

models construction

APPLIED CIVIL ENGINEERING
transportation

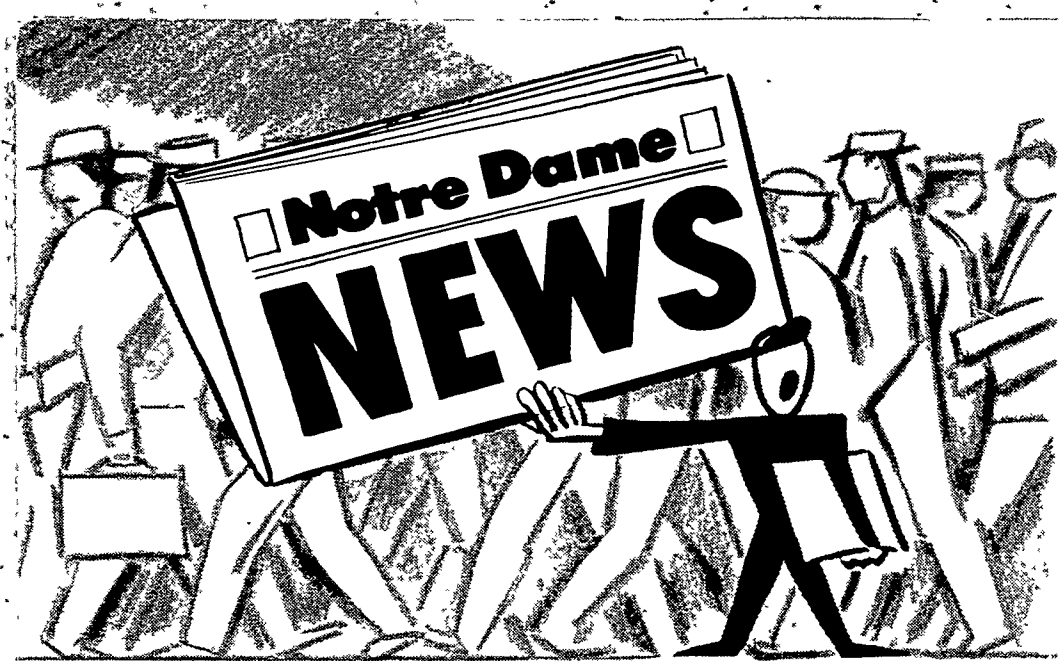
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
static & dynamic

computers

CS drawing scales micro

ENGINEERING

COLLEGE OF



MCCARTHY WINS FELLOWSHIP

Dr. E. Jerome McCarthy, associate professor of Marketing Management in the Notre Dame College of Business Administration, has been awarded a Ford Foundation faculty fellowship for research during the 1963-64 school year. McCarthy has been granted a leave by the University to accept the fellowship and conduct a study on the role of marketing institutions in economic development.

SUMMER ENROLLMENT BREAKS RECORD

The University of Notre Dame had a record summer session enrollment of 3,175 this year. Rev. Joseph S. McGrath, C.S.C., summer session director, said 1,502 nuns made up the largest group in the student body. Also included in the total summer enrollment were 1,183 laymen, 183 brothers, 249 priests and 58 seminarians.

PRESS PUBLISHES NEW BOOK

Two Protestant and three Catholic theologians are contributors to a new book, *The Church as the Body of Christ*, recently published here by the University of Notre Dame Press. The book emanates from ecumenical discussions and two theological colloquia held at Notre Dame in October 1961 and 1962. Edited by Rev. Robert Pelton, C.S.C., it is the first of the new Cardinal O'Hara Series of Studies and Research in Christian Theology at Notre Dame. Contributors to the volume include Krister E. Skydsgaard, professor of Systematic Theology, University of Copenhagen; Barnabas Ahern, C.P., of The Passionist Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Walter J. Burghardt, S.J., editor of *Theological Studies*, Woodstock, Md.; Bernard Cooke, S.J., chairman of the department of Theology at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisc.; and Franklin H. Littell, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

MULLIN NAMED PHYSICS HEAD

Professor Charles J. Mullin was named Head of the department of Physics at Notre Dame by Rev. Theodore

M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president. Also, Professor Robert L. Anthony was named assistant department Head. Mullin, a specialist in theoretical physics, succeeds Rev. Henry J. Bolger, C.S.C., who has served as Head of the Notre Dame Physics department for 27 years. Father Bolger will continue as a member of the University faculty.

TWO FRESHMEN GET SLOAN GRANTS

Two members of the freshman class entering the University of Notre Dame this September have been awarded Alfred P. Sloan National Scholarships, according to Everett Case, president of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. They are Paul Peter Freddolino, 248 Hyatt Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y., and Patrick James Kennedy, 3200 Lexington Road, Louisville, Ky. Freddolino and Kennedy will be among approximately 1,500 new students entering Notre Dame's Freshman Year of Studies this year.

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS HONORED

Professor E. A. Peretti, Head of the Notre Dame department of Metallurgical Engineering, was awarded an honorary degree by the Montana School of Mines recently. Another department member, Dr. George Kuczynski, has been named a Fellow of the American Ceramic Society.

UNIVERSITY HOSTS CFM CONVENTION

Notre Dame was host to the 13th national convention of The Christian Family Movement in August. More than 1200 couples representing 128 dioceses throughout the United States attended the sessions. Prior to the husbands-and-wives convention, approximately 200 priests associated with CFM and the family life apostolate met on the campus.

AUSTRIAN STUDIES PROGRAM READY

Notre Dame will inaugurate a sophomore year of studies at Innsbruck, Austria, in 1964. Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for Academic Affairs, said Notre Dame's first foreign study program will be limited to about 50 sophomores in the University's Liberal Arts and Business Administration schools. Courses will be taught by a Holy Cross priest and a layman from the Notre Dame faculty and by three faculty members from the University of Innsbruck.

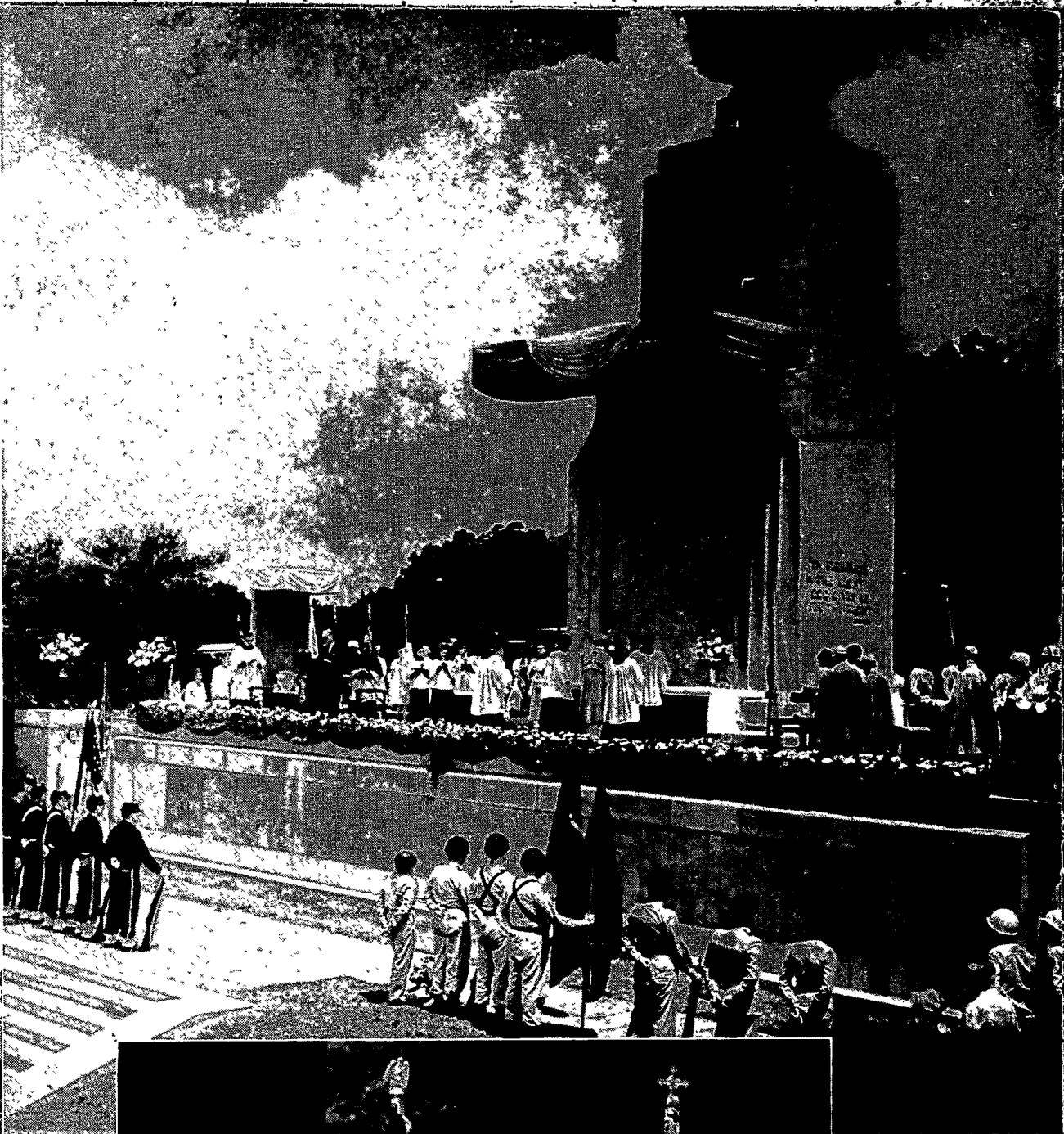
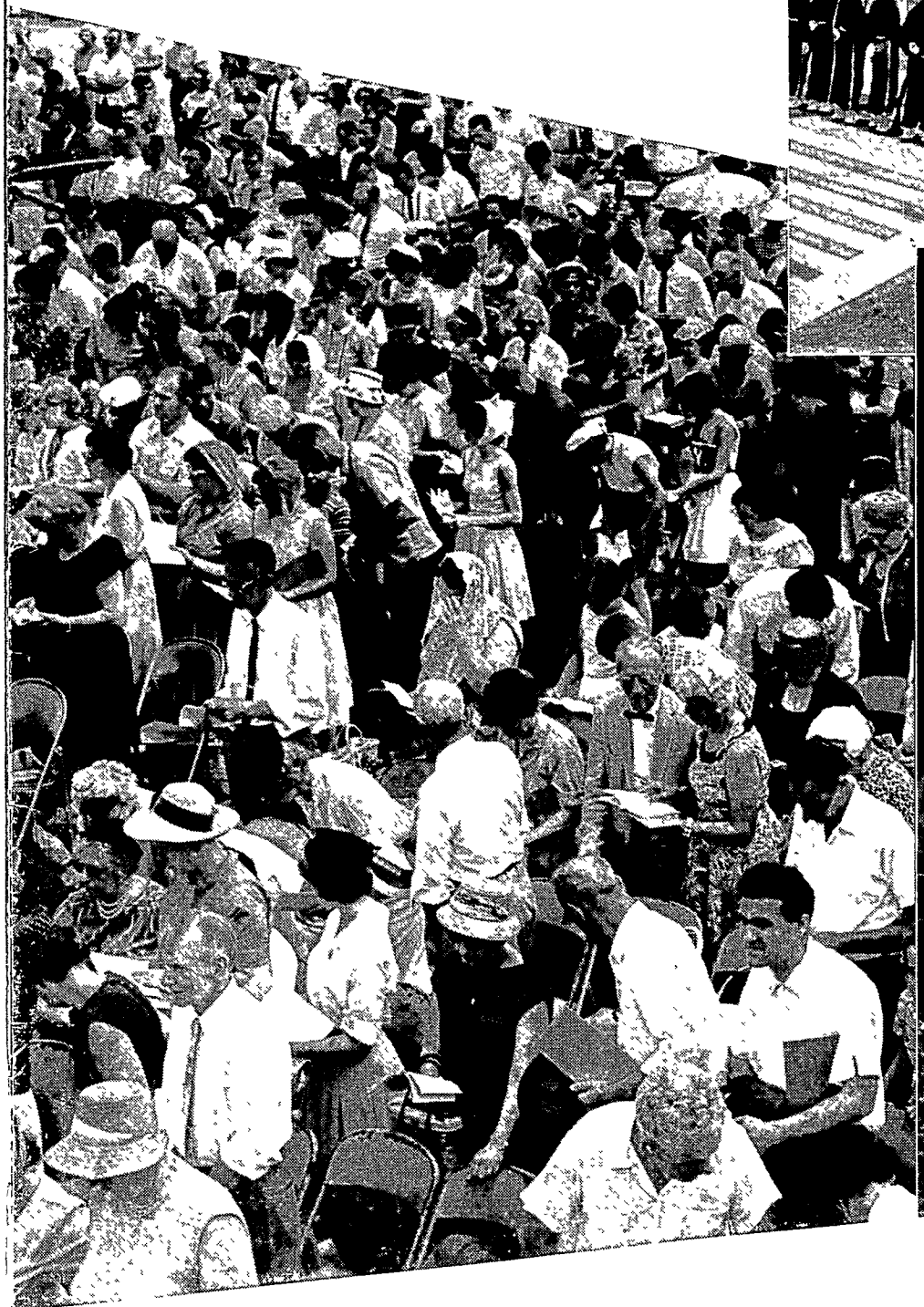
DEPARTMENT NAME CHANGES

The Political Science department at the University of Notre Dame has been reorganized and re-named the department of Government and International Studies. Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for Academic Affairs, said the change in name and administration was prompted largely by the growth of international studies programs at Notre Dame, particularly within the last ten years.

(Continued on page 18)

● EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

Gettysburg — Yesterday and Today



Thousands of Notre Dame alumni and friends, area residents, and Civil War devotees converged on Gettysburg, Pa., on June 29 for an event commemorating a little-told but dramatic episode in the historic battle of Gettysburg which pitted 75,000 Confederate soldiers against 97,000 Union troops, just 100 years ago.

As New York's "Irish Brigade" prepared to enter the

battle, its chaplain, Rev. William Corby, C.S.C., mounted a large rock and imparted general absolution to the troops. Observers noted that men of all faiths were genuinely moved by this act. As they fell to their knees, many reflected that when this battle was over, hundreds of their comrades, and perhaps they themselves, would no longer be alive.

Father Corby, who later became president of the University of Notre Dame from 1866 to 1872 and from 1877 to 1881, was the only Catholic chaplain present at Gettysburg. But the centennial observance in June of this year paid tribute not only to him, but to all the chaplains of the Civil War, both North and South.

Rev. Thomas J. O'Donnell, C.S.C., of Notre Dame was chairman of the centennial observance. He was assisted in arrangements for the affair by Rev. Joseph Kealy, pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church in Gettysburg, George D. Rosensteel and Paul Roy of Gettysburg, committees from the Notre Dame Alumni Clubs of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and other University officials.

President John F. Kennedy sent as his personal representative, John S. Gleason, head of the Veterans Administration and a Notre Dame alumnus. Also, former president Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife were honored guests.

In addition to blessing a new plaque near the statue of Father Corby on the Gettysburg battlefield, the observance was highlighted by a recitative military field Mass, celebrated by Bishop Leech of Harrisburg. At the conclusion of the Mass, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, delivered an address entitled, "Gettysburg — Yesterday and Today." The text of that speech concludes this article.

(Address delivered by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President, University of Notre Dame, Battle of Gettysburg Centennial Observance, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1963.)

Our ceremony began this morning with the blessing of a new plaque attached to the old statue of Father William Corby, one of Notre Dame's distinguished Presidents, standing on a rock raising his hand in eternal absolution on a battlefield now empty of the troops who once stood before him on that fateful July 2 morning, one hundred years ago, except for those who rest forever beneath this hollowed soil. Much of the scene is lost in a hundred years. We would do well to listen to one who was there, who saw what happened, and who recorded it. The writer is Major General St. Clair Mulholland, then a colonel in the Irish Brigade.

"Now (as the Third Corps is being pressed back) help is called for, and Hancock tells Caldwell to have his men ready. 'Fall in!' and the men run to their places. 'Take arms!' and the four brigades of Zook, Cross, Brook, and Kelly are ready for the fray. There are yet a few minutes to spare before starting, and time is occupied by one of the most impressive religious ceremonies I have ever witnessed. The Irish Brigade, which had been commanded formerly by General Thomas Francis Meagher, and whose green flag had been unfurled in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac had been engaged from the first Bull Run to Appomattox, and

Father Thomas O'Donnell, Father Hesburgh and James E. Murphy, director of Public Information for the University confer briefly before the statue of Father Corby on the Gettysburg battlefield. The new plaque which was unveiled at the June ceremonies (below), was donated by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Philadelphia.



was now commanded by Colonel Patrick Kelly of the Eighty-eighth New York, formed a part of this division. The brigade stood in column of regiments, closed in mass. As a large majority of its members were Catholics, the Chaplain of the brigade, Reverend William Corby, proposed to give a general absolution to all the men before going into the fight. . . . Father Corby stood on a large rock in front of the brigade. Addressing the men, he explained what he was about to do, saying that each one could receive the benefit of the absolution by making a sincere Act of Contrition . . . urging them to do their duty, and reminding them of the high and sacred nature of their trust as soldiers and the noble object for which they fought . . . the brigade was standing at 'Order arms!' As he closed his address, every man, Catholic and non-Catholic, fell on his knees with his head bowed down. Then, stretching his right hand toward the brigade, Father Corby pronounced the words of absolution.



MORE THAN IMPRESSIVE

"The scene was more than impressive; it was awe-inspiring. Nearby stood a brilliant throng of officers who had gathered to witness this very unusual occurrence, and while there was profound silence in the ranks of the Second Corps, yet over to the left, out by the peach orchard and Little Round Top, where Weed and Vincent and Hazlitt were dying, the roar of the battle rose and swelled and re-echoed through the woods, making music more sublime than ever sounded through cathedral aisle. The act seemed to be in harmony with the surroundings. I do not think there was a man in the brigade who did not offer up a heartfelt prayer. For some, it was their last; they knelt there in their grave clothes. In less than half an hour many of them were numbered with the dead of July 2nd. Who can doubt that their prayers were good? What was wanting in the eloquence of the priest to move them to repentance was supplied in the incidents of the fight."

Father Corby himself wrote a quarter of a century later: "That general absolution was intended for all, not only for our brigade, but for all, North or South, who were susceptible of it and who were about to appear before their Judge. Let us hope that many thousands of souls, purified by hardships, fasting, prayer and blood, met a favorable sentence on the ever memorable battlefield of Gettysburg."

What does all of this drama mean to us, a hundred years later, as we stand on the same battlefield? The least that might be expected is that we would understand today what Father Corby called "the noble object for which they fought" . . . and died. We, too, await our Judgment. As President Lincoln put it so magnificently: "The world will little note nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."



From top to bottom: Father O'Donnell, general chairman of the Gettysburg observance, addresses the audience after the Military Field Mass. (2) Distinguished guests included Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower and Father Hesburgh. (3) The procession of clergy prior to the ceremonies held at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. (4) The color guard of the Hibernian Greens of Philadelphia. (5) The delegation of Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus who formed a "living cross" during the Field Mass.



It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom. . . .”

This, I take it, is what the Civil War was all about, it was for freedom, and specifically for the freedom of Negro Americans, that it was fought. If we forget this unfinished business, then there will be nothing but mockery in this centennial celebration. We will have missed the deep and tragic issues that cost so many lives.

Bruce Catton has put it so well, that I shall not attempt to improve upon his language: “We know that in a strange, almost mystic way, modern America began to take shape in the Civil War. We also know that something priceless was won for us in it — that our American horizon was somehow broadened by it, that it left us with a deeper and more challenging responsibility, with a piece of unfinished business which demands our most earnest attention. . . . The Civil War meant that the Negro slave would become an American citizen and it left us with the eternal, inescapable obligation to see to it that that citizenship is made good. . . . Winning that freedom for the Negro, we won it also for all the people who then or ever would become Americans — including ourselves. We can never have, permanently, a second-class citizenship in America. Because of the Civil War, we are not that kind of country. . . . We bought that commitment at the price of 600,000 lives. More Americans than died in all our wars from the American Revolution to Korea. It is something we can never ignore.”

OUR UNFINISHED BUSINESS

What better place to ponder our unfinished business this morning than at Gettysburg, where so much of the blood and sweat and tears, that are the price of freedom, were paid. Gettysburg is not just a battlefield; it is a sacred shrine of freedom won again, in new proportion, for a nation “conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” The struggle, heroically engaged here, still goes on as we commit ourselves anew to this proposition in every village and city of every state in America. The Civil War did not solve the tragic issue, it merely reestablished the proposition and left to us the task of making the promise of our Constitution come true for all Americans.

I am not so sure that President Lincoln always saw this as a moral issue. One of his biographers, Thomas, tells us that when the City of Washington was ringed around by Confederate troops, and the war seemed lost, he suddenly realized with new clarity, what the war was all about. At that time, Thomas says, Lincoln made a promise to God, that if Washington were spared, he would at the earliest opportunity proclaim the moral issue in its clearest terms. Washington was spared, and with the new year, Lincoln, against the advice of his whole Cabinet, made the Emancipation Proclamation. Making it, he flew in the face of practical expediency,



The color guard from the “Fighting 69th” of New York marches in the procession prior to the Military Field Mass (above). The Clan Na Gael Pipe Band lends a musical note to the ceremonies as it marches to the Gettysburg Centennial observance (below).

and stood clearly and unequivocally on the point of morality. That he was right, and the politicians wrong, might be deduced from his most endearing title here, and especially in all of the new nations around the world: The Great Emancipator.

It may not have occurred to you, but each one of us must be, in these our times, great emancipators, to finish up in this centenary year as completely and as dramatically as possible, in all our own communities across the land, the unfinished business of which Lincoln spoke here: the work of freedom. Our President has now spoken out upon the moral issue that faces us all. Our Congress has before it a bill that attempts to hasten the completion of the unfinished business. There may well be another battle of Gettysburg in the Congress, but in the end the issue must be settled as it was settled here, for we are a nation committed to the proposition that all men were created equal. Anything less than that is unworthy of the thousands of men who died here. But when all the laws have been enacted, when all of the judgments of the Supreme Court are assessed, when all the Presidential speeches are recorded, there still remains the real unfinished business. Individual Americans died here, and only individual Americans can make that for which these soldiers died at Gettysburg come true in their own communities. Moral issues must be recognized and acknowledged in individual hearts and consciences. The appalling dearth of freedom for millions of Negro Americans today, in voting, in employment, in housing, in education, in public accommodations, and in the administration of justice, is not something automatic. It is a positive act; it is freedom denied by one American to another American, and until every white American decides to act morally towards every Negro American, there is no end to the unfinished business.

The sounds of battle have died away. The heroic deeds are done. Gettysburg is cloaked in peace. But the issue

raised and bloodily engaged here still clamors for a final answer. There are six times more Americans in America now than there were at the time of the Civil War. Can we give a final answer at long last? Can we finally make freedom live for all Americans? Only if each one of us dedicates ourselves "to the great task still remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth in freedom."

This I believe, is the true challenge of Gettysburg today. May all Americans hear it deeply in their hearts and souls and may they ponder the real depths of this greatest domestic challenge of our times which can be expressed no better than President Lincoln expressed it in terms of human equality: "Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived (in liberty) can long endure." Battlefields are like this. They confront us, as they confronted the brave men who made this place a landmark of heroism, with the ultimate of all moral tests: survival.

We are not asked to die, but to live in the spirit of this place. And if we are not capable of upholding the inner core of what America really stands for, no one of us deserves the blessings of liberty for which these men died. Survival, without nationwide liberty, would be a travesty of the victory won here, at the turning point of a bitter, tragic war; it would be a sad anticlimax to the centennial that we celebrate at Gettysburg. America, and the world, deserve better of us, and of these hal- lowed dead. May each of us be equal to the challenge of Gettysburg: freedom to the free.

REMARKS BY GENERAL GLEASON REPRESENTING PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Five score years ago the ground on which we here stand shuddered under the clash of arms and was consecrated for all time by the blood of American manhood.

Abraham Lincoln, in dedicating this great battle- field, has expressed, in words too eloquent for paraphrase or summary, why this sacrifice was necessary.

Today, we meet not to add to his words nor to amend his sentiment but to recapture the feeling of awe that comes when contemplating a memorial to so many who placed their lives at hazard for right, as God gave them to see right.

Among those who fought here were young men who but a short time before were pursuing truth in peaceful halls of the then-new University of Notre Dame. Since that time men of Notre Dame have proven, on a hundred battlefields, that the words, "For God, For Country, and For Notre Dame," are full of meaning.

Let us pray that God may grant us the wisdom to find and to follow a path that will enable the men of Notre Dame and all of our young men to seek truth in the halls of study rather than on the field of battle.



Father Hesburgh blesses a new plaque at the statue of Father Corby on the Gettysburg battlefield during unveiling ceremonies featuring Mrs. Arthur Carey of Rocky River, Ohio, a niece of Civil War Chaplain Father Corby, and Gen. John S. Gleason, head of the U.S. Veterans Administration.

Former President Eisenhower and his wife receive a personal message from Pope Paul VI from Father Hesburgh prior to the Gettysburg ceremonies. Both Eisenhower and the new Pope received honorary degrees from Notre Dame during the 1960 commencement exercises.



" . . . the pursuit
of excellence . . . "

DEANS' OUTLOOK . . .

Graduate School

To the Class of 1963, including students who come only for the summer sessions, the University awarded 51 degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and 476 Master's degrees of various types. Approximately two-thirds of the Master's degrees were awarded to summer students; all doctoral students study during the academic year.

In the Summer Session of 1963 a total of 3188 students were enrolled — 2699 in the Graduate School and 489 in the undergraduate colleges. Sisters, from all parts of the United States and Canada, were very much in evidence; there were 1508. When the planned residence hall for Sisters is built in several years, the Graduate School will be able to accommodate more than the usual 70 during the academic year.

In the 1963-64 school year 22 graduate students will be studying here on NDEA fellowships — five in English, five in Philosophy, six in Soviet and East European Studies, and six in Chemical Engineering. A sixth NDEA fellow in Philosophy has secured a postponement of his final year's support in order that he might go to the University of Louvain in 1963-64 on a Fulbright award. In addition, six students in Science or in Engineering will be studying here on NSF Cooperative Graduate Fellowships, a similar number on regular NSF Graduate Fellowships, eight on NASA Traineeships, and several on Public Health Traineeships. This is not a complete list of awards; these are mentioned to indicate the steady growth in quality of our graduate students.

Law School

The annual law scholarship campaign realized a record amount this year. It is the Law Scholarship Fund which makes it possible to bring to Notre Dame students such as the 1963 graduate who recently wrote the School as follows:

"I want to thank you and the others who were responsible for my scholarship. I will not say that I could not have gone to law school if it had not been for that scholarship. I will say, though, that I could not have come to Notre Dame without it. And at no other law school in the country could I have studied law on such a beautiful campus, been driven to work by an entire Faculty as never before, written for the law review, argued a moot-



Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C.
Graduate School



Joseph O'Meara, Jr.
Law School



Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C.
College of Arts and Letters



Thomas T. Murphy
College of Business Administration

court case before Justice White of the Supreme Court, and made such close life-long friends among both students and Faculty. For those glorious three years of 'law in the grand manner' I say a very heartfelt thank you."

College of Arts and Letters

The College of Arts and Letters will open the 1963-64 school year with 1700 students, 550 of these entering the College from the new Freshman Year of Studies.

The College will continue to encourage diversification in students' programs of studies, allowing more optional ways to meet area requirements rather than a rigid sequence of required courses.

The Department of Political Science has been restructured to give greater emphasis to international affairs. The new Department of Government and International Studies will administer the foreign area studies now in progress or being developed.

Most of the liberal arts faculty are moving into their new offices in the Memorial Library. Offices they are vacating in O'Shaughnessy Hall will be rearranged to supply much needed seminar and conference rooms.

Three departments of the College will begin the school year with new heads. They are Father Leonard N. Banas, C.S.C. in Classics, Dr. Robert D. Nuner in Modern Languages, and Dr. Julian Samora in Sociology. Father Albert L. Schlitzer, C.S.C. will be acting head of the Department of Theology during the year's absence of Father Robert Pelton, C.S.C.

The College also welcomes Colonel R. H. Spritzen, USMC as the new commanding officer of the Naval ROTC. Colonel Spritzen is the first Marine to head up the Naval unit at Notre Dame. All the ROTC departments are within the College of Arts and Letters.

College of Business Administration

In the fall of 1963 a revised three-year undergraduate program gets under way in the College of Business Administration. The sophomore will continue his liberal studies in Philosophy and Literature and will begin his business study of the quantitative and qualitative tools of business: Accounting, Statistics, and Economic Anal-

ysis. In the junior year the student will enter the study of functional areas of business: Finance, Marketing, Management, and Control—and study the economic environment of business: Monetary, Banking, and Fiscal Theory. In the senior year the student will concentrate in an area of business: Accounting, Finance, Management, or Marketing, and will study the legal framework of business. The objective of the new revision of curriculum is to provide “A Liberal Education for Business Responsibility.”

With the fall of 1963 the College welcomes two new department heads: Dr. Bernard J. Kilbride, department of Finance and Business Economics; and Dr. John J. Kennedy, department of Marketing Management. Dr. Kilbride comes from the faculty of the University of Illinois and Dr. Kennedy from the Ohio State faculty. Professors Paul Conway and John Houck return to campus after one-year leaves of absence from the University. Mr. David McCracken has been appointed instructor in Business Organization and Management.

In the summer of 1963 Dean Murphy lectured at the postgraduate School of the Navy at Monterey, California, and Professor Furuhashi taught at Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan. The following faculty members participated in study and research projects: Professor Bender at the University of Wisconsin; Professor Eells at Indiana University; Professor Reid at Carnegie Institute of Technology; Professor Stern at the University of Chicago; Professor Horrigan received a Securities Industries Fellowship and studied in New York.

College of Engineering

Approximately 950 students will be enrolled in the College of Engineering for the academic year 1963-64 at the sophomore, junior, senior and fifth-year levels. The present sophomore class will be the first class following through on the new curricula which were devised to take maximum advantage of the University Freshman Year of Studies.

Some 12 new faculty members have joined their colleagues in the various Engineering departments and in the department of Architecture. Retirements, resignations and losses account for two-thirds of this number but the remainder represent an actual staff increase serving to enhance both instruction and research in the entire College. In addition to these regular faculty members, Dr. Klaus Eggers, a specialist in hydrodynamics from



Norman R. Gay
College of Engineering



Frederick D. Rossini
College of Science



William M. Burke
Freshman Year of Studies

CREDITS

Most of the photographs appearing in this issue were taken by M. Bruce Harlan, University photographer.

The majority of layout and artwork was provided by A. C. Balmer.

The sketches of Notre Dame football coaches were drawn by Duff Grandusky.

Germany, will spend a year in the department of Engineering Science as a National Science Foundation Senior Foreign Scientist Fellow.

Dr. Edward W. Jerger has been appointed Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Dr. Jerger has degrees from Marquette University, the University of Wisconsin and Iowa State University and has been on the staff at Notre Dame since 1955.

In the Department of Electrical Engineering, Dr. Basil R. Myers has been appointed Head of that department. Dr. Myers received his undergraduate education at Birmingham, England, and his graduate training at the University of Illinois, and was formerly Head of the Electrical Engineering Department at the State University of Iowa.

Professor Raymond J. Schubmehl continues as Assistant Dean of the College entering his fourth decade of devoted and excellent service to the University.

College of Science

The College of Science is entering the academic year 1963-64 with a new class of Sophomores (coming from the Freshman Year of Studies), a new crop of first-year Graduate Students, some new Members of the Faculty, new curricula in each of the Departments (Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Pre-professional Studies), and some new building facilities. We have the big challenge of welding our manpower and material resources into an educational enterprise that will bring forth the best in all of us, students and Faculty alike.

Our new undergraduate students and our new graduate students continue to improve in intellectual quality year by year, as measured by the standard national tests, the former by the College Entrance Examination Board Scores and the latter by the Graduate Record Examination Scores.

A number of changes have occurred in the Faculty of the College of Science: In the Department of Chemistry, Dean Rossini will continue as Acting Head until January 1, 1964, when Professor Ernest L. Eliel assumes the Headship for a term of three years. Two Assistant Heads have been appointed for the Department of Chemistry, Professor Emil T. Hofman, in charge of the Freshman Program, the Summer Session, and the Evening Program, in Chemistry, beginning July 1, 1963, and Professor Vincent J. Traynelis, in charge of the Undergraduate and Graduate Students in Chemistry, begin-

" . . . the pursuit
of excellence . . . "

DEANS' OUTLOOK...

ning September 1, 1963. In the Department of Mathematics, Professor Thomas E. Stewart was appointed Head-Designate in January, becoming Head, effective July 1, 1963, for a term of two years, succeeding Professor Arnold E. Ross, who served 17 years in that post. In the Department of Physics, Professor Charles J. Mullin was appointed Head, effective September 1, 1963, succeeding the Reverend Henry J. Bolger, C.S.C., who served 27 years in that post. Professor Ralph E. Thorson continues as Head of the Department of Biology, Professor Raymond C. Gutschick as Head of the Department of Geology, and Associate Dean Lawrence H. Baldinger as Head of the Department of Pre-professional Studies. Professor Morris Pollard continues as Director of the Lobund Laboratory and Professor Milton Burton as Director of the Radiation Laboratory.

Freshman Year of Studies

Although it is too early to attempt any conclusive analysis of the Freshman Year of Studies Program, certain items become apparent as one reviews the first year of operation.

Of major significance was our dismissal rate of approximately two per cent; roughly thirty freshmen out of fifteen hundred were dropped for low academic achievement. Of this group, four will be permitted to return to summer school next year because their improvement during the spring term and summer school warrants a second chance.

Perhaps the reason we have been able to keep our dismissal percentage so low is due to the efficient Faculty-Advisory Program that works within the framework of the Freshman Office. Dean Father O'Neill, Dean Raymond, Professors Scannell, Wilhelm, Mead, and DiCicco were available one hundred hours a week to discuss with freshmen any academic problems that might arise. These men, all experienced teachers, were most capable of coping with freshman difficulties. This constant awareness of the individual freshman, more than any other single factor, helped to keep the dismissal rate at a minimum. Notre Dame is unique among the leading colleges in the country in offering to freshmen this personal type of faculty counselling.

Finally, the flexibility of movement

from one intent to another within the Freshman Year Program was accomplished with a minimum of course changes.

If I had to credit two factors that were most instrumental toward making our Program successful in its initial year of operation, I would commend the Deans-Faculty Academic counselling as the major positive aid and follow up this with an acknowledgement of the flexibility of the Freshman Course Program. It has been a good first year of operation.

KERTESZ NAMED MILES PROFESSOR

The establishment of a professorship in Political Science at Notre Dame by Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., was announced recently by Edward H. Beardsley, Miles president, and Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.



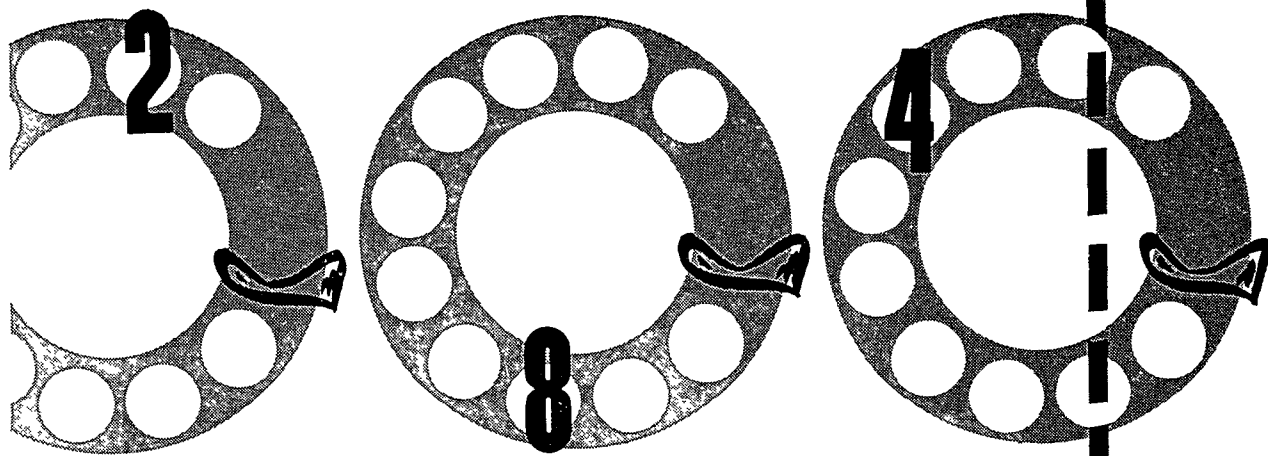
Dr. Stephen Kertesz

They said the new faculty chair has been named the Franklin Miles Professorship of Political Science in memory of the physician who was a founding partner of the pharmaceutical firm in 1884. The professorship will be held by Dr. Stephen Kertesz, chairman of Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations and director of the Soviet and East European Studies Program at the University.

Beardsley said the Miles-Ames Foundation is underwriting the new Notre Dame professorship to help narrow "the increasingly dangerous gap between technology and political science." Today, he said, "the scientist must be educated to appreciate the nature of imponderable political forces, and the student of international relations must study constantly the impact of physical science on his work."



Dr. George N. Shuster, (left), assistant to the president of Notre Dame, attends the funeral of Pope John XXIII, along with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and educator Benjamin Mays, representing the official United States delegation appointed by President Kennedy.



Now — **DIAL ANY**
NOTRE DAME OFFICE
Direct with prefix
284 and the number

The University of Notre Dame has expanded and modernized telephone service on its campus with introduction of a new communications system, Centrex, in mid-August.

Rev. Jerome Wilson, C.S.C., vice president for Business Affairs, said the new Centrex system was designed by Indiana Bell Telephone Company to provide "the world's most modern service," and will:

1. Nearly double the total number of telephones in the University's administration and faculty offices;
2. Speed service by making possible direct dialing of both local and long-distance calls to and from campus telephones without intercession by a campus operator;
3. Improve intercommunication between any two of the University's approximately 1,000 campus telephones; and
4. Streamline switching equipment serving Notre Dame telephones into a compact, efficient unit located in the basement of the new Notre Dame Memorial Library.

The new system will increase the number of telephones at the disposal of the University's administrative staff and will provide telephones for all faculty offices. The new equipment also will make it possible to introduce telephone service in all individual student residence hall rooms — a further service improvement the University plans to inaugurate at a future date.

Under Centrex's direct-dialing feature, calls to the University from any off-campus telephone may be completed simply by dialing the first three digits (284) of the University's general telephone number and then the four additional digits of the particular campus number being called. It will not be necessary for the call to be routed through a campus operator.

However, should the outside caller be unsure of the number of the campus phone being called — or uncertain as to the exact campus location to which his call should go — he may dial the general University number. A Notre Dame operator will then supply the needed information or route the call. Should an incoming call be dialed to the wrong campus extension, it may be transferred quickly to the proper telephone by the Notre Dame Information operator.

This direct-dialing feature also will operate in reverse for campus callers placing either local or long-distance calls to "outside" telephones.

Any telephone in the Notre Dame system will be able to place a direct call to any other by the simple dialing of the four-digit extension number of the other party.

New numbers which have been assigned University telephones under Centrex bear all-numeral prefixes. The general, all-number prefix at Notre Dame is "284"; the number for the University's central switchboard is 284-6011.

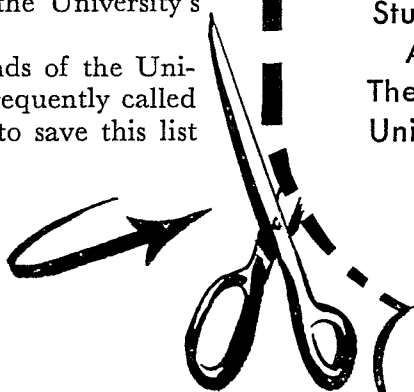
For the convenience of many alumni and friends of the University, we are publishing here a list of the most frequently called numbers at Notre Dame. Perhaps you will want to save this list for future reference.

**DIAL DIRECT TO THESE
 UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME OFFICES**

On campus dial **LAST** four numerals —
 Off campus dial **ALL** seven numerals

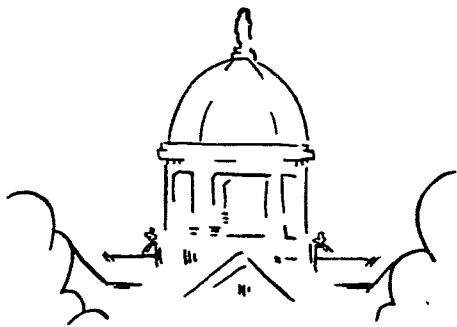
Academic Affairs, Vice-President's Office	284-6631
Academic Affairs Office	284-7162
Assistant to V.P. Academic Affairs	284-7043
Admissions Office	284-7505
Bookstore, The Hammes Notre Dame	284-6316
Business Affairs, Vice-President's Office	284-6666
Assistant V.P. Business Affairs	284-6646
Chaplain, Students'	284-7032
Comptroller	284-6401
General Accounting Office	284-7484
Payroll Office	284-9575
Computing Center	284-7415
Dean's Office, College of Arts & Letters	284-6642
Dean's Office, College of Business	
Administration	284-7236
Dean's Office, College of Engineering	284-7216
Dean's Office, Freshman Year of Studies	284-7242
Dean's Office, College of Law	284-6626
Dean's Office, College of Science	284-6291
Dean of Students' Office	284-6144
Director of Athletics	284-6107
Business Manager of Athletics	284-7246
Head Football Coach's Office	284-6525
Sports Publicity Office	284-7516
Ticket Office, Athletics	284-7354
Director of Food Services	284-7254
North Dining Hall	284-6176
South Dining Hall	284-7254
Executive Vice-President's Office	284-6502
Holy Cross Seminary	284-6185
Library, New Memorial	284-7317
Maintenance and Construction	
Director of Maintenance	284-6652
Director of New Bldg. Engr. & Campus Planning	284-7225
Supervisor of Buildings	284-7107
Pastor — Sacred Heart Church	284-7511
Personnel Office	284-7144
Placement Office	284-6255
Power Plant Office	284-6594
President's Office	284-6383
Press, University	284-6346
Public Relations & Development	
Vice-President's Office	284-7479
Alumni Office	284-7267
Foundation Office	284-6455
Public Information Office	284-7367
Public Relations Office	284-6362
Radiation Laboratory	284-6163
Security Office — Campus Guards	284-6130
Student Affairs, Vice-President's Office	284-7308
Asst. V.P. Student Affairs	284-7308
Theatre, University	284-7053
University of Notre Dame	284-6011

Cut Out For Reference



For information on telephone numbers dial
 284-6011 (8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.)

The Summer Spotlight



MSGR. HUGHES HONORED



Rt. Rev. Msgr. Philip Hughes, (left) the noted British historian of the Roman Catholic Church, is congratulated by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., (right) Notre Dame president, after receiving an honorary degree of the summer commencement exercises on August 3. Msgr. Hughes, who is retiring from the Notre Dame faculty after eight years, was cited as "a great priest, a great historian and a great personality. . . . The depth of his learning and the elegance of his prose style are enduring models for those who would serve the Church through scholarship," the citation read.

Responsible Parenthood Stressed

In an article appearing simultaneously last month in two major Catholic and Protestant magazines, Rev. John A. O'Brien claims Catholics and non-Catholics "are in substantial agreement" on the necessity for family planning in a world where the population is increasing at unprecedented speed.

Writing in *The Ave Maria* and *The Christian Century*, Father O'Brien says he believes Catholics and non-Catholics can work together for responsible parenthood "with each group following its conscience to achieve the same important goal."

Father O'Brien, who is a research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame and author of

more than a score of books, contends that "the prudent regulation of births and the clear consciousness of the responsibility they entail" constitute the key to constructive action on the population problem, both nationally and internationally.



Rev. John A. O'Brien



Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C.

FATHER WALSH NAMED VICE PRESIDENT

Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., was appointed vice president for public relations and development at the University of Notre Dame in June, 1963. He had served as director of the Notre Dame Foundation and assistant to the president of the University since February, 1961. Still earlier, he was head of the University's department of Education for three-and-a-half years.

As a vice president of the University, Father Walsh directs the activities of a professional staff of 14 laymen engaged in Notre Dame's public relations and development programs.

A specialist in the philosophy of education, Father Walsh is widely known as a speaker and a lecturer. In 1960, he addressed the White House Conference on Children and Youth. He is a graduate of Notre Dame and received his doctorate from Yale University.

LIBRARY MAKES BIG MOVE



Notre Dame Librarian Victor Schaefer (left) helps load cases of books onto a conveyor for transfer to the new, thirteen-story Notre Dame Memorial Library. Four hundred seventy-five thousand volumes were transferred from the school's present library, built in 1917, to the \$8,000,000 building which opened this fall. The new library will have a capacity of 2 million volumes and will seat nearly half of Notre Dame's undergraduate student body.

75th

DIAMOND
JUBILEE
SEASON

1963



HUGH IS BACK!

It all started back in 1887, when the University of Michigan defeated a football team from the University of Notre Dame by a score of 8 to 0.

That was 76 years ago, but because no football teams from Notre Dame competed during 1890 and 1891, this fall's gridiron card of 10 games marks the Diamond Jubilee season of Irish football.

During this 75 years, Notre Dame has had many football coaches, but few of them are remembered prior to 1913 when Jesse Harper became head coach. Just for the record, here's a list of Fighting Irish head coaches and their records through the years, with the 1887-89 and 1892-93 omitted because there was no head coach:

Year	Coach	Won	Lost	Tied
1887-1888-1889-1892-1893 — There was no head coach during these years.				
1894	J. L. Morison	3	2	1
1895	H. G. Hadden	3	1	0
1896-98	Frank E. Hering	12	6	1
1899	James McWeeney	6	3	1
1900-01	Patrick O'Dea	14	4	2
1902-03	James Faragher	13	2	2
1904	Louis Salmon	5	3	0
1905	Henry J. McGlew	5	4	1
1906-07	Thomas Barry	12	1	1
1908	Victor M. Place	8	1	0
1909-10	Frank C. Longman	11	1	2
1911-12	L. H. Marks	13	0	2
1913-17	Jesse C. Harper	33	5	1
1918-30	Knute Rockne	105	12	5
1931-33	Heartly (Hunk) Anderson..	16	9	2
1934-40	Elmer Layden	47	13	3
1941-43	Frank Leahy	24	3	3
1944	Edward McKeever	8	2	0
1945	Hugh Devore	7	2	1
1946-53	Frank Leahy	63	8	6
1954-58	Terry Brennan	32	18	0
1959-62	Joe Kuharich	17	23	0



KNUTE K. ROCKNE
1918-1930
Won 105
Lost 12
Tied 5

The 1963 football season, with Head Coach Hugh Devore at the helm and a generous supply of returning lettermen and promising sophomores, will severely test Notre Dame's ability to improve their all-time totals of 465 wins, 126 losses and 34 ties—including 18 undefeated seasons and eight National Championships.

It also marks the second time in history that a Notre Dame head football coach has returned to the job after having once relinquished it. Following the 1943 season, Frank Leahy went on active duty with the U. S. Navy.



HEARTLY (HUNK) ANDERSON
1931-1933
Won—16, Lost—9, Tied—2

He came back for the 1946 season, took over the reins from Coach Hugh Devore, led the Fighting Irish to a perfect 8-0-1 record, and won a national championship as a result of holding the vaunted Army team to a scoreless tie in New York's Yankee Stadium.

In 1963, Coach Hugh Devore returns to Cartier Field and the Notre Dame Stadium as head coach, succeeding Joseph Kuharich.

When his appointment was announced last spring, the followers of Notre Dame football greeted the news with unanimous feeling of confidence and joy. As a veteran photographer remarked to Devore during an impromptu celebration at the coach's home that evening, "Well, here we go again, Hughie. Two old horses, back to the wars."



ELMER LAYDEN
1934-1940
Won—47, Lost—13, Tied—3



FRANK LEAHY
1941-1943, 1946-1953
Won—87, Lost—11, Tied—9

Hugh Devore came to Notre Dame from Newark, N.J., in 1930 and has always been close to his alma mater. He played end on the Irish teams of 1931, 1932, and co-captained the team in 1933.

His first coaching position was at Notre Dame in 1934, where he was assistant freshman coach. In 1935 he became end coach at Fordham, where he stayed for three years. At Providence College in 1938, he was head coach for four years. In 1942, he was named end coach at Holy Cross.

A year later, he joined Frank Leahy's staff as end coach for the Fighting Irish. Leaving Notre Dame again in 1946, Devore became head coach at St. Bonaventure and New York University successively.

After a brief stint with the Green Bay Packers as an assistant coach, Hugh was head coach at the University of Dayton for three seasons and head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles for two.

On April 2, 1958 Hugh Devore returned to Notre Dame as freshman coach under Terry Brennan and remained during the Kuharich regime as the man responsi-



EDWARD McKEEVER
1944
Won—8, Lost—2



HUGH DEVORE
1945, 1963-
Won—7, Lost—2, Tied—1



TERRY BRENNAN
1954-1958
Won—32, Lost—18

ble for molding freshman football hopefuls into competent varsity performers.

Assisting Coach Devore during the 1963 season will be several holdovers from the Kuharich staff. They are John Murphy, Brad Lynn, Lou Stephens and Bill Daddio. Newcomers named by Devore are Gus Cifelli, Dave Hurd and Jerry Stoltz. Each of these coaches has been working hard during the spring, summer and this fall to prepare the Fighting Irish for Coach Devore's major offensive changes which feature two running backs, a flanker back, a tight end and a wide end.

The results will be known Saturday by Saturday starting September 28 and ending Thanksgiving Day, November 28 in New York's Yankee Stadium where the Irish meet Syracuse.

As Coach Devore and the Fighting Irish await the Diamond Jubilee season of 1963, eight particular fans will be pulling for a successful season. They are, of course, his wife Madeline, with whom he celebrated his 25th wedding anniversary last January 15, and his seven children: Hugh, Jr.; George; Madeline; Marie; Noreen; Joe; and Tom.

With a cheering section like that, plus the interest

and affection of thousands of Notre Dame alumni and friends, there seems to be every reason to say 1963 will be a "great year for the Irish," and their 21st head coach, Hugh Devore.

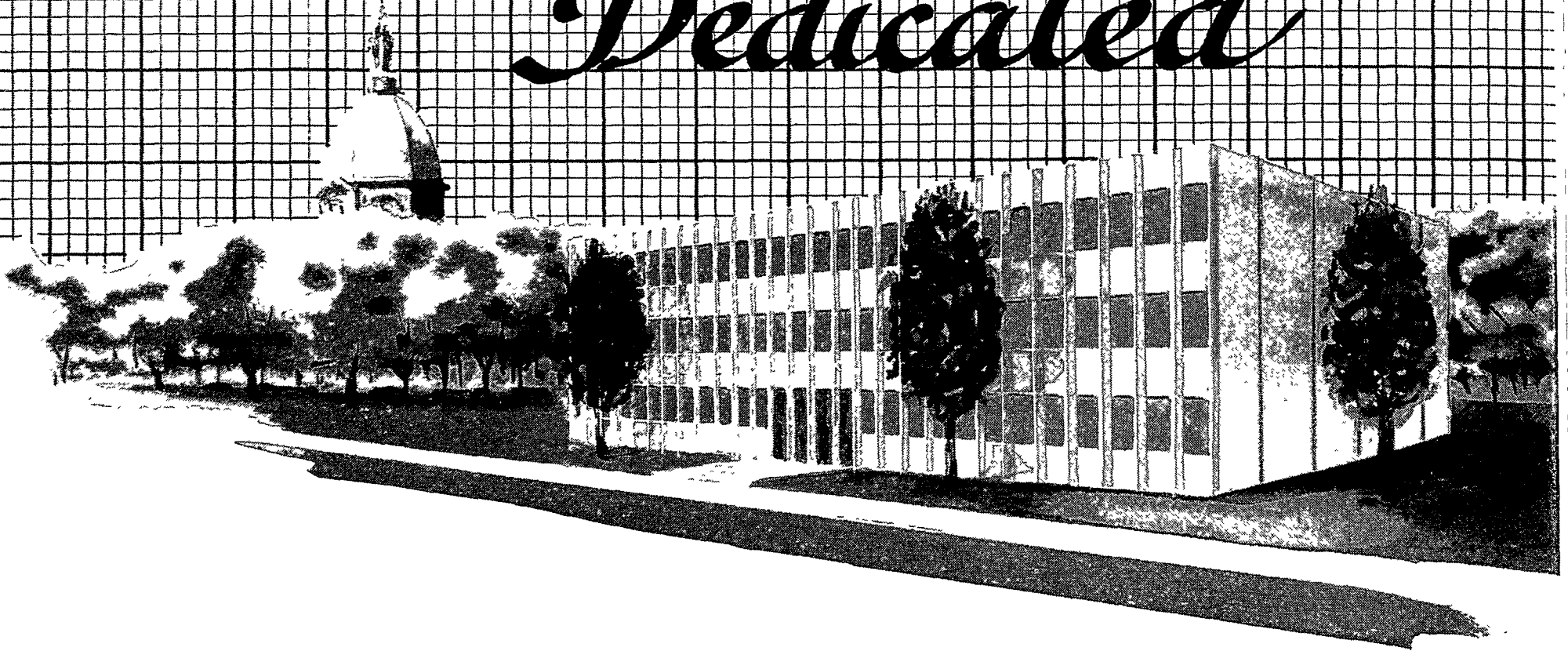


JOE KUHARICH
1959-1962
Won—17, Lost—23

The 1963 Fighting Irish coaching staff: (Left to Right) Brad Lynn (Backs); Gus Cifelli (Line); Lou Stephens (Line); Head Coach Hugh Devore; John Murphy (Backs); Dave Hurd (Centers); Bill Daddio (Ends); and Jerry Stoltz (Quarterbacks).



new radiation research building *Dedicated*



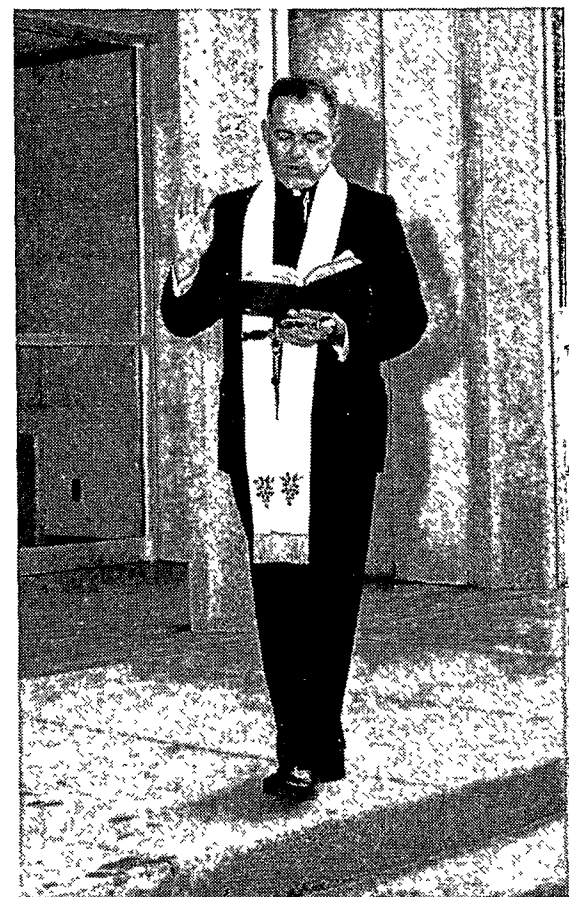
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME JOIN HANDS TO PROVIDE \$2,200,000 FACILITY

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, declared that the federal government has a responsibility "to aid in the establishment of new centers of excellence in research and education," while speaking at the dedication of a \$2.2 million Radiation Research Building erected by the AEC on the University of Notre Dame campus on September 1.

Seaborg said basic research "is the foundation upon which technological and social advances are made. I am convinced," he said, "that strong and continued basic research support in our universities by the federal government is a necessity. In my judgment, the most important problems facing our universities today are those directly associated with the degree and manner in which our universities obtain their funds."

Seaborg was the principal speaker at a convocation in the Notre Dame Memorial Library auditorium marking the dedication of the University's newest research facility. Earlier, Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences and head of the physics department at the University of Illinois, spoke at the dedication luncheon at The Morris Inn on the campus. Seaborg

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.,
Notre Dame's president, blesses the
new Radiation Research Building on
the campus during dedication cere-
monies on September 1.



and Seitz both hold honorary doctorates from Notre Dame.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, conferred honorary Doctor of Science degrees on two elderly and distinguished scientists at the convocation. Dr. James Franck, of Durham, N. C., a Nobel Prize winner and professor emeritus of Physics at the University of Chicago, was cited as "one of the eminent scientists of our age" whose work has "added significantly to the growing knowledge of the atom which in a few decades has transformed our vision of the world. . . ." The University honored Dr. Samuel Colville Lind, Oak Ridge, Tenn., as "the father of radiation chemistry . . . still engaged in research and still writing, long after other men begin to rest and dream of their past. . . ."

In his convocation address, Seaborg paid tribute to Notre Dame as "a center of excellence in radiation chemistry." Its Radiation Laboratory, an organization of scientists headed by Prof. Milton Burton, "has unquestionably played a most significant role in the development of radiation chemistry as a mature and established discipline—not only in profound and lasting scientific contributions, but in the education and training of personnel," he said.

"Notre Dame was the first university in America to provide formal training in this new chemistry and is today its principal source of postgraduate trained personnel in the United States," the AEC chairman declared. The building we dedicate today, Seaborg said, "is not a reward to the University of Notre Dame for its contributions to our (AEC) program. It is, rather, a sound investment on our part to insure maximum intellectual growth in the discipline of radiation chemistry."

Prof. Seitz, speaking at the dedication luncheon, said a new laboratory underscores "a highly significant development of our time, namely the fact that science is now widely recognized as a major underpinning of society." The support of science, he said, has essentially doubled on the average of every four years or so since the end of the war. "I think it is safe to say more money has been devoted to good science in the last fifteen years than in all the centuries throughout the world prior to 1940," he said.

The golden age of science has come in our generation rather than earlier, the Academy president said, because "the interplay between science and technology is one involving a certain reverberation time. A certain minimum number of generations had to pass," he explained, "before science and technology could help one another. . . . We all recognize that technology now turns to science for many of its most productive ideas whereas science turns to technology for new tools."

Notre Dame's new Radiation Research Building is a three-story structure of contemporary design. Consisting largely of chemistry laboratories, the building has a number of central radiation facilities including a two million electron volt Van de Graaff generator and cobalt-60 sources rated at 10,000, 5,000 and 2,000 curies.

Devoted to the study of radiation effects on matter, the Radiation Laboratory numbers faculty members from the Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biology and Metallurgy departments as well as a number of nonteaching research scientists, postdoctoral research associates and graduate student teaching assistants.



Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, (left), appears with Father Hesburgh and Dr. Frederick Seitz, (right), president of the National Academy of Sciences and head of the Physics department at the University of Illinois. Dr. Seaborg delivers the dedicatory address (left) in the Memorial Library auditorium.

Dean Frederick Rossini of the College of Science (left to right, below) poses with honorary degree recipients Dr. Samuel Colville Lind and Dr. James Franck. With them is Radiation Laboratory Director, Dr. Milton Burton.



During the luncheon at the Morris Inn, Dr. Seitz and Dr. Seaborg confer with Father Hesburgh. In the foreground is Professor A. R. Ubbelohde, president of the Faraday Society, which met on the Notre Dame campus in conjunction with the Radiation Research Building dedication.



NOTRE DAME NEWS

(Continued from page 2)

PURDUE BIOLOGIST HERE

Dr. Marvin Barr Seiger, assistant professor of Biological Sciences at Purdue University, has been appointed a postdoctoral research associate in the Notre Dame Biology department for a year. He will undertake immunogenetic studies dealing with the physiology of reproduction of the fruit fly (*drosophila*) and will be associated with a *drosophila* genetics research project directed by Dr. Harvey A. Bender, assistant professor of Biology.

HYDRODYNAMICS EXPERT TO TEACH

Dr. Klaus Eggers, an authority on hydrodynamics and a lecturer at the University of Hamburg, has received a senior foreign scientist fellowship from the National Science Foundation and will teach at the University of Notre Dame during the coming year.

BENDER DELIVERS GENETICS PAPER

Dr. Harvey A. Bender, assistant professor of Biology at Notre Dame and a senior staff member of its Radiation Laboratory, delivered a paper at the Eleventh International Congress of Genetics at The Hague, Holland, in September. Bender reported on research conducted by Dr. M. M. Green, of the University of California department of Genetics, and himself on "Phenogenetics of the Lozenge Loci in *Drosophila Melanogaster*." His participation in the Congress is supported by a travel grant from the Genetics Society of America.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE PRODUCTIONS FEATURED

The University Theatre presented productions of "Long Day's Journey Into Night," "The Zoo Story" and a videotape of its campus production of "Hamlet" at the National Catholic Theatre Conference in August in Miami, Florida.

S & H GRANT ACCEPTED

The University of Notre Dame has accepted a grant of \$2,000 from the Sperry and Hutchinson Company of New York to underwrite a series of campus and community lectures by five foreign ambassadors. The diplomats will visit Notre Dame to discuss the foreign policies of their countries in relation to the United States and the United Nations.

FARADAY SOCIETY MEETS ON CAMPUS

The Faraday Society, an organization of physical chemists with a worldwide membership and headquarters in London, met for the first time in the United States at the University of Notre Dame September 2-4.

The scientific meeting was held in conjunction with the Sept. 1 dedication of the Radiation Research Building, a \$2.2 million facility built on the campus by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

BARTHOLOMEW IS CHAIRMAN

Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew, professor of Government at the University of Notre Dame, served as chairman of the public law session at the national meeting of The American Political Science Association in New York City in September.

OTTO NAMED ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE

Waldemar Otto, a West Berlin sculptor, has been named artist-in-residence and a faculty member at the University of Notre Dame.

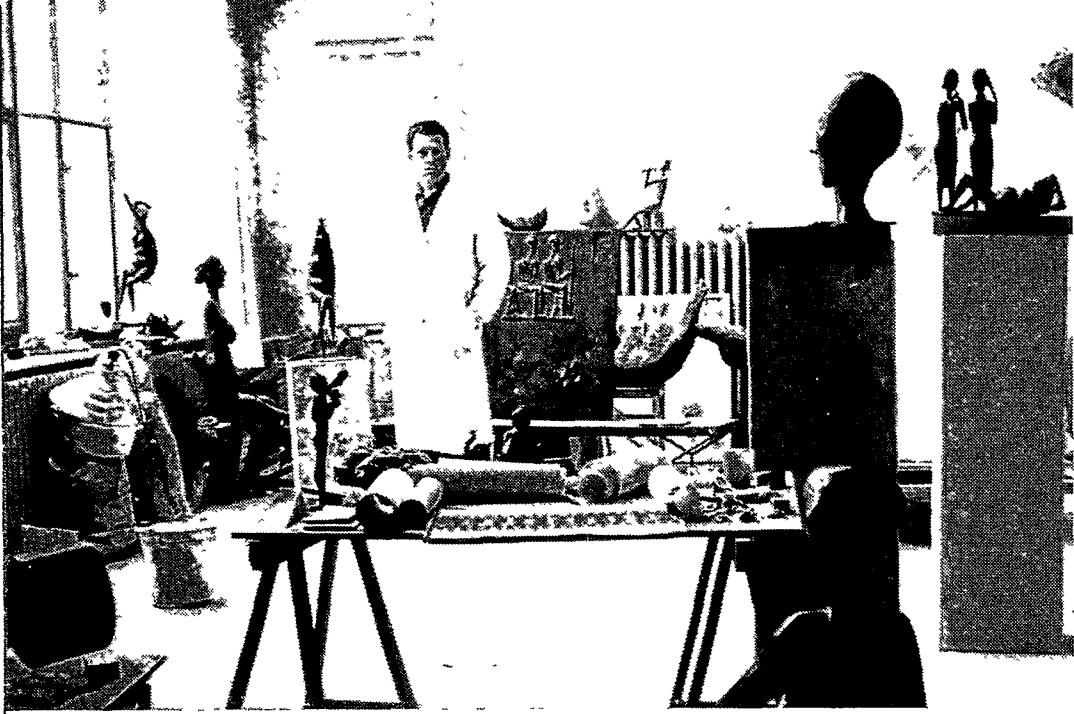
Otto, whose sculpture can be seen in several Berlin churches, is the first to be designated artist-in-residence at Notre Dame since the late Ivan Mestrovic, the celebrated Croatian sculptor, who died January 16, 1962.

According to Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., head of the University department of Art, Otto will teach advanced classes in sculpture in addition to executing commissioned works. Notable features of his work, Father Lauck said, are "his keenly personal Germanic portraits, the strong plane modelling in his low reliefs, and the simplified and forceful forms of his figures in the round."

Born in Poland in 1929, Otto studied at the Academy of Art in Berlin for six years under the tutelage of Alexander Gonda. During 1954 and 1955 he held a German government scholarship for advanced study in Florence. Otto has won several important municipal prizes in Berlin art exhibitions, and essays about his work have appeared in *Das Munster*, the Munich art periodical.

Otto's sculptural commissions in Berlin include a heroic bronze figure of "King David with the Harp" for the Evangelical Student House in Berlin; a continuous bronze relief depicting Biblical scenes on one wall of the *Heilandskirche*, and a large bronze crucifix for the *Phillipus* church.

Waldemar Otto (above) is shown in his West Berlin studio. One of his most famous works, "King David with the Harp," (left) was completed in 1960 and now stands outside the Evangelical Student House in Berlin.



SIX MILONADIS WORKS EXHIBITED

Six works by Konstantin Milonadis, Ukranian-born sculptor at the University of Notre Dame, were included in an exhibition at the Ravinia Park Gallery, Highland Park, Ill., this summer.

Milonadis, whose specialty is metal sculpture, has fashioned the works out of music wire and stainless wire.

ROSSINI SPEAKS IN SWEDEN

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, dean of the College of Science at Notre Dame, delivered two lectures at the University of Lund in Sweden in July.

He spoke on July 20 at a Symposium on Thermodynamics and Thermochemistry sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the Swedish Chemical Association.

On July 24, he addressed a special industrial session sponsored by the Swedish Technical Research Council, the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and the Swedish Chemical Industry.

GABRIEL GIVES PARIS TALK

Professor A. L. Gabriel, director of the Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame, addressed an international congress held in Paris in June commemorating the 800th anniversary of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. He spoke on "The Early Schools of Notre-Dame de Paris," and was the only American scholar to address the Congress.

LIU GETS MENTAL HEALTH GRANT

Dr. William T. Liu, associate professor of Sociology at Notre Dame, has been awarded a grant by the National Institute of Mental Health to study the attitudes of nursing home personnel and ancillary workers. Associated with Dr. Liu, the director of the project, are Dr. S. P. McCabe, head of the Psychology department at the University of Portland (Ore.), and Thomas Condon, a graduate student in Sociology at Notre Dame.

RESEARCH GRANT TOTALS ANNOUNCED

The University of Notre Dame received grants totaling \$452,712 for sponsored research and research-related activities during the month of June, according to Research Administrator Francis X. Bradley.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, Notre Dame was awarded \$2,596,840 in support of 80 projects, Bradley said. He disclosed that during the same period, the University submitted proposals for 93 research projects calling for \$8,243,649 in support.

FISCHER LECTURES IN EAST

Edward A. Fischer, associate professor of Communication Arts at Notre Dame, gave a series of lectures in the East this summer including talks at The Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City, St. Paul's Abbey, Newton, N.J., and Loyola Seminary, Peekskill, N.Y.

NEW BOOK WRITTEN BY FATHER McAVOY

Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., professor of History and Archivist at Notre Dame, has written a new book entitled, *The Americanist Heresy in Roman Catholicism, 1895-1900*. It has just been published as a paperback here by the University of Notre Dame Press.

SEELER IN SEMINAR

Dr. Otto Seeler, professor of Architecture at Notre Dame, participated in a seminar on "The Teaching of Architecture" at the Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., in June. The sessions were sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and attracted representatives of 50 architecture schools throughout the country.

LORDI GETS STUDY GRANT

Dr. Robert J. Lordi, assistant professor of English at Notre Dame, was awarded a grant-in-aid to carry on his research at the Harvard University library during August and September. Lordi, who is a specialist in Renaissance English drama, is preparing a definitive bibliographical edition of "The Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois," a play by George Chapman. Prof. Lordi's work is to be published by the University of Illinois Press as part of the complete works of Chapman who was a contemporary of William Shakespeare.

CARBERRY ATTENDS CONFERENCE

Dr. James J. Carberry, associate professor of Chemical Engineering, attended a three-day Survey Conference on Catalysis at Hershey, Pa., in August. He was one of approximately 30 scientists invited to participate in the sessions which were sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences.

FATHER BANAS NAMED CLASSICS HEAD

Rev. Leonard N. Banas, C.S.C., has been appointed head of the Department of Classics at Notre Dame, by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Father Banas succeeds Rev. Thomas F. Cady, C.S.C., department head since 1956, who has received a new assignment as a member of the Holy Cross Fathers' Mission Band.

SUPERIORS' INSTITUTE DRAWS 2,000

More than 2,000 nuns representing religious communities throughout the United States and abroad attended a six-day Institute for Local Superiors at the University of Notre Dame in August.

Sponsored by the Notre Dame Theology department in cooperation with the Conference of Major Superiors of Women in the United States and the Sister Formation Conference, the Institute explored the mission and meaning of the Church and particularly the role of the local superior.

FATHER PELTON GOING TO SPAIN

Rev. Robert S. Pelton, C.S.C., head of the Theology department at Notre Dame, has been awarded a fellowship by the government of Spain for postdoctoral research there.

The Notre Dame theologian will sail for Spain this month to make a comparative study of Saint John of the Cross and his notion of mystical prayer and the doctrine of Quaker mystical silence. While Father Pelton is conducting his research abroad, Rev. Albert Schlitzer, C.S.C., will serve as acting head of the Theology department.

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

The College of Engineering of the University of Notre Dame was officially organized in 1887 although some of the departments, later incorporated, started courses of study as early as 1869.

Dr. Norman R. Gay is the current dean of the College and Professor Raymond J. Schumfeld is the assistant dean.

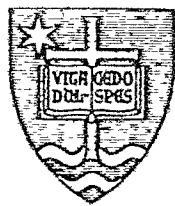
There are approximately 550 students enrolled in the upper-class years, and another 400 Freshmen have indicated their intention to major in one of the seven engineering departments or in the department of architecture. In addition, there are some 200 graduate students enrolled for advanced degree work.

The faculty of the College of Engineering is composed of 70 full-time members.

The departments of the College include: Architecture, Aeronautical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Science, Mechanical Engineering, including options in Industrial and Nuclear Engineering, and Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science.

All of the departments are housed in Cushing Hall of Engineering except for Architecture, Aeronautical Engineering and Chemical Engineering. There is also a separate laboratory building for the Mechanical Engineering Department which contains nuclear equipment and equipment for design and thermal systems analysis.

The College of Engineering also has a 3-2 program with some 20 liberal arts colleges wherein a student may obtain both a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Science degree after five years of study.



Today, Notre Dame's ability to provide scholarships to deserving students is limited by a lack of funds for this purpose.

As an alumnus or friend of the University, you can recognize the importance of maintaining the high level of students coming to Notre Dame, and making sure that financial problems do not exclude deserving students from the opportunity of obtaining a degree from Notre Dame.

To assist these deserving young men, memorial scholarships are available through the Notre Dame Foundation at remarkably low cost.

For additional information please contact:

SCHOLARSHIP CHAIRMAN

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION

P. O. BOX 555

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

