Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

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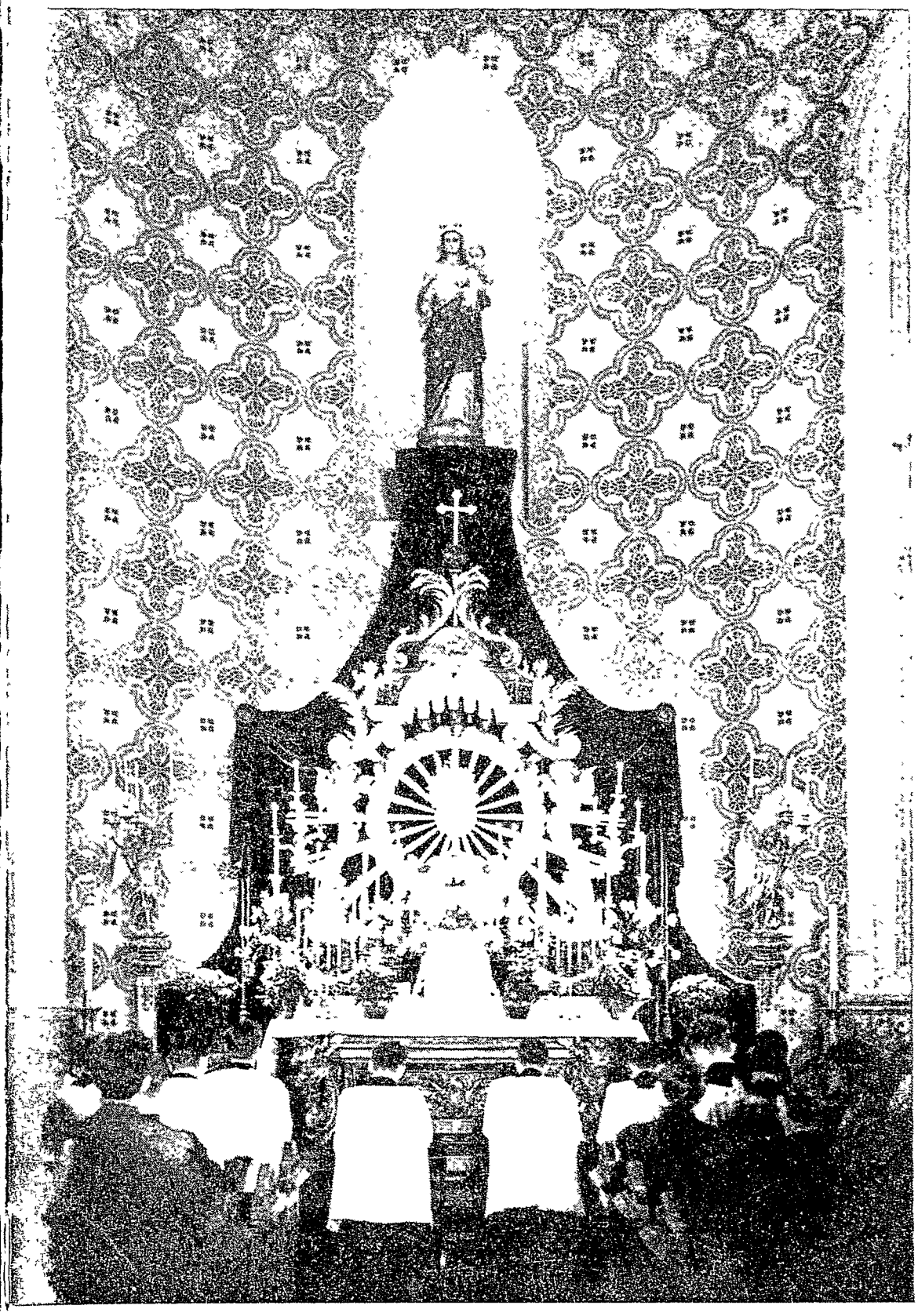

Notre Dame students offer a special Christmas Novena for their parents in the Lady Chapel of Sacred Heart Church.

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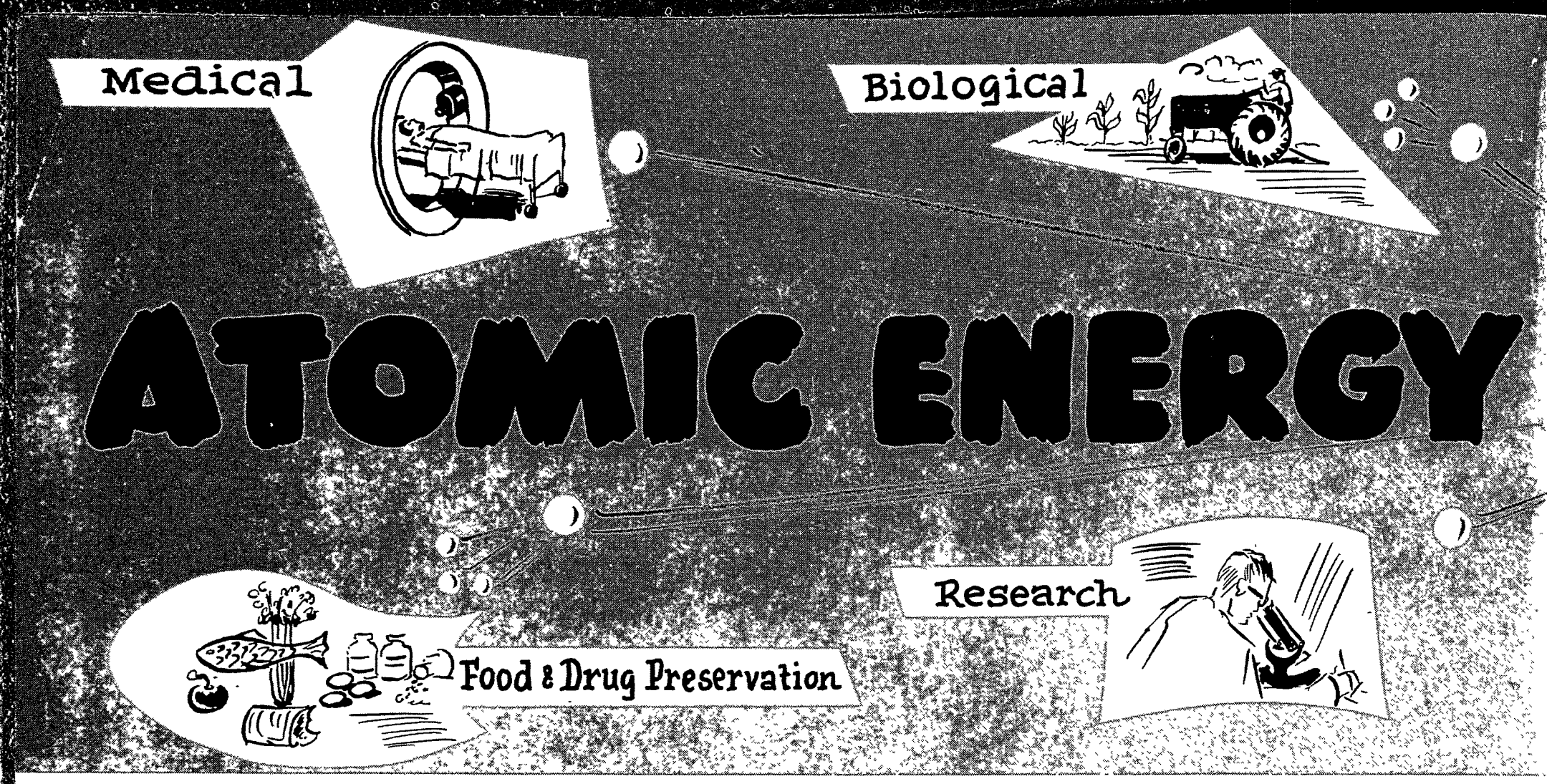

Two million electron volts smashing into lucite (below circle) showing illuminated muzzle of electron generator. This view is seen on a mirror (at intersection of broken lines on right) by an observer looking through water filled tube ('port hole') from outside the generator room. Dr. Dewhurst is inspecting the muzzle during a period of inactivity in the Notre Dame lab.

Far from the well-known and closely-guarded laboratories where atom bombs are built, a group of scientists at Notre Dame quietly explores the peaceful applications of powerful radiation to a variety of biological and industrial projects jointly sponsored by the university and the Atomic Energy Commission. In chemistry a group of well-known professors which includes old-hand nuclear chemists like Hamill and Williams, the theorist Magee, organicers Price and Eliel, inorganicers McCusker and Quagliano and structure specialist Bro. Columba, C.S.C., have drawn together in a project headed by Burton to work on problems related to atomic energy.

In one of the world's best-equipped radiation chemistry laboratories, the Notre Dame researchers have available a 1,000,000 electron volt radio-active cobalt source and a 2,000,000 electron volt Van de Graaff accelerator. At the present time the scientists are studying with special interest

Fundamental Scientific Processes Underway in Notre Dame Labs

by James F. Kelleher

The author will graduate from Notre Dame in June, 1954, with a Bachelor of Arts degree, having majored in Journalism. He served with the 3rd Armored Division and was assigned to the unit's Public Information office at Fort Knox, Ky. Mr. Kelleher formerly worked for Chrysler Corporation's publicity division, the Department of Public Information at Notre Dame, and presently is on part-time duty with Mort Linder and Associates, a South Bend public relations firm.

The article was adapted from the South Bend Tribune, May 24, 1953, and reprinted with permission of the editor, Sunday Magazine section.

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the reaction of water and other solutions exposed to radiation. In addition, the Radiation Project Labs attract scientists from all parts of the world to take advantage of the outstanding facilities for research.

With the move of the undergraduate chemistry and physics departments to the new Nieuwland Science Hall a year ago, the Radiation Project expanded into adequate space for the first time in its six-year history. Now located in the basement of the old building, the project personnel pursue basic research that can have far-reaching effects on health, safety and nutrition in the future.

Dr. Milton Burton, professor of chemistry at Notre Dame, has directed the project since 1946. Currently, nine senior staff members, four post-doctorate research associates and 15 pre-doctorate graduate students are engaged in chemical studies related to atomic energy. Dr. Andrew J. Boyle is administrative director of the project.

Key equipment in the laboratories is dominated by the Van de Graaff accelerator operating in a specially designed room behind brick and concrete walls up to 54 inches thick. Because of the danger of exposure of personnel to radiation, the electron stream emitted from the machine under vacuum must be controlled from an adjoining room. A series of four switches, two of them in the generator, must be activated to start the machine, thus protecting anyone inadvertently left in the generator room when experiments are scheduled to begin.

The generator resembles a huge pressure tank, of the type usually used to store gases. A charge of electrical energy is built up within the tank, whirling through a system of belts until the pressure, or voltage, reaches a pre-determined level and is shot through the long tube at one end of the generator. The radiation charge is "aimed" or focused very precisely at a steel framework just at the end of the generator tube, where experimental materials are bolted in place.

From the adjoining control room, the scientists can observe the behavior of their experiments in operation. The method devised by the researchers to watch the generator without danger is one of the most fascinating phases of the project to the layman. The feat is accomplished by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors and an angled tube of water.

The six-foot-long water-filled tube is capped at either end with clear glass and penetrates the thick insulat-

ing wall between the generator and control rooms to the left of the atom smasher. The liquid effectively protects against scattered radiation while permitting safe vision into the charged atmosphere of the generator room.

One mirror is positioned directly in front of the generator at an angle to reflect its image into a second mirror in front of the water tube. This second mirror can be precisely adjusted by electrically actuated motors from the control room to make the bombardment process in the generator room clearly visible to the experimenters.

Radiation Creates Constant Danger

As soon as the generator is switched off, of course, the room is safe for the scientists. In the case of the cobalt, however, the radiation

Dr. Burton places a solution in the cobalt container. The radioactive material is lowered over the solution after heavy lead turret containing cobalt is moved into place.

creates an ever present danger that must always be respected.

Insulated with six tons of protective lead, the self-contained, compact cobalt source container provides the research men with a second and different type of radiation for experimentation. Its half-pint sized vial of cobalt-source container provides the period of exposure in the atomic pile at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Constantly emitting radiation within its container, the cobalt is moved on a wheeled dolly over either of two deep wells and the lethal vial lowered by remote control to irradiate materials in the wells. The cobalt source container permits samples to be prepared safely in one well while the vial is lowered into the other, allowing uninterrupted use of the equipment.

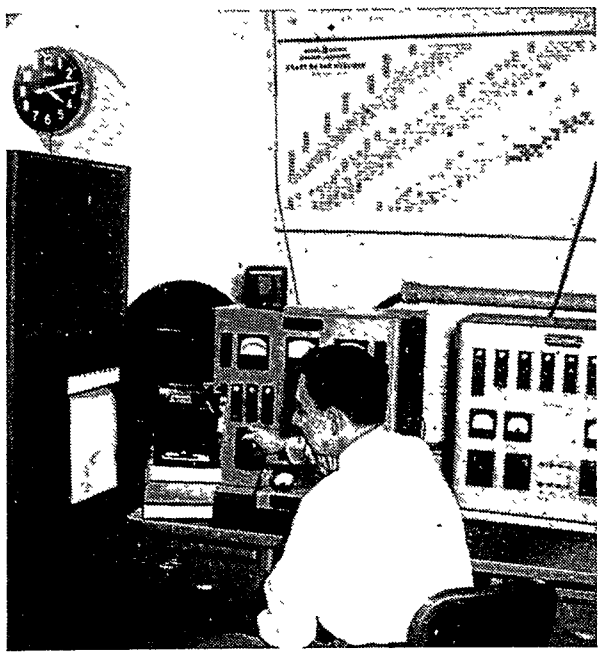
This relatively simple and versatile piece of equipment was built on the campus by the Notre Dame scientists in cooperation with the Oak Ridge Laboratories. The heavy lead turret, many times larger than the small brass vial it encases, was shipped to Oak Ridge as soon as its precise machining was completed in the campus shops and there was "loaded" with the cobalt isotope.

Always aware of the invisible dangers of radiation, the researchers periodically check the area in and around the old Chemistry Building at Notre Dame to detect the most minute radiation leaks from their equipment. For personal protection the scientists wear "pencil cells," which are checked daily and "tracer badges" that get a weekly check, and give ample warning of a dangerous exposure level.

N.D. Scientists Collaborate With A.E.C.

Experiments with the cobalt source are also closely watched by the researchers, but in this case the reactions deep within the lead container must be registered on a number of complex instruments in the laboratory. The newly-revamped facilities include space for another cobalt source container of entirely different design, now being planned by the Notre Dame scientists and the Atomic Energy Commission workers at Oak Ridge. Once the second source is completed, the Notre Dame project will be even more useful for a wide variety of contemplated research.

Little of the work being done in the Notre Dame Radiation Project is likely to result in startling and dramatic discoveries of the type that will catch the public's imagination. But in developing scientific talent in this most advanced field of modern chemistry, the Notre Dame project will have important repercussions in adapting the knowledge of atomic radiation to a better, healthier life.



The Atomic Energy Commission donated $166,000 for Notre Dame's Radiation Project during the current fiscal year.

NOTRE DAME

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

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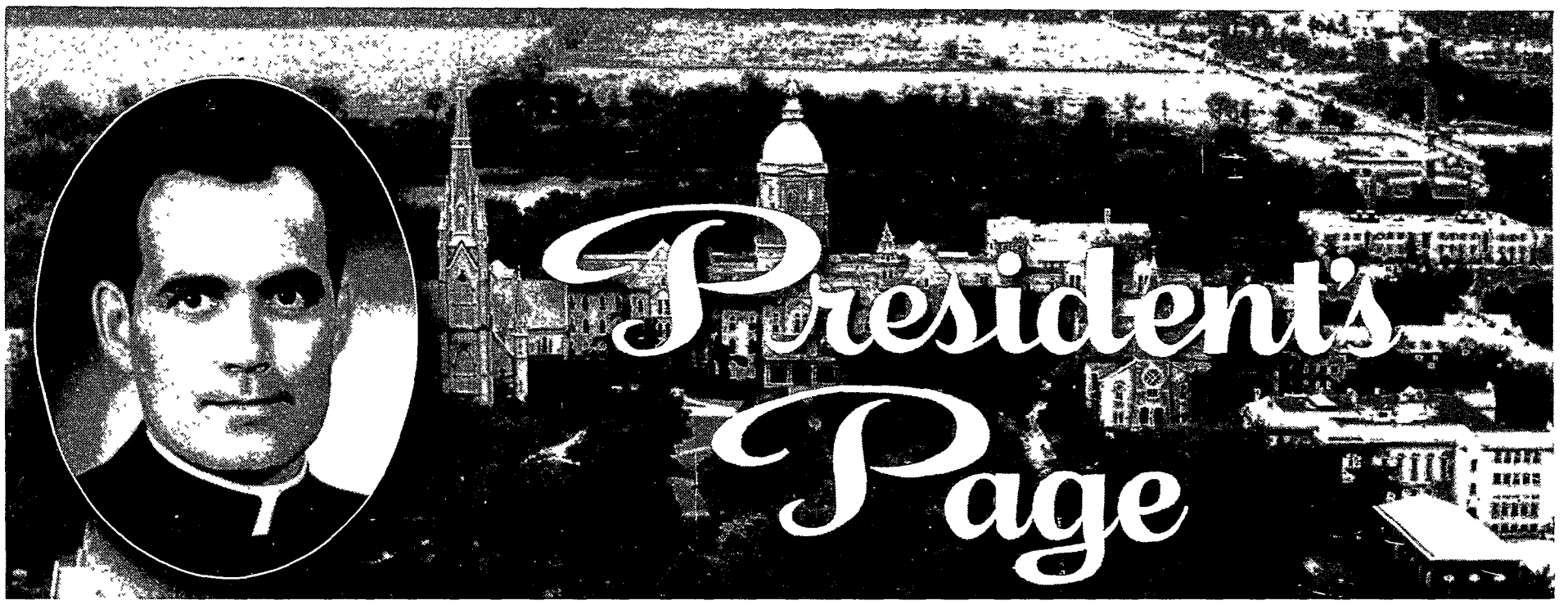
Vol. 6 No. 4 December, 1953

"Pencil cells" and "tracer badge" worn by Mr. Patrick while checking an experiment in the cobalt source. This equipment checks personal safety of scientists from radiation.



The quick, colorful days of autumn folded into pages of memory. Now are the days of the crisp, hard wind; these are the hours when it is good to lean against a radiator and to gaze over the snow covered campus.

Even in winter our campus buzzes with activity. It is good to see our young lads rush from halls to classrooms; it is good to know that the winters of years to come will have leaders who can give a ray of warmth and light to a dark world.

We are a crowded campus. For the first time in our history we have gone beyond the dreams of the men who founded Notre Dame. It used to be said that Notre Dame should always be a small school, that we should stay at a student body of 3500. But who can say that Notre Dame should be forever small? We now have 5400 young men at our school. Were we to put an ironclad top on enrollment many young men would be deprived of what we offer at Notre Dame. We know, of course, that a large student body makes great demands on every phase of University life. Professors had to be hired, classroom space made available. We have reached to the future with a hope that the things that made Notre Dame great will never be lost. Rather, we look to a greater Notre Dame.

One aspect of the greater Notre Dame is the physical plant expansion. With joy and gratitude, I can tell of buildings that have put a new look on the campus.

I told of the I. A. O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts. This structure is a gem. Only by seeing it can you realize its beauty and its value to our academic life.

Since the Fall term began we dedicated the magnificent Nieuwland Hall of Science. This is another gigantic structure. Here we have laboratories, classrooms and lecture halls. Here we have a monument dedicated to the generosity of our many friends who know that the University of Notre Dame has always been eager in the development of scientific knowledge.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph LaFortune for a substantial gift and to our Woman's Advisory Council, the old Science Building is now the Student Center. It is hard to imagine that old museum as a center for student activity. But it is. And a really beautiful center.

On the day of our first home football game we dedicated the Lewis bus shelter. This is not a big building but it was a needed one. Students now have a place to protect them from inclement weather as they await the buses to town. We are grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis of Chicago for their kindness.

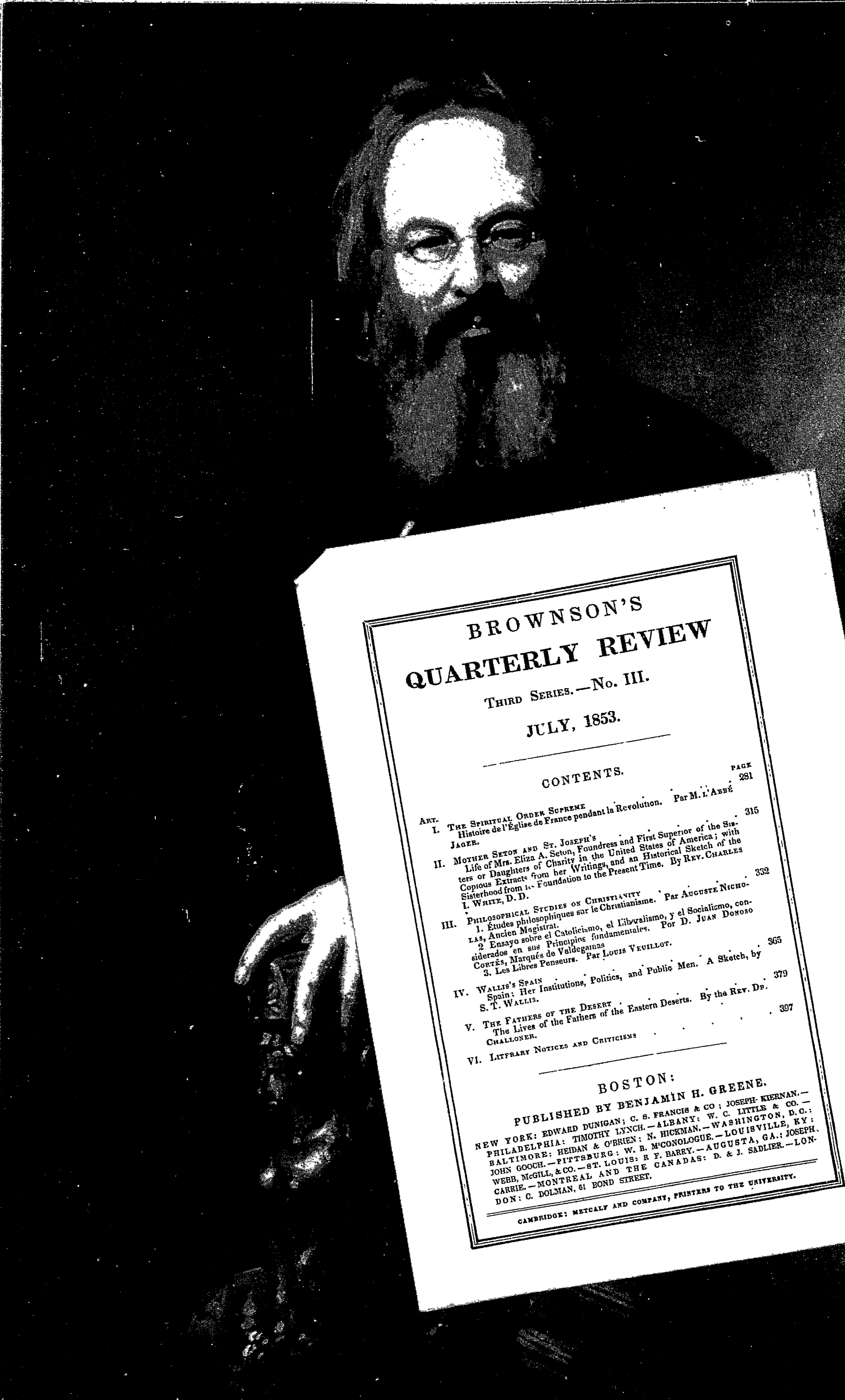
You are aware of the achievements of the Fighting Irish this past season. We are proud of them. To the team and the coaches, to the band and the director we write this word of public praise. The long hours of hard work was evident each week of the long season.

Each home football game brought to the campus some of our dearest friends. People came from all parts of America to cheer our team to victory. Among our visiting friends were the members of our Councils, the Alumni Board and the Board of Lay Trustees. They gave of their valuable time so that we might profit from their prudent advice and sound judgment. We are most fortunate to have these devoted friends and we pray that Our Lady grant them much happiness for their kindness.

It has been said with truth that Christmas is the feast of home. It is a time when the family is drawn closer together because of a Child born into the world. Each one of you is part of the Notre Dame family. Across the chilled hardness of our campus the church bells ring a soft, familiar tone. The buildings draw closer. High in the frozen stillness of the night Our Lady stands and looks over her campus. I look to her who is the mother of the Child. My prayers, and the prayers of all of us at Notre Dame is that each of us will be closer together in the Oneness of Christ, not only during this lovely season of Christmas but through the coming year.

Father Hesburgh C.S.C.

President,
University of Notre Dame



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ORESTES A. BROWNSON

'Yankee Warrior" Was Distinguished American Philospher and Essayist

by Kenneth F. Murphy

The author is a Senior in the Department of Journalism and writes a weekly column for the Notre Dame Scholastic, student news magazine. Mr. Murphy is from Utica, N. Y. The story was paraphrased from an article in the St. Joseph magazine, September, 1953.

There is a tombstone in the center aisle of the chapel beneath Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame. The inscription on it reads: "Here lies Orestes A. Brownson. He humbly recognized the true faith, lived a wholesome life, vigorously defended the Church and his country both with tongue and pen. Although his body has succumbed, the works of his mind remain, immortal monuments of his genius."

That, in a capsule, sums up the story of the man whom many claim was probably the most important convert the Catholic Church has had in America.

He was to America what Cardinal Newman was to England, and the careers of the two men were parallel in time as well as in accomplishment. But today the works of Newman are still read while, ironic as it may seem, the "Old Yankee Warrior" is a forgotten man, 77 years after the end of his stormy career.

Why is this, you ask? What was Brownson like? That is rather hard to answer in one sentence, or even one page. In fact, it borders on the unanswerable.

A Man in Search of Something

You see, Brownson was for a time a Protestant minister, yet eventually became the recognized champion of the Catholic Church; he was for a time a member of the communist party, yet he loved the American democratic form of government.

Perhaps Brownson could best be depicted as a man in search of something. Tall and distinguished, yet physically and mentally a powerful man, Brownson tried innumerable Protestant sects before finally entering the Catholic Church on October 20, 1844. But even then he seemed to be restless, searching . . . searching for new ways to spread Catholic doctrine and bring converts into the Church.

He was, however, as tactless as he was fearless and his forceful personality not only failed to influence many would-be converts but even brought him almost as many quarrels within the Church as without.

Perhaps a look at his background will provide us with some insight into the driving force behind his restless, overbearing manner and sincere, determined nature.

Born in Vermont

Brownson was born in the village of Stockbridge, Vermont in 1803 and knew nothing but hardships from the very start. When Orestes was two his father died and the family of five children had to be split up. He was taken in by elderly neighbors and led an extremely lonely life with them. Consequently, reading became his favorite pastime.

But he did not tend toward children's books; instead he was interested chiefly in books on deep religious subjects and began to acquire a vast store of knowledge. He was therefore disliked by boys and girls his own age, but older people held a great measure of respect for him.

Eventually Brownson's mother was able to call the family together for a few years in an upper New York town and during this period Brownson attended school for a few months—the only formal education he was to receive.

Taught School in Detroit

At eighteen he joined the Presbyterian church but its doctrine of predestination clashed with his own personal views and he soon drifted away. He then taught school for awhile in Detroit and after a serious illness, he became a Universalist minister.

In 1827, when he was 24, the young minister married one of his parishioners — slim, dark-eyed Sarah Healy. Through success and failure for almost 40 years Sarah Healy Brownson was perhaps the only person who came close to understanding the genius.

Brownson's searching mind soon found difficulty in Universalism also, and it was here he ebbed to the lowest point of his career. It was here also that he deviated from the religious to the political when he took up by chance with Fanny Wright and Robert Owen, communistic schemers from the British Isles who insisted that they were fighting for the cause of the working man. Brownson was naturally drawn to this for the sudden growth of industrialism during the early 1800's had alarmed him and the life of a "wage-slave" in the Massachusetts mills was, to him, unbearable.

So, for two years he publicized this "crusade" before coming to the realization that the communist pair was interested solely in the profits they could reap from their political adventures. (It is interesting to note here that Brownson, as early as 1830, predicted that the only possible proving-ground for communism would be in Russia.)

Through this experience he came to the realization that no social reform is possible without strong religious convictions behind it.

Brownson then became attracted to Unitarianism for a time, but later made the move which was to change his entire life and the life of many Catholics in the United States. He decided to set up his own religion and, with a group of other ministers, organized the independent Church of

the Future. This religion was to be based on the best doctrines and practices from all the other sects and it was in his study of the various religions that Brownson was first exposed to Catholicism.

It was about this time—in the decade between 1834 and 1844 — that Brownson came into contact with and influenced some of the literary giants of the time, including Emerson, Whittier, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Alcott. His influence also fell upon one Isaac Hecker, a young man who eventually became a Catholic and the founder of the Paulist Fathers.

Brownson himself had started to become active in the literary field, writing for various religious and political organs until, in 1838, he finally became editor of the Boston Quarterly Review. (After his conversion to Catholicism in 1844 Brownson changed the name to Brownson's Quarterly Review.)

Simultaneously, Brownson was in great demand as a lecturer, travelling around the entire Eastern part of the country.

Studied Thomas Aquinas

In politics as a humanitarian he naturally leaned toward the Democratic party of Jackson and Van Buren; here, he thought, was the party of the people. But when Van Buren was defeated by Harrison in 1840, Brownson was disillusioned; he felt the people had betrayed him and was soon attracted to the states rights, "aristocratic democracy" of Calhoun.

But after his conversion to Catholicism Brownson spent less and less time considering political theory. He so firmly believed in his new-found Church that he tried to learn all he could about it, preparing himself to defend it. He studied Thomas Aquinas and even mastered Latin. It wasn't long before Brownson was celebrated as America's number one Catholic philosopher.

At first the Catholics welcomed such a dominant and powerful figure into their ranks, but because most Catholics in the United States were poorly educated at the time, they failed to comprehend the deep philosophical import of Brownson's ravings and eventually they too turned against him.

Brownson moved from Boston to New York in 1857 because of friction and thence to New Jersey after trouble with Archbishop Hughes, where he remained until 1875, a year before his death.

Brownson lost two sons in the Civil War and he was never quite the same man after 1864. The following year he discontinued his Review, although he did consent to write a series of articles for Father Sorin's brand-new Ave Maria magazine at Notre Dame.

The articles explained the philosophy behind devotion to the Blessed Mother and the Saints, and in 1866 he started a second series, this time approaching the moral and social sides of devotion to Mary.

His articles were praised by many prominent American critics, Catholic and Protestant alike. But now, though the Ave Maria he helped to fame is still a familiar part of Notre Dame, Brownson is unread and unknown.

Brownson's wife died in 1872 and partially in her honor he revived his Review in what he called The Last Series. The last issue reached the public late in 1875, a few months before his own death.

Brownson was getting old and he said he wanted to spend his last days on Our Lady's campus, so Father Sorin offered him a home at Notre Dame. But Brownson decided to go first to Detroit to spend some time with his son and it was there he died, the day after Easter Sunday.

Ten years later, June 17, 1886, his body was transferred to Notre Dame. He was re-buried with ceremony in the floor of the then-new basement chapel; and it was named the Brownson Memorial Chapel in his honor.

But you never hear it called by that name anymore. The grave is still there, of course, covered by a stone slab. And once in a while somebody will glance at the Latin inscription on the slab, and nobody

(continued on page 16)

Symposium participants: (L to R) Prof. Caponigri, Father McAvoy and Prof. Fitzsimons.

A Symposium: Brownson

A symposium commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Orestes A. Brownson, distinguished nineteenth century American philosopher and essayist, was held at the University of Notre Dame on October 7th. The Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., University archivist, was chairman of the symposium.

During the symposium, Notre Dame's departments of philosophy, political science, history and English joined in a study of the various phases of Brownson's activities. Professor A. R. Caponigri discussed Brownson's conversion in a paper entitled "Brownson's Spiritual Journey." Other speakers and their subjects included Professor M. A. Fitzsimons, "Brownson's Association with the Early Social Reforms"; Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., "Brownson as a Literary Critic"; and Rev. Stanley J. Parry, C.S.C., "Brownson's Political Theory."

Left: Mr. Lewis lands on campus in helicopter and is greeted by Father Hesburgh and Mr. Lewis' son, Edward, senior in the University's College of Commerce.

Right: The Lewis Bus Terminal cost $40,000 and the building was dedicated on Oct. 17.

The Lewis Bus Terminal

Below: Mr. Lewis is widely known for his philanthropy to Catholic institutions.

A new bus terminal, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Lewis of Chicago, now adorns the entrance of the Notre Dame campus. The building was dedicated and officially opened in ceremonies conducted on October 17 by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and other members of their family, the President's Committee of Chicago, which is a group of prominent business and professional men interested in Notre Dame, was present. The committee members and their wives were guests of the University at the football game between Notre Dame and the University of Pittsburgh.

Following an introduction by Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice-president of the University, Mr. Lewis addressed the gathering.

The 86-year-old Chicago industrialist said he hoped that many more of his 63 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren would attend Notre Dame. He recounted how his son, Edward, a senior in the University's College of Commerce, had mentioned to him that students were

(continued on page 17)

DISTINGUISHED PRO

The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1953

NOTRE DAME SEEKS HIGH-PAY TEACHERS

Wants Corporations to Add $10,000 to Salaries of 45 of Outstanding Caliber

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 24—A plan to bring forty-five outstanding educators to the faculty of the University of Notre Dame by offering salaries sufficient to attract them was outlined today by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C., director of the Notre Dame Foundation.

Father Cavanaugh said that business corporations throughout the country would be asked to underwrite the project. For the faculty members to be added it would augment by about $10,000 the salary of a professor at the university. The average salary, a university spokesman said, was $6,000 to $7,500.

The plan, called the Distinguised Professors Program, was announced at meetings of the

OUTLINES PLAN: The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, director of Notre Dame Foundation, who told of plan to attract forty-five outstanding educators to the Faculty of Notre Dame University.

FESSORS PROGRAM

alumni board of directors and the Advisory Council for the College of Commerce. The council is composed of thirty-four business executives.

A spokesman for the university said that under the plan new members for the faculty would be sought in this country and abroad.

Symbols of Enterprise

Father Cavanaugh, who was president of Notre Dame from 1946 to 1952, declared that corporations would be approached as the symbols of private enterprise.

"Because we believe that, for the good of the country," he said, "strong tax-supported institutions of higher learning should co-exist with equally strong private colleges and universities, we are approaching corporation executives, confident that they will welcome the partnership which we propose for the education of morally responsible leaders for the nation."

He asserted that announcement of the plan, which differs markedly from other programs for business-education cooperation in that money would go directly to augment salaries, implied no deprecation of the "splendid corps of professors" on the 560-man faculty.

He said that the combination of increased enrollment — 5,400 now compared with 3,500 in prewar years — and the departure of some members of the faculty each year for better paying posts in industry and research made the move necessary.

"It is our hope to replace these men with the best teaching faculty we can secure and to encourage the academic advancement of our continuing faculty members as well," he added.

A pre-test of the plan in several cities had indicated "enthusiastic and encouraging" responses from corporation executives, according to the priest.

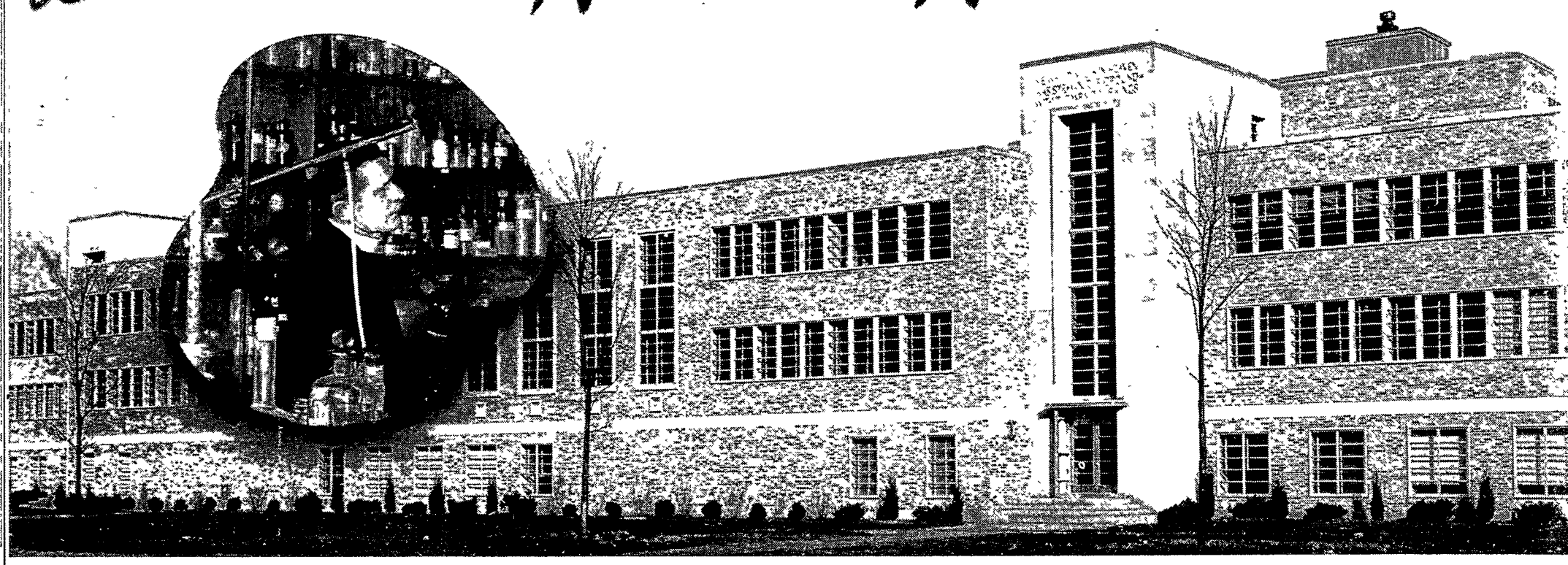
In praising the efforts of business men and educators to find a solution to increasing educational costs he asserted that Notre Dame agreed with the Committee on Financing Higher Education that to pass along all of the increasing costs to students would be unwise.

He stated that because one of every five faculty members was a priest who received no salary and because of gifts, research funds and "auxiliary enterprises, including athletics," tuition rates at Notre Dame were about 30 per cent below the actual per student cost of operating the university.

"In order to continue and extend the opportunity of a Notre Dame education to as many young men as possible," he added, "the Notre Dame Foundation will concentrate in the coming months on the raising of funds for the full development of our present and future faculty.

"We inaugurate the Distinguished Professors Program convinced of its necessity and confident of its success."

Dedicated to Academic Advancement



... the Nieuwland Science Hall

The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Archbishop of Philadelphia and president of Notre Dame when the late Father Julius A. Nieuwland was a member of the faculty, officiated at the dedication recently of the $2,500,000 Nieuwland Science Hall. Archbishop O'Hara blessed the structure which houses the latest classroom and laboratory equipment for the Departments of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics.

A symposium on "The Development of Science" with Dean Lawrence H. Baldinger presiding opened the dedicatory program. Papers were given by heads of departments: Rev. Henry J. Bolger, C.S.C., Physics; Dr. Andrew Boyle, Chemistry; and Dr. Arnold E. Ross, Mathematics. Among those attending this event and those which followed were members of Notre Dame's Advisory Council of Science and Engineering who held their Fall meeting on campus during that weekend. Dr. E. C. Kleiderer, executive director for research and control of Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind., is chairman of the group which includes twenty-nine nationally prominent executives.

The principal speaker at the University convocation was Dr. George E. Uhlenbeck, world renowned physicist and faculty member at the University of Michigan. He received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame. An impressive academic procession from the Administration Building to Washington Hall preceded the convocation.

Dr. Uhlenbeck, a distinguished physicist and teacher, came to this country from Holland in 1927. At that time he was already recognized as the discoverer of the electron spin. Since then there is practically no field of fundamental importance in physics to which Dr. Uhlenbeck has not made a significant and lasting contribution. He has been a faculty member at the University of Michigan for twenty years and also has taught at the University of Utrecht, in Holland, and at Columbia University.

The new building which was erected through the generosity of alumni and non-alumni friends was opened for classes and research this past September. Named after Father Nieuwland it is an appropriate tribute to the priest-scientist whose research on a formula for synthetic rubber helped the Allies win World War II and provided many household articles now commonly found in the American home. His original laboratory, which became the scene for one of the great chemical discoveries of the 20th Century is still preserved on the campus. Dr. George F. Hennion, Father Nieuwland's nephew, continues the work of his noted uncle in rubber research. Father Nieuwland died in 1936 and is buried on the Notre Dame campus.

Notre Dame's College of Science was begun in 1865. The present structure provides working space and classroom facilities for students who had been studying in over-crowded conditions in the Old Chemistry Building. Included in the Nieuwland Science Hall are more than thirty large laboratories, several amphitheatre-type classrooms, a library, conference rooms and offices.

Ceremonies Highlighted by Outstanding Participants

Upper Left: Father Hesburgh, Archbishop O'Hara and Dean Baldinger. Upper Right: Dr. Uhlenbeck and Fr. Hesburgh. Lower Left: Dean Baldinger, Father Joyce, Dr. Albert, Fr. Hesburgh, Dr. Uhlenbeck and Fr. Moore. Lower Right: Dr. Boyle, Fr. Bolger, Dean Baldinger, Dr. Ross.

Music, Drama, Lectures And Art Are Featured In Week's Program

by Robert Zeis

The author is a junior in the College of Commerce and is majoring in Journalism. He is from Kenton, O.

Notre Dame's College of Liberal and Fine Arts presented during the week of October 12-17 a brilliant display of outstanding cultural events. The week-long program of concerts, lectures and dramatic presentations, topped off by a million-dollar modern art exhibit was enthusiastically received by students, faculty and campus visitors. The Festival of the Arts, as it was called, officially inaugurated activities in the new I. A. O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts which was dedicated last May.

Included in the modern art exhibition were paintings by Raoul Dufy, Paul Klee, Maurice Utrillo, Georges Rouault and a score of other noted artists. The paintings were assembled from private collections and galleries in the Midwest by John A. Muldoon, Jr., Notre Dame alumnus and prominent Chicago art collector.

Distinguished Moving Pictures

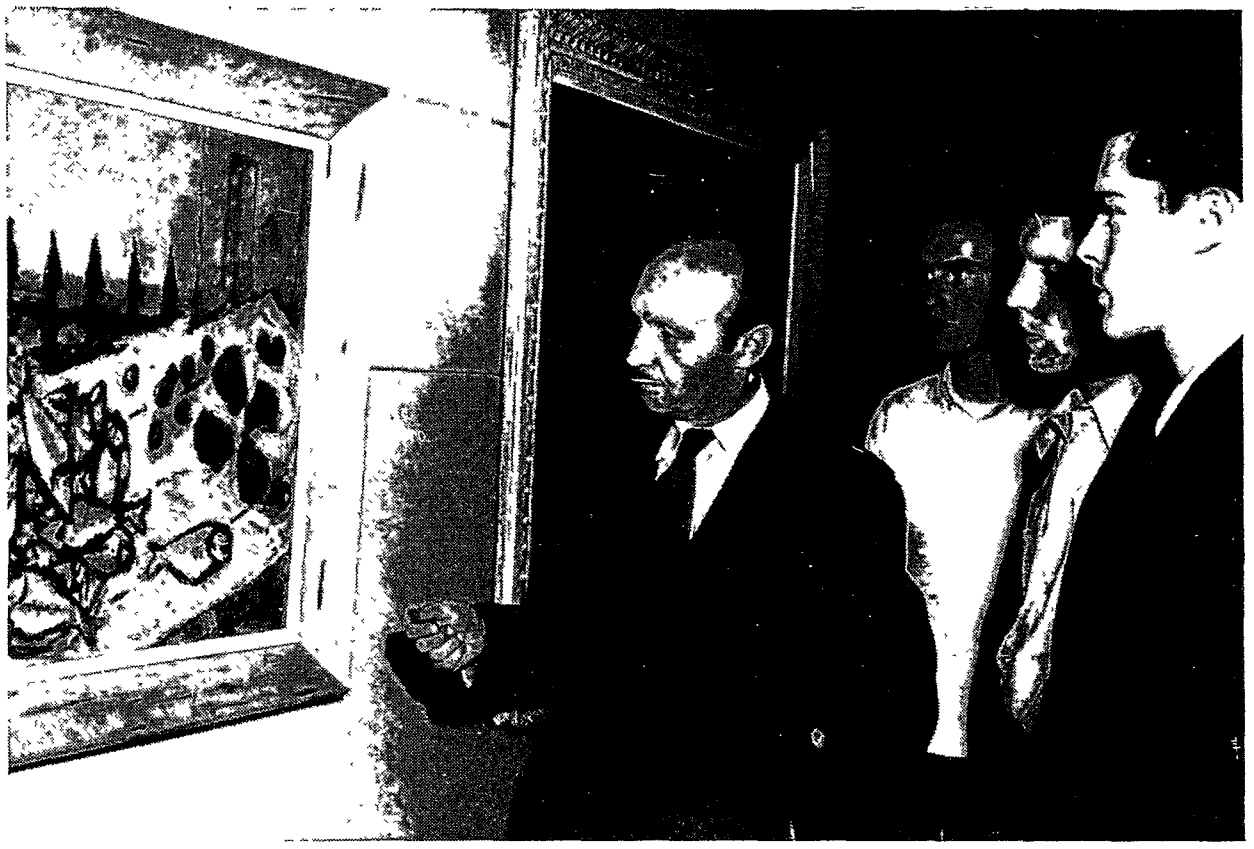
Beginning Monday afternoon and continuing throughout Tuesday a series of distinguished moving pictures was shown on campus. *The Louisiana Story,* a fine example of the documentary film, inaugurated this series and was followed by two other masterpieces; *The Strong Man,* a silent comedy of the '20's and a perfect example of pantomime and comedy, and *The Informer,* the multiple Academy Award winner about the Irish rebellion.

The first event of the Festival of the Arts was a demonstration of sculp-

Top to bottom: Fine Arts Quartet from Northwestern University; Father Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., demonstrates basic sculpturing techniques; the University Theatre presented dramatic reading of Hedda Gabler.

ture techniques by the Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., of Notre Dame's Art department. Father Lauck, winner of the national Sculptor of the Year award, demonstrated the basic techniques and methods of sculpturing and sought to increase the enjoyment and understanding of the art by the layman.

The second day of the Festival of the Arts coincided with Founder's Day, October 13th, a traditional campus holiday. A Solemn High Mass in honor of the Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder and first president of Notre Dame, was celebrated in Sacred Heart Church in the morning.



Mr. Max Kahn, modern artist from Chicago, Ill., lectures to Notre Dame students in the O'Shaughnessy Hall art gallery. Included in the exhibition were paintings by Dufy, Klee, Utrillo and Rouault. Mr. John A. Muldoon, Jr., assembled the collection for this special event.

George Buehr Gave Art Demonstration

George Buehr, modern art authority from Chicago's Art Institute, gave two interesting demonstrations on Wednesday, the third day of the festival. In the early afternoon he conducted a tour of the modern paintings on exhibition in the O'Shaughnessy galleries, and later gave a most humorous and unusual lecture on modern art. It was fascinating not only to the artist but also to the person who cannot understand modern art to see an art critic drape spaghetti across a piece of canvas, throw a few tomatoes at it, and say, "That's modern art."

On the same evening at 8 o'clock, the University Theatre presented a dramatic reading of Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*. The cast, under the direction of Michael Casey, formerly of London's famed Old Vic Theatre and now a Notre Dame professor, presented an experiment in Reader's Theatre. The production was a unique experience in the theatre and was well received by all in attendance.

Lecture by Richard Sullivan

On Thursday, Richard Sullivan, noted novelist and short-story writer and a member of Notre Dame's English department since 1936, used as his lecture topic, "The Intention of the Novel." He made clear the meaning and purpose of fiction particularly for the Catholic reader. Mr. Sullivan's latest novel, *311 Congress Court,* has been enthusiastically received by both reviewers and the public and his lecture cleared up many readers' problems regarding fiction writing.

The Fine Arts Quartet from Northwestern University, heard regularly over the ABC Radio Network, presented a concert the evening of October 15th. Appearing under the auspices of the University's Concert and Lecture Series, the quartet thrilled the audience with the music of Beethoven, Hayden and Pistol.

The Friday program was highlighted by an hour-long choral program presented by the Notre Dame Glee Club. This organization, known to millions through its annual appearance on Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" television show and its coast-to-coast concert tours, presented a variety of selections including *Gaudeamus Igitur, Crucifixus* and *Ave Maria.*

A colorful climax to Notre Dame's Festival of the Arts was the first Arts and Letters College Ball, featuring the music of Woody Herman and his orchestra. Prior to the Ball, students and their guests attended the traditional pep rally and on Saturday saw the "Fighting Irish" officially open the home football season against the University of Pittsburgh.

The success of this unusual presentation of cultural events is due primarily to the efforts of two seniors, Duke Rank, Phoenix, Ariz., and Francis X. Meaney, South Braintree, Mass. They conceived the ideas and with the aid of administration and faculty personnel the Festival materialized.

A mixture of spaghetti and some tomatoes on canvas was proclaimed modern art by Mr. George Buehr an authority on the subject from Chicago's famed Art Institute.

Forum participants (above) are from left to right: Mr. Holzberg, Mr. Donovan, Dean O'Meara, Mr. Butler, Mr. Stephan and Mr. Christensen. Mr. Miller is not in picture.

A Forum on the PRACTICE OF LAW

A group of successful practitioners, including lawyers from big firms in big cities, lawyers from small firms in smaller communities, general practitioners and specialists, company lawyers, labor lawyers, government lawyers—in brief, a cross section of the American Bar—assembled on the Notre Dame campus, recently, under the auspices of the Student Law Association for a special meeting with the senior class.

These distinguished attorneys gave students the benefit of their practical experience on questions concerning placement activities. The participants included: Paul M. Butler, a 1927 Notre Dame graduate from South Bend and Democratic national committeeman from Indiana; Clarence J. Donovan, who received his law degree from Notre Dame in 1931, and is a former president of the N.D. Law Alumni Association; Julius Holzberg, a specialist in labor law and faculty member at the University of Cincinnati's College of Law; Merle H. Miller, tax specialist and member of the firm of Ross, McCord, Ice and Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edmund A. Stephan, a Notre Dame graduate in 1933, and member of the law firm of Mayer, Austrian and Platt, Chicago, Ill.; and John W. Christensen, a specialist in corporate finance who is associated with the law firm of Gingher and Christensen, in Columbus, O.

Subjects discussed involved the following questions: should a young lawyer open his own office, join an established law firm or seek a government position? should he be a general practitioner or a specialist? should he practice in his home town or move to another community? should he enter politics?

"A young lawyer should devote a reasonable amount of his time and talents to public and community activities, including politics, but he should not become a professional office-seeker," Mr. Butler stated. Mr. Donovan echoed Butler's opinion declaring that "if a young lawyer goes into politics immediately, he sacrifices a lot of time which he should devote

Brownson

(continued from page 8)

looks for long. Even Brownson Hall, named after him on the Notre Dame campus, has ceased to exist and is only a memory for students who were freshmen years ago.

With all his faults, the fascinating and interesting character, Orestes Augustus Brownson truly merited the words of Father Isaac Hecker, "His love for Holy Church was supreme and his faith was never dim. His record will be great in the sight of God."

to his own development in the profession."

Mr. Holzberg cautioned that "if a lawyer waits too long to enter politics, he will be middle aged and lack the vigor necessary for strenuous public service."

The idea for the Forum on the Practice of Law stemmed from a suggestion made by William B. Jones, a member of the firm of Hamilton and Hamilton, Washington, D. C., and formerly president of the Notre Dame Law Association. Joseph O'Meara, Dean of the College of Law, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers.

The Student Law Association has many important functions and each year invites outstanding attorneys to the Law School to help foster the professional development of its members. Also, the association operates the Law School's placement service with the assistance of a faculty advisor and the generous support of the Notre Dame Law Association.

Fact Institute in College of Law

On Thursday, March 18, 1954, there will be an all-day Fact Institute in the Law School. The Institute will be under the direction of Mr. H. H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the FBI in Charge of Training and Inspection. The purpose of the Institute will be to emphasize the decisive role played by facts in legal controversies, to explain the various investigative techniques and to indicate where certain kinds of frequently needed information can be obtained. The following subjects will be discussed by experts from the FBI:

"THE FACT FINDING JOB"
"FACT FINDING INTERVIEWS"
"SEARCHING FOR PHYSICAL EVIDENCE"
(with demonstration)
"FACT FINDING BY EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS"
"FACT FINDING BY SCIENTISTS"
"FACT FINDING IN CIVIL CASES"

A number of fact-finding films will also be shown.

Lewis

(continued from page 9)

spending some unpleasant moments waiting for buses and cabs in the unbearable cold of winter and the flowing rains of spring, without the convenience of a shelter. "I told Ed," he remarked, "that I would see about getting a few bricks and sticks together for a little shack!"

Accepting the $40,000 gift of Mr. Lewis, Father Hesburgh stated, "It's always a great pleasure to accept a building for our campus."

The terminal itself was designed by students in the School of Architecture at the University. The building is made of buff brick and is of contemporary design. It includes a glass enclosed waiting-room for bus passengers as well as offices for university maintenance personnel. On one wall is hung a huge bulletin board so that students may keep posted on late campus events during their moments of waiting. Adorning the terminal is a limestone sculpture of Saint Christopher, patron of travelers, by Robert Schwinn, a senior architecture student from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Lewis is widely known for his philanthropy, especially for the construction of many Catholic mission chapels in various parts of the country. He is the founder and board chairman of the F. J. Lewis Manufacturing Company of Chicago. He is also president of the Lewis School of Aeronautics, vice-president of Catholic Charities of Chicago, and a trustee of the Lewis Maternity Hospital.

The Lewises traveled to the University for the dedication ceremonies via their privately owned bright yellow helicopter which drew stares from many campus visitors.

A Generous Gift From Mr. James E. Coston

COSTON ENTERPRISES
1307 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

WABASH 2-1644

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Father Hesburgh:

I am indeed very happy to enclose my check for $5,000.00 to be enrolled in the Notre Dame University Faculty Development Fund, and I hope that each year for the next ten years I will be able to continue—if not increase my annual gift.

Notre Dame is helping to build the leaders of tomorrow on a good moral and Christian foundation, and the least I can do is to assist in this fine work. I am sure a number of corporations and individuals will see the importance of this program and will be glad to do likewise.

With my best wishes and warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,
J. E. COSTON

ANOTHER FIRST for the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Chicago

Notre Dame Club of Chicago

38 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS SUITE 649

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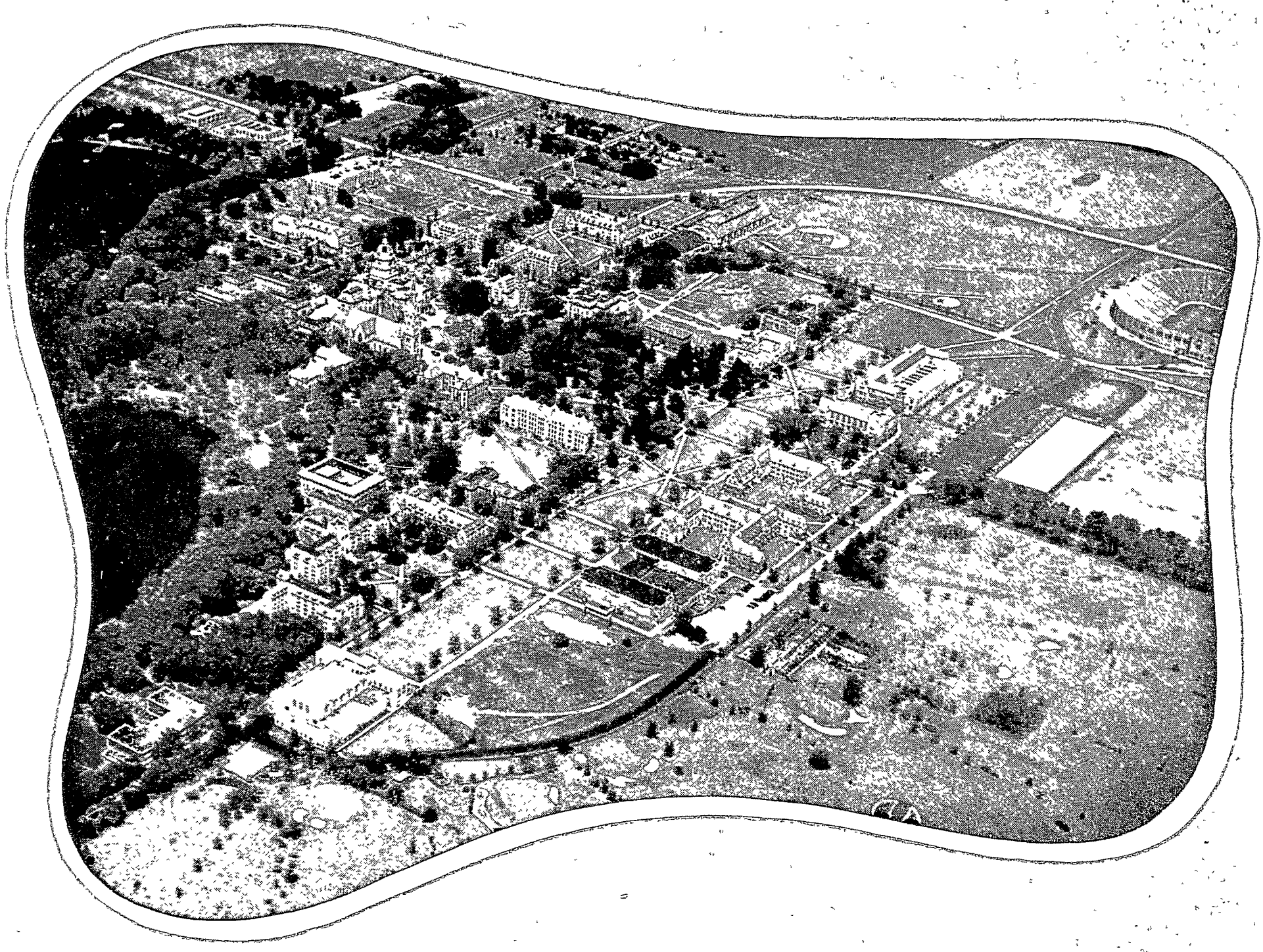
An enthusiastic send-off was given to the "Distinguished Professors Program" in the opening days of the new fund campaign when the Notre Dame Club of Chicago became the first organization to contribute by making a donation of $500 from its operating fund.

The sum was voted unanimously as a contribution by members of the club at a Board of Governors meeting November 2. In making the donation to the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University, the Board termed the gift an expression of the club's esteem for Father Hesburgh, and an appreciation of the needs and objectives of their Alma Mater.

The donation, taken as it was from the club's operating fund, was entirely separate from the Notre Dame Club of Chicago Scholarship Fund, which is under the control of a separate legal entity.

"Directly we heard of the initiation of the Distinguished Professors Program in Chicago, we terminated our own efforts to raise money for our Scholarship Fund for fear that it might offer competition to this new drive on the part of the University," declared H. Gilbert Seaman, '31, president of the Chicago Club. "We called off our scheduled pre-Christmas dinner dance, and will limit our drive to requests for volunteer donations from our members. We have furthermore urged those who can in the Club to contribute to this new program."

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.,
200 Bradley Avenue,
State College, Pa.



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