

# Notre Dame

*A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame*



The new Moreau Seminary, to be erected on the campus and scheduled for completion in 1958, will accommodate 200 seminarians, many of whom will devote their lives to Notre Dame. Story on page 6, this issue.

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SPRING

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1957



**LOBUND'S ATTACK ON....**

**THE COLD WAR**

## ***Dr. Ward Conducts Research Project on Causes of the Common Cold***

Late last November two unknown viruses were shipped in a small refrigerated box from Notre Dame to Maryland State Prison. Soon 32 convicts were absorbing these viruses into their bodies on an experimental basis so that medical men might have an answer to one of nature's worst dilemmas. The purpose: to discover the possibility of another frontal attack on the *common cold*.

Strategist of this new mobilization is a man familiar with the complexities of virus warfare, Dr. Thomas G. Ward, now continuing the internationally famous research at Notre Dame's Lobund Institute which he began at Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Ward was co-developer of APC vaccine and, as he says, "It takes care of five per cent of the colds we catch.

We have 15 or 20 per cent under control all told," he quips, "so if you could manage to catch only every fifth cold, we could take care of you very nicely."

Two-thirds of his time here is devoted to increasing that controllable percentage. Half of that is directed to a study of upper respiratory diseases, and the other half consists of work on those diseases with Notre Dame's germ-free animals. The other third of his time will be spent teaching in the new graduate program recently organized in Lobund Institute.

"We've only just begun to get things underway," he says. "We're only ankle-deep; it'll take a few months more to really get started. For one, we don't even know whether those germ-free animals will be of any use to us against

the cold. A germ-free mouse is a mouse, not a man—only men catch colds. But at least our work will answer some questions we've had about germ-free life. It'll determine whether or not germ-free animals are virus-free. (Colds are not caused by bacteria, but by many different viruses.) My guess, and it's only a guess, it's not based on any research, is that they are not. That would mean some viruses are congenital.

"The other thing we've got to find out is exactly what viruses are. We want to know how they penetrate cells. Then we can determine how to stop them and we'll have them licked."

This solution is more vital than most people realize. Viruses cause scores of diseases, among them some of the scourges of mankind. Polio, mumps, chicken-pox, influenza, brain fever, smallpox, all are virus diseases. And, though most Americans have passed through a week or so of virus-called measles without serious complications, did you know that measles kill more humans between the ages of one and three than all other causes including

accidents? And did you know that if a baby is born blind and/or deaf and/or with heart disease the chances are *nine to one* that the mother had, during the first three months of pregnancy, another virus-caused disease known as German measles? (Characteristically, Dr. Ward infected his and his neighbors' daughters with German measles while they were children.)

But what about the 32 prisoners who were inoculated with the two unknown viruses? "Every once in a while," says the virologist, who was present for the tests, "someone came in complaining of a cold. I looked them over, and if it seemed to me like an uncomplicated cold I didn't do a thing for them. Instead, I drew some blood after a nose wash and told the patient to return in 19 days. When he came back I took additional blood and only then did I give him some medication.

"The idea is this. In the nose wash is the virus, in the blood are the antibodies, the substances the body produces to protect itself from dangerous 'bugs' that have entered its system. If the virus is one that we've never known before, we grow it on some tissue. If it destroys the tissue we dilute it 100 times and put it on some more tissue; if it kills the new tissue we do the same thing again. If now, when it's at one-tenth-thousandth of its original potency, it still kills tissue, we know it's virulent.

"We put some of it at full strength with the second-day blood. (Assuming the patient came in the day after he caught his cold.) Nothing happens. Then we put some full-strength virus with the 21-day blood. If this blood neutralizes the virus we know for sure

that there were anti-bodies produced and that it's worth investigating. We run across something unknown like this only once in about a hundred times.

"Bear this in mind. All we know so far is that we have a 'bug' we've never heard of before. We don't know whether he's a cold 'bug' or not—we've only guessed at that. And here's where the 32 men come in.

"We tested and kept two of these virus cultures living on tissue in our deep-freeze for a while. Finally we set up the experiment with the prisoners, all volunteers. (We've done the same with about 1500 men during the last seven years.) Most of them we shot with one of the viruses, some with sterile material. And here's the strange part. The psychologist and psychiatrist who work with me say that, when the results are in, many who didn't get a virus will have colds.

"This is a by-product of these experiments which may prove more important than their original purpose. First, psychological reasons may have a lot to do with people catching colds, and second, it seems that the disease may help an ill-adjusted person accept society by having him realize his dependence on people for medication, relief of pain, nourishment and clothing. The insane and the schizophrenic, too, refuse to realize this relation. Disease seems to bring them closer to reality.

"What we've done doesn't even begin to prove anything. But, if any of this turns out to be true some time in the future, it may give us an approach to experimental psychiatry. That'll be a lot better than the slow



Dr. Ward is a recognized authority in the study of virus diseases. He is a medical doctor and head of Lobund's new graduate program.

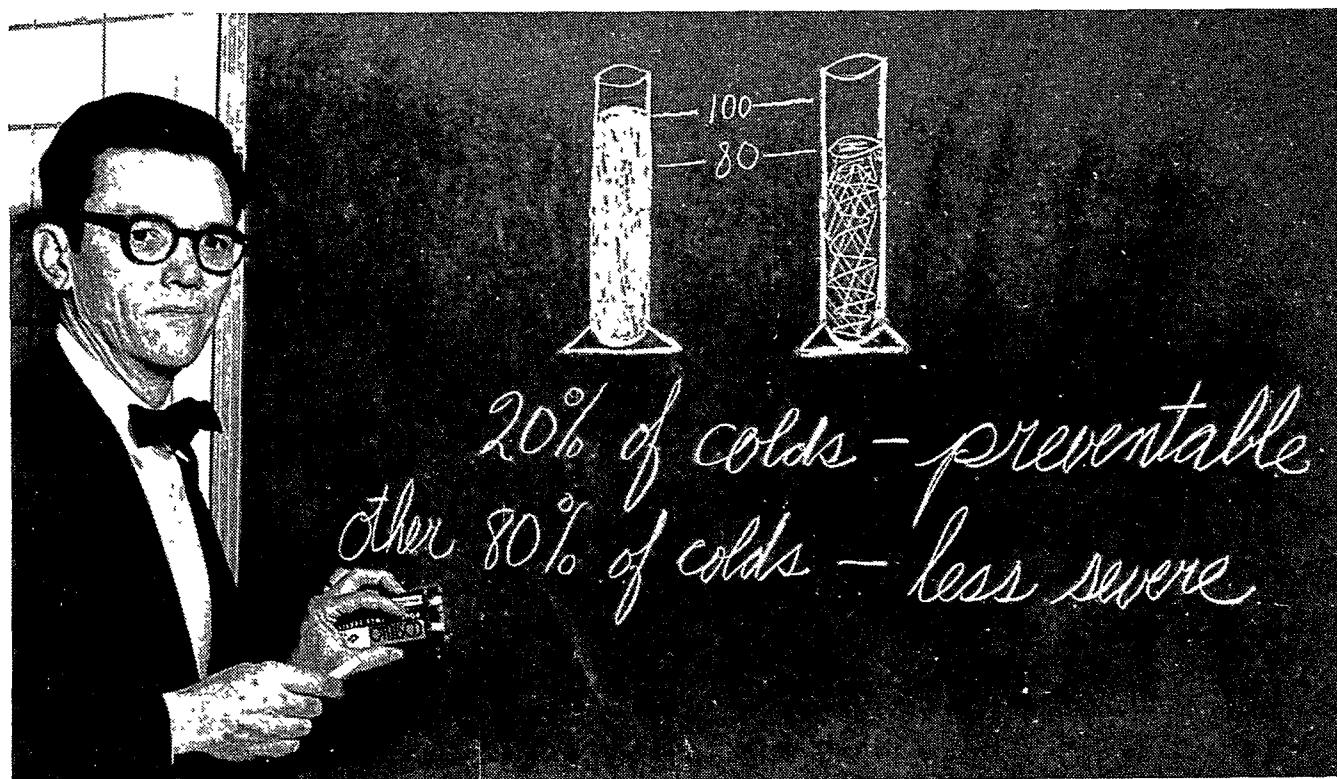
system we have had to use of categorizing individual cases. In other words, it'll have tremendous significance."

But the medical, and not the psychiatric problems, are Dr. Ward's concern. "There's no reason for a serious common cold anymore. We still can't attack 80 to 85 per cent of the viruses directly, but they don't do much damage by themselves. They do kill cells, however, and the germs live on the dead cells. But the sulfa and antibiotic drugs kill those germs no matter what virus has prepared the way.

"APC vaccine protects against the adeno-viruses which cause about five per cent of our colds. The sulfanamides and anti-biotics neutralize about ten per cent. You can see, the cold is probably a mixture of diseases, and our job here at Notre Dame is to discover them and learn how to beat them one by one. It won't be an easy job; it'll probably take 20 years before medicine is anywhere near controlling all of them completely."

He looks around at the machines and test tubes and scrubbed white walls. "We're working hard, but you've got to remember," he smiles, "these 'bugs' are smart!"

About 5% of common colds are controlled by APC vaccine. The Notre Dame scientist thinks that colds result from viruses, not bacteria.





# THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., is Notre Dame's sixteenth president.

If communism were to be wiped from the face of the earth today or tomorrow we would not ourselves be better than we are today, only perhaps less harassed. And in the providence of God, perhaps we are faced with the present crisis in order that we might assess more urgently those truths by which we profess to live. This achievement alone, in truth and in reality, would be the most effective kind of deathblow to communism and its claims.

The current world struggle is not just democracy versus communism as two opposing political orders, even less the physical matter of the West against the armed divisions of the totalitarian regime, but two world views and two views of man locked in mortal combat. America must rediscover and reactivate the faith that gave birth to our democracy, and make this faith an active, vital force in the world today if we are to face this present scourge and conquer it, and indeed, if we are to grow and survive independently of this threat.

Religious faith offers much that will strengthen our devotion to democracy

and the democratic idea. It tells us first of all, and this is most vital, that there is one supreme, personal God. This acknowledgment of God is the most important point of our differences with communism which is evil, first and foremost because it is atheistic, teaching that there is no God.

The second object of our faith is man who possesses dignity and even immortality because God had created him after His own image and likeness, a person whose spiritual soul possesses the godlike powers of knowing and loving, a person endowed by God with all those inalienable rights which are necessary for him to act humanly, and to fulfill his God-given destiny according to his own enlightened conscience. For the communists, man has no hope beyond this earth, no rights except those given by the state.

There are two corollaries to our faith in God and man: our belief in an objective moral order of good and evil and our notion of government in which we look upon the state as the agent to serve man, the citizen, in the possession and exercise of his basic human rights, and to promote the good of all the

people. How are we communicating our heritage to the world today? So often the face we present to an embattled world is a face that is seemingly rich, and yet really poor in its utter materialism, technological with all the trappings of tractors and airplanes and gadgets, and yet seemingly not to know or speak of our rich spiritual traditions of wisdom and justice and freedom. If we are to stem the tide that threatens half a world yet free, we should speak to men's hearts everywhere the message that comes from the heart of our faith, to give life and vigor to our world.

The Communists believe only and fanatically in physical power and they cannot pray for they have no God but themselves. We as a nation can call on a higher power. Indeed all our other actions will be meaningless and ultimately fruitless unless we do remain true to the base of our tradition and ask the all-powerful God to aid us in our cause if it is right. The rightness of this cause is the best presage of eventual victory, if only we can labor valiantly and courageously and with the grace of God to make our heritage alive in these evil days.

The conflict between democracy and Communism is beyond the physical forces of manpower, strategic bases, and nuclear weapons—it is really a battle for the souls of men. There is reason for new hope today in the very fact that all who profess religion in America, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, have begun to recognize a needed strength in working together as God-loving and God-fearing Americans, standing together against those who deny God, and destroy man who was created in His image and likeness.

*Th. Hesburgh, C.S.C.*



# THERE'S NO ESCALATOR CLAUSE FOR UNDERPAID TEACHERS

By George E. Sokolsky

*Mr. Sokolsky's syndicated column appears in over 275 daily newspapers. For many years he has been a loyal friend and a generous benefactor of Notre Dame. He graduated from the School of Journalism, Columbia University, in 1917 and since then has been columnist, lecturer and editor of several foreign newspapers. Mr. Sokolsky was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Notre Dame in 1946. This magazine received permission to reprint his column.*

When taxes consume a large part of everybody's income and when the cost of living rises steadily, certain elements in the community find themselves earning less and less in the purchasing power of their take-home pay.

Some industrial contracts include escalator clauses which protect the purchasing power of the wage; such escalator "cost-of-living" clauses rarely appear in the salary scales of professionals.

However, those who have fixed incomes of any form, find this the value of their income is constantly being reduced. The same is true of white-collar workers, as they are called, who live on fixed salaries, salaries, sometimes determined by statutes which limit pay not by a measure of the cost of living for the particular type of employee but by the will of a legislative body.

With regard to teachers, I have received many letters objecting to any arithmetic which indicates that a teacher is paid for 52 weeks work. Some say that a teacher works only 40 weeks a year but is paid for 52 weeks.

It is to be hoped that the critics are wrong. A teacher, whether in the kindergarten or a university, not only teaches but has to learn.

Let me cite an example: A teacher of physics, during the past decade, has had to do a lot of study on the subject of atomic fission so that he knows what

he is talking about in the classroom and if the students ask questions. This requires an enormous amount of technical reading which cannot be done as one watches a movie show. It is necessarily slow and laborious.

1957 is called the geophysical year. Many important scientific developments are being brought into the news



MR. SOKOLSKY

about which students in high schools and colleges ought to know more than is casually reported in the press.

Often there is no additional pay for the time put into intellectual tasks, and yet without special work, the teacher stagnates.

I have twice listened to President Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., of Notre Dame speak about the need for increasing faculty salaries. It is not that learned men have become more mercenary in the present era than they used to be in another age, but that the cost of living, the cost of taxes, the cost of books and magazines, the cost of educating children—all these have gone up for the learned man as well as for the man who is not learned.

I have before me a table of salaries for university teachers in California who have had seven years of college



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education and hold a Ph.D. This could have cost the teacher's family more than \$10,000, depending upon the colleges attended and the cost of living in those colleges.

The annual salaries for these seven-year trained Ph.D.'s, ranging from instructor to professor, run from a low of \$4,512 a year to a high of \$9,384 a year before taxes. Deduct taxes and the pay is still less.

A bit player in Hollywood would reject such a salary; a strip-teaser would laugh if offered such pay. But we trust the intellectual development of our next generations to men who have to dress like gentlemen and who have to maintain a position in the community but whom we pay so little that they must be concerned about how to make ends meet.

When the intellectual leaders of the community are driven down to the proletariat, the danger is that their conscious or sub-conscious worries and dissatisfactions are bound to be passed on to the students. And that needs to be thought out.

## NOTRE DAME

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# New Seminary for Holy Cross Fathers

## *Present Inadequate Facilities for 105 Persons Necessitates Construction of Building to House 200 Seminarians*

A unique feature of the \$3,000,000 Moreau Seminary, scheduled for completion in 1958, is the Benefactors' Chapel where benefactors and their intentions will be remembered in daily Mass. For the first time in more than a century the Holy Cross Fathers are appealing for direct financial assistance from alumni and other friends in a nation-wide campaign.

Notre Dame has accepted one-third of the total cost, or \$1,000,000, of building the new Seminary. The University has benefited, throughout the years, from the services of priest-

teachers of Holy Cross. With additional vocations in the future, there will be a greater number of Holy Cross Fathers available for the students who will be the Notre Dame Men of tomorrow.

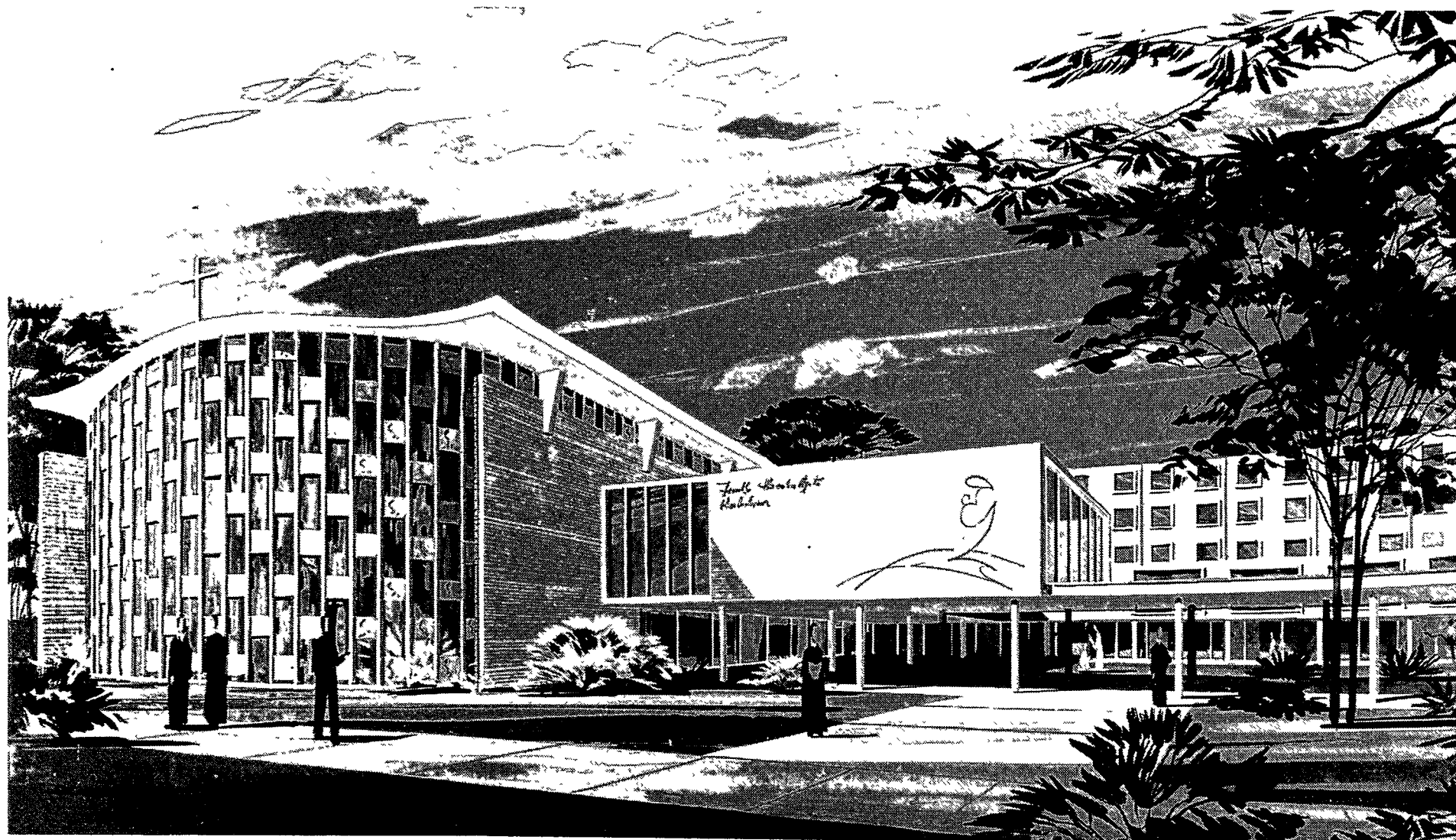
Since Notre Dame depends on the services of priest-teachers of Holy Cross, the University's participation in the Seminary campaign will be considered a part of the current Faculty Development Program. Initiated by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, in 1953, there has been a great interest manifested by alumni and

non-alumni friends regarding this important educational work. Besides the individual contributions received, corporations and foundations have generously donated and substantially underwritten the Distinguished Professors Program which is another facet of the overall plan as originally announced by Father Hesburgh.

As so aptly described by Rev. Theodore J. Mehling, C.S.C., Provincial of the Holy Cross Priests' Indiana Province, "... we must build a new seminary immediately—for it is our very lifeline . . ." The Seminary has been the "lifeline" for training priests to teach and administer at Notre Dame, to serve on high school and other college faculties, to work in the home and foreign missions and to minister to the faithful in numerous parishes where Holy Cross Fathers are assigned.

The constructing of a new Moreau Seminary is the only solution to a critical problem. Restricted living quarters, outdated equipment and overall inadequate facilities forcefully dramatize the plight of 105 seminarians now studying for Holy Orders at Notre Dame. The need to build has become urgent due to the providential increase in vocations to the Holy Cross Fathers in recent years, a trend that fore-

Costing \$3,000,000, the Seminary will be completed in 1958.





shadows substantial yearly growth for the foreseeable future. Other than those directly concerned with educating these Men of God, few people know that the present Moreau Seminary was erected in 1920 to house 75 seminarians. Plans have been made for accommodating about 200 future priests in the new building.

It requires much time and substantial monetary aid to prepare candidates for the priesthood. Before a Holy Cross Father is ordained he spends from 10 to 14 years studying and it costs not less than \$15,000—most of the latter has to be underwritten by the Congregation.

Moreau Seminary, named for the founder of the Congregation, Rev. Basil Moreau, C.S.C., will be functionally designed to include a main chapel and six private memorial chapels, a dining room and kitchen, modern classrooms and a library, a lecture hall and a gymnasium. An 85-foot aluminum cross, to be placed in front of the main chapel, will complement the Golden Dome and Sacred Heart spire across the lake.

Benefactors will have the opportunity of providing memorials to honor relatives and friends, living or deceased, and for special intentions. When feasible an attractive plaque, appropriately inscribed with the name of the person being memorialized as well as the name of the donor, will be attached to each item for which a subscription is received.

Construction will begin in the Spring of 1957 with occupancy scheduled for the new building in September of next year. For the convenience of contributors payments for memorials may be extended over a period of 36 months involving four tax years.

Not only did the founding of Notre Dame depend upon the Congregation of Holy Cross, but its operation is due to the generous service of Holy Cross Priests and Brothers. Almost every Holy Cross Priest has been educated, in part at least, in Moreau Seminary prior to studying theology in Washington, Rome, Paris and in other institutions.

The campaign is under the supervision of Rev. Alfred F. Mendez, C.S.C., Director of Province Development, and he is assisted by Rev. John H. Wilson, C.S.C., Rev. John J. Lane, C.S.C., and Rev. Joseph M. Rick, C.S.C., assistant directors.



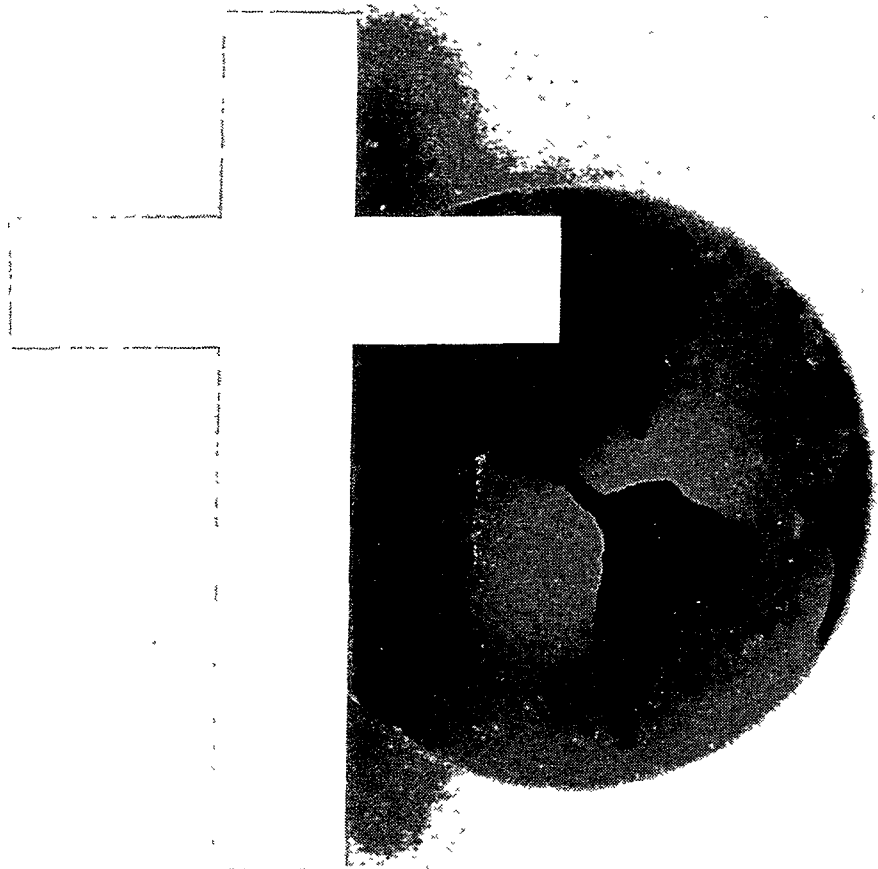
Rev. Theodore J. Mehling, C.S.C. (seated), Provincial of the Indiana Province, discusses Seminary plans with (l. to r.) Rev. Alfred Mendez, C.S.C., Province Development Director, Rev. John J. Lane, C.S.C., Asst. Director, and Rev. John H. Wilson, C.S.C., Asst. Director.

## MEMORIAL OPPORTUNITIES

*Memorial subscriptions are not fixed by actual cost but are determined in consideration of your privilege of designation and to absorb the cost of construction which cannot be readily memorialized.*

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Tabernacle .....	15,000
High Mass Candlesticks for Main Altar (6) .....	each 1,000
Low Mass Candlesticks for Main Altar (2) .....	each 800
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Crucifixes—classroom (4) .....	each 1,000
Students' Desks (200) .....	each 500
Professors' Desks and Chairs (4) .....	each 500
RESIDENCE WING FOR SEMINARIANS (4 sections) .....	each 100,000
SEMINARIANS' ROOMS (Complete Unit) (200) .....	each 3,000
Seminarians' Rooms (alone) (200) .....	each 1,000
Furnishings—Seminarians' Rooms (200) .....	each 750
PRIESTS' ROOMS (17) (complete) .....	each 5,000
Furnishings—Priests' Rooms (17) .....	each 500
REFECTORY WING .....	35,000
LIBRARY .....	75,000
ASSEMBLY HALL .....	100,000
GYMNASIUM .....	100,000
Bleachers .....	7,000
Handball Courts (3) .....	each 1,500
Equipment—Gymnasium .....	3,000
SIDE CHAPELS (6)—Complete Unit .....	each 50,000
Chapel Crucifixes (6) .....	each 2,500
Candlesticks (12) .....	each 600

(For information on additional memorials, address  
Office of Province Development, Notre Dame, Ind.)



# the CATHOLIC Sociologist

## Dr. John J. Kane Heads Competent Faculty in Department of Sociology

By Donald P. Zeifang

*The author is majoring in English and a member of the Junior Class. His home is in Niagara Falls, N.Y.*

"Doctor, how can you be both a Catholic and a sociologist?"

Such was the question put to Dr. John J. Kane, the head of Notre Dame's sociology department, at a regional conference of sociologists a few years ago. Dr. Kane, one of the few Catholics who has gained prominence in the field of sociology, believes that this query reveals a feeling that is not uncommon among his non-Catholic colleagues. Many of them are of the opinion that, in effect, sociology and Catholicism just don't mix. Their attitude, though ill-founded, is understandable, mainly because there just aren't enough outstanding Catholic sociologists in America to dispell the myth. For example, Dr. Kane was the only Catholic to serve on a committee of distinguished sociologists who testified on school segregation in the Topeka, Kansas court test a few years ago.

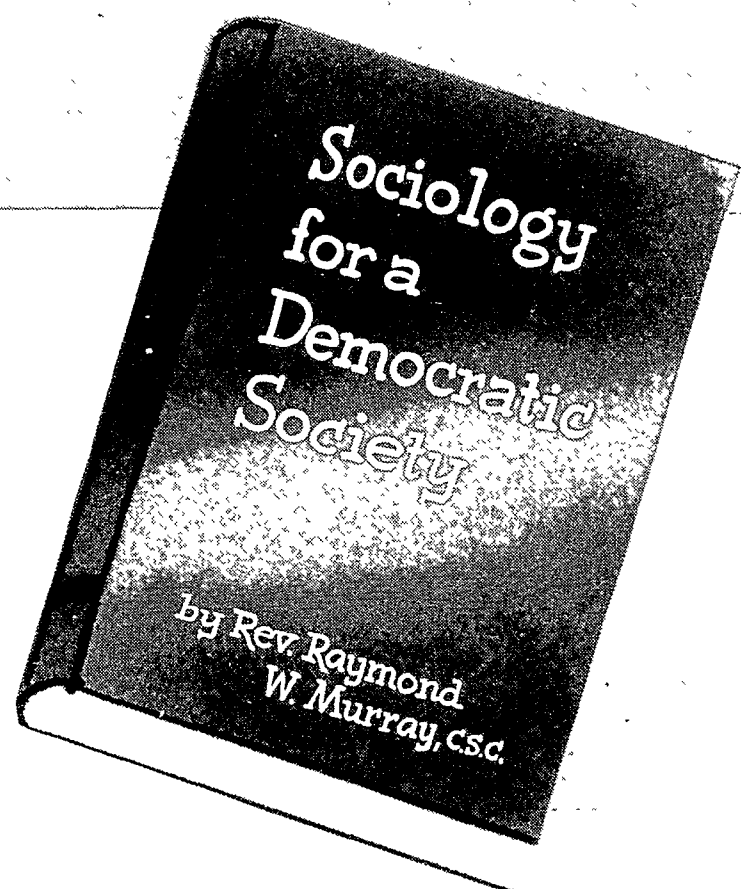
Why aren't there more Catholics in sociology? Dr. Kane explains it this way:

"In Catholic circles the subject matter of Catholic sociologists is apt to be considered almost anathema; they themselves, whether priest, re-

ligious, or lay, are suspects. If sociology is not confused with socialism, it is certainly identified with secularism, and an impression is created that all of these matters might much better be handled in philosophy. Yet the Holy Father, well aware that social reform is contingent upon an adequate system of social science, has called for establishment of professorships of Christian sociology at all institutions of higher learning. When some Catholics have recovered from the shock of discovering the word 'Christian' linked with sociology by the Holy Father himself, they may be led to reconsider the entire matter.

"Sociology is the scientific study of group relationships but some sociologists make judgments on which Catholics might disagree. However, these judgments aren't based upon sociology itself, but come from the *ad hoc* philosophy of these sociologists."

So the real trouble seems to be that Catholics in general just don't know what sociology's special function is and therefore can't tell a sociologist from a social philosopher.



Dr. Kane has been an outspoken leader in the attempt to do away with this Catholic disdain for sociology. He'll tell any listener just what a sociologist should properly be concerned with, and how Catholicism and sociology complement each other. After receiving his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950, Dr. Kane became head of the sociology department at Notre Dame in 1953. In this position, he can and does exert great influence not only upon those enrolled in the sociology major, but also upon the sociological field as a whole. A popular lecturer and writer for numerous periodicals, he is the author of *Catholic-Protestant Conflicts in America* and *Marriage and the Family: a Catholic Approach*. Another book on family relations, tentatively called *Building Up Your Marriage*, is due for release later this year.



Enrolled in Dr. Kane's department are about 70 undergraduate and 20 graduate students (both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered) under the guidance of nine faculty members. Rev. Raymond W. Murray, C.S.C., who holds a doctorate from Catholic University, teaches on both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Widely-known and oft-quoted, Father Murray is the author of *Sociology for a Democratic Society*, one of the more popular college sociological texts. Teaching under the Distinguished Professors Program is Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J. (Ph.D., Harvard), an expert on parish social problems who has discussed his specialty in two books—*Southern Parish* and *Social Relations in the Urban Parish*. Notre Dame is one of the few universities in the United States to have a doctor of medicine instructing in its sociology department: Dr. Robert Schmitt, the only Catholic psychiatrist in northern Indiana, teaches social psychiatry. Other faculty members in the department are Rev. Francis Cavanaugh, C.S.C. (Ph.D., Catholic University), Dr. E. K. Francis (Ph.D., Prague), and the Messrs. Donald Barrett, John E. Hughes, Raymond Grummel and Hugh O'Brien, re-appointed head of the Correctional Administration Program. He was director of the Indiana State Board of Corrections for four years.

At Notre Dame, the department teaches courses not only in sociology, but also in social psychology, which is concerned with those phenomena particular to the individual within the



Father Frank Cavanaugh, professor of Sociology, has been a faculty member since 1934.

group (as opposed to the group phenomena of sociology), and anthropology, which studies primitive cultures of the present day as a guide to the study of mankind. Included in this departmental framework are such subjects as American Social Institutions, the Community, Criminology, the Family and Population Problems.

Two sociology clubs, one for undergrads and the other for graduate students, hear various speakers discuss topics pertinent to their major. Field trips to prisons, mental hospitals, and housing projects are yearly highlights.

The Correctional Administration Program, offered on the graduate level, trains the student to enter the fields of probation, parole, and cor-

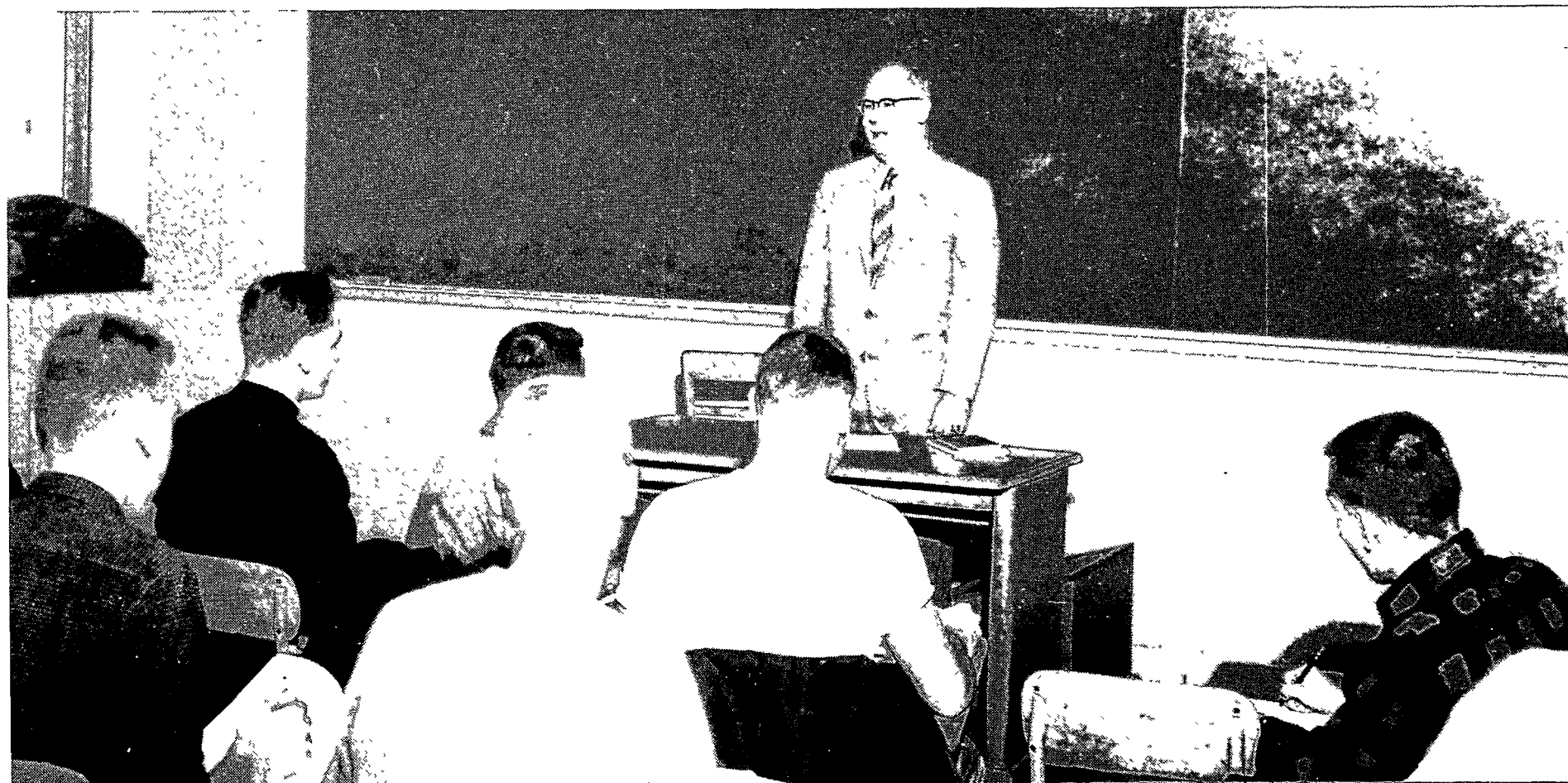
rectional institution work. Aiding the department in this regard is an advisory board on correctional procedures, composed of Thomas McHugh and Russell Oswald, who are correctional heads in the states of New York and Massachusetts respectively, and Dr. J. P. Shalloo, professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

The planned activities of the department are always expanding. A Conference on Intergroup Relationships is a proposed summer school project. Available financial help will determine whether or not a Symposium on Sociological Values can be held annually at Notre Dame. Indeed, money is the deciding factor in a good many worthwhile projects which as yet have not been able to get past the idea stage.

Of special concern to Dr. Kane is the increasing percentage of Catholic couples who are turning to non-Catholic advisors for marriage counseling. To remedy this situation, more priests, especially young priests, must be given training in this field. Some scholarships have been generously provided by the university, but to meet the increasing demands for marriage counsellors, more outside financial assistance is needed.

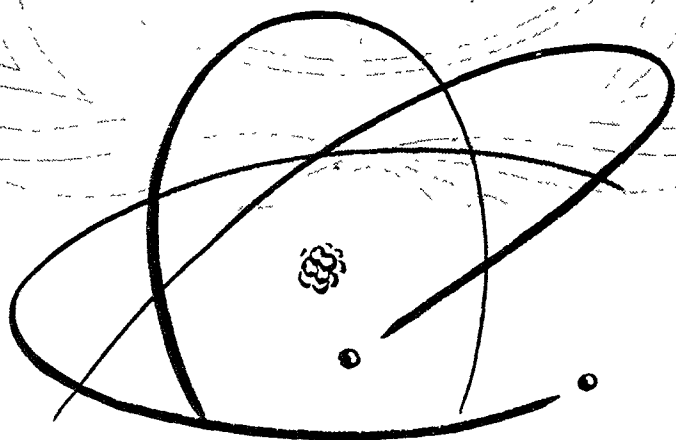
The ever-increasing importance and influence of sociology presents a challenge to Catholicism. Laws advocating divorce, contraception, and eugenic sterilization have come about to some extent because of secular social philosophies of certain American sociologists. Sociology shows what society *is*; social philosophy shows what it *ought* to be. Catholics must follow the Pope's lead: sociology should be coupled with social philosophy to form effective Catholic Action.

Dr. Kane lectures to students in Sociology class.



UNITED NATIONS  
HEADQUARTERS

# ATOMS FOR PEACE



At the conclusion of the significant and historical "atoms-for-peace" conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, signed the Statute of the new International Atomic Energy Agency as personal delegate of His Holiness Pope Pius XII and representative of Vatican City.

The precedent-shattering meeting of 40 nations was global in participation while its effects may provide the basis for a secure and lasting peace. In speaking for the host nation, Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the United States noted that "this is the largest conference of nations to be held since the end of World War II, indeed perhaps the largest in the entire history of international collaboration."

Alternate delegate for Vatican City was the famous mathematician, Dr. H. Marston Morse, of the Institute for Advanced Research at Princeton, N. J. Dr. Morse received an honorary doctorate from the University of Notre Dame at Commencement exercises in 1956.

In his remarks to the assembly, Father Hesburgh said, "are we not, first of all, agreed that control, as a notion and as a reality, is an unpleasant, dif-



ficult and yet necessary fact of life? Every standard and value we profess is a control."

Father Hesburgh continued, "moreover, what we do here does not in the least directly affect the present possession and development of atomic power for destructive purposes. However—and this is highly important—what we decide here in the matter of control, generally accepted and respected, may well indirectly lead to the solution of the real source of anguish in our world—the power of worldwide destruction in the hands of human beings capable of evil as well as of good; and this capacity, unfortunately, belongs to every human being."

"The essential dimension of agreement that really underlies the debate



Father Hesburgh, representing Vatican City, speaks to the assembled delegates.

Dr. Morse (standing), alternate delegate, observes as Father Hesburgh signs Statute.

may too often be focused on disagreements. Sincere and intelligent men from many distinguished delegations have eloquently expressed their convictions on the details of control. Some want minimum control, some maximum. But all, I trust, will agree in these essentials—that any control, however reasonable, will only be as effective as we make it, that the essential control is yet to come, but that the pattern we establish here may hasten its coming and its effectiveness when it does come, and that, ultimately we shall all have in this world only that peace, only that tranquility of order, which, under God, we deserve and earn by our individual and collective good will."

In numerous messages the Holy Father has discussed nuclear warfare and measures to prevent it. The Pope has stressed that nations must try to avoid atomic warfare "through international understandings or else by placing very clear and stringent limits upon its use so that its effects may not exceed the strict exigencies of defense."

# the 1956 REPORT

## of the NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION

**C**ONTRIBUTIONS to the University of Notre Dame last year were gratefully received from alumni and non-alumni friends, from corporations and from foundations. Gifts totaling more than \$4 million mark 1956 as a new record of achievement.

### SUMMARY

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Alumni .....	10,789	\$ 837,199.06
Honorary Alumni .....	7	23,463.00
Non-Alumni .....	1,727	2,613,285.71
<hr/>		
Total .....	12,523	\$3,473,947.77
Research Grants and Fellowships (Not previously carried) .....		757,067.40
<hr/>		
GRAND TOTAL .....		\$4,231,015.17

### DENOMINATIONAL GIVING

<i>Amount</i>	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
\$ 1 - \$ 5 .....	2905	4266	4388	4705	4244
6 - 10 .....	2287	2675	3014	3549	3413
11 - 25 .....	1779	2185	2356	2659	2726
26 - 50 .....	446	477	577	634	773
51 - 100 .....	504	435	526	605	606
101 - 200 .....	112	99	121	159	146
201 - 500 .....	162	191	198	253	293
501 - 999 .....	26	27	59	55	55
1000 - 1500 .....	68	76	93	128	117
1501 - 2500 .....	29	25	22	44	47
2501 - 5000 .....	23	39	38	47	47
over 5000 .....	16	18	32	37	56

### Comparison With Previous Years

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>ALUMNI</b> (including Hon- orary Alumni)	1947	7888	\$ 376,013.00
	1948	6973	451,898.28
	1949	7517	506,231.16
	1950	7114	2,032,437.94
	1951	6745	329,211.08
	1952	7006	963,992.63
	1953	9184	364,323.03
	1954	10132	1,003,352.54
	1955	11308	776,353.39
	1956	10796	860,662.06
<b>FRIENDS</b>	1947	302	175,790.00
	1948	691	163,041.14
	1949	1158	1,418,310.51
	1950	2695	373,749.26
	1951	1593	1,625,110.43
	1952	1351	351,883.52
	1953	1329	462,340.92
	1954	1289	575,171.83
	1955	1567	781,272.43
	1956	1727	2,613,285.71
<b>RESEARCH</b>	1947	.....	.....
	1948	.....	.....
	1949	.....	407,305.70
	1950	.....	505,400.35
	1951	.....	458,872.71
	1952	.....	580,301.00
	1953	.....	602,734.18
	1954	.....	710,589.57
	1955	.....	728,475.32
	1956	.....	757,067.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	1947	8190	551,803.00
	1948	7664	614,939.42
	1949	8675	2,416,647.37
	1950	9809	3,114,830.55
	1951	8338	2,413,194.22
	1952	8357	1,928,557.15
	1953	10513	1,470,851.13
	1954	11421	2,289,113.94
	1955	12875	2,286,101.14
	1956	12523	4,231,015.17



# 1956 CLASS REPORT

<i>Class</i>	<i>Amount Contributed</i>	<i>Number of Contributors</i>	<i>Number of Alumni</i>	<i>Percentage of Participation</i>
1900 and before .....	\$224,688.91	25	70	35.7
1901 .....	85.00	3	13	23.0
1902 .....	50.00	7	13	53.8
1903 .....	215.00	6	16	37.5
1904 .....	530.00	14	24	58.3
1905 .....	465.00	6	23	26.0
1906 .....	1,370.00	9	33	27.2
1907 .....	175.00	6	21	28.5
1908 .....	255.00	7	31	22.5
1909 .....	1,365.00	10	32	31.2
1910 .....	1,260.00	8	29	27.5
1911 .....	22,884.50	25	63	39.6
1912 .....	63,245.00	15	57	26.3
1913 .....	1,530.00	27	60	45.0
1914 .....	3,525.50	29	71	40.8
1915 .....	2,997.00	28	70	40.0
1916 .....	115,723.92	33	67	49.2
1917 .....	6,207.00	41	94	43.6
1918 .....	1,182.00	31	79	39.2
1919 .....	906.00	19	62	30.6
1920 .....	4,120.00	32	90	35.5
1921 .....	2,128.50	39	113	34.5
1922 .....	8,406.00	74	173	42.7
1923 .....	10,806.76	91	218	41.7
1924 .....	6,114.50	102	224	45.5
1925 .....	6,607.00	142	311	45.6
1926 .....	9,738.00	116	267	43.4
1927 .....	6,386.48	167	388	43.0
1928 .....	7,814.50	182	452	40.2
1929 .....	9,650.67	174	467	37.2
1930 .....	5,737.00	183	478	38.2
1931 .....	12,424.31	241	526	45.8
1932 .....	10,483.00	215	518	41.5
1933 .....	8,790.00	230	544	42.2
1934 .....	5,788.00	211	543	38.8
1935 .....	6,452.00	219	505	43.3
1936 .....	5,433.00	166	416	39.9
1937 .....	5,258.50	199	452	44.0
1938 .....	4,360.00	204	498	40.9
1939 .....	7,857.00	222	557	39.8
1940 .....	8,081.55	267	643	41.5
1941 .....	5,190.00	268	589	45.5
1942 .....	4,905.01	251	567	44.2
1943 .....	4,604.50	242	566	42.7
1944 .....	6,042.50	241	527	45.7
1945 .....	2,662.50	159	337	47.1
1946 .....	1,978.00	114	301	37.8
1947 .....	3,190.25	255	719	35.4
1948 .....	6,201.00	475	1054	45.0
1949 .....	12,644.05	633	1391	45.5
1950 .....	9,203.64	515	1157	44.5
1951 .....	5,834.58	443	917	48.3
1952 .....	5,151.00	445	1080	41.2
1953 .....	4,622.10	443	849	52.1
1954 .....	5,548.57	433	991	43.6
1955 .....	4,984.50	377	947	39.8
1956 .....	12,706.10	274	1036	26.4
Undergraduates .....	16,789.75			
Honorary Alumni .....	23,463.00			
Notre Dame Clubs .....	41,135.23			
Alumni Corporations .....	82,191.43			
Gifts in Kind .....	517.75			
Grand Total .....	\$860,662.06			

# HIGHLIGHTS

**1955**

**1956**

\$2,286,101.14	GRAND TOTAL	\$4,231,015.17
52.5	ALUMNI PARTICIPATION	48.4
11,298	NUMBER OF ALUMNI CONTRIBUTIONS	10,789
\$525,350.85	ALUMNI TOTAL AMOUNT	\$837,199.06
\$251,002.54	HONORARY ALUMNI	\$23,463.00
\$46.50	AVERAGE ALUMNUS GIFT	\$77.60
\$781,272.43	NON-ALUMNI TOTAL AMOUNT	\$2,613,285.71
1,567	NUMBER NON-ALUMNI GIFTS	1,727
\$650,713.55	GIFTS FOR FACULTY DEVELOPMENT	\$2,194,781.35
\$728,475.32	TOTAL OF RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS	\$757,067.40
\$149,686.21	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PARENTS	\$127,884.19
489	NUMBER OF PARENTS CONTRIBUTING	958
256	GIFTS OF \$1,000.00 AND OVER	267
\$411,326.32	TOTAL FROM CORPORATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS	\$2,098,183.39
330	NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS	363

## TOP TEN STATES IN NON-ALUMNI CONTRIBUTIONS

1956

<i>Amount</i>		<i>Number</i>	
1. New York	\$1,744,760.20	1. Illinois	270
2. Illinois	191,395.60	2. Indiana	242
3. Indiana	127,346.81	3. New York	215
4. Michigan	97,327.60	4. Michigan	114
5. New Hampshire	82,725.21	5. Pennsylvania	110
6. Ohio	39,294.51	6. Ohio	83
7. Pennsylvania	27,298.27	7. Florida	81
8. Texas	13,198.77	8. New Jersey	80
9. Florida	11,204.95	9. Texas	39
10. Massachusetts	10,472.08	10. California	36

## 1956 STATE CONTRIBUTION STATISTICS

<i>States</i>	<i>Contributions from Alumni</i>	<i>Contributions from Hon. Alumni</i>	<i>Contributions from Non-Alumni</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alabama .....	\$ 424.85	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 424.85
Arizona .....	559.10	.....	20.00	579.10
Arkansas .....	391.00	.....	382.50	773.50
California .....	29,603.00	.....	8,443.00	38,046.00
Colorado .....	2,089.00	.....	265.00	2,354.00
Connecticut .....	2,283.50	.....	3,240.80	5,524.30
Delaware .....	445.00	.....	4,805.00	5,250.00
Dist. of Col. ....	3,063.48	250.00	8,422.00	11,735.48
Florida .....	7,884.23	100.00	11,204.95	19,189.18
Georgia .....	1,231.00	.....	1,479.00	2,710.00
Idaho .....	401.00	.....	.....	401.00
Illinois .....	99,390.31	.....	191,395.60	290,785.91
Indiana .....	285,655.59	.....	127,346.81	413,002.40
Iowa .....	11,238.00	.....	3,252.30	14,490.30
Kansas .....	1,202.50	.....	295.00	1,497.50
Kentucky .....	5,250.72	.....	1,448.00	6,698.72
Louisiana .....	3,262.50	.....	3,797.00	7,059.50
Maine .....	81.00	.....	5.00	86.00
Maryland .....	3,374.00	.....	135.00	3,509.00
Massachusetts .....	9,866.13	.....	10,472.08	20,338.21
Michigan .....	24,147.75	150.00	97,327.60	121,625.35
Minnesota .....	2,457.60	.....	3,355.00	5,812.60
Mississippi .....	212.00	.....	155.00	367.00
Missouri .....	14,585.25	.....	3,377.00	17,962.25
Montana .....	373.00	.....	205.00	578.00
Nebraska .....	578.50	.....	955.00	1,533.50
Nevada .....	543.00	.....	50.00	593.00
New Hampshire .....	136.00	.....	82,725.21	82,861.21
New Jersey .....	10,999.24	.....	7,660.00	18,659.24
New Mexico .....	415.00	.....	175.00	590.00
New York .....	67,856.86	21,200.00	1,744,760.20	1,833,817.06
North Carolina .....	161.00	.....	100.00	261.00
North Dakota .....	126.50	.....	200.00	326.50
Ohio .....	54,772.33	.....	39,294.51	94,066.84
Oklahoma .....	128,561.42	.....	6,825.00	135,386.42
Oregon .....	2,288.50	.....	15.00	2,303.50
Pennsylvania .....	26,756.00	.....	27,298.27	54,054.27
Rhode Island .....	490.00	.....	75.00	565.00
South Carolina .....	188.00	.....	.....	188.00
South Dakota .....	737.00	.....	150.00	887.00
Tennessee .....	6,253.50	.....	5.00	6,258.50
Texas .....	7,359.50	.....	13,198.77	20,558.27
Utah .....	115.00	.....	10.00	125.00
Vermont .....	170.00	.....	.....	170.00
Virginia .....	1,046.50	.....	320.00	1,366.50
Washington .....	1,019.00	.....	80.00	1,099.00
West Virginia .....	1,294.75	.....	128.00	1,422.75
Wisconsin .....	10,981.50	.....	9,182.00	20,163.50
Wyoming .....	107.00	.....	.....	107.00
Foreign .....	3,359.70	.....	4,145.00	7,504.70
FPO-APO .....	894.00	.....	.....	894.00
Gifts in Kind .....	517.75	1,763.00	191,923.11	194,203.86
Anonymous .....	.....	.....	3,182.00	3,182.00
GRAND TOTAL .....	\$837,199.06	\$23,463.00	\$2,613,285.71	\$3,473,947.77



## 'Outstanding Young Men'

Each year the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce selects the "Ten Outstanding Young Men," between the ages of 21 and 35, who have achieved distinction on a national level. Chosen by a judging panel of nationally prominent persons, two questions of each candidate are considered: 1) What outstanding contribution did the nominee make to his work or profession? 2) What outstanding dedication of service did the nominee make to the general welfare of the people?

With the announcement that Dr. Thomas A. Dooley has received one of the 'outstanding young men' awards in 1956, there has now been a total of six University of Notre Dame alumni who have merited the coveted honor. The others and the years in which they were selected are Elmer F. Layden, 1938; Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, 1948; Col. Francis Gabreski, 1951; Brig. Gen. John P. Henebry, 1952; and Coach Terry Brennan, 1954.

Dr. Dooley, '48, who received his pre-medical education at Notre Dame and his medical degree at St. Louis University, is a 29-year-old physician. He formerly was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps and was cited for demonstrating that "medicine is the best foreign policy weapon" in today's world.



Under his leadership a small Navy medical unit at Haiphong treated and processed more than 600,000 Vietnamese who were fleeing the advancing Communists. Dr. Dooley recounts his experiences in his book, *Deliver Us from Evil*.

This year's award winners were guests at a banquet held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas on January 19th. Dr. Dooley currently is in Laos working as a civilian physician among the natives of that remote kingdom.

Brig. Gen. John P. Henebry, '40, recipient of the Jaycee Award in 1952, has had a spectacular military career. He was a famed pilot in the Pacific during World War II and flew over

200 combat missions. As a member of an air attack group in New Guinea Henebry named his plane "Notre Dame de Victoire."



He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Air Medal and the Purple Heart. He had the distinction of becoming the Air Force's youngest general, at the age of 30, in February, 1948. Henebry was given the Junior Chamber honor for "his broad comprehension of military air transportation problems and professional insight into the potential of the airlift program during the Korean War."

Elmer F. Layden, '25, was selected as one of the '10 Outstanding Young Men of the Year' by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1938. He was a member of the famed Four Horsemen backfield at Notre Dame and has had a distinguished career as football coach and commissioner of the National Football League.



During his undergraduate days, Layden was named on numerous All-American grid teams. He was head coach at Duquesne University prior to accepting the same position at Notre Dame in 1934. Layden has a law degree and currently is a business executive with a Chicago firm.

Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, '37, was chosen by the Junior Chamber in 1948 as one of the 'top ten young men in the U. S.'



Dr. Hufnagel, a nationally-recognized heart surgeon, received the honor for his development of a technique to repair the aorta blood vessel with a plastic tube made of lucite and for the establishment of artery banks

similar to blood banks. He was given a doctor of medicine degree by Harvard and later did surgical research there. Through Dr. Hufnagel's contribution in heart surgery he has made it possible for the congenital heart patient to enjoy a useful and productive life. A member of the judging panel was Dwight D. Eisenhower, then president of Columbia University.

Colonel Francis S. Gabreski, '42, was cited for distinguished service to 'the people of America in World War II



and in Korea, helping through his efforts to protect American principles against totalitarian aggression.' He has been called one of the greatest flying aces in history. En-Col. Gabreski listing in the Air Force at the outbreak of WW II, Gabreski served in the European zone until he was shot down by the Nazis and taken prisoner. During 10 months of overseas combat he completed 166 air missions. After the war, Gabreski was assistant to the vice-president of Douglas Aircraft and chief of the fighter test section at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, O.

Head Football Coach Terry Brennan, '49, was selected as one of the nation's outstanding young men in 1954 for



"demonstrating that youth need be no bar to achievement in any field of endeavor, particularly in college football, where pressures are great." As a half-back at Notre Dame he was a fleet runner and once zigzagged 97 yards through the Army team on the opening kickoff. Terry received a law degree from DePaul University and had an extremely successful tenure as grid mentor of Mt. Carmel High School, Chicago, before returning to Notre Dame where he was appointed freshmen coach. When Frank Leahy resigned Brennan was named to fill the position. In addition to guiding the destinies of the Fighting Irish eleven, Brennan served as head coach of the East Squad in this year's East-West postseason game.

# Leadership Begets Leadership

**Business, Industry and Foundations generously contributed \$2,098,183 last year in the form of gifts, research, fellowships and scholarships, reflecting the faith in academic principles and moral rights taught at Notre Dame to responsible young men.**

## LEGEND

No asterisk—Contributed for first time.

One asterisk (\*)—Contributed for two years.

Two asterisks (\*\*)—Contributed for three, or more, years.

\*ABRAMS, A. R., INC., Atlanta, Ga.  
\*\*ABSTRACT & TITLE CORPORATION OF SOUTH BEND, South Bend, Ind.  
ACE CARTON CORP., Chicago, Ill.  
\*ACME CONCRETE SALES CORP., Hialeah, Fla.  
\*\*ACME PLATING COMPANY, THE, Cleveland, Ohio  
\*\*ADMINISTRATIVE PUBLISHING CO., Greenwich, Conn.  
\*\*ADVANCE PLATING CO., INC., Cleveland, O.  
\*AMERICAN CAN CO., New York City  
\*\*AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS, INC., Cleveland, Ohio  
\*\*AMITY LEATHER PRODUCTS CO., West Bend, Wis.  
\*ANDREW, MRS. AILEEN S. FOUNDATION, Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*ARLINGTON PARK - WASHINGTON PARK FOUNDATION, Chicago, Ill.  
ARMCO FOUNDATION, Middletown, Ohio  
\*ARONSTAM, RITA H. CHARITABLE & EDUCATIONAL FDN., Atlanta, Ga.  
\*AUBURN CEMENT PRODUCTS CO., INC., Auburn, N. Y.  
AUTOMOTIVE IGNITION CO., INC., Pittsburgh, Pa.

\*BABE'S RESTAURANT, Des Moines, Iowa  
\*\*BAKELITE CO., Bound Brook, N. J.  
\*BAKER, HUGH J. AND CO., Indianapolis, Ind.  
BALDUS CO., THE, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
\*\*BALFOUR, L. G. CO., Attleboro, Mass.  
BANK OF AMERICA, San Francisco, Calif.  
BANNER METALS, INC., Los Angeles, Calif.  
BARBER MFG. CO., INC., Anderson, Ind.  
BARNES, W. F. AND JOHN CO., Rockford, Ill.  
\*\*BAUM, W. A. CO., INC., New York City  
BAY CITY ELECTRIC STEEL CASTING CO., Bay City, Mich.  
BERMINGHAM AND PROSSER CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP., Bethlehem, Pa.  
BLACK, ROBERT A., INC., Chicago, Ill.  
BOLAND-MALONEY CO., Louisville, Ky.  
BORDEN CO. FOUNDATION, INC., New York City  
\*BOWERS ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPH CO., Indianapolis, Ind.  
BRANTZ CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
\*BREMAN FOUNDATION, INC., THE, Atlanta, Ga.  
BRODBERGER, J. B., INC., Cincinnati, Ohio  
BRUDER, MICHAEL A. FOUNDATION, Philadelphia, Pa.  
BULLARD, CHARLES E. CO., INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC., South Bend, Ind.

CBS FOUNDATION, INC., New York City  
CALUMET FLEXICORE CORP., East Chicago, Ind.  
CALUMET HARBOR INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.  
CALUMET HARBOR TERMINALS, INC., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*CAMPBELL BOX & TAG CO., South Bend, Ind.  
CAPEHART-FARNSWORTH CORP., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
CAPITOL CITY SUPPLY CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

\*CASHEL REALTY CO., THE, Cleveland, Ohio  
CENTENNIAL PRESS, Indianapolis, Ind.  
CHAMPION PICTURES CORP., New York City  
CHAMPION RIVET CO., Cleveland, Ohio  
CHEMICAL CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New York City  
CHICAGO DISTRICT ILLINOIS BANKERS ASSOC., Chicago, Ill.  
CHICAGO PAPER CO., Chicago, Ill.  
\*CHICAGO PENNANT CO., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*CHICAGO SHOW PRINTING CO., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*CHICAGO SOUTH SHORE & SOUTH BEND R. R., Michigan City, Ind.  
\*\*CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST CO., Chicago, Ill.  
CHRYSLER CORP., Detroit, Mich.  
CITY NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*CLARK EQUIPMENT CO., Buchanan, Mich.  
CLARK, GEORGE C. METAL LAST CO., Mishawaka, Ind.  
CLEVELAND PRESS, THE, Cleveland, Ohio  
\*\*CLOW FOUNDATION, Chicago, Ill.  
COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO., Anderson, Ind.  
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO., New York City  
\*COLLEGE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA, Indianapolis, Ind.  
COLONIAL COACH MANUFACTURING CORP., Hammond, Ind.  
COLUMBIA LIQUORS, INC., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
COLUMBUS AND GREENVILLE RAILWAY CO., Columbus, Miss.  
CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORP., Mishawaka, Ind.  
\*CONDUIT AND FOUNDATION CORP., Philadelphia, Pa.  
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., Chicago, Ill.  
CONWAY IMPORT CO., INC., Chicago, Ill.  
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., New York City  
\*COWART, FARIS N. AND ASSOCIATES, Coral Gables, Fla.  
CREDIT-AMERICA CORP., New York City  
CRESCENT TOWING AND SALVAGE CO., INC., New Orleans, La.  
\*\*CROTTY CORP., Quincy, Mich.  
\*CULLEN-FRIESTEDT CO., Chicago, Ill.

\*\*DEISTER CONCENTRATOR CO., THE, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
\*DELUXE SANDWICH SHOP, South Bend, Ind.  
DeSAUTELS, GEORGE O. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.  
DeSTEFANO BROTHERS, INC., Belmont, Mass.  
DeSTEFANO, INC., Belmont, Mass.  
\*\*DETROIT BALL BEARING CO., Detroit, Mich.  
DETROIT EDISON CORP., Detroit, Mich.  
\*\*DETROIT FASTENER CO., Melvindale, Mich.  
DODGE FOUNDATION, Mishawaka, Ind.  
DOMORE CHAIR CO., INC., Elkhart, Ind.  
\*DORWEILER, R. V., INC., El Monte, Calif.  
\*\*DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT CO., INC., Santa Monica, Calif.  
DOW CHEMICAL CO., Midland, Mich.  
\*\*DREWRY'S LIMITED U.S.A., INC., South Bend, Ind.  
DREYFUS, CAMILLE AND HENRY FOUNDATION, INC., New York City  
\*\*DUMORE CO., Racine, Wis.  
\*DUMORE FOUNDATION, Racine, Wis.  
\*\*DUPONT DE NEMOURS, E. I. & CO., Wilmington, Del.

\*\*EAGLE CONVEX GLASS SPECIALTY CO., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
\*\*EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N. Y.  
EKCO FOUNDATION, INC., Chicago, Ill.  
ELKHART BRASS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Ind.  
ELKS NATIONAL FOUNDATION, Boston, Mass.  
\*\*ELLIOTT AVENUE REALTY CO., Louisville, Ky.  
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, INC., Chicago, Ill.  
\*EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S., New York City  
ESSO EDUCATION FOUNDATION, New York City

\*\*EST CO., Grafton, Wis.  
EVANS SCHOLARS FOUNDATION, Golf, Ill.  
\*\*FABRICATED STEEL PRODUCTS OF INDIANA, INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, THE, Chicago, Ill.  
FITZGERALD CO., THE, Indianapolis, Ind.  
FITZGERALD, THOMAS M. CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.  
\*\*FORD FOUNDATION, New York City  
\*\*FORD MOTOR CO. SCHOLARSHIP FUND, Dearborn, Mich.  
\*\*FOREST LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
\*\*FORT WAYNE TOOL, DIE & ENGINEERING CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
\*\*FORTY-FOURTH ST. REALTY CO., Louisville, Ky.  
\*FOSTER-FORBES GLASS CO., Marion, Ind.  
FOSTER GRANT CO., INC., Lominster, Mass.  
\*FOX AND FOX, Indianapolis, Ind.  
\*FRANCES SHOP, South Bend, Ind.  
FUNK AND WAGNALLS CO., New York City  
GANNETT, FRANK NEWSPAPERBOY SCHOLARSHIP, INC., Rochester, N. Y.  
GARDNER BOARD AND CARTON CO., Middletown, Ohio  
\*GARY LYNN CO., THE, Cincinnati, Ohio  
\*\*GENERAL BUSINESS CORP., Louisville, Ky.  
\*GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y.  
\*\*GENERAL LIQUORS, INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*GENERAL MOTORS CORP., Detroit, Mich.  
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\*\*INDUSTRIAL MICA CORP., Englewood, N. J.  
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\*\*KEENEN-CASHMAN CO., Bayonne, N. J.  
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MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.  
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\*MIHOLICH FOUNDATION, South Bend, Ind.  
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\*\*MILTON, GEORGE A. CAN CO., INC., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
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MONARCH LAUNDRY CO., Chicago, Ill.  
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\*\*MONTAGUE FOUNDATION, INC., New York City  
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\*\*MORRIS, E. M. FOUNDATION, INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*MORRISON CONSTRUCTION CO., Hammond, Ind.

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NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, New York City  
NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION, Evanston, Ill.  
\*\*NATIONAL MILK CO., South Bend, Ind.  
NEHI BOTTLING CO., INC., Centralia, Ill.  
\*NEW CENTURY CO., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*NEWLAND, E. R. CO., INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*NORTH AMERICAN CO., INC., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.  
\*NORTHERN ILLINOIS CORP., DeKalb, Ill.  
\*\*NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE CO., Hammond, Ind.

\*\*O'BRIEN CORP., THE, South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*OESTREICHER, SYLVAN FOUNDATION, THE, New York City  
\*\*OHIO OIL CO., THE, Findlay, Ohio  
\*\*OLD FORT SUPPLY CO., INC., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
\*\*OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
O'NEILL BROTHERS FOUNDATION, THE, Cleveland, Ohio  
\*\*O'REILLY OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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PROPHYLACTIC BRUSH CO., Florence, Mass.  
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PULLMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ill.  
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SCHLITZ FOUNDATION, INC., Milwaukee, Wis.  
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\*SCHWARZ PAPER CO., South Bend, Ind.  
SCULLY FOUNDATION, THE, Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*SEXTON, JOHN AND CO., Chicago, Ill.  
SHEA, J. JAMES SONS, INC., New York City  
\*SHEEHAN CONSTRUCTION CO., Indianapolis, Ind.  
SHEEHAN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., St. Petersburg, Fla.  
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\*\*SHELL FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE, New York City  
\*\*SIBLEY MACHINE & FOUNDRY CORP., South Bend, Ind.

\*SIMON BROTHERS, INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*SKIL CORP., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*SMITH-MONROE CO., South Bend, Ind.  
SMITH, T. AND SON, INC., New Orleans, La.  
SMITH'S NU-ART PHOTO SHOP, South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC., Paulsboro, N. J.  
\*\*SOLLITT CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*SONNEBORN'S SPORT SHOP, South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*SOUTH BEND LATHE WORKS, South Bend, Ind.  
\*SOUTH BEND SAND AND GRAVEL CORP., South Bend, Ind.  
\*SOUTH BEND TOOL AND DIE CO., INC., South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE, South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*SOUTH BEND X-RAY LABORATORY, South Bend, Ind.  
SOUTH BEND YELLOW CAB CO., South Bend, Ind.  
\*\*SOUTH SHORE LIQUORS, INC., Chicago, Ill.  
SPORL, C. A. CO., INC., New Orleans, La.  
STANDARD STATE BANK, Chicago, Ill.  
STANZ CHEESE CO., South Bend, Ind.  
STATE BANK OF BLUE ISLAND, Blue Island, Ill.  
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STEPAN CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.  
STEPHENS-ADAMSON MANUFACTURING CO., Aurora, Ill.  
STERLING PLATE GLASS AND PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio  
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\*STONE, ALBERT H. AND REUBEN S. FUND, Gardner, Mass.  
SUPERIOR TYPESETTING CO., Toledo, Ohio  
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\*\*TEXAS CO., THE, New York City  
\*\*THEISEN-CLEMENS CO., St. Joseph, Mich.  
\*\*THOMSON AND McKINNON, Indianapolis, Ind.  
THOR POWER TOOL CO., Aurora, Ill.  
TIME, INC., New York City  
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TONI CO., Chicago, Ill.  
\*\*TRI-COUNTY BEVERAGES, INC., South Bend, Ind.  
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\*\*TRUCK ENGINEERING CO., THE, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
TUTHILL BUILDING MATERIAL CO., Chicago, Ill.  
TUTHILL PUMP CO., Chicago, Ill.

\*\*UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORP., New York City  
\*\*UNION PAVING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
UNITED CASUALTY AGENCIES, LTD., Toronto, Canada  
\*\*U. S. RUBBER CO., Mishawaka, Ind.  
\*\*UNITED STATES STEEL FOUNDATION, INC., New York City  
\*\*UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Des Plaines, Ill.

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WAHL CLIPPER CORP., Sterling, Ill.  
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WAYNE METAL PROTECTION, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
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WEBER, A. HAROLD, INC., South Bend, Ind.  
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WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., New York City  
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# CLIMATE

# CON

## *Architecture Students Study Processes of Air Conditioning for Industrial and Home Designing*

By Francis J. Henninger

*The author is a graduate student at Notre Dame and received an undergraduate degree from St. John's University in 1956.*

Air conditioning's come a long way since Leonardo da Vinci built a water driven ventilating fan for the boudoir of his patron's wife about 450 years ago. In the Gateway Center group of office buildings in Pittsburgh 4,500 tons of refrigeration and over 6,000 air outlet units are used. In these installations, outdoor air is washed, filtered, and humidified or dehumidified by central station equipment to meet the needs of the season. Relatively few large buildings are designed nowadays without air conditioning. That's why students of architecture at Notre Dame are required to take a year's course in it.

Mr. Michael DeCicco of the Engineering College who conducts the course says, "Air conditioning will become as common as heating and plumbing within 25 years." His prediction is borne out by facts.

For years people said, "Air conditioning is right around the corner," feeling that an industry with such potentials would soon capture the public imagination. The turn came during World War II when the "luxury label" gave way to an appreciation of its practical use in factories. After the

cessation of hostilities in 1945, air conditioning broke out of the development era and its growth curve has pushed rapidly upward ever since.

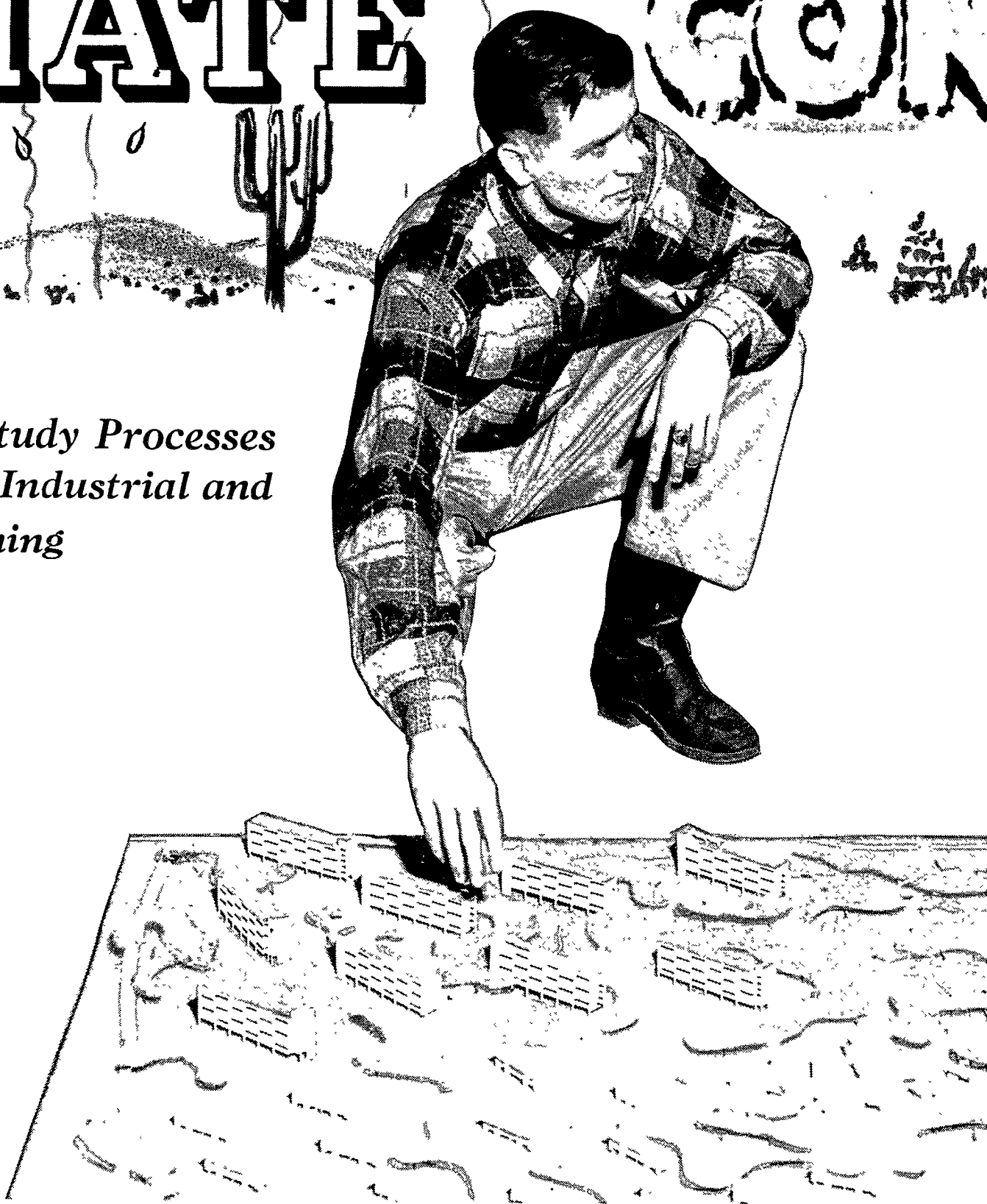
Why should this interest Notre Dame's architecture students? Because provision for the installation of heating and ventilating systems is an important problem in building design.

For the first three months the students devote themselves to the fundamentals of thermo-dynamic equations of heat and cold, and of psychometrics which is the temperature, humidity, purity and movement of air. And they also detail the workings of filters, window air conditioners and other modern equipment, because it is in the area of small air conditioning units that the industry's expansion has been greatest. Today air conditioning is available in packages. There are small units for

individual rooms, somewhat larger units for shops and other compact units that provide year-round comfort for the entire home.

Then this basic knowledge is applied to representative situations. First, each makes a complete analysis of a heating and air conditioning job. This is called "estimating the requirements." Second, various types of systems are proposed. Then, third, each goes through the actual mechanics of blueprinting the particular system chosen because of the geographic location of the job and the advantages of one system over the other in different situations.

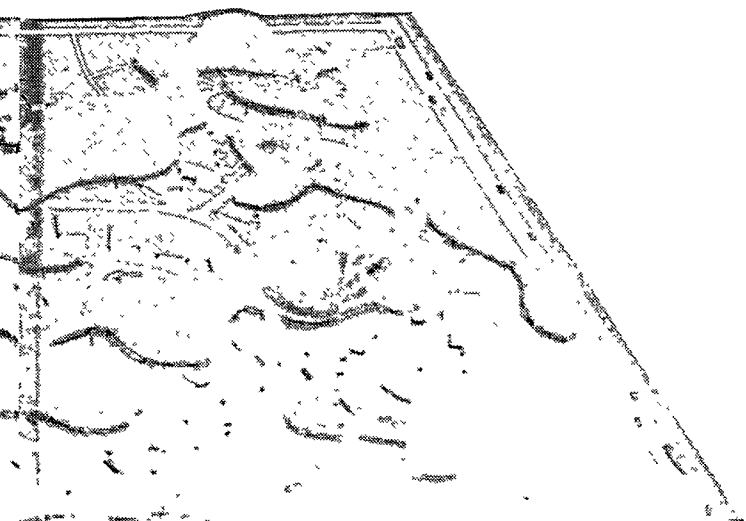
In order to see the influence of varied factors in actual instances, the class makes frequent inspection trips to investigate the systems used by business buildings and homes in the South Bend area such as: the WSBT studios,



# TROL



(Photo on right): Mr. DeCicco teaches a required one-year course, in air-conditioning, for architecture majors.



Sears, Roebuck & Co., Borden's ice cream plant, the Tip-Top bakery and Robertson's department store. They observe the type of installation and the space required for each kind of equipment.

Notre Dame has installed such equipment on the campus including the shopping center, several of the libraries and classrooms and elsewhere. It will be included in the new dining hall, scheduled for completion in 1958. Eventually perhaps all facilities except the residence halls, which are occupied on a limited basis for only eight weeks of the summer, will be air conditioned.

Tourists might well have noted that during the hot months in some localities of India the wind is strong and practically always in the same direction; and in certain palaces wet grass mats are hung over openings on the

windward side, the result being an evaporative cooling of as much as 20 to 30 degrees.

But it isn't this distant though fascinating information that concerns modern America. Businessmen know that respiratory diseases are the greatest cause of absenteeism among employees. They know such work losses cost them millions of dollars a year and they're hoping that air conditioning will correct the situation.

The demand is for bigger and better homes, offices and factories and for air conditioning to make them more comfortable and healthful. Notre Dame is preparing its student architects to meet that two-fold demand.

If air conditioning of entire cities from a central plant are realized in the future, it will probably be done by the architects of tomorrow.



Students learn practical aspects of air-conditioning by observing equipment already installed in building. The new dining hall, now under construction, will be air-conditioned.

## Noted Poet Appointed To Faculty This Year

Poet Robert Fitzgerald is a member of the Notre Dame faculty during the spring semester. Fitzgerald, who has received critical acclaim for his translations of the classics as well as for his poems, is teaching a graduate course in "Literary Theory" and an undergraduate course in "Seventeenth Century English Poetry."

Since 1953, Fitzgerald and his family have lived in Italy where he began a verse translation of the *Odyssey* on a Guggenheim Fellowship during 1953-54. His poems have been collected in *In the Rose of Time* published last year (New Directions). He collaborated with Dudley Fitts on the translation of *Oedipus Rex* which was recently seen on "Omnibus" over the ABC Television Network.

Born in Geneva, N. Y., and raised in Springfield, Ill., Fitzgerald was edu-

cated at Harvard University and Trinity College, Cambridge. He worked briefly as a reporter for the *New York Herald Tribune* and for several years before and after World War II he was a writer and editor for *Time*. During the war he served as a Navy officer at Pearl Harbor and on Guam.

Fitzgerald is a former poetry reviewer for the *New Republic* and has taught literature and creative writing at Sarah Lawrence College, Princeton University and Indiana University. He is married to the former Sarah Morgan of New York City. They have six children.

## Writing Workshop

Two series of Workshops in Writing will be held at Notre Dame from June 24 to July 12 and from July 15 to August 2, according to an announcement by Prof. Thomas J. Stritch, workshop director and head of the department of journalism.

New York Yankees' baseball rookie Thomas P. Carroll, St. Albans, N. Y., who spends his off-seasons studying in Notre Dame's Arts and Letters College, was a contributor to the Student Foundation Week campaign fund. A sophomore at the University, Tom indicates to the Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, C.S.C., Associate Director of the Notre Dame Foundation, that he will participate in spring training with the Yankees at St. Petersburg, Fla.

The sessions are designed primarily for high school and college instructors who, in addition to their teaching, are asked to supervise school publications, handle publicity or develop promotional literature, Prof. Stritch said. Several of the workshops, he pointed out, are intended for the instructor who wants to develop his own creativity and, in turn, stimulate a greater interest in creative writing among his students.

Workshops to be offered in the first series, June 24 to July 12, include "Teaching Students How to Write for School Paper and Yearbook," "Designing the School Paper and Yearbook," "Teaching Writing," "Planning and Writing School Radio and Television Scripts," "Editorial and Critical Writing," "Writing Fiction," and "Writing and Teaching Poetry."

Students may enroll for a limit of two workshops in each series. One and one-half credits will be awarded for each workshop. Credits may be applied toward advanced degrees. Additional information may be obtained by writing Prof. Thomas J. Stritch, O'Shaughnessy Hall, Notre Dame, Ind.

## STUDENTS DONATE DURING CAMPAIGN

More than 99.5% of Notre Dame students living on the campus made token contributions to their alma mater during the third annual Student Foundation Week, according to an announcement by chairman David Mann, Wilmette, Ill., sophomore. This special activity is sponsored by the Student Senate in cooperation with the Hall Presidents' Council.

The student chairman stressed that 100% student participation rather than a sizeable fund was the goal of the annual event. He explained that the students were encouraged to give only a nominal amount, even a few pennies, to the campaign.

In return for their contributions, Mann said, students were presented with one cubic inch of earth "from beneath the Golden Dome."

Student participation in the annual Foundation Week has increased since its establishment in 1954. The participation figure that year was 93% and 98.4% of the students took part in last year's drive.







William Burns (left), former president of the Notre Dame Club of Philadelphia, presents a check for \$1,300 to John Dempsey, city chairman of the Notre Dame Foundation. The gift of Philadelphia area alumni will underwrite an instructorship at the university under the school's "living chairs program."

Homer C. LaGassey, Jr., chief stylist for Dodge Division, Chrysler Corp., delivered the second in a series of lectures on automotive styling sponsored by Notre Dame's Department of Art. The first lecturer was Edward Hermann, chief of interior design at Studebaker-Packard Corp. Mr. LaGassey talked about "advanced thinking" on designs of Chrysler's future trends. Last year the Chrysler Corporation contributed \$10,000 for the establishment of an automotive design studio at Notre Dame.



## Philadelphia Alumni Give Instructorship

The Notre Dame Club of Philadelphia has contributed \$1,300 for an instructorship in the University's "Living Chairs" program, a plan for the current advancement of Faculty Development. In accepting the gift, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., director of the Notre Dame Foundation, stated that this amount will pay approximately one-third of an instructor's salary for the academic year. The "Living Chairs" program enables corporations, alumni clubs, individuals and foundations to underwrite the deficit in the faculty payroll as a result of tuition fees covering only two-thirds of the University's budget.

Under the present projected salary means in the four levels of teaching at Notre Dame, the following figures are evolved:

	Salary Mean Total	Student Pays	Gifts Required
Professor .....	\$7200	\$4800	\$2400
Associate Prof. ..	6000	4000	2000
Assistant Prof. ..	5050	3400	1650
Instructor .....	4150	2800	1350

Since the annual gift under the "Living Chairs" program is the same as endowed income for the creation of a "chair" in the traditional pattern, Notre Dame offers to name each teachership so subsidized for the club, corporation, individual or foundation making the gift, for the period during which the gift is in effect.

The Philadelphia alumni club, for many years has been one of Notre Dame's most active organizations on the local scene. Among other events sponsored annually are Universal Notre Dame Night, Universal Communion Sunday, weekend retreats, "going away" party for students before departure for school in the fall, summer picnic, dance and regular monthly meetings. A highlight on the program is the presentation of the club's trophy to the outstanding player in the Catholic high school football league.

Officers for the ensuing year are: Walter Grothaus, Jr., president; John Moorhead, vice-president; Joseph White, secretary; John H. Neeson, Jr., treasurer; and Harold Duke, assistant secretary. The Board of Governors consists of the officers as well as Thomas Dempsey, Walter Ridley, William Burns, William Whiteside, Joseph Cattie, John Voit and Charles Conley.

# Notre Dame Tours

## *Father Hesburgh Visit Universities*



Alumni and their wives assembled at the home of Oswaldo Arroyo to honor the two visiting Holy Cross Fathers during a stopover in Quito, Ecuador.



Cardinal Mota and his staff met with Fathers Hesburgh and Kenna at the Catholic University in Sao Paulo, Brazil.



Father Hesburgh and Father Kenna inspected the University of the Andes, Bogota, Colombia, accompanied by Dr. Taylor Peck, Cultural Affairs Officer of the U. S. Embassy; Dr. Franz Von Hildebrand; Dr. Jorge Hoyos, rector of the University; Mr. McAharon; and Dr. Zubiria.

Notre Dame alumni of Panama gathered at the Union Club to welcome Father Hesburgh, Father Kenna and Father Cunningham.



On a survey of educational institutions in Latin America, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame and Rev. Howard J. Kenna, C.S.C., president of the University of Portland, visited nineteen universities in 10 countries.

The cardinals of Sao Paulo, Santiago, Quito and Bogota, as well as other members of the hierarchy, officially welcomed the two Congregation of Holy Cross 'goodwill ambassadors.' Fathers Hesburgh and Kenna were honored guests at many Notre Dame Alumni Club meetings as well as at numerous U. S. Embassy receptions. Because of a time limitation, they were unable to stop in Paraguay—the only South American country in which the two Holy Cross priests did not visit.

The whirlwind itinerary included countless press interviews, speeches, and discussions with leading educators in universities and in government. Those cities on the tour scheduled by the two presidents included:

- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Montevideo, Uruguay
- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Santiago, Chile
- LaPaz, Bolivia
- Lima, Peru
- Cuzco, Peru
- Quito, Ecuador
- Guayaquil, Ecuador
- Cali, Colombia
- Bogota, Colombia
- Barranquilla, Colombia
- Panama Canal Zone
- Caracas, Venezuela
- Maracaibo, Venezuela

# President Latin America

*and Father Kenna  
in Ten Countries*



The governor of Panama Canal Zone asked Father Hesburgh to address alumni, governmental employees and friends of the University at a special meeting in a local theater.



Buenos Aires, Argentina, was the scene of an informal gathering for Father Hesburgh and Father Kenna. Others in the photo: John R. McGowan, former N.D. professor Joseph Apodaca, and Francis O'Grady.



Notre Dame alumni in Lima, Peru, entertained Fathers Hesburgh and Kenna at a meeting in the country club. In addition to the two visiting educators the group included Father Lawler, and Messrs. Rivera, Lulli, Kinsella, Berkmeier and Kirby.



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

