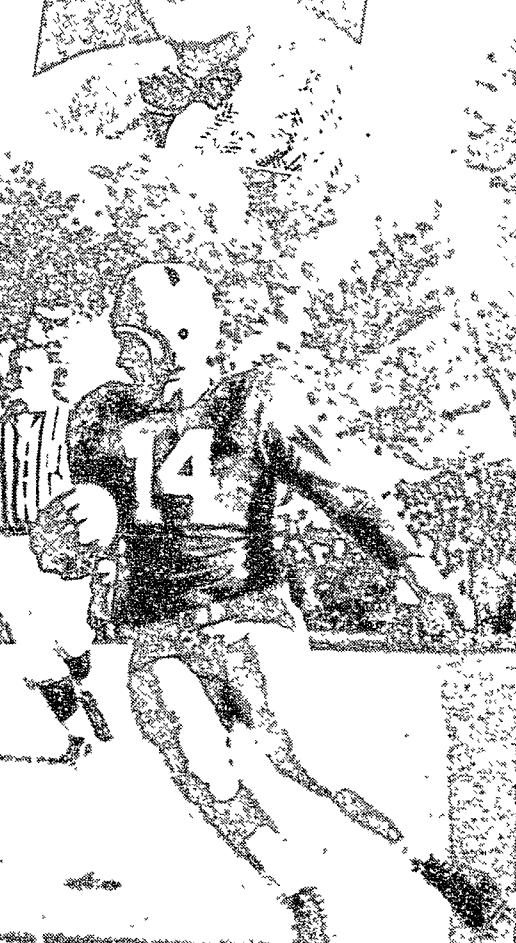
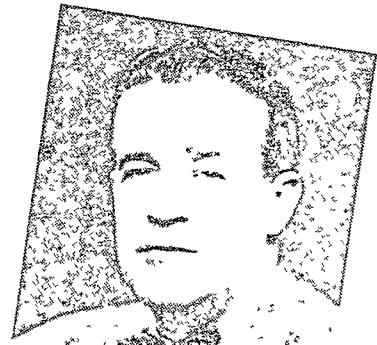


Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

FALL • 1952



Coach Frank Leahy (top) and Captain Jack Alessandrini. John Lattner (14) ND All-American halfback candidate in action against Purdue

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VOL. 5 • NO. 3

The University of Notre Dame

Undergraduate School

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

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LOBUND Institute • Constitutes a research organization of fulltime scientists effecting a program in Germ Free Life, Micurgy, and Biological Engineering, which is concerned with many basic and applied problems of importance to biology and medicine.

For additional information write to The University
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President Hesburgh

Notre Dame's Chief Executive Will Continue as Building Program Administrator

Mr. Condon graduated from Notre Dame in the class of 1945 and is a staff member of the Chicago Tribune. Notre Dame is grateful to the Tribune editors for permission to reprint this story.

BY DAVID CONDON

Father Ted Hesburgh, sitting on a pile of bricks atop the half completed building we had ascended, lighted another cigaret. In soft tones he had told plans for moving atom smashers into the new science center nearby—and for installing a juke box in the half completed liberal arts building beneath us. Then his eyes centered on Notre Dame's legendary Cartier field directly to the east.

"You get a fine view from this building," he said laughingly, "but that sure means the end of secret football practice."

This reporter had spent four hours with Father Ted, more formally known as the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C. and this was the first mention of football by the handsome priest who, less than two months after his 35th birthday, was marking his first week as president of the University of Notre Dame.

"We don't apologize for our football," said Father Hesburgh. "Notre Dame wants to be best in everything. We want the best professors and the best coaches."

Father Hesburgh was steered into administrative work by Father Cavanaugh and became the former president's top lieutenant in 1949. In this role he administered an \$8,000,000 building program and shaped Notre Dame's athletic policies. His immediate demonstration of ability convinced alumni they could guess the name of their school's next boss.

A talent for squeezing the most from a minute (or from a dollar) has

enabled Father Hesburgh to continue as administrator of the building program while assuming the president's duties. He also will continue to conduct a seminar law course with Judge Roger Kiley of Chicago.

Traveling with Notre Dame's football squad two years ago, Father Hesburgh, relaxed in an athletic jacket, was mistaken for a team member. This mistake is not common, however, since there are touches of silver in his jet hair and, besides, football players generally have bigger frames than Father Hesburgh's 5 foot, 10 inch, 165 pound physique. Football players also are unlikely to pursue the writing of philosophical books as a hobby.

On the other hand, few top college executives ride in the cab of a diesel locomotive, as Father Hesburgh was doing when a trainman mistook him for an athlete.

The questions most frequently asked of Father Hesburgh since his appointment are: (1) How does a man become head of a university at the age of

35? (2) How did a priest with the Belgian name of Hesburgh slip into a position that almost traditionally has been filled by Walshes, Cavaughs, O'Donnells, O'Haras, and so on?

The jesting second question was answered quickly. His mother was Irish



Father Hesburgh

President	Years in Office	Age at Accession	Extraction
Rev. Edward Sorin (founder)	1842-1865	28	French
Rev. Patrick Dillon	1865-1866	33	Irish
Rev. William Corby	1866-1872	33	Irish
Rev. Auguste Lemonnier	1872-1874	33	French
Rev. Patrick Colovin	1874-1877	31	Irish
Rev. William Corby (2nd time)	1877-1881	44	Irish
Rev. Thomas E. Walsh	1881-1893	28	Irish
Rev. Andrew Morrissey	1893-1905	33	Irish
Rev. John W. Cavanaugh	1905-1919	35	Irish
Rev. James A. Burns	1919-1922	52	Irish
Rev. Matthew J. Walsh	1922-1928	40	Irish
Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell	1928-1934	44	Irish
Rev. John F. O'Hara	1934-1940	46	Irish
Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell	1940-1946	45	Irish
Rev. John J. Cavanaugh	1946-1952	47	Irish
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh	1952-	35	Belgian-Irish

Father Hesburgh is the 15th President but in the 16th presidency, because of the second presidency of Rev. William Corby, C.S.C.

(Murphy), Father Hesburgh explained, her parents coming from County Wexford. He pondered the serious query.

"I guess it just happens," he said humbly. "I've wondered myself how I became the one who pulls the strings. The real responsibility is on the strings—the academic and administrative aids."

What are the president's future plans for Notre Dame?

"Father Cavanaugh left a great impact," he said. "I'll attempt to keep up his work. A person can't be too smug when he takes this job because you never know. You just give it what you have. A college president should talk about things after he does them. It isn't like politics, where you crow about what you will do. You remember that a tremendous number of great men have preceded you and that you are inheriting what they have accomplished. Fortunately, I can count on Father Cavanaugh for help."

The lack of moral integrity in today's world has convinced Father Hesburgh that a university must be increasingly vigilant to discharge its responsibility. This responsibility, he sums up, means that from each student must come a man of personal excellence (with a developed and disciplined mind), a man of professional competence (measured against the most exacting standards of his vocation), and a man of social responsibility.

Because Notre Dame is a Catholic

university, the part of religion in education necessarily was discussed.

"We do not hold that piety is a substitute for competence, but it should not be divorced from competence," he said. "If a man is responsible to God he will be responsible to his neighbors, his family, and his country. Our emphasis on religion isn't something that is tacked on to the program, but a fiber running through our entire educational structure.

"We want religion to be important, but we do not want it in a sentimental or superficial way."

He pointed out that Notre Dame's national alumni president and its former board of trustees chairman were not Catholic and that non-Catholics annually comprise between five and 10 per cent of the enrollment, which currently is 5,000. Priests and Brothers comprise only about one-fourth of Notre Dame's faculty.

The life of Father Hesburgh is an example of the person he believes a university should develop. He reads more than three books a week—some of them laborious philosophical works, others 25-cent pocket books grabbed while waiting at an airport. The Detroit airport, he believes, has the best selection. Many times during the day you can find him at prayer, but there also are times when you can find him ordering a double-dip chocolate ice cream cone.

Father Hesburgh probably is the finest bridge player—and the poorest

golfer—in the Notre Dame community. Lack of time to practice golf has kept his score over 100. The president admits one educational weakness—he never learned to play poker well. He can't bluff.

Television programs, unless exceptional, rarely interest him, but he is concerned about the effect of television on education. He is a member of several committees on educational television and theorizes that the development of television may have almost as profound an impact on civilization as the discovery of printing.

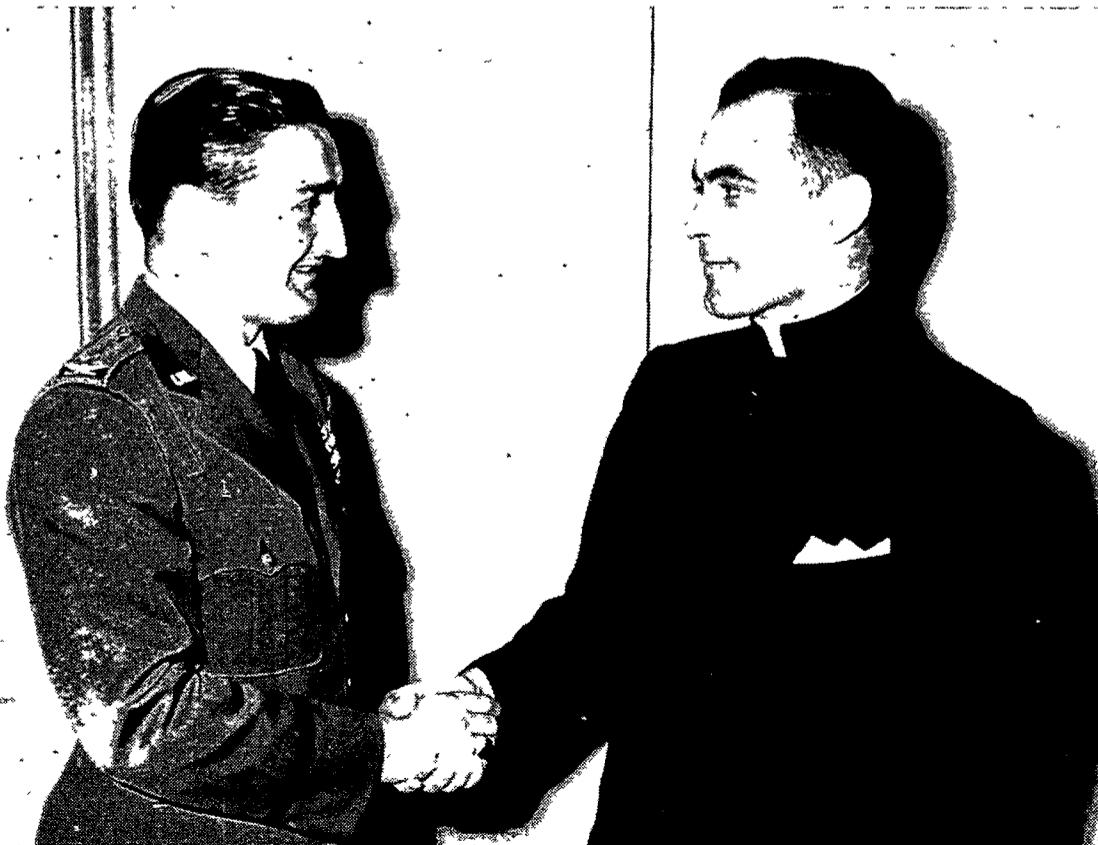
"You can't say that television itself will have a good or poor effect on us," he says. "Television is only a means of communication. It is what will be communicated that will exercise the influence."

In his residence quarters, an austere bedroom, study, and bath, on the second floor of ancient Corby hall, the president lives as any other priest, but he doesn't think his rooms should be described as austere.

"You see, I'm not really austere," explains the president, who comes from a moderately well-to-do family in Syracuse, N. Y.

To live the day with Father Hesburgh, one would have to arise at 5 a.m. He is in meditation from 5:30 to 6 a.m. and during the next hour celebrates mass and says prayers. His breakfast at 7 starts with coffee, orange juice, and toast. Sometimes he has only coffee.

Father Hesburgh with Colonel Gabreski, U. S. Air Force ace of World War II and former Notre Dame student.



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. 3. Fall, 1952

By 8 a.m. he is in his air conditioned office in the second floor of the administration building (where the building directory still lists Father Cavanaugh as president) and has a busy appointment schedule until lunch. He inspects the new construction immediately afterward and has a keen eye for saving a dollar. This vigilance once enabled him to reduce the cost of a heating extension from the estimated \$98,000 to approximately \$14,000.

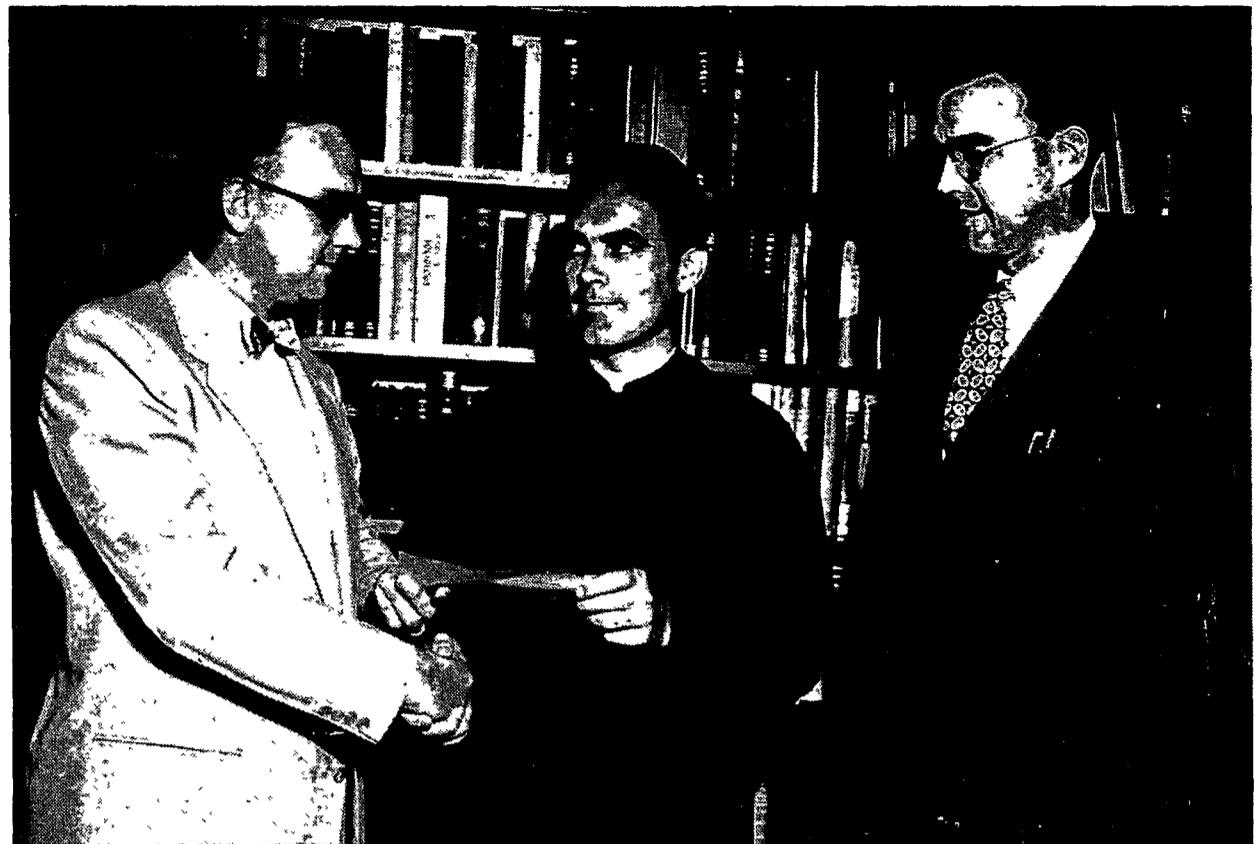
Engineers had routed the extension for 980 feet at \$100 per linear foot. Father Hesburgh suggested a rerouting that cut the distance and cost in half. Still not satisfied, he arose from bed one night to telephone the engineer with a routing plan that was even cheaper. This was the shortest possible route and the engineers figured they had seen the last of the priest's money saving miracles. They hadn't. Father Hesburgh next started whittling down the cost per linear foot. The final saving was approximately \$84,000.

Appointments, long distance calls, and meetings are on schedule after the midday building inspection. He leaves the office at 5:15 for prayers until 6. Then dinner. Recreation follows, or so it is planned. Most often the recreation time is taken up by business visitors, telephone calls, another session in the office, or, as at 9 o'clock last night, a visit to a downtown hospital when he suddenly remembered the university's librarian Paul Byrne, was confined with a broken leg.

By 11 or midnight, at the latest, he is reading in bed and has no trouble falling asleep. "My trouble," he laughs, "is in waking up."

Yesterday's compact schedule postponed the building inspection until evening and he invited the reporter along. The liberal arts building was the first stop and the president set a fast pace over and around stacks of bricks, lumber and steel.

By the time the liberal arts building had been toured, Father Hesburgh's companion will have learned that student fees account for only 70 per cent of a 10 million dollar annual budget, that foreign universities generally place more responsibility on the individual student, that a Notre Dame boy has a good chance of being stuck with a homely girl when he accepts a blind date, and that this fall's football schedule is a good one. He hopes, says Father



Father Hesburgh receives gift for scholarship fund from representatives of South Bend's Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Hesburgh, that the football team is as good as the schedule.

Young married students and their small children wave as the president drives you thru Vetville, the veteran housing unit on the campus, and you get the impression that of all Notre Dame, Father Hesburgh likes Vetville best. He was Vetville chaplain from 1946 to 1948 and frequently reminded the struggling couples that they probably "never would be as poor as they were then, and probably never would be as happy."

The vets will tell you that Father Hesburgh worked overtime to preserve happiness. He arranged dances for a 25 cent admission charge, then to keep young wives from wrecking the family budget in a clothes race, posted prizes for the worst dressed couples.

With Father Hesburgh you inspect the other new buildings. "You know," he says, hopefully, "what we need after this program is complete is a real working library — one like they have at Princeton. We'll need more residence halls, a student union building, and another dining hall. We sure need a lot.

You interview others about their attitude towards the new president, and find a trace of evidence that some older members of the community may have been disappointed at being by-passed in Hesburgh's rise to the top. Some faculty members express anxiety that the emphasis on building may overshadow other things.

Rev. Thomas Duffy, C.S.C., took a

Notre Dame mission band to Syracuse in 1928 and met 11 year old Ted Hesburgh. Ted became a friend of the priest and frequently corresponded with him back at Notre Dame. By 1934 Ted Hesburgh was at Notre Dame, studying for the priesthood. Next he studied at Gregorian university in Rome and received his degree in philosophy. When he was ordained to the priesthood at Notre Dame in 1943, it is doubtful if one student in 100 at Notre Dame knew the young priest who, in nine years would be president.

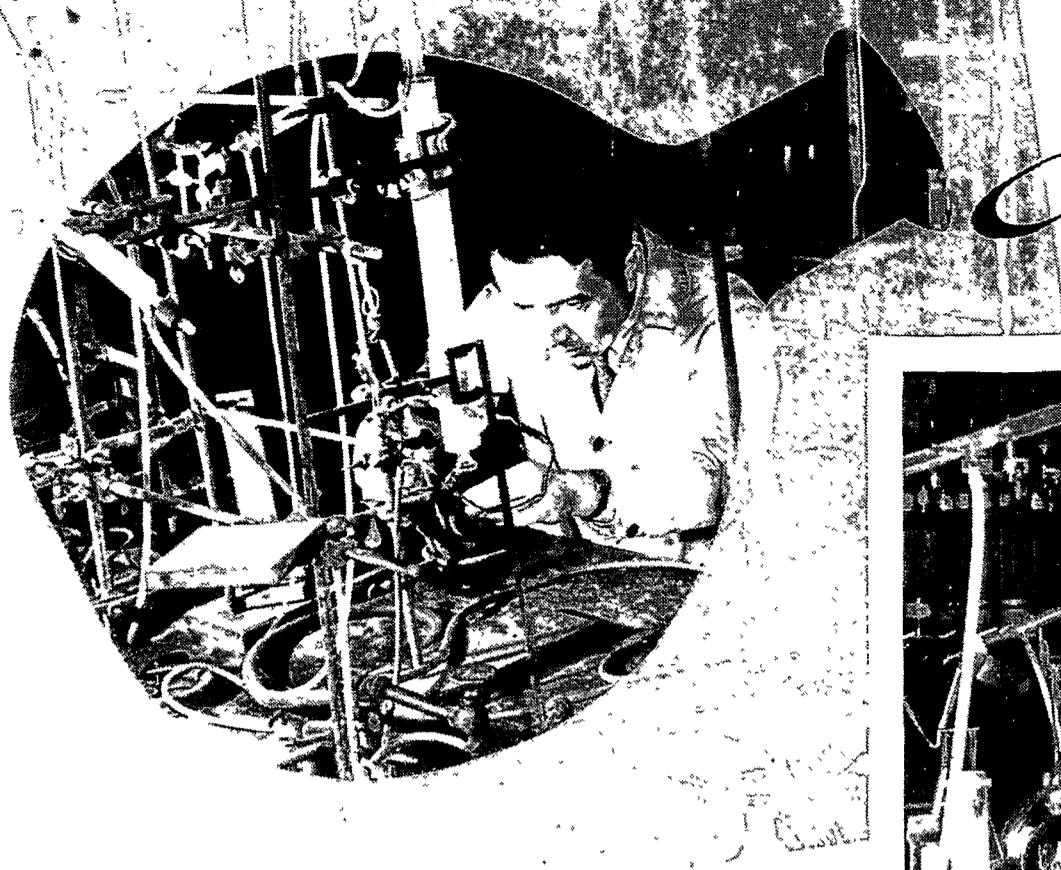
Father Hesburgh was chaplain of the National Training School for Boys, a federal reform school in Washington, D. C., while studying for his doctorate at Catholic University the next two years.

In 1945, Father Hesburgh returned to Notre Dame to stay. He stepped into administrative work in 1948 as head of the religion department. Appointment as executive vice president came a year later.

Miss Helen Hosinski, presidential secretary for more than three years, sees a resemblance between her former and new bosses. "Naturally," she says, "Father Cavanaugh and Father Hesburgh worked together for so long."

The secretary was asked if Father Hesburgh had initiated any changes when he took over the office.

"O yes," Miss Hosinski said. "He makes coffee. Father Cavanaugh never made coffee!"



The Father Nieuwland story was written by Mr. William S. Calcott shortly before the latter died this year. Mr. Calcott, a member of the Science and Engineering Council at Notre Dame, was Assistant Chemical Director for the DuPont Company—and a loyal friend of the University's. Dr. George F. Hennion research chemist at Notre Dame and a nephew of Fr. Nieuwland's is pictured at left. The late Father Nieuwland is shown [right] in his lab.

The writer's first contact with Father Nieuwland came as a result of his paper presented at the Organic Symposium in Rochester in 1925. Dr. E. K. Bolton heard the paper and, being interested in the possible use of divinyl acetylene in the work then going on at the Jackson Laboratory, aimed at a process for making rubber, asked Father Nieuwland to furnish us with the laboratory procedure for the reaction in question. But Father Nieuwland declined to send it. He had no objection to our having all the information in his possession, but the hazards involved in the preparation and handling of divinyl acetylene were so serious that he insisted the duPont Company send someone to his laboratory, to receive first-hand instructions and demonstrations.

Accordingly, a few weeks after the Rochester meeting, I arrived at the University of Notre Dame and at Father Nieuwland's laboratory. Most of the day was spent discussing the reaction and compound he'd discovered, both of which were entirely new. Experimenting with acetylene was old, of course, but only one product had ever been attained—an unusable material known as "cuprene." No one had stopped the reaction of acetylene short of the formation of this compound before Father Nieuwland.

It is interesting to note that the investigation which resulted in the formation of divinyl acetylene was not begun with any such objective in mind. Father Nieuwland had been for some time a consultant for the Shawinigan Corporation, one of whose main products was acetaldehyde. The most expensive material used in their process was mercury, and even slight losses were a serious cost item. Since copper in many respects is similar to mercury, Father Nieuwland tried to substitute it for mercury. To his disappointment, however, he obtained no acetaldehyde whatever. But when he attempted to isolate any acetaldehyde that might have formed, he noticed a peculiar odor. In spite of his extensive acquaintance with organic compounds, he was unable to place it, or to recall any odor

resembling it. The only conclusion was that he had formed a new compound.

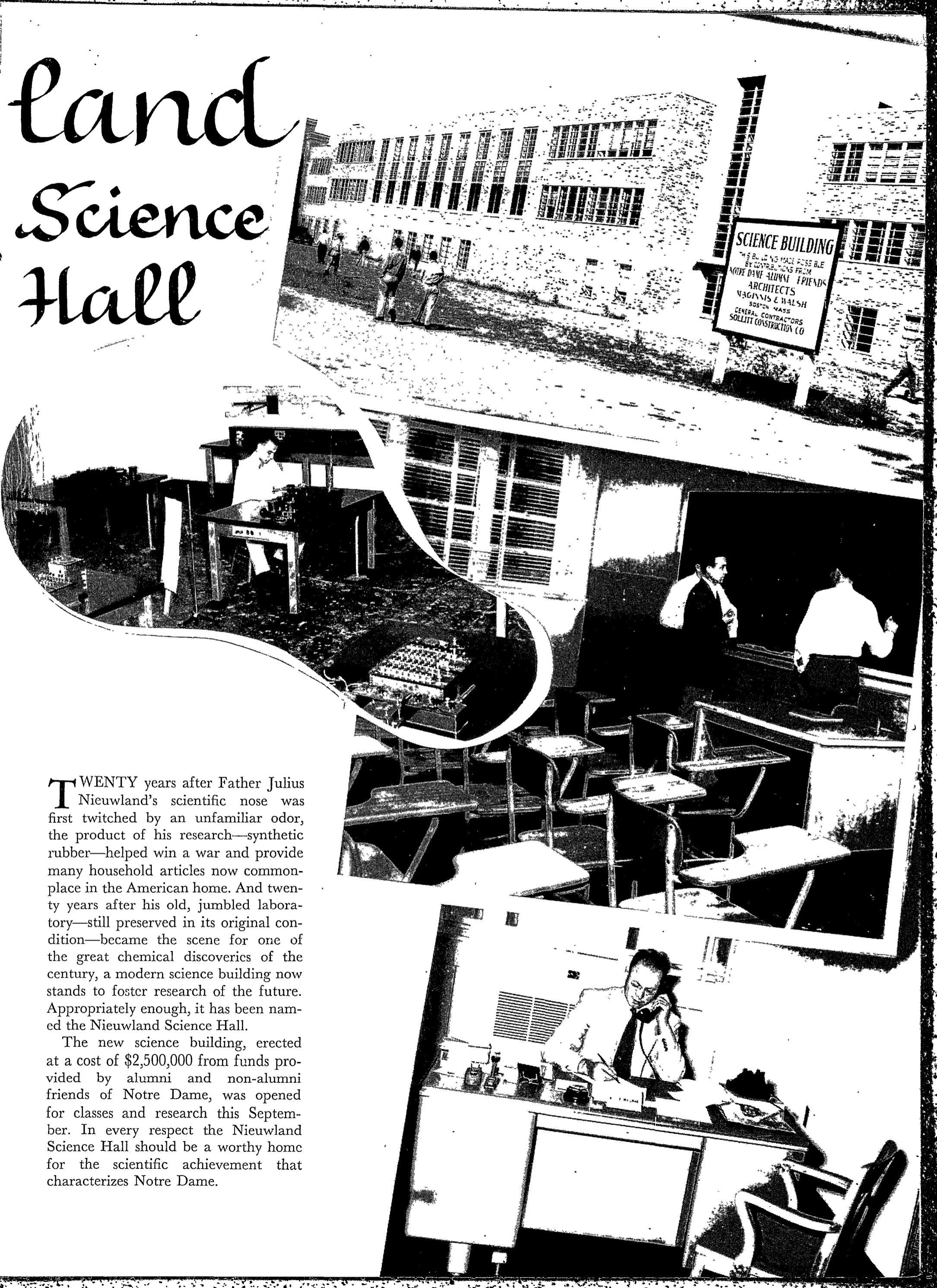
With the strange odor as his only guide, he started modifying the experimental conditions in an attempt to produce the new compound in at least sufficient quantity to isolate and identify. It was a tedious and difficult investigation. Many changes resulted only in the complete disappearance of the odor. Little time or assistance was available for the research, and much of it was carried out at night.

Finally, however, he succeeded in obtaining reasonable quantities of the new compound. Examination of its properties led to the conclusion that it was one of two compounds obtained from experimenting with acetylene, di-propargyl or divinyl acetylene. For several years the problem remained at this point, as he was unwilling to publish any data until he could prove the formula of his new compound. Finally he was able to establish its identity as divinyl acetylene, and presented his paper at the Organic Symposium.

Another incident illustrates the simple world in which Father Nieuwland lived. It contained only two kinds of people, the right kind and the wrong kind. No grays, only blacks and whites, existed in his classification. This showed clearly when it became desirable in

(Continued on page 18)

Nieuwland Science Hall



TWENTY years after Father Julius Nieuwland's scientific nose was first twitched by an unfamiliar odor, the product of his research—synthetic rubber—helped win a war and provide many household articles now commonplace in the American home. And twenty years after his old, jumbled laboratory—still preserved in its original condition—became the scene for one of the great chemical discoveries of the century, a modern science building now stands to foster research of the future. Appropriately enough, it has been named the Nieuwland Science Hall.

The new science building, erected at a cost of \$2,500,000 from funds provided by alumni and non-alumni friends of Notre Dame, was opened for classes and research this September. In every respect the Nieuwland Science Hall should be a worthy home for the scientific achievement that characterizes Notre Dame.

Notre Dame Agents in the



ALMOST anyone who steps onto the front porch to pick up the morning paper will find in it such items as "George and Walter McGee were apprehended for the kidnaping of Mary McElroy as a result of investigation by G-Men and the Kansas City Police Department," or "David Greenglass, 28-year-old former Young Communist League member who, while in the army and working at the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in 1945, allegedly passed on atomic secrets destined for Russia, was arrested yesterday by the FBI on espionage charges."

Day in, day out, night in, night out, as the nation goes about its everyday living, a group of unnoticed, efficient investigators quietly go about their task of protecting the welfare and security of America. To kids in playgrounds they are known as G-Men; to the movie-going public they're usually the FBI; officially they are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—the finest law enforcement body in the history of mankind.

Approximately 133 of these agents are Notre Dame men!

As an investigative arm of the Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney General, chief legal officer of the United States, the FBI has a twofold function, being both a fact finding agency and a service agency.

It investigates violations of Federal laws, seeking out fairly and impartially

the facts. These are presented to the Attorney General and his aides, the United States attorneys, who decide whether or not the people involved are to be brought to trial.

It also serves in assisting local law enforcement agencies in identification and technical matters.

In order that it might fulfill this double function with the greatest efficiency, speed and accuracy, the FBI operates on a nation-wide network. Divided into 52 field divisions, each under a Special Agent in Charge—and central headquarters, under the Bureau's Director—this system has been so effectively set up that within one hour a special agent can arrive at any point in the nation where his services may be needed.

"Elements which would destroy American liberty are at work in America today," are the words of the Bureau's chief, J. Edgar Hoover. "These elements are the criminal and the subversive."

"The criminal is a vicious hoodlum intent upon advancing his own predatory interests at the expense of the innocent citizen." Whenever one of these hoodlums violates a federal law within its jurisdiction the FBI's agents swing into action, working out of central headquarters through such agents as E. H. Winterrowd, a Notre Dame graduate of 1940, who serves as an assistant to the head of the Investigation Division.

Constant contact is maintained be-

by Rudy Unger

Mr. Unger wrote the FBI article while a student at Notre Dame. It was previously printed in the Notre Dame Scholastic. The editors are grateful to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover [inset] for his cooperation.

tween Washington and the chiefs of the Bureau's field divisions; men such as Richard Hosteny, Notre Dame '33, who is Special Agent in charge of the Springfield office. Hosteny, in his position, is responsible for the direction of FBI activities in a large portion of the State of Illinois.

To provide local law officials with every possible aid, the Bureau readily offers them the use of its scientific crime detection laboratory and Identification Division in Washington. The Bureau's fingerprint files in Washington contain over 125,000,000 sets of fingerprints, the largest collection in the world.

Regarding the other public enemy, the subversive, Mr. Hoover says that "There are more than 24,000 conspirators, trained in deceit and subterfuge, who today are fanatically attempting to deliver the United States into the orbit of Communistic control which now envelops more than one-third of the world's population. Highly organized and militant, they comprise a plotting

group that follows the whims and dictates of a foreign master — they are members of the Communist Party, United States of America.

"The FBI, by presidential directive, is charged with responsibility of leading the fight against those forces which threaten the internal security of the nation."

In Washington, in the Domestic Intelligence Division of the Bureau, there are a number of agents who are Notre Dame men. Six of these: W. A. Branigan, '38; R. H. Egan, '38; A. B. Fipp, '41; J. E. Foley, '31; J. T. Harrington, '32; and J. F. Wacks, '35 are Supervisors. This group has a vital part in

protecting our internal security against subversives.

In the previously-mentioned Green-glass arrest, the officer in charge was Edward Scheidt, formerly Special Agent in Charge of the New York Division and now in charge of the Detroit Office. Bill Whelan, Notre Dame '34, is an Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office. There are eleven other agents with the New York Division who claim Notre Dame as their alma mater including such agents as Tony Maloney, '43, who in his Senior year collaborated with Bill Leonard, Frank Conforti and agent Ollie Hunter in setting the American Indoor Track Record for four miles at 17:31.1.

In one of the opening paragraphs the statement was made that "the FBI is the finest law enforcement body in the history of mankind." Although to some that may appear somewhat rash and

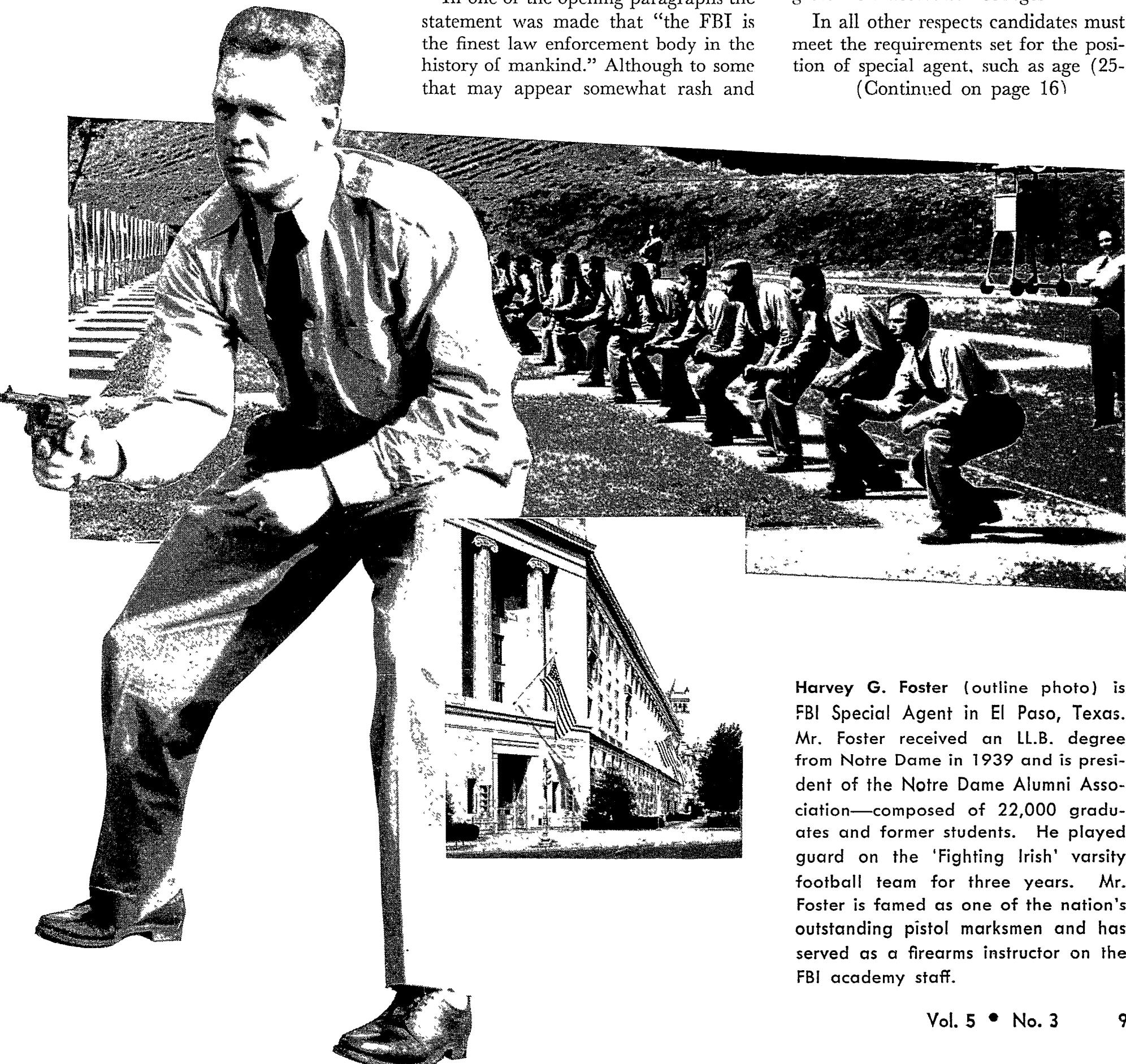
glamorous, a look at the facts will verify its truth. In the fiscal year 1952, 9,036 convictions were brought about in cases handled by the FBI. This represents a percentage of 97.2 of all the FBI cases brought into court; 92 percent of these convictions were based on pleas of guilty by the defendants.

The answer to this amazing efficiency and competence lies in the FBI agents themselves and the training they receive.

Special Agent applicants must be graduates from resident law schools or graduates from accounting schools with at least three years of practical accounting and/or auditing experience. Applications no longer are accepted from men possessing merely four-year degrees from accredited colleges.

In all other respects candidates must meet the requirements set for the position of special agent, such as age (25-

(Continued on page 16)



Harvey G. Foster (outline photo) is FBI Special Agent in El Paso, Texas. Mr. Foster received an LL.B. degree from Notre Dame in 1939 and is president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association—composed of 22,000 graduates and former students. He played guard on the 'Fighting Irish' varsity football team for three years. Mr. Foster is famed as one of the nation's outstanding pistol marksmen and has served as a firearms instructor on the FBI academy staff.



Ticket Manager Cahill Keeps Fans Happy

by James Gannon

"**H**'LO . . . Gate 14 . . . That's right—2 o'clock."

"Gate 14 . . . You WHAT? . . . I'm sorry, this is the Stadium box office."

At the ticket window, a woman is telling her often-heard tale of getting separated from her party. "You see, they have the tickets and I don't know how in the world I'll ever find 'em."

"Just a minute, please," replies the ticket seller. "I'll call the Ticket Manager. Bob . . . Hey, Bob . . ."

Another phone rings. "Yes, this is the Stadium . . . Sorry, ma'am, the game's sold out. . . . I'm afraid the Ticket Manager won't be able to help you out either. There just aren't any tickets left! . . . You're welcome."

At the sound of muffled knocks on the door, an armed guard peers through the peephole. "Sorry, there's no one allowed in here. . . . Okay, okay . . . I'll get the Ticket Manager."

This is Gate 14, the Stadium box office, on a typical Saturday afternoon

of a home football game at Notre Dame. But this is only a small fraction of the hectic activity that takes place in the small brick room at Gate 14. Some ten or twelve men—messengers, policemen, ticket sellers and clerks—make up the small but hustling crew that handles everything from lost tickets to lost children.

There is one person who handles the delicate situations and makes decisions on countless problems that arise. This is the Notre Dame Ticket Manager, Mr. Robert Cahill.

Probably the toughest aspect of Mr. Cahill's job at Gate 14 is to keep everybody happy. "To many thousands of fans," says Mr. Cahill, "the only contact with the University is the Stadium crew. That's why we're especially courteous." But it's not always easy. "At times," he says, "emergencies are a very delicate task, especially at kick-off time."

Many unusual things occur at the Gate 14 office on the afternoon of a football game. Sometimes they're hilarious, sometimes sad.

A couple of years ago, a young lady called from Mankato, Minnesota, to find out if the band played requests at half-time. Thinking it was a joke Mr. Cahill replied, "Why sure. What would you like?" "Let Me Call You Sweet-

heart," she said. "You see, this is my first wedding anniversary and my husband is there at the game. I thought it would be nice if you could dedicate the number to him."

The Ticket Manager then realized that this woman was serious and so he quickly explained that the band has its program planned well in advance. "That girl was really in love," he concluded.

Mr. Cahill arrives at the box office around nine o'clock the morning of a game. About that time the cash used for making change by the sellers arrives from a South Bend bank. If there are tickets to sell at the game, and this doesn't happen too often, they are checked and distributed to the sellers who are ready to take their station at the various Stadium gates by 12 noon. At 12:30, the Gates are opened and the rush is underway. From this point on anything can happen, and usually does, at Gate 14.

The Ticket Manager recalled a unique incident that occurred at the Army game in 1947. Just before the game, a man came to the box office window and wanted to see the Ticket Manager personally. "He was from Philadelphia," Mr. Cahill remembers, "and he whipped out a small box containing the charred remnants of two tickets. There

The author is a senior in the Department of Journalism. He is from Dixon, Ill.

A Message from

Father Hesburgh

to Alumni

and

Other Friends

of Notre Dame

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana
Office of the President

Dear Alumni and Friends of Notre Dame:

Many people have asked how it feels to be president of Notre Dame. The best I can say is that the feeling reminds me of my first few days as a priest. It is basically a humbling experience. The new priest suddenly inherits the respect of millions of people, a respect that has been earned by centuries of many good men who have gone before and done good things.

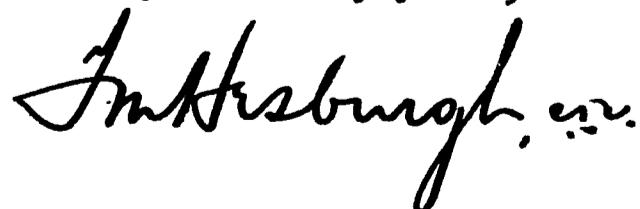
The new president is also humbled by what he has inherited at Notre Dame. True, there are yet many things to be done at the University, but here, too, we have inherited a tradition of team work that is actually in operation at the moment.

One great source of confidence for the new Administration is the Notre Dame Foundation. I can remember how, four years ago, my beloved predecessor, Father John J. Cavanaugh, inaugurated a ten-year program to bring \$25,000,000 to the University. While everyone admired his vision, I am sure that few would have suspected that four years later he would be right on schedule, with \$10,000,000 already achieved. Our deep gratitude and sincere prayers go out to the many alumni and friends who have made the Foundation Drive a success thus far. I know you will all be happy to learn that Father Cavanaugh will be assisting us in this work.

While we look backwards in gratitude, we must also look forward in confidence and hope. We still have some of the normal brick and mortar needs to fill out the educational facilities of the University, whose student body has expanded almost doubly these past ten years. We have equally crying academic needs to assure us that educative processes in the new buildings are on the highest academic level. In the same spirit of gratitude and hope, I am enclosing a chart of our past accomplishments and present needs.

We are convinced that Notre Dame is already graduating hundreds of young men each year who are not only professionally competent, but have the superior training in mind and will that should make them the morally responsible leaders of tomorrow. But we can do even better work if we can have an ever better faculty, with better facilities, an ever deeper commitment to our providential role in America today, and the continued blessings of God and Our Lady who have guided our destinies thus far. We are happy to have all of you associated with us in the realization of our hopes, and trust that you, in turn, will share our blessings, now and forever.

Very sincerely yours,



(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President

The 1948 \$25,000,000 Long-Range Program

I. Buildings.

1. Residence halls — four residence halls and a graduate hall.
2. A Student Union Building.
3. College of Arts and Letters Building.
4. Fine Arts Building.
5. Chemistry Building.
6. Memorial Library.
7. Bacteriology Laboratories.
8. Physics Building.
9. Field House.
10. Memorial Chapel.

II. Support and Augmenting of Teaching Staff.

III. Student Aid Program.

IV. Special Funds — teachers retirement, employee pensions, library needs, support of learned publications.

V. General Unrestricted Endowment — Notre Dame in 1948 ranked 93rd among the colleges and universities of the United States.

NOTRE DAME HAS ACHIEVED (from 1948)

Approximately \$8,000,000 in gifts, and \$2,000,000 in industrial and government grants for research including:

I. Buildings.

1. The Fisher Residence Hall.
2. The Science Building, with provision for Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics.
3. The I. A. O'Shaughnessy Building of Liberal and Fine Arts.
4. The Lobund Laboratory for large-scale colonies of germ free life.
5. The Morris Inn.
6. The recently announced Student Union in the old Science Hall.

II. Faculty Aid.

1. Rockefeller Grant for the Committee on International Relations.
2. Damon Runyon Fund for Lobund.
3. The General Program of Liberal Education.
4. Elevation of Lobund to Institute status.

III. Student Aid Program.

1. The Fisher Student Loan Fund of \$250,000.
2. The \$1,200,000 Fisher Art Collection.
3. Increasing scholarships and fellowships from Notre Dame Clubs and industry.

IV. Special Funds.

1. A faculty retirement plan.
2. Natural Law Institute Grants.

V. General Endowment.

1. By the aid of the investment counsel of the Lay Trustees endowment has increased 78%.

NOTRE DAME STILL MUST HAVE

I. Buildings.

1. A graduate hall, some residence halls, an auxiliary dining hall, and a priests' residence.
2. A Library.
3. Supplementary laboratories for bacteriology.
4. A Field House.
5. Maintenance Building.

II. Support of Teaching Staff.

1. Endowed professorships.
2. Distinguished service professorships.
3. Visiting lecturer funds.
4. Research and travel funds for faculty members in advanced studies.

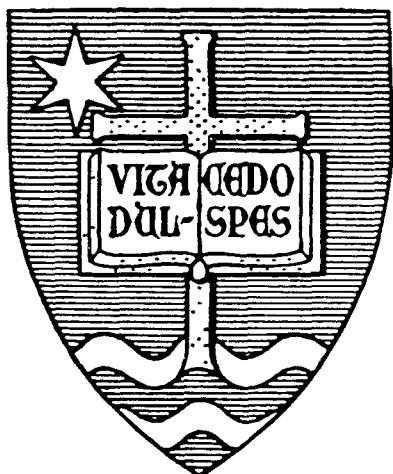
III. Student Aid.

1. Additional scholarships.
2. Additional fellowships.
3. Post-doctoral scholarships.
4. Additional loan funds.

IV. Special Funds.

1. Library maintenance and book purchases.
2. Subsidy of learned publications.
3. Employee (non-teaching) pension plan.

V. General Unrestricted Endowment — Notre Dame still ranks only 64th among colleges and universities.



For further information write to

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

was just enough left of them to see the seat location and that they were Army tickets. He certainly was pleased when we let him go through since he wanted to see the game so badly." It seems that his little boy had thrown the ducats into the fireplace.

Soon after the game gets under way the ticket sellers check in with the head teller at the box office. The money is then counted and wrapped and a report is made by the teller. About a half-hour before the game ends a Brink's armored car hauls the currency away. Actually, most of the ticket crew is through by the end of the first quarter. The main seller at the Gate 14 window sells tickets for future games until after half-time.

The Ticket Manager, however, stays in the Stadium box office for the entire ball game. Consequently, he never sees a game in the Notre Dame Stadium. And there have never been any exceptions to this. In fact, the Ticket Manager has to go to an away game to see the "Fighting Irish" play ball. On the average he witnesses about two games a season.

During the 1948 and '49 seasons, a television set was installed in the main office. That was back in the "good old days" when every Notre Dame home game was televised. But now that the

NCAA has moved in on football television, the TV set has been moved out.

One of the Ticket Manager's many duties is taking emergency calls and re-laying them to the public address system. These emergencies can be of any nature: illness, accidents, calls for doctors, cars with the doors locked and the motor running, lost children, and even death. "Most of these emergencies arise at kick-off time," says Mr. Cahill, "when there is a general hubbub and everyone is excited." But there are many that come well after the opening whistle has sounded.

Last fall, for example, there was a call from a lady in Gary, Indiana, who wanted to get hold of her boss, a certain real estate man, who was at the game. "Is it an emergency?" asked the Ticket Manager. "Yes," she replied. "Well, just what is the nature of this emergency?" Mr. Cahill asked. Explaining that she was the secretary of this man, she said, "At least, I think it's an emergency since his office was broken into and the vault was robbed!"

After agreeing with the frightened lady that it certainly was an emergency, Mr. Cahill notified the PA announcer to have the real estate man report to Gate 14 immediately. When he arrived the Ticket Manager told

him the story. The man's reaction was somewhat shocking and yet amusing. "Maybe it is an emergency," he said, "but there's not much I can do about it now. So I guess I might as well go back and watch the game."

"With the advent of TV," says Mr. Cahill, "we get many calls from people who think they spot weaknesses in one or the other teams while watching the game on their sets and they want to tell Coach Leahy all about it."

"During the SMU game last October Mel Allen was doing the telecast of the game and he mistated the home town of an SMU boy from Beaumont, Texas. Well, we got a call from Beaumont and they said, "Please tell Mistuh Allen that boy is fum Tay-xus, not Missour-a."

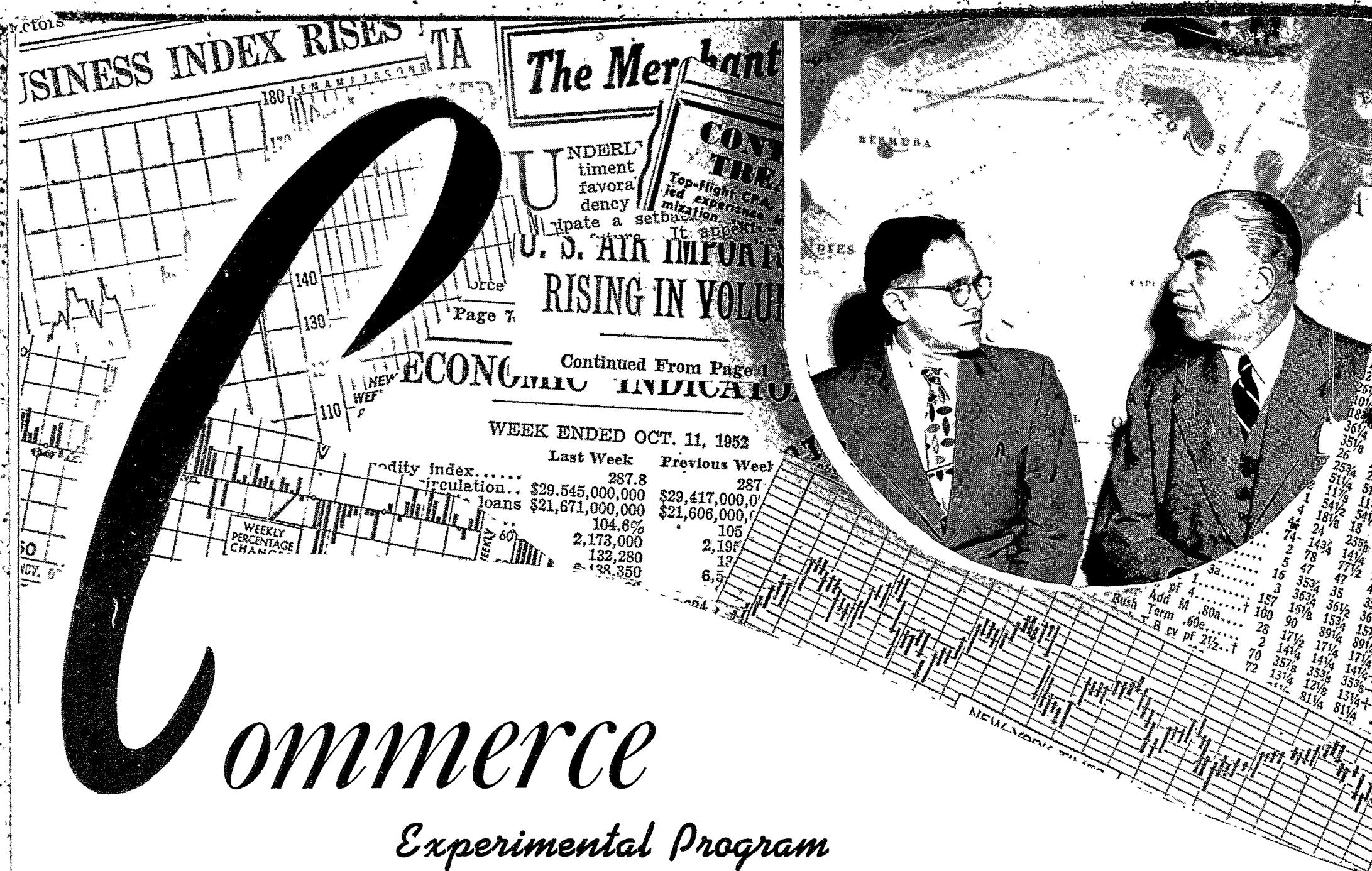
Soon after the last whistle has blown more than 50 thousand people quickly depart, leaving behind newspapers, programs and other debris scattered here and there, and Mr. Cahill and his assistants lock up and go home.

This is Gate 14—with its "Grand Central Station" atmosphere—where telephones ring like mad, and people claim lost tickets and lost children.

It's the Ticket Manager's small but busy kingdom—and to think that he never even sees the ball game!

Mr. Cahill (left) and his assistant Mr. Thilman handle thousands of football ticket requests for Irish fans.





Commerce

Experimental Program

by Richard P. Cody

The College of Commerce, in the academic year 1951-52, began an experiment to explore new means of fulfilling its responsibilities to its students and society. In February, 1952, sixty-three Freshmen, upon completion of one semester in the College's regular courses, decided to participate by voluntarily transferring to the "Experimental Program for Administrators."

WITH this matter-of-fact paragraph, the 1952-53 bulletin of the University's College of Commerce began its description of what may someday amount to an important advancement in practical education at Notre Dame. For basically, the Experimental Program for Administrators is an attempt to integrate a broad liberal arts education, a broad business education and specialized business training in an

undergraduate school, to help men become "competent Catholic administrators in business." While it is true that these concepts are common to all instruction and programs in the College of Commerce, the Experimental Program seeks to achieve its objectives by introducing new teaching techniques and methods.

It is the element of specialized training which differentiates the program most distinctly from the other new "baby" with which it is often associated—the General Program of Liberal Education initiated in the College of Arts and Letters some months ago. The General or "Great Books" Program places its emphasis on detailed study of the Christian classics, while the Experimental Program combines broad education with practicability.

As Dr. James W. Culliton, Administrative Head of the new program, explains, "Business executives say they want men with a broad education. But the personnel manager who does the hiring wants to know what you can do. The Experimental Program is intended to train men who can do something and have an approach to business situations which will enable them to grow

quickly into positions of responsibility." And so, in line with Notre Dame's concept of the "whole man," or as Dr. Culliton phrases it, the "integrity of man," each graduate of the program will have his liberal background of philosophy, history, economics, religion and related subjects, as well as a liberal business education, which together can safely support a specialized skill in one particular area of business. In this fashion he is offered training to help him get, retain and advance in his new job. The fields offered include finance, marketing, production and personnel management.

In speaking of this program, two words must constantly be kept in mind. They are "experimental" and "new." The program is experimental only in the sense that it puts new concepts into practice. Its experimental nature does not detract in any way from the quality of the education, and the program offers a B.B.A. degree (Bachelor of Business Administration) to those who successfully complete the course. Since the four-year program was initiated less than a year ago and as yet has produced no graduates, it must be regarded as an experiment. Some indication of the potential with which it is credited

Mr. Cody is a staff member of the Notre Dame Alumni Association office and a 1952 graduate.



Dr. James W. Culliton, (1) Administrative Head of the new program, and Dean James E. McCarthy (photo on page 12). Other photos depict faculty staff meeting and classroom scene.

signed to give students some of the qualities possessed by successful administrators. Qualities such as the ability to think, speak, read and write effectively; the ability to analyse situations, come to conclusions and take responsible action; the ability to get along with people and to organize one's own and other people's work; and the ability to learn from experience, so that the student will realize his education is far from over the day he leaves school.

To find out whether these objectives can be achieved in an undergraduate school—and if so, how—is the purpose behind the Experimental Program for Administrators. The curriculum devised to attain the desired end is based upon a number of conclusions, several of which have already been enumerated: courses should be designed to give every graduate the start of becoming a broadly educated man; a foundation in all aspects of business is considered essential, as is a special, immediately useful skill; room must be left the student to take elective subjects he would enjoy, since the "logic of curriculum planning" can be overdone; in the Senior year an attempt should be made to help the student integrate his courses into a way of life, by means of such subjects as business ethics, business policy, and the relationships between business and society.

The ten-man staff which puts these conclusions into practice includes Dr. Culliton, who teaches Human Relations; Father James Smyth, Theology and Philosophy; Professor Edward Schnadig, Marketing; Prof. Joseph Ryan and Prof. William Burke, English; Mr. Paul Pressler, C.P.A., Accounting; and Messrs. John Dunne, William Huebsch, Fred Nemmers and Mario Gutierrez, Mathematics.

Perhaps the man most instrumental
(Continued on page 17)

however, may be gained from the fact that the faculty was increased from six to ten during the summer, and that Freshman entrance applications increased by a third over last spring's total.

And the program is new—so new that its essence may at first be difficult to grasp. There is no one feature which distinguishes it from other courses; rather must it be seen as a whole to find where it departs from the traditional. But if a single word had to be used to describe the program, it probably would be "integration," with each element that makes up an education—student, teacher, subject matter—integrated internally and with the other elements.

Integration grows out of the integrity of the student as a man. Continual effort is exerted by the faculty to define what the student should be like, in order to be a competent Catholic administrator in business. Then all the program's activities are checked to see if they are moving in that direction. Responsibility for helping the student

in all phases of his final requirements is shared by all the faculty members. The ability to write, for instance, is not solely focussed in the English course, but is accepted as the job of every professor. And the students are expected and encouraged to carry experience and concepts from one class to another.

They are taught to work together by being associated together. They take most of their classes as a single group. Studying as a member of that group has been made an essential part of the program, designed to give experience in getting along with others. In the same way is the faculty integrated by association. They, too, operate as a group, holding weekly meetings to discuss how the courses can be tied more closely together, and the progress of the individual students. The courses are related one to the other—economics, for example, is tied up with history, and with religion by way of human relations.

Like other programs in the College of Commerce, the new program adds up to a planned, four-year course de-



Over 100 temporary altars were set up in the Administration Bldg.

National Congress Of Religious in U.S.

More Than 2,000 Attend Catholic Meeting

NOTRE Dame was host this Summer to the only Catholic religious congress to be held outside of Rome in twenty centuries. It was the first National Congress of Religious in the United States, convened, in the words of the Holy Father, "to deepen and strengthen the religious life throughout the world as an effective antidote against the widespread evils and dangers of these troubled times."

Attended by over two thousand delegates—superiors of almost every religious community in America—the Congress was described by the Most Rev. Arcadio Larraona, special envoy of the Pope and acting secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Religious in Rome, as "genuinely religious and typically American." Monsignor Larraona hailed the four-day sessions as "the largest congress of religious ever held."

"The greatest single cause of the dangers of the day is organized atheism with its lying propaganda," declared the Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Archbishop of Philadelphia and former president of Notre Dame, who keynoted the opening session. "Against this common enemy of Christ and His holy religion, the Church summons all religious so to strive and strain that the world may believe that Christ has sent them as He actually has."

Delegates concerned themselves mainly with the problems of religious life, mission work and education. ". . . almost two million Catholic children would like to be admitted to our schools," said Archbishop Amleto Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, "but cannot by reason of the lack of teachers and schools."

Mother M. Gerald Barry, O.P., superior general of the Dominican sisters, Adrian, served as executive chairman of sisters, while the Very Rev. Francis J. Connell, C.S.S.R., dean of the School of Sacred Theology at Catholic University of America, was in charge of men religious. Rev. Alfred F. Mendez, C.S.C., of Notre Dame, acted as coordinator.

Over 700 Masses were said each morning in Sacred Heart Church and on 102 temporary altars set up in the corridors of the Administration Building, before the program of meetings, addresses and discussions began. A candlelight procession to the Grotto of Our Lady concluded the Congress. ". . . every detail, both of the preparations and of the actual carrying out of the Congress, was superbly planned and executed," reported *Review for Religious*, one of the country's most authoritative ecclesiastical magazines. "We shall not attempt to describe the candlelight procession; we shall simply say that it was deeply inspiring."

". . . Notre Dame is one of the most beautiful Catholic institutions in the United States. It represents not only a glory of the Congregation of Holy Cross, but also a most important factor in the spiritual, cultural and scientific life of the United States . . . it is a town in itself, with its own intense life, one of the cross-roads of American vitality."—"La Vie des Communautés Religieuses," Montreal, Canada.



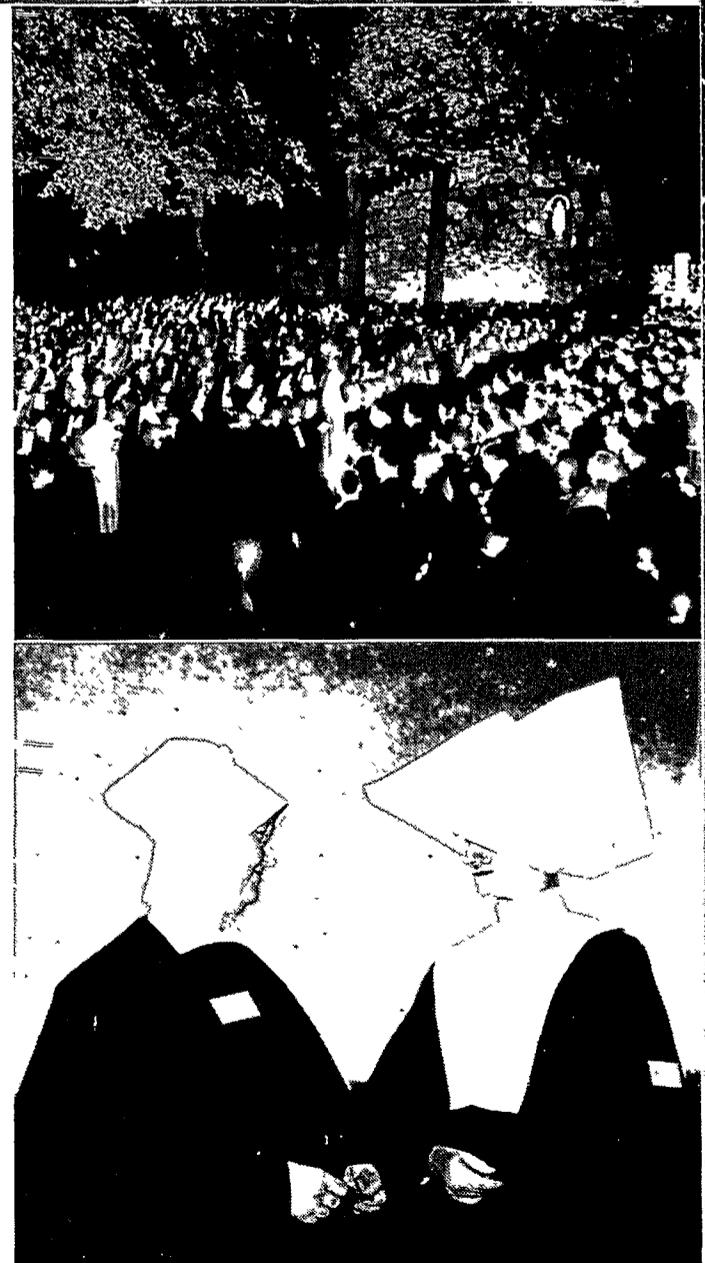
(Lower left) Archbishop Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the U. S., is flanked by Archbishop O'Hara (r) of Philadelphia and Msgr. Larraona, special envoy of the Pope. (Top right) Mother M. Gerald Barry, Religious Congress executive chairman of Sisters; Father Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame (center), and Father Connell of Catholic University. Mother Generals (steps of Main Bldg.), representing 126 orders, attended the Congress.

Other comments to Father Mendez praised the closing ceremony and planning of the Congress: "I mention in a very special way the magnificence of the candlelight procession; human praise could never do it justice. . ." "Congratulations . . . to all the Fathers and Brothers of the Holy Cross . . ." "I cannot efface from my memory the closing candlelight procession. . ." "The Sisters . . . remarked about the splendid organization . . . many said this is the place to send our Sisters to study."

The Sisters themselves, however, proved a source of delight, as reported by the *Indiana Catholic and Record*: "The nuns, as they sauntered daintily around the campus, were a sight to behold—a style show of ecclesiastical millinery. Their habits were as varied in color and style as were their head-gear. . ."

Perhaps the most significant comment about the Congress was that of Monsignor Larraona as quoted by *Time* magazine. "I return to the Vatican with a warm sense of gratitude. I will have many fine things to tell the Holy Father."

"The evening of Tuesday, August 12, will be a truly memorable one in the annals of the University of Notre Dame, even though this institution of learning and sports is used to imposing spectacles . . . this First National Congress of Religious . . . was a milestone in the Catholic life of North America. . ."—*"Osservatore Romano," the Vatican newspaper.*





President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower visited the campus on September 15. He was introduced by the Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., Vice-President in charge of Public Relations at Notre Dame.

FBI

(Continued from page 9)

40), physical fitness, and availability for assignment in any part of the United States or its territorial possessions.

The recruit receives schooling at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., as did Bill Roemer, '50, former Boxing Champ at ND, who completed the course in late 1950.

The rookie receives approximately 640 hours of lecture and practical work. Classes run from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening for 16 weeks. He also must qualify as an expert in the handling of the Thompson submachine gun, the rifle, shot gun, and pistol. In addition, he receives athletic training to keep in physical trim.

This rigorous training, the agent's high personal qualities, and the things he fights—Crime and Communism—are what make him the efficient, re-

spected individual he is, and the bureau the outstanding organization it is. Using this nutshell description of the agent and the bureau as a basis, two points might be made.

First, the FBI agent exists only because of J. Edgar Hoover. The morale, discipline, loyalty and efficiency of an organization are no stronger than its chief's, and rare is the American leader whose character and qualities have been so imprinted on his organization as have been those of Mr. Hoover.

Prior to Hoover's appointment as Director, the FBI was little more than a nesting place for political graft and corruption. In 1924 Attorney General Harlan Stone, later to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was searching for a man who could take over the Bureau and clean it out. He approached Mr. Hoover. Hoover said he would accept the job only if the bureau would be free of any political ties whatsoever and be run as an organization in which ability and character would be the only

requirements for appointment, and performance the only criterion for advancement. This was precisely what Stone had hoped to hear. The 29-year-old Hoover got the job, and what has followed since is a matter of history.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, nationally-known director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is no stranger to the University of Notre Dame. In 1942 he delivered the commencement address, and also spoke to the student body and faculty in 1937. Just two years ago he called the Notre Dame-sponsored Symposium on Soviet Russia "a real service to the country."

Mr. Hoover has been associated with the Department of Justice since 1919, when he was appointed special assistant to the attorney general. In 1921 he became assistant director of the bureau he now heads, and in 1924 acting director. To combat a serious crime-wave in 1933 the bureau was drastically reorganized, and Mr. Hoover was named its director, a post he has held ever since.



Governor Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee for president is greeted by Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president. Governor Stevenson spoke to the students and faculty on Oct. 22. Governor Schricker of Indiana is with Mr. Stevenson.

THE AVE MARIA Catholic Home Weekly

EACH WEEK you'll enjoy reading the excellent commentaries of these top Catholic lay writers, recently added to the staff of The Ave Maria . . .

JOSEPH BREIG: "Of the rollicking rewards of being a father I have written a great deal. Concerning the penalties I have been silent. More than one reader has accused me of unbalancing the picture. I shall now proceed to balance it . . . "

LUCILE HASLEY: "I would like to settle once and for all, the burning question: should husbands and wives take separate vacations? . . . True, this walking out on my family (and leaving my husband to take care of the three children) might not put me in line for the Catholic Mother of the Year award. It ought, though, to put me in line for the Smartest Mother of the Year . . . "

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Commerce

(Continued from page 13)

in initiating the Experimental Program, however, is Dr. Culliton. A graduate of Canisius College of Buffalo, Dr. Culliton received his master's degree in Business Administration from Harvard in 1934. During the war he returned to Harvard to head a research project for the Navy and Maritime Commission, and stayed to teach marketing. In September, 1951, Dr. Culliton was granted a leave of absence to serve as a visiting professor at Notre Dame, but resigned from Harvard to take charge of the Experimental Program. He has written two books, *Make or Buy* and *Management of Manufacturers Marketing Costs*, as well as several articles, including, "Business and Religion" and "The Revolt in Education," the latter appearing in a recent *Harvard Business Review*.

Although the subject matter taught by Dr. Culliton and his associates bears long-familiar names, it is taught from a slightly-different angle than in the average marketing or economics or ethics class. The classes are informal, and matter is subordinated to the student. It

was Father John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., former president of Notre Dame, who suggested "Administrators" as one of the title words for the program, rather than "Administration," to point up the subtle distinction between "the art of being an administrator" and "knowing about administration." In general, the first two years are mainly devoted to giving the student a broad, liberal education and a firm foundation in all phases of business. During this time he will take such courses as English—divided into communications and literature — Theology, Human Relations, Mathematics, Marketing, Accounting and Physical Education. Later he will move into an area of specialization—designed to give him a particular, practical skill—and some special areas of business — designed to give him an awareness and competence in subsidiary business problems, such as business law. At the same time he will take his elective and Fine Arts courses, as well as over-all business, social and economic studies to unify the special areas of business, and to relate them as they are within a particular business to external economic, social and government realities.

Father Nieuwland

(Continued from page 6)

1928 to have a formal, written contract between Father Nieuwland and the duPont Company. Since he could not use the normal recourse of an aggrieved party and sue if he considered himself to be unjustly treated, it was necessary to write an unusual contract which eliminated the necessity for such action. A little trouble was also encountered in convincing the duPont legal staff that Father Nieuwland would not refer the contract to his lawyer for advice, and, in fact, probably would not even read it. When it was handed to him he would take one look at its length and legal language, and ask if it were all right for him to sign. Precisely this occurred. One look disclosed three legal-sized pages. "I haven't got time to read all this," he protested. "Is it all right for me to sign?" I assured him that I was quite familiar with the contents and that I thought it was. "All right, where do I sign?" After which we resumed our discussion of the di-vinyl acetylene reaction. It did seem advisable to obtain the signature of Father Burns, then Provincial of the Congregation of Holy Cross, so that some more worldly person at Notre Dame would be familiar with the nature of the agreement.

Spends Vacation in Sea Isle City

My acquaintanceship with Father Nieuwland had by this time matured into friendship. Father Nieuwland had for years been spending his summer vacations at Sea Isle City, New Jersey, with Msgr. Pozzi, pastor of the Sea Isle parish. Since I lived only a few miles from Sea Isle City, it provided frequent opportunities for meetings and also produced an incident illustrating another phase of Father Nieuwland's character.

I had developed the habit of meeting his train in Philadelphia or Wilmington. These trips were often quite protracted as Father Nieuwland, who had never lost his interest in botany, would require frequent stops while he examined some unusual specimen of plant life (we once spent half an hour or more examining a field of sweet potatoes to see if there was a blossom on any of them). On this occasion, since we had a date for dinner in Penn's Grove, I decided to eliminate one source of delay by driving fast enough to make diagnosis "on the

fly" impracticable. All went well for about twenty miles. Then as we were cruising along at about 75 to 80 miles an hour, Father Nieuwland suddenly interrupted the discussion on New Jersey swamp orchids. "What's that fern doing there in that ditch? It's got no business north of Washington." To stop, return, find the fern, confirm the diagnosis, and resume our course turned out to be more time-consuming than our usual procedure. I conceded defeat and we reverted to "botany as usual."

Synthetic Rubber Formula

Father Nieuwland's process made it possible to produce monovinyl acetylene economically for the first time, and became one of the key steps in making



Notre Dame's Cheerleaders are members of the University's tumbling squad.

the *first successful, general-purpose synthetic rubber*. His persistent tracking down of the elusive new odor resulting in the unsuccessful attempt to make acetaldehyde had borne unexpected fruit.

The consultantship with Father Nieuwland was continued until his sudden death in 1936. Many of his personal traits were revealed during this contact such as, for example, the reason why he was an excellent shot with a .22 calibre rifle. To the end of his life he remained interested in botany, and an unusual specimen was, to him, something that demanded immediate

attention. Frequently these specimens were in trees, and as he considered it not befitting the dignity of the cloth to climb a tree in full clerical garb, and yet could not pass up the opportunity of collecting a rare specimen, he learned to shoot them down by cutting off the supporting stem with bullets from the rifle.

By his own account, Neoprene was partly responsible for one of his more embarrassing moments. The current Laetare Medal recipient lived in Italy. Father Nieuwland was designated to deliver it, and also carry a desk fountain pen set and some heels made of Neoprene as gifts for the Pope. He had expected a short, formal audience at which he would present the souvenirs and pass on. To his surprise, the Pope was keenly interested in the new development and asked numerous questions, prolonging the audience to nearly half an hour. The embarrassing feature was that Father Nieuwland was unprepared for an extensive discussion of the subject; since the Pope was not familiar with English, he replied to the pontiff's questions in a mixture of Latin, Flemish, German and French without knowing what language was coming next when he spoke. Fortunately, the Pope was conversant with all the languages used, and to Father Nieuwland's great relief, repetitions and explanations were not needed.

Famous Priest Dies in 1936

Father Nieuwland's death in 1936 terminated the consultantship and contact which had existed for eleven years. The University inherited both the royalties and the contract, which remained in effect until 1946, and with modification until 1950.

MASS INTENTIONS

The Alumni (Foundation) Office frequently receives letters of inquiry as to whether it is possible to have our readers' Mass Intentions taken care of here on the campus of the University.

We are happy to announce that arrangements have been made whereby both High and Low Mass Intentions will be discharged by the Holy Cross Fathers assigned to the University of Notre Dame.

You are invited to mail your Mass Intentions to:

Rev. Edward J. Finnegan, C.S.C.,
Notre Dame, Indiana

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-where moral and responsible
young men learn to lead.



"In the world of 1952 American colleges and universities are subjected to two dangerous forces, both of which, if not controlled, could render them impotent. The first and slower acting force is the steady decline in the percentage of philanthropic gifts which our colleges and universities have been receiving over the period of over a half a century. The second and more damaging one is the steep spiraling, since 1940, of the costs of equipment, materials and services — outstripping by three or four times the growth in resources of the nation's colleges and universities."—*Harvard Business Review*, Oct., 1952.

"If business and industry could not draw upon a large reservoir of educated manpower, they would be handicapped in every phase of their operations.

". . . we must consider that we have a major interest in helping American Education and educators in their work." — *Frank W. Abrams*, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)

Your Contribution to Notre Dame
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A Direct Gift—from you to
Notre Dame in any amount
you can afford.

A Will or Bequest—remembering
Notre Dame in your Will (or advis-
ing a friend to do the same).

A Corporation Gift — private educa-
tion must be maintained.

An Insurance Policy — the University
may be named beneficiary.

Gifts Other Than Money—equipment,
books, paintings, etc.

"The greatest security of all, of course, is spiritual security—an unfailing faith in the benevolence of God. It might be described as Peace of Mind; for security—above all else—is a mental condition."—*Benjamin J. Fairless*, President, United States Steel Corp.

For further information address
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Notre Dame, Indiana

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.
424 W. Foster Ave.,
State College, Pa.

