

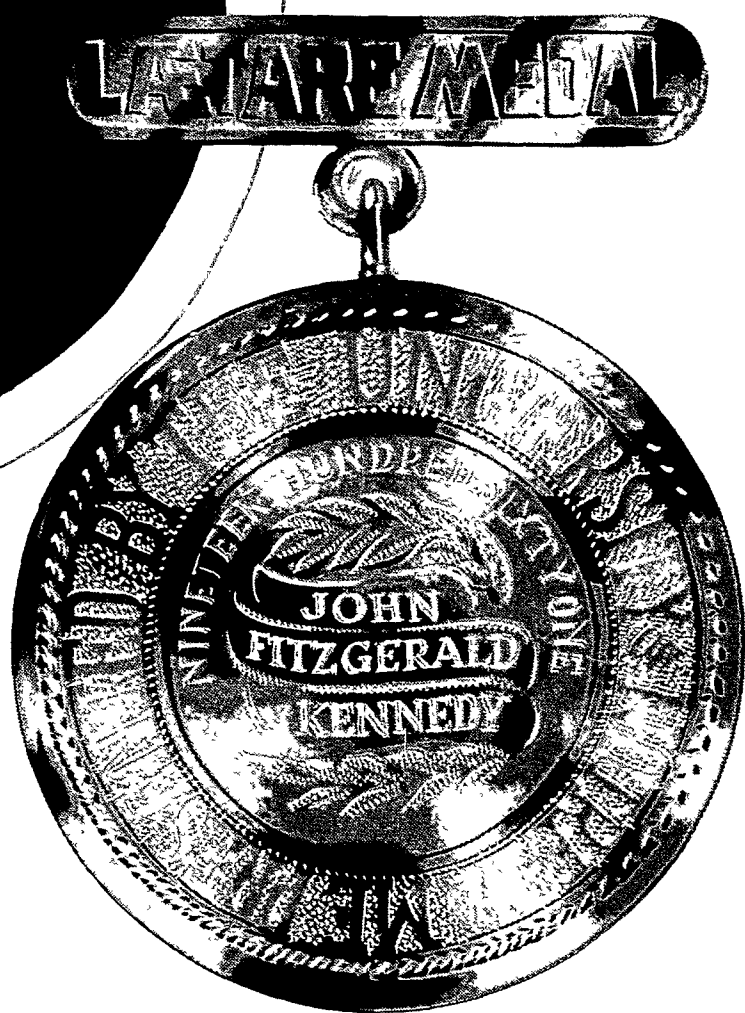
Notre Dame

SUMMER—1961

EDITOR—JEROME PARKER



JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
President of the United States



Lactare Medalist: 1961

Laetare Medalists

1883-1961

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1883 JOHN GILMARY SHEA,
<i>historian</i> | 1909 FRANCES TIERNAN (CHRISTIAN
REID), <i>novelist</i> | 1935 FRANCIS HAMILTON SPEARMAN,
<i>novelist</i> |
| 1884 PATRICK CHARLES KEELEY,
<i>architect</i> | 1910 MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN,
<i>author and diplomat</i> | 1936 RICHARD REID,
<i>lawyer and journalist</i> |
| 1885 ELIZA ALLEN STARR,
<i>art critic</i> | 1911 AGNES REPPLIER,
<i>author</i> | 1937 JEREMIAH DENIS M. FORD,
<i>scholar</i> |
| 1886 GENERAL JOHN NEWTON,
<i>engineer</i> | 1912 THOMAS M. MULRY,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1938 IRVIN WILLIAM ABELL,
<i>surgeon</i> |
| 1887 EDWARD PREUSS,
<i>publicist</i> | 1913 CHARLES B. HERBERMAN,
<i>editor-in-chief of the
Catholic Encyclopedia</i> | 1939 JOSEPHINE VAN DYKE
BROWNSON, <i>catechist</i> |
| 1888 PATRICK V. HICKEY,
<i>founder and editor of
The Catholic Review</i> | 1914 EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE,
<i>jurist and chief justice of the
United States Supreme Court</i> | 1940 GENERAL HUGH ALOYSIUS
DRUM, <i>soldier</i> |
| 1889 ANNA HANSEN DORSEY,
<i>novelist</i> | 1915 MARY V. MERRICK,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1941 WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH,
<i>journalist and author</i> |
| 1890 WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,
<i>organizer of the
American Catholic Congress</i> | 1916 JAMES JOSEPH WALSH,
<i>physician and author</i> | 1942 HELEN CONSTANCE WHITE,
<i>author and teacher</i> |
| 1891 DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
<i>orator</i> | 1917 WILLIAM SHEPHERD BENSON,
<i>admiral and chief of
naval operations</i> | 1943 THOMAS FRANCIS WOODLOCK,
<i>editor</i> |
| 1892 HENRY F. BROWNSON,
<i>philosopher and author</i> | 1918 JOSEPH SCOTT,
<i>lawyer</i> | 1944 ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK,
<i>journalist</i> |
| 1893 PATRICK DONOHUE,
<i>founder of the Boston Pilot</i> | 1919 GEORGE L. DUVAL,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1945 G. HOWLAND SHAW,
<i>diplomat</i> |
| 1894 AUGUSTINE DALY,
<i>theatrical producer</i> | 1920 LAWRENCE FRANCIS FLICK,
<i>physician</i> | 1946 CARLTON J. H. HAYES,
<i>historian and diplomat</i> |
| 1895 MARY A. SADLIER,
<i>novelist</i> | 1921 ELIZABETH NOURSE,
<i>artist</i> | 1947 WILLIAM G. BRUCE,
<i>publisher and civic leader</i> |
| 1896 GENERAL WILLIAM STARKE
ROSECRANS, <i>soldier</i> | 1922 CHARLES PATRICK NEILL,
<i>economist</i> | 1948 FRANK C. WALKER,
<i>Postmaster General and
civic leader</i> |
| 1897 THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT,
<i>physician</i> | 1923 WALTER GEORGE SMITH,
<i>lawyer</i> | 1949 IRENE DUNNE,
<i>actress</i> |
| 1898 TIMOTHY EDWARD HOWARD,
<i>jurist</i> | 1924 CHARLES D. MAGINNIS,
<i>architect</i> | 1950 GENERAL JOSEPH L. COLLINS,
<i>soldier</i> |
| 1899 MARY GWENDOLIN CALDWELL,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1925 ALBERT FRANCIS ZAHM,
<i>scientist</i> | 1951 JOHN HENRY PHELAN,
<i>philanthropist</i> |
| 1900 JOHN A. CREIGHTON,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1926 EDWARD NASH HURLEY,
<i>businessman</i> | 1952 THOMAS E. MURRAY,
<i>member, U. S. Atomic
Energy Commission</i> |
| 1901 WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN,
<i>orator</i> | 1927 MARGARET ANGLIN,
<i>actress</i> | 1953 I. A. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
<i>philanthropist</i> |
| 1902 JOHN BENJAMIN MURPHY,
<i>surgeon</i> | 1928 JOHN JOHNSON SPAULDING,
<i>lawyer</i> | 1954 JEFFERSON CAFFERY,
<i>diplomat</i> |
| 1903 CHARLES JEROME BONAPARTE,
<i>lawyer</i> | 1929 ALFRED EMMANUEL SMITH,
<i>statesman</i> | 1955 GEORGE MEANY,
<i>labor leader</i> |
| 1904 RICHARD C. KERENS,
<i>diplomat</i> | 1930 FREDERICK PHILIP KENKEL,
<i>publicist</i> | 1956 GENERAL ALFRED M.
GRUENTHER, <i>soldier</i> |
| 1905 THOMAS B. FITZPATRICK,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1931 JAMES J. PHELAN,
<i>businessman</i> | 1957 CLARE BOOTHE LUCE,
<i>diplomat</i> |
| 1906 FRANCIS J. QUINLAN,
<i>physician</i> | 1932 STEPHEN J. MAHER,
<i>physician</i> | 1958 FRANK M. FOLSOM,
<i>industrialist</i> |
| 1907 KATHERINE ELEANOR CONWAY,
<i>journalist and author</i> | 1933 JOHN MCCORMACK,
<i>artist</i> | 1959 ROBERT D. MURPHY,
<i>diplomat</i> |
| 1908 JAMES C. MONAGHAN,
<i>economist</i> | 1934 GENEVIEVE GARVAN BRADY,
<i>philanthropist</i> | 1960 GEORGE N. SHUSTER,
<i>educator</i> |
| | | 1961 JOHN F. KENNEDY,
<i>President of the United States</i> |

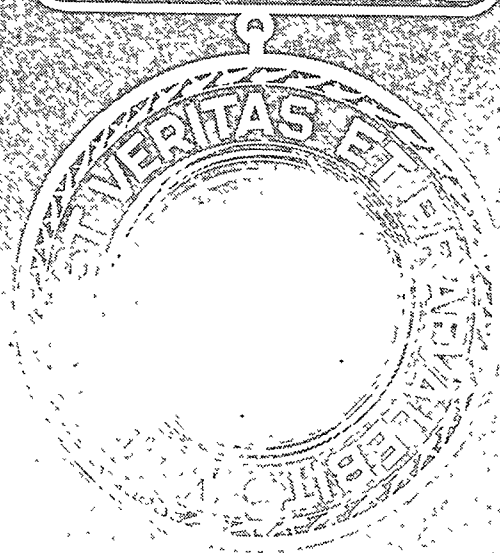
Notre Dame honors

*John
Fitzgerald
Kennedy*



President of the United States

LAETARE MEDAL



Logic dictated the Honorable John Fitzgerald Kennedy as the seventy-ninth recipient of the Laetare Medal awarded annually by the University of Notre Dame to an outstanding American Catholic layman. The nation's First Citizen personifies the ascendancy of Catholic leadership, and has put forever to rest for all Catholics the fallacy of political discrimination.

In an era marked by a questioning of an adequate Catholic leadership, the President adds both lustre and focus to a distinguished company of Catholic soldiers, statesmen, and artists; to industrialists, diplomats, and philanthropists, who have worn the Laetare Medal through the years — men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity.

But all of this objective intellectual inevitability of the 1961 nomination and award is only a part of the story of this year's Laetare Medal. Its roots spread from the mind of Notre Dame to its heart, where three generations of the President's family are enshrined in the history of the University.

continued

3 Generations Cited



HON. JOHN F. FITZGERALD
*Honorary Doctorate of Law
Commencement, 1915*

continued

In 1915 the University of Notre Dame bestowed upon Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, Massachusetts, an honorary Doctorate of Laws. This was the 1961 Medalist's grandfather.

In 1941, the University of Notre Dame awarded its honorary Doctorate of Laws to one of its Lay Trustees, Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy. This was the 1961 Medalist's father.

The Senior Class of the University of Notre Dame elected as its Patriot of the Year in 1957 a member of the United States Senate, and gave him the award in the traditional Washington's Birthday exercise on the campus. The Senator is the 1961 Laetare Medalist. This honor was also given to a crusading young attorney on a similar occasion in 1958 — the attorney was Hon. Robert F. Kennedy, now United States Attorney General, the 1961 Laetare Medalist's brother.

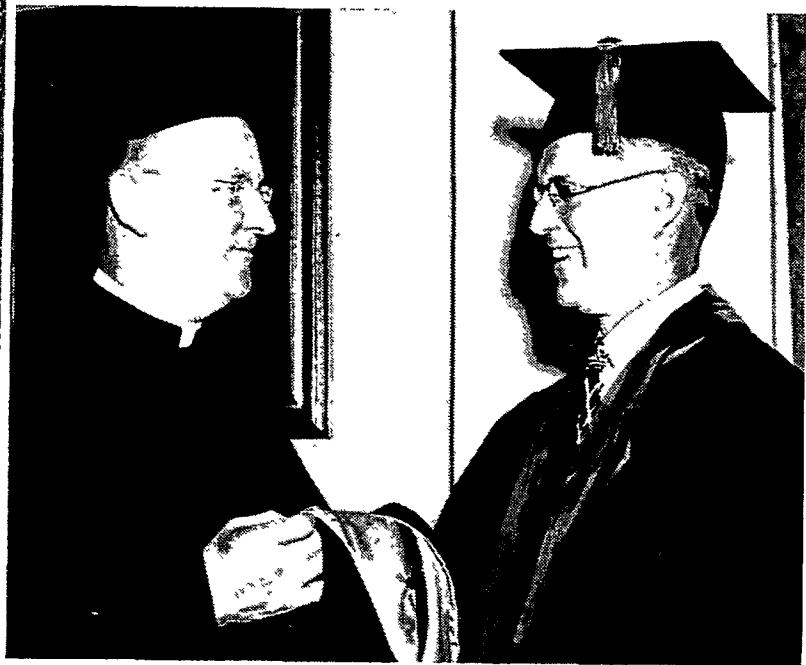
So the Laetare Medal is not to go really outside the Notre Dame family in 1961, though a few months have elevated its recipient to a post of unique and historical distinction, heretofore denied to any Catholic layman in the long history of unlimited political opportunity in the United States of America.

The story of the 1961 Laetare Medal is effectively told in the short statement issued by the President of the University, Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.:

"The Laetare Medal has traditionally been regarded as the highest University award to a Catholic layman in America. It has been conferred annually since 1883 by the University of Notre Dame on a long list of Catholic laymen and lay women who have distinguished themselves in their chosen profession and way of life.

"Among Laetare Medalists there have been distinguished generals, like William Rosecrans, J. Lawton Collins and Alfred Gruenther; Admirals like William S. Benson, Chief of Naval operations; jurists like Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; authors like Maurice Francis Egan, Agnes Repplier, Helen White and Carleton Hayes; artists like actress Irene Dunne and singer John McCormack; diplomats like Robert Murphy and Clare Boothe Luce. There have also been those who have distinguished themselves in public life, like Alfred E. Smith and Frank C. Walker.

"The Laetare Medal for 1961 is awarded to the new President of the United States, the Honorable John F. Kennedy. There is no question that in a most unusual way, at a most unusual age, and against unusually long odds, he has risen to the top of his profession. He stands there today as a kind of landmark for the place of young men in our times, as a symbol of the new energy, vision and dedicated service of youth to the public welfare. These qualities were born and tempered in the fires of global war, but are dedicated today in the highest sense



HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY
*Honorary Doctorate of Law
Commencement, 1941
with Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.
President of the University*

CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. KENNEDY
*Honorary Doctorate of Laws
January Commencement, 1950
Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.
center, President of the University*



by the University

to a new order of peace with justice and to the burgeoning hope of a better life for men everywhere.

"Because of what he has accomplished in so few years, because of his unique position in the long list of distinguished American Catholic laymen, and because of the sincere hope placed in his vision, energy and dedication by so many Americans of all races and faiths, the University of Notre Dame is pleased to confer this year upon John F. Kennedy, the highest honor within her power to bestow: The Laetare Medal."

The Medalist, in 1957, when accepting the Notre Dame Senior Class Patriot of the Year Award, spoke of the value of dedication to public service by young men:

"This is a great university, the University of Notre Dame. Its establishment and continued functioning, like that of all great universities, has required considerable effort and expenditure. I cannot believe that all of this was undertaken merely to give the school's graduates an economic advantage in the life struggle. 'A university,' said Professor Woodrow Wilson, 'should be an organ of memory for the state for the transmission of its best traditions. Every man sent out from a university should be a man of his nation, as well as a man of his time.'

"I do not say that our political and public life should be turned over to college-trained experts who ignore public opinion. Nor would I adopt from the Belgian Constitution of 1893 the provision giving three votes instead of one to college graduates. Nor would I give Notre Dame a seat in the Congress as William and Mary was once represented in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

"But I do urge the application of your talents to the public solution of the great problems of our time — and I urge you to act with the same steadfastness and courage that characterized an unhappy but determined politician named George Washington just 161 years ago tonight, who was willing to oppose the people in order to save the people. Bear in mind, as you leave this university and consider the road ahead, not the sneers of the cynics or the fears of the purists, for whom politics will never be an attraction — but bear in mind instead these words which are inscribed behind the Speaker's desk high on the Chamber Wall of the United States House of Representatives, inscribed for all to remember, these words of the most famous statesman Massachusetts ever sent to the Halls of Congress, Senator Daniel Webster:

'Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its power, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.'"

—James E. Armstrong



SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
*Recipient of Patriotism Award
of Senior Class, Washington Day
Exercises, 1957*



HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY
*Presented the Patriotism
Award of Senior Class,
Washington Day Exercises, 1958,
with Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C.
Executive Vice-President*

Regilding the Dome

by KATE DOOLEY

The Golden Dome with the statue of Our Lady is more than a landmark. It is a symbol of the hopes of the founder of the University and all who carry on his work in the accomplishment of his inspired dreams. It stands for the cherished memories of thousands of alumni, and for the tremulous expectations of incoming freshmen. Brilliant in gold, it lifts the spirit of everyone to whom this Dome and Our Lady mean *Notre Dame*.

The periodic regilding of the Dome is now under way for the eighth time in nearly 80 years, and will be finished before classes convene in September. It was last renovated in 1948 at a cost of \$20,000. The present work will cost about \$50,000, but use of an improved base metal should lengthen the life of regilding to fifteen or twenty years, according to Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., Vice President for Business Affairs.

The present renovation, the most extensive ever done, will begin with removal of the tarnished gold leaf and salvaging of the precious metal. The entire sheet metal base will then be removed and replaced with monel metal, a nickel-copper alloy that is heavier, stronger, and more corrosion-resistant.

The new metal base, and the work of repainting the supporting structure of the Dome down to the fourth floor of the Administration Building, will account for most of the present cost. The 23-karat gold leaf will cost \$7,000.

After the monel metal base is in place over the Dome's wooden frame, it is prepared with several compounds, last of which is a sizing to which the gold leaf adheres. Special tradesmen known as gilders apply the gold foil which is but one ten-thousandth of an inch thick, and comes in tissue paper-back rolls three-quarters of an inch wide and 67 feet long. Each roll covers approximately 16

square feet of the Dome's 3,500 square feet of surface.

Father Edward Sorin spoke of the way he envisioned the Dome just two years after he founded Notre Dame: "When this school, Our Lady's School, shall grow a bit more, I shall raise her aloft so that, without asking, all men shall know why we have succeeded here. To that lovely Lady, raised high on a Dome, a Golden Dome, men may look and find the answer."

The first Dome built in 1865 was white, not gold. It was destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1879. Rebuilding of the college began immediately but the new Dome was not finished until 1882 when it was crowned with the present statue of brilliant gold.

The new statue was the gift of St. Mary's college students, executed by Signor Giovanni Meli of Chicago. It is a replica of that erected by Pope Pius IX in the Piazza di Spagna in Rome, to commemorate the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Made of cast iron, the statue is 19 feet high and weighs more than two tons. Its heroic size is of such proportion that a workman can sit in the outstretched hand while regilding that portion of the statue. Hoisting the statue to the top of the Dome became a problem of which professional engineers despaired. Finally, an unknown but not unsung Holy Cross Brother devised a mathematical formula by which the feat was accomplished! The crest of the statue is 125 feet above the roof of the Administration Building, and 206 feet from the ground.

"Wonder what it's like way up there," is the thought in the minds of gapers on the ground as they watch workmen walking on the scaffolding or swinging in bosun chairs. It is always cool, for one thing, according to a contractor who has spent a good bit of time aloft.

Weather is the big and unpredictable problem. Rain and high wind delay the work causing the fragile gold leaf to blow about. An unexpected frost can create havoc, preventing the leaf from adhering properly. But once finished, the newly gilded Dome is an object of beauty.

Father Sorin could hardly have foreseen the millions of travelers who would glimpse this Dome from the network of highways and Indiana Toll Road that converge on this countryside; that the early planes would use the Dome for directional bearing, and that thousands of tourists would look for this landmark first when visiting the campus each year. What was to the founder just a prayerful hope has come true. Today the Golden Dome of Notre Dame is known throughout the nation and abroad.

The future will bring the addition of beautiful and impressive buildings to the Notre Dame campus, but not even the soaring tower of the new Memorial Library will rise higher than the Golden Statue. It seems safe to predict that none ever will. For it is always to the Lady of the Golden Dome that her sons first raise their eyes when returning to the University. It is this indelible image Notre Dame men carry through life: *vita, dulcedo, spes* — "our life, our sweetness, our hope."*



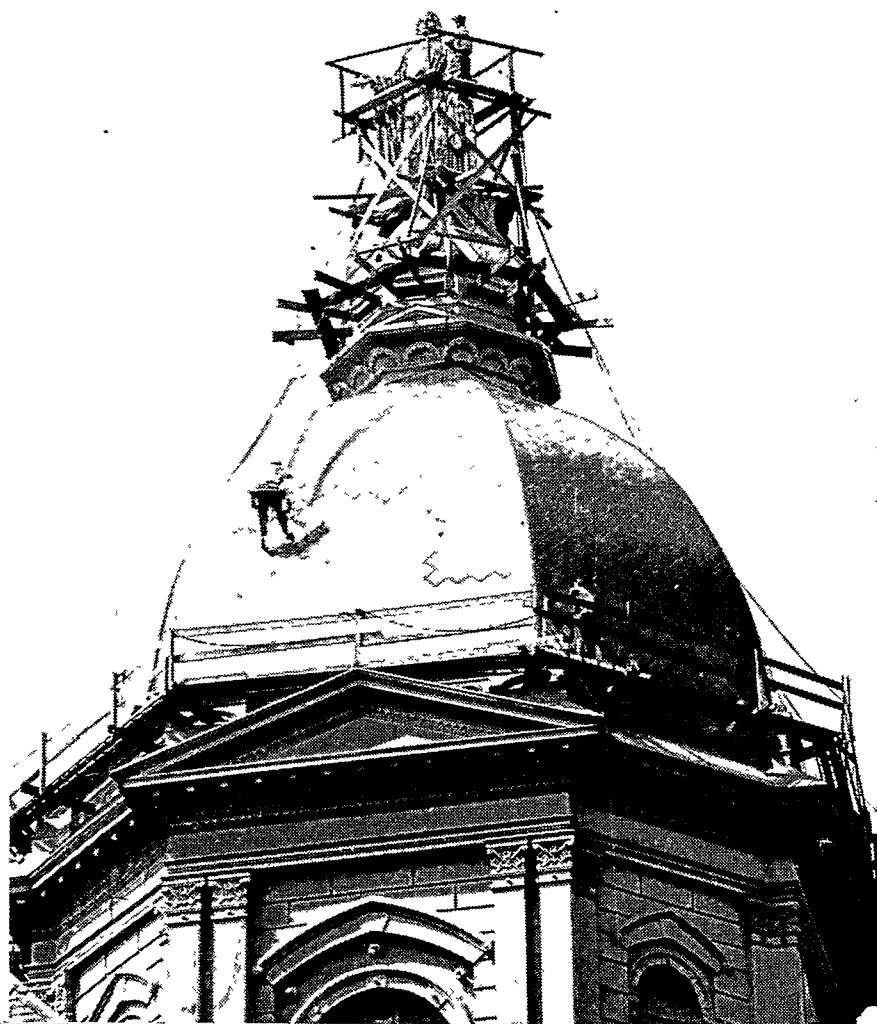
* Motto on the base of Our Lady's Statue.

Photo left, Regilding the Dome, 1948.

NOTRE DAME

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Advance of Excellence



Dr. Frederick D. Rossini
Dean of the College of Science

Administrative Units Formed Humanistic Studies Advanced

We have grown to a point, as a University, where our growth must be ordered and organic. At the same time, emphasis should always be upon stimulating and facilitating growth that is vital to the total mission of the University, which is to push forward the field of knowledge in a vital and productive way, and to transmit to the students at the University the wisdom, knowledge and understanding that is our proud heritage.

— *Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.*

The formation of two important new administrative units, and the assignment of working capital for humanistic research at the University have been announced by the President of the University.

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, Dean of the College of Science, was appointed chairman of the newly established University Research Council, and Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., Vice President for Academic Affairs, was named to head a committee of Deans which will study and approve all sponsored educational and research programs and meetings at the University. These two administrative units will, Father Hesburgh believes, "be of greatest profit to the present and future growth of this University."

Purpose of Research Council

The Research Council was formed to advise the President on research policy, and to oversee the administration of sponsored research. It will become operative on July 1, and will consist of members serving ex-officio, and members appointed from the faculty for terms of three years.

The ex-officio members, in addition to Dr. Rossini, will include Mr. F. X. Bradley, Jr., who has been named the Executive Officer of the Council with the title of Research Administrator for the University. The others will be: Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., Vice President for Academic Affairs; Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., Vice President for Business Affairs; Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School; and Dr. Norman R. Gay, Dean of the College of Engineering.

The appointed members will be: Dr. Milton Burton of the Department of Chemistry, Dr. Ralph E. Thorson of the Department of Biology, and Dr. Francis M. Kobayashi of the Department of Engineering Science. They will serve for terms of one, two and three years respectively in order to make rotation possible in the future.

Whenever the scope of sponsored research in any College or School, not presently represented on the Council, warrants it, the President may add the Dean of such College or School to membership on the Council, also to serve ex-officio.



Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C.
Vice President for Academic Affairs



Dr. George N. Shuster
Assistant to the President

Second Administrative Unit

The second administrative unit, headed by Father Soleta, was formed to review and act on the growing number of requests for meetings at Notre Dame. In the future, all proposals for sponsored educational programs, conferences, symposia and similar meetings will be presented to this committee, which will include the Deans of all the Colleges.

In addition to Dr. Rossini and Dr. Gay they are: Mr. Joseph O'Meara, Jr., Dean of the Law School; Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean of the College of Arts and Letters; and Dr. James W. Culliton, Dean of the College of Commerce. The group will be augmented by Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., Vice President for Business Affairs, and Rev. Joseph S. McGrath, C.S.C., Director of the Summer Session, who will serve as its Executive Secretary.

The duties of this committee will be to formulate a set of procedures to be used in considering proposals for sponsored programs and meetings, to determine whether such proposals are feasible, and whether or not they fit into the instructional objectives of the University.

Great Increase of Awards

"Sponsored research is now a substantial part of Notre Dame, as it is of every other important university in the country," Father Hesburgh pointed out. "It can have serious repercussions in other areas of the University, the fiscal, the administrative and the instructional."

The increase in awards to Notre Dame for research and educational programs during the past ten years has been impressive. In 1949-50, these amounted to \$250,000. Ten years later, the University was awarded \$3,081,600 for 98 separate projects. The indications are that Notre Dame will continue to receive substantial increases in support of research.

An indication of this national upward curve, particularly in the sciences and engineering, is evident in grants of the National Science Foundation. In 1953, this federal agency supported research grants amounting to a total of \$1,813,000. By 1960, this support had mounted to \$57,213,000.

Problems of Growth

The gratifying growth and development at Notre Dame of research sponsored by the government, by the various foundations and by business and industry have brought also an increasing number of problems to which the University Research Council will address itself. Father Hesburgh has spelled out some fundamental principles:

1. Research must always be kept in ordered relation with the teaching purposes of the University.

2. The future consequences of various research proposals must be anticipated so that they do not grow too large and unmanageable for the University's staff after a few years.

3. As much as possible, research throughout the University must be encouraged to grow on some organic basis so that all of the spheres of knowledge are adequately represented.

4. Grants which are accepted must be consonant with sound fiscal policies and practices.

5. The freedom of the individual investigator to select his problem and study it in a proper academic atmosphere must be protected.

Importance of Humanistic Studies

Father Hesburgh pointed out the desirability of seeking additional support for research in law, social sciences, art and the humanities in order to achieve a balance with present sponsored research which is more than 90% dedicated to the sciences and engineering.

Toward this purpose, Dr. George N. Shuster, Assistant to the President, has been assigned a part of the initial grant made by the Ford Foundation as working capital to coordinate plans for research on the problems of man in contemporary society. Impressive work in this area has already been done at Notre Dame, and now the Ford Foundation has supplied a portion of the substantial financing necessary to proceed on a broader basis.

A vast number of foundations are multiplying every year to support humanistic research as well as research in the sciences and engineering. For example, the National Science Foundation has just established a Division for Social Science Research that will soon operate on a level of about \$8,000,000 annually.

The program headed by Dr. Shuster is meant in no way to preclude a faculty member from working on his own research concerned with the same questions. A large part of research in the arts and humanities is done by individuals working alone.

"We hope that more understanding and generous patrons arise for this essential kind of humanistic research," said Father Hesburgh. "At any rate, in the years to come the University must try seriously, in every way possible, to increase the support of the social sciences, law, the arts and the humanities." ✠

Ecumenical Dialogue in America

by

Reverend

James J. Maguire, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Theology



Father Maguire relaxing in his study at Notre Dame

In this age of dialogue Masses and evening Masses it is hard to realize that a scant twenty-five years ago the Liturgical Movement was generally regarded as a faddish and possibly dangerous innovation. Nowadays the idea of popular participation seems so natural and so urgently needed, that one wonders why there had to be so many articles and speeches defining and defending the whole idea of liturgical activity. But twenty-five years from now a similar wonder may perhaps be expressed at our current haggling about the notion of ecumenical activity.

The truth of the matter is that a Christian can hardly be anything but ecumenically minded. "Ecumenical" is derived from a Greek root meaning world wide in extent and influence. In this basic sense the original charter of

ecumenical activity is Christ's command to make disciples of all nations. In the more immediate sense, however, ecumenism refers to zeal and work for the cause of Christian unity. This zeal is something more special and more poignant than the general missionary zeal basic to the Christian spirit. It should never be easy for the Christian to live with the realization that there are countless millions who "know not Christ": but it should be actually soul-searing to realize that there are other millions who acknowledge one Lord and one Baptism, but who share neither a common faith nor a common table.

And the devastating thing is that this lack of Christian unity cannot simply be attributed to bad faith. Christians are separated and have remained separated for centuries not because they are lax, indifferent and consciously disloyal to Christ, but precisely because they are endeavoring to remain loyal to Christ.

There is no question here merely of individual Christians who have isolated themselves from the Christian community. What we have are large organized bodies of Christians with centuries of history and tradition behind them. "All aberrations are founded on," wrote Cardinal Newman, "and have their life in, some truth or other — and Protestantism, so widely spread and so long enduring, must have in it and must be witness for, a great truth or much truth. It could never be," he says, "that so large a portion of Christendom should have split off from the communion of Rome and kept up a protest for three hundred years for nothing."

The basic premise of ecumenism is, therefore, that there is something *to talk about*. That is why ecumenical activity is so often — and rightfully — called "dialogue." And dialogue it should be noted is something more than just instruction or even argument. When we instruct and when we argue we do not really listen: we use the interval when the other person speaks as a time for formulating our own next remark. There is a world of difference between genuine dialogue and the kind of parallel monologue in which children so frequently engage. To agree to engage in dialogue is to admit the possibility that we have something important to learn. If we do not care to admit this possibility, it is seriously misleading to use the word "dialogue" as freely as it is used today.

All of this seems to suggest that ecumenical activity properly speaking is the business of specialists. This supposition is entirely correct, however undemocratic it may sound. In a recent symposium in *America* Dr. William Lee Miller, consultant to the Fund for the Republic, expressed his misgivings about the fact that the dialogue so far had been carried on "by religious professionals and

*** lack of Christian unity cannot be attributed to bad faith *** Christians are separated because they are endeavoring to remain loyal to Christ ~ ~ ~

intellectuals without reaching very deeply into the lay communities." Undoubtedly there are many who share this sentiment. Americans generally have an almost overweening faith in conference tables and the therapeutic value of "getting to know the other fellow." Yet, as we are sadly beginning to realize, there are difficulties and problems that cannot be dissolved by the broad smile and the hearty handshake. But though there can be no doubt that "intellectual ecumenism" does presuppose a broad grass-roots base of practical charity, understanding and spiritual good-will, confusion of the two levels could conceivably cheapen and confuse the whole notion of ecumenical dialogue itself.

In the last analysis the ecumenical problem is a doctrinal one, the problem of "faith and order" and not merely of "life and work." The experience of European Protestantism in this regard is very illuminating. Under the influence of Swedish Lutheran Archbishop Soderbloom, Continental Protestantism in the Twenties sought to solve its own intra-mural ecumenical problem by bypassing theological problems in the "Life and Work Movement." In the Thirties this approach was abandoned and the movement was finally merged in the "faith and order" emphasis of the World Council of Churches. In all such "practical," grass-roots approaches there is the ever-present danger of reductionism, of relegating dogma to a position of secondary importance, and reducing Christianity to the least common-denominator platform of the ethical teaching contained in the Sermon on the Mount. It was undoubtedly this kind of ecumenical approach that Pius XI had in mind when he issued his 1928 directives against Catholic ecumenical participation.

The prevalent danger here in America is even less subtle. This is the danger of losing the very meaning of ecumenism itself. Father Avery Dulles, S.J., put his finger on it (in the *America* symposium) when he declared that "Protestants, Catholics and Orthodox have not confronted each other as believers in the same Lord but merely as fellow citizens of the same republic." Confrontation and charitable cooperation in common civic concerns are of course large and wonderful forward steps. Yet when Protestants and Catholics work together on matters of urban rehabilitation or remedies for juvenile delinquency, they are still a long way from ecumenical dialogue.

The sad and final revelation, however, is that even at the professional and intellectual level we are still a long way from ecumenical interchange. This may seem like an odd observation in view of the perfect spate of articles

and books addressed to this topic, of the veritable deluge of inter-faith symposia and carefully unpublicized conferences. Most of the exchange even at a supposedly high theological level is of a groping adolescent sort. Attending such conferences, one is inevitably reminded of Saint Exupery's description of "liberal fraternity," that of a group of porcupines of endless good will but with their quills still stuck out. And even when the quills are not so apparent, the general impression is still that of parallel monologues, as preliminary as first day conversation in a new school. According to Professor Lindbeck of Yale University, typical attempts at dialogue simply "give evidence of America's theological backwardness." Interestingly enough this devastating verdict emerges in his review (*Saturday Review*, March 4, 1961, p. 24) of "An American Dialogue" by Robert McAfee Brown and Gustave Weigel, S.J.—two of the men commonly regarded as the giants of American Ecumenical effort.

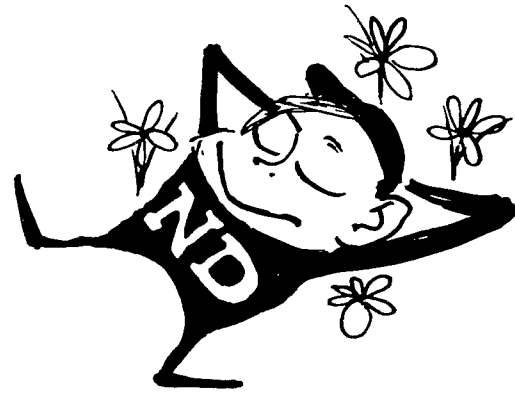
Yet though this book is a breakthrough, it also gives evidence of America's theological backwardness. The point here reached was already passed more than thirty years ago in France, Germany and the Low Countries. Weigel's version of cool Thomistic intellectualism is not popular there, and so the European conversation with Protestants is carried on in more existentialist and Biblical terms. Both sides find themselves uncomfortably challenged and forced to a creative rethinking of their fundamental positions on man and sin, grace and the church. Brown and Weigel, engrossing though they are, represent an introductory stage of the discussion in which the emphasis is more on the exchange of information than on real debate.

Nevertheless, recognition of our theological backwardness may point the way to the real breakthrough in ecumenical activity. If America is theologically backward, the prime factor is surely the fact that there has been little public market or grass-roots demand for genuine theology. When the common man becomes aware of the tragic dimensions of the ecumenical problem, theologians will be raised up (by Providence operating through the law of supply and demand) to answer his questions about the riddle of divided Christianity. Right now the common man's prime contribution to ecumenical effort will be to bring himself and others to the genuine realization that divided Christianity is a tragically ironic thing, to the realization that civic cooperation and suburban *gemutlichkeit*, however desirable are no substitute for the unity in communion and fellowship for all those who acknowledge the same Lord and the same Baptism. ✠

COLLEGE —

a boy's dreamworld!

a father's nightmare\$\$



STUDENT AID may be the answer

THE cost of college education today can be a financial problem, especially for the father of a large family. This problem is being helped, and in many instances resolved, by student aid provided at Notre Dame.

Just a few years ago, a third of the country's high-school graduates in the top 30 per cent of their class did not go to college for financial reasons. Mindful of this restriction on deserving boys, and to save the loss of this potential brain power to the nation, Notre Dame has striven through the years to help superior students in financial need to attain higher education. It is for this very reason that Notre Dame is appealing for two million dollars to enlarge its program of Student Aid in the current drive which the Ford Foundation is matching fifty-cents on the dollar.

The experts in the departments of Student Aid at Notre Dame tell you here what they can do to help realize a boy's dream, and save his father sleepless nights — through financial assistance of scholarships, loans and student employment — *providing, of course*, the boy is a superior student in actual need.

freshman scholarships

BY REV. ROMAN S. LADEWSKI, C.S.C.
Assistant Director of Admissions and Scholarships

Notre Dame will lose 140 incoming freshmen of superior quality this year for lack of adequate scholarship funds. Of the total number (675) applying for academic scholarships, 260 were declared superior by the Scholarship Committee. Using percentages of other years it is possible to project figures about this group of 260: 100 will enter Notre Dame through "outside" scholarships, through the 35 University scholarships, or by making other financial arrangements; an additional 20 will come on Honorary scholarships awarded to applicants who are academically qualified but who have no actual financial need. This leaves 140. If sufficient funds were available, the names of these 140 would appear in 1965 among those graduating from Notre Dame in the upper third of the class. Actually they will not arrive on campus this fall because they received a sad notice from our Committee stating, "Since our funds are



exhausted we regret to inform you that we cannot fill your request for scholarship aid."

At Notre Dame scholarships are awarded not as prizes or rewards for outstanding performance in high school but as financial aids to superior students in actual need. In practice when assigning scholarships the Committee answers the question of who gets a scholarship by judging the applicant's anticipated performance as a student and as a person. That anticipated performance must be not merely average but definitely superior according to Notre Dame standards.

Consequently, the Committee gives careful attention to the applicant's high school record, to his College Board's Test results, and to the recommendations from his high school. Personal contact is made if possible by the Director of Scholarships or by a designated Notre Dame alumnus. The Committee further looks beyond the benefit of college education to the individual recipient and awards the scholarship to a student who has, at heart, not only his personal interests and career, but who has in mind to contribute of his talents to the welfare of the community. The Committee, therefore, looks for evidence of this interest in others.

After the awardees are selected the amount each will receive is determined by his individual need as a student at Notre Dame. This is done with the help of the College Scholarship Service of Princeton, New Jersey, an impartial organization set up for this very purpose. If the awardee is found to have no need he is given an Honorary scholarship without stipend.

Consequently, it is not the student whose need is greatest who is selected first, nor is it the student with the best intelligence who will receive the highest stipend. Anticipated academic and personal excellence determines *who* is to receive a scholarship; individual need determines the *amount* that he is awarded.

Incidentally, parents and applicants are warned to keep in mind that according to College Scholarship Service principles the contribution towards college expenses which is expected of parents will be the same no matter which school the scholarship holder attends. But the amount given in scholarships by a particular school will vary with the expenses at that school. Hence, for example, a \$400 scholarship at Notre Dame where tuition amounts to \$1,100 is of the same value as a \$1,000 scholarship at a school where tuition amounts to \$1,700.

Actual computation of the financial need of these 140 Notre Dame freshman "ghosts" reveals that the committee would need the following scholarships:

21 stipends of \$1800
47 stipends of \$1400
39 stipends of \$1000
21 stipends of \$ 600
12 stipends of \$ 300

The total amounts to \$158,800. This is the immediate need, but since it represents only one year, while the students will require assistance for four years, the actual fund should be more than half a million dollars.

This is a grave challenge, but the situation will not improve. The number of superior students applying for scholarships this year increased by 30%. If this trend continues, Notre Dame may next year expect as many as 175 genius "ghosts" — unless by the magic of generous benefactors they are made to appear as actual realities in the halls and classrooms within the shadow of the Golden Dome.

loans

BY REV. PAUL G. WENDEL, C.S.C.
Director of Student Aid

Many students and their parents already have indicated that they like the idea of financing education the way they finance such things as automobiles, homes and household appliances. This may be a possibility for alumni of Our Lady's University who would like to send their son to their Alma Mater but cannot because of lack of funds. The idea of installment financing of a college education is catching on with a bang. The idea: Go to college now and pay later. . . . College on the Cuff. Borrowing for higher education in the United States has grown from 13 million dollars in 1956 to 230 million dollars in 1960.

A variety of loan plans is offered. The borrowing can be done by the student, or by the parents. Interest rates are generally low and wide latitude is allowed in the time for repayment. Some of the types of loans that are available are from banks or non-educational lending agencies, from a state agency or from the Federal government through the University.

Banks have done much to swell the lending boom. They have set up systems of installment financing under which a parent contracts to pay a fixed amount monthly to the bank. The bank meets all the college bills when they become due — up to an agreed amount. Installment-payment programs are also financed by loan companies whose interest rates range from 4 per cent for a one-year plan to 6 per cent for a four-year plan.

In some States, bank loans are encouraged by agencies chartered by the State government. These agencies guarantee all or most of a loan that a bank makes to a student. Maine, Massachusetts and New York are among the pioneers in this form of aid to higher education. In a few other States, such as Wisconsin and North Dakota, loans to students are made from State funds at low rates of interest. Indiana has a Higher Education Loan Plan which assists in raising money to

use in protecting Indiana banks against losses on loans to Indiana students.

The biggest boost to college lending has come from the Federal Government through the National Defense Education Act of 1958. As it was designated, Public Law 84-864 provides for the creation, at American colleges and universities, of loan funds from which needy undergraduate and graduate students may borrow on reasonable terms for the purpose of completing their higher education. Congress is aware especially of the critical shortages which now exist and are likely to increase in several professional fields closely related to our national security. Therefore, higher educational institutions are to use part of the National Defense Student Loans to accelerate the enrollment in colleges of such superior secondary school graduates who express a desire to teach in elementary and secondary schools or who indicate a superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, engineering or a modern foreign language, and would be unable to continue their studies because of financial consideration.

Students at the University of Notre Dame made wide use of this program in the 1959-1960 and during the present school year. These loans varied in amounts from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00. The big advantage of these loans is that they are essentially long-term loans, and that interest does not begin to accrue on them, nor does the repayment period begin until one year after the person has ceased to be a full-time student, and then a person has up to ten years additional time in which to pay them off.



The money for this loan fund is contributed 9/10's by the Government and 1/10th by the University. To be eligible for a loan a student must be a United States National (a citizen or a permanent resident) and a full-time student in an institution of higher education such as the University of Notre Dame.

The following are the general provisions:

1. A student may borrow up to \$1,000.00 in any year, with a maximum limit of \$5,000.00 for any one student over his entire academic career.
2. Repayments may be made over a ten-year period, beginning one year after the person ceases to be a full-time student.
3. Interest begins to accrue at the rate of 3% per year at the same time as the repayment period begins.
4. Military service postpones the repayment and

interest charge for the period during which the person is actually engaged in full-time military service. There is a maximum limit on this, however, of three years.

5. Death or permanent disability cancels the debts.

6. Those who teach in a public elementary or high school for a period of five years have one-half of the debt cancelled. (This is prorated 10% per year for each of the five years.)

There is a special committee at the University which reviews all applications for these loans and makes the final decision according to whether he is in one of the preferred categories as set up by the National Defense Education Act loan program (teaching, modern foreign language, mathematics, science, engineering, etc.). While the law stipulates that a student may borrow in one year a sum not exceeding \$1,000.00, the actual amount available to each borrower will depend upon the total amount the University receives from the Government and the number of qualified borrowers. Usually the Loan Committee is forced to limit the amount of the loan to individual students.

Alumni and prospective students interested in knowing more about the Notre Dame-National Defense Student Loan Program should write the Director of Student Aid, Notre Dame, Indiana.

student employment

FRED E. FREEMAN
Personnel Assistant

The tradition of helping students to finance their education through part-time employment is as old as Notre Dame itself. Approximately one out of five students is employed by the University for an average of 12 hours a week. Earnings vary with job requirements and time involved but the average is \$180 a semester or \$360 the academic year.

Student aid is now regarded as help for *superior students* in need of *financial aid*. Jobs cannot be offered to those who wish only additional spending money, but



normally the University can assign work to all who fulfill the requirements. Students are considered for employment on the basis of financial need, skill, academic standing and disciplinary record.

Eighty-three departments utilize the services of students in 48 classifications of work ranging from student supervisor in the North Dining Hall to animal caretaker at Lobund. The greatest number, 721, work as clerks,

JOHN CACKLEY RESIGNS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOUNDATION FOR NEW POST

John N. Cackley, Jr., resigned his position as assistant director of the Notre Dame Foundation and editor of *Notre Dame* magazine on March 1



John N. Cackley, Jr.

to become Director of Development at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey. Mr. Cackley had been a member of the executive fund-raising staff of the Foundation for 14 years, since its establishment in 1947. He had helped to found the quarterly *Notre Dame*, serving as managing editor, and had been editor-in-chief for the past three years.

Following his graduation from Notre Dame in 1937, Mr. Cackley was associated with the General Motors Corporation, represented the United States government in Marseilles, France, as vice-consul, and was with the Treasury Department's Savings Bonds Division as its Deputy Director in West Virginia. He is a veteran of World War II, whose tour of duty with the U. S. Army included assignments in Africa, Italy and France. His wife and eight children joined him in Rutherford at the completion of the school year this June.

Notre Dame and his many friends join in wishing Mr. Cackley every success in his new and important assignment.

technicians and student assistants. The dining hall service employs 173 students as bus boys, dishwashers and counter attendants.

Ninety students work in the laundry, as swimming pool attendants, life guards at the lake, student watchmen and custodians. Others are employed as laboratory technicians, mimeograph and photo-stat operators, sports managers and photographers.

Some jobs give specific experience or training for the student's future career. All of them help him to learn some practical work habits and good use of time. And the very fact that he is working for part of his education is looked on with favor by prospective employers as an indication of initiative, self-reliance and maturity. The immediate benefit of part-time employment is obvious — it lifts a part of the financial burden of higher education from the student's parents.

Student employment has been provided since the University was founded. In 1845, Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder of Notre Dame, wrote that, "In order to extend to every individual of good will the invaluable benefit of a sound and complete education, the University will allow young men, unable to do otherwise, to pay for their schooling with their own labor." Though the cost of education today does not permit a student to employ himself to the extent of working his way through college without scholastic impairment, the part-time employment helps to defray a portion of his expenses. ✠

Notre Dame Man - 1961

being the product of the age, he is
best conditioned to cope with this age

by JEROME PARKER

AS NOTRE DAME completes its one-hundred-nineteenth academic year, time steps aside that one may survey the extent and intent of this enterprise called a university — a way of life dedicated to the spiritual and intellectual refinement of one's God-given talents that endow man with the dignity of an individual and prepares him for specific purpose.

This campus complex of a thousand acres peopled by a faculty of nearly five hundred and a student body exceeding six thousand, the ageless sacrifice of priests and religious is — a great dynamo of human energy designed to generate intellectual light and spiritual insight.

From this complex emerge in this year nineteen-hundred-sixty-one, 1,182 graduating seniors. Their work at Notre Dame is completed, their formal education is history. As this academic year grinds to a halt, what is the purpose of all this dedication and human effort?

It is the end product — the Notre Dame Man — 1961, *the man of today*.

Who and what is this man? Has the student changed? Has the University changed? The best answer is that the whole social and economic pattern of the world has changed, and the student of today reflects the conditioning environment of life in 1961. The University adjusts to requirements and demands of the time. Notre Dame is no longer just the sylvan glen of casual walks around the lake where the disciplined student seeks simple pleasure in simple things as life and mind mature in a normal world. Military uniforms color the campus of today. Wars, the jet and space age have left their scar and robbed the student of carefree youth of yesteryear. By a strange paradox of time, he knows no comparison — he embraces his fate.

The student today reflects a world he did not create but into which he has been thrust. The student of today is only different to the degree that the world in which he lives is different. He cannot be judged by fixed standards. Being the product of the age, *he* is best conditioned to cope with *this* age.

Of the more than eleven hundred graduates, the fol-

lowing forty seniors of the Class of 1961 have been selected by their respective colleges and administrative departments of the University as highly representative men in the best educational traditions of the University for academic achievement, Christian principle, and active participation in university activity. This number could be many more, but the primary purpose here is to exemplify the Notre Dame Man.

It is not intended that the selection of these men is to say *these are the best*. No one can determine this for the long road of life, and for this reason their academic record is omitted. But by the yardstick at hand at the conclusion of their collegiate life, these seniors measure highly in the Notre Dame tradition of the educated Christian man, prepared by specialized talents to take *their place* among men in *their world* today.

Accordingly, ten men have been selected by each of the four colleges of Arts and Letters, Commerce, Science, and Engineering. The first five of each college are identified by photograph and their activities listed. For reasons of space, the second five are listed by name only. Equity dictates that they be placed alphabetically in the two categories.

All of these graduates are on the Deans' List. All the Dome Award winners are among them. The Dome Award is the highest honor that can be conferred upon an undergraduate by his fellow students, and is presented annually to outstanding seniors who have contributed to Notre Dame in the academic, extracurricular and sports areas and possess high qualities of personal character.

By coincidence, all four Colleges of the University are represented in the top four seniors of the Class of '61. All four men are maxima cum laude.

The graduates, in the following pages include the Valedictorian, Class Orator, Breen Medalist for Oratory; among them are participants from every aspect of university activity: sports, music, student government, debate, ad infinitum, that encompass the pageantry of collegiate victory and victor.

Continued

The following men are in the second group submitted by their respective Colleges

Arts and Letters: JOHN C. CAHALAN, Wyandotte, Michigan; LAWRENCE J. GALLIC, East Aurora, New York; JEROME T. KRIEGSHAUSER, St. Louis, Missouri; ROBERT C. LUND, New Rochelle, New York; CHARLES L. RIECK, Chicago, Illinois.

College of Commerce: FRANK M. GEDDES, Tucson, Arizona; ANDREW J. KOPKO, Hobart, Indiana; WILLIAM LEHR, Jr., Silver Springs, Maryland; RICHARD P. MILLER, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; CHARLES F. SCHULER, Muskegon, Michigan.

College of Engineering: DANIEL F. LUECKE, Los Angeles, Calif.; GEORGE L. NIEMEYER, Jr., Lake Forest, Illinois; DAVID C. PETRE, East Aurora, New York; CHARLES J. RAMSDEN, Beloit, Wisconsin; RONALD LEE SAMPSON, Davenport, Iowa.

College of Science: PAUL GUY DEROSA, Angola, Indiana; MICHAEL D. GADWELL, Detroit, Michigan; FRANCOIS W. SEGUIN, Southbridge, Mass.; COLIN T. SUTHERLAND, Detroit, Michigan; JAMES F. WIRTH, San Francisco, Calif.



Thomas E. Carroll
Garden City, New York
Arts and Letters
History



John P. Keegan
Kearny, New Jersey
Arts and Letters
General Program



Donald E. Ralph
Bethesda, Maryland
Arts and Letters
English



Lawrence T. Brekka
Tarrytown, New York
Aeronautical Engineering



Gregory A. Gehred
Fort Atkinson, Wisc.
Chemical Engineering

Continued

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

THOMAS CARROLL is a man of unusual talents and circumstances. Entering Notre Dame in February 1954 on a baseball scholarship, he was signed by the New York Yankees the following year, played ball each spring and attended Notre Dame for seven fall semesters in as many years, acquiring the full 124 credit hours and academic excellence.

JOHN ENGLER is Valedictorian of the Class of 1961. Recipient of the *Dome* Award, and president of the Wranglers campus discussion group, he was also associate editor of the *Juggler*, member of the A.B. Advisory Council, and Bookmen. Mr. Engler is winner of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for one year, and the Danforth Fellowship for four years of graduate study which he will pursue following an extended study tour of Europe.

JOHN KEEGAN was President of the Student Body, represented Notre Dame at the Peace Corps Conference, Washington, D. C., and was Chairman, U. S. National Students Association. He received the Academic ROTC Honor Award for three years, and was Lt. Colonel, Fourth Battle group Commander. His student government activity included freshman president of Farley Hall, sophomore president, and student body secretary, junior year.

FRANCIS McGRATH was president of the Arts and Letters Business Forum, and a Distinguished Military Graduate, Army ROTC. He was a member of the Sorin Cadet Club, the University Film Society, and Westchester Club.

DONALD RALPH a member of the Advisory Council of the College of Arts and Letters, served on the Washington Day Exercises Committee on which occasion Vice-Admiral Hyman G. Rickover was presented the 1961 Patriot of the Year Award. Mr. Ralph co-captained this year's All-America Tennis Team, and was president of the Washington-Maryland-Virginia Geographical Club.



John H. Engler
Tenafly, New Jersey
Arts and Letters
English



Francis G. McGrath
Scarsdale, New York
Arts and Letters
Economics



Michael E. Austin
Weymouth, Mass.
Electrical Engineering



Anthony W. Chessick
North Arlington, N. J.
Engineering Science



John W. Whitney
Burbank, California
Chemical Engineering

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

MICHAEL AUSTIN, Orator of the Class of 1961 is first in the College of Engineering graduates, and second in his Class. He received the Reverend Thomas A. Steiner Prize for all around excellence as a student, and the Institute of Radio Engineers Student Award. Mr. Austin was the recipient of the National Science Foundation, and the Hughes Master's Fellowship. He will study for his doctorate in electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LAWRENCE BREKKA has been the recipient of the Notre Dame Club of New York Scholarship for four years. He has been awarded a United States Naval Ordnance Laboratory Scholarship at White Oak, Maryland for three months, and a teaching assistantship for graduate studies in aeronautical engineering at Notre Dame where he will study for his doctorate. A member of the Tau Beta Pi, Institute of Aerospace Sciences, and American Rocket Society, Mr. Brekka's objective is to work on the development of manned re-entry vehicles.

ANTHONY CHESSICK, a *Dome* Award winner, and station manager of WSND, student radio station, was active in Tau Beta Pi honorary engineering society. A platoon leader in the NROTC, and winner of the Chicago Tribune Award for Navy performance, he has assisted in the organization of the Notre Dame Peace Corps project. As a Navy regular next year, he will work on the staff of Vice-Admiral G. Hyman Rickover's Naval Reactor Development Program.

GREGORY GEHRED has held scholarships from the University since his sophomore year, a Universal Oil Products Scholarship, and was awarded grants in the National Science Foundation program for undergraduate research. He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, Chairman of Midwest Regional Convention of A.I.Ch.E. student chapters, and on the senior staff of *Technical Review*. Mr. Gehred has been offered teaching assistantships at Northwestern, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He will take his graduate work at M.I.T.

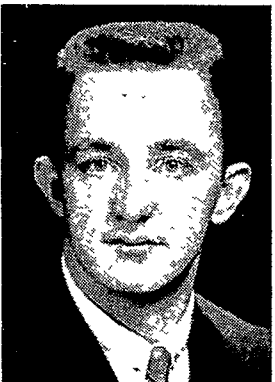
JOHN WHITNEY, winner of the Breen Medal for Oratory, 1961, was president of the Notre Dame Debate Team, participating in over two-hundred and fifty intercollegiate debates and won over twenty speakers awards including Top Speaker, 1961 Notre Dame Debate Tournament. A recipient of the *Dome* Award, Mr. Whitney was president of Tau Kappa Alpha honorary debate fraternity on campus, and Blue Circle parliamentarian. His National Science Foundation research fellowship and background as company commander NROTC well qualifies him for a position on Vice-Admiral Rickover's Naval Reactor Development Program where he will serve his tour of duty.



Michael C. Farrar
Waterbury, Connecticut
Commerce—Accounting



James F. Martin
Chicago, Illinois
Commerce—Accounting



Charles P. Sacher
Miami, Florida
Commerce—Accounting



Robert B. Burckel
Louisville, Kentucky
Science—Mathematics



William J. O'Connell
Brooklyn, New York
Science—Physics

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

MICHAEL FARRAR was a chemistry major during his first two years and a member of the American Chemical Society-Student Affiliates. Changing to commerce in his junior year as an accounting major, he continued on the Dean's List for his undergraduate years. He played interhall and interclub basketball and softball, and served as an officer of the Connecticut Club.

JOHN HYNDS was active in the Accounting Club, the Commerce Forum, and served on the Student Senate subcommittee. He played intermural basketball, and bowled with the Kampus Keglers.

JAMES MARTIN a member of the Accounting Club, tutored in accounting and statistics for three years. An officer of the Chicago Club, he competed in the Club's softball league, and bowled with the Kampus Keglers.

JOSEPH PICHLER was a member of the Commerce Forum, and the Blue Circle Honor Society. A professor's assistant for two years, Mr. Pichler worked through four years of college and fourteen jobs, found time to play interhall sports and win the Hudson, Walsh, Cavanaugh Scholarship, and the United States Rubber Company Scholarship. He is the recipient of the graduate Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, and the Chicago University Honor Scholarship.

CHARLES SACHER, a varsity football player, led his Commerce class for which he received the Hamilton Award. A *Dome* Award winner, he also received the Haskins and Sells award for excellence in accounting. Mr. Sacher won numerous Army ROTC awards including the Chicago Tribune Medal, twice, for scholastic achievement and the Quartermaster's Award for distinguished ROTC men given to ten cadets annually on the basis of nation-wide competition. He has been awarded a full scholarship to the Notre Dame Law School, and a teaching fellowship in the accounting department.



John W. Hynds
Morris, Illinois
Commerce—Accounting



Joseph A. Pichler
St. Louis, Missouri
Commerce—Marketing



Dennis P. Cantwell
Saint Louis, Missouri
Science—Pre-Medical



Ronald R. Herm
Louisville, Kentucky
Science—Chemistry



John E. Wilson
Celina, Ohio
Science—Chemistry

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

DENNIS CANTWELL heads the senior graduates in the College of Science. He attended Notre Dame on a four year scholarship from General Motors Corporation. Active in the campus pre-medical organization, the Aesculapian Club, Mr. Cantwell was co-chairman of the Club's tour of Washington and St. Louis University Schools of Medicine. He was Chairman of the Science Advisory Council, and a senator from the College of Science.

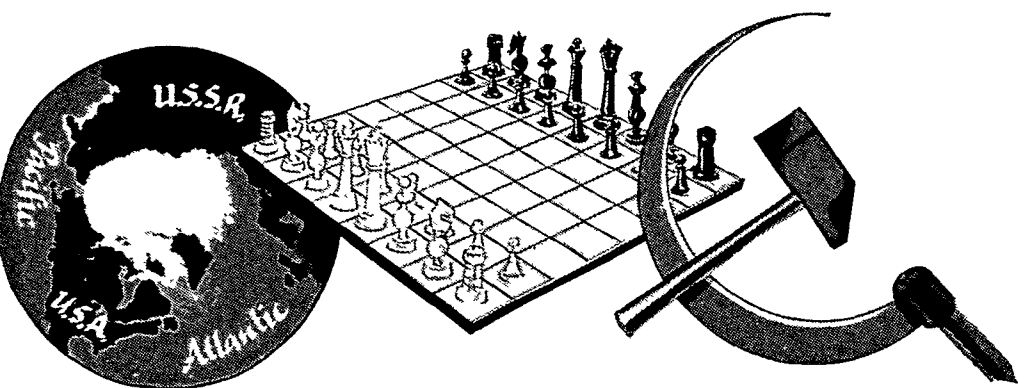
ROBERT BURCKEL came to Notre Dame on a National Merit Scholarship sponsored by International Business Machine Corp., and caught his stride in winning the Borden Freshman Prize for highest academic standing, the Sophomore Mathematics Competition, and has been awarded the Woodrow Wilson and National Science Foundation Predoctoral Fellowships. A member of the William Lowell Putnam Mathematics Competition which placed seventh among U. S. and Canadian universities, Mr. Burckel will enter Yale Graduate School for mathematical research in topology.

RONALD HERM completed Notre Dame in just three years on a National Merit Foundation Scholarship, and was graduated with honors as a junior — fifth in the Class of '61. Mr. Herm has been offered teaching assistantships at Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, California, Illinois, and the California Institute of Technology. He was awarded and accepted the National Science Foundation Fellowship to the University of California, Berkeley, for graduate work in physical chemistry.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL was offered five scholarships to attend Notre Dame and chose the General Motors National Scholarship. He distinguished himself immediately in Freshman and Sophomore Mathematics Competitions, and won the Notre Dame Beginning Physics Achievement Award in 1958. He placed twice in the William Lowell Putnam Mathematics Competition, and was awarded the National Science Foundation Fellowship for doctorate study in theoretical physics in preparation for a career in basic research. In addition to tutoring, he was active in the Physics Club, and Science Open House.

JOHN WILSON is a National Science Foundation Fellowship award winner, and a Distinguished Military Student in Army ROTC. He will use his fellowship to work for a doctorate in biochemistry at the University of Illinois. Mr. Wilson won the Freshman Chemistry Achievement Award, 1958, and was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Sorin Cadet Club.

SOVIET STRATEGY



and FREE WORLD DEFENSE

*This is the last of two installments;
the first appeared in the Spring issue.*

by GERHART NIEMEYER

The author is professor of political science at Notre Dame and has been a member of the faculty since 1955.

The appeal to masses of people has been made chiefly under the slogans of peace and disarmament, which proved quite suitable for this operation in the Russian revolution in 1917. National independence and economic development are other mass appeals. The fear of atomic destruction has been the main device by which the Soviets have sought, with considerable success, to promote neutralism, that is, to move both masses of people and national governments to indifference in the struggle.

The will and capacity of the governing elements of the West has been attacked mostly through civil wars, as, e.g., in Greece, Iran, China, the Philippines, Malaya, Vietnam, Algeria, etc. It would stand to reason that the recent riots in Korea, Turkey, and Japan are another phase of the same pattern. Another form of attack against the capacity to rule is the fomentation of international tensions and quarrels in which the Western will-to-power is challenged, as, e.g., in the Near-East and Latin America. Each of these attacks aims, in a different sense, at the wills of both ruling and ruled elements, with the objective of producing a process of disintegration resembling what the Communists call a "revolutionary situation."

The occupation of key positions has been the least successful part of Soviet strategy. The Soviet plan for the reunification of Germany by means of a commission composed of East and West German Government representatives is obviously designed to deliver key positions in a unified Germany into Communist hands. So have been their attempts to obtain recognition for Communist China and Communist Germany. Communist infiltration in front organizations as well as governments is, of course, an old method.

Another method of indirect attack on free world armed strength is to create the impression that the entire conflict is over, in one way or another. With the cause removed, the possession of masses of armaments in an age of atomic weapons is then likely to be considered a

liability rather than an asset. Disarmament would become the preferred policy and might be so eagerly sought that unilateral disarmament and disengagement might appear to some governments the supreme counsel of wisdom.

The impression that the conflict is over could be promoted in one of several ways:

(a) The free world might possibly be persuaded that the changing balance of power has at one moment definitely tipped in favor of the Soviet camp. Such an impression could be promoted by means of spectacular feats of military weaponry, as well as by economic statistics coupled with displays of alleged productive power.

(b) The free world might be convinced that the overwhelming majority of the world's population has definitely embraced the Soviet order, so that the complete communization of the world is only a matter of time.

(c) The impression that the conflict is over could also be created if the United States (or one or several of the other key nations in the free world) should, by establishing an understanding of friendship and agreement with the Kremlin, signify to the world that the days of resistance to the Soviets are past.

Ideological Levers

In all these strategies, the Soviets make use of a number of ideological levers with which they hope to pry loose the power structure of the free world. These levers can best be identified in terms of the concepts to which they are attached:

(a) Peaceful coexistence, as formulated by Khrushchev at the XX Party Congress. This includes the ostentatious abandonment of the inevitability of war concept, the doctrine of peaceful competition, the prospect of the peaceful victory of socialism.

(b) Imperialism, or the wickedness of the power of the West. The rule of the West represents supposedly exploitation, greed, selfishness, oppression, and war.

(c) Socialism as the wave of the future. The momentum of history moves against the Western World and favors both socialism and the colonial peoples.

(d) The greater efficiency of the Socialist system. Soviet Russia allegedly has made greater achievements than any capitalist country, as attested by its supposedly higher rate of economic growth and more advanced military weapons.

(e) Disarmament, as the key to enduring peace. Permanent peace between nations is possible and depends only on a universal disarmament pact.

Strategic Foreign Policies

In order to be able to influence and manipulate world events with the help of these ideological levers, the Soviet Union seeks to create, through its foreign policies, repeated situations which favor the application of ideological leverage. The method can best be characterized as push-and-pull, a violent rocking movement from peace to war, tension to relaxation, accusation to conciliation, with the intent of loosening the fabric of the Western order on which the armed strength of the West depends.

This is achieved by repeated international crises, none of which is an end in itself. The crises, which might of course yield some kind of windfall gain for the Soviets, have the main purpose of shaking the confidence of the West in itself, deepening its sense of guilt, increasing its fear of war, and quickening its desire of final agreement

with the Soviets. Each crisis would be followed by offers of settlement, agreement, and relaxation of tensions. The objectives, which in each case (including Berlin) are tactical rather than strategic, could be any of the following:

(a) To maneuver the West into repeated situations where it becomes persuaded that it is defending an unjustifiable cause (e.g., Berlin looked upon as an abnormal situation).

(b) To increase, for a period, and over some concrete issue, the fear of total atomic war, and to put governments under the strain of having to face the ultimate decision. The repetition of such moments could lead to nervous exhaustion.

(c) To repeat the basic moral charges of "imperialism," "militarism," "warmongering," "Wall Street wire pulling," "exploitation," and "colonialism" against the West.

(d) To display publicly the Soviet "will to peace," to insist on the practicality of peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

(e) To move the West nearer to an over-all settlement with the U.S.S.R., implying "peaceful acceptance" of the Soviet empire and its interest.

The strategy of Soviet foreign policy consists in the plan to bring about, by a series of such tactical engagements, the gradual self-demobilization of the anti-Communist bloc.

Some Requirements of Western Strategy

At this point, only a few scattered conclusions will be drawn from the above analysis of Soviet strategy.

One conclusion is obviously that Western military policy should not be designed in purely military terms. Given the strategic outlook of the two main antagonists, an all-out atomic war is not likely. Defense arrangements are rather likely to have considerable significance in the context of political warfare. A good case can be made for the thesis that the pattern of Soviet military policy has been designed as much for maximum political rather than purely military effect. We could not, of course, imitate the Soviet Union in this, since our political objectives are quite different from those of the Kremlin. But we would do well to realize that a most important, if not at present the most important, utility of our military preparations is their effect in countering the enemy's indirect (political) attack against the political foundations of our defensive strength. In other words, we have to learn something that is quite alien to our way of conducting our national affairs: the strategy and tactics of a special kind of limited war, the cold war.

Defensive cold war strategies include plans to keep our military capability from falling below the balance point, to guard and maintain our fighting will, and to cultivate the solidarity of the free world alliance system.

Offensive cold war strategies would aim at a reduction of Soviet power, at the recuperation of territories and peoples which have fallen under Communist rule, and eventually, at the ousting of communism from all centers of public power.

As we guard our military capability from falling below par, we should remember that political reputation for superior power is, both in Soviet eyes and in the logic of cold war operations, more important than the actual test of capabilities in open warfare. It would

therefore seem highly advisable not to underestimate the effect of spectacular achievements suited to keep up the world's respect for our technological prowess.

A far more difficult task is the guarding of our defensive will against deterioration. Under the present conditions of public opinion, it would seem a rather hopeless task to try to get ourselves into a mood where we will bravely face atomic destruction in order to defend ourselves against the Soviet Union. The public has been too deeply saturated with the fear of indescribable horrors which the use of atomic weapons of mass destruction would bring about. Hence our continued fighting will depends decisively on the development of both clean and tactical atomic weapons. It is not so much the desirability of "limited wars" which should prompt us to develop such weapons with utmost speed, but rather the need to regain our own willingness to use modern weaponry at all. The destructive power of fission and fusion exists in our age. The problem is to get it under our control, instead of allowing it to master our will.

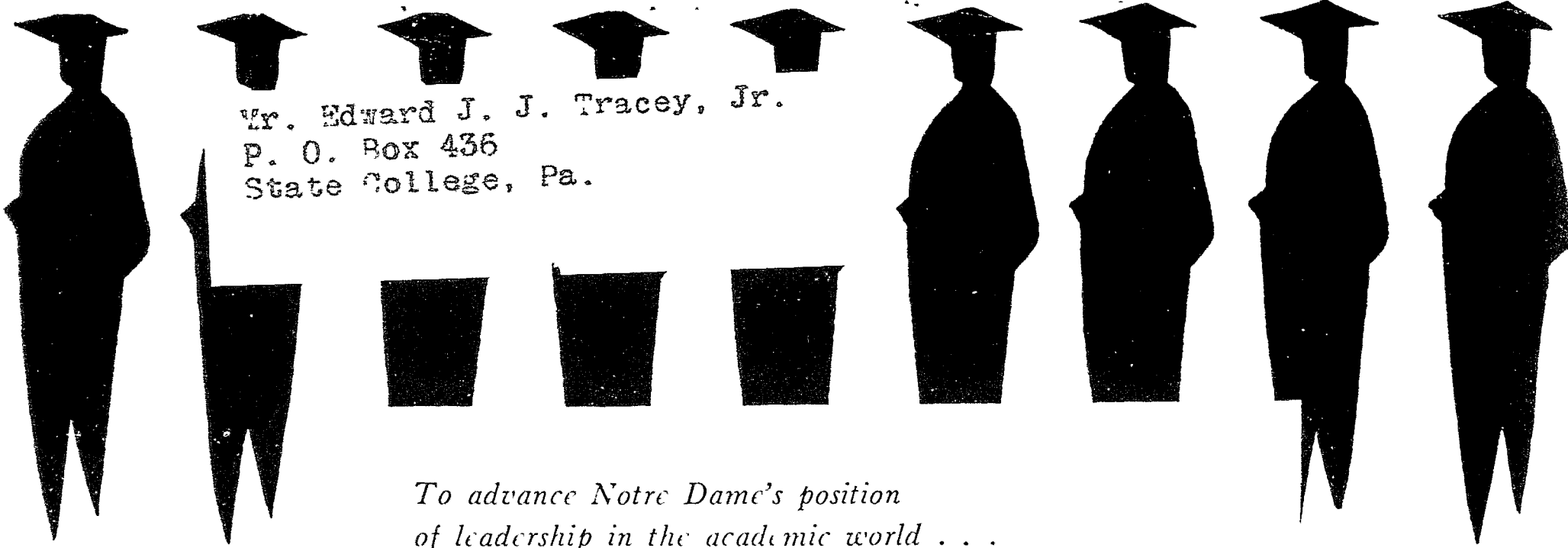
Apart from this, our defensive will must be guarded by a continued effort to recognize the Soviet threat for what it is, and to beware of all temptations to enter into a summit agreement that would in fact amount to a "peaceful acceptance" of the Soviet Empire.

Offensive cold war strategies can and should not be discussed in a public document. It may, however, be said that some public preparations must be made before we can think of engaging in offensive cold war strategies. First among these is a reversal of the public sense of historical momentum.

The communist view of history has been allowed a virtual monopoly in the modern world. According to that view, we represent the (already half dead) past and the Communists, together with the colonial peoples, the budding and hopeful future. We must restore to the Western World a sense of historic reality. To this end, we must place the Soviet power itself into the perspective of history and begin publicly to envisage a world that has been delivered from the Soviet threat. We must begin to speak of a future beyond communism, of things as they would be when Communists have been toppled from their dictatorial seats of power, of the development of their social and political legacy toward justice and freedom. We must display public confidence that we shall see this day, and see it without total atomic destruction.

We must also publicly develop a concept of genuine peace. We seem to have left this term to the Soviets as their exclusive possession. At any rate, we have not spelled out, in fairly precise terms, under what kind of conditions peace could be restored. We no longer specify certain political terms in Central Europe as prerequisites of an acceptable order. We also should, for our own use, have a list of priorities of things we should like to accomplish internationally, as opportunities offer themselves. Such a list could begin with items like "free access to Berlin" and culminate in items like "non-Communist governments in all satellite states."

Our chances of winning a limited war fought by political strategies and tactics are excellent. But, first, we must develop the will to win this war. At present we have at best a will to survive.



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