

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

WINTER • 1953



Symposium speakers included (left to right): Dr. Pap, Notre Dame; Dr. Pipes, Harvard; Father Moore, Notre Dame; Dr. Timasheff, Fordham; Dr. Gurian, Notre Dame; and Dr. Weintraub, Harvard. See story on page 15.

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VOL. 6 • NO. 1

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. Auditorium or 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 Recreation Center 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. 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.

II. Special Funds.

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

III. Student Aid.

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

IV. Buildings.

1. A graduate hall, some residence halls, an auxiliary dining hall, and a priests' residence.
2. A Library.
3. Maintenance Building.
4. An auditorium or field house.
5. Supplementary laboratories for bacteriology.

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

For additional information please address:

The University of Notre Dame Foundation
Notre Dame, Indiana

SCHOLARSHIPS

Individuals, Alumni Clubs Help Needy Students

by Vincent Fernandes

HIS NAME is Patrick Murphy, or Carl Schuler, or Nathaniel Levi-stein. He is just a typical American boy from anywhere in these United States. Though his financial resources are limited he'd like to go to college . . . to Notre Dame. And no matter what his race, color or creed he may and can.

"For the American idea," Mr. James E. Armstrong, Executive Vice Chairman of the Notre Dame Foundation and Secretary of the N.D. Alumni Association, will tell you, "is that education is for everybody. It is considered so valuable that it is given to young folks below cost, so that it will not be something only for those with wealth."

Because Notre Dame's founders and administrators have always believed this, the University, like most private institutions, does not pay for itself. It was recently estimated that it costs

about ten and a half million dollars to run N.D. each year. From tuition, board and other fees the University obtains about seven and a half million dollars from the students and their families. That leaves a deficit of \$3,000,000. Thus it costs Notre Dame about \$500 a year to educate each student. Consequently, through gifts, alumni aid and the N.D. Foundation, the University endeavors to make up this difference.

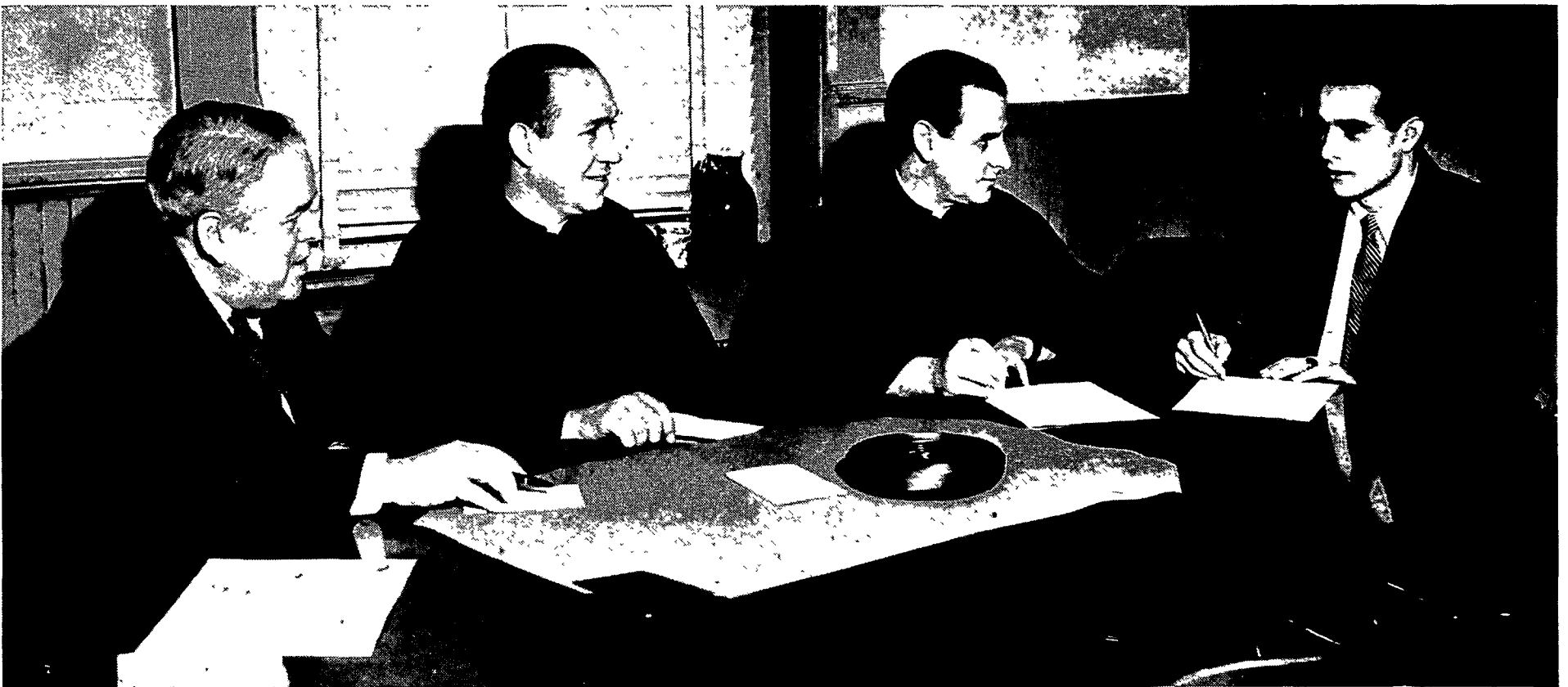
"For we realize," says Father Alfred Mendez, C.S.C., Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, "that one of the strongest bulwarks of American Democracy is not the public schools but private institutions.

"Today more and more of our people are assuming it to be the duty of the state to take care of them. The greatest defense against such dependence, against such growing socialism,

Vincent R. Fernandes is a Junior, majoring in Journalism, and will graduate with the Class of '55. He was born in the Hawaiian Islands and has lived in Honduras.

is the private school. The Catholic school system in the United States is the greatest example of private enterprise in the world! For we believe in that good early American spirit of independence. We build our schools without a cent of public funds. We carry on without any taxpayer's dollar. Therefore, we ought to be, and we are, in a much better position than others to teach our children the value of standing on their own two feet, of not being a ward of the state, of accepting all the responsibilities of a free democracy, based as it is on a belief in a Supreme Being. In this environ-

Scholarship winner Con Szubert is interviewed by the Committee on Scholarships. (L. to R.) Mr. James Armstrong, Alumni Secretary; Rev. Paul Beichner, C.S.C., Graduate School Dean; and Rev. Alfred Mendez, C.S.C., Committee Chairman.





The late Rev. James A. Burns, C.S.C., former president of the University of Notre Dame, has a scholarship named after him.

ment it is still possible for a young man to rise through his own initiative and effort."

Take the typical case of a Pat Murphy. He would like to attend Notre Dame but perhaps does not have the dollar resources necessary to finance such a hope. "It takes a terrific investment to put a boy through school," Mr. Emerit Moore, Director of N.D.'s Student Accounts, will remind you. Fathers of college boys will generally tend to agree with him.

But at Notre Dame Pat, with his own initiative and family assistance and the help of one or a combination of three plans, could do it. The three ways listed in the University's *General Bulletin* under "Student Aid" are Student Employment, the Fisher Loan Fund, and Scholarships.

He might work part of his way through under the Personnel Department's student employment program. A recent University publicity release stated that, "One out of every seven undergraduates at Notre Dame is working his way through college. Seven hundred students work an average of twelve hours each week and earn up to 25 per cent of their tuition." Others are employed full and part-time in nearby South Bend by business and industrial organizations.

Or perhaps Pat could obtain a loan, equal to one-third the yearly tuition, from the Fred J. and Sally Fisher Education Fund. Since its establishment

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.

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in 1950 with a gift of \$250,000 the revolving student loan fund has helped 280 N.D. students.

But Pat, like more than a hundred others who are now doing it, decides to earn his way through Notre Dame under the third plan—the scholarship plan. It would not be easy. Although scholarships at Notre Dame are not just for the intellectual elite, a student who gets one must fulfill many exacting requirements.

He has to apply to and be checked over and considered by Notre Dame's three-man Committee on Scholarships. The Committee is composed of the



John Neher, a native of South Bend, is on a scholarship sponsored by the St. Joseph Valley N.D. Alumni Club.



Al DeCrane, 1952 national debate champion and a senior from Cleveland, Ohio, holder of a Phelan Memorial scholarship.

chairman and Fathers William Cunningham, C.S.C., and Paul Beichner, C.S.C. From each applicant they expect and look for superior scholastic performance, high character, whether his acceptance would further the welfare of the University, the promise of leadership from the boy, and evidence of financial need.

The applicant also lists the extent of his own education, his present military status and military record (if any). Among the 107 scholarship students now at Notre Dame there are Protestants as well as Catholics. They read such books as Hilton's *Good-by Mr. Chips* and Kafka's *The Trial*. They'll list among their honors, prizes won and activities, such things as "second place in a soap box derby," "I was a four-year honor student in high school," "... a member of the glee club," "... a thespian," or "an altar boy for my parish church."

The Committee places a special emphasis on extra curricular activities.

And then where does the University obtain the money to finance the award? There are several sources. Individuals (non-alumni as well as alumni), corporations, and an increasing number of N.D. Alumni clubs have been contributing the necessary funds. Notre Dame also has a small sum on hand to aid such scholarships as those for the sons of University professors and employees. But not enough for the kind of "no strings attached" fund that the University needs to assist worthy and needy boys from all over the United States to an education.

The two general ways that money

gifts are now available to Notre Dame are: when an individual or corporation gives a certain sum and the University invests it and uses the interest; or when an estate gives so much per year. A gift of \$100,000, invested at 4% interest, would realize an income of \$4,000 a year for the financing of scholarships.

Take as a typical example the school year of 1951-52. According to Mr. Richard Burke, ND's Head Accountant, the total amount of endowed scholarships was \$955,000. The annual amount available for scholarships from the earned income of this total was about \$66,000.

Of this sum around \$49,000 was from endowments while miscellaneous scholarships accounted for about \$17,000. There were 103 students sharing in that '51-'52 award. Of that number only seven had all their fees paid while six others received \$1,000 each. The commonest awards were twenty-three for \$200 and a like number for \$300. Other scholarship grants ranged from \$670 to \$1,000.

Our typical applicant, Pat Murphy, before entering ND might have tried for one of the ten annual Reverend James A. Burns Memorial Scholarships. He would be obliged to complete the official application and send in to the Committee a transcript of his high school credits. Also besides meeting the general scholarship requirements Pat would have to compete with hundreds of other boys from all over the country by taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

If he were among the chosen ten he would receive \$500 for his freshman year. Then, if he could maintain an average of at least 85% and meet the other general stipulations, he could continue under some other award of \$300 for his sophomore, junior and senior years.

The other award might be one of the three main kinds of scholarships now offered at Notre Dame: Regional, Restricted (special types), and General (the University can decide who will get them). The Leonard N. Anson Memorial Scholarship is a Regional award. Under its provisions it paid for all the fees of four boys from Merrill, Wisconsin, who attended Notre Dame last year.

Others of the regional type are the Meehan Scholarships. At the moment five ND men (all juniors) from five of the six Southern states specified under the terms of the scholarship have earned these competitive awards



Scholarships help students from all over the nation come to Notre Dame: (L. to R.) Bob Gorman, Illinois; Gordon Berquist, Iowa; Tom Stubler, Pennsylvania; Bob Howard, Kentucky.

of \$1,000 apiece for each scholastic year.

They are Webster Arceneaux of Mobile, Alabama, Jerome Brainerd of Amarillo, Texas, Daniel Bruce of Memphis, Tennessee, Eugene Henry of Arlington, Virginia, and Ronald Vardiman of Louisville, Kentucky. Georgia is the only state of the six listed which is not now represented at Notre Dame by an award winner.

Recently a seminarian became eligible for the Reverend Thomas Carroll Scholarship which is restricted to a young man studying for the priesthood from the Diocese of Erie. Other restricted scholarships are those for students in certain specified courses of study or who are handicapped.

A typical General award is the James J. Phelan Scholarship. During the '51-52 school year six boys, a senior, two juniors, and three sophomores, were receiving benefits under its provisions.

Local Notre Dame Alumni clubs have also been contributing to the scholarship fund. The Akron, Ohio, club helps two boys each with \$250 a semester for four years. The Cleveland club is aiding two boys this year with \$125 per semester. The Indianapolis ND Alumni are assisting two students with semester awards of \$250.

And while most Alumni clubs give several small scholarships to several students, some, like the Denver organization, give a large award, of \$700, to one boy each year. The Regional

scholarships by the Alumni clubs are a good and welcome thing. They not only give the club a worthy project but also draw the attention of the youth in that area (the Pat Murphys) to Notre Dame. Thus they assure in the student body the greater geographic distribution that the University desires.

But while scholarships help needy students they do not directly aid the University itself. They do not make up the gap between student revenue and the annual Notre Dame budget. They are only an indirect aid to the University in so much as they help deserving boys and are an enrollment underwriting.

"Lately scholarship donors have come to realize this fact . . . that a scholarship does not help a private institution meet its budget deficit," says Father Mendez. "So Corporations such as Ford and RCA have started giving with each scholarship an extra \$500 to the University to help the school fill this gap."

Thus Pat Murphys, Carl Schulers, and Nathaniel Levisteins from Maine to Texas, from California to New York, can still go to college and even to ND if they want to. Provided, of course, that they have the ability and the intelligence necessary.

And this is due not only to those clubs and corporations, to those gifts and legacies that provide for scholarships; but also to those which help Notre Dame to expand and make available . . . "education for everyone."



MASTERPIECES by Rubens and Murillo are among twelve outstanding sixteenth and seventeenth century paintings on exhibition at the Wightman Art Gallery on the Notre Dame campus. One of the most important loan exhibitions held at Notre Dame in recent years, the collection includes the only extant portrait of the infamous Lucrezio Borgia painted from life.

Ten of the paintings are from the excellent private family collection of John F. Cuneo, president of the Cuneo Press, Inc., Chicago. One was lent by Richard E. Berlin of New York, former president of Hearst Magazines, Inc. The twelfth painting is being loaned to the Notre Dame gallery by an anonymous collector. The current exhibition is a recognition of the value and interest of the permanent collection of the Wightman Gallery, Dr. Goldblatt, curator of the Notre Dame art gallery, indicated.

The Rubens painting, a part of the Cuneo collection, depicts the Mother of Christ, Saint John and the holy

women weeping over the body of the Saviour after it had been taken down from the cross. It was painted by Rubens in 1614 and is considered an excellent example of the Flemish school of art.

The familiar "Immaculate Conception," a 17th century work of Bartolome Estaban Murillo, typical of the Spanish school, is also a part of the Cuneo collection. Other works included in the Cuneo group are three paintings by Gianpietrino, a sixteenth century pupil of Leonardi da Vinci; two paintings by the Roman artist Sassoferrato; one by Bugiardini, an assistant to Michelangelo; and repre-

sentative works of Innocenzo da Imola and Giovanni Mansueti.

The "Madonna and Child with the Flowers" by the sixteenth century Italian artist, Bernardino de Conti, is Mr. Berlin's contribution to the current exhibition. An anonymous collector has permitted Notre Dame to display the portrait of Lucrezia Borgia by Bartolommeo Veneto. This painting has been identified by Dr. Goldblatt as the only known picture of the spectacular Renaissance Duchess of Ferrara which was painted from life. Two other oil portraits, one in Ferrara, Italy, and the other in Nimes, France, have been declared copies by art experts.

MASTERPIECES...

INSPIRATIONAL touch of campus life is caught in this scene of a student praying at the Grotto of the Immaculate Conception. In promise to a granted request, it was erected under the sponsorship of Rev. Thomas Carroll, Oil City, Pa., in 1896.



Anybody here named...

MURPHY

by James E. Murphy

DON'T let that football lineup fool you. Notre Dame still is the home of the Irish.

There are three full platoons of Murphys enrolled on the campus, according to the latest Student Directory just off the press. In addition to the 33 Murphys who constitute the largest group of students with the same name, several faculty and administrative members belong to the Murphy clan.

The Kellys have the second largest contingent on the campus with 23. Reading like the roster of McNamara's Band, the Student Directory also includes 20 Sullivans, 19 Ryans, 17 O'Connors and Burkes, and an even dozen Gallaghers.

Irish names have been prominent ever since the University was founded in 1842. Four of the seven Brothers of Holy Cross who accompanied the Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., to the northern Indiana wilderness were natives of Ireland. Thirteen of the 15 Holy Cross priests who served as Presidents of the University in 110 years have been of Irish descent.

The Joneses, who usually hold their own in any large group, can hardly muster a corporal's guard on the campus. There are only three Joneses among Notre Dame's 5,100 students.

There's an Eisenhower and a Richard Nixon, too. At least one Angel is studying for a degree and a Moses and a St. John are to be found on the campus.

Among the University's 130 foreign

James E. Murphy is Director of Notre Dame's Department of Public Information. He formerly was news editor for the American Broadcasting Company, Chicago, and also served on the national public relations staff of the American Legion. Mr. Murphy graduated from Notre Dame in 1947.

students are two who share the distinction of having the shortest names in the Directory. They are Henry T. Oh, a native of Indonesia, and Bernardo Li, of Manila, P.I. The longest name on the list is that of John James Dilenschneider, Columbus, O., whose 14-letter name barely fits into his weekly column in "The Scholastic."

Heading the list of seminarians is Norris E. Amen.

Part of the "33 Murphys" clan responds to Prof. Thomas N. Murphy's "class" roll call as proof of the largest Irish group at Notre Dame. (Photo by Dale Murphy)





Langford protege Charlie Sampson poses with coach on the Notre Dame Courts. Sampson was NCAA finalist with Pancho Segura in 1944.

by Joseph Durkin

Joseph Durkin is a Senior in the College of Arts and Letters. His home is in New York City.

"THE ONLY mistake Father Sorin made was not putting Notre Dame in Texas," laughed Walter Langford. Like a true Texan, Langford is greatly partial to his Lone Star state, despite his spending more than half his life on "foreign soil" working at Notre Dame.

Langford, a product of the famed Texas Panhandle, was born in the small town of Haskell in 1908. His family moved several times and finally settled in McAllen, a small town near the Mexican border. It was while at McAllen he learned to speak Spanish. "I had to in order to play baseball with the rest of the children," explained Langford.

Langford left Texas and entered Notre Dame as a freshman in September of 1926. After graduating Magna Cum Laude in 1930 with a Bachelor's degree in English, he returned home for a year. In that period he met his wife Alice, whose father had gone to Texas from Kankakee, Ill., for his health. The following September Langford returned to Notre Dame as an instructor. In the summer of 1937 he obtained his Master's degree in Modern Languages from the National University of Mexico and was awarded high honors. He was made a full professor in 1943 and named head of the Department of Modern Languages in 1946.

As head of the Department of Modern Languages, Langford has stressed the practical spoken language more than had been done in the past. Toward this end he supplemented courses with audio-visual training and, in 1947, arranged for Notre Dame students to take summer courses at the University of Mexico City. "This study in a foreign atmosphere is invaluable and the

SEÑOR LANGFORD

*Tutor of Modern Languages
Fencing and Tennis*

best means of teaching the student the life of the people whose language he is studying," asserted Langford. "It is also a great step toward international understanding." Following this plan of teaching the life of the people, Langford has introduced a foreign film series. Since its start in 1948, over 50 full length foreign films with English subtitles have been shown on campus on a non-profit basis. This large number of full length films makes the University's Modern Language Department the leading sponsor of foreign film showings among the country's universities.

Langford also initiated the study of the Portuguese language at Notre Dame. At first there was little response but, under his personal direction, it has been on the upswing. At the moment only the first two years are offered for study, both taught exclusively by Langford.

Langford, who created a name for himself in local Texas tennis circles as a youngster, took over as tennis coach in 1940. Although he inherited a team that had not been a winner for over ten years, he had almost immediate and phenomenal success and can boast of unbeaten seasons in 1942, 1944, and 1947. Langford's teams have been the only Midwestern university to score points on the Garland Bowl, a trophy offered by the NCAA. One point is given for each player reaching the semi-final round of the NCAA tournament; Notre Dame now has six points toward the twenty needed to retire the trophy. In the past this trophy has been dominated by schools from the far West and the Southwest. In 1944, perhaps Langford's most successful season, his team tied for the NCAA team title with his number one man, Charlie Sampson, reaching the finals. He lost out there to none other than Pancho Segura which is no disgrace.

At one time Langford became interested in the tennis fortunes of Pancho Gonzales, one of the top professional players of today. Then Gonzales was making headlines as a youngster in Los Angeles. Langford wrote a letter to a West Coast alumnus asking if Gonzales would be interested in coming to Notre Dame on a tennis scholarship. Before mailing the letter, Langford read a magazine article in which Gonzales stated that he had never finished high school and that he had no intention of doing so. The letter was never mailed.

From 1947-1950 the fencing team had

been under the direction of Herb Melton, a law student. When Melton left N.D., Langford filled the same post which he had occupied in 1940-43. He had no experience in the sport prior to 1940, but learned all he could by reading and watching. Langford modestly claims, "This gave me an advantage as I never had the opportunity to learn the wrong way and fall into the bad habits of a participant." He must have a point there because his teams have been over two-thirds victorious and have a high ranking in the NCAA. Among Midwestern universities only the University of Chicago can point to a better record, and Langford-coached teams have defeated that university the past two years.

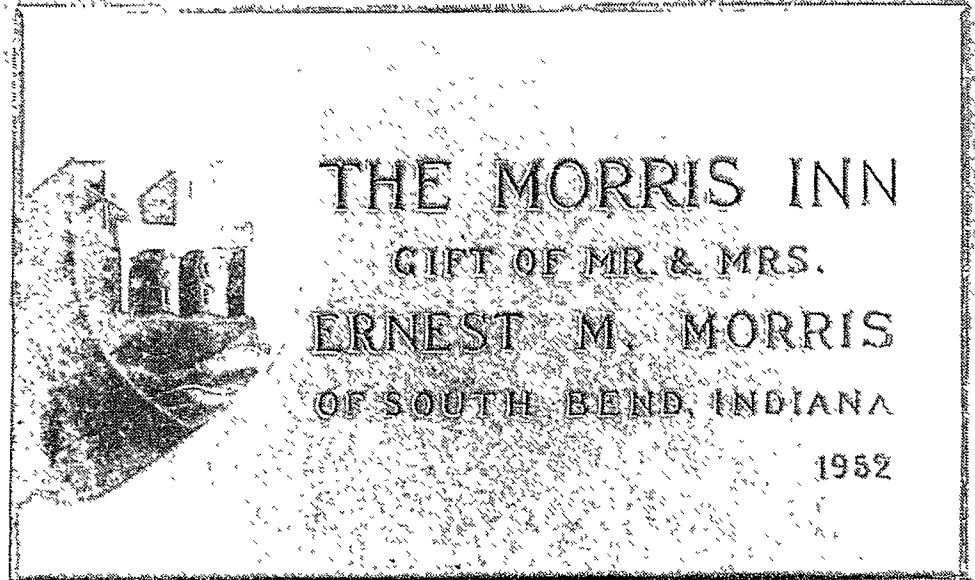
At the end of each day's work Langford returns to his home in South Bend where he resides with his wife and four children. His oldest child, Lois, a junior at St. Mary's, was the winner of a scholarship awarded annually by the St. Mary's alumni club of South Bend to the most deserving student in the

South Bend area. Walter, Jr., known to all as Mac, is a sophomore at Notre Dame and Jim is a sophomore in high school. The youngest, Elizabeth, is only four.

Langford is unique as professors go. It is difficult, if not impossible, to find any student that has a gripe against the way he had been treated in the classroom. Langford has the slow patience of a Texan and the sternness of an athletic coach. He is fair and understanding as a father of four children must be. He never hesitates to go off on a tangent if it will add to the interest of the class by way of profitable discussion. In fact, after three years as a student of his, I rather think he enjoys spinning a tale now and then, especially if it concerns the merits of Texas. He has even been known to concern himself in these discussions with the fortunes of the White Sox. He predicts great things for them this coming season. By way of explanation he says, "If anyone can bring them home first, Paul Richards can. He's from Texas you know."

Coach Langford and members of his Fighting Irish fencing team—1953 version.





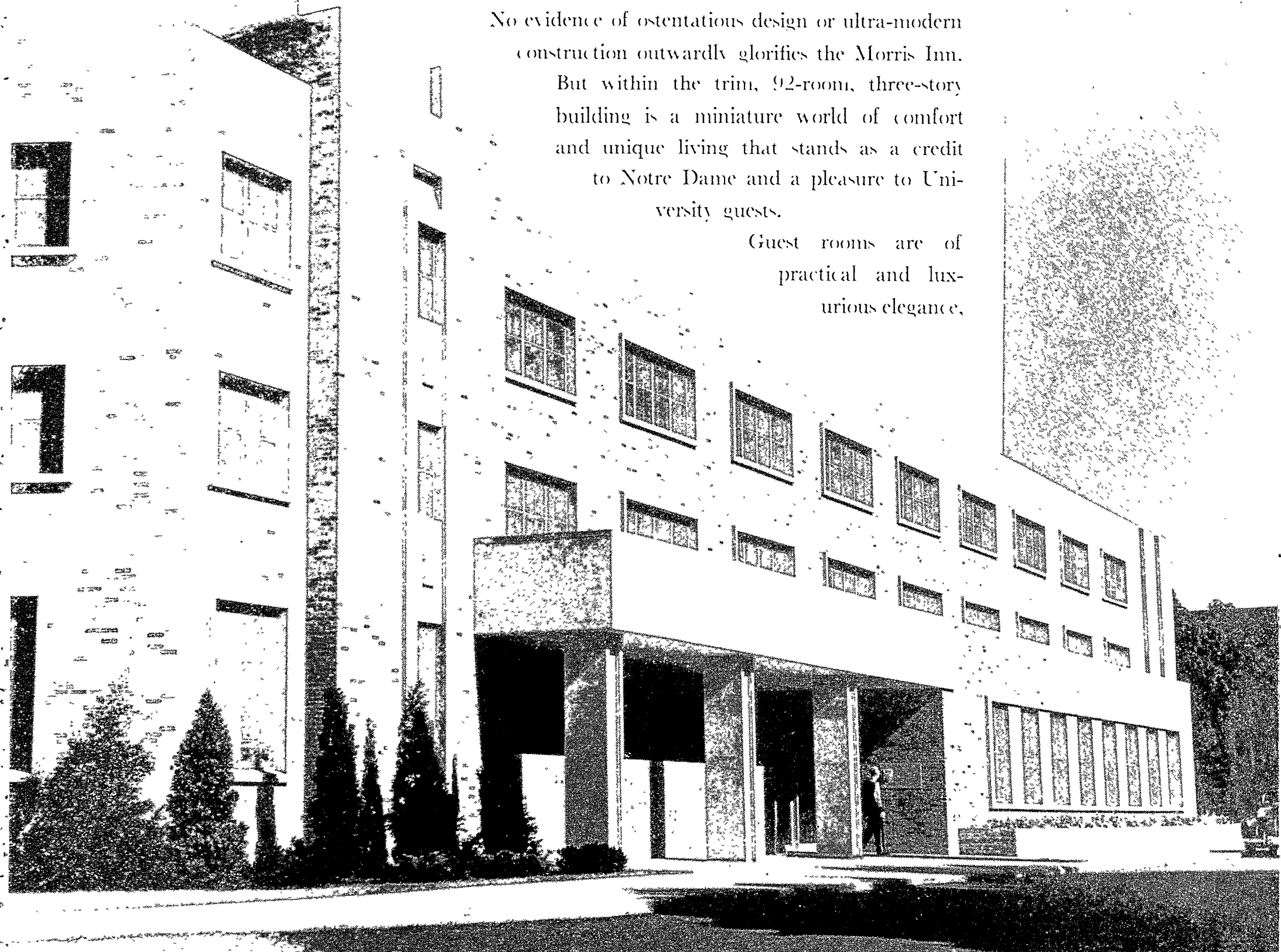
LITTLE more than two years ago a rickety guard shack at the front entrance of the University was the first building that greeted visitors to the Notre Dame campus. Today, in the same spot, the Morris Inn, the University's unofficial host, welcomes travelers from all over the world to Notre Dame, Indiana.

The Morris Inn, ably staffed by 75 employees, is the gift of the late Ernest M. Morris, graduate of the Class of 1906, and Mrs. Morris. Mr. Morris, founder of the Associates Investment Company, one of the largest of its kind in the country, was a constant and generous benefactor to the University during his lifetime, and was a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees, from 1939, serving as President from 1947 to 1949.

No evidence of ostentatious design or ultra-modern construction outwardly glorifies the Morris Inn.

But within the trim, 92-room, three-story building is a miniature world of comfort and unique living that stands as a credit to Notre Dame and a pleasure to University guests.

Guest rooms are of practical and luxurious elegance,



by Daniel Boland

Daniel Boland is a junior at the University of Notre Dame and is starting his studies for the priesthood. His home is in Chicago.



right down to the original French reprints on the walls and the gleaming venetian blinds on the windows. Thick wall-to-wall carpeting and modestly attractive furnishings create the impression of a living room rather than a bedroom. The beds are actually convertible studio couches that blend perfectly with the room. The bedspreads appear to be upholstery, and the entire ensemble is so perfectly harmonious that the absence of a conventional bed seems to stand out as a glaring oversight.

August Backus, bell captain at the Inn, relates the episode of the bewildered traveling salesman from the Midwest who unwittingly attested to the harmonious design. Completely mystified as to just where the bed was, he remained awake all night, expecting someone to come in and prepare the room for him to retire. The following morning the exhausted guest released his store of indignation to the room clerk. "At least you could have given me some sheets," he fumed.

Each room is equipped with a radio, but larger models than what were originally provided are now furnished to guests. Three of the earlier models mysteriously disappeared with guests' departures, as have numerous ash trays and ball point pens, which are also supplied.

Mercury switches control room illumination with the merest whisper of sound in place of the usual sleep-shattering clack, so distastefully familiar to conventional fixtures. The absence of overhead lights cuts down eye strain considerably, and the large, decorative lamps prove their worth as more than end table ornaments.

Dining facilities in the Morris Inn can accommodate a lone guest or 160 diners at one time. The gleaming main dining room, which fronts on the 18 hole University golf course, is tiered into two levels, affording equal vision for all diners. The huge full length plate glass windows permit a wide range of vision. Under the experienced eye of Headwaiter Silas Foster, who fondly refers to the Morris Inn as "the best hotel of its size east of Chi-

cago and west of New York," the main dining room can table 125 meals at one time. The large, private banquet room with a capacity of 163 is divisible into three smaller rooms by sliding doors.

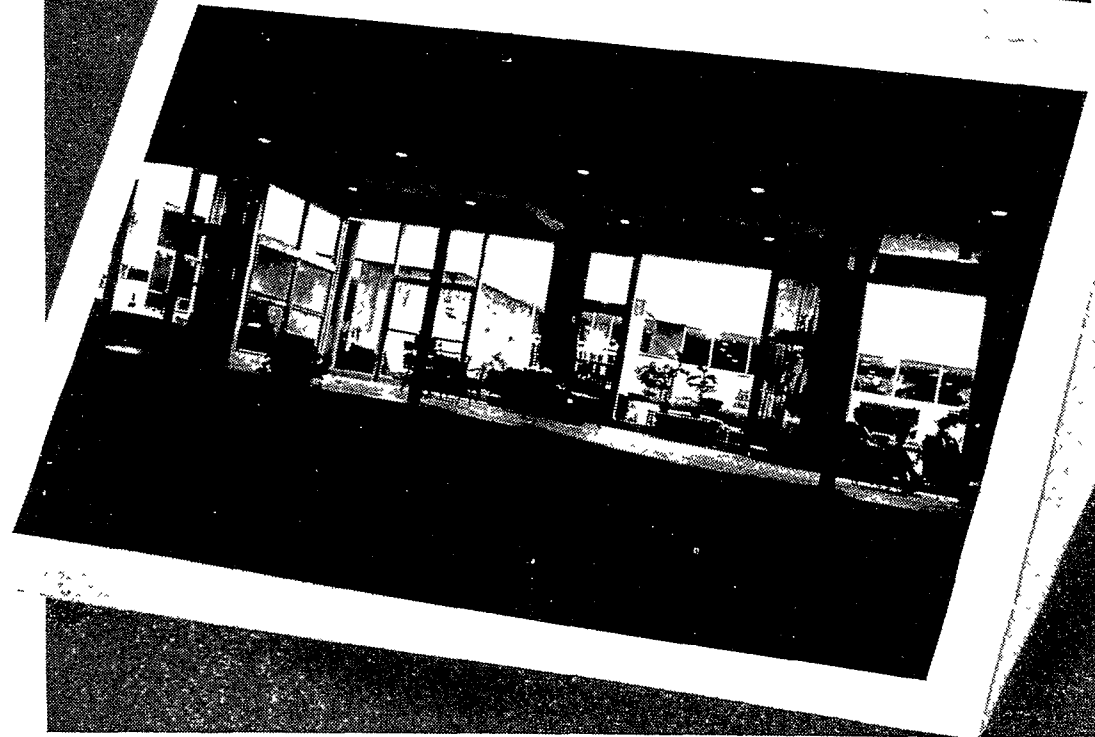
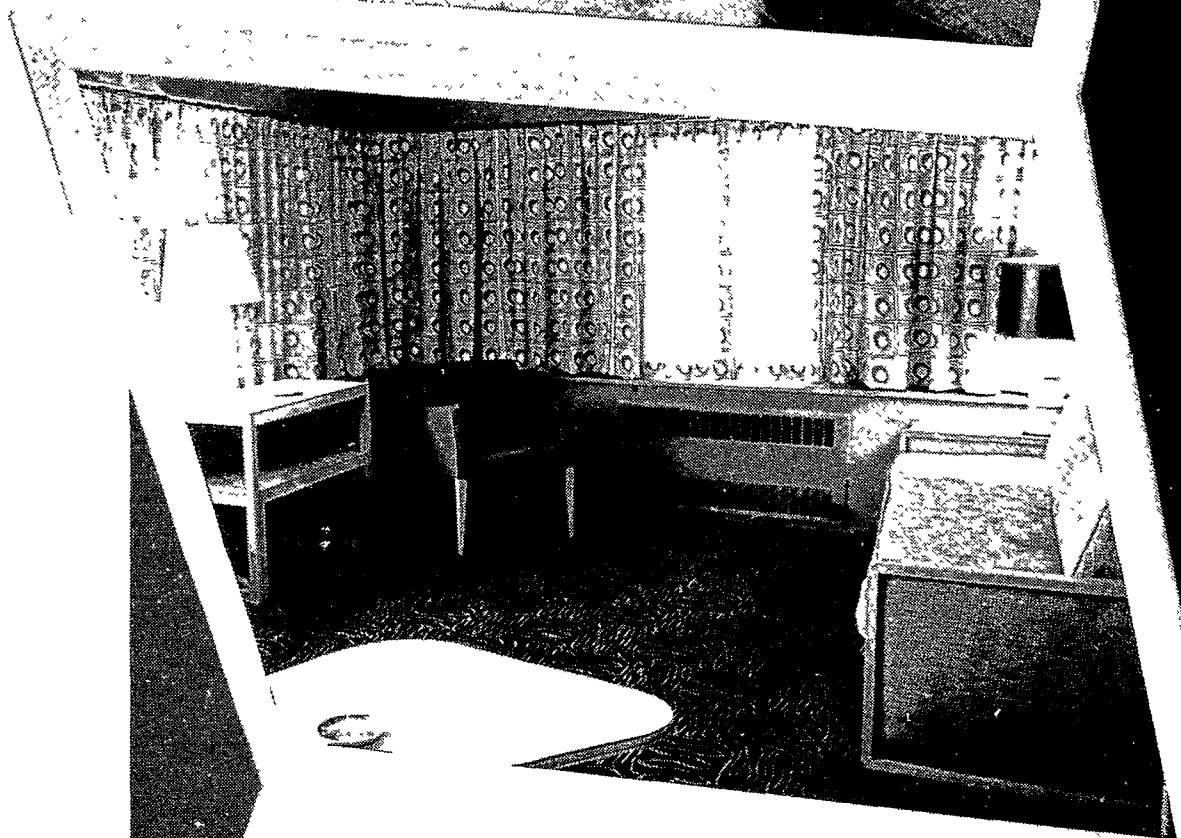
Locker room facilities for male guests who wish to play golf during the summer months are to be found in the basement of the Inn. A putting green is conveniently located right in the Inn's back yard.

Since its dedication on April 21, 1952, by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., the Morris Inn has served countless guests and friends of Notre Dame, among them Vice-President



The late Mr. E. M. Morris

Mrs. Ella Morris

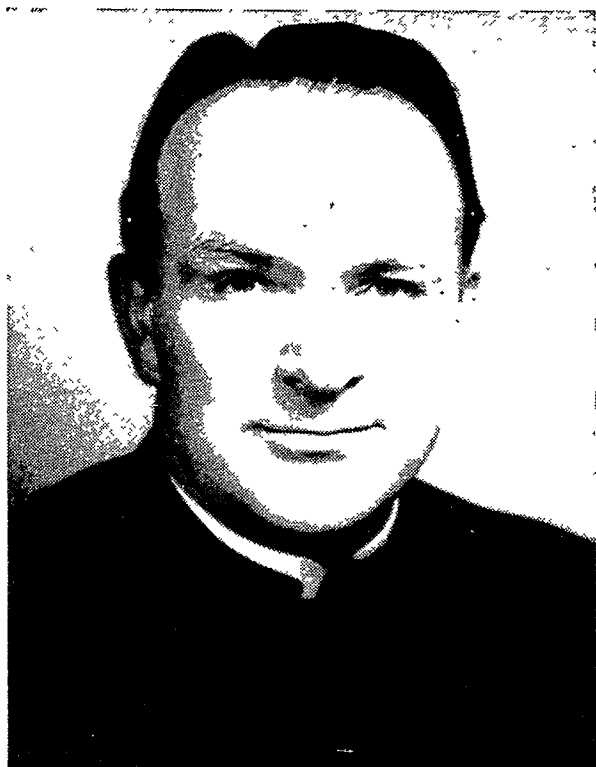


Nixon and Mrs. Nixon and Joe E. Brown. The Inn received requests for rooms during next year's football season even before the final whistle this past Fall.

The interior decorating contract of the Inn was handled by B. Altman Company, of New York City who also had another outstanding job this past year—the White House.

For complete information on rates and reservations please write to:

Manager's Office
THE MORRIS INN
Notre Dame, Ind.



Father Cavanaugh

Father Cavanaugh Named Foundation Director

Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., immediate past-president of Notre Dame, has been appointed director of the Notre Dame Foundation, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, has announced.

The Foundation, fund-raising division of the University, was organized six years ago at the beginning of Father Cavanaugh's term as president.

Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, C.S.C., former associate editor of the *Catholic Boy*, will assist Father Cavanaugh in his new position.

Father O'Donnell



A SYMPOSIUM:

"Soviet Communism or Russian Imperialism?"

SOVIET RUSSIA was pictured as a nation whose fanatical leaders resort to aggression rather than face squarely the domestic and foreign problems which confront them. Various aspects of the Moscow menace were examined by five experts on Russian affairs in a symposium on "Who Is the Enemy—Soviet Communism or Russian Imperialism?", sponsored recently by Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations.

Authorities from Harvard, Yale and Fordham joined Notre Dame scholars in analyzing the real nature of the enemy. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, was chairman of the symposium and Dr. Waldemar Gurian, head of the Committee on International Relations, lead the discussion following the presentation of formal papers. Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of academic affairs at Notre Dame, welcomed the speakers.

The Committee on International Relations, which is partially financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, was established at Notre Dame in 1949 to organize publications and direct research in the field of international affairs. The chief concern of the Committee is the interrelation of religion, democracy and international order.

"Russia has not always been the belligerent villain she is today," Dr. N. S. Timasheff of Fordham University declared. He discussed "The Difference between Tsarist and Soviet Policies." Dr. Timasheff cited "the formation of a girdle of satellites along Russia's western boundary" as the Kremlin's contribution to the technique of imperialism. But Timasheff maintained that the enemy is not Russian imperialism as such, but rather the Communist motivation behind it.

Minorities within the Soviet Union enjoyed more freedom under the Czars than under the current Communist regime, it was agreed by two other participants in the symposium. Dr. Richard Pipes of Harvard's Russian Research Center pointed out that while literacy has increased markedly among the Soviet Union's twenty-five million Moslems under Communist rule, hundreds of thousands of Moslems have been deported to slave camps. "Any benefits which accrue to the Moslems and other minorities are strictly a by-product of the Kremlin's effort to develop a skilled and productive manpower," Pipes said.

Dr. Michael Pap of Notre Dame, assistant to the Committee on International Relations and a native of the Ukraine, presented a paper on "The Ukrainian Problem." He speculated that non-Russian groups in the Soviet Union, such as the Ukrainians, may prove to be the biggest weakness in the Communist regime. "The West must encourage these oppressed peoples who may eventually become a secret weapon in forcing Red Russia to her knees," Pap declared.

Dr. Frederick Barghoorn of Yale University, who for five years was a member of the American embassy staff in Moscow, related how the Kremlin leaders have "Usurped the traditional symbols of Russian nationalism and have used them to make Communism palatable to the great masses of people." The exploitation of these national symbols and traditions by the Communists has served to spur Soviet imperialism, strengthen the unity of the Soviet empire and foster its cultural isolationism, Dr. Barghoorn explained.

The Communists' campaign to Russianize Polish culture after World War II was described by Dr. Wiktor Weintraub, professor of Polish civilization at Harvard. His topic was "Soviet cultural Imperialism in Poland." "The Communists moved slowly at first," Weintraub stated, "but by 1951 more than 50 percent of the books published in Poland were translations of Russian works." It was about that time, Dr. Weintraub added, that Polish scholars who resisted were crushed and replaced by Communist activists.

Among several visiting Russian scholars who attended the symposium were Professor George Carson, editor of the "Journal of Modern History," University of Chicago; Professor Nicholas Czubetyi, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," and Professor Smal-Stocki, director of the Slavic Institute of Marquette University.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!



Moot Court Is Now In Session

Student Lawyers Learn by Doing

by Thomas C. Murphy

Thomas C. Murphy is a Senior in the Department of Journalism. His home is in Green Bay, Wis.

■
HEAR Ye! Hear Ye! The Supreme Court of Hoynes is now in session! Thus Notre Dame's Moot Court was convened in the first semester of the 1949-50 school year; and it put into

practice the work and efforts of Professor Robert E. Sullivan, in cooperation with Professor Edward F. Barrett and former Law School Dean Clarence E. Manion. Since they wished the court to be entirely a student affair, the job of establishing the rules and regulations fell to Henry M. Shine, Jr., a law student from Los Angeles, Cal., who received his Bachelor of Law degree in June, 1951.

Shine wrote to various law schools in the country, requesting information

regarding their Moot Courts. From these reports Shine took what he, Sullivan, and Barrett thought to be the best features. They added some of their own ideas, named the Court after Colonel William Hoynes, founder of the present Law School and its Dean from 1883 to 1923, and called it to order.

Since its inception in 1949, Notre Dame's Moot Court representatives have compiled an enviable record in interscholastic competition. In four

Lawyers in action! Seniors engage in weekly two-hour practice court session.





Joseph O'Meara, Jr., Dean,
College of Law.

years of participation, the Moot Courters have won the regional championship at Chicago twice and appeared in the New York City finals both times.

The National finals, which are sponsored by the Bar Association of New York City, offer prizes for the winners and runners-up of the respective circuits. A silver bowl is awarded to the first place team; and various other individual prizes are offered for the best brief and the best oral argument submitted.

Several leading members of federal and state courts, including Justice Jackson, and Justice Burton of the United States Supreme Court, have acted as judges in the National finals competition.

Sullivan, executive secretary of the Notre Dame Law Association and faculty advisor of the Court, attributed Notre Dame's success to the fact that, "We advance the two best men, not necessarily the winning team, from each session. Other schools advance their teams, which means that a weak man may be carried by his stronger partner. Our more democratic system allows the final winners to face almost all types of judges, gives them more practice in the preparation of briefs, and equips them with a more extensive knowledge of the finer points of the laws."

Notre Dame's Moot Court partici-

pants are members of the Seventh Federal Judicial Circuit — composed of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Opponents which they face in this intra-District competition include: The University of Wisconsin; Chicago University; Loyola of Chicago; Marquette, De Paul, Northwestern, and Indiana Universities; and Chicago Kent. Sponsor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit competition is the Chicago Bar Association.

Eliminations at Notre Dame begin each September and continue until the finals, which are held during the Alumni reunion in June. Only juniors in the College of Law are eligible for competition. Though participation is completely voluntary, Sullivan estimated that 60 to 75 per cent of those eligible take part in the court proceedings.

Moot Court work is based entirely upon appellate cases that have been heard before state and federal courts. There are two teams in each session—composed of four senior counsels and two junior counsels. Each group prepares a written brief on the case, one supporting the lower court decision, the other contending that the decision be reversed. Briefs are submitted to three judges. Each team is then given thirty minutes for presentation and ten minutes for rebuttal. Following this procedure, each team

is questioned by the judges and a decision is then handed down.

The decision is not based on the point of law involved, but on the quality of the written briefs, the oral arguments, and the ability of the participants to answer questions as posed by the judges.

The two highest men in point count advance to the next round as teammates, though they may have been on opposing teams the round before. Winners of the finals receive the coveted Dean's Award; and go on to represent Notre Dame in the Seventh District meet in Chicago.

Judges for the preliminaries include a lawyer from South Bend, a faculty member, and a senior in the Law School. Sullivan explained that the placing of a senior on the bench not only sets the contestants more at ease, but it also gives the senior judge excellent experience in judging cases and a chance to work with top-flight men in the profession.

In the semi-finals, two attorneys and one faculty member preside; the finals winners are decided upon by three prominent judges or attorneys, all experts in their respective fields.

The case this year was prepared by the Association of the Bar of New York City and involves the question of

(Continued next page)

Officers Fisher, Murray, Murphy, Roche, Burke and Lally of the Student Law Ass'n.



Moot Court

(Continued from page 17)

"Whether a State may constitutionally provide that persons who are not citizens, or who are ineligible for citizenship by naturalization shall not be entitled to own Real Property within the state." The plaintiff in this hypothetical case claims that in doing so, the state would be violating the UN covenant which is a treaty duly ratified by the U. S., and the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

These questions are assuming great importance in view of several recent State Court decisions invalidating such state laws. The specific questions have never been decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

"We convened the Supreme Court of Hoynes for one reason," Professor Sullivan explains, "to give our graduates experience in court work. I think our record in court competition proves our experiment a success."

Ford Foundation Grant Received by Notre Dame

The University of Notre Dame has received a grant of \$23,600 from the Ford Foundation to conduct a self-study of its liberal arts curriculum, according to an announcement recently by the Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean of the College of Arts and Letters. The purpose of the study will be to determine the relationship between theology and philosophy in the Catholic liberal arts college and the relationship of theology and philosophy together with the other subjects in the curriculum.

"We think it is not enough that students should acquire the various arts and sciences," Father Sheedy said. "The student, we are convinced, needs that wisdom by which he is enabled to discover how the various sciences are related to each other, and how all of them are related to the destiny of man and the ultimate goals of life. We are grateful to the Ford Foundation's Committee on College Self Studies for this opportunity to improve and develop at Notre Dame this integrated education of the whole man."



Miss Anne Markley, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, formally presented the new Fisher Hall, student residence building, to the University at dedication ceremonies recently. Left to right: Miss Markley; Most Rev. Allen J. Babcock, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit; Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame.

Notre Dame's Brig.-Gen. J.P. Henebry Named "One of Ten Outstanding Young Men of '52"



General Henebry has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal besides numerous other military awards.

Brig.-Gen. John P. Henebry, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1940, has just been honored as "one of the ten outstanding young men of 1952" by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is president of Skymotive Aviation Management Corp., Kenilworth, Ill.

During World War II Henebry flew over 200 combat missions in the Pacific. He received acclaim as one of the most able air officers of the War. In 1948 he became the Air Force's youngest general at the age of 30.

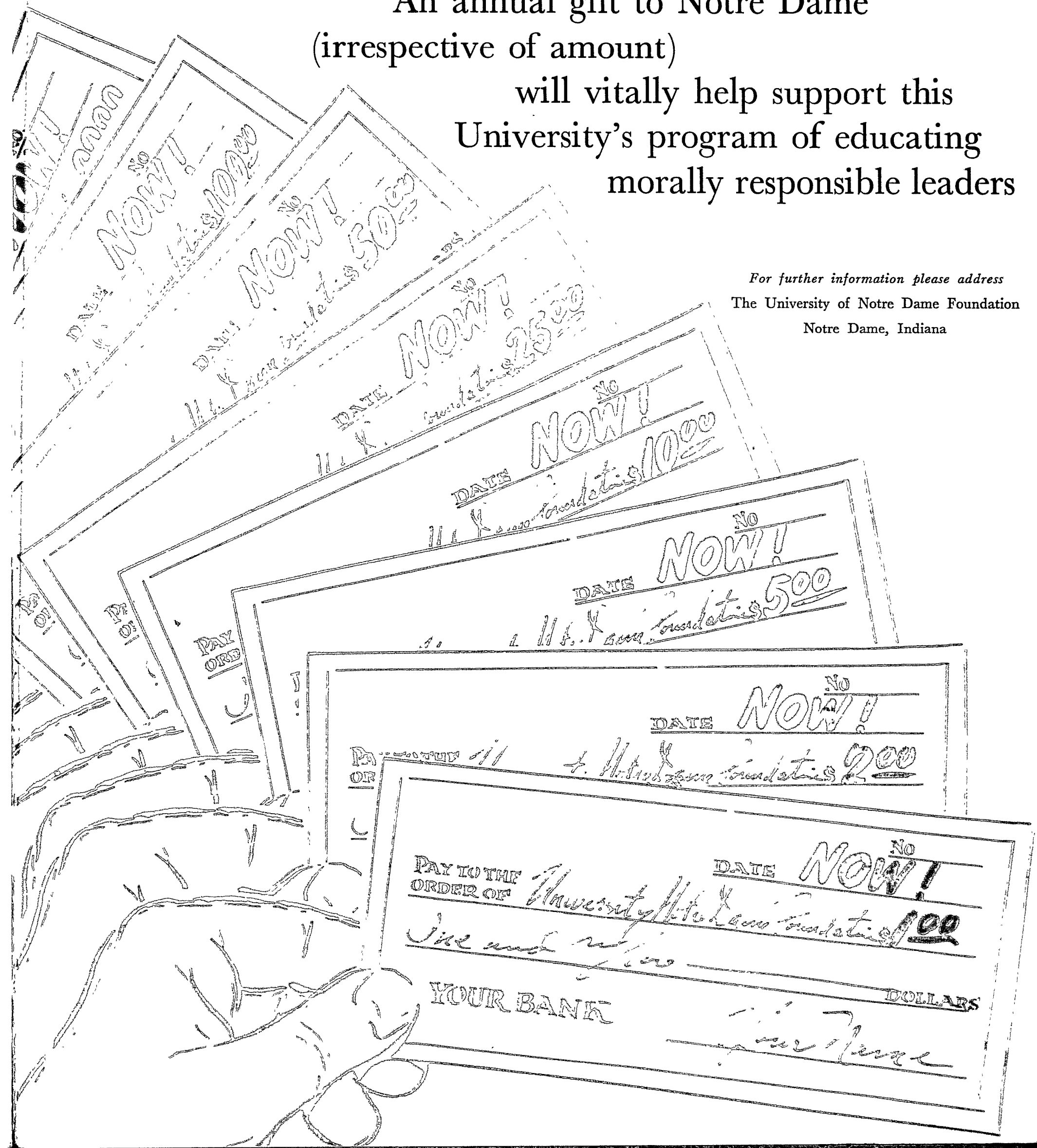
Henebry was the commanding general of the 315th Air Division which was a combat cargo unit servicing the Korean front. He became well-known for his application of business economics to the problems of military air transportation and his comprehension of air cargo-transport activities.

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