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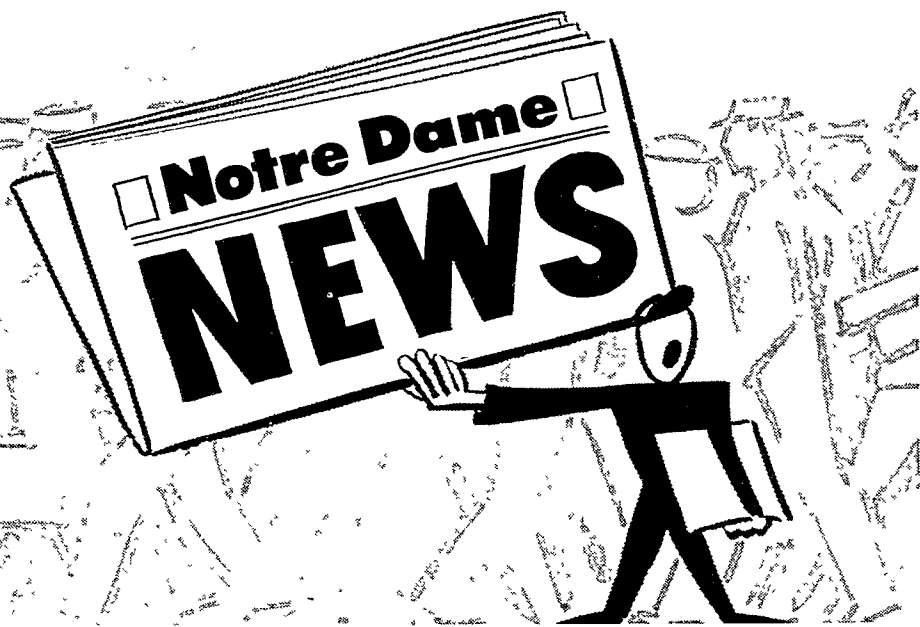
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Notre Dame



#### PHILIPPSEN ADDRESSES LIBRARIANS

John J. Philippesen, head of the acquisitions department at the University of Notre Dame Library, addressed a state meeting of the Catholic Library Association in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His subject was "Acquisitions Work: Balance between Business and Bookmanship."

#### THREE SCIENTISTS SPEAK

Three University of Notre Dame scientists delivered lectures at other institutions in mid-October. Dr. Ernest Eliel, professor of Chemistry, participated in a colloquium at the University of Kansas, Lawrence; Dr. John L. Magee, professor of Chemistry and acting director of the Notre Dame Computing Center, lectured on the Edmonton and Calgary campuses of the University of Alberta; and Dr. Robert McIntosh, associate professor of Biology, gave an address at the dedication of the prairie research area of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Madison.

#### MAGNAVOX GIVES EQUIPMENT

Laboratory equipment valued at more than \$4,000 has been presented to the University of Notre Dame by The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dean Norman R. Gay of the College of Engineering said the Magnavox gift included several oscilloscopes, oscillators and other measuring and test equipment which will be used in the department of Electrical Engineering.

#### KERTESZ DISCUSSES "DIVIDED WORLD"

Dr. Stephen Kertesz, professor of Political Science and head of the Committee on International Relations at Notre Dame, recently delivered a public lecture on "The Divided World." Professor Kertesz, a former Hungarian minister to Italy, is the author of the new book, *East Central Europe and the World: Developments in the Post-Stalin Era*.

#### BIOLOGY PROFS BUSY

Four faculty members in the department of Biology delivered lectures and participated in professional meetings during October and November. Dr. Ralph E. Thorson, head of the department, was at an International Panel Workshop on Immunodiagnosis of Helminth In-

fections at the University of Maryland, November 19-21. Dr. Morris Pollard, professor of Biology and director of the department's Lobund Laboratory, addressed research scientists of the Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis pharmaceutical firm, on October 30. His subject was "Problems in Experimental Pathology of Germfree Animals." Rev. Cletus S. Bachofer, C.S.C., professor of Biology, delivered two lectures and consulted with scientists at St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, Minn., October 24-26. Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., assistant professor of Biology, attended a conference on the thymus held Oct. 21-24 at the University of Minnesota under the auspices of the National Research Council's Division of Medical Sciences.

#### SWISS PRELATE HERE

Rev. I. M. Bochenski, O.P., director of the Institute of East-European Studies at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland, spoke on "Soviet and Western Philosophy: Present State and Prospects for the Future," in a talk sponsored by the *Natural Law Forum*, a Notre Dame Law School publication.

#### FORD GIVES AUTO PARTS

Automotive equipment valued at more than \$560 was presented to the University of Notre Dame recently by the Ford Motor Company. The equipment included a Ford Falcon six-cylinder engine and a standard transmission which will be used for instructional purposes in the University's Mechanical Engineering department.

#### BERGIN SPEAKS TO REALTORS

Dr. Thomas P. Bergin, Jesse H. Jones Professor of Business Administration, recently addressed the National Association of Industrial Realtors in Atlantic City, N. J.

#### BRODERICK IN DUAL ROLE

John J. Broderick, Jr., assistant dean of the Notre Dame Law School, will serve on two committees of the Association of American Law Schools during 1963. He has been appointed to the organization's Committee on Pre-Legal Education and to the Committee on Teaching Law Outside the Law School.

#### JUSTICE WHITE PRESIDES

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White and two other federal judges presided at the final round of the Notre Dame Law School's 13th annual Moot Court Competition on November 17. Sharing the bench with Justice White were Judge Richard T. Rives of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, New Orleans, La., and Judge George N. Beamer of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana at Hammond. The four senior law students who presented written briefs and oral arguments to the jurists during the event were Thomas E. Brannigan, Chicago, Ill.; James Lakin, Des Moines, Iowa; Patrick G. Cullen, Baltimore, Md.; and Robert J. Noe, Rock Island, Ill.

(Continued on page 19)

• EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

# Reflections on Science in the World Today

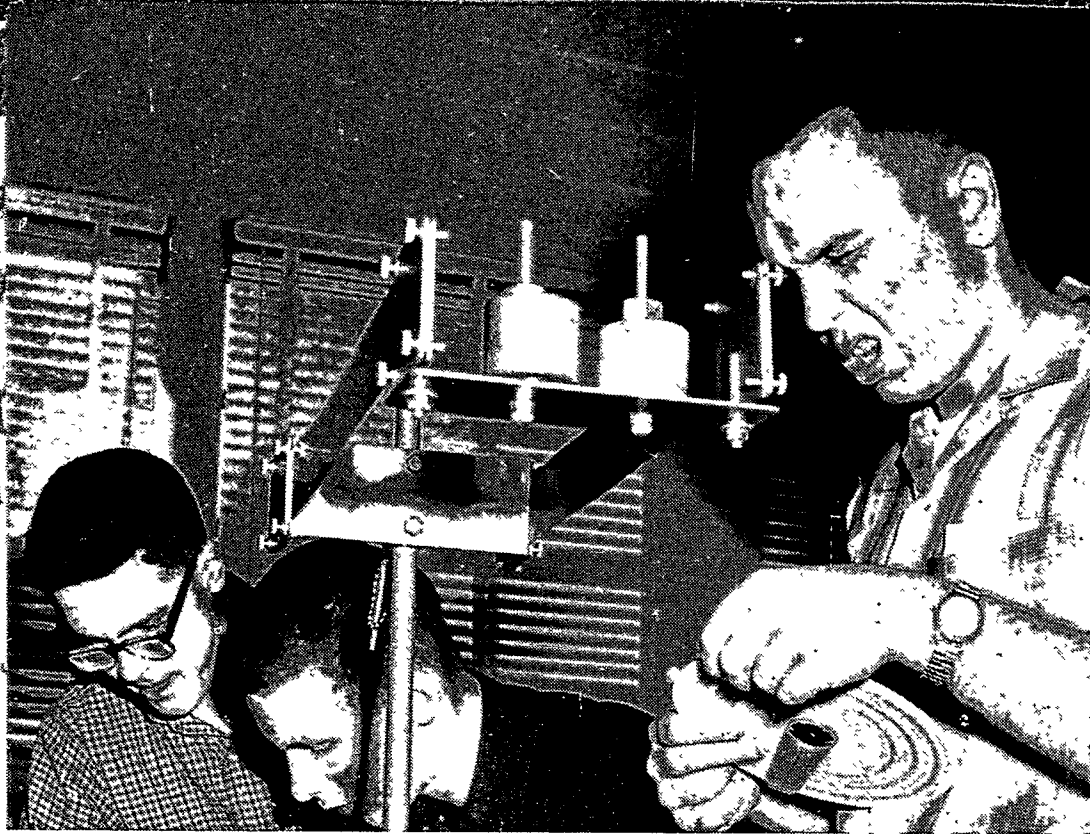


by **Dr. Frederick D. Rossini**  
Dean  
College of Science  
University of Notre Dame

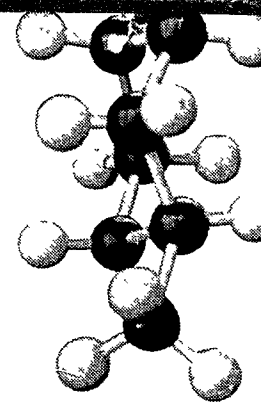
Much has been said and written about the importance of science in our world today. Many speak of science as something which has just come into existence. Actually, the progress of science has been under way for several thousand years, beginning extremely slowly and rising to the ever-increasing pace we have at present. In geometric terms, we can say that we are now on the steep rise of the curve. It is a far cry from the sixth century before Christ, when the Grecian Philosopher Thales made what appears to be the first really scientific contribution when he correctly predicted the time of an eclipse of the sun, to the astonishing feats being performed today in the science and exploration of outer space.

An enormous change has come about in the status of science in our country in the past quarter of a century. Not only has there been an astounding alteration in the public understanding of, and attitude toward, science, but





An inertial balance experiment in a Notre Dame Physics lab is performed by (l. to r.) Graham Govani, Winchester, Mass.; Bob Puryear, Jonesboro, Ark.; and Jack Lipovski, Creston, British Columbia.



there has been a very large increase in the percentage of our population engaged in scientific pursuits. In 1962, nearly six thousand persons received doctor's degrees in the sciences in the United States, an increase of about 50 percent over the past ten years.

#### MAN'S KNOWLEDGE INCREASES

In the early days of civilization, man's efforts were devoted largely to the provision of food and shelter for himself and his people. As man's knowledge of the world increased, he began to master part of his environment and to provide the necessities of life more easily than before. Then as more knowledge was acquired, time became available for study and examination of Nature. With increasing knowledge, man became more and more able to make various devices to increase his capabilities. Within the past two centuries, the basic knowledge of science has been applied to the harnessing of the forces of Nature, to provide comfort and welfare for man, and to supply energy for his work needs. Scientific discoveries were put to useful purpose in industrial applications, and the machine age came upon us.

With the increasing development of machines, our society was able to support more men with more time for the study and examination of Nature. With more applications of scientific findings, we are now able to devise machines to control machines, and are entering the age of automation. Thus we can free still more men for more study and examination of the natural world and the laws which govern it. Problems are being tackled and solved which go far beyond our previous experiences. Man's capabilities are being challenged on all sides. Scientific research is becoming a byword.

Our great advances in the medical and health sciences have served to more than double man's life expectancy in this century. Thus, not only does a man in a given year have more time for free use, but he also has many more years of life with the free time at his disposal.

One of the important social and economic problems of our country is the proper use of the free time being made available to men through the shorter work week. To operate our fully automated machines, our workers must have higher and higher intellectual capabilities. To achieve these higher intellectual capabilities, our society must create an atmosphere which encourages in every person

the desire to improve and increase his knowledge, not only for the needs associated with his work, but also for the general uplift of his cultural status. In this way, all men can continue to be useful contributors to the productivity of our country and to have a sense of fruitful participation in the affairs of our society. Facilities and programs for the continued education and training of our people must be provided in whatever ways are appropriate for our country. Our colleges should have a significant role to play in these developments, particularly as regards the education of the teachers who will provide the instruction.

A related problem of great importance to our country is that of helping those professional persons who completed their formal education five or ten or more years ago and who have not kept abreast of the new knowledge generated in their fields. On this problem, our colleges and universities can together provide means for restoring these professional persons to increased usefulness and productivity by helping them get up to date in their disciplines. Where such persons are employed in the industries of our country, the cooperation of industry will be necessary to shoulder the costs of such restoration. In the great drive to have our country possess greater capabilities in science, we should try to preserve and restore the rusty capabilities already resident in our older people as well as to create new capabilities in science in our young people.

In the early days, there was little science and there were few scientists. Today, science is all about us, and touches everyone in his daily living. Non-scientists now know more things about science than our foremost scientists knew a century ago. Through newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, our people today obtain knowledge of science that was possessed by no human person not too many years ago.

There is today a public awareness of the great importance of science for the security, health, and economic well-being of our people. Every person should understand what science is and what it can do. Increasing public understanding of science adds to the strength and quality of the scientific posture of our country. Science has become so intimately and irretrievably connected with the social and political structure of our society, that few national decisions of government can now be made without sound scientific considerations.

#### FOSTER HIGH VALUES

We have the duty of properly preparing our young men and women to go out and assume their place in the world. In this endeavor, we must dedicate ourselves to fostering high mental and spiritual values in the minds of our young people. We must see that all persons particularly gifted with special capabilities have opportunity for their full development. We must provide a way for every person to develop his God-given talents to the highest possible level.

The greatest wealth of any country is in the minds of its citizens. Development in our people of high intellect-

# Reflections on Science in the World Today

ual capabilities, on a solid base of proper moral qualities, will provide for us a continuing leadership among the peoples of the world.

The basic purpose of science is to learn about and touches everyone in his daily living. Nonscientists now understand everything that God has made, including man, all living animals and plants, and all the physical world comprehended by us, here on earth and far out into space. There is nothing mysterious about science. A scientist is simply searching to discover what God hath wrought. Any person who takes time from his regular work for serious study and examination of any part of our natural world is an amateur scientist.

A true scientist is marked by his spirit of dedication to the discovery and service of truth. He has a driving curiosity about the unknown. As he probes ahead, he discovers the work of an all-wise God in the great harmony of figures, formulas, and scientific laws.

A true scientist also has some understanding and appreciation of the work and problems in other areas of human endeavor. He must also understand and appreciate his obligations to his fellow men under the natural law of God.

The opportunities in science for qualified young people today are truly without limit. There are no bounds. The scientist is confined only by his own imagination and his creative ability. No one is making any pessimistic predictions like the one made by a prominent physicist at the beginning of this century, when he said that there was nothing left to do in physics—everything had been discovered. Or like the statement made about the same time by another man who looked at the great pile of United States patents and said there was nothing left to invent—everything had been invented. It is at times like these that one can expect everything to break wide open, with discoveries and inventions coming in all directions.

Science needs persons, both men and women, of different qualities: questioners, problem solvers, builders, helpers, writers, investigators, and advisors. The kind of

person who should consider a career in science is one who has some appropriate combination of the following qualities: a real interest in some phase of science, a good curiosity about things, the ability to develop enthusiasm in a project, some good patience, an orderly mind, and an alertness for clues.

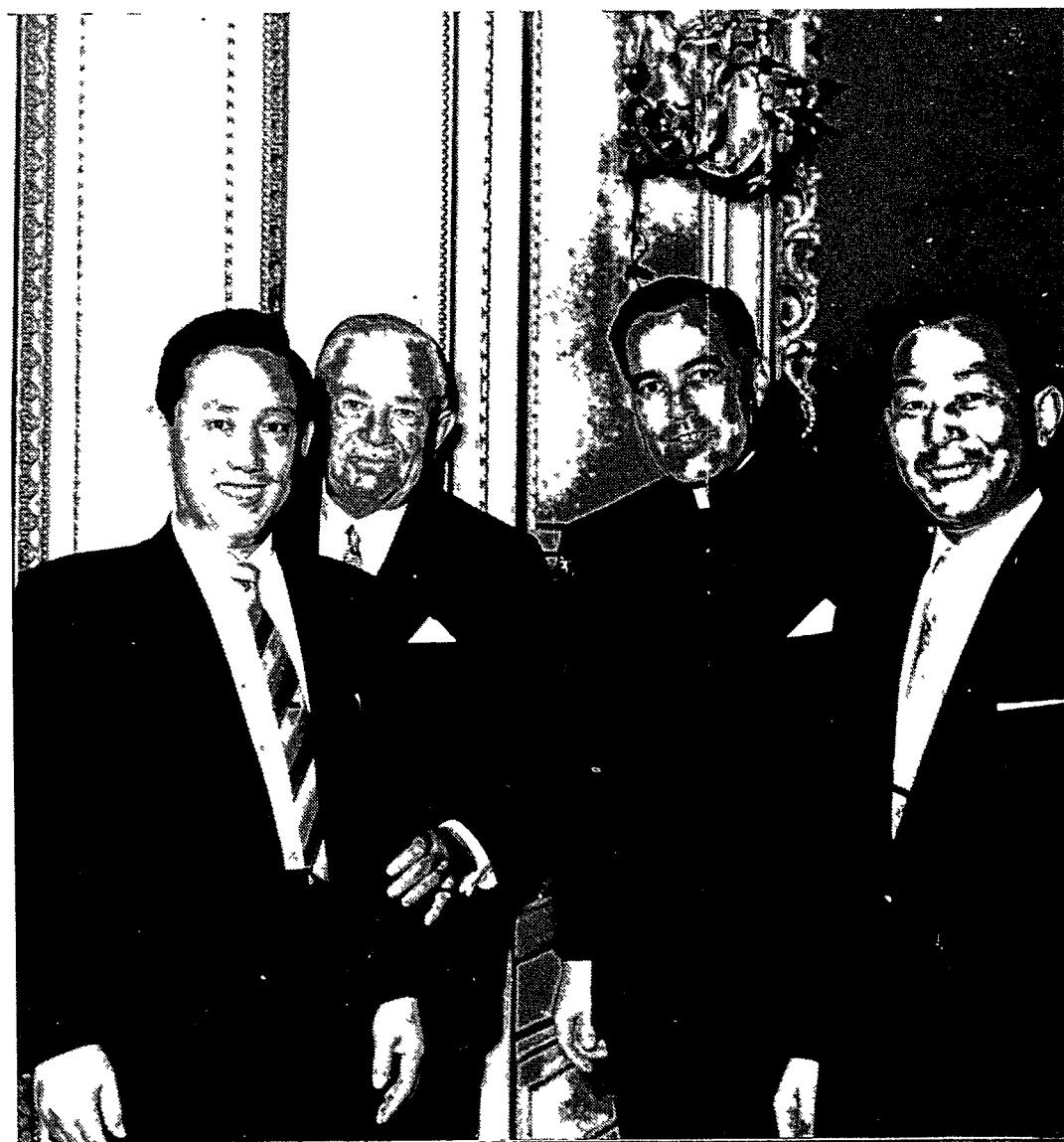
Today, scientists are being clamored for by every industry, by every government laboratory, and by every college and university. The more capable the scientist the much more sought after he is.

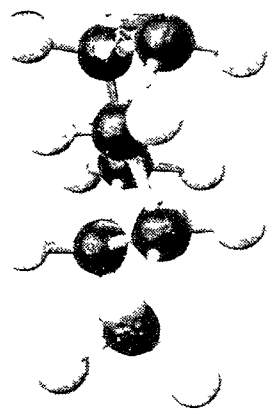
## AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION

One of the important functions of our undergraduate colleges is to provide the undergraduate education for the students who are to enter doctoral programs of study in the universities. In this work, our colleges have done a superb job for many years. Today, the challenge is greater than ever before, for two reasons: first, the total number of students going on into graduate work in all fields is increasing greatly; second, the percentage of these students who are going into graduate work in the sciences is increasing greatly. Currently, the total number of graduate students in the sciences and engineering in the United States is near two hundred thousand, and this number is increasing at a rate near ten percent per year. This means that our colleges are now sending forth each year about one hundred thousand of their bachelor's graduates into the universities for graduate study. This number will increase steadily in the years ahead.

The proper intellectual development of the people of our country requires a balance of knowledge. This balance of knowledge must be achieved on a broad basis by having in our society experts in all fields, as in music, drama, art, letters, law, medicine, business, engineering, and science. At the same time, the balance of knowledge must be

During a recent meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Father Hesburgh visited with Dr. Hyung Sup Choi (left), director of the Atomic Energy Research Institute, Seoul, Korea, who obtained a Master's degree in Metallurgy from Notre Dame in 1956. The other delegates pictured (l. to r.) are: Frank M. Folsom and Father Hesburgh representing Vatican City, and the Korean ambassador to the IAEA.





## Reflections on Science in the World Today

achieved also on an individual basis by having each person possessed of a general and appreciative understanding of areas of knowledge other than that in which he is expert. That is to say, for example, the cultured person who is an expert in a field of the humanities must have some knowledge and understanding of science. Similarly, the cultured person who is an expert in one of the sciences must have some knowledge and appreciation not only of the other sciences but also of the arts and letters and music and drama.

Along with this intellectual development, the truly educated person today must have well-developed moral and spiritual values, coupled with a strong sense of responsibility to his fellow men. Since many of the new developments to come in our world will stem from scientific discoveries, we need as leaders men who will be able to manage the affairs of our society wisely and see that the fruits of our scientific work are distributed equitably in a way that will help all the peoples of the world. Our scientists must be able to work hand in hand with scholars of other fields, with adequate communication and understanding on both sides.

Within the structure of our educational system, the place where the final broad education of a scientist can best be provided is in the undergraduate college. Ideally, the prospective young scientist should take courses in the humanities, courses in the fundamentals of the basic sci-

Paul Shuff, Cincinnati, Ohio, makes a long stretch during a Chemistry lab session in the Nieuwland Science Building.



ences, and courses in the advanced phases of his selected science. In all these courses, emphasis must be placed on the fundamental principles, else the student will never be able to master the rapidly growing broad expanse of knowledge. Masses of particular facts and data can always better be looked up in books at the time of need. Competency in the knowledge and application of the fundamental principles is what leads to new discoveries and inventions of things not learned about in books.

All of our instruction must be arranged in such a way as to inculcate in each student a real desire to continue learning throughout his entire lifetime. We must aim toward a disciplined intelligence.

In this educational process, the student should acquire a thorough, integrated, and broad understanding of the fundamental knowledge of his science. He should acquire competence in analytical thinking, and the ability to reach sound conclusions. He should acquire the capacity to communicate ideas to others, both orally and in writing, to provide full and adequate expression of his professional and personal powers. He should acquire the ability to learn for himself as a scholar, and to keep abreast of the ever-changing knowledge and problems of his profession.

### CURRICULA REVISION NECESSARY

One of the important tasks facing our undergraduate colleges today is the careful and considered revision of the several curricula in the sciences to take cognizance of the great expansion of our scientific knowledge. This mushrooming of knowledge has resulted in the pushing down into the upper division courses at the undergraduate level of material formerly given in the first year or two of graduate studies. Similarly, much material formerly given in the first year or two of college studies is being pushed down into the secondary schools. And of course, material formerly given in the first year or two of high school must be put into the last years of grade school. For example, consider the field of mathematics. Many mathematicians predict that in not too many years all calculus will be taught in the high schools, so that students in college can begin immediately with the higher level courses in mathematics. This pushing down of mathematics courses to earlier years of the educational process means that eventually college undergraduate courses in mathematics will be the same as the university graduate courses of today. During this transition, which will not have the same time schedule in the colleges and the high schools, many problems will arise which will require wise solution in order not to discourage learning among the students.

Along with the education directed to the humanities and the sciences, our Catholic institutions have the further responsibility of instructing our students in a full appreciation of the natural law of God and its guidance in every event of their daily lives.

With such a background, our baccalaureate science graduates will be well prepared to proceed into doctoral programs in science in the universities. In addition to their basic education in the sciences, these graduates will be well fortified with the understanding that man's noble gifts are reverence, love, intelligence, moderation, and tolerance, that great thoughts come from the heart, that truth is the strongest argument, and that man's great achievements are the fruit of deep faith, keen thought, and devoted labor.

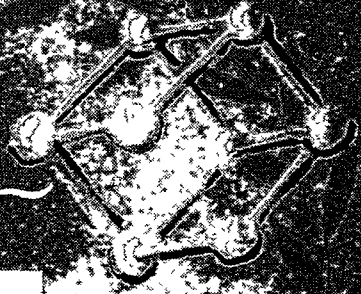




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# President's Page



Dear Notre Dame Alumni and Friends:

Christmas is family time, so I thought I would use my few words this month to say something about the "Notre Dame Family," a phrase that comes often to my lips and is very much in my heart. Notre Dame is, of course, many things besides being primarily a university. One thinks of spirit, and this leads to football, and then back to four wonderful years spent here. To many who didn't have these four years, the words "Notre Dame" bring up many other associations of friendship, pride and joy. However, at this season of the year that is wintry and cold for many of us, but filled with human warmth and affection, I like to think most of Notre Dame as a family.

It certainly is a large family, with over 30,000 alumni and many times more that number of friends and associates. These, too, come to us in a family way, because a large bulk of this larger family is made up of parents of students and alumni, their brothers and sisters, and old friends of many years standing who have taken Notre Dame to their hearts.

All of this family does so very much for the University that I like to think at times of what we can do for you. There is, of course, the special Mass said here every day of the year for all of our faculty, students, alumni, friends and benefactors. Several times a week when Father Joyce and I do not have a special intention, we offer Mass for all of you and for the University that draws all of us together. Then, too, I like to believe with great hope that Notre Dame means to all of you a growing dynamic reality in America, and that all of you can feel with pride that you are growing with us.

The seasons come and go, our athletic fortunes rise and fall, new students enter

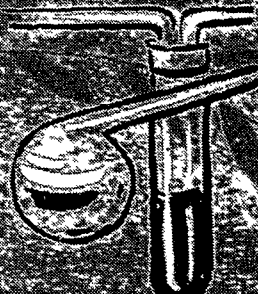
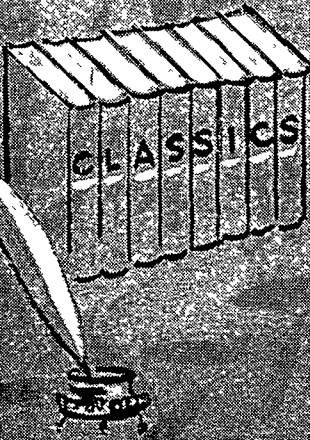
and graduate by the thousands, buildings seem to multiply like rabbits, and national academic honors even more rapidly, but beneath all of this change there is the living and changeless benediction upon all that transpires beneath the Golden Dome, blessed as all of us are by the smile of Our Lady.

I hope that this permanent reality of Our Lady's blessing and Her Son's kind Providence draws all of us closer together at Christmas time, united in this great reality that all of us have been blessed to share. The word most commonly seen in the liturgy at Christmas time is "peace" and perhaps that best describes the atmosphere that seems to enfold this campus in Spring and Summer, Autumn and Winter, through sunshine and snow, light and shadow, there is a permanence to the real values that all of us have cherished here. The University community gives as best it can, and receives far more than it deserves of your own true loyalty, boundless generosity, and constant dedication. And as we are strengthened by your strength, I do hope that a very real benediction goes out from this place into all of your lives, to gladden your homes, to warm your hearts, to uphold your values, and to bring all of you, especially at Christmas time, the peace and benediction of the Christ Child held in the arms of His dear Mother, our own Notre Dame.

Christmas began with a family, and without that family there never would have been a Notre Dame to love and cherish, both as a person and as an institution. May all of your families enjoy during this Christmas time the peace and family joy that stretches across the years from Bethlehem, and may the New Year bring all of you continued blessings.

Ever devotedly yours in Notre Dame,

*John H. Joyce, S.J.*





## Attention Art Collectors


Are you an Art Collector? If so, please get in touch with us soon.

The Notre Dame University Art Gallery is planning a full-scale Exhibition of paintings and sculpture which will be selected exclusively from the art collections of Notre Dame Alumni. We would like to borrow these art works for a period of five weeks.

We ask that all art collectors please drop us a short note, telling us the titles of their paintings, etc., and the name of the artists who painted them. If a work is very big, better mention the size too!

Please write us soon. We shall need all information for this Exhibition by January 1, 1963, but please feel free to write sooner — even today — if you can.

Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C.  
Director, the Art Gallery  
Notre Dame, Indiana





# the FACULTY-STUDENT SCENE

## FACULTY ADDITIONS NUMBER 54

The appointment of 54 new University of Notre Dame faculty and research staff members for the 1962-63 school year was announced by Rev. Charles A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Among the newcomers are Peter Ludwig and Donald B. Peterson who joined the Radiation Laboratory staff with the rank of Research Scientist.

Timothy O. O'Meara, formerly of Princeton University, has been named a professor of Mathematics at Notre Dame, and Peter J. Roquette, of the University of Tübingen, Germany, who will serve as a visiting professor of Mathematics during the fall semester.

Dr. Thomas S. C. Wang, of the Taiwan Sugar Experiment Station on Formosa, will serve as a guest professor in the departments of Biology and Chemistry through the month of December.

An Australian scholar, Robert G. Boyd, will serve as a visiting associate professor of Political Science at Notre Dame during the coming year. Other newly appointed associate professors are Anthony H. P. Skelland in Chemical Engineering and Theodore J. Starr in Biology.

The rank of Assistant Professor has been assigned to 26 new Notre Dame faculty members. They are Capt. Dominic T. Arcuri and Capt. John H. Davis, Jr., Military Science; Leo V. Auth, Jr., Norman F. Krohn, Harry G. Lafuse, and James L. Massey, Electrical Engineering; Russell C. Bowers, Guidance and Testing; Rev. Augustine Chang, Ronald J. Downey, and Karamjit S. Rai, Biology; William P. Cole, Music; Henryk Fast, Julian Musielak, Sudarshan K. Sehgal, and James D. Stasheff, Mathematics; and Lt. Peter A. Hutchinson, Naval Science.

Other newly appointed assistant professors include Thomas F. Kilroy, English; Iwan Koropeczyk and A. Peter Walshe, Economics; Rev. Howard Kuhns, C.S.C., History; James M. Lee, Education; Carl R. Nelson, Jr., Architecture; Samuel R. Reid, Finance; David L. Spon-

seller, Metallurgical Engineering; Albin A. Szewczyk, Mechanical Engineering; and Joseph B. Tamney, Sociology.

Joining the Notre Dame faculty as instructors are Alex J. Cameron, Rev. Harry B. Eichorn, C.S.C., John E. Healey, and Vincent Tartella, English; James C. Dunlap and John E. Kennedy, Business Organization and Management; John Gueguen, Political Science; C. Lloyd Halliburton, Roman A. McClatcher, Jr., and Carmeo Virgillo, Modern Languages; Guido Kung, Robert S. Turley, and Rev. Charles S. Weiher, C.S.C., Philosophy; Rev. Roland Stair, C.S.C., Theology; Rev. William J. Neidhart, C.S.C., Accountancy; Paul Chen Ching-yu, Mechanical Engineering; Joseph Turkalj, Art; and Rev. Xavier Harris, O.F.M., Education; Eldon Ruff will serve as a lecturer in Education.

## 1962-63 ENROLLMENT SETS RECORD

Enrollment at Notre Dame for the 1962-63 school year has reached an all-time high of 6,735 students, according to official figures published by the Office of Academic Affairs. This compares to 6,609 in 1961-62 and 6,467 for 1960-61. The 1962 totals include 5,706 undergraduates, 146 in the Law School, 667 regular graduate students, and 216 graduate students attending night classes in the colleges of Arts and Letters, Science and Engineering.

## DEAN CULLITON NAMED U. S. TARIFF COMMISSIONER

Dean James W. Culliton of the University of Notre Dame College of Business Administration was appointed by President Kennedy as a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Culliton resigned his Notre Dame post on December 1, to accept the six-year federal appointment in Washington.

The six-member U.S. Tariff Commission administers



James W. Culliton

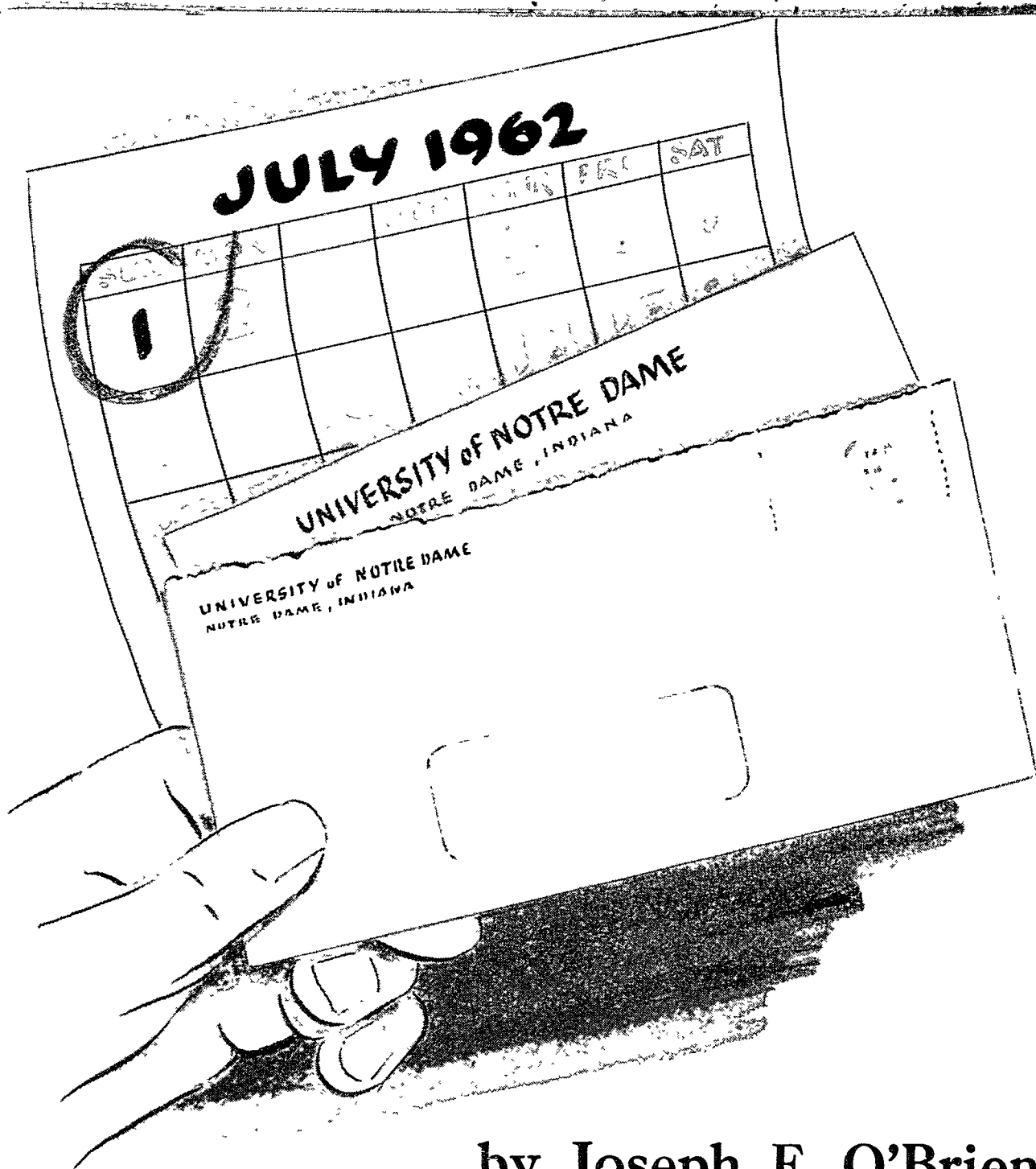


Thomas T. Murphy

the tariff laws, makes investigations and furnishes information on tariff matters to the President and to the Congress.

From time-to-time it holds hearings when business or industries claim they are being adversely affected by tariff legislation. Members of the Commission receive a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Professor Thomas T. Murphy was named Acting Dean of the College of Business Administration, succeeding Dr. Culliton who served as Dean since 1955.



# *Initial* **RETIREES** *Enjoy Benefits* **OF UNIVERSITY'S** *New* **STAFF PLAN**

by **Joseph F. O'Brien**  
 Personnel Director  
 University of Notre Dame

For a number of years the administrative officers of the University had given careful consideration and study to the adoption of a pension plan that would help staff employees attain a measure of security and financial independence after they retired from active service on campus. Up until a year ago, this expensive employment fringe benefit was simply out of the question since the operating budget was being stretched to its limits by the demands of a growing campus with expanding services.

It was recognized that a retirement plan for staff employees had to be placed high on the list of vital campus needs outlined under the University's \$18,000,000 Challenge Program. The faculty retirement plan had been in force since 1947 while over 1,300 clerical, technical and service employees were not covered under any form of annuity other than that provided by Social Security. However, in July 1961 the University decided that such protection had to be provided and launched the present plan even before the Challenge Program got into full swing.

With the assistance of a professional actuarial and legal firm, the University designed a self-administered and self-funded plan whereby staff employees are able to enjoy retirement benefits that vary according to length of service and basic annual earnings. The plan is non-contributory except for administrative personnel. A fund was started with deposits from the operating budget in July of 1961 and to date this fund is in excess of \$500,000.

Arrangements were made to retain the actuarial and legal services so that annual evaluations of the plan will be made and thus assure greater protection for both the participants and the University. It has been estimated that a fund of over a million dollars will be required to cover the future liabilities under the plan.

The first retirees under the plan left active service on July 1, 1962 and at present ten retirees are receiving retirement income checks from the University. It is expected that twenty more employees will be retired by the end of this academic year. Since many of the alumni would recall some of the retirees, a brief look at those retired is presented below:

**JOSEPH CHROBOT**, well-known and well-liked by his many friends on campus, retired after 32 years of service as a watchman and messenger in our South Dining Hall.

**SUSAN COMSTOCK**, hired on September 15, 1931 as a maid, retired recently and her ready smile will be missed around Badin Hall. She also worked in St. Edward's and Howard Halls. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, both now retired, will remain at home close to the campus.

**CLAUDE CULP**, "Dutch" to his friends, is going to catch up on some good fishing in his retirement after 24 years of service to the University as a plumber. "Dutch" served as Foreman of the Plumbing Shop for a number of years.



*Bill Horgan*



*Rocco Tutino*



*Joe Wagenhofer*



*Susan Comstock and husband*

DAVE FORD, former Director of Food Services, and a key figure in University business enterprises, retired September 1, 1962 after 19 years of service. Dave plans to continue in his field as a professional consultant.

GUY FRILOW's future plans were indefinite as he retired on October 1, 1962. Guy came to Notre Dame on October 3, 1940 and worked in General Maintenance as a truck driver.

BILL HORGAN packed his bags for another trip to Ireland on his retirement after over 35 years as a painter at the University. Bill's plans for retirement include more travel now that his wife, Marguerite, has retired from the General Accounting Office.

CASPER HERMA retired in July from the Tailor Shop having started there on March 4, 1936 as a skilled journeyman in his trade.

ROCCO TUTINO, a cook in the South Dining Hall for 31 years, is planning to remain at home and tend to his rather large and productive garden.

Her many friends wished LAURA STUTZ a long and happy retirement at a luncheon after her 32 years of serv-

ice as a bookkeeper in the South Dining Hall. A long rest, then a planned trip are on Laura's mind now that she has retired.

Few people gained more friends in their normal working lives than JOE WAGENHOFER did in his. Joe, who retired as a maintenance man in the South Dining Hall after 31 years, has just returned from a trip to Germany. Joe is remaining active with his custom carpentry service at home.

It is apparent on campus that the Retirement Income Plan for Staff Employees is the most welcomed form of compensation or benefit ever offered by the University. Being able to offer this plan has been a source of great satisfaction and pride to the University administration. The plan enables Notre Dame to express its appreciation and recognition of loyal staff service that has been an important factor in the University's successful operation. In addition to this, the plan will assist in retaining experienced employees and in attracting capable new employees to the University, together with the tremendous lift to employee morale it has already produced.



# Germany Revisited



The author (second from the right), is an assistant professor of Modern Languages at the University of Notre Dame. He is pictured here with other U.S. professors before the Brandenburg Gate in East Berlin.

by John A. ter Haar

One day last May, I received an exciting long-distance call from Dr. Dencker, the German Consul in Detroit, who informed me that I had been selected to represent the University of Notre Dame along with eleven other *Germanisten* from various American universities throughout the country. I felt that it was a signal honor to Notre Dame to have been invited to undertake an all-expense-paid study trip through Germany as a guest of the German Federal Government. It all added up to the perfect journey abroad for a college professor teaching German whose pocketbook rarely permits of a junket abroad, let alone one replete with first-class travel and hotel accommodations. At any rate, Notre Dame and its dynamic growth must have favorably impressed Dr. Dencker, if we may also judge from the generous way in which our teaching German language and literature has been supported by the Consulate in Detroit with books and records.

Upon arrival in Frankfurt, after a speedy Lufthansa jet flight, it soon became clear that, on this government-sponsored tour, many doors were open which would have been closed to us otherwise, had we traveled as individual tourists. In each city and cultural center, receptions were arranged at which the group became acquainted with prominent personalities in government and academic circles. There was ample evidence to substantiate the theory that federal government in Germany is not exactly the (un)necessary evil it is often considered to be in the United States, but commands a great deal more respect.

As the programs indicated, our study trip would largely concentrate on urban Germany from which the new postwar spirit has emanated. A German philosopher once said that all good and evil in the realm of man has found its fulfillment in the city. As if to prove this point, our tour centered around the German *civitas* with their universities, institutes for scholarly research, libraries,

publishing houses, museums, churches, and theatres. All in all, it was a definite deviation from the Germany of the romantic tourist posters with their castle-crowned, vineyard-covered slopes along the Rhine, or their Alpine scenery steeped in sun-drenched beauty.

Among the legion impressions rushing in upon the American visitor, who has just escaped from his own technocracy, the omnipresent economic and technical prosperity is perhaps the most striking. Wherever one goes, one is faced with a Europe on the move, individually or in groups, and by every imaginable means of transportation. The countryfolk were coming to the cities in droves, whereas the townspeople sought peace and quiet in the once-quiet countryside. Even in remote places, one can hear different languages spoken, and not all of them are European. Indeed, it is sometimes difficult to escape the impression that Western Europe has turned into a huge open-air museum not only to culture seekers from across the ocean, but also to its own population. There is little doubt that, in the throngs which come trooping through the museums and the great cathedrals, we are faced with a humanity set adrift by the abundant material blessings of the machine age. Their interests betray a longing for permanence, for ultimate spiritual values, which our modern way of life no longer seems to provide.

In terms of progressive mechanization and methods of merchandizing, Western Europe, and Germany in particular, is rapidly catching up with the United States, a process which the older, less adaptable generation, disapprovingly refers to as "Americanization." Although the term as such implies a somewhat unjust accusation, it is true that this development has brought in its wake a host of questionable phenomena, the most ominous of which is perhaps the decline of the family. With working wives making up a whopping one-third

of the entire labor force, it may be safe to assume that the traditional *Hausfrau* is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Farewell to the days when her life was governed by the four capital K's of tradition: *Kirche, Küche, Kinder, Kleider!*

Politically speaking, the five-day visit to West and East Berlin stands out as the most impressive experience of the journey. The contrasts between a booming West, bustling with vitality, and the depressed social and economic status of the Communist half of the city are conspicuous enough. However, truly agonizing is the sight of Ulbricht's concentration camp sealed off from the free world by its "Wall of Shame." The anguished impression from the outside was further substantiated by a visit behind the Wall where the very name Karl Marx Allee (the former Stalin Allee) is evidence of the dialectic nature of truth which is contingent upon Communist party exigencies. The Communist travesty of freedom manifests itself in that East Berliners, in conversations with strangers whom they think trustworthy, can only dare to express their convictions by ironically quoting the official party line, thus attempting to let the truth transpire through a known lie.

A couple of years ago a poll, conducted in Germany to determine the most popular figure in society, revealed the university professor as heading the list. This was, indeed, a clear indication of the considerable respect commanded by the academic world. Therefore, it was no coincidence that visits to practically every major university were scheduled. Many stimulating contacts were established here with faculty and students alike. Particularly striking is the untraditional degree of frankness with which students, and young people in general, express their opinions on current problems, social as well as political. They do so with a disregard for traditional authority that is both refreshing and alarming, so that it would seem that liberal trends have become permanently established. However, one observation must be made here that gives cause for concern, namely, the rather widely spread disdain for politics on the part of the majority of the best young minds. In keeping with the time-honored tradition of the idealist intellectual, whose scholarly pursuits isolate him in an ivory-tower existence, involvement in politics is all too often felt to be in bad taste, an attitude which the British, as inveterate middle-of-the-roaders, would certainly look upon as a symptom of political immaturity.

On the other hand, the atmosphere of the German university is one of maturity that promotes true academic freedom. It harks back to great traditions, operates in a physical milieu reflecting many aspects of past cultural ages, and with a pace of life which affords depth in independent study, as well as the opportunity to digest and synthesize thought. Involuntarily comparisons with conditions back home presented themselves and with them the conclusion that the grass beyond our own Notre Dame fence had looked in some respects greener than it actually was. Needless to say, the exhilarating delights associated with the fall football week ends are

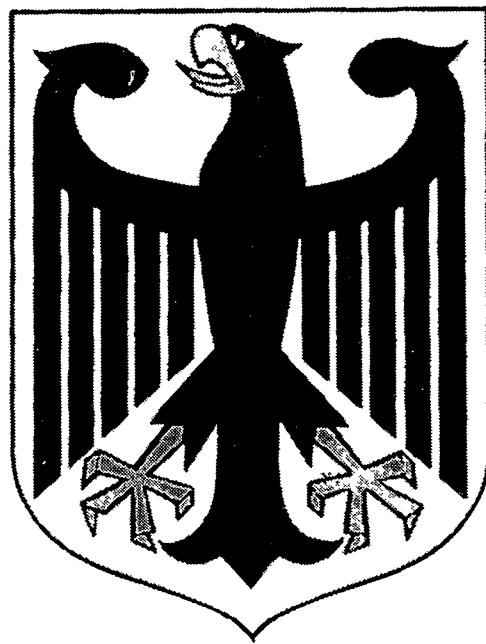
conspicuous by their absence. Furthermore, there exists an acute shortage of physical plant and the faculty-student ratio is rather unfavorable. Seminars with fifty to two hundred students are hardly worthy of the name. One also hears frequent professorial complaints about the steadily increasing administrative burden which detracts from the available time for research and study. The prosperity of the well-organized welfare state has resulted in the absence of the peripheral characters ever present in American society. However, this development has also presented the medical schools with a shortage of cadavers. Though theoretically very well equipped, medical-school graduates have been known to begin their internship without knowing how to treat a badly cut finger. Due to the compounding of these and many other problems, the German academic system is currently going through a period of crisis. And it is, as yet, impossible to predict how this crisis will be resolved.

The President's Page in the *Notre Dame* fall issue annually reports Father Hesburgh's latest summer explorations abroad. These letters never fail to reflect gratefully the abiding loyalty to Notre Dame found in

the hearts of men in faraway lands who were, or still are, associated with the University. That Notre Dame is a name that has come to mean many things to many people in many lands is a fact substantiated time and again while I was traveling through Germany and Austria. While visiting Bonn I chanced to meet two Notre Dame students, one of whom I had had in class. At a reception given by the German State Department, Notre Dame's *Review of Politics*, edited by Professor Fitzsimons, received very high praise from a high State Department official. At a dinner given by the University of Hamburg, I made the acquaintance of Professor Fischer who formerly taught Political Science here and indulged in some pleasant reminiscing about

his Notre Dame experiences. In Munich, by pure coincidence, I came upon my colleague from the Department of Chemistry, Professor Danehy, and his daughter. Berlin and Frankfurt were the scenes of meetings with two of our former teaching assistants in German. Lastly, I interrupted my week's sojourn in Vienna by traveling to Linz and from there up the beautiful valley of the Danube to the Cistercian monastery of Wilhering, in order to call on Father Gerhard Winkler who received his M.A. degree in English from Notre Dame.

Thus, Notre Dame remained an ever-present reality in a very personal sense. Every one of these memorable meetings symbolizes the ever shrinking dimensions of our planet which, in time, must lead to a progressive universalization of mankind. During this culturally enriching journey through Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and my native Holland, I became aware once again of the increasingly valuable role languages play in the promotion of mutual understanding among the Free World Nations. Last summer's experiences have proved once again that languages are the gateway to the minds and the hearts of men.





# WHAT'S WITH CATHOLIC SCHOOLS?

Nationwide Survey Based at Notre Dame  
Takes a Hard Look at a Big Question

by Dr. WILLIAM H. CONLEY  
*Director of Study*

on leave as Educational Assistant to President, Marquette University, Milwaukee. Former President, College and University Department, NCEA. Presently Member Executive Board NCEA. Editor, *Catholic School Journal*, Editor, *Official Guide to Catholic Educational Institutions*.

Do you know the magnitude of Catholic elementary and secondary education? Could you estimate its cost, how much it saves the taxpayer, how rapidly it is growing? Do you have any idea of its quality, of its outcomes? Could you estimate future need for Catholic schools and their support? Are Catholics satisfied with their schools?

These are questions which have been and are being asked of educated and informed Catholics by their neighbors. The answers are difficult to give because much of the factual information is not easily available. Some has not been collected. Yet it is important to have accurate knowledge about the largest effort in religious education in the world. Catholic schools educate over 14% of all children of elementary school age and nearly 10% of all attending high school. A system this large is of significance not only to the Catholic Church but to the United States.

It is opportune that at the present time the University of Notre Dame, aided by a grant of \$350,000 from The Carnegie Corporation, is undertaking a factual and objective nationwide study of Catholic elementary and secondary schools. It is hoped that the results of the Study will give a profile of Catholic education which will be of interest and of value to the American public, including Catholics, many of whom have an incomplete picture of our schools. A second goal of the Study will be to provide in-

formation and evaluation to the administrators and policy formers of our Catholic schools.

The first phase of the Study — the preparation of the profile — began in October. The staff is canvassing every teacher in 13,500 schools, every principal and every superintendent. Data are being collected on qualifications of teachers, their ages, their experience. Salaries of lay teachers, who now constitute about one-fourth of the school staff are being analyzed. Information supplied by principals and superintendents is completing the picture showing school organization, supervision, extent and condition of physical facilities, class size, special services, experimentation going on, and school support.

The data collected will be processed in the new Computer Center at the University. The total profile study which will be published next summer will include chapters on the History and Development of Catholic Schools in the United States, the Objective of Catholic Educa-

Superintendents of the first dioceses to be studied in depth meet with Dr. Conley in Washington, D.C. They are: (l to r) Msgr. Justin A. Driscoll, Dubuque; Dr. Conley; Msgr. William E. McManus, Chicago; and Msgr. J. William Lester, Ft. Wayne-South Bend.





tion, the Present Scope of Catholic Education (the statistical summary and interpretation) and Some Critical Issues in American Catholic Education.

The second phase of the Study began November 1. It is concerned with investigations in depth in thirteen dioceses selected on the basis of geography, density of Catholic population, uniqueness of problems, and past and estimated future growth. The thirteen are: Providence, New York City (suburban area), Buffalo, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Mobile-Birmingham, Cleveland, Fort Wayne-South Bend, Chicago, Dubuque, Grand Island (Nebraska), Tucson and San Francisco. A pilot study was conducted in the Fort Wayne-South Bend diocese.

The depth studies are attempting to make an evaluation of Catholic schools. They are interested in outcomes, in utilization of resources, strengths and weaknesses. The data collected for the profile study will be used for each diocese. In addition there will be staff visitation of schools, interviews with central office personnel, principals, teachers and students, validation of testing programs. Data will also be collected on retention of students, reasons for drop-out and transfer, and success in progression.

### ANALYSIS WILL BE SLOW

Analysis of the data collected in the depth studies will be slow and will extend well into a second year. The material will be organized to be of assistance primarily to educators and policy makers in making long-range plans for improvement and expansion.

The organization for the conduct of the Study is complex. Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh and Dr. George N. Shuster of Notre Dame and Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt of the National Catholic Educational Association constitute an Executive Committee for the general direction of the work. The University received and controls the grant from The Carnegie Corporation.

An Advisory Committee composed of Archbishop Lawrence Sheehan of Baltimore, Chairman, Archbishop John F. Deardon of Detroit, Bishop John Wright of Pittsburgh and sixteen other persons representing various educational viewpoints, industry, alumni, and the general public assisted in the development of the general plan of the Study and continue as consultants.

The Director of the Study has responsibility for the

Other conferees include (back row, l to r): Bishop-elect C. E. Elwell, Cleveland; Rev. Richard Kleiber, Washington, D.C.; and Msgr. E. J. Goebel, Milwaukee. The bottom row has Msgr. R. C. Ulrich, Omaha; Dr. Conley; and Reginald A. Neuwien, assistant director of the study.

detailed design, its execution, and the communication of results. The staff includes Mr. Reginald A. Neuwien, the Associate Director, who came to the Study from the Greater Cleveland Research Council where he was Director of Administrative Research. Formerly, he was Superintendent of Schools in Stamford, Connecticut. Other staff associates from the University of Notre Dame are: Donald Barrett of the Department of Sociology; Bernard Kohlbrener of the Department of Education; Leonard



Staff associates for the Catholic School Study from the University of Notre Dame are (seated l to r): Rev. Xavier Harris, O.F.M.; Dr. Conley; Reginald A. Neuwien; and Donald Barrett. Standing are: Bernard Kohlbrener and Leonard Kazmier.

Kazmier of the College of Business Administration; and Rev. Xavier Harris, O.F.M., of the Department of Education.

A Faculty Committee from the University headed by Rev. John Walsh assists the Study in a consulting capacity and provides a channel for a two-way flow of information between the staff of the Study and the faculty.

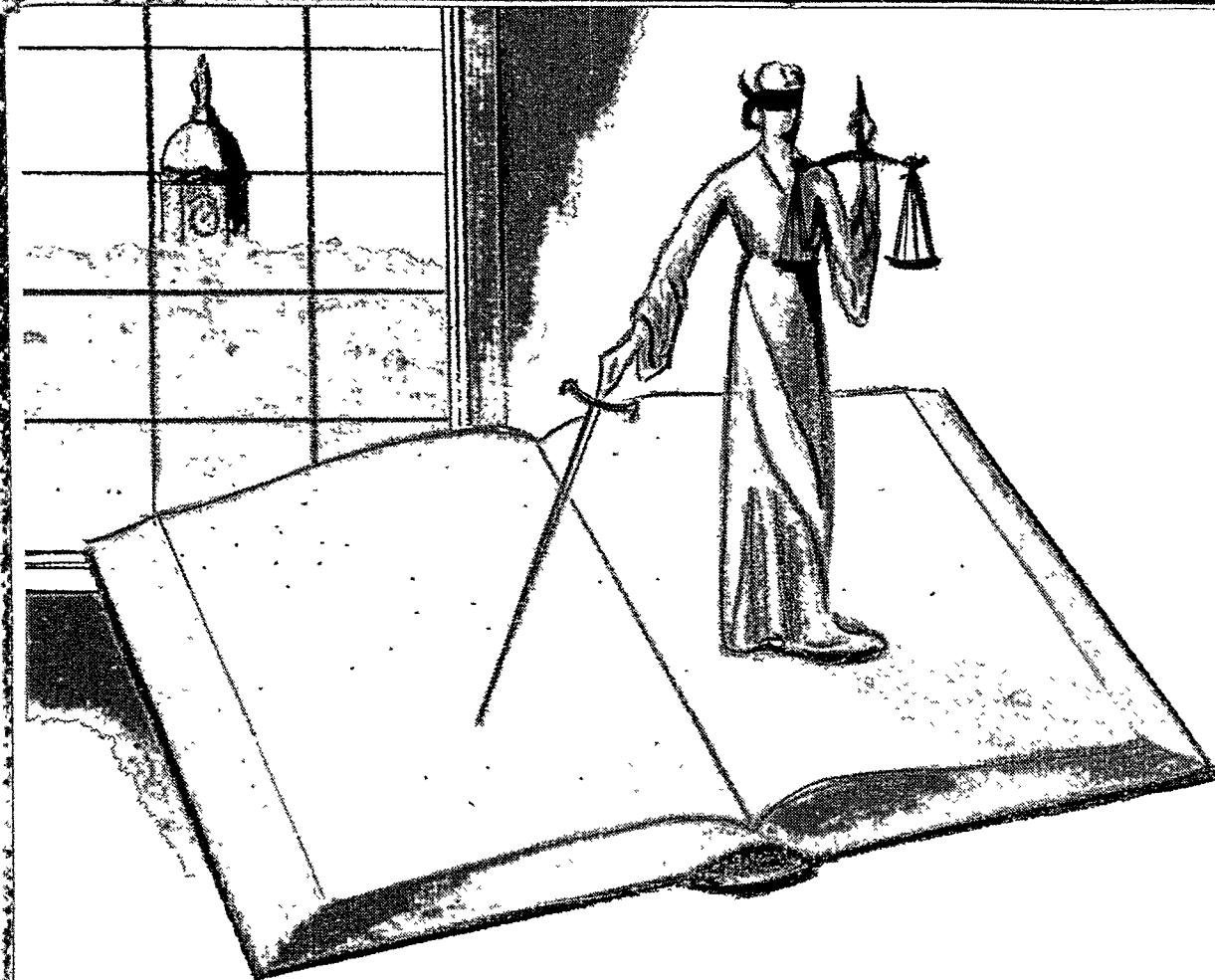
### COMMITTEE OF TEN

Technical aid and liaison with Superintendents of Catholic diocesan school systems is in the hands of a committee of ten superintendents appointed by Msgr. O'Neil C. D'Amour, Associate Secretary for the Superintendents Department of N.C.E.A. The Committee has met at Notre Dame and in Washington to advise on data to be collected, questionnaires and other procedures.

The grant from The Carnegie Corporation is an indication that one of the major foundations recognizes the importance of a study of Catholic education. In selecting the University of Notre Dame, it assured itself that the investigation would be scholarly and professional. The wholehearted co-operation of the hierarchy and religious superiors is evidence that the Church welcomes the opportunity to have its schools studied and publicized.

The funds given to the University are a part of the current \$18,000,000 Challenge Program. The Ford Foundation matching grant has been received as a result of the action of Carnegie. The University is confident that the Study will make an important contribution to the future of Catholic education in the United States.





## LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES SERVE THE NATION AS

# “NOTRE DAME” JUDGES



by

Thomas F. Broden, Jr., LL.B., J.D.  
Professor of Law  
The Law School  
University of Notre Dame

In American cities and hamlets the judge is the accepted symbol of day-to-day justice and personal freedom. He is instinctively revered as the living image of law and order. He commands universal deference and respect. Our legal system would be unthinkable without him.

This is true regardless of the means by which he is chosen or the government he represents. Upon appointment or election he ascends to a unique and lofty status, be he city, county, state or federal judge. This esteem extends to those close to him — his family, his professional associates, and his school.

The Notre Dame Law School has been fortunate in finding so many of her graduates elevated to the ranks of the judiciary. From border to border and coast to coast Notre Dame men are serving their communities in this high office.

Notre Dame Law School graduates who have served as judges on the West Coast include United States District Judge John F. Kilkenney (LL.B. '25), from Portland, Oregon; Circuit Judge Edward J. Leavy (LL.B. '25), from Eugene, Oregon; and California Superior Court Judge Alfonso Aloysius Scott (LL.B. '22), from Los Angeles. Farthest away on the opposite Atlantic Coast is Connecticut Supreme Court Justice James E. Murphy (LL.B. '22) from Bridgeport, Connecticut.

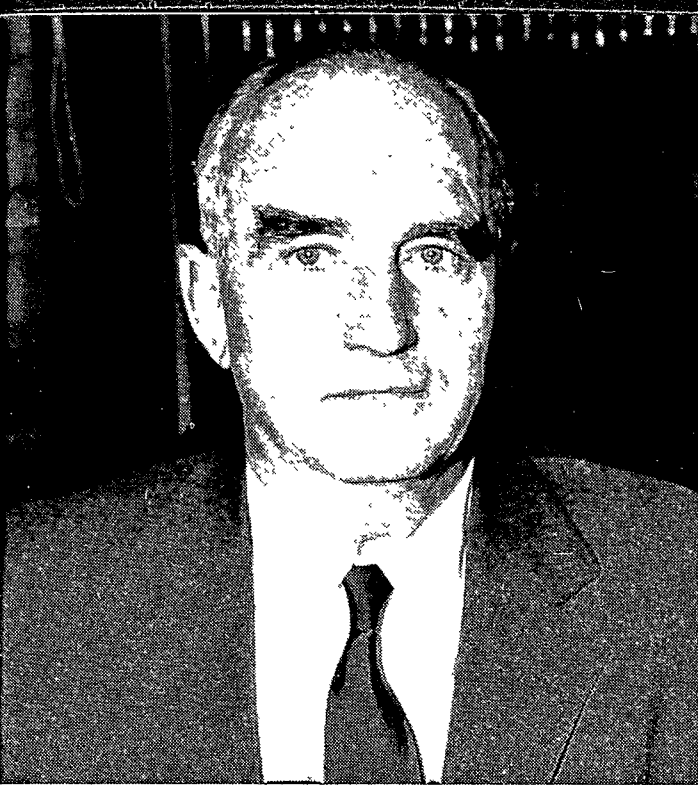
The heaviest responsibility these and all judges face is to decide justly the cases presented to them. The exercise of this virtue of justice is not as simple as it might appear to the layman. As the Hon. Roger J. Kiley (LL.B. '25), judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has said:

The judicial function is commonly misunderstood and the intrinsic decisional process implicit in it greatly oversimplified. The decisional process is conceived by many to be a syllogism in which a legal rule is the major premise, the facts of the case the minor premise, and the judicial decision the conclusion. The process is not that simple. The concept overlooks the complex interior operations that precede and underlie the final decision. Intrinsically the decision is made up of many operations, co-operations and interactions of the intellect, will and particular reason. (Kiley, "The Trial Judge Thinks," in *From an Abundant Spring* (New York) 1952, p. 487.)

Even though the typical American spontaneously and instinctively respects a judge he meets or knows, there is much ambivalence in the feelings of Americans about the judiciary. This is best characterized by the hostile reaction which often greets judicial protection of the rights of unpopular defendants. For example, there is always noticeable condemnation of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States when that court hands down a decision supporting the constitutional

The Honorable Harry F. Kelly, Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan and former governor of the state, is a 1917 graduate of the Notre Dame Law School.





Judge Roger J. Kiley (LL.B. '25) left, and Judge Luther M. Swygert (LL.B. '27) serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago.

The Honorable Clifford O'Sullivan (LL.B. '20) is judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, in Port Huron, Michigan.

rights of an alleged Communist, murderer, or other unpopular litigant. Closer to home, Judge Kiley may have recalled his above statement about the popular misunderstanding of the judicial function when he and his court were subjected to heated criticism in a recent case involving the reputed mobster, Tony Accardo. Judge Kiley wrote the opinion for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversing Accardo's income-tax law conviction because Accardo had not received a fair trial. Justice demanded that the conviction be reversed even though the decision was bound to be unpopular with many laymen.

#### EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL

In the long run, however, it is generally recognized that the judiciary performs no higher function in our law than guaranteeing to every person, rich or poor, saint or sinner, equal and fair treatment. Justice would be bankrupt if the personality or affiliations of the litigants controlled the disposition of cases. In a very real sense, *there is no law* unless the process is inspired by the motto engraved in stone over the portals of the Supreme Court Building in Washington, D. C. — "Equal Justice Under Law."

In other ways too the judges role often appears paradoxical. As Judge Luther Swygert (LL.B. '27), also a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has said:

Law, we know, must be certain; without certainty, there is no law. It must have a uniformity of application. Principles and rules of conduct cannot be changed to fit the whims of the occasion. On the other hand, a certain elasticity is required so that needed growth can take place. The rules of conduct must not be too hard and fast; fluidity is needed to meet the novel set of facts. The molds used to fashion yesterday's judicial determination may not fit today's problem, posed for the law to settle.

Law must not only keep pace with society as far as principles of decision are concerned but the judicial process itself must keep modern and up-to-date. In recent years there has been concern about excessive delays in court cases. In some metropolitan areas it has been reported that it takes over three years to bring a case to trial because of congested court calendars. This is disturbing because so often justice delayed is justice denied. Various remedies have been employed to relieve this situation. In South Bend, Indiana, Superior Court Judge E. Spencer Walton (LL.B., '36) recently joined with other judges in the area to modernize the court rules and otherwise speed up the disposition of court cases.

Other attacks on the problem of court delays have

The Honorable Robert A. Grant (LL.B. '30) of South Bend is one of the three U.S. District Judges for the Northern Indiana District.

Judge George Beamer (LL.B. '29) left, chats with Judge William B. Jones (LL.B. '31) on the occasion of their appointments to U.S. District benches by President Kennedy.







Honorary President of the N.D. Law Association,  
N.Y. Supreme Court Judge William B. Lawless.

included an increase in the number of judges. For example, the number of federal judges has recently been increased to meet this problem. A few years ago there was just one judge in the Northern Indiana District. Now there are three and two of them are Notre Dame judges, the Hon. Robert A. Grant (LL.B. '30) and the recently appointed Judge George Beamer (LL.B. '29).

#### ADMINISTRATION IMPROVED

Judges participate in many ways in the improvement of the administration of justice. Over forty years ago the late, great Justice Cardozo expressed the widely shared view that there is a great waste of the legal wisdom possessed by judges. In many cases judges are bound by precedent to make inequitable or unjust decisions. Yet they have no effective means of bringing the inequitable or unjust rule to the attention of the legislature. Cardozo proposed a ministry of justice to serve this mediating purpose. He suggested that the ministry be composed of judges, practitioners and law teachers who would observe the day-to-day workings of the law and make recommendations for its improvement. In this way the storehouse of knowledge possessed by judges as to how the law can be improved would be effectively transmitted to the legislature. Cardozo chose the new ministry of justice rather than the existing agencies such as the office of Attorney General or the Bar Associations because, among other things, the latter were already overburdened with duties. From this suggestion came the New York Law Revision Commission and Judicial Council in New York. Since then the role and responsibilities of Judicial Conferences all over the United States have grown. In an article in the *American Bar Association Journal* in September, 1958, then Illinois Appellate Court Judge Roger Kiley reported the birth and development of the Illinois Judicial Conference in which he, Appellate Court Judge William M. Carrell (LL.B. '15), Circuit Judges Robert L. Bracken (LL.B. '08) and Joseph J. Barr (LL.B. '43), Superior Court Judge John Lyons (LL.B. '29) and other N.D. judges played a vital part.

Notre Dame judges have not only made great contributions to the local communities they serve, but over the years many have returned to the campus to assist the Law School in one capacity or another.

Judge Swygert presently presides at the third-year

practice trials every Saturday in the fall semester putting into practice his belief that honorable and effective advocacy are vital to the independence and integrity of our legal system and have a vital role in maintaining our judicial institutions. Before him the late Indiana Circuit Court Judge J. Elmer Peak (LL.B. '12) presided over the Law School trial practice program. Judge Kiley formerly participated in the Natural Law Seminar and Great Books program in the Law School. United States District Judge Robert A. Grant (LL.B. '30) has cooperated with visits of the first-year class in Criminal Law and Procedure to his courtroom during the trial of a criminal case.

The Notre Dame Law Association has been the beneficiary of generous and dynamic leadership by judges. The current Honorary President, N.Y. State Supreme Court Judge William B. Lawless (LL.B. '44) is a fine example. Judge Lawless initiated the practice of offering a program of substantial professional interest to



The judge from the earliest Notre Dame Law School class is Robert L. Bracken (LL.B. '08) left, Circuit Court, Dixon, Ill. The Notre Dame judge from the most recent class is John F. Marchal (LL.B. '58), County Court, Greenville, Ohio.

Notre Dame lawyers who might be returning for the alumni week-end activities the week after graduation. Last year a Trial Practice Session was held at the Law School the Thursday and Friday preceding the alumni week end. Recently appointed United States District Judge William B. Jones (LL.B. '31) served with distinction both as a president and member of the Board of Directors of the Association. Judge John C. Mowbray (LL.B. '49) of Nevada's 8th Judicial District has contributed much wisdom as a member of the Law Association Board of Directors. And Indiana Circuit Judge Henry P. Schrenker (LL.B. '42) also has contributed generously as a member of the Board of the Association.

Finally the Advisory Council of the Notre Dame Law School has benefitted from the wisdom of Notre Dame Judges Kiley and Michigan Supreme Court Judge Harry Kelly (LL.B. '17).

The contributions and accomplishments of the Notre Dame judges singled out in this brief sketch represent but a fractional part of the total impact all Notre Dame judges have made on their communities. It is impossible to recount the full story or identify all Notre Dame Law School graduates who have been elevated to the bench. However, all may be assured of the hope that the spirit of Notre Dame will always remain with them.

# NOTRE DAME NEWS

(Continued from page 2)

## DR. HERMENS TALKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Dr. Ferdinand A. Hermens, professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, gave a public lecture on "American Foreign Policy and the German Image." His talk was sponsored by the University's Committee on International Relations.

## LEE IN SYMPOSIUM

Dr. Lawrence H. N. Lee, professor of Engineering Science at Notre Dame, participated in a "Symposium on the Instability of Shell Structures" of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at NASA's Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia.

## SCHAEFER ATTENDS DEDICATION

Victor A. Schaefer, director of libraries at the University of Notre Dame, attended the dedication of the new Olin Memorial Library at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He also participated in a conference on "New Directions for the University Library" being held in conjunction with the dedication.

## LEIGHTON AND CROWLEY NAMED

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, announced the appointments of Judd Leighton, vice chairman of the board of directors of the First Bank and Trust Company, South Bend, to the Advisory Council for the College of Business Administration, and Patrick F. Crowley, of the Chicago law firm of Crowley, Sprecher, Barrett and Karaba, to the Notre Dame Law School Advisory Council.

## FATHER O'BRIEN WRITES NEW BOOK

Rev. John A. O'Brien, research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, has written a new 400-page paperback book, entitled, *100 Common Questions About Catholic Faith*, which determines the 100 questions most frequently asked by Catholics and non-Catholics concerning the history, doctrines and practices of the Catholic faith.

## FOUR SENIORS GET NSF GRANTS

Four Notre Dame seniors have been awarded National Science Foundation grants to participate in research programs of the Department of Chemical Engineering during the current school year. They are George J. Cannon, Farmville, N. C.; John E. Dabrowski, Elizabeth, N. J.; Robert R. Rowe, Niles, Ill.; and Robert C. Swed, Morton Grove, Ill.

## ROSS AND GUTSCHICK ATTEND MEETINGS

Professor Arnold Ross, head of the Department of Mathematics, attended a science panel meeting sponsored by the National Science Foundation in Denver, in late September. Professor Raymond C. Gutschick, head of the Geology Department attended a meeting of the Geological Education Orientation Study steering committee in Chicago, also in September.

## LOGAN SPEAKS AT LAKE FOREST

John Logan, associate professor in the General Program of Liberal Education at Notre Dame, was one of three speakers at a Religion and Contemporary Literature Conference at Lake Forest (Ill.) College in October.

## BRODERICK VISITS PITT

Professor John J. Broderick, Jr., assistant dean of the Law School, represented Notre Dame at the University of Pittsburgh's celebration of the 175th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution in September.

## WALPUCK GETS POLISH-U.S. GRANT

Kenneth Walpuck of Tarrytown, N. Y., who received a Master of Fine Arts degree from the University of Notre Dame last June, and was a special student of the late celebrated sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic, has received grants from the governments of Poland and the United States for study abroad during the 1962-63 school year.

## CARDINAL O'HARA LECTURE SERIES STARTS

George Katona, program director of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, delivered the opening program in the 1962-63 Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lectures of the College of Business Administration with a talk titled "Mass-Consumption Economy" on October 17. Werner Z. Hirsch, director of the Institute for Urban and Regional Studies at Washington University of St. Louis, spoke about "The American Metropolis—Opportunities and Challenge" in the second Cardinal O'Hara lecture on November 13. The concluding lectures in the series will be held February 14 and March 6 with Louis M. Hacker, former dean of the School of General Studies at Columbia University, and Lloyd G. Reynolds, director of the Center for Quantitative Study of Economic Structure and Growth at Yale University, discussing "The Robber Barons Revisited: American Economic Growth, 1861-1900" and "The Economic Impact of Trade Unionism," respectively.

## FATHER HESBURGH VISITS THE ANTARCTIC

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, inspected U.S. research stations in the Antarctic during a two-week tour of the frozen continent in November as a member of the National Science Board, the 24-member governing board of the National Science Foundation, and chairman of the NSF's Committee on International Scientific Activities. He visited five research centers within a 1,500-mile radius of McMurdo Station, a complex of 70 buildings, on Ross Island.

## ANNUAL P. C. REILLY LECTURES BEGIN

Three noted figures in the fields of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering delivered annual P. C. Reilly Lectures at the University of Notre Dame in the fall and four more are scheduled to lecture during the remainder of the 1962-63 school year. Already appearing were: Nelson J. Leonard, professor of Chemistry at the University of Illinois at Urbana who appeared from Oct. 29 to Nov. 9; Herbert A. Laitinen, also a professor of Chemistry at Illinois, who spoke on Nov. 26 to 30; and Barnett F. Dodge, professor of Chemical Engineering, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., who appeared on Dec. 2 to 6. Appearing later will be Frank A. Cotton, professor of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Feb. 4 to 15; Stuart W. Churchill, professor of Chemical Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, March 24 to 28; Martin D. Kamen, professor of Chemistry, University of California-San Diego at La Jolla, April 22 to May 3; and Fred Kurata, professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, May 5 to 9.

Rev. Raymond W. Murray, CSC  
Corby Hall,  
Notre Dame, Ind.

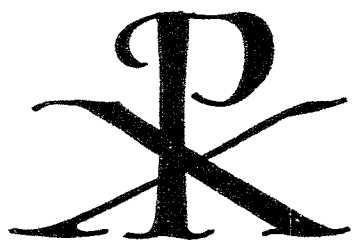
*"A child is born to us, and a son is given to us: whose government is upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called, the Angel of great counsel..."*

*With these exultant words, the Introit of the Mass for Christmas Day begins. And each year at this time the Notre Dame family throughout the world... alumni, parents, friends... joins together in the joyous spirit of this special season.*

*In these troubled times, the bond which unites Our Lady's family is a comforting thing.*

*Amid the pressures and anxieties of our everyday world, Notre Dame still stands with arms outstretched, welcoming all to her side.*

*And now we, too, can share the joy of that first Christmas.*



*May the Peace of Christmas Be Yours  
Throughout the New Year*

*From all the members of  
The University of Notre Dame Foundation  
and the  
Notre Dame Alumni Association*

