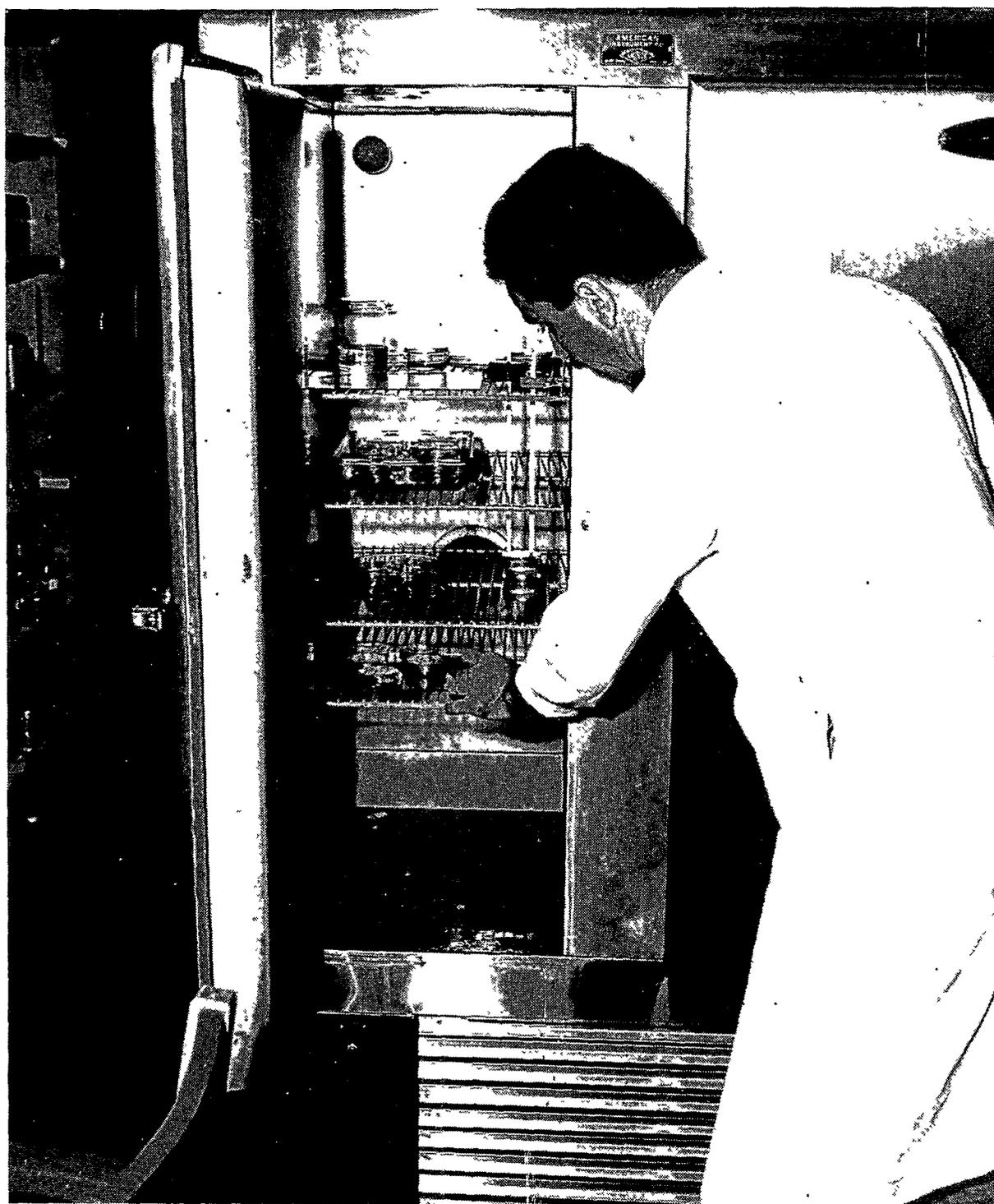
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*The author is a member of the Junior class in the Department of Journalism.*

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# Unique Study of Sheep Parasites In Progress at ND

**By Paul Dembinski**



The Aminco cabinet (opened) in which the eggs and larvae of the sheep stomach worm are incubated under different conditions of temperature and humidity. This apparatus permits the establishment of "climatic" conditions which simulate those in the grazing pastures where sheep are kept.



The cabinet immediately in front of Dr. Mizelle literally makes the "climatic" conditions with regard to desired combinations of temperature and humidity and for this reason is known as a Climatizer. It houses heating coils, a cooling device, several spray heads, and fans for blowing the "weather" into the cabinet shown on page 8.

1928 to 1930. It wasn't until the fall of last year however, that he managed to get Armour Meat Packing Co., in Chicago interested in his work. Since then Armour has sponsored the research and even supplies the eggs of the worm. Most of the equipment, however, was already on the premises since experiments of this type had been going on for a number of years. Nowhere else in the United States is experimentation of this kind being done with this sheep parasite.

Even without his present experiments with sheep worms, Dr. Mizelle has a busy schedule. He edits the *American Midland Naturalist*, teaches class and directs graduate student researches.

He graduated from Louisiana State University in 1933 and received his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in 1937. He served in the Medical Corps and was a reserve officer in the Army from 1933 to 1941.

Dr. Mizelle's quiet experiment may influence the lives of everyone. If the parasite is licked, prices of mutton and wool should drop. That will mean somewhat lower grocery and clothing bills; it will mean another slight boost in the ever rising standard of living.



Mr. Berberian examining a batch of developing worms with the aid of a binocular dissectoscope immediately in front of the Aminco cabinet.

**By Don Carbone**

At eleven o'clock each evening, when the lights in the residence halls go out, one building remains aglow with all the brilliance of a gay party. But the occupants of the red-brick, ivy-covered box-like Architecture building aren't celebrating. They are student architects working hard and long on sketches, design plates, and other assignments due the next day.

Night or day, the little home of the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame is a crowded one—so crowded, in fact, that in 1948 a cube-shaped annex was added. The annex now houses the 3,000-volume departmental library and freshman design room. Two other design rooms are in the main part of the building, along with a freehand drawing room, two lecture rooms, offices, and an exhibition corridor. The corridor is lined with designs ready to be judged by Mr. Frank Montana, the department head, and his staff. The students themselves discuss their work with the faculty judges, a unique innovation recently introduced.

This building, which once housed the Department of Chemistry and later the College of Law, was taken over by the architects in 1930. The Department of Architecture, however, has had a prominent place at Notre Dame since it first became a department of the College of Engineering in 1898.

Today, the 156 students enrolled in the department follow a five-year course for a bachelor of architecture degree. Religion, English, philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, supplement the many hours devoted to architecture and engineering courses.

As an added incentive to the aspiring architect, several prizes are available, notably three awards totaling \$500 offered by the Indiana Limestone Institute for problems in church design.

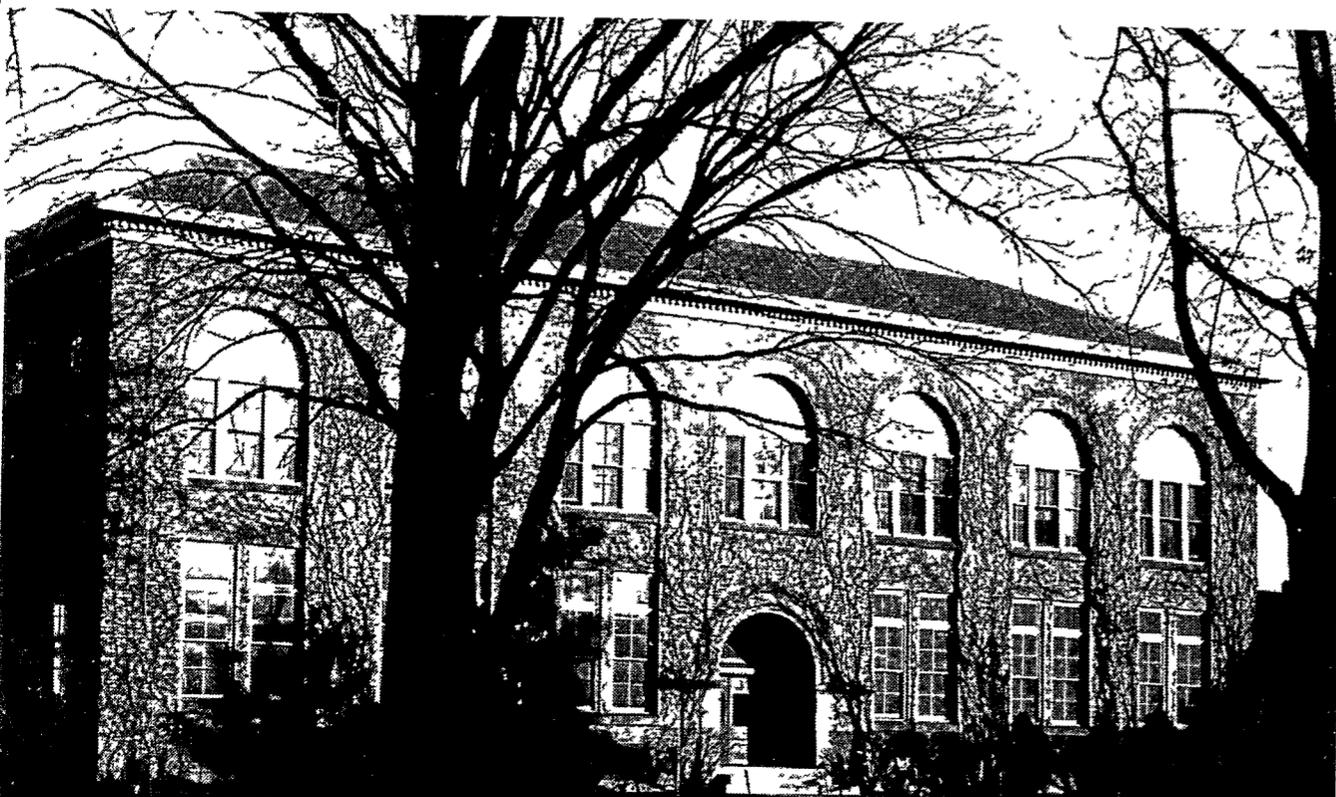
The student architects maintain close contact with such professional groups and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in their social activities as well as their class work. In fact, one of the most well-organized groups on



*Students in Drafting Class*

# Designed for Modern Living

One Hundred and Fifty-Six Students Are  
Enrolled in Five-Year Architecture Course



*Department of Architecture*

campus is the Notre Dame Student Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture. The club offers the students representation in departmental policies, educational and social benefits, and automatic membership in the professional AIA upon graduation.

How well-equipped these student architects will be when they graduate may be seen in the work of their predecessors at Notre Dame, work that ranges from the classic Cuban Capitol in Havana to LeMans Hall at nearby St. Mary's College.

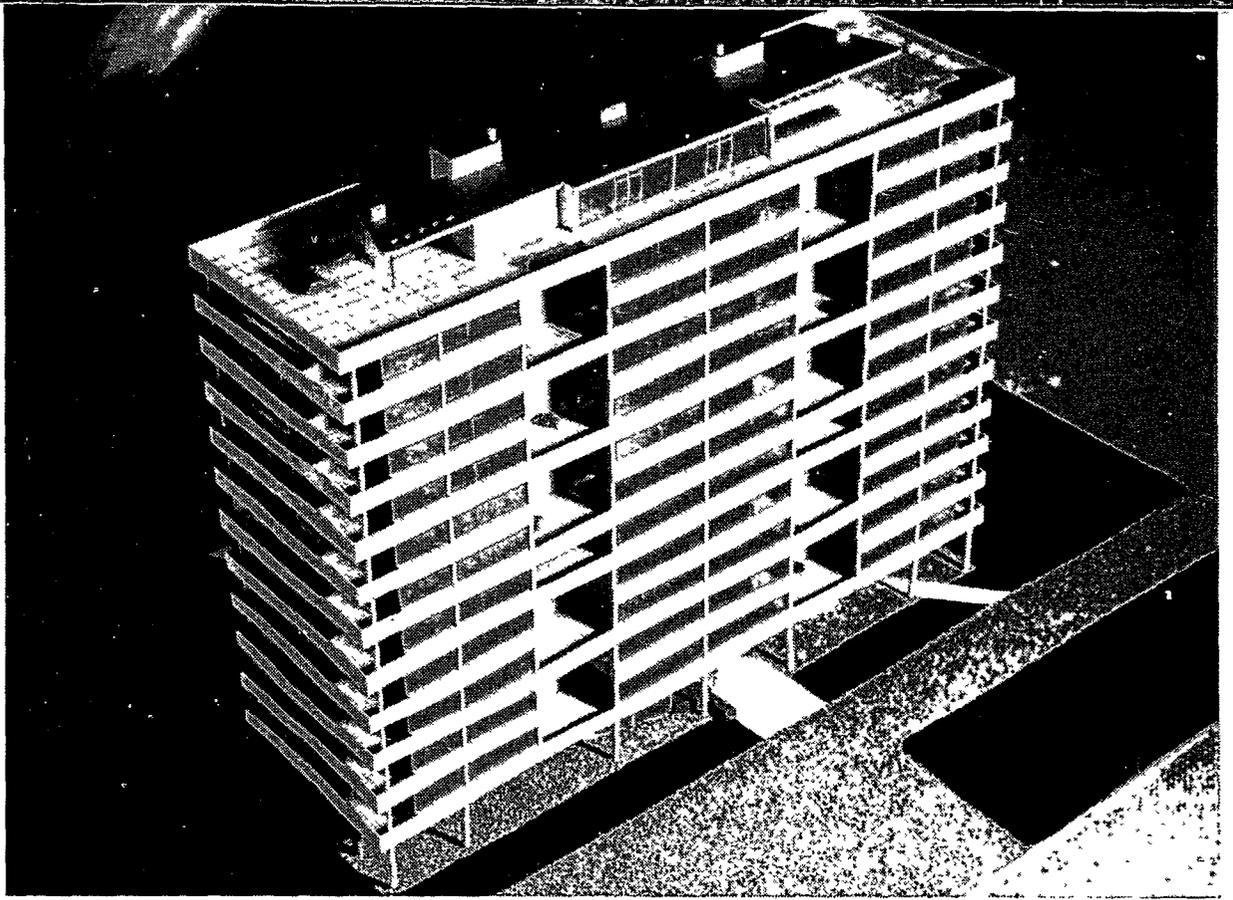
The skilled architects on the faculty are not to be outdone by their pupils. Mr. Vito Girone, for example, has designed and built a "solar house," which now stands on a South Bend hilltop.

To judge from the work they have done and the spirit in which they have done it, Notre Dame's student architects should become able masters of the complicated art of architecture.

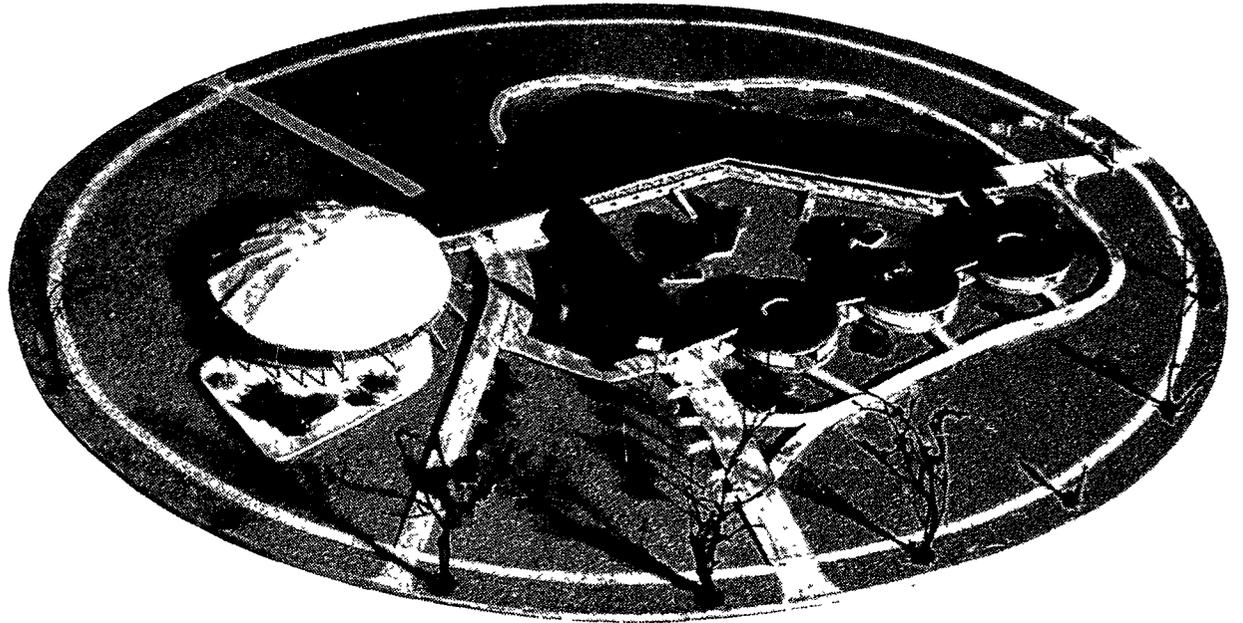
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*The author of this article is a journalism major at Notre Dame and a three-year veteran of the University's weekly magazine, SCHOLASTIC, serving this year as its news editor. He hopes to gain enough experience at Notre Dame in writing, editing, and promotion work to qualify him for a career as a newspaperman. Mr. Carbone comes from Chicago.*

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An apartment house designed by Michael M. Carr.



This design, by John L. Daw, William Laffan, Charles Christian and Thomas Loosbrock, won honorable mention in competition.



Mr. Montana (right) head of the Architecture Department and student.



Professor Girone's "solar house" which he designed and built.

**F**IRST of all, understand, I am Ukrainian." So emphatically stated Dr. Michael Pap, special research assistant to the Notre Dame Committee on International Relations.

"There is quite a difference, you see, between being a Russian and a Ukrainian. In 1654, the Ukraine, which up to that time had been free and independent, made the bad mistake of forming a 'defensive' alliance with the Russians. Bohdan Chmelnytsky, hetman of the Ukraine, concluded the treaty and was never seen again.

"In 1864, the Russian Foreign Office declared that there never had been any such place as the Ukraine. This they thought effectively disposed of all resistance. How wrong they were!"

Dr. Pap, a 31-year-old Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, is now preparing several articles on the difficulties of the Russians in the Ukraine.

Born in the Carpathian part of the Ukraine, once a part of Czechoslovakia, he attended the Gymnasium at Bratislava and in 1942, due to the assassination of Reinhard "Hangman" Heydrich, the Gauleiter of Occupied Czechoslovakia, he and many other anti-Nazi students were brought to Austria as a forced labor group to work in the I. G. Farben Works there.

While there, he learned much about the inner workings of the U.S.S.R. from the many former citizens interned in the camp. "They were all bitter. When the Soviets came to 'liberate' us in the latter part of the war, none of us wanted to be 'liberated'."

Dr. Pap fled Austria and went to Heidelberg, where he obtained his doctorate in Political Science.

After graduating from Heidelberg in 1948, Dr. Pap worked with the International Refugee Organization. "There, it was the same old story," he relates. "Students from the Soviet or from satellite countries did not want to go back behind the Iron Curtain. We had a great deal of difficulty with the Soviet Reparations Commission; they kept telling the reluctant students that it was their duty to their Motherland."

From New York, Dr. Pap proceeded to Detroit, where he got a job with the Chrysler Corporation. He

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*The author was a staff member of the Notre Dame Scholastic during the past year, and his article was printed previously in the Scholastic.*  
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Dr. Michael Pap

## The Ukraine And Russia

--- there is a difference

Professor is Research Assistant  
to International Relations Staff

By FRANK JACKMAN

says that he was the only machinist that could speak eight languages (German, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, and English).

In 1950, he came to South Bend and got in touch with Dr. Waldemar Gurian, chairman of the Committee on International Relations, who obtained for him the position of special research assistant to the committee.

Because of his obvious knowledge of the Ukraine (his doctoral thesis was entitled *The Problems of Ukrainian Statehood and Immigration*), Dr. Pap was next questioned concerning the Ukraine in the Kremlin scheme of things to come.

"After the Russian Foreign Office's idea of declaring it non-existent in 1864, its revolutionary activities were dormant until the Russian Revolutions of 1917-1920, when a Ukrainian-Government-in-Exile under the leadership of Alexander Levitsky emerged and began advocating for a free and independent Ukraine. Despite the thorough penetration of the Communist Dogma elsewhere, the Ukrainians still do not regard Russia as their country.

"In 1941, when the Nazis came, the Ukrainian Partisan Army, deceived by their promises, joined them in the fight against the Soviets. Too late, they found the Germans were no better than the Russians. They then switched sides and were annihilated by both sides. Over 270,000 men under the leader of the Hetman, Bulbar, were slain before the war ended.

"That was generally considered to be the last of the Ukrainian Nationalist Army, but there are some rumors that there are a few still in hiding. This seems to be borne out by the fact that a group of about 170 got through the Iron Curtain to Vienna last year, and they reported that there

### BULLETIN

The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, recently announced that a renewal of the \$69,000 Rockefeller Foundation Grant for study in International Relations at the University has been made. The Grant is on a three year basis.

was still resistance to the Soviets in the Ukraine.

"This fact and the fact that over 300,000 D.P.'s from the Ukraine are still resisting efforts to have them returned under the Yalta agreement will be an important source of strength against the Soviets.

"Any way you look at it, the Western World has some good staunch allies in the Ukraine, if the struggle for freedom be forced upon them by the Soviets. The Ukrainians are old hands at the game of fighting Russians. They have been doing it since 1654."

### Socony-Vacuum Renews Chemistry Fellowship

The Socony-Vacuum Laboratories of Paulsboro, N. J., have announced the sixth renewal of a Fellowship in Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame.

The \$2,000 grant from the Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, which will extend from September 1, 1952, to August 31, 1953, is given for research in physical or organic chemistry at Notre Dame. An outstanding graduate student in his second or third year of graduate study in the Notre Dame Department of Chemistry annually is the recipient of the grant.

Recipient of the 1952-53 Socony-Vacuum grant will be Richard T. McBride, who before enrolling in the Notre Dame Graduate School was with the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company. McBride, who also has taken graduate work in chemistry at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., will conduct his research under the supervision of Dr. Ernest L. Eliel, of the Notre Dame chemistry faculty.

### Notre Dame Senior Wins Scholarship for 1952-53

A University of Notre Dame senior is one of fourteen students from colleges and universities throughout the United States to be awarded scholarships for the 1952-53 schoolyear by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Frank J. Haendler, Notre Dame senior history student from Chicago, Ill., will use the scholarship, awarded for first year graduate study in one of the humanities, to study Modern German History at the Harvard University Graduate School. Haendler will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with Maxi-

ma Cum Laude honors from Notre Dame in June.

In selecting the scholarship recipients, the American Council of Learned Societies invited more than 300 colleges and universities to nominate candidates. The fourteen recipients were selected from the nominees submitted.

### Outstanding Awards to N. D. and Fr. Cavanaugh

The University of Notre Dame has been cited by the Institute of International Education in New York for an "outstanding contribution to the advancement of world understanding" and Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of the university, has been awarded a certificate for "bettering the foreign relations of the United States through the medium of the international exchange of persons." The citation was given because of the university's acceptance of foreign students on the local campus. Notre Dame is a member of the institute.

### Fred Snite, Sr., Gives Valuable Volumes to N. D.

Two rare extra-illustrated sets of the Works of William Shakespeare have been given to the University of Notre Dame by Fred Snite, Sr., Chicago, Ill., business executive.

The two gift sets, one in twenty-nine volumes and one in fifteen volumes, have been appraised at \$14,000. Both sets were printed by the noted Scottish firm of T. & A. Constable, of Edinburgh, and both were edited by W. E. Henley.

Included in the twenty-nine volume set of books are 230 original water colors by Jean Paleologue, 120 decorative water color designs by Easton, 80 water color drawings by Gifford, 24 by Schultetus and 18 by Daniel Garber. Also featured in the volumes are nearly 1,800 etchings, mezzotints, steel, copper and wood engravings. Many of the plates used to illustrate these volumes date back to the eighteenth century.

Fred Waring featured John Noland, Notre Dame glee club soloist, on his General Electric television program, recently.



## THE MARINES

# HAVE LANDED ...

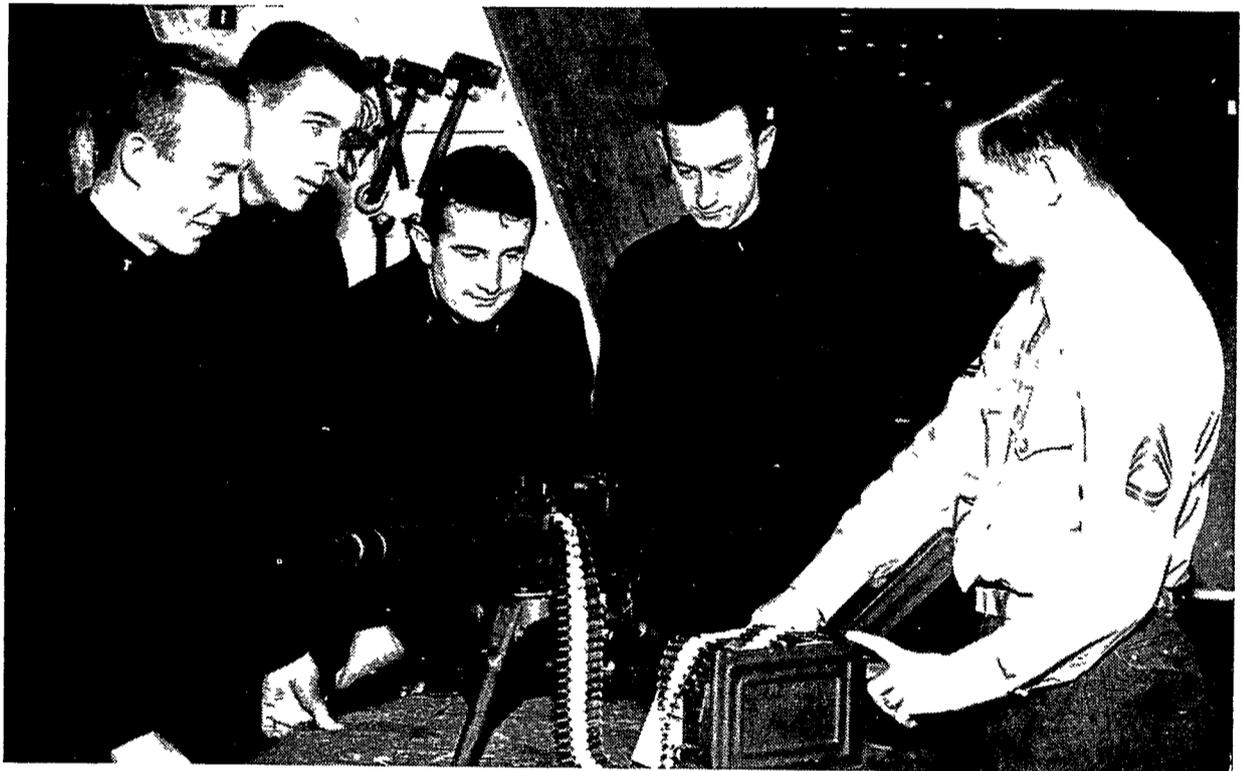
R. O. T. C. Program on Campus Features Course For Future Leathernecks

**By Ray Humble**

“GENTLEMEN! Our problem is to take this island. Our first assault will be at this point.” Marine Major Andrew M. Zimmer pointed toward a beach and to the troops and ships and planes that would soon strike like a great iron claw. Major Zimmer, formerly with the first Marine Brigade in Korea, was talking to a group of 11 senior Naval ROTC students at Notre Dame. The model, which is composed of small airplanes, ships, landing craft and beach, is used in the study of the ship-to-shore movement of an amphibious assault. The ship to shore movement is studied as part of the course of amphibious warfare.

Besides taking the course in amphibious warfare senior Naval ROTC students study leadership and military justice. Map-reading, weapons, and small unit tactics are a part of the laboratory work which is covered in the senior and junior years.

Junior marine candidates take courses dealing with a study of military history. During the first semester they study the history of art of war, which includes the evolution of weapons, tactics and strategy from the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., to the present day. Also principles of war are analyzed through selected European battles in the first semester. In the second semester course the junior candidates for commissions in the Marine Corps study all the wars of the United States from the revolution to the second world war. The course, called United States Military History and Policy, also includes a brief insight into military history and foreign



T/Sgt. Sova instructs Marine R.O.T.C. students in the use of a machine gun.

Major Zimmer teaches a class through the showing of visual aids.



# AT NOTRE DAME

policy. All courses are credited towards a degree by the University of Notre Dame.

Sophomore Naval ROTC students can select the Marine Corps by applying to the Marine Officer Instructor, Major Zimmer, in the spring of their sophomore year. Sixteen and one-half percent of the Naval ROTC students can be accepted into the Marine Corps Training program. Notre Dame, as one of the 52 universities having ROTC units, has had, in the past, one of the highest percentages of Naval students wanting to become second lieutenants in the Marines. At the present time, there are 11 senior and 9 junior students taking training towards a commission in the Marine Corps.

Besides being the Marine Officer Instructor, Major Zimmer, who was stationed aboard the U.S.S. Pittsburgh during World War II, is the procurement officer of the Platoon Leaders Course and the Officers Candidate Course. The PLC, Platoon Leaders Course, is open to underclassmen who want to become second lieutenants in the Marines and are not in Naval ROTC. The OCC, Officers Candidate Course, is open to senior and graduate students who want to be second lieutenants.

Major Zimmer, the father of three boys, was the executive officer of the First Provisional Casual company at Camp Otsu, Japan, in August of 1950.

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*Mr. Humble is from Denver, Colo., and is majoring in Journalism. He is a staff member of the Notre Dame Scholastic, student news weekly.*

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He has an assistant instructor, Technical Sergeant James Sova.

By using the model, which is sent to the unit by headquarters in Washington, and through the use of training films the R.O.T.C. student learns a large amount of the theory of amphibious warfare and obtains a small insight into the practical side of conducting a ship-to-shore movement against a defended island. Through the study of military history and past wars, coupled with a concentrated laboratory study in practical work,

students aspiring to become marine officers graduate from Notre Dame with a well-grounded military education for future service in the Marine Corps.

This bit of military knowledge will help the future marine officers to stage an invasion, if one is ever needed again, and they will be able to properly answer the statement, "Gentlemen, our problem is to take this island and our assault will be at this point."

**Future officers of the Marine Corps study a model invasion beach problem.**



# N.D. Student Descendant of Japanese Emperor

**By Tom Bennett**

A DESCENDANT of a fourth century Japanese emperor, who "talked his way out" of an internment camp in order to continue his education, currently is working toward a doctorate degree at the University of Notre Dame preparatory to entering the field of education in Hawaii.

The Japanese emperor's descendant at Notre Dame is Harold S. Shirakawa, who is serving as a Teaching Fellow in the University's Department of Biology while completing work for his doctorate degree. He is specializing in botany.

Shirakawa, a native of Los Angeles, Calif., explains that his family stems from the Japanese royal line of Shirakawa, Emperor of Japan around 325 A.D.

"My father, who was a viscount of the royal family, left Japan when he was quite young, contrary to the custom of the nobility who prefer royal children to live a completely sheltered and inactive life," the Notre Dame botanist points out. "When my father died the Japanese government offered the title to the males in our family. We refused the title, however, since we were brought up in America and had no intention of returning to Japan."

Shirakawa's education at the City

**Mr. Shirakawa**



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*The author formerly was a student assistant in the University's Public Information Department.*

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College of Los Angeles was interrupted by Pearl Harbor, when orientals were moved from the west coast. One of his brothers served with the famed Japanese-American 442nd combat team throughout World War II, but Harold and his mother were interned along with 22,000 others. The first six months of their internment was spent at a temporary camp at the Santa Anita race track, before they were moved further inland to a camp in Colorado.

Recalling his stay at the Santa Anita camp (during which time, he wistfully reminisces, there were no races because the stables had been converted to living quarters), Harold describes the period as a "pretty rough six months."

"It was terribly crowded and most of us were broke," according to the emperor's descendant. "Though we could get employment within the camp, the wages were only \$9.00 per month. Most of us were city folks who weren't used to 'roughing it.' The quarters were so small that everyone had to buy a card table that could be folded up, because there was no room for a standard table."

Although the Shirakawas found the permanent camp in Colorado much more comfortable, Harold stayed only two weeks before "talking his way out" to continue his education.

"I told the camp director my ambitions toward completing my education, and asked him point-blank how he would like to waste his life in a camp. He asked me if I had any money or a job—I had neither, but I had enough high hopes to gloss over the misinformation—and then he gave me official permission to leave the camp. I was amazed."

Harold worked in the dining hall at the University of Colorado for a few weeks to save enough money to come East, and then took a job with a wholesale book company in Chicago. He stayed there until he had enough money to enroll at Muskingum College, New Concord, O.

"I was always interested in biology, but had studied business administration at the City College of Los Angeles so I could begin to support my mother more quickly," he explains. "Since Muskingum really was a new

start, and since mother was being cared for at the camp, I had no immediate responsibilities. I decided, therefore, to enroll in the science school."

Harold was graduated from Muskingum College in 1946, and immediately was drafted into the Army for a seventeen month hitch. It was while serving with the Army, and during a visit to the Muskingum campus, that he met his bride-to-be, who later invited him to a sorority dance.

His wife's home is on Kauai, one of the islands near Hawaii, where they were married. This is one reason why Shirakawa wants to settle in Hawaii.

More important, however, he calls the islands the "perfect society." There are representatives there of all the races and nearly all the nations of the world, and they all live in harmony, he explains. "They practice what we in America preach," the Notre Dame botanist muses.

Not only is there a near-perfect social life, but Shirakawa points out that there is tremendous opportunity in his field of botany, where he says no significant paper on botanical science has been produced for the past twenty-five years.

That's why this descendant of the fourth-century Japanese emperor, Shirakawa, defied all obstacles to complete his education at Notre Dame. And that's why he will sail for Hawaii as soon as he receives his doctorate degree — to utilize his Notre Dame training toward the end of lifting just a bit higher these "near perfect" islands of Hawaii.

### Booklets For Armed Forces

Two administrators at the University of Notre Dame have authored booklets designed to help men and women in the armed forces understand and practice their religious duties.

"Fall In," a booklet by the Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., Head of the Department of Religion at Notre Dame, and "Letters to Servicewomen," by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame Executive Vice-President, have been published by the National Catholic Community Service in Washington, D. C.

Both booklets will be distributed to men and women of the armed forces via chaplains and USO Clubs, especially those clubs operated by the National Catholic Community Service.



Dr. Waksman with Father Sheehan (left) Biology Department head and Father Moore, dean of the Graduate School.

## Streptomycin Discoverer Delivers Nieuwland Lectures

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Chairman of the Department of Microbiology at Rutgers University and the discoverer of Streptomycin and other antibiotics, delivered the 1952 Julius A. Nieuwland memorial lectures in botany recently at the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Waksman has been a pioneer in the development of the field of soil microbiology. Some of his honors include the Albert and Mary Lasker Award, the Amory Award of the National Academy of Science in 1948, and the John Scott Award in 1949 for outstanding work.

The Nieuwland memorial lectures, presented annually by prominent men in the fields of chemistry and botany, were established by the University of Notre Dame to honor the memory of Father Nieuwland. Father Nieuwland, who died in 1936, was not only an outstanding pioneer in chemical reactions leading to the development of synthetic rubber, but he was also well-known in the field of botany. He founded "The American Midland Naturalist," internationally-known biological journal published at Notre Dame since 1909.

## Radiation Chemistry Profs Attend British Meeting

Two staff members of the Radiation Chemistry Project at the University of Notre Dame were principal speakers at the Radiation Chemistry Symposium of the Faraday Society meeting held recently in Leeds, England.

Dr. Milton Burton, Director of the Notre Dame Radiation Chemistry Project, and Dr. John L. Magee, a member of the Notre Dame project, were

invited to speak at the international symposium. Dr. Burton talked on "Radiation Chemistry of Pure Organic Compounds," and Dr. Magee's address concerned "Charge Neutralization by Reaction Between Positive and Negative Ions."

While in Europe, Dr. Burton and Dr. Magee visited universities and scientific laboratories where research in radiation chemistry is in progress.



The Laetare Medal presentation: (l. to r.) Mrs. Thomas E. Murray, Mr. Murray, Cardinal Spellman and Father Cavanaugh.

## Thomas E. Murray Selected as Laetare Medalist

Thomas E. Murray, a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, was announced recently as the 1952 recipient of the Laetare Medal, awarded annually since 1883 by the University of Notre Dame to the outstanding American Catholic layman.

The announcement was made by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., presi-

dent of Notre Dame. Mr. Murray is the seventieth distinguished American to receive the Laetare Medal, the oldest American Catholic medal, which is called the Laetare Medal because the award is announced on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent. It was founded by the Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder of the University of Notre Dame.

## Chemistry Teachers to Have Training Program

A Chemistry Teacher Training Program for secondary school and college chemistry teachers will be conducted from June 20 to August 5 during the 1952 Summer Session at the University of Notre Dame, according to an announcement by the Rev. James E. Norton, C.S.C., Vice-President in Charge of Academic Affairs at Notre Dame.

Objective of the Notre Dame training program is to bring to secondary school and college teachers a background of information and training in chemistry and related fields especially

suitable to the needs of these teachers and their students.

The program is being offered because of the increasing demand of society for trained scientists, which places increased responsibilities on teachers of science to inspire and to train qualified students able to understand their responsibilities and to recognize their opportunities for promoting human welfare.

Successful completion of the training program leads to the Master of Science degree. Complete information regarding the program may be obtained by writing Dr. Charles C. Price, Head of the Department of Chemistry at Notre Dame.

## Gives Letters to Library

A total of eighty-four letters, written by men and women of political and literary importance in the United States and abroad, have been presented to the University of Notre Dame by Joseph Kotcka, of Clairton, Pa.

Mr. Kotcka, who is an inspector in the steel mills in Clairton, has been donating books to the Notre Dame library for more than twenty years. His benefactions to date total more than 3,000 volumes.

## Robert Finney Awarded G-E Co. Scholarship

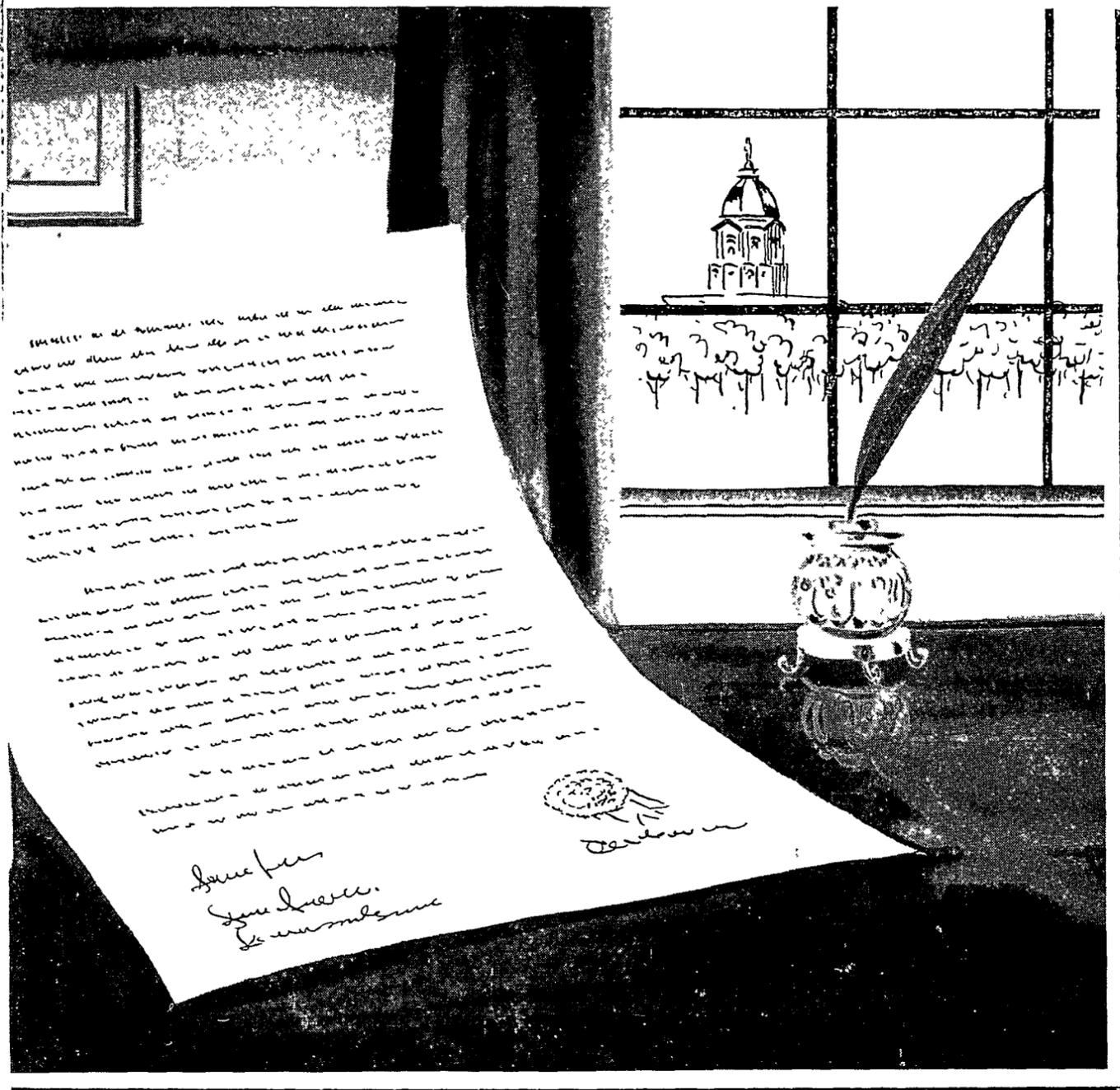
A University of Notre Dame junior electrical engineering student is one of twenty-four engineering students from colleges and universities throughout the United States to be selected for scholarships awarded by the General Electric Company.

Robert G. Finney, of Kansas City, Mo., will be the recipient of the General Electric \$500 scholarship during his senior year in the College of Engineering at Notre Dame. Finney, who holds a 91% scholastic average in the Notre Dame engineering school, has been named Editor of the *Scholastic*, student newsweekly published at Notre Dame, for the 1952-53 schoolyear.

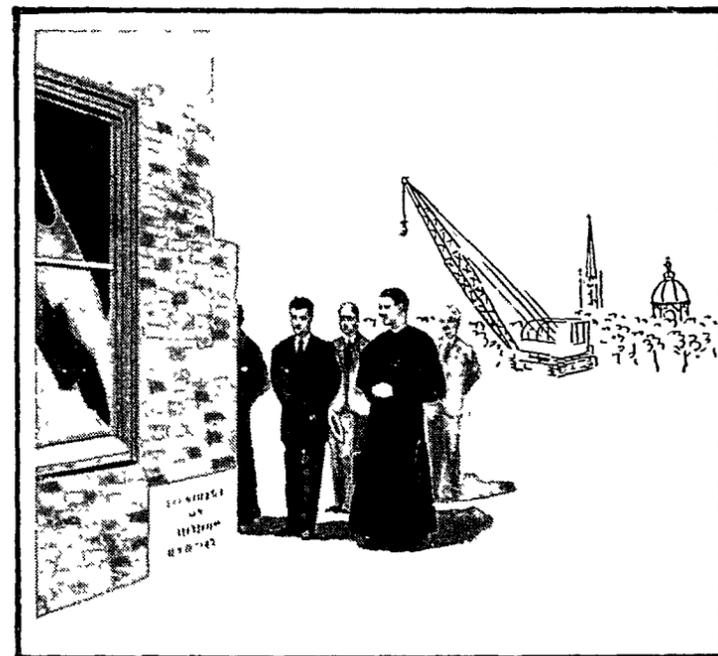
Recipients of the General Electric scholarships were selected by the General Electric Professors' Conference Association. Nation-wide candidates were judged on the basis of scholarship, campus activities and employment record, evidence of ingenuity, resourcefulness and leadership.



Mr. Finney



The Associate Board of Lay Trustees has the responsibility of holding, investing, and administering endowment funds of the University.



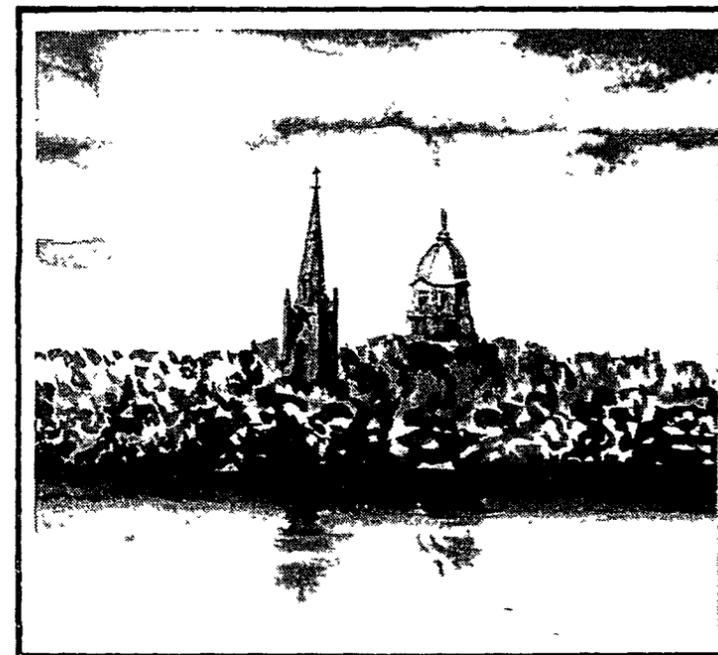
A donor may want to perpetuate his memory, or that of a relative, by providing funds for a building named after him.

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