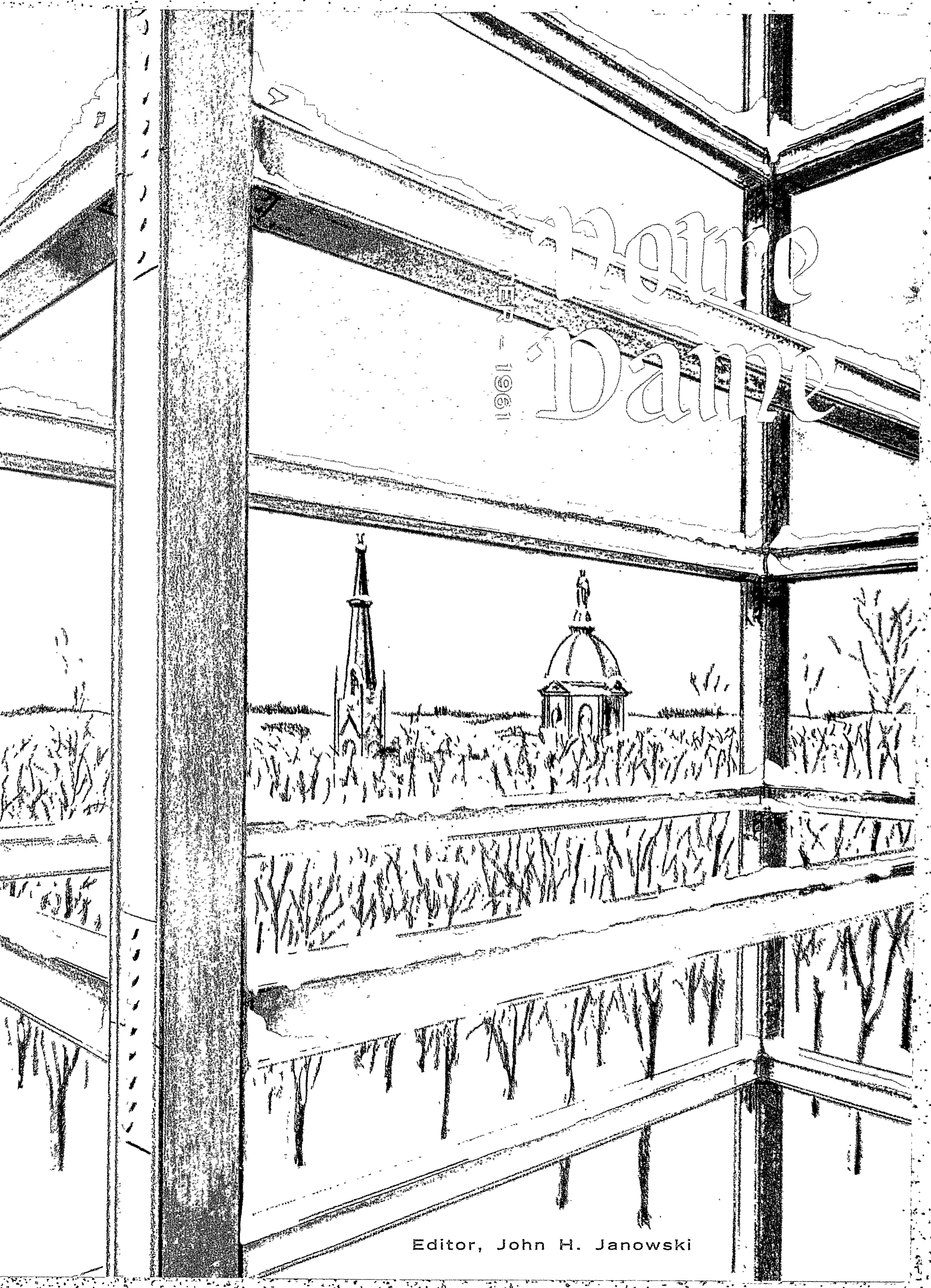
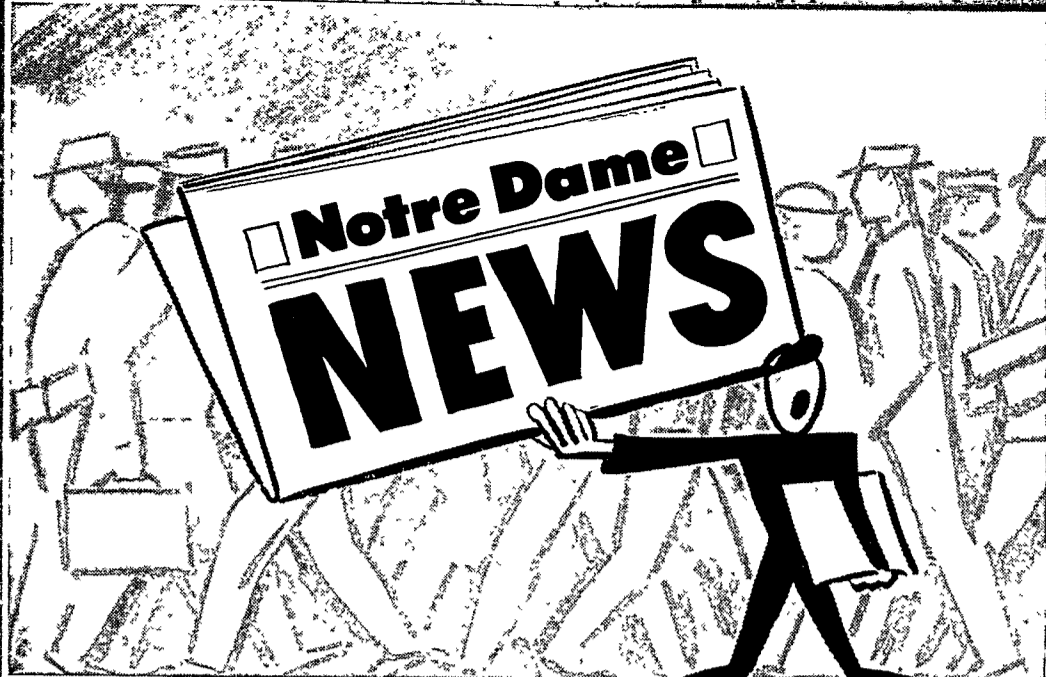


Magazine Danne

SEP - 1961



Editor, John H. Janowski



**A DIGEST OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
AND NEWS BRIEFS ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF NOTRE DAME MEN.**

- A Cleveland attorney and two Chicago businessmen have been appointed to Advisory Councils at the University of Notre Dame. Roger P. Brennan, of the Cleveland law firm of Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis, has accepted membership on the Law School Advisory Council. Named to the Advisory Council of the College of Commerce were Raymond W. Durst, River Forest, Ill., former president of The Hallicrafters Co., and John W. Clarke, head of John W. Clarke and Co., Chicago investment firm.
- The University of Notre Dame in its 120th academic year has a record enrollment, including 1,550 freshmen in a total of 6,609, an all-time high.
- An announcement from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., says that Rev. Astrik L. Gabriel, C.R.P., Ph.D., Director of the Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London, will lecture on the History of International Relations at the University of Munich and the University of Freiburg. Father Gabriel will leave for Germany in May, 1962, on a Fulbright fellowship.
- Dr. Milton Burton, director of the Radiation Laboratory and professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, made a 17-day visit to Japan to participate in conferences and make addresses before several scientific groups.
- Dr. Francis M. Kobayashi, associate professor of engineering science at the University of Notre Dame, was among one hundred representatives of education and industry attending a conference on "Solar Physics and Reentry Dynamics" at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., this summer.
- Robert A. Leader, liturgical artist and associate professor of art at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded commissions for stained glass and murals for two Catholic churches under construction in South Dakota and Minnesota.
- His designs were chosen in competition with leading liturgical artists from the United States and Europe.
- Two winners of Alfred P. Sloan National Scholarships entered the University of Notre Dame this year. They are Joseph M. Hornback of Middletown, Ohio, and Steve E. DuBois of Spokane, Washington.
- Vincent H. Fraatz has been named to the post of director of new building engineering for campus planning at the University of Notre Dame. Edwin V. Lyon has been named to succeed Mr. Fraatz as the director of maintenance for the University.
- Rev. Mark Gregory McGrath, C.S.C., was recently appointed auxiliary bishop of Panama by Pope John XXIII. Bishop McGrath was the fourth member of the Holy Cross Fathers' Indiana Province to be raised to the hierarchy in the past year. The others are: Bishop Alfred Mendez, C.S.C., of Arecibo, Puerto Rico; Bishop Vincent McCauley, C.S.C., of Fort Portal, Uganda; and Auxiliary Bishop Theotoni Ganguly, C.S.C., of Dacca, East Pakistan.
- A two-day conference on African Mission Education was held at the University recently under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame, explained that the conference examined the future of education conducted in Africa under the Christian Missionary auspices. Dr. Robert W. Strickler, head of the Department of Education at Notre Dame, was conference director.
- Two seniors in chemical engineering, Mark A. Harter, of Peoria, Ill., and James J. Pottmyer, of Oklahoma City, Okla., have been awarded grants by the National Science Foundation as part of its program to encourage the participation of undergraduates in research.
- Ernest L. Eliel, professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, has accepted a post on the Board of Editors of the Journal of Organic Chemistry for a term of five years.

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● EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

Notre Dame's

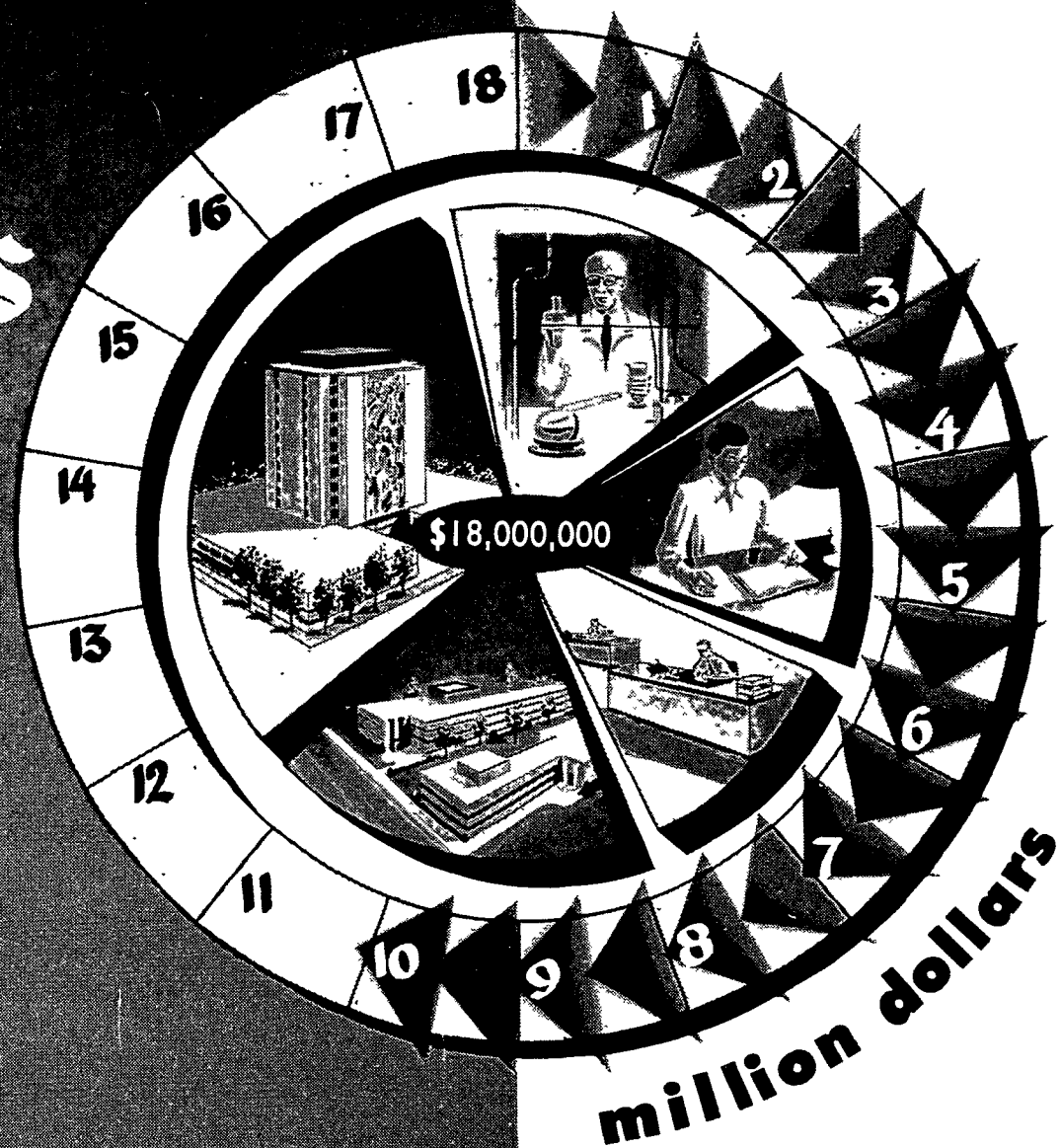
\$18,000,000

CHALLENGE

PASSES

HALF-WAY

POINT



On November 15, 1961, pledges and contributions to Notre Dame's \$18,000,000 Challenge Program exceeded the \$10,000,000 mark.

This, of course, is encouraging to all members of the Notre Dame family — alumni and friends of the University — who are working hard on this "once-in-a-lifetime" opportunity presented by the Ford Foundation's special matching gift plan.

The five major goals of the \$18,000,000 Challenge Program are:

- (1) \$8,000,000 for the new 13-story Notre Dame Memorial Library — designed to be one of America's great University libraries.
- (2) \$4,000,000 for two Graduate Students Residence Halls — one for teaching nuns and the other for lay students.
- (3) \$2,000,000 for Student Aid — for scholarships, fellowships, and direct

loans to deserving students otherwise denied the opportunity to receive an education.

- (4) \$3,500,000 for Faculty Development — to strengthen the present faculty and provide resources for attracting the finest teaching talent available in the future.
- (5) \$500,000 for an Administrative Fund — to help finance a retirement program for non-academic employees of the University.

When the October 17 Notre Dame Challenge Rallies were held throughout the nation in more than 200 cities, the general appeal of the Challenge officially started.

The initial reports of the thousands of volunteer workers securing campaign pledges from Notre Dame alumni and friends have been most encouraging in the first month.

Most alumni and friends of Notre Dame realize that their pledges and contributions, designed to cover a period of three tax years, must be considerably greater than what they had been accustomed to give.

In fact, the majority of gifts and pledges received to date have been accompanied by comments from the donors expressing their wholehearted approval and backing of this Challenge Program — so vital for Notre Dame's continued growth as one of the great Universities of the world.

As the year end approaches, the Notre Dame Foundation desires to remind alumni and friends of the advantages of making their gifts so as to take full advantage of tax laws for the year 1961.

At the same time, Notre Dame gratefully acknowledges three recent substantial gifts which will help con-

siderably in meeting the \$18,000,000 goal. The gift of \$1,000,000 by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation received acclaim in an editorial of the South Bend *Tribune*, a reprint of which accompanies this article. The \$350,000 gift of Mr. Alfred C. Stepan, Jr. and his wife, is described on page 7. The \$50,000 gift from Houston Endowment, Inc. established the Jesse H. Jones Professorship of Business Administration, which will be held by Dr. Thomas P. Bergin, head of the department of business organization and management at Notre Dame.

For the remainder of the Challenge Program, every effort must be made to assure successful completion of the campaign. In the tradition of Notre Dame in every endeavor, we recall the inspirational lines of the "Victory March" . . . "what though the odds be great or small, old Notre Dame will win over all."

Notre Dame can, *and will*, meet this Challenge!

What Notre Dame



The question is frequently asked of me: "Why did you as a Rabbi go to Notre Dame?" I am always proud to answer that question, that having lived in South Bend as a native of Indiana, I felt a kinship to the University and a kind of local pride with the members of my family who have gone there and enjoyed the relationship. I have never had in my whole life any single regret about attending this wonderful University, and the great inspiring things it has given me not only as a person, but also as a spiritual leader in the Jewish community.

The first thing for which I had great admiration for Notre Dame is the fact that it infused within its students a feeling that religion must become part and parcel of one's entire being. It cannot be put away in a small corner and opened up once a week and then closed. It must become a way of life and a way of thinking which inspires one to feel one's moral responsibility to one's community. Going to a Catholic University made me rethink my own faith — the power it must play and the function it must use in my own life. This is perhaps the great need of all Americans, for secularism has been like a cancer eating away at the very moral fiber of our being. If secularism is to replace religious faith, then we will have lost the purpose of the great struggle in which we are now so deeply enmeshed. Each

who feels the need to fight Communism must do it on the basis of his religious faith and religious commitment. There is no escape for this important fact, which each of us must believe in if we want to make this world a meaningful and spiritually creative universe that will bring us fulfillment.

Notre Dame taught me to live with my fellow Catholics without prejudice. Unfortunately so many schools place minority groups in a position where they are subject to social discrimination of one kind or another. I found that the University was not only kind and considerate, but most helpful in my hour of need. I came to the University as a son of moderate circumstances, immigrant parents who could not afford at the time to give me the kind of education I needed. Notre Dame was most helpful to me as a Jew and tried to give me that assistance so that I could finish my education and take my place in this great American way of life. The help that was given to me was done on the basis that all of us have together a place to share in this world and none need be discriminated against because of difference of color or race or creed. I found a warm acceptance, a sensitive understanding, and a sharing that made my years at the University ones that I shall always treasure. I sang in the Notre Dame Glee Club

The South Bend Tribune.



Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, who presented to the University of Notre Dame a grant totaling \$1,000,000 to expand and improve the College of Engineering. A reprint of a South Bend Tribune editorial about the gift appears also.

A million dollars can do a lot of things. It can buy almost half a top-ranked Rembrandt painting.

It can build a solid mile of four-lane divided superhighway.

It can provide a comfortable lifetime income for an individual who invests it wisely.

Or it can make a good university a better university.

The million dollars just granted to the University of Notre Dame by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation will be put to the last of these uses. Specifically, it will go toward expanding and improving Notre Dame's college of engineering.

As Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., the university's president, pointed out in the announcement of the grant, this particular million dollars comes at a time when it will have an impact on more than just the engineering college.

"It will have an impetus," Father Hesburgh said, "that is hard to measure."

The grant has been made at a time when Notre Dame is able to match each two dollar gift with one additional dollar from the Ford Foundation. So without lifting a finger, the university will see the Sloan grant swell to a million and a half dollars.

And there's still more. Notre Dame is in the midst of a gigantic fund-raising campaign aimed at improving its physical facilities, its faculty, and its educational program generally. A single-package million-dollar gift can be as stimulating as a shot of adrenaline during such a campaign.

Our congratulations to the Sloan Foundation for its generosity to a local university.

And our congratulations to Notre Dame for having been considered worthy of the gift.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

means to me . . .

by RABBI ALBERT L. PLOTKIN



for four years and there found a wonderful fellowship among my fellow members. In those four years I never missed a concert with the Glee Club, and always within my heart was a great thankfulness that I was so privileged to be here. I shared in exchange of ideas, of faith and of knowledge which was important to my inner security and to my understanding of my fellow Catholics. I learned to appreciate many of the profound qualities of their faith, and an understanding of their heritage and the realization of the bridge between Judaism and Christianity.

The late Pope Pius XI said, "Spiritually we are all Semites." In this I found a warm understanding in terms of how I thought to relate my faith to many of the faculty members and students and how they sought to relate the same to me. There was never a discriminatory line of demarkation between those who were Catholics and those who were non-Catholics. We were all students together, all striving to know, all striving to understand, and this kind of spiritual exchange gave me a far greater insight into the Judao-Christian tradition than I have ever had before. To have lived in this kind of environment and to have shared it gave me the kind of enrichment which I feel has been an important part of my life in terms of my relationship to all of the other

members of the different faiths of the community I have served at the present time.

Philosophically, my knowledge of Thomism and scholasticism was an important fact to my understanding of the need of a synthesis today between religion, science and culture. The tragedy of our modern age is that there is not an over-all philosophy which can unite religion, science and culture into one organic and harmonious whole. I have always had deep admiration for the fact that Notre Dame has tried to inspire its students intellectually to strive for that kind of philosophic and theologic union which will give to our way of life some meaning and purpose. The tragedy of many universities is that there are so many specialists, each divided into their own sphere that there is no common ground philosophically for all of them to unite together in one common purpose as a University. I found at Notre Dame somehow that philosophic union which is important for me to understand the need that in the common culture of our times there must be some way by which religion, science and culture must unite their efforts to bring forth a greater generation to mankind. This is the crying need of our times and the greatest challenge; for nothing could be more tragic than for the modern man to be

(Continued on page 18)



the

President's Page

I have just returned from a trip around the world. Unlike Magellan, whose group was in transit a couple of years, my trip was limited to a couple of weeks, which is a kind of compromise between Magellan and Gagarin. I saw a dozen universities, as many high schools and colleges, and many other things like temples, hospitals, research institutes, as well as many alumni and some splendid Americans. Most of all, I saw problems. Somehow, our problems at Notre Dame seem easier after one sees problems on a world-wide basis.

It is difficult to describe what happens to me when I see the larger problems that face all the world today. In one way, I am relieved to see that at least our problems at home are manageable in a way that these world-wide problems are not. And in another way, I see that we must do much more at home if these world-wide problems are ever to become manageable.

Here is where Notre Dame comes into the picture. First, I do not think that the University can close its eyes to these world-wide problems — of education, health, food, development, and all the rest — if they are ever to be solved. We could isolate ourselves and say that these are not our problems. But that would be like saying that we are not our brother's keeper — whether that brother be Filipino, Pakistani, Indian, or African.

Did you ever stop to think that what Our Lord said in Palestine many years ago is valid today — but in a much larger measure? Christ, Our Lord, spoke of our neighbor. The people to whom He spoke had a very restricted idea of neighborhood — a small corner of a small country, a tribe or clan, a few families which exhausted their acquaintanceship. But today all the world are our neighbors, only hours away. I left Notre Dame at nine o'clock one morning, and was with our alumni in Hawaii, four thousand miles away, at three that afternoon. I left Hawaii at two in the afternoon, and was in Japan for dinner at 5:30 p.m.

All that we are doing and plan to do at Notre Dame must somehow bear a fruitful relationship to this world in which we live. Somehow, our students today must learn to comprehend the vastness and smallness of our world. Somehow, they must find in this world a challenge to all the wellsprings of dedication, sacrifice, and commitment. That alone can promise a better world tomorrow.

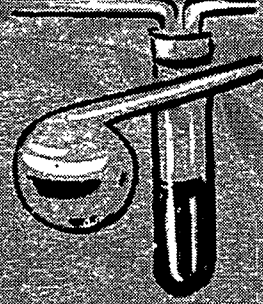
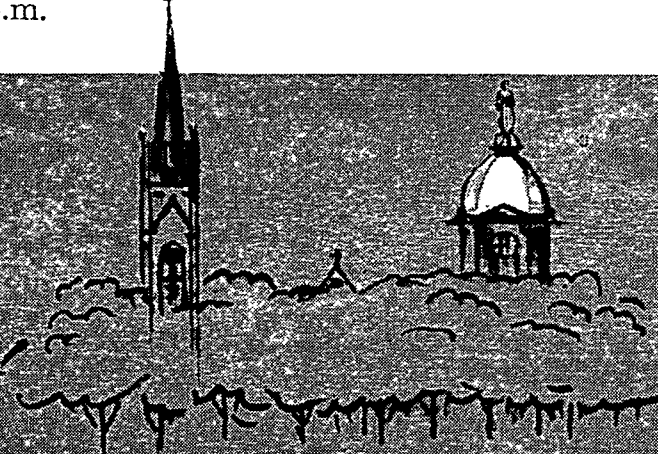
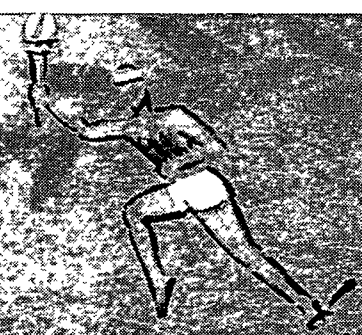
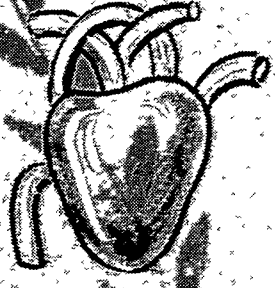
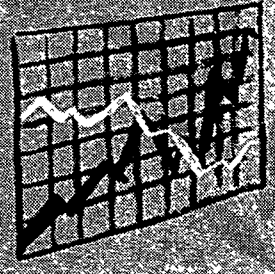
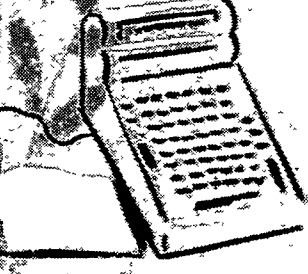
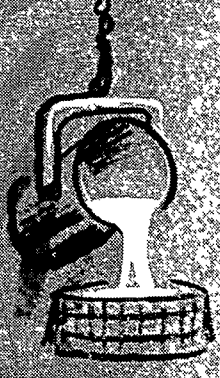
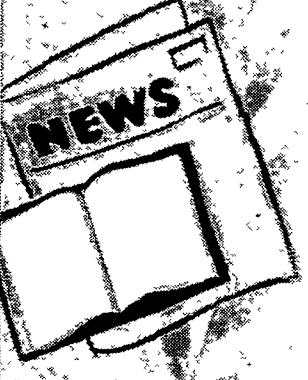
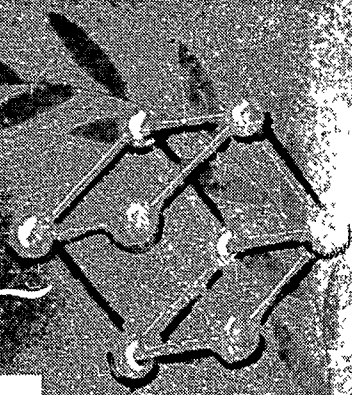
When you tighten your belts and give a sacrificial gift to the new Library, you should understand that what will happen in this Library will in some small measure affect the world and all of its problems. I don't mean that Notre Dame is going to solve all the world's problems, but I am convinced that many of our students who pass through the doors of this Library are going to comprehend better just what the whole world is today, and what it needs. Some of them are going to respond to these needs, and are going to help people in far-off lands find some of the answers they need, as Dr. Tom Dooley did.

I met many Americans who were doing just this — and many were from Notre Dame. I hope there will be many more in the years to come, because all the world needs people more than money — people who understand, people who are both competent and dedicated, people who can find neighbors to be helped and loved everywhere, not just on Main Street.

Notre Dame can supply such people. Some of them are in Chile today — working this moment in the hopeless region between Santiago and Chilloe, bringing hope. Some are in Africa; some are in Asia. But everywhere, they are bringing light to darkness, and everyone of you who makes their education possible is also a torchbearer. Tighten the belt, but do it happily, for you are making others happy and you are making hope possible for those who have long found hope impossible — our neighbors.

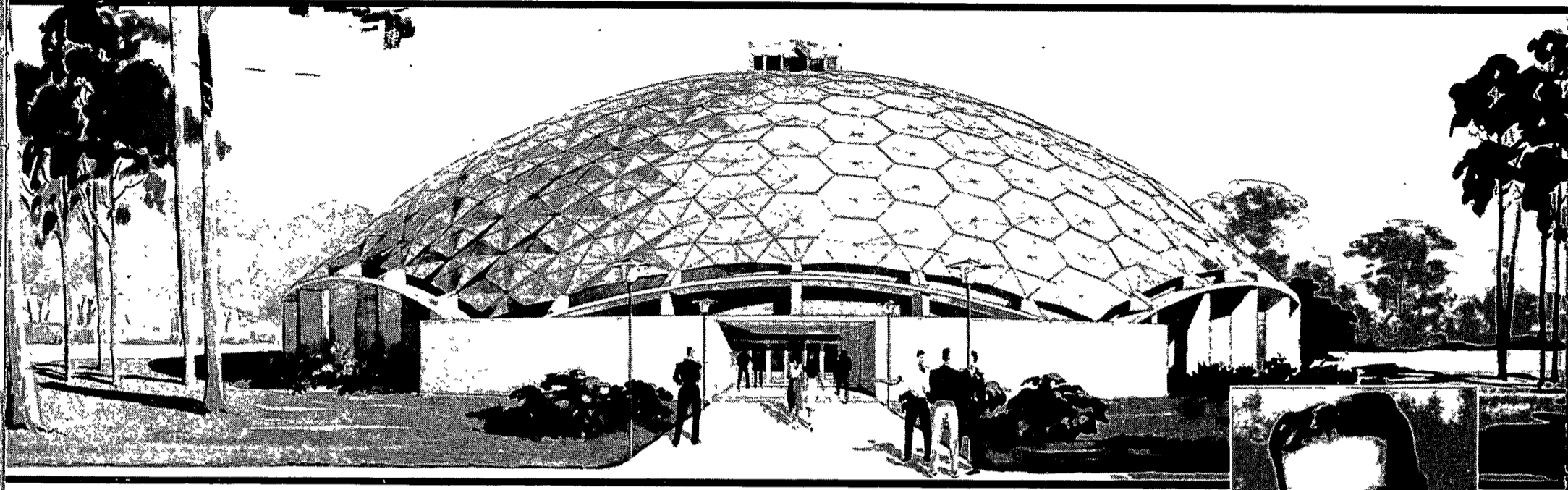
Devotedly yours in Notre Dame,

Tom Dooley, S.J.



STEPAN

Student Activities Center



Alfred C. Stepan, Jr.
President
Stepan Chemical Company

Features Unusual Geodesic Design

The newest building under construction on the University of Notre Dame campus this winter is the Stepan Student Activities Center, named after its donors, Alfred C. Stepan, Jr. and his wife, Mary Louise, of Winnetka, Ill.

Mr. Stepan is the founder and president of Stepan Chemical Company, Northfield, Ill.

NEW CONCERT CENTER

The new center for concerts and convocations at the University is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1962. Its cost will approximate \$350,000 and it is being erected in the Northeast sector of the campus, directly north of the Notre Dame Memorial Library, also under construction.

In fact, the construction of the 13-story Library initiated earlier this year, necessitated the demolition of the University Drill Hall, built in 1943 by the Navy, where all large student concerts and convocations were previously held.

The exterior lower portion of the modern and com-

pletely equipped Stepan Center will be of buff brick construction, similar to other campus buildings. The roof will have a distinctive anodized aluminum dome. Because of its geodesic design, there are no pillars or beams on the interior of the building. And while it doesn't look like it from the outside, it will accommodate a seated audience of 3,000 persons.

Other features of the new Stepan Center include a vinyl tile floor covering throughout, a portable, completely lighted and equipped stage, and excellent acoustics. A large parking lot adjoining the center is also being prepared to accommodate visitors and guests.

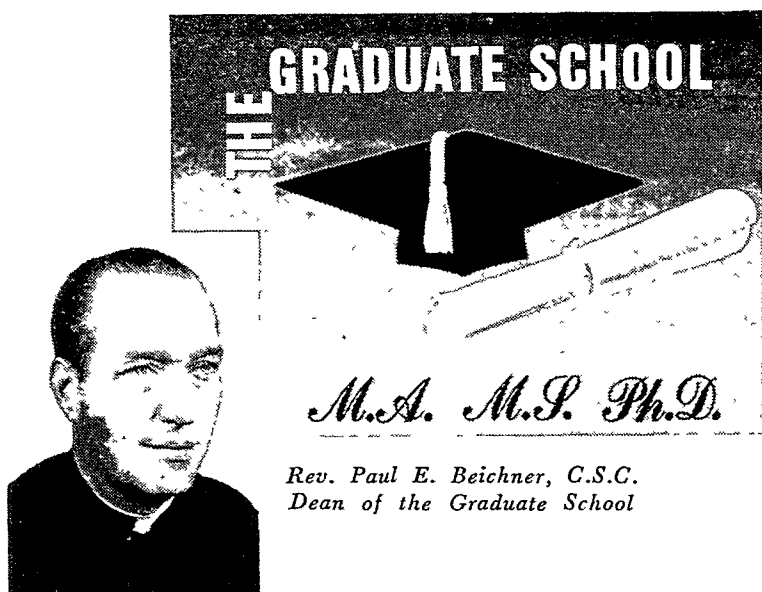
LYRIC OPERA PRESIDENT

Mr. Stepan's interest in donating this new building to the University is particularly understandable in view of the fact that he is the president of the Lyric Opera of Chicago. He realized that without such an edifice, Notre Dame students would be denied the opportunity to hear and enjoy numerous concerts and programs from visiting artists and companies throughout the year.

In addition to being a 1931 Notre Dame graduate, Mr. Stepan is a member of the University's Associate Board of Lay Trustees. Of his seven sons and daughters, three sons are Notre Dame graduates and a fourth is currently a freshman at the University.



The University Drill Hall, now demolished, formerly housed many student concerts and convocations at the University of Notre Dame. It was built by the Navy in 1943.



The Graduate School is perhaps less well known to friends of the University of Notre Dame than are the undergraduate colleges and the Law School. At the present time the doctor's degree is offered in 16 departments and the master's degree in 26.

The development of the Graduate School, which has taken place chiefly since World War II, can be shown by the increasing number of degrees awarded. A total of 87 Ph.D. degrees were awarded in various fields in the six-year period 1945-1950; 377 in the ten-year period 1951-1960; and 49 in the year 1961.

On the level of the master's degree the production has been no less significant. From 1951 to 1955 approximately 165 master's degrees of various kinds were conferred each year, and then the number climbed steadily year after year until it reached 411 in 1961. It usually surprises one to learn that more Ph.D. degrees were awarded in chemistry in the last decade than B.S. degrees in the same field.

TWO SEPARATE OPERATIONS

Graduate education at Notre Dame is conducted in two separate operations — the regular academic year and the summer session. The student body, the educational programs, and the objectives of both are quite different. The summer session of the University is predominantly graduate. For the past decade the undergraduate enrollment has hovered around 500, whereas the graduate enrollment has risen steadily from approximately 800 ten years ago to 2450 in the summer of 1961.

The great majority of the summer graduate students are high school teachers who are working for the master's degree, and the educational effort of summer school is therefore largely teacher training. Courses have been adapted and some special programs have been set up to meet their needs. Included among the special programs of recent summers are an institute for high school teachers of chemistry and a similar institute in mathematics, both supported by the National Science Foundation, a summer foreign language institute and an institute in guidance, both supported under the National Defense Education Act. About one half of the students in the summer session are Sisters.

800 STUDENTS REGULARLY

During the regular academic year the Graduate School now enrolls approximately 800 students, of which 600

would be considered full-time students. They are aiming at careers as teacher-scholars in college and university work, as research scientists in industrial laboratories and government installations, or as experts whose specialized knowledge may be utilized in various ways by business and government.

TEACHING ASSISTANTSHIPS HELD

Approximately 225 students hold teaching assistantships: many of these are laboratory assistants in undergraduate laboratory courses in the sciences and engineering; some assist professors who have very large lecture classes by handling discussion groups or quiz sections into which the large lecture classes are broken down; and some teach courses under the direction of experienced faculty members. Most of the teaching assistantships in the humanities and social sciences are held by those students who have progressed beyond the level of the M.A. in their own studies. In the sciences and in engineering there are also 80 research assistants or research fellows who are supported through research grants or contracts from the government or through industrial research fellowships. The largest single group of these are in chemistry on the Radiation Project which receives support from the Atomic Energy Commission.

FELLOWSHIPS ALSO WON

In addition to the graduate assistants there is a growing number of graduate students who hold fellowships won in national competition. For example, this year 16 students hold National Defense Education Fellowships, 11 have National Science Foundation Fellowships, and 3 Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. Largely through a portion of the Ford Foundation grant to the University, 16 first-year graduate fellowships and 4 dissertation-year fellowships have been established, and parallel to these there are 8 Arthur J. Schmitt Fellowships in science and engineering.

Notre Dame does not plan to have a large graduate school, but an increasingly effective one whose rate of production of Ph.D.'s will be high in proportion to its size. Because graduate education is expensive, here we are looking very definitely for quality and not numbers.

ART GALLERY SETS EXHIBIT SCHEDULE

John Howett, curator of the Notre Dame Art Gallery, has announced exhibitions which will be featured in the West Gallery during the next few months. The Gallery is open daily from 1 to 5 p.m. and there is no admission charge. The schedule: Until December 15 — "Contemporary Belgian Paintings," assembled by the Belgian government for viewing in the Midwest; December 20 to January 28 — "The Arts of Ancient Peru," from the Art Institute of Chicago; February 4 to March 4 — "Chicago Collectors," selections from outstanding private collections; and March 11 to April 8 — "The Saints in Print and Manuscript," a Lenten show from Lessing Rosenwald's collection.



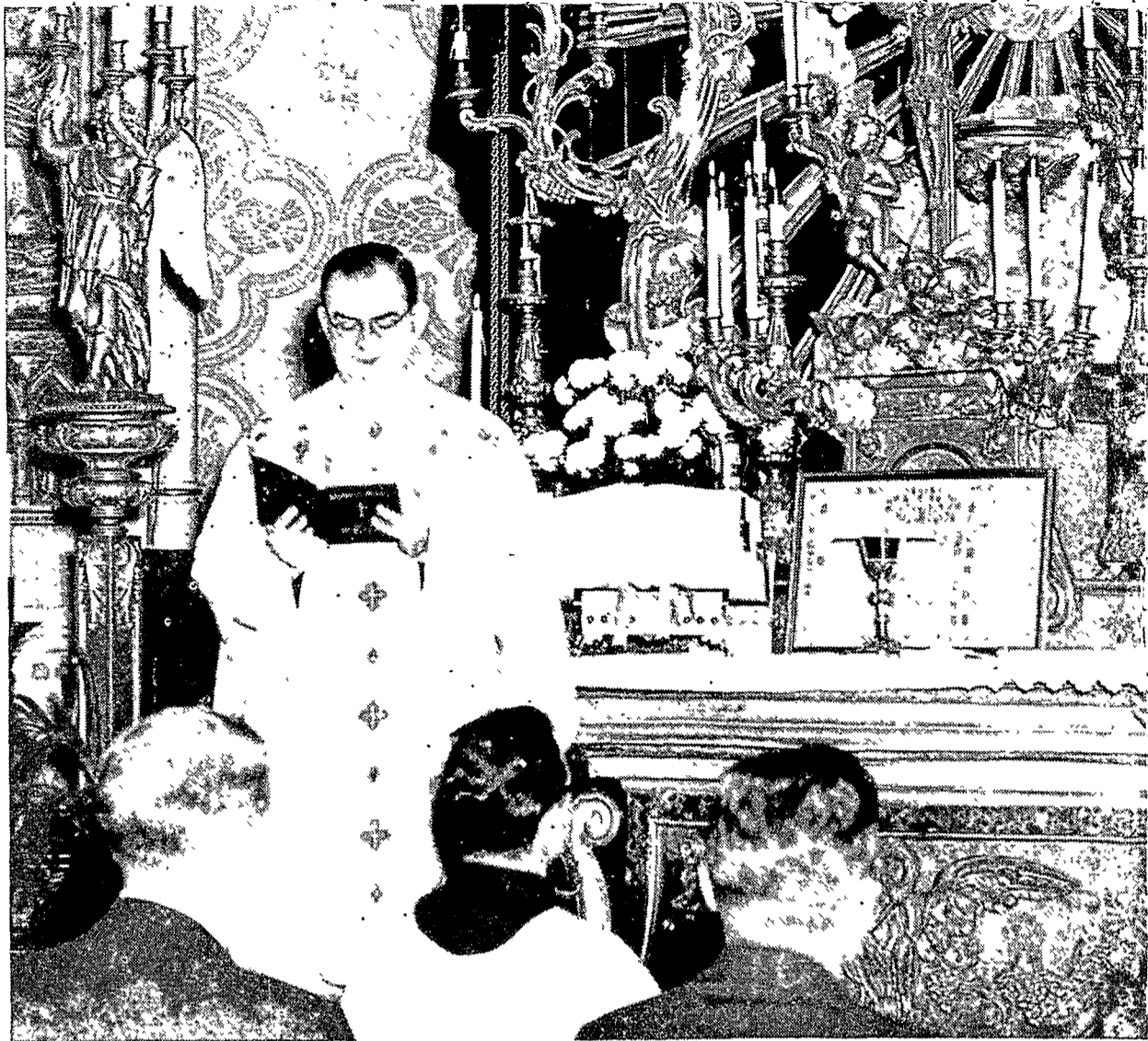
A Notre Dame Priest...
- a full and dedicated life

This photo feature about Rev. Charles M. Carey, C.S.C., exemplifies the myriad activities of all Holy Cross priests who serve the University of Notre Dame. (The initials C.S.C. after their names come from the Latin phrase, *Congregatio a Sancta Cruce*, which means Congregation of Holy Cross.)

In some ways, Father Carey is unusual and exceptional. He has lived at Notre Dame since 1922 when he came here as a seminarian at the age of 14. His long tenure with the University as a teacher, administrator, rector, confessor, etc., has made him one of the most familiar priests on the campus.

In most other ways, the life of Father Carey is symbolic of the life of every Holy Cross priest at Notre Dame.

While some teach more, counsel more, or specialize in some other aspect of campus life to a greater degree, each Holy Cross priest leads a full and dedicated life and contributes unselfishly to the formation of the Notre Dame man.



At Our Lady's Chapel in Sacred Heart Church (above), Father Carey celebrates a Nuptial Mass, one of the many weddings at which he has officiated at Notre Dame. In Alumni Hall (below), Father Carey enters the confessional prior to performing another priestly duty.

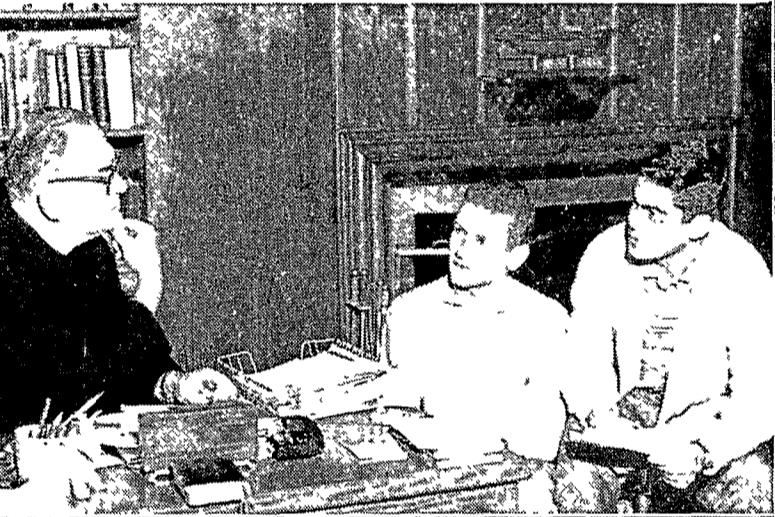
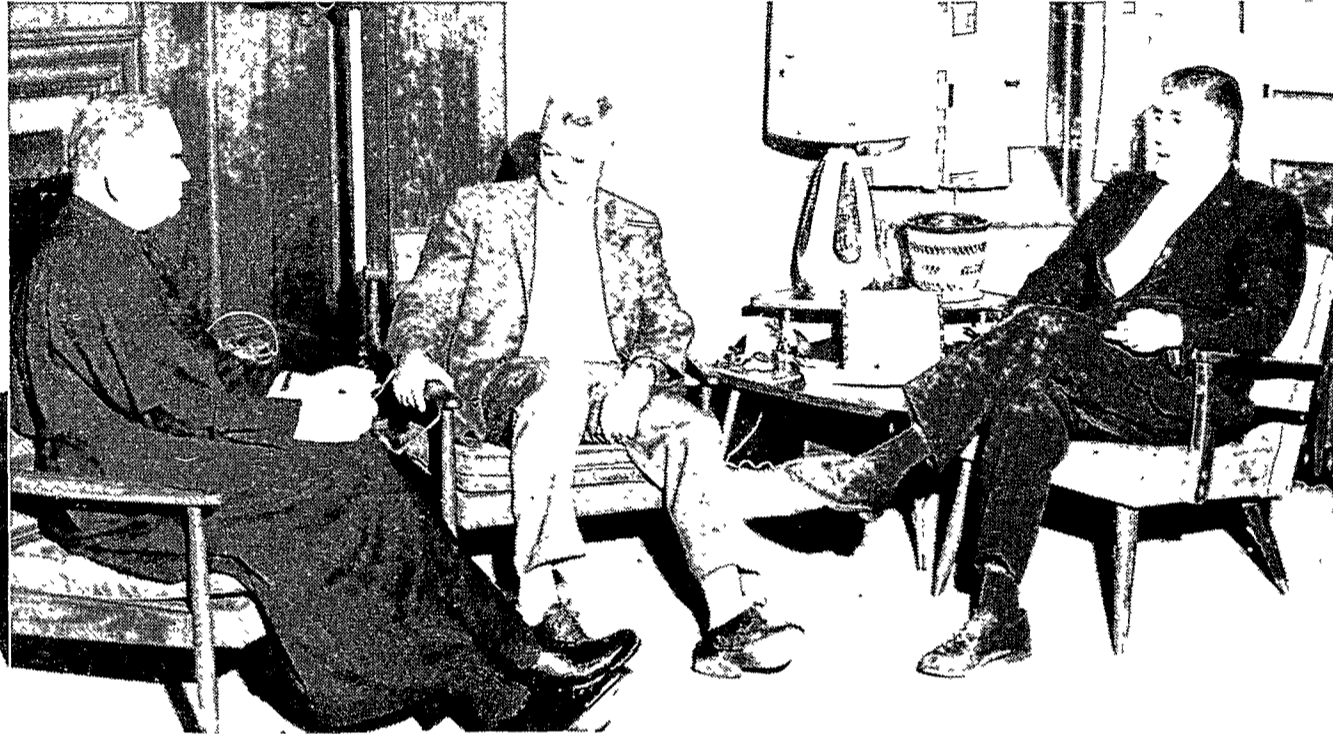
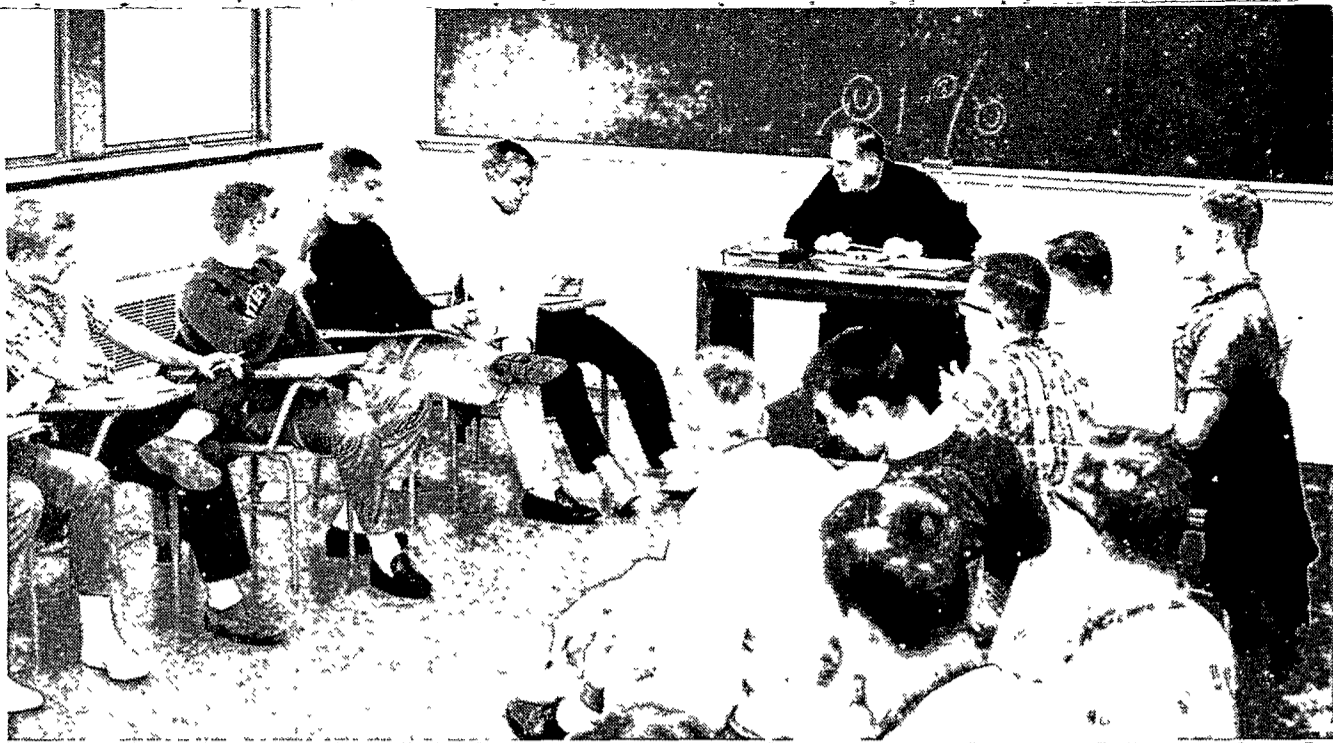


In his long career at Notre Dame, Father Carey has performed hundreds of Baptisms, as pictured above. In preparing for classes and answering a multitude of questions, Father Carey's reference books are easily accessible and frequently used by him in his daily work (right).





Father Carey participates in a collegiate seminar with Notre Dame juniors (upper right). In his room in Alumni Hall, Father Carey greets (lower right) Peter Cole, Evansville, Ind. and Patrick Carey, his brother, Kokomo, Ind., two of the many visitors who stop by to see him on campus.



Arranging a hall activity with Seniors John DeWerth, Menomonee Falls, Wis., and Joseph Mendel, Cherryville, N.C., Father Carey is always available to assist students as rector of Alumni Hall (upper left). Two nurses from South Bend, (center left) talk to Father Carey about the Catholic faith. On the Silver Anniversary of his ordination, in 1960 (lower left) Father Carey joined with his classmates, (First Row l to r) Bishop Alfred F. Mendez, Father Claude L. Boehm, Father Thomas P. Jones, Father John M. Dupuis, Father Harold W. Riley, and Father Edward S. Shea. (Second Row l to r) Father Thomas J. Culhane, Father John P. Whelley, Father Carey, Father Clement E. Kane, Father Richard D. Patrick, and Father Regis J. O'Neil.

When Father Carey has the opportunity, he heads for the golf course for a few hours of exercise. Usually, though, you can see him hiking around the campus as pictured on page 9.



Fascinating

by WILLIAM M. BURKE

On May 22, 1961 the Academic Council of the University of Notre Dame approved a new program entitled, "The Freshman Year of Studies." At the same time, my appointment as Dean of Freshmen to head up this program was announced.

This new program should interest the entire Notre Dame family — not only the parents and friends of future Notre Dame freshmen, but the thousands of alumni and friends of the University who share a common interest in Notre Dame's pursuit of excellence — in all fields.

Beginning in September 1962 the University of Notre Dame will inaugurate a new program entitled the Freshman Year of Studies. The beginning student, accepted as a freshman, does not enter directly into any of the four undergraduate colleges — Arts and Letters, Science, Engineering, or Business Administration. Instead he is admitted into the Notre Dame Freshman Year of Studies. He makes, on application, a "Declaration of Intent" of a particular undergraduate college which he proposes to enter as a sophomore. This decision, however, is not made final until the spring of the freshman year, and entrance into the particular college takes place at the end of the freshman year.

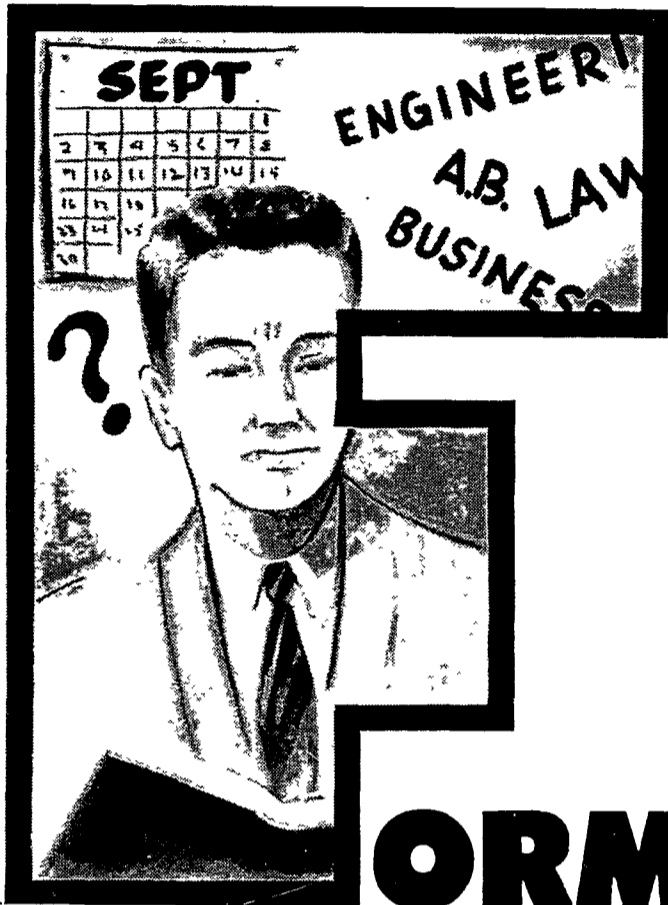
A NEW APPROACH

This is a new approach of Notre Dame to the admission and instruction of freshmen. The applicant should note with care that his Declaration of Intent is very important, though it is not necessarily the ruling factor either in his admission into Notre Dame as a freshman, or in his acceptance into a particular college as a sophomore. It can happen that an applicant may be generally acceptable for Notre Dame, but not for the particular intent which he has declared; and he may therefore be requested to accept admission into another choice. Or it can happen that a freshman may change his intent during freshman year, and enter as a sophomore a college different from the one for which he first declared on application.

Here, then, is a very important consideration. Applicants should note carefully that the freshman courses in mathematics and science which are required in the intent for Science and Engineering are somewhat different from these same courses as they are laid out for freshmen in Arts and Letters and Business Administration intent.

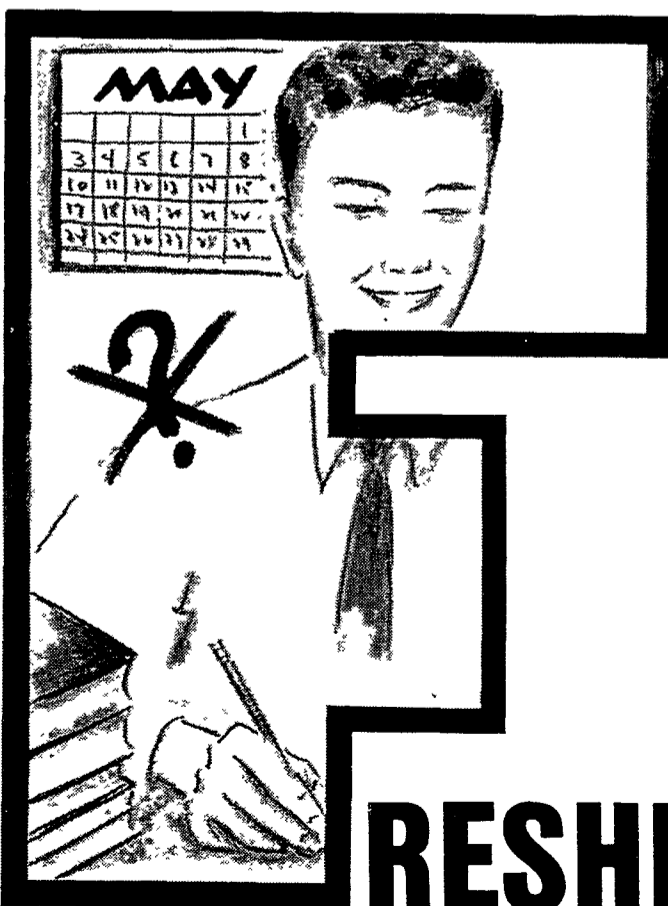
DIFFERENCE IN PURPOSE

This difference does not reflect a difference in quality, as if to say that one sort of mathematics and science is first-rate and the other second-rate. But the difference does reflect a difference in purpose in the two approaches. Freshman mathematics and science in the Science and Engineering intent are introductory courses, preliminary to further, later work in these same subjects. Arts and Letters and Business Administration mathematics and science courses, on the other hand, are generally thought of as "terminal" courses, designed to acquaint the freshman with these subjects insofar as they contribute to the culture of an educated man.



FORMAT

faces future



FRESHMEN

Thus it is clear that the declaration of intent for Science or Engineering supposes an applicant who, on top of general admissibility and readiness for study, has a notably strong high school background, a genuine talent, and a real interest in doing more advanced work in mathematics and science.

And yet it is equally clear that many applicants for Arts and Letters and Business Administration possess these very same qualities. Thus freshmen declaring intent for Arts and Letters or Business Administration may request, if they wish, the more specialized mathematics and science, and their request will be granted if their ability and background seem to warrant this placement.

The upshot of this discussion is that applicants declaring intent should try honestly to follow their own talents and preferences.

college it will be a choice based upon a year of actual college experience plus an awareness of every possible academic opportunity open to him at Notre Dame.

Available on a daily schedule throughout the year will be faculty members serving as academic counselors. Freshmen will be encouraged, even urged, to take advantage of this counseling service.

Every opportunity will be given each first year man to find out his own capabilities and when he makes his decision for a particular college it will be an intelligent one based upon his own experience and a knowledge of his own capabilities and the opportunities open to him.

Freshmen applicants will be encouraged to take the advanced placement college board examinations. Those who fulfill our requirements on these tests will be given college credit to the extent of one year (two semesters)

FRESHMAN CLASS SCHEDULE POSSIBILITIES

<p style="text-align: center;">Arts & Letters or Business Administration INTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ENGLISH 11-12 2. MATHEMATICS 11-12 3. THEOLOGY-PHILOSOPHY* 4. SOCIAL SCIENCE ELECTIVE 5. NATURAL SCIENCE ELECTIVE 6. ROTC or PHYSICAL EDUCATION 	<p style="text-align: center;">Science or Engineering INTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ENGLISH 11-12 2. MATHEMATICS 15-16 3. PHYSICS 15-16 4. CHEMISTRY 15-16 5. THEOLOGY-PHILOSOPHY* 6. ROTC or PHYSICAL ED. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-Professional Medical and Dental INTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ENGLISH 11-12 2. MATHEMATICS 11-12 3. THEOLOGY-PHILOSOPHY* 4. CHEMISTRY 15-16 5. SOCIAL SCIENCE ELECTIVE 6. ROTC or PHYSICAL ED.
<p style="text-align: center;">W. EUROPEAN HISTORY 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BUSINESS IN SOCIETY 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL SCIENCE and SOCIAL ORDER 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AMERICAN SOCIETY 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHEMISTRY 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GEOLOGY 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOPICS in PHYSICS 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGY 11-12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ASTRONOMY 21-22</p>		

Architecture, Fine Arts or Music have special schedules - Write to Dean of Freshmen for additional information.

* Non-Catholics are not required to take Theology and will substitute an elective course.

Also, it is known from experience that some freshmen, particularly among those who have been accepted for the Science or Engineering intent, will change their minds during the freshman year, and decide to enter some other college at Notre Dame as sophomores. This change of mind may take place even though the freshman may be doing excellent or satisfactory work in his first intent and be academically in good standing for admission into the sophomore year. One of the purposes of the Notre Dame Freshman Year of Studies is to ease such changes of mind, and to allow flexibility for entrance into the sophomore year with the least possible backtracking and making up of deficiencies.

Once the freshman has arrived on campus there will be in operation a continuous orientation program which will last throughout the freshman year. The purpose of this plan is to alert the first year student to every possible program of studies available in each of the four undergraduate colleges. Taking part in these orientation programs will be the Deans of the undergraduate colleges, the Department Chairmen, and the faculty. When the first year student, sometime in May, makes his choice of

and these credits will count among those which are required for graduation from any of Notre Dame's colleges and major programs.

At present, the advanced placement test is available in the following subjects: English (Composition and Literature); Latin, French, German, and Spanish; European and American History; Mathematics; and Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. The applicant may try for advanced placement in one or more of these fields.

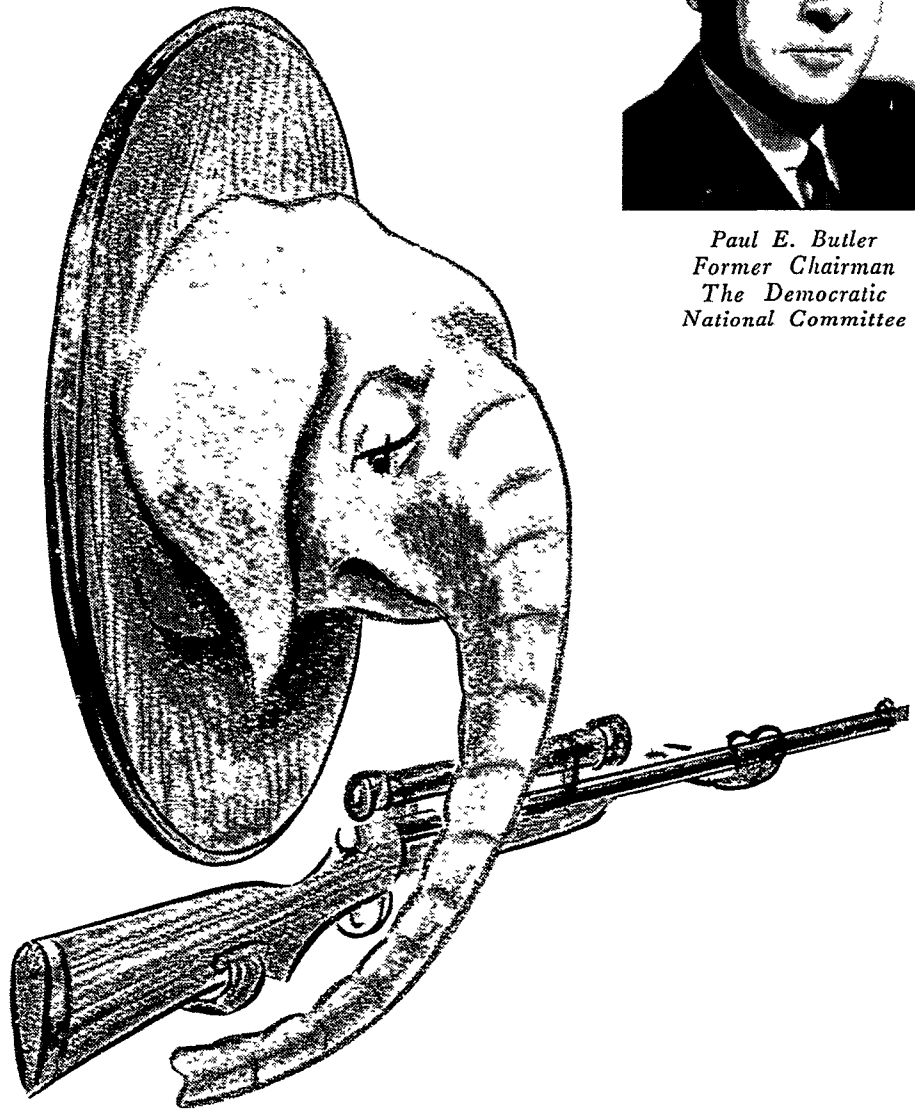
Some applicants might have taken in high school advanced-level or honors courses expressly designed to correspond to college-freshman courses. Other applicants, even in regular high school courses or through independent study, might have made scholastic progress deserving advanced placement. In either case, all applicants who try for advanced placement will be considered equally according to the standards described above.

However, it may not in every case be advisable for a freshman to pass over the freshman course in subjects where advanced placement has been awarded. Rarely is a high school course the exact duplicate of a college

(Continued on page 18)



Paul E. Butler
Former Chairman
The Democratic
National Committee



President Eisenhower and Congressman Miller confer at the White House prior to the 1960 Republican election campaign.

by PAUL C. BARTHOLOMEW

At a time when Harvard is being credited with many and varied contributions of manpower to the Kennedy administration, it is of added interest to note that Notre Dame's contribution to the political scene knows no partisan bounds. In such quick succession as to be almost simultaneous, Notre Dame alumni have served as national chairmen of the nation's two major parties.

Paul M. Butler, '27, was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee from January 1, 1955 until July 16, 1960, a longer tenure in modern political history than any other national chairman except James A. Farley. William E. Miller, '35, was chosen as Chairman of the

Republican National Committee on June 2, 1961. He is the second Catholic to hold this office and the only Catholic to lead the GOP in this century.

Both men have been active in civic and alumni affairs over the years. Butler, a native of South Bend, began his political activity even before he received his degree when he served as a precinct worker. His activity has been confined to party matters. He has never sought or held public office either by election or by appointment. He has served as District Chairman, as a member of the Indiana State Central Committee and of the Democratic National Committee and of its Executive Committee as well as National Chairman.

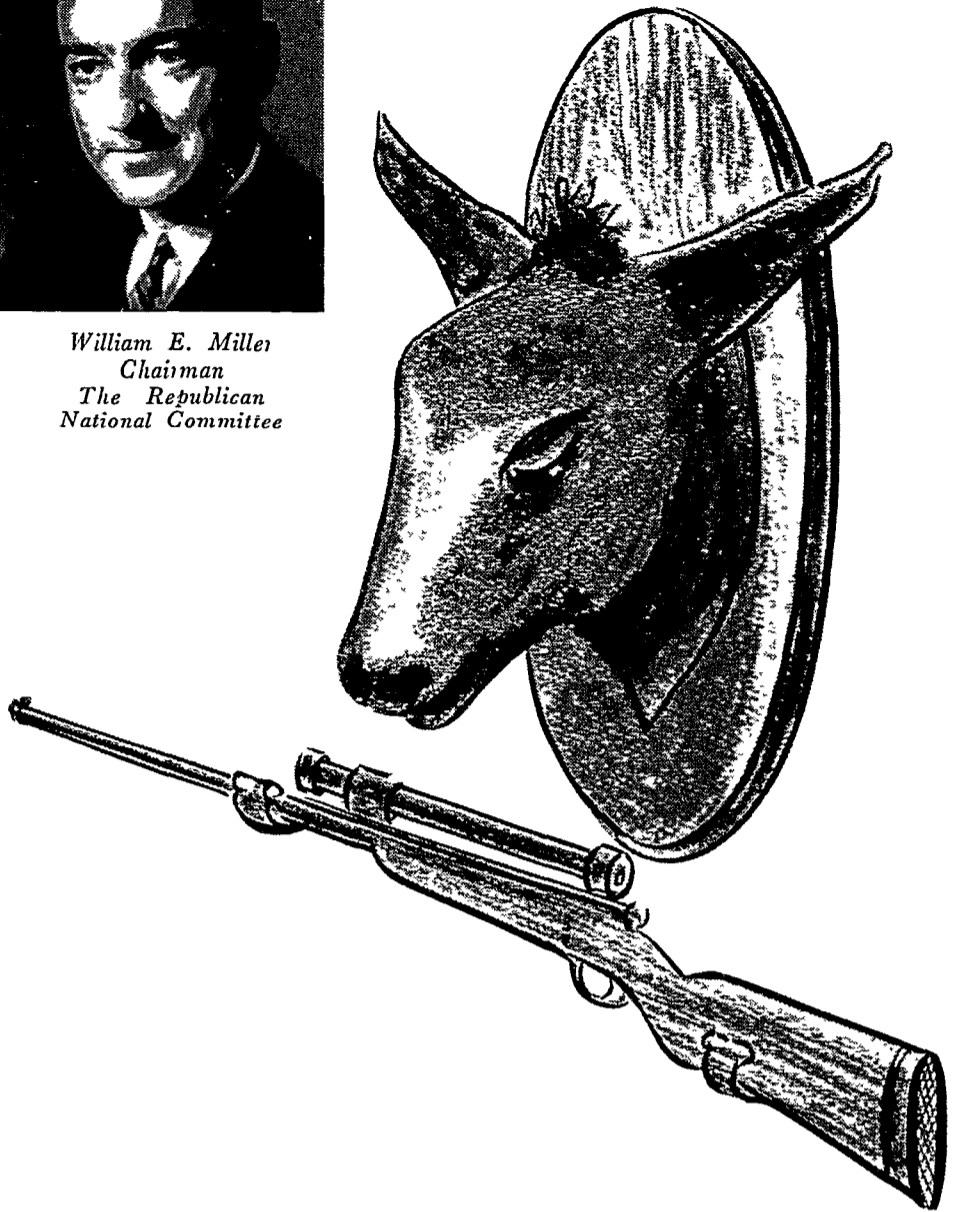
Paul Butler was recently named by President Kennedy to membership on the Advisory Board of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Since then he has been chosen by his colleagues on the Board as its chairman.

While he was at Notre Dame, Butler attended the preparatory school then located on the campus prior to his enrollment at the University. One of his pleasant memories is that of having Clarence "Pat" Manion as a teacher of Civics in his high school work, and then, some years later, having him as a professor in the Law School. In "prep" school, Butler also had as teachers Father Miller for Latin and Paul Conagham (now a Chicago attorney) for English. From his college days he remembers vividly Father Michael Mulcaire and Father William Bolger in Economics and Dean Konop, Judge Wooten, and Professor Frederickson. Paul Butler's continuing loyalty to his Alma Mater is best symbolized in his continuing record of attendance at home football games.

The recent establishment of Young Republican and Young Democrat clubs on the campus can be traced directly to the urging of Butler. He joined others in pointing out to University authorities the value of these clubs, and the authorization for them followed shortly, thereafter.



*William E. Miller
Chairman
The Republican
National Committee*



Miller was born in Lockport, N.Y. and his public service by contrast has been almost completely in elective or appointive governmental posts. These included United States Commissioner for the Western District of New York, assistant prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, District Attorney for Niagara County, N.Y., and a member of the United States House of Representatives from the Fortieth District of New York State for six terms. Prior to his election as National Chairman he had served as Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Bill Miller was in the news recently for his hurried trip from Sun Valley to Washington to be with his wife on the occasion of the birth of their fourth child. They now have three girls and one boy. Incidentally, it was on his way to Sun Valley for a Republican meeting that Bill stopped on the campus. He attended a luncheon at the University and spoke to a student group. He thoroughly enjoyed the leisurely walk from the Morris Inn to the Student Center (sites of the two meetings) as he imagined himself back in his student days of the mid-thirties.

Miller's associates from those days recall that he used to join with regularity in a bridge foursome including Father Frank Cavanaugh, Father Tom Brennan, and Lee Flatley.

Butler's tenure carried him through two national conventions in which Adlai Stevenson and John F. Kennedy were the respective nominees for the Presidency. As a result, he became a familiar figure to television viewers throughout the nation. Miller, just named, will have his convention chance in 1964. Both men have reputations for aggressive leadership and are noted for their complete dedication to victory. During the past summer Miller was featured on nationwide television on "Meet the Press" over NBC and (with Democratic Chairman Bailey) on "Joint Appearance" over CBS.

Both Miller and Butler distinguished themselves as students. Both men have in common a number of things,

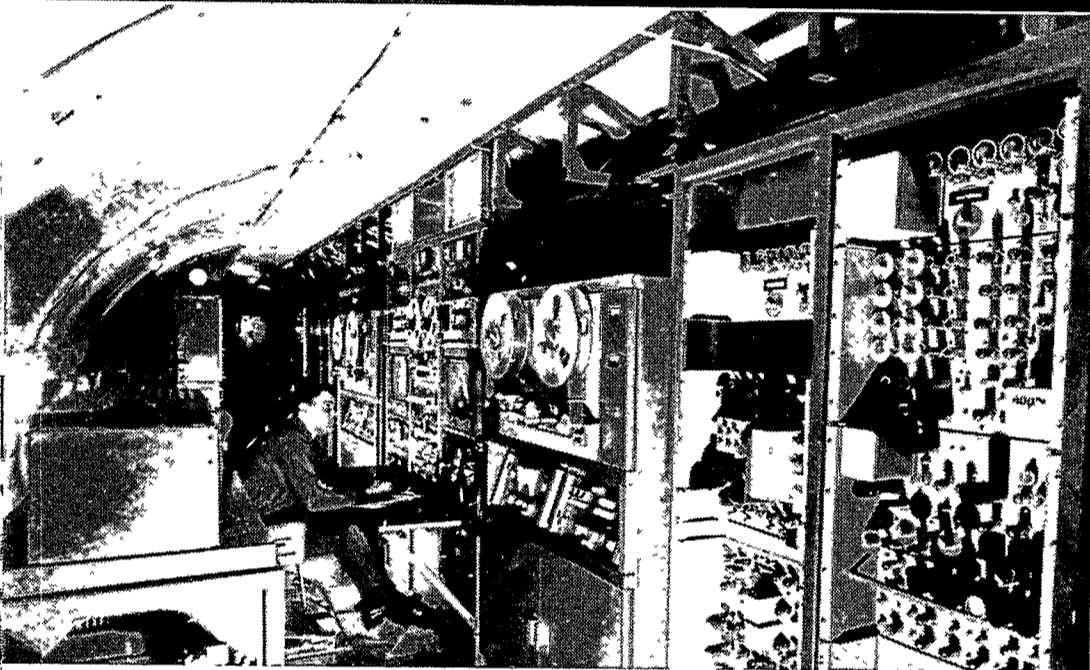


President Truman talks to former Chairman Butler just before another Democratic campaign began across the nation.

in spite of their divergent political views. Both are very articulate, with Miller being especially adept at "turning a phrase." Both have fine families, Miller with four children, Butler with five. Both have an aggressive adherence to duty and to the pursuit of victory. Both are in the finest tradition of Notre Dame men.

In addition to Miller and Butler, there are scores of other Notre Dame graduates in a variety of governmental posts in Washington, chiefly in the Department of Justice and the State Department. All of them give not so mute testimony to the sound consciousness of civic duty imparted under the "Golden Dome," where, for years, the education of "the whole man" has been the object of successful attention.

the 3 **R**'s take to the **AIR**



Interior and exterior views of the MPATI DC6AB transmitting plane.

By EDWARD L. DOYLE

In the early spring of 1960, Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., who was then Head of the Department of Education, was asked by Father Hesburgh to represent the University at a meeting in Chicago. The meeting was called by the Ford Foundation to interest Notre Dame and seventeen other universities and colleges in the Midwest in a gigantic project which would supply educational television programs to a potential five million students in thirteen thousand schools located in a six-state Midwestern area.

The project was to be called the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, abbreviated MPATI.

Father Walsh accepted the invitation to join with the other institutions in support of MPATI and Notre Dame became an MPATI resource institution, responsible for promoting and evaluating the use of airborne television lessons in fourteen counties of northern Indiana.

At each of the universities and colleges working with MPATI, there is an Area Coordinator designated to represent MPATI in an assigned territory near the University. Having had teaching experience as a former member of the Notre Dame faculty and having a knowl-

edge of television operation in my present capacity as Program Manager for WNDU-TV, I was asked to serve as Area Coordinator for Notre Dame. It was a great pleasure to be able to accept the additional responsibility and in June, 1960, a contract was signed between MPATI and Notre Dame, confirming the University's agreement to supply an Area Coordinator and other facilities and talents on campus to promote and evaluate the MPATI educational television programs.

When the Ford Foundation made their decision to go ahead with MPATI, the directors of the Foundation supplied \$4,500,000 and called upon private industry to contribute an additional \$3,250,000. The \$7,750,000 total has been used to outfit two DC6AB aircraft with the electronic equipment necessary to transmit on two UHF channels from an altitude of 23,000 feet.

With one plane standing by on the ground, the second, flying in a figure-eight pattern, telecasts a curriculum of courses on Channels 72 and 76, six hours a day, Monday through Thursday, to classrooms in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Courses are offered on three levels: elementary, high school, and college. All lessons are recorded on videotape.

The chief reason for using an airplane for the telecasts is economy. By transmitting from above, the six states can be serviced at one-third the cost of ground-based telecasting. If the same program were to be

worked out on the ground, fourteen television stations would have to be constructed and maintained over an indefinite period of time.

The use of television in the classroom is no stranger to educators. For the past ten years television has been used and evaluated in six hundred school systems from coast to coast. Over one million students now receive instruction by television in elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities. Three hundred institutions of higher learning offer televised courses for credit. There are now fifty-four educational television stations on the air and that number will probably reach sixty by the end of this year.

The fourteen counties assigned to Notre Dame have responded to the airborne television program enthusiastically. At last report, approximately three hundred schools have reported at least one television set installed and operating for use by the teachers.

Since the beginning of regular broadcasts, September 11, 1961, the planes have performed with 98% efficiency, having transmission or mechanical failure only 2% of the scheduled flight time.

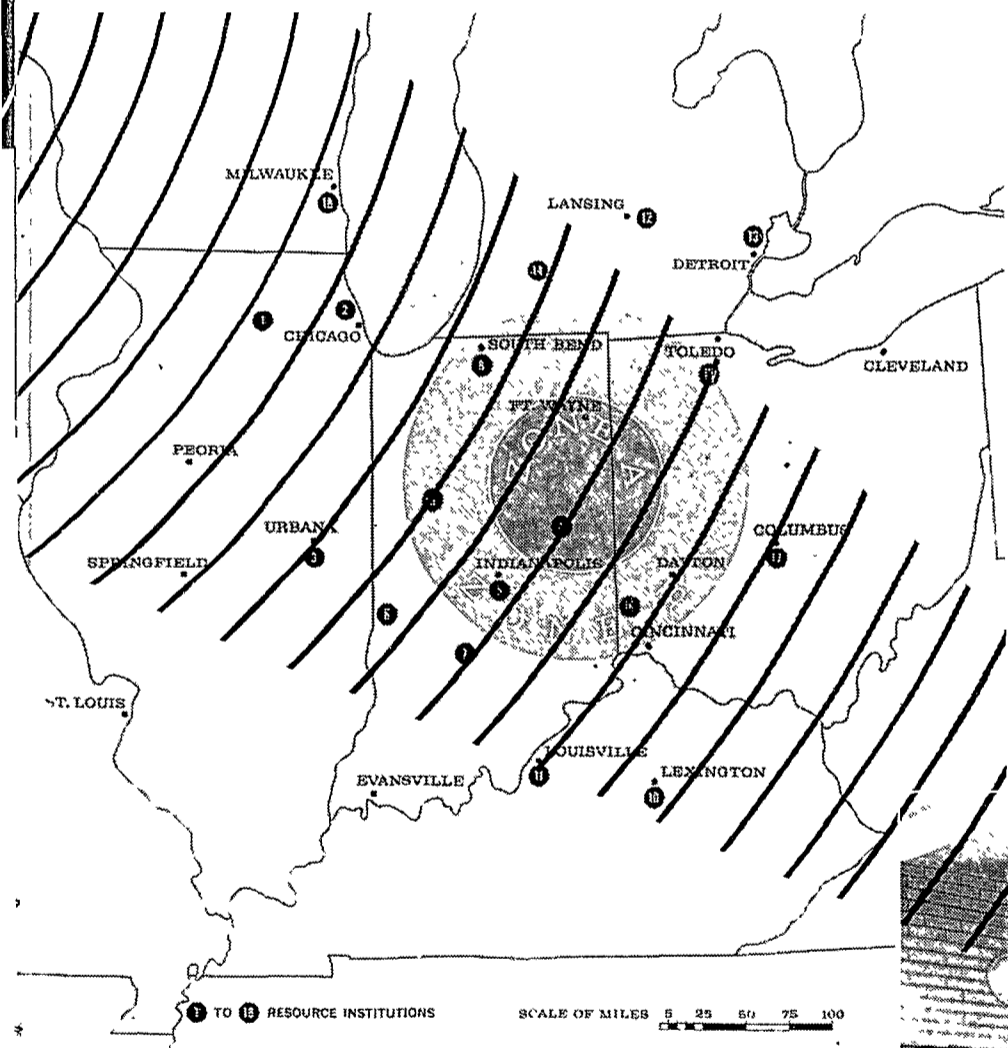
Because the program is still labeled "experimental," the results of evaluation tests to be made during this first school year of operation will dictate changes that must be made for the sake of the classroom teacher and the student. The Department of Education here at Notre Dame will play a large part in assisting MPATI with evaluation tests.

The long-range plans for MPATI are still to be worked out. It is hoped, at this writing, that the operation and financial support for the program will one day be turned over to the school districts in the six states served and that the school districts will elect a Board of Directors to govern the program. Money would be contributed by the school districts depending on the number of students and schools using the telecasts.

Whatever the decision may be on how to set up the MPATI project on a permanent basis, the future for this exciting program seems boundless. Inquiries are received regularly from the British Isles, India, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and other countries of the world who feel that the success of the MPATI experiment might be duplicated in their own countries. In the United States there is talk of the possibility of developing an airborne television program in other sections of the country so that *all* of our teachers and students might have the advantage of working with television lessons in the classroom.

At WNDU-TV, we are anxious for the time to come when it will be feasible to use our facilities to help train Notre Dame students by means of a closed circuit television system. Meanwhile, the University's association with the airborne television program is keeping Notre Dame in touch with the up-to-date developments in educational television on the ground as well as in the air.

Dr. Robert Strickler, Head of the Department of Education, and his fine staff, stand ready to assist MPATI in evaluating the airborne television lessons and the results they achieve in the classroom. I will continue to represent the University as MPATI Area Coordinator from Notre Dame throughout this academic year and, I must say that the pleasure is all mine.



The area served by the airborne TV program is outlined on the above map.

Students at South Bend's Edison elementary school receive their airborne TV lesson for the day on this classroom set. First reports on the program have been most encouraging.



C R E D I T S



Edward L. Doyle

Edward L. (Ted) Doyle is a native of Trenton, New Jersey, who received his B.A. degree from Villanova University in 1950 and his M.A. in Drama from Catholic University in 1952. He came to Notre Dame in 1954 as a member of the Drama Department staff. In 1956 he was named Director of Public Affairs for WNDU-TV and in 1959, Program Manager.

— Notre Dame —



Paul C. Bartholomew

Dr. Bartholomew is professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame. He has been visiting professor at Northwestern University, Michigan State University, St. Mary's College, Loyola University (Chicago), and the University of Chicago. He has contributed numerous articles and reviews to legal and social science journals and is the author of several books on government.

— Notre Dame —



Rabbi Albert L. Plotkin

Rabbi Plotkin received his undergraduate degree (magna cum laude) from Notre Dame in 1942. He has served Temple Beth Israel, Phoenix, Arizona since 1955. In addition to numerous religious activities, he has also distinguished himself for service in several social and cultural activities in his community. He is currently chairman of the Notre Dame Challenge Program in Phoenix.

— Notre Dame —



William M. Burke

Dr. Burke joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1949 as assistant professor of English and Academic Student Advisor. He received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Duke University, and the University of Pennsylvania awarded him a doctorate in 1949. He is a member of the Modern Languages Association, the American Association of University Professors and the American Literature Club.

PHOTOGRAPHS — M. Bruce Harlan, Chief Photographer, University of Notre Dame; ARTWORK — A. C. Balmer.

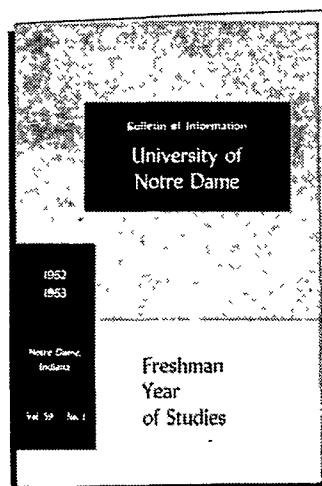
WHAT NOTRE DAME MEANS

(Continued from page 5)

split into many sections and to find no central whole in unity which will keep him together and bring him strength.

As Notre Dame lifts its sights to a new era and goes forth in the drive initiated by the University Foundation to build a new memorial library, research center, etc., we must all join hands, whether Protestant, Catholic or Jew, in loyalty to our Alma Mater to see this great work through to its completion. Each of us has a part to play and all of us can by our devotion to truth and our love of wisdom show the world what can be done. In these dark days when men are fighting one another in the Cold War, then it is the moral duty of each of us to build the sanctuary of the intellect which will fortify us with that way of life which Notre Dame brings to each of its graduates. In working together for the building of a more glorious future for our Alma Mater, we will fulfill that ancient truth: "How Good and How Pleasant it is for Brethren to Dwell Together in Unity."

FASCINATING FORMAT



(Continued from page 13) course. It might be better for him to enter a freshman honors section in, for example, mathematics, or science, or history, or English, rather than to attempt an upperclass course. His decision to take an honors freshman course will not nullify the college credit he has already been granted in the subject.

Freshmen granted advanced placement should consult during the summer with the Dean of Freshmen over the important question of the most intelligent use to be made of advanced placement. The granting of credit in advanced placement in college is not a matter of academic bookkeeping. It is a procedure aimed at freeing the student from certain requirements, so as to enable him to pursue his interests more closely, to enjoy a wider choice of electives than the usual, perhaps to enroll in graduate courses and seminars, and even to reduce in upper-class years his program of formal courses for the purpose of more independent study.

Opportunities other than advanced placement exist at Notre Dame for academic progress rapid beyond the usual. Every department teaching freshmen has honors courses or advanced sections to which students are assigned or invited according to procedures of freshman placement already established. The aims of all special programming are to identify talent, to encourage interests, to prevent repetition, and to provide a structure in which the individual student can progress at a rate and in a manner best suited to himself.

...more...



(Continued from page 2)

- James A. McCarthy, professor of civil engineering, was recently elected a director of the National Council of State Boards of Examiners. He will serve a two-year term representing the organization's central zone.
- The personal papers of the late Thomas F. Mahoney, who promoted the social welfare of migrant Mexican workers in the West, have been acquired by the University of Notre Dame Archives, according to Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., University archivist.
- Dr. San-ichiro Mizushima, former visiting professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame from 1951 to 1958, has been appointed by Pope John XXIII to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. He is an authority in the field of physical chemistry and world renowned for his research on molecular structure. On November 3, Dr. Mizushima was invested in the order of "Bunka Kunsho" (Medal of Culture) by the Emperor of Japan.
- Dr. Kenyon S. Tweedell, assistant professor of biology, attended an invitational symposium on the "Lucke Renal Adenocarcinoma" at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md.
- Dr. Stephen Kertesz, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed by The Ford Foundation to the Soviet and East Europe screening committee of its Foreign Area Training Fellowship Program.
- Philip C. Trexler, associate research professor of bacteriology, lectured on both sides of the "iron curtain" during a tour sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Prof. Trexler, who has conducted germfree animal research at Notre Dame's Lobund Laboratories since 1939, addressed scientific groups in Moscow, Prague, Warsaw, Milan and Mal, Belgium.
- Robert E. Lee, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, and three attorneys specializing in communications law, participated in a discussion of practice before the FCC at the Notre Dame Law School on October 28.
- Dr. Andre Chouraqui, counselor to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel, spoke on "The Integration of Jewish Refugees in Israel" on October 19 in a talk sponsored by the University's department of sociology.
- Daniel J. Osberger, internal auditor at the University of Notre Dame, was recently elected president of the national Association of College and University Auditors for the 1961-62 year.
- Dr. Charles D. Coryell, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, delivered a series of eight Peter C. Reilly Lectures on the general subject of "Nuclear Chemistry" at the University of Notre Dame from October 30 through November 16.
- The tenth annual Supervisory Development Program of the College of Commerce is operating under the direction of Salvatore J. Bella, assistant professor of business organization and management. It is designed to improve industrial and business supervision in weekly evening programs with courses in Supervisory Management and Organization, Human Relations and Communications.
- The South Bend Tribune Foundation, Inc., has established a scholarship at the Notre Dame Law School in memory of the late Aaron H. Huguenard, South Bend attorney, secretary of the Tribune, and a member of the Notre Dame Law School Advisory Council.
- The University of Notre Dame Press has just published volumes by two members of the school's English department. *Children and Older Strangers* is a collection of poems by Ernest Sandeen, and Paul McLane is the author of *Spenser's Shepherdes Calender: A Study in Elizabethan Allegory*.
- The University Theatre at Notre Dame will present two more productions during the 1961-62 subscription season, according to Rev. Arthur S. Harvey, C.S.C., director. George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," is scheduled for February 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17. Fred W. Syburg will direct. Rogers and Hammerstein's "South Pacific," with Father Harvey directing, will be presented May 10, 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19. T. S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party," directed by Father Harvey, was presented in November.
- "The History of Chinese Communism: Facts and Lessons" was the subject of a series of three public lectures on October 24 and 25 by Dr. Karl A. Wittfogel, director of the Chinese History Project at the University of Washington, Seattle.
- J. Peter Grace, Jr., New York City, was elected chairman of the University of Notre Dame's Associate Board of Lay Trustees and Bernard J. Voll, South Bend, Ind., was named vice chairman at the board's meeting on campus November 3 and 4.
- Dr. G. F. d'Alelio, professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, has been named a member of the Research Advisory Committee on Materials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
- The Notre Dame student body sent Pope John XXIII a mammoth spiritual bouquet on his 80th birthday November 4. Included were 9,341 Masses, 8,818 Holy Communions, 6,641 Rosaries; and 6,748 visits to the campus Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes.
- Rev. Walter Burghardt, S.J., managing editor of THEOLOGICAL STUDIES and president of the Mariological Society of America, gave a lecture on "The Relevance of the Fathers of the Church" on October 30.

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracy, Jr.
P. O. Box 101
State College, Pa.

Days

Hath

No, the rhyme doesn't go like that.

But the fact is, December has only 31 days and so does the tax year of 1961.

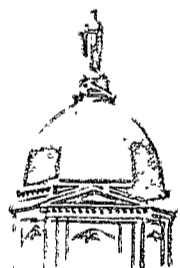
Notre Dame's \$18,000,000 Challenge Program is built around the idea of alumni and friends of the University making a substantial and sacrificial gift pledge over a period of three taxable years.

In this way, Notre Dame benefits not only from the greater generosity of its family members, but from the "matching gift" provisions of the Ford Foundation grant, \$100 for each \$200 received in gifts.

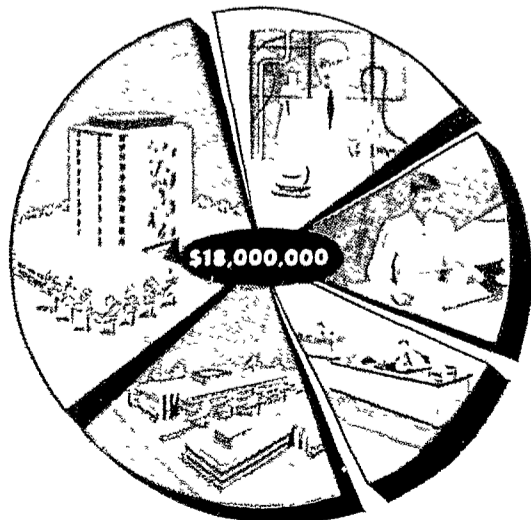
Also, you benefit from the Federal Income Tax deductions allowable in each tax year.

As you know, Notre Dame cannot depend on any outside source of income other than the voluntary contributions of its alumni and friends. What you give to Notre Dame can be deducted in the proper manner from your 1961 tax return — and so can your 1962 and 1963 gifts in those years, too!

Decide now! Give to the Notre Dame Challenge Program prior to December 31 and realize a tax benefit for the entire year of 1961.



Notre Dame's



For additional information please address:
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION
Notre Dame, Indiana