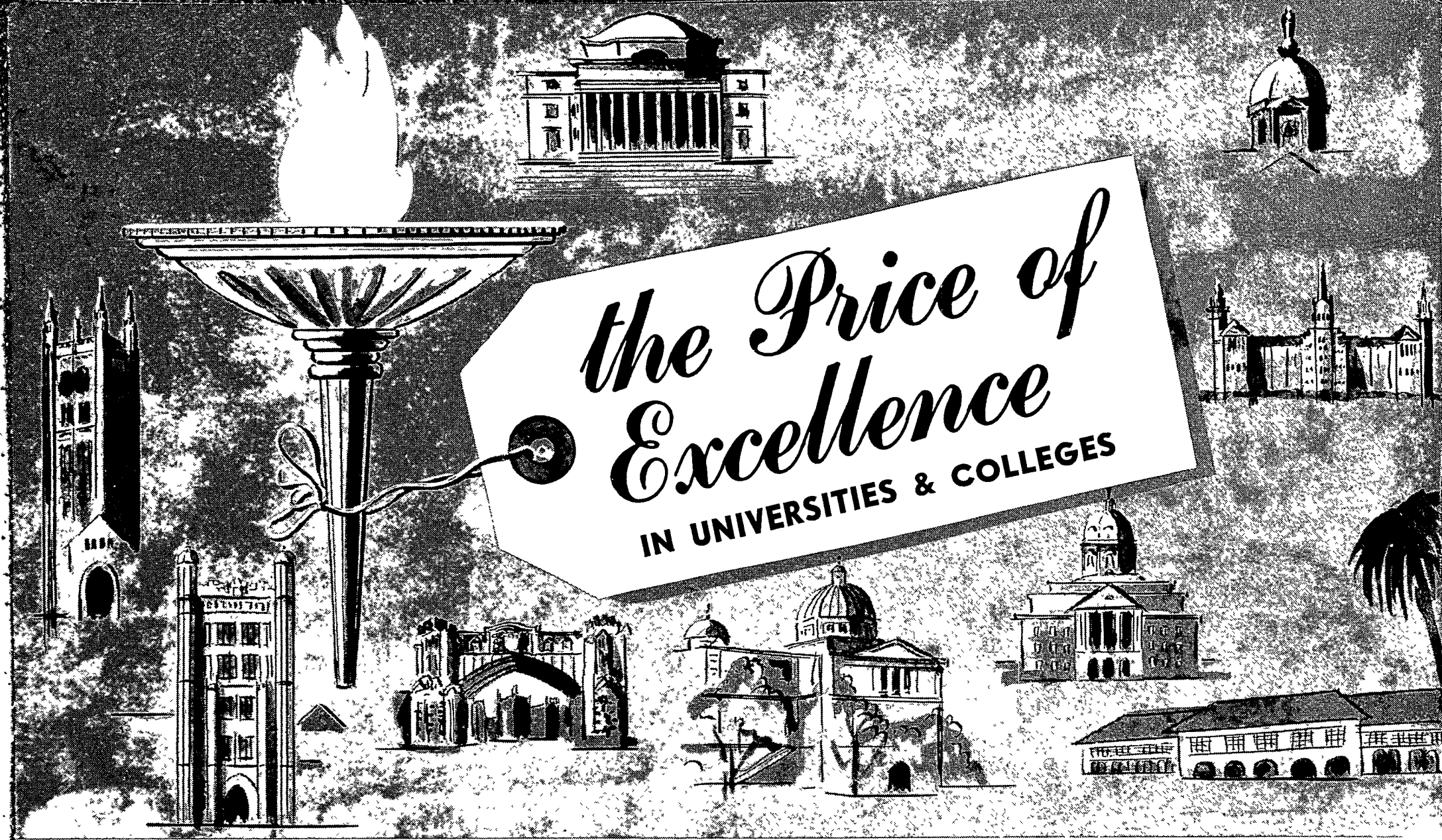


WOMAN Dance



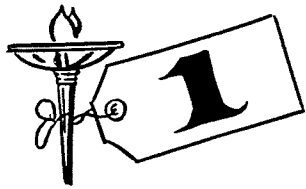
SPRING 1961

EDITOR — JOHN N. CACKLEY, JR.



the Price of Excellence

IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES



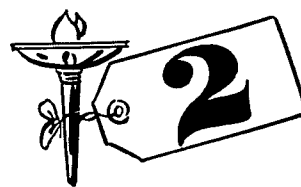
THE BASIC PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

in the United States is to provide the opportunity for each individual to acquire the knowledge and understanding necessary to recognize and to discharge the personal and social responsibilities of life to the full extent of his ability. The function of higher education is to pursue this purpose on more sophisticated levels which necessarily include the advancement as well as the dissemination of knowledge. In a rapidly changing world our colleges and universities serve as custodians of the intellectual capital of mankind; they also serve as centers of innovation and change, of investigation of the application of knowledge to current needs, and of re-examination and criticism of society.

At no previous time in history has higher education faced such urgent demands. Scientific advances and the explosion of knowledge foretell revolutionary changes to come in the immediate future. The increasing complexity of today's social, political, scientific, and economic structure requires of an educated person such information and understanding as could not have been imagined a generation ago. Within a century, colleges and universities have moved from the limited goal of preparing a few people for a few professions to the full responsibility for the preparation of trained manpower needed in hundreds of occupations, ranging from the technical and semiprofessional worker with two years of college to the professional worker with many years of graduate and postdoctoral education. Equally significant is the

demand for research and development programs to promote understanding and to advance knowledge and hasten its application in many areas in this period of exploding populations and growing international tension. The scope of higher education today, of necessity, extends far beyond the college years to include continuing education of many kinds, international educational exchange, and assistance in a multitude of ways to government, business and industry, agriculture, the military services, and other segments of society.

Thus, a proper investment in higher education involves investment adequate to an enterprise which increasingly undergirds both the dynamic national economy and free society as a whole.



HIGHER EDUCATION

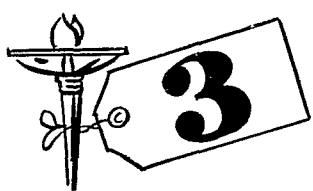
appropriate to the times can never be cheap, and will indeed become more expensive. More and better higher education requires a major advance from present levels of financial support similar to those already evident in such areas as military defense and highway development.

The tiny fraction of our national income invested in higher education — hardly more than one per cent — has not only provided plants and facilities; it has also vastly increased the productivity of our trained manpower, has transformed our economy, and has contributed to our national and international strength. Yet these achievements still fall short of meeting current

The price of excellence in every aspect of higher education is high and inevitably rising. But it is, and will be, less than the cost to the American people of settling for the wasteful ineffectiveness of educational mediocrity. The following is a statement of the Problems and Policies Committee of the American Council on Education of which Father Hesburgh is a member. The Council, comprising 141 educational organizations and more than one thousand educational institutions, is a center of cooperation and coordination for the improvement of education at all levels, with particular emphasis upon higher education.

needs. At a time when knowledge has multiplied many fold, the birth rate doubled, and the domestic and world situation become even more complex and precarious, we urgently need to establish a higher priority rating for expenditures to improve and enlarge the range of higher education.

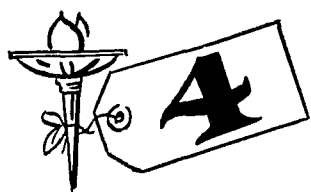
These increased demands cannot be met painlessly, but public thinking will adjust itself more readily when the price of educational adequacy is looked upon, not as a cost, but as an investment that promises rich returns and is indeed indispensable to a free and explosively developing society.



SINCE OTHER SOCIAL NEEDS

must also be met, there are, of course, limits to the resources available for the support and development of higher education. This report does not advocate extravagant or thoughtless expenditures. Our institutions of higher education and their sponsoring agencies must examine, honestly and carefully, ways in which they are currently utilizing personnel, facilities, and space.

Many institutions, as well as some states and regions, have already taken steps to clarify their goals and to re-examine their programs and procedures in the light of these goals. In some areas, institutions have voluntarily agreed to delimit their activities to avoid duplications and to concentrate on the work for which each is most suited. Important economies have been effected, but more are called for. There is a continuing obligation to get maximum value for each dollar spent.



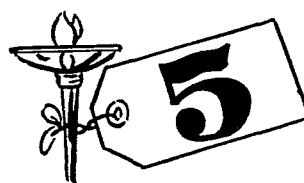
A GREAT WASTE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

comes from the unnecessary duplication of programs, both among and within institutions. Educational costs increase not only with the rise in the number of students but also with the number and kinds of educational programs. A

prime source of waste is the initiation of new programs or the continuation of ineffective ones, particularly of a professional and graduate character, while already successful and useful programs are not being employed to their maximum.

Institutional imperialism and special-interest pressure are among the forces which contribute to such duplications of effort. Wasteful programs now existing can be reduced only with great difficulty, and in actuality some that represent duplications may eventually be justified by new demands. But additional ones which are educationally unnecessary and economically unsound should be resisted by all leaders of opinion.

State-wide planning for the efficient allocation of educational responsibilities needs to become far more general. Similarly, regional planning is capable of much wider and more intensive development.



WASTED OPPORTUNITY

is another great loss in higher education. Sometimes this results from poor teaching; sometimes, from inadequate student response. Both the incompetent, indifferent, or inept teacher and the poorly motivated or misplaced student have much to answer for here.

An increase in the supply of fully qualified college teachers is a task of central importance. To accomplish this involves improving the status of the profession, providing adequate compensation, inducing a larger proportion of the best college seniors to enter graduate school, and offering easily accessible and thoroughly effective programs of graduate instruction. To this end money must be spent to save money.

Despite the urgency of avoiding wasteful replications of curricular offerings, the aspirations of an increasing percentage of the college-age group for further education and society's urgent need for an ever-enlarging pool of properly educated persons place upon our higher educational institutions the obligation to provide a sufficiently wide array of programs to meet varied student needs, interests, and abilities. To match the student's wants and capabilities with the offerings of the college is the joint responsibility of the student, his parents, the secondary school guidance staff, and the college admissions officer.

The waste of time and talent of student and teacher when unwise choices or poor admissions policies and

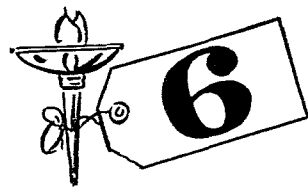
NOTRE DAME

VOL. 14, NO. 1, SPRING, 1961

Published quarterly by the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. Entered as second class matter May 10, 1928, at Post Office at Notre Dame, Indiana, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

COVER — Sacred Heart statue, facing the Golden Dome, was erected in 1893 during the administration of Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's seventh president.

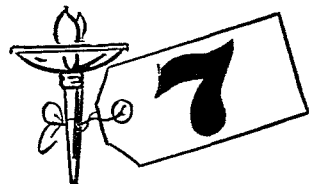
procedures result in failure is a continuing challenge to educational statesmanship. Admission to college can never guarantee successful student performance and eventual graduation, but a qualified student has a right to expect an opportunity to demonstrate his competence and drive in an appropriate educational environment. Similar problems of student selection and successful performance exist at all levels in higher education.



ALTHOUGH IT CAN BE ARGUED

that quality in higher education is worth whatever it may cost, colleges and universities are under no less obligation than other forms of enterprise to operate as efficiently as possible. But educational institutions do not produce standardized products, and it is a mistake to impose common denominators of accounting upon them.

The unit costs of undergraduate education vary and, in any case, are very different from those for graduate or professional education. Similarly, an adequate student-teacher ratio for a law school is an inappropriate measure for a medical school. The custodial care of buildings may be determined by formulas quite like those of business or industry, but expenditures for libraries and laboratories do not lend themselves to such procedures. In short, granting the urgency of maximum utilization of educational resources, this consideration should not result in false or misplaced economies which stand in the way of improving education.



THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

is reflected in an amalgam of many elements beginning with such fundamentals as the teacher, the student, and the curriculum. Part of education's task is to provide an environment in which young people may become more

sensitive to truth and beauty. The esthetic appreciations to be drawn from great literature, from conversation and lectures, from experiencing various art forms, and from living among well-designed buildings are important to the whole pattern of education. The stimuli provided by the proximity of great minds and by residential and other arrangements that bring students and faculty together in creatively exciting ways are similarly important. The instruments of knowledge must have a timelessness and a timeliness in combination, giving students perspective in their views of themselves and of the world. When the total attributes of education are identified or translated in such terms, there can be reasonable assumptions of quality and effectiveness.

This is not to be construed as a license to luxury. Learning is, after all, a rigorous — often lonely — discipline and certainly it is no stranger to the Spartan simplicities. Society, however, must challenge those who refuse, in the name of economy, to face the implications of such facts as the urgent need for first-rate teacher-scholars and the present scarcity of good libraries and laboratories required to further the expansion of knowledge. To confuse such necessities with luxuries is as shallow and misleading as to talk about mass education as if it had any meaning apart from the education of large numbers of individuals.

The most important thing that can happen in any institution of higher learning is *learning*: learning to think, to relate, to do. This process, seldom easy, involves the teacher-scholar as well as the student. It derives from many factors: native curiosity and the concern to know and understand, stimulating teaching, adequate preparation of the student for the work he confronts, effective tools with which to work, and an ethos conducive to intellectual effort. Essentially, at whatever level, it is the interaction of mind on mind.

This interaction may occur in the lecture hall or the tutorial meeting; it may be the product of reading or of a laboratory assignment, or of a televised presentation. No one method can *assure* learning, but experience suggests that some methods are likely to be more effective than others. They may vary with the nature of the educational enterprise or even with fields of knowledge, but, once determined, they should be embraced at all costs. So important is the end in view, both to the individual and to our free society, that true economy dictates the choice of the most effective rather than the least expensive means.

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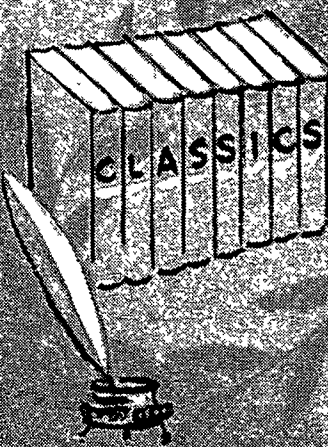
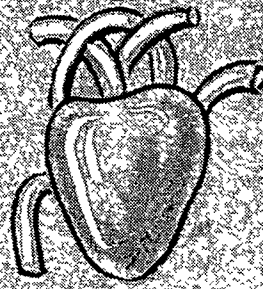
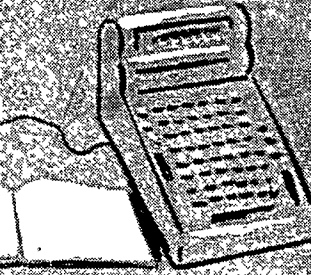
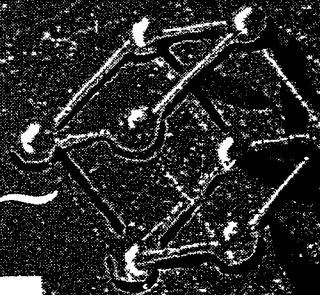
Arthur S. Adams, President,
American Council on Education



the



President's Page



We have a focus on the new Memorial Library and the other projects of the \$18 million 3-year top priority program, but even beyond these we are thinking of all the things that this university is going to mean to young men in the years to come. The exciting challenge of the Ford Foundation's matching gift proposal presents the Notre Dame family with a tremendous additional incentive. I like to feel that there is not a young man in this country who can't come here and be inspired and feel he is alive in a sense he's never been alive before with the kind of inspiration for his Catholic life that comes from Cardinal O'Hara. Here he can get the kind of inspiration for his personal sense of devotion, for sharpening his mind, for being all that he can be in his day and his times.

I think there's no limit to where we can go as we look ahead. I would not be at all surprised if ten years from now our budget was not \$18 million but \$35 million or more. I wouldn't be at all surprised if a short span of years from now we not only have the library built and functioning and getting filled with books, but we'd also have graduate residence facilities, as well as more undergraduate halls to take care of the few boys that are still off-campus. We have just had approved over three-quarters of a million dollars by the Atomic Energy Commission to make basic plans for putting up a new radiation laboratory which will be the greatest in this field at any university in the country. This comes directly from the Atomic Energy Commission because of the work being done here.

I think we'll have other great laboratories for biology, and I hope we'll have equally great laboratories for the study of man. We want to study what is happening to man in contemporary

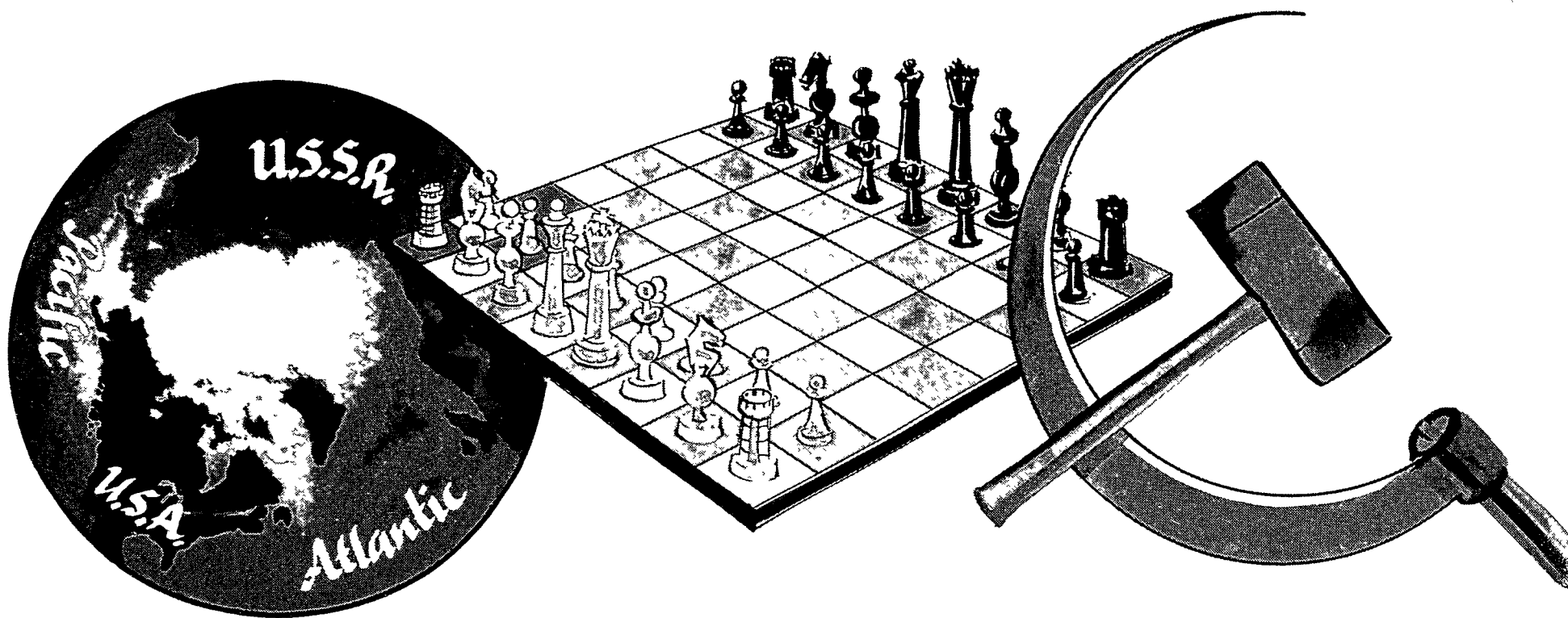
society, what is happening to our culture, to our moral principles, to our world's diplomatic and political situation, to our business world. We intend to contribute to the study of anything that is important for man in contemporary society, anything that contributes to the dignity of man, and his fulfillment and capacity to respond to the great challenges, spiritual, moral, economic, political, that he is facing today. Here these things will be studied. Because we are alive and a great university we can attract to this place the greatest men of our time to come and stay and study and to be a part of this university. And I think our dreams and our ambitions can be as wide as all the world.

We could build a library that was much less ambitious, one that would double our present capacity for books. Or we could say that we're going to keep all the books we have in the present library and merely build one as large again since we used that one for 40 years. But this would be looking backwards instead of forward. Instead, we say let's build a library four or five times as big as the present structure. As the library fills with books we'll build something else to take care of other needs. Let's look ahead and dream big the way the men who came here years ago dreamed big.

We've got to move and to resolve to raise \$12 million in two years in order to qualify for the generous matching gift of \$6 million from the Ford Foundation. I think we can do it together and I'm depending on the 100% enthusiastic support of our devoted alumni and other friends.

J. M. Hestburgh, Jr.





SOVIET STRATEGY and FREE WORLD DEFENSE

by Gerhart Niemeyer

The author is professor of political science at Notre Dame and has been a member of the faculty since 1955. Dr. Niemeyer was born in Germany and was educated there as well as in England. He received a doctor of laws degree from Kiel University. Dr. Niemeyer left his native country in 1933 when Hitler came to power. In addition to Notre Dame he has taught at other leading American universities including Princeton from 1937 until 1944; Oglethorpe from 1944 to 1950; as well as at Yale and at Columbia. He was Planning Advisor in the Department of State from 1950 to 1953 and Research Analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations from 1953 to 1955 just prior to his being appointed to the Notre Dame faculty. He is the author of "An Inquiry Into Soviet Mentality."

Basic Communist Assumptions

It is often said that the Communist objective is world conquest. This is true, but in a more fundamental sense than is usually implied. Communists are not people who simply decided one day to conquer the world, and presumably could just as easily drop this objective if it does not attract them any longer. What is called the basic Communist objective is part and parcel of the entire world view in which the Communists see man, society, and history.

Communists believe that the world, as a result of inescapable social and historical laws, is embroiled in an all-pervading and irreconcilable struggle between two hostile "camps": one consisting of the forces of the future age of socialism, the other of the forces of the present age of capitalism. This struggle, rooted in the hostility between social classes, will go on for a protracted period of unknown duration, but will surely end with the total victory of the forces of the future over those of the present. Of those forces the Communists pretend to be the leaders, and the Soviet Union the foremost instrument of power.

Communists, therefore, assume that in view of this all-pervading struggle, men are not now united by any-

thing like common truth, common morality, or common good. Society is essentially a battlefield, the only laws being those of the class struggle. Thus, for Communists, struggle is a condition into which they were born and which they expect to continue for an indefinite time to come. Only a total victory of the Communist forces—a victory of which they do not have the slightest doubt—can put an end to this struggle. As a result of a Communist total victory, mankind supposedly would be redeemed from all the ancient curses of human existence, particularly war, oppressive power, and want. Communists believe that their victory is assured by the laws of history, and that it is the only hope for mankind.

The so-called objective of world conquest is therefore not simply a chosen goal of communism, but the logic of the entire world situation as seen by dialectical materialism. Before Communists could abandon that goal, they would have to give up their world view, a process which is rarely a success in an individual person and well-nigh impossible in a society in which that world view is authoritatively maintained.

Basic Principles of Communist Strategy

Communists, assuming themselves to be engaged in a life-long struggle with a definite and hopeful end in view, think above all in terms of strategy. The most fundamental assumption of Communist strategy is that the party is carrying on a power struggle from a position of weakness. The forces of the present age—that is, the forces contending for capitalist society—are supposedly far stronger than those of the future, Socialist, age. This is true even when and where Communists have seized the power of government. Communist strategy has from the beginning focused on the problem of how to destroy the power of a vastly stronger class enemy.

The main principles of this strategy were first conceived by Lenin, further articulated by Stalin, and later expressed in the most consistent form by Mao Tse Tung. Starting from the concept of a small, compact, tightly disciplined party which always would be in the minority, it operates along three lines: (a) The power momentum

of large masses led and manipulated by the Communist Party; (b) the dissolution of the bonds of public order among the Communists' enemies; and (c) the multiplier effect of organizational key positions.

Unlike the strategic concepts developed by Blanqui and Tkachev, Lenin always insisted that Communists could not succeed unless they managed to move and control large masses. They count on being able to mobilize a considerable part of the masses under Communist leadership, although under non-Communist slogans and appeals (e.g., land for the peasants, nationalism, democracy). Other masses they seek to neutralize, that is, to move to indifference with respect to the struggle, thus denying their support to the enemy. These principles are formulated in the concept of "alliances" and "neutralization" which first emerge in Lenin's "Two Tactics."

The Communist concept of "revolutionary situation" focuses on the kind of general crisis which would loosen the bonds of allegiance, loyalty, and order to such an extent that a minority can prevail against an enemy of otherwise superior strength. "Only when the 'lower classes' do not want the old way and when the 'upper classes' cannot continue in the old way, then only can revolution conquer" (Lenin, "Left-Wing Communism"). In other words, troops, police, public institutions, laws, and funds are all of no avail when two things coincide: Panicky ineptness on the part of the rulers, and lack of confidence and discipline on the part of the masses. A power structure is never stronger than the immaterial bonds holding it together. When the will to rule is gone and the will to obey weakened, power disintegrates.

The multiplier effect of organizational key positions is envisaged in the concept of "transmission belts," organizations existing for ordinary, everyday needs and ends in which relatively small cadres of Communists could wield power over vast parts of society. Without changing the *raison d'être* of these organizations and their appeal to the membership, the Communists in key positions would use these structures to further the strategic interests of the party.

The Use of Force

Communists believe that the class struggle can neither be fought nor won except by force. In keeping with their basic assumption that theirs is a position of weakness, however, they have used force sparingly, though systematically. Above all, force is never used apart from po-

litical persuasion and organization. A direct frontal attack on enemy positions by force is not in the Communist concept, which is based on the axiom of the adverse ratio of power. The strategy is one of loosening, undermining, infiltrating the enemy's power structure and force is only one among several factors brought to bear on the loyalties of men to their present society and their present leaders. As Mao Tse Tung put it: "War cannot for a single moment be separated from politics. Any attitude * * * to belittle politics, to isolate war from politics, and to become advocates of 'war is everything,' is erroneous and must be corrected. * * * A gigantic national revolutionary war as ours cannot succeed without universal and thoroughgoing political mobilization" ("The Protracted War").

This principle has clearly guided Soviet practice. The Soviets have seldom sought a direct decision mainly by force. In most cases, they have employed force for its terror (threat) effect. Especially against other nations, the Soviets have preferred to use pressure for which military force provided merely the background. While brandishing a sword, they have nevertheless played on their victims' fears, reason, and moral convictions, and have obtained something like "voluntary" surrender based on such motives as resignation to the inevitable, assent to the values invoked by Communists, and fear of dire consequences.

It should also be remembered that Communist leaders acquire certain habits in the long school of internecine party struggles through which they have to pass before they get to the top. In these struggles, force is invariably used only to cap a victory already won by political means. First the opponent is maneuvered onto the wrong side of a political controversy while the ideological ground is prepared on which he can be made to stumble. By a series of maneuvers, the impression of an irresistible momentum is created, which causes the weight of numbers to shift against him. An open debate is used to force him into an admission of his error. Then, only then, does force enter into the picture. These tactics have only superficially changed since Stalin's death.

One must assume that the habits of these methods condition Communist leaders also in cold war operations, although in international relations, the disposal of an army-in-being introduces an instrument of force which is not available in party conflicts. Khrushchev's performance just before and after the abortive summit conference seemed to be an almost direct application of tactical principles learned in fighting party rivals. He prepared the ideological ground, he thought he had Eisenhower on the wrong side of a controversy, and his only miscalculation was to assume that the world would or could be united in indignation against American aggressiveness.

In general, it would stand to reason that the Soviets would incline not to commit their armed strength to expenditure in a head-on clash, but rather to use it as if it were a bank reserve. In other words, armed power would for them be more useful as an untouchable reserve enabling them to handle vastly more capital of political power than bayonets would yield if engaged directly.

The Strategic Objective

The aim of Soviet strategy has been conceptually for-
(Continued on page 17)

DR. NIEMEYER





\$250,000 Grants for Research by Lobund Scientists



DR. WOSTMANN

Two grants totaling more than a quarter of a million dollars have been awarded to University of Notre Dame and Lobund Institute scientists for basic research projects which may eventually increase man's understanding of cancer and heart disease.

The larger of the two is a \$200,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health for a five-year program with germfree animals. The project will seek basic information on the nutritional requirements of newborn animals. This in turn will help the production of new species of germfree animals by Caesarean operation, because the newborn germfree animals have to be fed artificial formulas by hand and very little is known about their actual needs.

The second grant is from the National Science Foundation. It provides more than \$50,000 for a three-year program designed to determine how the presence of bacteria affects the various proteins in the blood especially those proteins which are directly involved in the fighting of infectious disease, the so-called antibodies.

Co-ordinating both projects is Dr. Bernard S. Wostmann, a biochemist who came to Lobund from the University of Amsterdam almost five years ago. The two projects dovetail, Wostmann said. The one being underwritten by the National Science Foundation is a continuation of a project that had been carried on before in collaboration with the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

In carrying out the nutritional research part of the program, Dr. Wostmann's technicians work with mice born by Caesarean section in the germfree environment of plastic isolators.

The animals are fed every two hours with water-soluble solutions whose components, such as amino acids

and sugar, can be varied to determine the animal's nutritional needs.

An additional objective is to try to learn whether something in the animal's diet plays a part in the formation of certain proteins, in particular gamma globulins, found in the blood.

Scientists know, Wostmann pointed out, that the bacteria found in normal animals promote the formation of antibodies which provide protection against diseases. Part of these antibodies are gamma globulins. Working with germfree animals, where no bacteria are present, the role of nutritional elements in the formation of gamma globulins can be measured.

If the experiment is successful, it could go far toward revealing the basic defense mechanism of the body against diseases.

All this is basic research, but it's also highly complicated. It requires scientists to walk a fine line between reducing their problems to the simplest level on the one hand, and oversimplification on the other.

At the same time that this research is carried on, Wostmann's team hopes to come up with new strains of germfree animals for use in cancer research.

The availability of laboratory animals in germfree condition can help scientists learn, for example, whether or not the presence of bacteria makes a difference in the development of cancers.

The animals also may prove useful in experiments into the role of bacteria in the formation of cholesterol, a fatty substance in the blood which is generally thought to play an important part in certain forms of heart disease.

1960 Report of the Notre Dame Foundation

COMPARISON

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
ALUMNI (Including Honorary Alumni)	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
	1957	11637	577,439.36
	1958	11689	703,680.23
	1959	11998	718,705.26
	1960	10996	668,760.49
FRIENDS	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
	1957	1771	2,747,807.87
	1958	2038	1,323,384.20
	1959	2336	1,215,338.96
	1960	3159	3,134,153.86
RESEARCH	1951	-----	458,872.71
	1952	-----	580,301.00
	1953	-----	602,734.18
	1954	-----	710,589.57
	1955	-----	728,475.32
	1956	-----	757,067.40
	1957	-----	885,681.01
	1958	-----	992,987.83
	1959	-----	1,441,748.61
	1960	-----	1,916,737.08
TOTAL	1951	8338	2,413,194.22
	1952	8357	1,896,177.14
	1953	10513	1,429,398.13
	1954	11421	2,289,113.94
	1955	12875	2,286,101.14
	1956	12523	4,231,015.17
	1957	13408	4,210,928.24
	1958	13727	3,020,052.26
	1959	14334	3,375,792.83
	1960	14155	5,719,651.43

SUMMARY

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Alumni	10,976	\$ 625,169.04
Honorary Alumni	20	43,591.45
Non-Alumni	3,159	3,134,153.86
Total	14,155	\$3,802,914.35
Research Grants and Fellowships		\$1,916,737.08
(not previously carried)		
GRAND TOTAL		\$5,719,651.43

DENOMINATIONAL GIVING

<i>Amount</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
\$ 1- 5	4385	4705	4244	4390	4533	4809	4807
6- 10	3014	3549	3413	3518	3535	3698	3515
11- 25	2356	2659	2726	2927	2980	3078	3012
26- 50	577	634	773	833	846	857	929
51- 100	526	605	606	768	828	850	804
101- 200	121	159	146	221	254	268	249
201- 500	198	253	293	354	350	355	379
501- 999	59	55	55	66	67	84	93
1000-1500	93	128	117	146	139	167	163
1501-2500	22	44	47	58	65	50	57
2501-5000	38	47	47	62	69	55	71
over 5000	32	37	56	65	61	63	77

Class Report

<i>Class</i>	<i>Amount Contributed</i>	<i>Number of Contributions</i>	<i>Number of Alumni</i>
1900 and before	\$ 9,753.74	11	57
1901	37.00	2	10
1902	29.00	6	17
1903	150.00	3	15
1904	4,200.00	9	17
1905	490.00	7	18
1906	1,690.00	7	32
1907	170.00	4	20
1908	126.00	3	28
1909	345.00	7	30
1910	3,853.45	8	27
1911	795.00	20	59
1912	3,196.00	10	54
1913	929.00	22	58
1914	936.00	17	67
1915	4,793.00	28	64
1916	17,020.00	21	65
1917	13,695.23	39	102
1918	2,961.00	33	77
1919	2,976.00	14	67
1920	4,144.00	30	81
1921	2,704.50	36	107
1922	30,076.00	73	181
1923	7,204.67	67	232
1924	5,680.00	80	217
1925	7,324.33	109	298
1926	13,983.90	99	253
1927	6,024.59	131	389
1928	69,967.81	163	468
1929	12,414.26	151	472
1930	8,593.00	195	488
1931	15,712.97	178	506
1932	7,667.50	171	516
1933	8,333.84	161	553
1934	6,796.03	163	577
1935	14,642.00	176	550
1936	6,764.93	122	425
1937	5,697.98	119	460
1938	5,942.77	152	523
1939	6,630.50	184	568
1940	13,283.71	210	637
1941	5,881.75	201	586
1942	7,262.88	202	577
1943	6,872.00	195	581
1944	11,466.39	214	580
1945	7,120.92	128	346
1946	1,810.50	92	310
1947	3,103.00	187	693
1948	7,139.20	362	1031
1949	10,887.00	478	1403
1950	23,432.88	397	1170
1951	6,001.90	319	914
1952	9,119.29	363	1100
1953	7,232.00	348	980
1954	6,867.36	364	1037
1955	9,076.46	339	996
1956	16,646.10	375	1131
1957	4,882.03	414	1167
1958	6,810.32	380	1276
1959	4,702.00	368	1271
1960	2,626.18	186	1252

1959

Highlights

1960

\$3,375,792.83	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,719,651.43
45.0%	ALUMNI PARTICIPATION	39.5%
11,980	NUMBER OF ALUMNI CONTRIBUTIONS	10,976
700,420.23	ALUMNI TOTAL AMOUNT	625,169.04
18,285.03	HONORARY ALUMNI	43,591.45
58.46	AVERAGE ALUMNUS GIFT	56.96
1,215,338.96	NON-ALUMNI TOTAL AMOUNT	2,526,968.26
	(Life Income)	607,185.60
2,336	NUMBER NON-ALUMNI GIFTS	3,159
1,441,748.61	TOTAL RESEARCH GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS	1,916,737.08
107,118.70 (Non-Alumni)	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM	179,349.38 (Non-Alumni)
79,069.02 (Alumni)	PARENTS	80,623.64 (Alumni)
989 (Non-Alumni)	NUMBER OF PARENT	1,428 (Non-Alumni)
559 (Alumni)	CONTRIBUTIONS	551 (Alumni)
335	GIFTS OF \$1,000.00 OR OVER	368
798,327.38	TOTAL FROM CORPORATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS	2,084,828.78
501	NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS	486

Alumni Contributions

Amount	Number
1. Illinois\$141,606.82	1. Illinois 1481
2. Indiana 90,923.02	2. New York 999
3. Ohio 74,233.21	3. Indiana 927
4. New York 58,022.12	4. Ohio 885
5. Michigan 41,068.38	5. Michigan 644

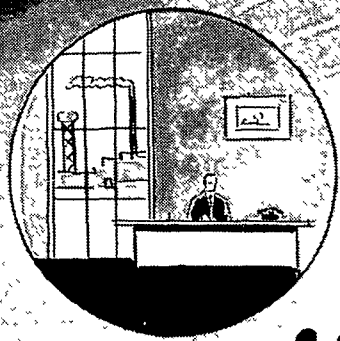
Non-Alumni Contributions

Amount	Number
1. New York\$1,963,500.72	1. New York 405
2. Illinois 297,827.93	2. Illinois 402
3. Indiana 277,238.97	3. Indiana 313
4. Michigan 152,297.06	4. Pennsylvania 194
5. California 93,175.34	5. Ohio 163

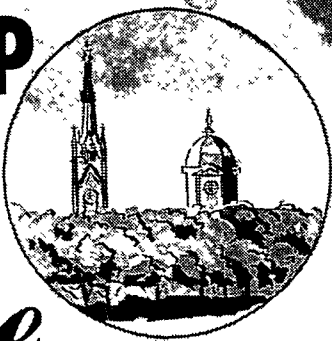
Top Five States

1960 State Contributions

States	Alumni	Hon. Alumni	Non-Alumni	Total
Alabama	\$ 1,009.00	\$	\$ 1,112.00	\$ 2,121.00
Alaska	10.00		250.00	260.00
Arizona	2,568.00		122.00	2,690.00
Arkansas	418.00		178.00	596.00
California	24,499.96		93,175.34	117,675.30
Colorado	3,200.89		890.00	4,090.89
Connecticut	3,527.00		10,111.00	13,638.00
Delaware	825.50		10,046.00	10,871.50
Dist. of Columbia	5,141.00		14,771.00	19,912.00
Florida	7,356.00	200.00	8,665.00	16,221.00
Georgia	1,515.00		1,815.00	3,330.00
Hawaii	200.00		140.00	340.00
Idaho	228.00		5.00	233.00
Illinois	141,606.82	80.00	297,827.93	439,514.75
Indiana	90,923.02	27,350.00	277,238.97	395,511.99
Iowa	30,328.00		3,591.00	33,919.00
Kansas	1,587.00		256.50	1,843.50
Kentucky	7,030.80		1,551.00	8,581.80
Louisiana	3,842.81		6,840.22	10,683.03
Maine	183.00		30.00	213.00
Maryland	936.00		277.00	1,213.00
Massachusetts	6,369.00		12,744.00	19,113.00
Michigan	41,068.38	450.00	152,297.06	193,815.44
Minnesota	2,318.50	2,000.00	5,073.93	9,392.43
Mississippi	313.00		95.00	408.00
Missouri	14,510.42		6,296.00	20,806.42
Montana	175.00		517.00	692.00
Nebraska	634.00		984.00	1,618.00
Nevada	80.00		125.00	205.00
New Hampshire	287.00		21.00	308.00
New Jersey	17,396.95	250.00	19,799.00	37,445.95
New Mexico	1,588.00		60.00	1,648.00
New York	58,022.12	8,191.60	1,963,500.72	2,029,714.44
North Carolina	414.00		145.00	559.00
North Dakota	160.00		1,220.00	1,380.00
Ohio	74,233.21		37,582.04	111,815.25
Oklahoma	6,704.00	5,000.00	856.00	12,560.00
Oregon	3,856.45		16.00	3,872.45
Pennsylvania	22,899.57		58,349.59	81,249.16
Rhode Island	614.00		3,120.00	3,734.00
South Carolina	314.50			314.50
South Dakota	364.00		20.00	384.00
Tennessee	6,676.09		65.00	6,741.09
Texas	11,880.50	69.85	55,416.56	67,366.91
Utah	296.00		5.00	301.00
Vermont	75.00		40.00	115.00
Virginia	878.00		322.00	1,200.00
Washington	1,233.00		797.00	2,030.00
West Virginia	1,060.00		380.00	1,440.00
Wisconsin	10,885.00		19,475.00	30,360.00
Wyoming	210.00		20.00	230.00
Foreign	3,551.96		2,840.00	6,391.96
FPO-APO	597.00			597.00
Gifts in Kind	8,568.59		62,533.00	71,101.59
Anonymous			546.00	546.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$625,169.04	\$43,591.45	\$3,134,153.86	\$3,802,914.35



PARTNERSHIP *with* *Notre Dame*



Financial support at Notre Dame, in 1960, included contributions of \$2,084,829 from 485 business, industrial and foundation leaders.

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.
**ACME PLATING COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
**ADAMS, JAMES S. & MARVELLE W. FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
**ADMINISTRATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Greenwich, Conn.
**ADVANCE PLATING COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
*ALCOA FOUNDATION, Pittsburgh, Pa.
*ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORPORATION, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ALLEN COUNTY CANCER SOCIETY, Fort Wayne, Ind.
**ALLSTATE FOUNDATION, Indianapolis, Ind.
**AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
*AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.
**AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, New York, N. Y.
**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION & RESEARCH, Cleveland, Ohio
AMES LABORATORIES, Elkhart, Indiana
**AMITY LEATHER PRODUCTS COMPANY, West Bend, Wis.
AMPHENOL-BORG ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, Broadview, Ill.
ARDEE INVESTMENT CORPORATION, St. Petersburg, Fla.
**ARON, J. AND COMPANY, INC., New Orleans, La.
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.
**BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
**BADER BUILDING MATERIAL CORPORATION, Gary, Ind.
**BAKER, HUGH J. & COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.
**BALDUS COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind.
**BALFOUR, L. G. COMPANY, Attleboro, Mass.
**BANNER METALS, INC., Compton, Calif.
**BELDEN BRICK COMPANY, Canton, Ohio
**BENDIX CORPORATION, Detroit, Mich.
BEST, JOHN G. FOUNDATION, Elkhart, Ind.
**BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.
BLOEMER FOOD SALES COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.
BOMAC LABORATORIES, Beverly, Mass.
**BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY FOUNDATION, Boston, Mass.
BOWMAR INSTRUMENT COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind.
**BRENNAN'S, Aberdeen, Wash.
**BROWN, H. H. SHOE COMPANY, INC., Worcester, Mass.
**BRUDER, MICHAEL A. FOUNDATION, Philadelphia, Pa.
*BUCZKOWSKI, J. J. GROCERY, South Bend, Ind.
**BULLARD, CHARLES E. COMPANY, INC., South Bend, Ind.
BURKE, JAMES O. FOUNDATION, Melrose Park, Ill.
**BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES FOUNDATION, Greensboro, N. C.
**BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC., South Bend, Ind.

**BYRNE WAREHOUSE, INC., Niagara Falls, New York
**BYRNE PLYWOOD COMPANY, Royal Oak, Mich.
*BYRNE, WHEELER AND COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
**C.P.A. COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
**CTS CORPORATION, Elkhart, Ind.
CALIFORNIA BANK, Los Angeles, Calif.
**CALUMET FLEXICORE CORPORATION, East Chicago, Ind.
CANCER SOCIETY OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INC., South Bend, Ind.
**CANTWELL MACHINERY COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio
**CARON, O. J. FOUNDATION, Rochelle, Ill.
**CASHEL REALTY COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
**CATHOLIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NEGROES, INC., Springfield, Mass.
CERRO DE PASCO CORPORATION, New York, N. Y.
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM H. FOUNDATION, New London, Conn.
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
**CHEMSTRAND CORPORATION, Decatur, Ala.
CHICAGO-ALLIS MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO MOLDED PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.
*CHICAGO MUTUAL ENTERPRISE CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.
**CHICAGO SHOW PRINTING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
**CHICAGO, SOUTH SHORE AND SOUTH BEND RAILROAD, Michigan City, Ind.
*CHICAGO WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
CHIPPEWA PAPER PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., Chicago, Ill.
**CITY SECURITIES CORPORATION, Indianapolis, Ind.
**CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich.
**CLARK, GEORGE C. METAL LAST COMPANY, INC., Mishawaka, Ind.
CLAYTON FUND, Houston, Texas
**CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
**CLEVELAND PRESS, Cleveland, Ohio
CLINE BROTHERS, Elkhart, Ind.
**CLOW, JAMES B. AND SONS, INC., Chicago, Ill.
**COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY, Anderson, Ind.
**COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY, South Bend, Ind.
**COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
**COLIP BROTHERS, INC., South Bend, Ind.
**COLLEGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Indianapolis, Ind.
**COLLINS, J. J. SONS, INC., Chicago, Ill.
*COLLINS RADIO COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
**COMMANDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
**COMMERCIAL PRESS COMPANY, Racine, Wis.
**COMMERCIAL SHEARING & STAMPING COMPANY, Youngstown, Ohio
**CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Mishawaka, Ind.

*CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
*CONSUMERS COAL AND OIL COMPANY, Benton Harbor, Mich.
**CONWAY IMPORT COMPANY, INC., Chicago, Ill.
COOK FOUNDATION, Hamden, Conn.
**COOKE, J. LEO WAREHOUSE CORPORATION, Jersey City, N. J.
**CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
CORNING GLASS WORKS FOUNDATION, Corning, N. Y.
COZZENS AND CUDAY, INC., Skokie, Ill.
CREOLE FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION, New York, N. Y.
CRUMPACKER, MAY, BEAMER, LEVY & SEARER, South Bend, Ind.
**CULPEPER, CHARLES E. FOUNDATION, INC., New York, N. Y.
DANA CORPORATION, Toledo, Ohio
**DAVIS, TINE WAYNE FOUNDATION, INC., Jacksonville, Fla.
DEARBORN GEAR AND TOOL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
**DODGE FOUNDATION, Mishawaka, Ind.
**DOHERTY, HENRY L. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
**DORWEILER, R. V., INC., El Monte, Calif.
**DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich.
*DOW CORNING CORPORATION, Midland, Mich.
**DREWRY'S LIMITED U.S.A., INC., South Bend, Ind.
**DREYFUS, CAMILLE AND HENRY FOUNDATION, INC., New York, N. Y.
**DUGAN FOUNDATION, Newark, New Jersey
**DUMORE FOUNDATION, Racine, Wis.
**DU PONT, E. I. DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.
DUREZ PLASTICS DIVISION, HOOKER CHEMICAL CORP., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
*DYSON FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
**EAGLE CONVEX GLASS SPECIALTY COMPANY, Clarksburg, W. Va.
**EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.
EBASCO SERVICES, INC., New York, N. Y.
ECONOMY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.
*EDDIE'S RESTAURANT, South Bend, Ind.
EIGELSBACH, C. F. & COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
**ELKHART BRIDGE AND IRON COMPANY, Elkhart, Ind.
**ELKS NATIONAL FOUNDATION, Boston, Mass.
**EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, New York, N. Y.
ERNSTHAUSEN, JOHN F. AND DORIS E. CHARITABLE FOUNDATION, Norwalk, Ohio
**ESSO EDUCATION FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
**EST COMPANY, Grafton, Wis.
**EVANS SCHOLARS FOUNDATION, Golf, Ill.
*FALK, MORRIS FOUNDATION, Fitchburg, Mass.
**FARMERS INSURANCE GROUP, Los Angeles, Calif.
**FEHLIG BROTHERS BOX & LUMBER COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.
*FELDMANN, C. RUSSELL FOUNDATION, Stamford, Conn.
**FIBRE-CRAFT MATERIALS CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.
FINE ARTS STERLING SILVER COMPANY, Jenkintown, Pa.
FIORE, CHARLES NURSERIES, INC., Park View, Ill.
**FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
FIRST BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, South Bend, Ind.
**FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, New York, N. Y.
*FIVE TWENTY FIVE FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio
**FORD FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y.
*FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Dearborn, Mich.
**FORD MOTOR COMPANY FUND, Dearborn, Mich.
FOSTER, A. F. BRIDGE CORPORATION, Miami, Fla.
FOUNDATION FOR INSTRUMENTATION EDUCATION & RESEARCH, INC., New York, N. Y.

PARTNERSHIP *with Notre Dame*

****FOX AND FOX**, Indianapolis, Ind.
***FOX, P. FRED FOUNDATION**, New York, N. Y.
FULLER, WILLIAM A. AND COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
***GALLAGHER ASPHALT COMPANY, INC.**, Thornton, Ill.
****GALLO, ERNEST FOUNDATION**, Modesto, Calif.
****GANNETT, FRANK NEWSPAPERBOY SCHOLARSHIPS, INC.**, Rochester, N. Y.
****GANTHER, BEN B. COMPANY**, Oshkosh, Wis.
****GARBE, WILLIAM SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION**, Scotch Plains, N. J.
GARBER AND GARBER, Monrovia, Calif.
****GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION**, New York, N. Y.
****GENERAL ELECTRIC FOUNDATION**, Ossining, New York
***GENERAL FOODS FUND, INC.**, New York, N. Y.
****GENERAL LIQUORS, INC.**, South Bend, Ind.
****GENERAL MOTORS SCHOLARSHIP FUND**, Detroit, Mich.
GILBERT AND DOLAN ENTERPRISES, INC., Phoenix, Ariz.
****GILBERT, M. AND SONS COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
****GOLDEN RULE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Lawrenceville, Ill.
****GOODRICH, B. F. FUND, INC.**, Akron, Ohio
****GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**, Indianapolis, Ind.
****GRANT, W. T. COMPANY**, New York, N. Y.
GRAYNAT PACKAGING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
GREAT CENTRAL LUMBER COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.
***GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY**, St. Paul, Minn.
****GREENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, Racine, Wis.
****GREENFIELD, ALBERT M. AND COMPANY**, Philadelphia, Pa.
GRIFFIN, FRANCIS D. & IRENE D. FOUNDATION, Beverly Hills, Calif.
****GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION**, Bethpage, L. I., N. Y.
****GULF OIL CORPORATION**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
***GUSTO RAVIOLI COMPANY**, New York, N. Y.
****HAGGAR FOUNDATION**, Dallas, Texas
***HAIDINGER-HAYES, INC.**, Los Angeles, Calif.
****HAMILTON STANDARD DIVISION**, Windsor Locks, Conn.
****HAMM FOUNDATION, INC.**, St. Paul, Minn.
****HANDSCHUMACHER AND COMPANY, INC.**, Boston, Mass.
HARCO ENGINEERING, Detroit, Mich.
***HARRIS INTERTYPE FOUNDATION**, Cleveland, Ohio
****HART FURNITURE COMPANY**, Dallas, Texas
****HASS WHOLESALE, INC.**, South Bend, Ind.
****HATFIELD ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.**, South Bend, Ind.
****HEEKIN CAN COMPANY**, Cincinnati, Ohio
****HENNESSY, DOROTHY & JOHN FOUNDATION, INC.**, New York, N. Y.
***HENNESSY, JOHN M. & SON**, Louisville, Ky.
***HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**, Wilmington, Del.
****HERTZ, F. & J. ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP FUND**, New York, N. Y.
****HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY**, Palo Alto, Calif.
***HIPSKIND ASPHALT CORPORATION**, Fort Wayne, Ind.
HOCK'S, INC., Cincinnati, Ohio
****HOFFMAN SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING CORP.**, Indianapolis, Ind.
HOLDEN, JAMES C. AND RICHARD A. FAMILY FOUNDATION, INC., Royal Oak, Mich.
****HOOSIER CADILLAC COMPANY, INC.**, Indianapolis, Ind.
****HOUSEHOLD FINANCE FOUNDATION**, Chicago, Ill.
****HOYNE FUNERAL HOME**, Dayton, Ohio
***HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY**, Culver City, Calif.
****HUNTINGTON, JOHN FUND FOR EDUCATION**, Cleveland, Ohio
***HUTER-QUEST AND COMPANY**, Louisville, Ky.

***IGEL, GEORGE J. COMPANY, INC.**, Columbus, Ohio
ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
INDIANA AUTO TRUCK RENTAL SERVICE, INC., South Bend, Ind.
INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.
****INDIANA ENGRAVING COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
INDIANA HEART ASSOCIATION, INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
****INDIANA MOTOR BUS COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
****INDIANA NATIONAL BANK OF INDIANAPOLIS**, Indianapolis, Ind.
INDIANA PRESSED STEEL, INC., Muncie, Ind.
***INDIANA PRODUCTS COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
INDIANAPOLIS STAR AND NEWS, Indianapolis, Ind.
****INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.**, South Bend, Ind.
****INDUSTRIAL MICA CORPORATION**, Englewood, N. J.
****INLAND STEEL-RYERSON FOUNDATION, INC.**, Chicago, Ill.
INTERIOR STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
****INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION**, New York, N. Y.
****INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.**, New York, N. Y.
***INTERSTATE FINANCE CORPORATION**, Evansville, Ind.
****ISLAND SUPPLY COMPANY**, Grand Island, Nebr.
JENSEN FOUNDATION, Jackson, Mich.
****JEWEL T FOUNDATION**, Melrose Park, Ill.
JOHN, MILO J. COMPANY, Clinton, Iowa
JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHNSON'S WAX FUND, Racine, Wis.
****JOHNSTON, ROBERT M. AND ASSOCIATES**, Harrisburg, Pa.
****JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
****KAISER STEEL CORPORATION**, Oakland, Calif.
***KAY PACKING COMPANY, INC.**, Baltimore, Md.
KEARFOTT COMPANY, INC., Clifton, N. J.
KEEN FOUNDRY COMPANY, INC., Griffith, Ind.
****KEENEN-CASHMAN COMPANY**, Bayonne, N. J.
KEMPER, JAMES S. FOUNDATION, Chicago, Ill.
KETTERING, CHARLES F. FOUNDATION, Evanston, Ill.
KIDDER-PEABODY & COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
***KING ST. FERDINAND III SCHOLARSHIP FUND**, Harrisburg, Pa.
KITCH, C. S. COMPANY, INC., Fort Wayne, Ind.
KOOL-RITE SALES COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
****KOONTZ-WAGNER ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.**, South Bend, Ind.
****KRETSCHMER WHEAT GERM CORPORATION**, Carrollton, Mich.
****KREZ, PAUL J. COMPANY**, Chicago, Ill.
KUHL, MABEL E. SCHOLARSHIP FUND, Cleveland, Ohio
****KUNKLE VALVE COMPANY**, Fort Wayne, Ind.
KUNZELMAN-ESSER COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
****LAKE SHORE CANNING COMPANY**, Cleveland, Wis.
****LAVERY AND COMPANY**, Van Nuys, Calif.
LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC., Falmouth, Mass.
****LAWYERS TITLE FOUNDATION**, Richmond, Va.
LEDEX, INCORPORATED, Dayton, Ohio
****LEE, C. E. COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
****LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY**, Allentown, Pa.
****LENZA, SAM, INC.**, New York, N. Y.
****LEVY-WARD GROCER COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
****LILLY, ELI AND COMPANY**, Indianapolis, Ind.

****LILLY ENDOWMENT INCORPORATED**, Indianapolis, Ind.
****LILLY VARNISH COMPANY**, Indianapolis, Ind.
***LINBECK ENTERPRISES, INC.**, Houston, Tex.
****LOS ANGELES TIMES**, Los Angeles, Calif.
****LUBRIZOL FOUNDATION**, Cleveland, Ohio
LUPE, WADE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., Schenectady, N. Y.
****LUSARDI, PETER, INC.**, Somerville, N. J.
****MacGREGOR COMPANY**, Cincinnati, Ohio
****MADISON CONCESSIONS, INC.**, Anderson, Ind.
****MAGNAVOX COMPANY**, Fort Wayne, Ind.
****MAHONEY-CLARKE, INC.**, New York, N. Y.
****MAIN ELECTRIC COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
MALLORY, P. R. COMPANY FOUNDATION, INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
MANZIEL INTERESTS, Tyler, Texas
****MARONEY, J. E. & COMPANY, INC.**, Fort Wayne, Ind.
****MARSTELLER, RICHARD, GEBHARDT & REED, INC.**, Chicago, Ill.
MARTIN FOUNDATION, INC., Elkhart, Ind.
****MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Springfield, Mass.
****MASTIC CORPORATION**, South Bend, Ind.
****MATHISSON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**, Milwaukee, Wis.
****MATCH CORPORATION**, Colton, Calif.
****MAYER, OSCAR FOUNDATION, INC.**, Madison, Wis.
****MAYTAG COMPANY FOUNDATION, INC.**, Newton, Ia.
****McCLAVE PRINTING COMPANY**, South Bend, Ind.
***McCORMICK, JOSEPH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**, Erie, Pa.
McDONALD'S GEORGIA BUILDERS, INC., Augusta, Ga.
McELVAIN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
****McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.**, New York, N. Y.
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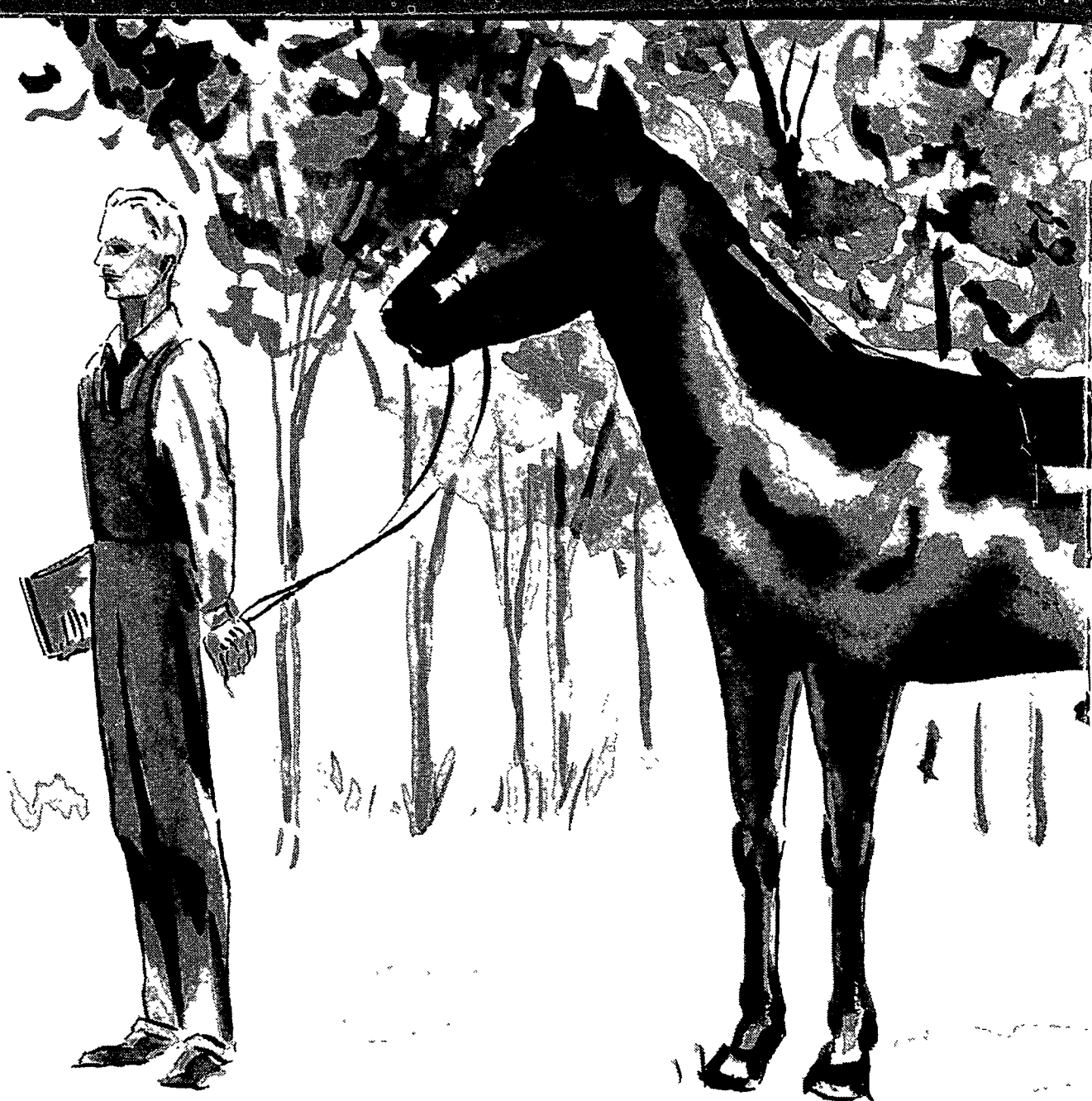
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THANKS A \$MILLIONS\$

by

Rev. John A. O'Brien

The author heads a commission of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is well-known as a writer and as a speaker. Father O'Brien has been at Notre Dame since 1940 and has previously contributed articles to this magazine.



On the morning of Sept. 12, 1905, Ernie M. Morris, a tall, broad-shouldered country lad, was riding horseback along the muddy roads of St. Joseph county, Indiana. Before him loomed up in the distance, resplendent in the morning sun, the golden dome of the Main building of Notre Dame.

To the young farm boy, orphaned at 11 and almost penniless, the shining dome stood as the symbol of learning. Within the youngster burned the fierce determination to study law.

Hitching his horse, Dexter, in front of the Main building which then constituted much of the university, the orphan knocked timidly on a door. A booming voice called: "Come in."

Entering, the youngster, still bespattered with mud, found himself in the presence of a kindly looking priest, Father John W. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., the youthful president of Notre Dame.

"What can I do for you, my boy?" he asked.

"I want to get an education," replied the boy, "but I'm short of cash." Pointing out the window to the horse hitched below, he continued, "Dexter, there, is my sole possession, but I'm willing to work . . . any kind of work."

"We'll manage to find something for you," said the president.

"But I might as well tell you at once," added the orphan boy, "I'm not a Catholic. I'm a Protestant—a Presbyterian. Will that make any difference?"

"No," replied the priest smiling at the youngster's forthright honesty, "Notre Dame was founded to help deserving boys, regardless of creed or race."

"Then there's Dexter," said the boy, "he's the only

way I can get to school."

"We'll try to find a place for him, too," laughed the president.

The president led the orphan and his horse across the campus to the barn. "Brother Hugh," he said, "Dexter, here, is bringing his young master to school. Find a spare stall for him and give him some oats each day."

Dexter and Ernie soon became a familiar sight on the Notre Dame campus.

Ernie plunged into his studies with a vengeance. As he rode home each evening, one arm would be full of books while the other hand loosely held the reins of his faithful "Dex."

Law is no "pipe" course, Ernie soon discovered. He needed all the time he could get after finishing the chores on the farm where he was earning his room and board. He noted that, strangely enough, the president had never gotten around to assigning him a job to pay for his tuition.

As the law studies piled up, Ernie began to suspect that the president had not forgotten about it, but knowing that the farm boy's hands were already full, had purposely refrained from asking him to do anything.

"Never once," remarked Ernie, "did Father Cavanaugh ask me to do any work or even hint that the scales were out of balance."

Ernie finished his law course and was graduated with honors.

"The day," said Ernie, "that old Colonel Hoyne, dean of the law school, read off my name and Father Cavanaugh handed me the diploma, was the happiest day of my life."

The young graduate hung out his shingle and soon

had a thriving law business. Automobiles were just coming into use and the young lawyer pioneered the plan of helping people to purchase the new "horseless carriage" on the installment plan.

His business prospered. Remembering his own tough going as a youth, he became the champion of underprivileged children, especially the crippled. He bought a spacious mansion and turned it into a school for crippled children.

During those years he often thought of the big-hearted priest who had opened the doors of learning to a penniless orphan boy and had even found a place for his horse.

One day, 44 years after his graduation, Ernie was visiting the University as he had so often done in the past.

Dozens of stately buildings adorned the campus which now seemed like a little city of learning. On the very spot where Dexter once leisurely munched his oats now stood a mighty stadium where the Fighting Irish battle the great teams of the land. On that team, he knew, Jews, Protestants, and Catholics stand shoulder to shoulder and their names sounded like a roll call of the United Nations delegates.

Knocking on the president's door, Ernie heard a friendly voice call, "Come in." It was another Cavanaugh—John J.—who welcomed him now. Smiling and friendly, too.

Ernie recalled how the other president had befriended him 50 years ago.

"I've had a warm spot in my heart," Ernie said, "for Notre Dame ever since. I never got over a Catholic school doing what it did for a poor Protestant boy. Just to show you that I haven't forgotten, here is a little check for Notre Dame."

The president looked at the check and wondered if he could believe his eyes. No wonder. It was a check for a million dollars! A lump formed in the president's throat and there was a mist in his eyes as he clasped the hand of the tall gray haired man in gratitude.

"So you're grateful," he said, "to old Father Cavanaugh for an education." Then he smiled. "So am I," he confided, "for it was he who gave me a chance to work my way through school, as his secretary."

"Well, that's interesting," commented the late J. P. McAvoy, the noted columnist who happened to be visiting there at the time, "it was he who gave me a job, too, so I could get an education."

"But," queried Ernie, "did he ever get around to assigning you a job?"

"Did he?" replied McAvoy. "I'll say he did! I waited upon the regular waiters!"

"That's more than interesting to me," chuckled Ernie, "that's positively revealing. I see now that there was nothing wrong with Father Cavanaugh's memory. He didn't forget to find jobs for you two Catholic boys, but he was too big hearted to assign any work to a poor Protestant orphan who was already loaded down with farm chores after school. He conveniently forgot about the work I was supposed to do, but I *never* forgot it."

The stately Morris inn at the entrance of the campus stands like the friendly "House by the Side of the Road," offering warmth and shelter to friends and visitors of all faiths. It offers tangible and impressive evidence that the orphan boy did not forget the generous action of the big



Ernest M. Morris (right) with Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. and J. P. McEvoy. Both Mr. Morris and Mr. McEvoy are now deceased.

hearted priest 54 years ago. Like the bread cast upon the waters, Father Cavanaugh's gift to the orphan boy came back a hundredfold.

Soviet Strategy

(Continued from page 7)

mulated by Stalin through the term "overwhelmingly superior strength." This concept should be taken quite literally. It connotes an edge in military, political, and social power which has overwhelming effects on those on whom it is brought to bear. Once "overwhelmingly superior strength" is attained by the Soviet, they would expect to be able to talk other countries into submission, one by one. Their methods in the case of the Baltic Republics are quite instructive as to how they would expect to accomplish this. Stalin also described the strategic objective in terms of converting the present "capitalist encirclement" into "socialist encirclement," which amounts to the same thing as "overwhelmingly superior strength." Since Stalin's death, Khrushchev seems to have come to the conclusion that the "socialist camp" is no longer "encircled," but is not yet strong enough to "encircle" the capitalist world.

Change in Strategy

From 1943 to 1953, the Soviets used a strategy of territorial expansion, pushing into areas which were indifferently held by the West. In response to this strategy, a tremendous strengthening of the Western Powers of resistance occurred. The West rearmed rapidly and effectively and established a series of alliances which led to the deployment of Armed Forces around the periphery of the Soviet orbit. The armed and organized strength of the Western Powers now constitutes the single most effective obstacle to Soviet policy. It is so formidable a power structure that the Soviets, in keeping with their strategic doctrine are not likely to contemplate a direct attack on it.

Since 1953, they have therefore concentrated on methods of indirect attack against the Western Power

(Continued on page 18)

Father John Walsh Is New N.D. Foundation Director; J. Peter Grace National Chairman

Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., head of the department of education at the University of Notre Dame, has been



Father Walsh

appointed director of the Notre Dame Foundation and assistant to the president, according to Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

His predecessor, Rev. John H. Wilson, C.S.C., has relinquished the two posts for reasons of health, Father Hesburgh said.

The Notre Dame Foundation, which has a professional staff of eleven laymen, coordinates the University's public relations and development activities. It currently is engaged in a three-year, nationwide, \$18,000,000 fund-raising program. The largest single objective of the program is the \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library to be built beginning this year.

Father Walsh has been head of Notre Dame's education department since 1957 and a member of the faculty since 1953 when he received his doctorate at Yale University. A specialist in the philosophy of education, he addressed the White House Conference on Children and Youth last year. In addition to his teaching and administrative duties, Father Walsh has served as liaison between the University administration and the Women's Advisory Council and the Notre Dame Library Association.

A native of Jackson, Nebraska, and a former resident of Milwaukee, Father Walsh entered Holy Cross Seminary on the Notre Dame campus in 1940, receiving an undergraduate degree from the University in 1945. After four years of theological studies at Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C., he was ordained to the priesthood on June 8, 1949, in Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church by the late Archbishop John F. Noll of Fort Wayne.

Soviet Strategy

(Continued from page 17)

position. These methods follow, by and large, the pattern of the strategy they have used in most situations: The mobilization of large masses, simultaneously with the neutralization of other masses; attempts to deprive the ruling elements in the West of both will and capacity to govern, and the ruled elements of the will to abide by established leadership; endeavors to occupy organizational key positions.

Dr. Niemeyer's comments on "Soviet Strategy and Free World Defense" will be concluded in the next issue of NOTRE DAME.

J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace and Co., New York, N. Y., will serve as national chairman for



Mr. Grace

Notre Dame's three-year, \$18 million development program according to an announcement by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. Mr. Grace is vice-president of the University's Associate Board of Lay Trustees.

He will direct more than 5,000 volunteer workers in 175 cities in a personal solicitation program geared to meet The Ford Foundation challenge of a \$6 million grant on the condition that

the University double that amount in contributions from alumni, friends and other non-governmental sources during the next three years.

Mr. Grace has been a Notre Dame trustee since 1952. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Notre Dame's 115th annual commencement last June.

Pangborn Honored by Pope John XXIII

Thomas W. Pangborn, Hagerstown, Md., industrialist and philanthropist and a member of Notre Dame's Associate Board of Lay Trustees, has been named a Private Papal Chamberlain of the Sword and Cape by His Holiness Pope John XXIII. Mr. Pangborn's generosity to the University of Notre Dame is highlighted by Pangborn Hall, a student residence, which was erected as the result of contributions from him and his brother, the late John C. Pangborn, through the Pangborn Foundation.

Private Papal Chamberlains of the Sword and Cape were created by Pope Urban VIII in the seventeenth century. They are members of the Pontifical family and in precedence they follow the prelates of the Church. Papal Chamberlains are selected by the Holy See from distinguished laymen in recognition for outstanding work done in the service of the Church.

Mr. Pangborn was named a Knight of Malta in 1949 and a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in 1951. In 1955 he was elevated to the rank of Knight Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre and four years later Pope John named him Knight of St. Gregory.

He is to be congratulated for this singular honor which is rarely awarded outside of Europe. Mr. Pangborn is the second citizen of the United States to be so designated by His Holiness Pope John XXIII for this high office. Notre Dame awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree to Mr. Pangborn in 1954.

NOTRE DAME will BENEFIT from MATCHING GIFT PROGRAM...

*Alumni
and other
Friends*

*Ford
Foundation*

The University of Notre Dame will receive a grant of \$6,000,000 from The Ford Foundation provided that during the next three years it obtains \$12,000,000 in gifts from its alumni and friends.

Notre Dame is one of five privately supported American universities chosen by The Ford Foundation for participation in its new \$46,000,000 Special Program in Education. The other institutions and the unrestricted grants earmarked for them are Stanford University, \$25,000,000; The Johns Hopkins University, \$6,000,000; University of Denver, \$5,000,000; and Vanderbilt University, \$4,000,000.

Henry T. Heald, president of the Foundation, said the objective of the new program is "to assist institutions in different regions of the country to reach and sustain a wholly new level of academic excellence, administrative effectiveness and financial support." He said the five schools were selected because they had "already embarked on future-development programs commensurate in scope, imagination and practicability to the vast needs of American society."

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, in response to the challenging new Ford Foundation program, designated five "top priority" projects in a three-year, \$18,000,000 fund-raising effort. Heading the list is the recently announced Notre Dame Memorial Library to be built at a cost of \$8,000,000. The other segments of the \$18,000,000 goal are \$4,000,000 for two graduate residence halls; \$3,500,000 for increased faculty salaries and endowed professorships; \$2,000,000 for fellowships, scholarships and student loans; and \$500,000 for special administrative purposes including a retirement plan for non-academic employees.

Under terms of the Special Program in Education, all of the universities except Stanford are required to raise two dollars from private sources for each dollar of The Ford Foundation grant over the next three years.

Stanford is required to match the grant three-for-one over the next five years. Funds to match the Foundation's grant must come from other private sources and not the government or other Ford Foundation programs or affiliates.

In regard to this new program Father Hesburgh has stated:

"The participation of The University of Notre Dame in The Ford Foundation's Special Program in Education is, in a sense, an answer to our deepest hopes. This program will make it possible for Notre Dame to take a great leap forward in its striving for academic excellence. The grant is not, however, merely an answer. It is even more a challenge, by making unusual help available if we can first help ourselves. Some years ago, The Ford Foundation awarded Notre Dame more than \$3,000,000 for faculty development. On that occasion, we were able in the three subsequent years to double the fund, thanks to our many loyal alumni and friends who contributed for this same purpose to the great betterment of our faculty, and students, too.

"Now the challenge has been broadened and deepened. The \$6,000,000 earmarked by The Ford Foundation for payment over the next three years to Notre Dame is contingent upon our raising an additional \$12,000,000 from our alumni and friends. The total will provide funds at an early date for Notre Dame's most urgent needs: a magnificent new library, faculty development, graduate and undergraduate scholarships, exciting new academic programs that deepen the impact of the University on the need for wisdom and excellence in our times.

"We are indeed grateful to The Ford Foundation for this farsighted beneficence: for in helping us and others, in the broadest sense they are demonstrating how much we need to be helped to achieve our dreams for many great universities across this land.

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.
P. O. Box 436
State College, Pa.

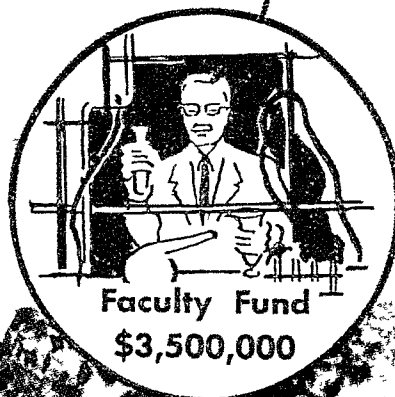
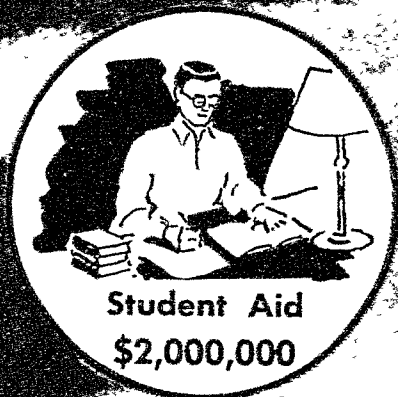
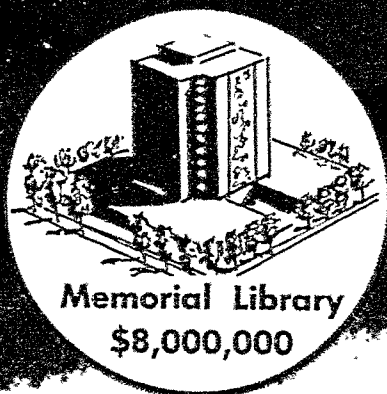
Notre Dame

\$18,000,000

Three Years

TOP PRIORITY

Program



Alumni, non-alumni friends, corporations and foundations will be personally contacted during 1961 for contributions to Notre Dame's \$18 million "Top Priority Program." Chairmen and committees are being organized in 175 cities from coast-to-coast, with special gifts prospects scheduled for solicitation over the next several months and the general program of personal solicitation to get under way in the autumn.

Three-year pledges will be sought from all contributors for this unprecedented opportunity.

The Ford Foundation's Special Program in Education will assure Notre Dame of \$6,000,000 providing that the University obtains \$12,000,000 from alumni and other friends during the ensuing three years. Notre Dame not only has accepted the Ford Foundation's challenge—it will attempt to do even more. Notre Dame will seek \$18,000,000 within the next three years in addition to the \$6,000,000 from the Ford Foundation.

This important effort will require 100% cooperation from alumni and other friends if it is to be successful!

For further information, please address
THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION
Notre Dame, Indiana