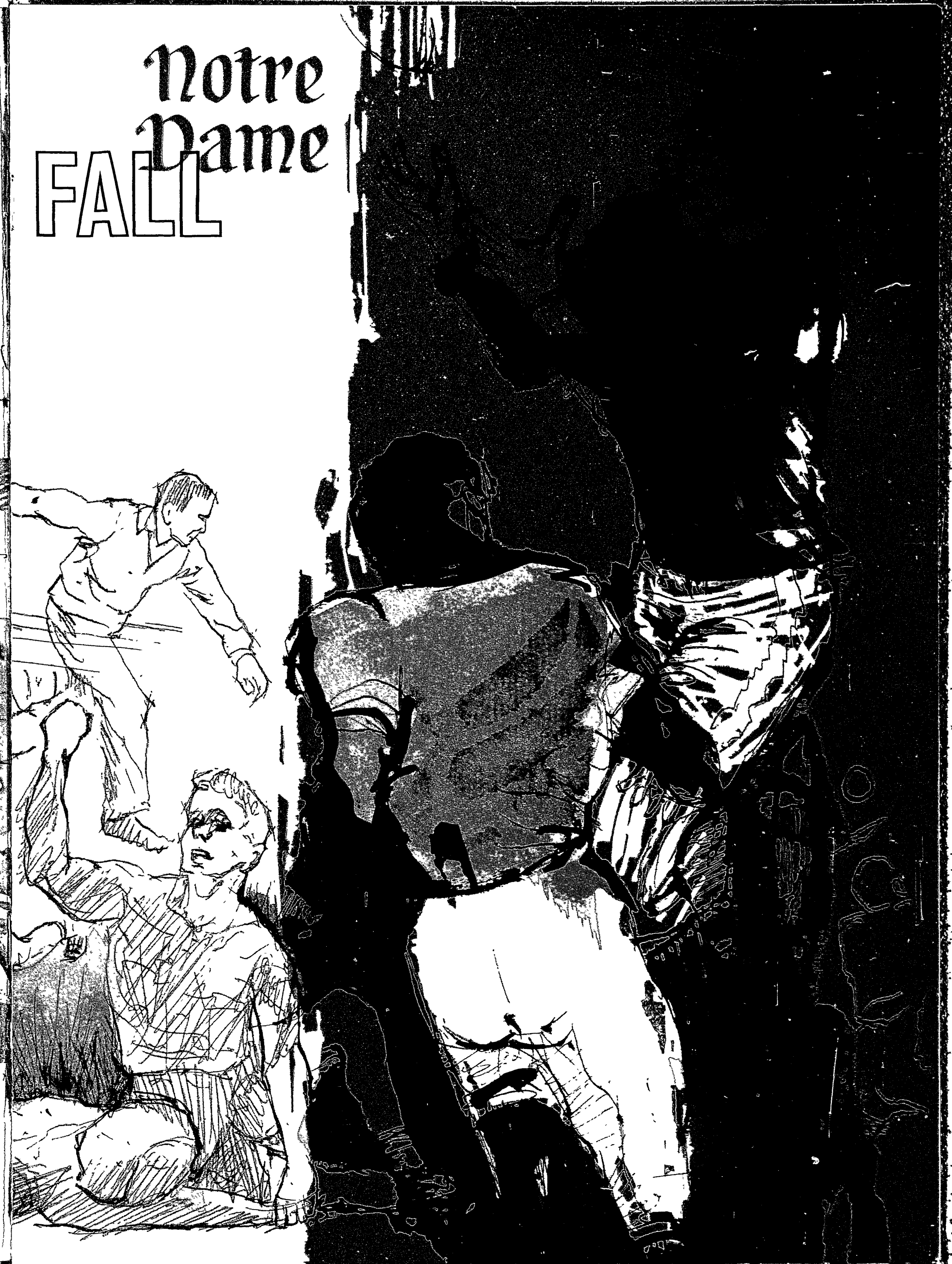
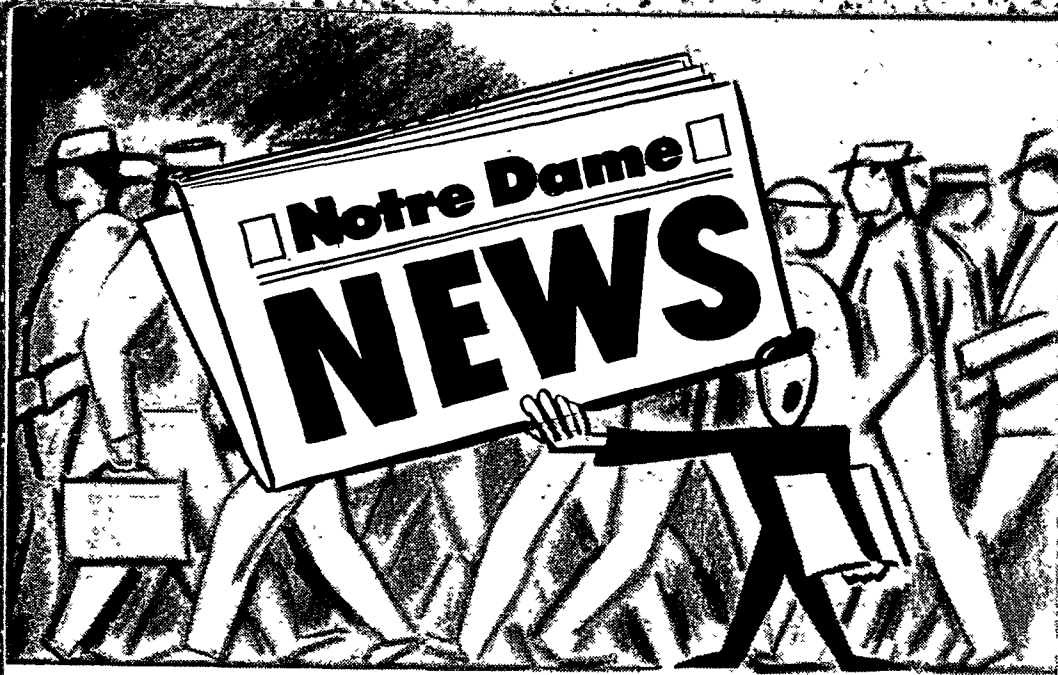


Notre Dame FALL





THREE FACULTY MEMBERS AT BROOKHAVEN

Three Notre Dame faculty members visited the Atomic Energy Commission's accelerator facility at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, N.Y., in July to conduct experiments in particle physics as part of a research program under a National Science Foundation grant.

Dr. V. Paul Kenney, associate professor of physics, and Dr. William D. Shepherd and Dr. Ivan Derado, assistant professors of physics, have been awarded a grant of \$17,200 by the National Science Foundation to support a program of particle physics experiments at Notre Dame.

FATHERS MULCAIRE AND BACHOFER DIE

Death came to two Holy Cross priests during the summer months. Rev. Cletus S. Bachofer, C.S.C., 51, professor of biology at Notre Dame, died on August 30 at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., and Rev. Michael A. Mulcaire, C.S.C., 70, former vice president of the University, passed away September 10 at Holy Cross House on campus.

Notre Dame alumni and friends throughout the nation join the University in mourning the loss of these two dedicated priests.

HOLD FINANCIAL INSTITUTE FOR RELIGIOUS

Approximately 50 priests, brothers and nuns, representing religious communities throughout the United States and Canada, attended the fourth annual Summer Institute for Religious on Financial Management and Administration at Notre Dame in August.

According to Dr. Ray M. Powell, Institute director, the enrollment was made up of treasurers and other fiscal officers of Catholic congregations, schools, colleges, hospitals and other institutions. He said they took a series of four institute courses on Financial Management, Management Principles, Accounting Procedures and Cost Analysis and Budgeting.

Conducting the Institute courses were five regular faculty members of the College of Business Administra-

tion. In addition to Powell, they were Dr. Adam S. Arnold, Dr. Salvatore J. Bulla, Dr. James N. Fremgen and Dr. Bernard J. Kilbride.

TWO SPEAK AT NON-METALLIC INSTITUTE

The Summer Institute on the Science of Non-Metallic Materials held at the University of Notre Dame had two guest lecturers for the final week of the Institute in July.

V. P. Puzinauskas, associate research engineer of the Asphalt Institute at the University of Maryland, discussed "Asphaltic Materials" and Dr. George F. Pezdirtz, head of the spacecraft materials section, applied materials and physics division, of NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va., lectured on "Development and Uses of Non-Metallic Materials in the Space Program."

Dr. Pezdirtz, who has been with NASA since 1960, was responsible for the ultrathin inorganic coating used for the thermal control of the 135-foot diameter Echo II passive communications balloon.

SUMMER COMMENCEMENT FOR 421

The University of Notre Dame awarded 375 graduate and 46 undergraduate degrees at its summer commencement exercises on August 1st. More than half the degree recipients were nuns representing religious communities throughout the country.

Dr. Robert W. Strickler, head of the University's department of education, was the principal speaker at the outdoor exercises held at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on the campus. The degrees were conferred by Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president of Notre Dame.

START BUILDING CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTER

Construction began in September on a new Center for Continuing Education at the University of Notre Dame. Situated at the entrance to the campus opposite the Morris Inn, the adult education facility is being erected with a \$1,543,000 grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Michigan.

A University spokesman said the two-story, buff brick building is scheduled for completion in September, 1965. Its major components will include a lobby and registration area, an auditorium seating 350-400 people, a series of seminar, conference or meeting rooms, a library and exhibition area, audio-visual facilities, limited food service, and offices and quarters for visiting professors and research personnel.

GRADUATE WORK FOR 10 ND ENSIGNS

Of 71 newly commissioned ensigns selected by the U.S. Navy for graduate study, ten are 1964 graduates of the University of Notre Dame.

According to a Navy spokesman, the 71 officers bound
(Continued on page 18)

● EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

... For God, Country, and Notre Dame

Father Hesburgh Receives Nation's Highest Award

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, was among 30 distinguished men and women who received the Presidential Medal of Freedom at a White House ceremony on Sept. 14.

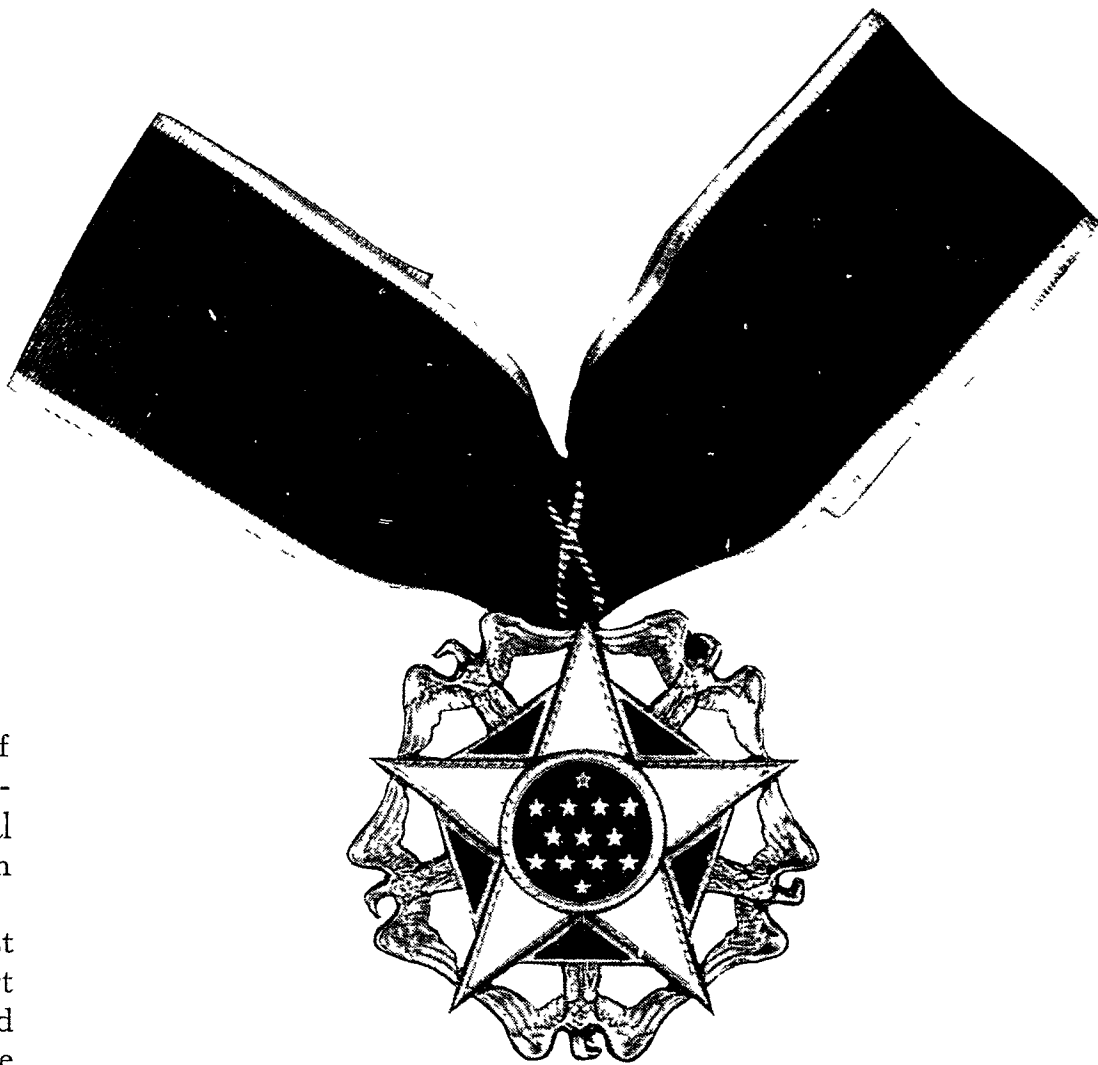
President Johnson made the presentation in the East Room in the presence of members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, the leadership of the Congress, and other key executive branch officials. A White House luncheon honoring the medal recipients followed the presentation ceremony. They were also honored at a State Department reception in the evening, sponsored by the Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board.

The gold Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest civilian honor the President of the United States can bestow for service in peacetime. It is given to a person who has made "exceptionally meritorious contributions to the security or national interest of the United States, to world peace, to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors."

Father Hesburgh came to the Washington ceremony from Europe where he was attending the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva and

President Johnson congratulates Father Hesburgh after presenting the Freedom Medal to Notre Dame's President at the Sept. 14 White House ceremonies

Associated Press Photo



the annual meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Joining him at the White House exercises was his mother, Mrs. Theodore B. Hesburgh, Syracuse, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. Robert O'Neill, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Other Freedom Medal winners who joined Father Hesburgh in this year's presentations were:

Former Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON

DR. DETLEV BRONK, president, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

AARON COPLAND, composer and conductor

WILLIAM de KOONING, the abstract-impressionist painter

WALT DISNEY, the motion picture producer

J. FRANK DOBIE, author of books on the folklore of the Southwest

DR. LENA EDWARDS, obstetrician

T. S. ELIOT, the poet and playwright

ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE of the American stage

DR. JOHN W. GARDNER, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York

CLARENCE L. JOHNSON, vice president, Lockheed Aircraft Co. and designer of the U-2 reconnaissance plane

FREDERICK R. KAPPEL, chairman of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

MISS HELEN KELLER, lecturer and author

JOHN L. LEWIS, president emeritus of the United Mine Workers

WALTER LIPPMANN, columnist and author

RALPH E. MCGILL, publisher and columnist

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, Harvard historian

LEWIS MUMFORD, authority on architecture and civic planning

EDWARD R. MURROW, the veteran commentator and former USIA director

REINHOLD NIEBUHR, Protestant theologian

MISS LEONTYNE PRICE of the Metropolitan Opera

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a civil rights leader

CARL SANDBURG, the poet and biographer of Lincoln

JOHN STEINBECK, the novelist

DR. HELEN B. TAUSSIG, professor of pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins University

REP. CARL VINSON, retiring after fifty years in Congress

THOMAS J. WATSON, president of International Business Machines Corp.

DR. PAUL DUDLEY WHITE, authority on heart disease

In a statement last July, President Johnson said: "Each person we honor has previously honored his fellow man by setting for himself a standard of excellence only he was able to achieve.

"Collectively, they have made man's world safe, his physical body more durable, his mind broader, his leisure more delightful, his standard of living higher, and his dignity important.

"They are creators; we are the beneficiaries."

ABC RADIO NETWORK TO AIR IRISH GAMES

The Notre Dame football squad will again be most widely reported via radio and television, as the American Broadcasting Company will broadcast all Irish games, and the National Broadcasting Company will nationally televise the Notre Dame-Michigan State game at Notre Dame, November 14.

Veteran announcer Jim Gibbons will team with ex-Irish halfback and captain Jim Morse to handle the ABC coverage of all Irish games — the 1964 season marks the 17th consecutive campaign that all Notre Dame football games have been broadcast nationally. Prior to that, certain Notre Dame games had been broadcast nationally, dating back to the mid-twenties.

The Notre Dame games will be sponsored by the Schick Razor Company and B. F. Goodrich Company.

More than 200 radio stations in the United States will report on the Notre Dame football season game by game under the leadership of new head coach Ara Parseghian.

Check your local radio listing for the times of all Notre Dame games.



Mr. I. A. O'Shaughnessy and Father Hesburgh have a private audience with Pope Paul VI.

Pope Paul Asks Father Hesburgh To Head Theology Research Study

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, has been asked by Pope Paul VI to assume background and research work on a study center of comparative theology which the Pope plans to have built in Jerusalem.

The center is intended to further the cause of Christian unity, a Vatican source said. The project was described as a personal one on which Pope Paul has worked since he met last January in the Holy Land with Orthodox Patriarch Athenagoras.

The Vatican source said Christians would join with non-Christians in religious studies at the proposed center. The project was seen as a major step toward Christian unity as well as improved relations between Christianity and other faiths.

The center would be involved in research into the comparative doctrines of the major religions, with special focus on the Orthodox faith. Non-Christian scholars would take part.

"The idea is that it should be staffed not only by Roman Catholics but rather that there should be a certain openness to scholars of non-Christian faiths," the Vatican official said.

Phyllis McGinley Accepts Laetare Medal

In a July 30 private ceremony in her home at Weston, Conn., poet Phyllis McGinley accepts the Laetare Medal for 1964 from Father Hesburgh and Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame.

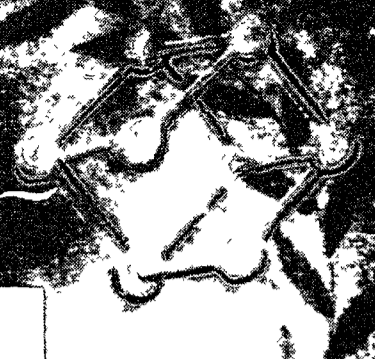




the



President's Page



The following excerpts are from Father Hesburgh's address, "The Cultural and Educational Aspects of Development" delivered at the Biennial Interfederal Assembly of Pax Romana. — Editor.

Our final consideration concerns the contribution of the university faculties of philosophy and theology to the course of human development on earth. Hitherto we have considered truths mainly of the temporal order common to most universities and most university people. These final considerations are the special, though not exclusive, concern of the Catholic intellectual, the Christian philosopher and theologian. This is our most important contribution. Here man himself in his deepest perspectives is at issue. Development in this context must be relevant to man's nature and destiny, in eternity as well as in time, for it is this total man who is both the subject and the object of development. We believe that especially in our day, when man is so often at the mercy of sudden and precipitous change, he needs more than ever the inspiration and the guidance of philosophical and theological principles that transcend the changes of time and space, that give order, and meaning, and an eternal dimension of understanding to the hopes and fluctuations and the anguishes of the human situation. Without such principles, development lacks a spiritual and moral dimension, and man is left anchorless and adrift on a sea without shore or harbor.

What are the great and changeless principles and perspectives that philosophy and theology offer to guide human development? One might well begin with the basic principle of human dignity, inherent and inalienable in man since he receives it in his very nature as a creature made in the image and likeness of the Eternal God. Any plan for development which does not respect human dignity is a bad plan whatever its beneficial immediate results in the material order.

An important corollary of human dignity is human equality. Just as no man is more worthy of respect, as man, than any other man, so too no man is more equal by nature than any other man. If human equality means anything, it means all that is implied in the wonderful phrase — the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This means specifically the right to all that is necessary to develop oneself as a human person. Negatively it means that a person should not be used as a mere tool, a means to someone else's purposes. This equality cannot be abridged by reason of race, or religion, or nationality, or color, because it does not originate with these.

Man is a social person, so that his development takes place in a social context. What is true of his dignity and equality and freedom as an individual person is likewise true of him as a member of society, the state exists for him, not he for the state. And the state or nation he creates to buttress his rights and more easily fulfill his responsibilities to the common good is free to determine by composite will its own destiny. No state should be made the tool of any other state — even in the name of development.

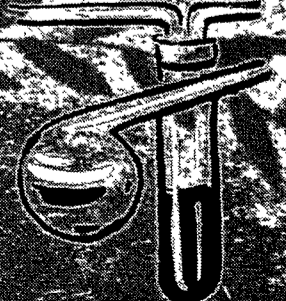
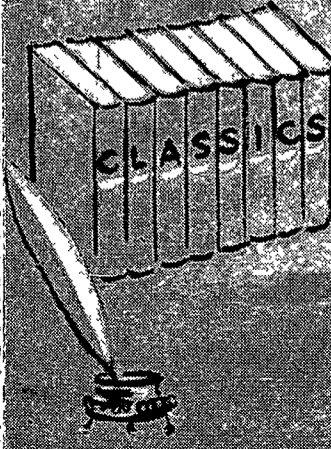
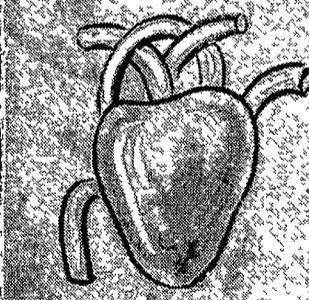
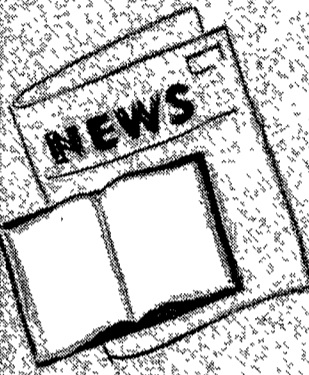
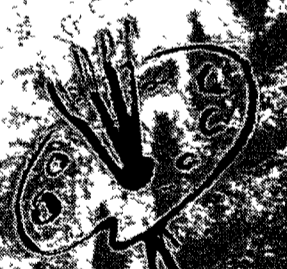
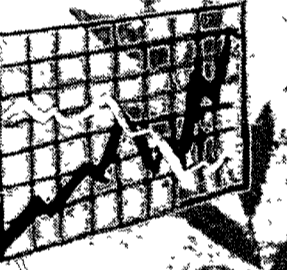
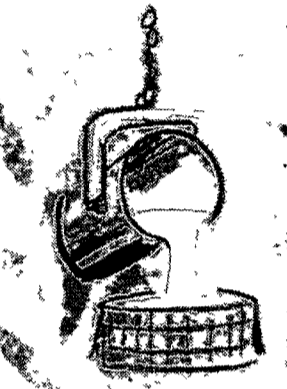
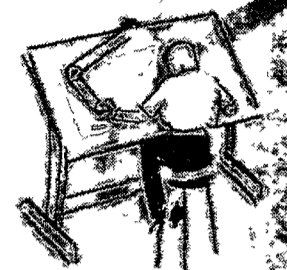
We have seen how meaningless this human dignity and equality are in much of the world today, when so many millions of human persons, living in what is euphemistically termed the less-developed nations, suffer the greatest human indignity and slavery by reason of their blinding ignorance, debasing poverty, wasting illness, wretched homelessness, and heartbreaking hopelessness.

The Christian philosophers and theologians — and all Catholic intellectuals should be such to some extent — must bring the message to all the world that when one man suffers, all of us must suffer; when one man is not free, the freedom of all is impaired; when one man, however distant, undergoes inhuman indignity, the human dignity of all is debased. Each and all of us are members of one family, at the highest level, members of the Body of Christ, Our Lord. Development of man and human society is not merely a fad of our times, not merely a movement of political or economic advantage, not a move in the game of cold war, it is a duty demanded by human nobility, Christian charity, and social justice. To be unconcerned is to be inhuman and unchristian. To be concerned only on the material, social, political, economic, or legal level is to forget the true roots of personal human dignity and equality, and the true eternal destiny of man.

There is then a philosophical and theological, a moral and spiritual dimension, to development. Novelists have written about man's inhumanity to man. Our task is to make of our age a true work of man's humanity to man in the total dedication of our university resources to this task: to create a new world on earth, yet not oblivious of the world to come; to create a new material human situation in which man's spiritual dignity and equality can be a reality and not a frightful travesty.

Any development less than this would be a truncated development unworthy of the high inspiration and guidance to be expected of university people. A university is interested in all knowledge. If students of development learn all else and are left devoid of the philosophical and theological dimensions of knowledge, then we may expect some horrible new wounds in the body of an already badly suffering humanity.

F. Hesburgh, S.J.



NOTRE DAME IN URBAN AMERICA

The Necessity of Urban Study

by

JULIAN KULSKI
Visiting Professor
of Urban Planning
and Architecture

► During a week-long cruise through the Aegean Sea and meetings on the Greek Island of Delos last summer, an outstanding group of men and women from 15 countries grappled with the problems of planning for a new world. This conference was remarkable because it brought together some of the world's renowned figures in such diverse fields as sociology, economics, anthropology, law, urban planning, history, science, and engineering. Their purpose was to point up and analyze the greatest danger facing man today, barring nuclear war — that is, man's failure to adapt his urban environment to change.

In the "Declaration of Delos," the participants, many of whom are leaders in the academic world, were critical of their own institutions for failing to lead the way in meeting new problems of urban life. The Declaration said: "In the universities the application of the basic sciences to human welfare has been fragmented. They have dealt with parts of man — his health, his nutrition, his education — not with the whole man, not with man in community." What is needed, they said, is the establishment of an academic discipline of "human settlements," the initiation of basic research in that discipline, and the bringing together of specialists in other fields to work on projects about urban planning.

► Cosmopolis — An Ideal or a Nightmare?

What is the force which shapes and unifies our life today? In certain centuries it was religion, in others industrialization, in still others social revolt. What is it today? That is the question to be answered by anyone putting his thoughts to the subject of urban life in today's world.

The answer comes down to this: People living together — that is, the urbanization of the world. Because of advances in means of transport and the exploration of space, we are realizing more and more how small the world is. Established organizations and country boun-

daries are losing their old meanings. We need new concepts to replace present ones. What we are talking about is the catholicism of the world. It is within this context that we should view the problems of urban life.

Historian Arnold Toynbee describes it as cosmopolis. He states that in its original Greek meaning the word "cosmopolis" was a great idea that the universe and all its members, animate and inanimate, constitute one great society, bound together by a common law and a common ideal, but that today, in the formidable process of urbanization throughout the world, with new conditions that cannot be evaded and have no precedent, that ideal is becoming a menace.

Industrialization has meant that the machine has enslaved the human being rather than man enslaving man. The problem of the Negro in America, for example, is very much an urban problem. One reason why it exists is not so much color but the fact that today the Negro represents in a most vivid form the transition from rural to urban life. Some of the same problems were faced by the Polish peasants, for example, who came to this country 50 years ago and were thrown into factories and assembly lines.

One can cite many examples of the slavery of man to a "modern" metropolis. What city has not been built by workers who come in from rural areas to build a

place which is not for them, is alien to them, and does not want them, and in which they must all the same somehow find a way to exist?

This problem—but one facet of the many every urban area is plagued with—is a dramatic indication of the void of our cities today. Cities are not a human place to live in. Can new migrants to the cities be blamed for not adjusting? Actually, the blame lies with those who have adjusted. We have put up as humans with what none should have put up with, whereas these people have rebelled.

Take the problem of old age as another example. It did not really exist earlier because of the pattern of social organization. Old people lived in the same house with the younger ones; family life was more tightly knit. Now we are encountering an entirely different phenomenon. There is a splitting up of the family unit and an increased segregation across economic lines and age groups. This creates tremendous problems for communities of millions of people.



congestion and expansion of today's jet age, we today are still doing comparatively little creative thinking to prepare the coming generation for the life ahead. And yet the very success or failure of our civilization depends upon the degree of this training and preparation.

► What Is Being Done?

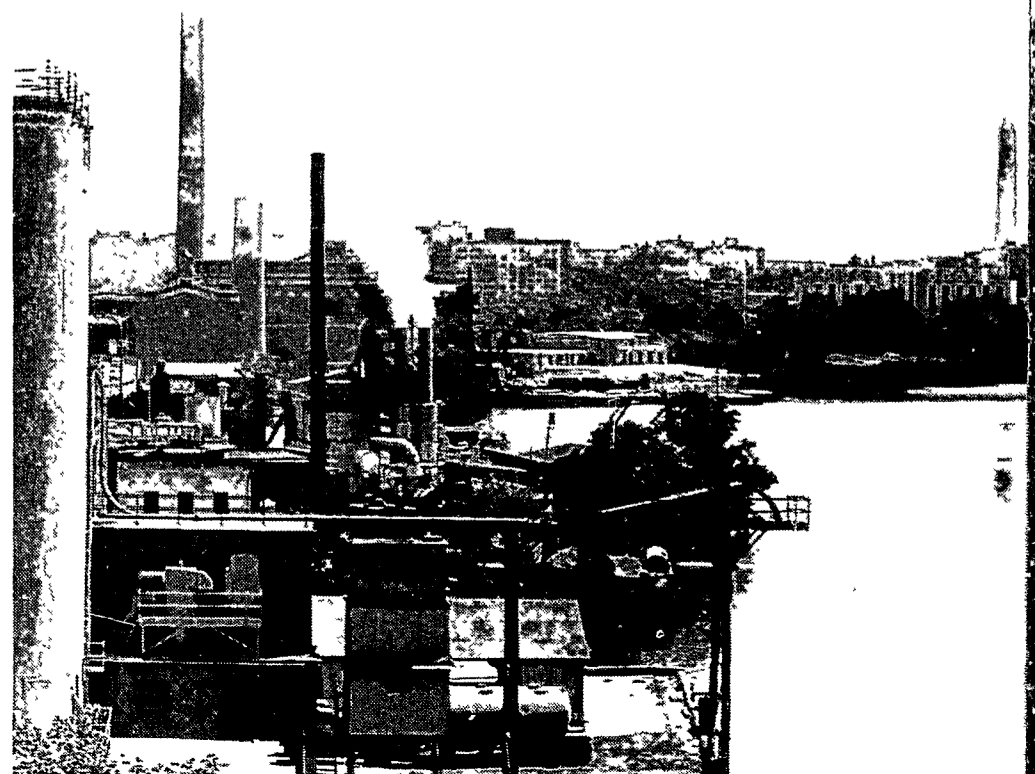
In his March 1961 Message to Congress on our nation's housing, President Kennedy acknowledged the importance of the problem of urbanization when he said:

"To encourage the study of these pressing [urban] problems, and to train a sufficient supply of skilled manpower will require a substantial commitment of our resources. Universities, private research groups, professional and business organizations can all contribute. . . . The Federal Government must play a key role in support of these activities through leadership and financial assistance."

The Federal Government's activity in this field is already voluminous. Nearly every department of the government is now involved to some degree in matters which touch vitally upon urban life. Numerous agencies have large programs in operation to deal with such problems as urban renewal, housing, transportation in the urban complex, comprehensive regional and municipal planning, and many health, education, and welfare activities. The importance of the whole field of urban activity has been graphically demonstrated by President Kennedy's proposal to establish a cabinet-level Depart-

Although the basic values of family life as a nucleus of our Western civilization become more and more important, the actual form and adjustment to present-day problems is not forthcoming. The Ten Commandments have not changed; there is a greater need for them than ever before. But their application in modern society has become more complex. Somehow one must find the way to apply them to modern life.

The mid-twentieth century has launched us upon a course which is generating more profound changes in man's way of life than any of the great revolutions of the past. Never before in the history of mankind were there large sections of a continent which constituted contiguous, densely populated urban communities. In America the postwar period, with its urban sprawl and increased migration to the city, has caught us unprepared. We were educated for and prepared to live in towns and cities but not in megalopolises. Just as those before us did not plan our urban areas for the rapid



ment of Urban Affairs in Washington. The reaction which this proposal has aroused is in itself a measure of the importance of this field in our present-day life.

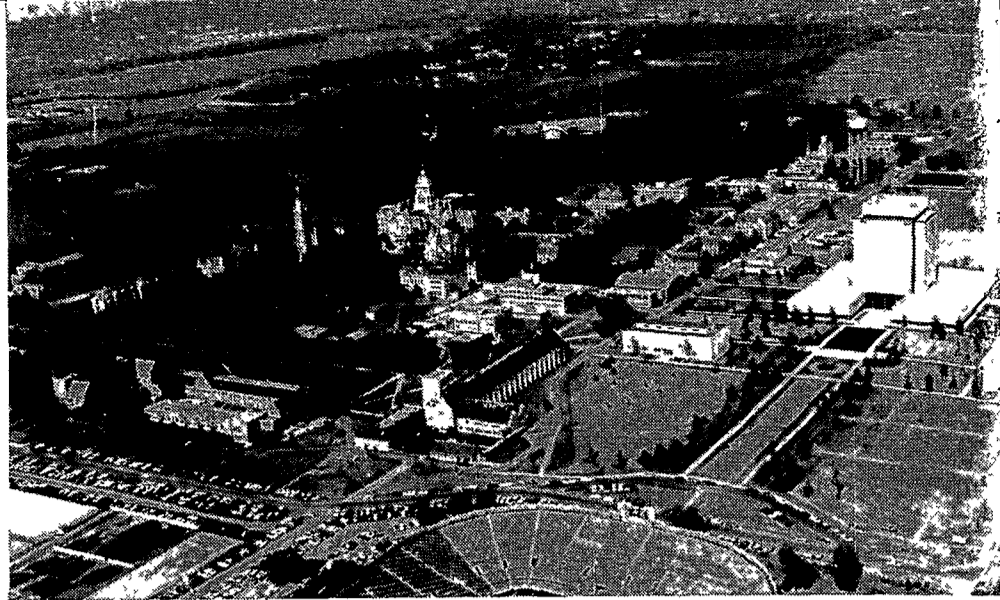
On a regional and local level the formation in recent years of many urban planning commissions or government bodies dealing with planning indicates the growing awareness on the part of local communities of the need for new legislation to meet urban growth.

The rapidly increasing number of government organs administered by professionally trained persons, as opposed to elected officials, points up the fact that urbanization requires highly skilled professionals to coordinate its many activities and guide its growth. One can, in fact, point to a whole range of jobs of relatively recent vintage which illustrates that a number of new professions have been created to answer the needs of urban life. To name but a few: urban planner, city administrator or manager, zoning expert and urban legislator, urban designer, land-use expert. These are, of course, professions tied to traditional academic disciplines, but they are new specializations which have revolutionized the disciplines themselves.

► The University Must Lead

To recognize and guide this changing trend is one of the major responsibilities of the university. Today many of the major universities have programs which deal specifically with the urban affairs field.

Education for planners has closely followed the gradual awareness of and need for urban planning in America. The emergence of planning as a new profession at the turn of the century (Harvard, for example, initiated a city planning program in 1909) was caused by the



rapid industrialization and dramatic growth of our communities without planning, resulting in conditions which the country could not afford and culturally and economically was not willing to accept.

With the Depression of the 1930's and the Second World War, the economic and social problems attendant upon urban life became widely recognized and led to new and significant activity in this field. At the end of the war, eight universities in the US and Canada were offering city planning programs. In a little over a decade thereafter there was a dramatic expansion in planning education, indicated by the fact that 23 new university programs were established. Among them were most of the outstanding institutions of higher learning in the country. At present 33 universities have such programs.

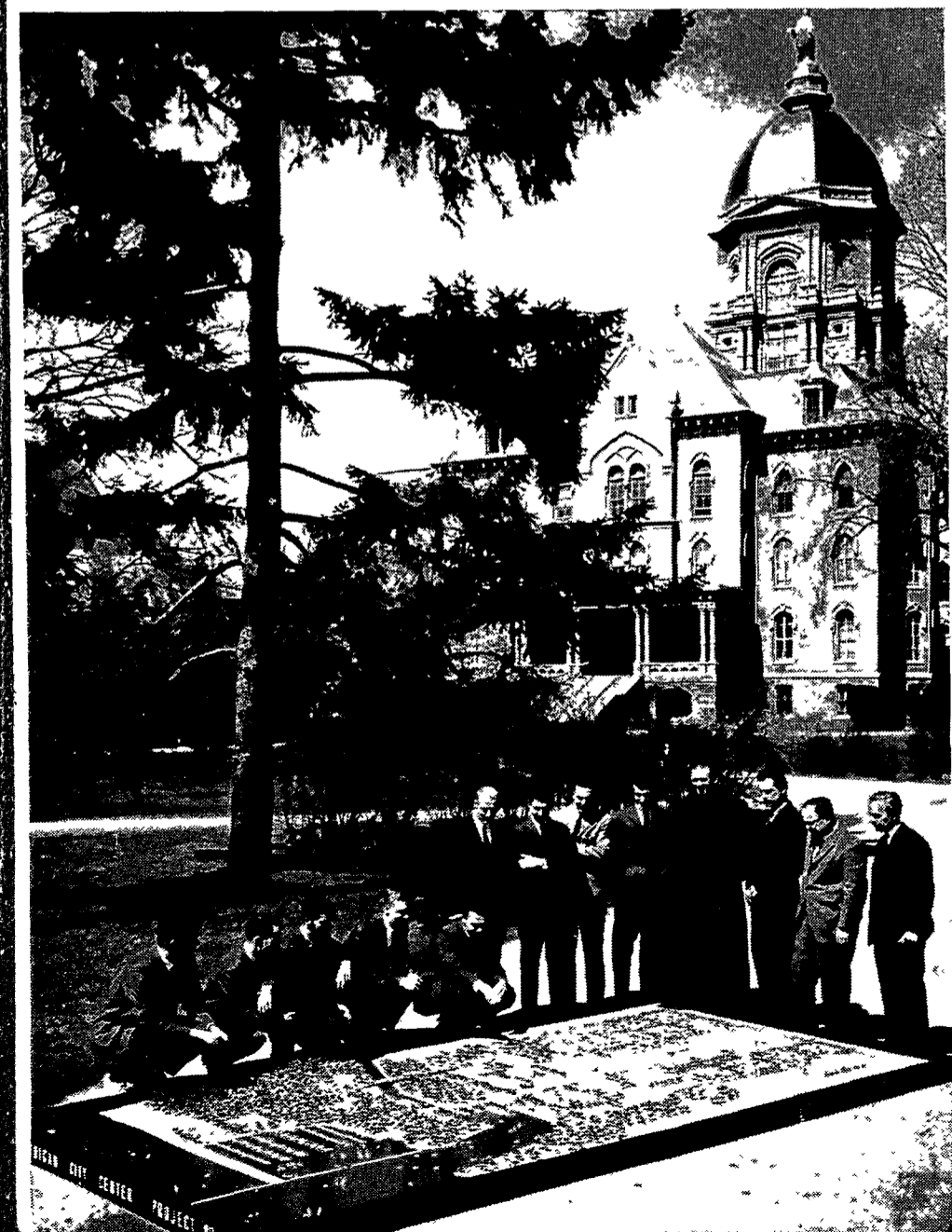
► The Need for Planners

The existing university programs are turning out approximately 200 graduates a year in city planning but are unable to meet present-day needs—to say nothing of future needs—for qualified professional people in this field. Governmental programs alone are generating today a demand for nearly a thousand professional people a year in the planning field. In 1960 the American Society of Planning Officials alone advertised for 534 openings for planners, which was—to use a conservative figure—about 80 per cent of the professional planning jobs available that year. By 1962 this figure had risen to 929 positions offered.

These data—which are by no means comprehensive—cover only the needs for operational activities—that is, for “doers,” as opposed to research and teaching.

The scope of governmental programs further demonstrates the need for planning officials. At the present moment the Federal Government is generating a demand for professional city planning work of almost \$90 million a year. This sum is for *planning* connected with the various government programs—urban planning assistance, urban renewal, and housing. Furthermore, both the foreign assistance programs of the United States and the rapid expansion of Federal home programs indicate job opportunities in this rapidly growing field.

Illustrating the recognition of the need for planners, several nationwide scholarship and fellowship programs were announced for the 1963-64 academic year for study in the field of planning, urban renewal, and housing. These programs all are of a continuing nature. Without going into details as to their provisions, it is sufficient to



cite here the following data to indicate their scope: The Sears Roebuck Foundation of Chicago, the Loula D. Lasker Fellowship Trust of Washington, D.C., and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Foundation all offer a substantial number of graduate fellowships in this field. The Federal Government, under the National Defense Education Act, also offers some fellowships in planning. More such aids are likely. A far-reaching proposal for graduate fellowships in the planning field was contained in a bill presented to the Senate by Senator Clark of Pennsylvania in 1961 (S.2145). It called for 300 fellowships annually for graduate training in city and regional planning. Some such program is likely to come up again in the future, given the present demand for planners.

► Urban Studies As a Unifying Program

The universities today — despite the effort toward a more catholic outlook — are still turning out thousands of specialists with narrow interests. Not enough people are interested in and concerned with the problems of life today. The university should not be an institution divorced from life — useless in solving practical problems. Nowhere is this more true than in the field of planning.

Urban studies have among their aims the understanding of the community's economy, its social and political systems, and the underlying causes and processes of urban growth. Economics, sociology, geography, liberal arts, architecture, and law are among the academic disciplines to be drawn upon in an urban studies program.

Many of the university programs now in operation

started as subsidiary courses within an established university department — usually architecture, sometimes landscape architecture — but subsequently developed into independent or semi-independent units. With the gradual broadening of planning education, the curricula have been adjusted to take into account not only the physical form of the community but a whole new variety of academic courses — social sciences, public administration, law, and various inter-disciplinary courses. Because of the tremendous variety of academic backgrounds necessary for urban ecology, the study of our cities is best conducted at the graduate level. By far, most of the existing programs are two-year programs beyond the normal bachelor's degree.

We have outlined here only quantitatively the present programs and have not discussed the standards of these programs — their weaknesses and their need for improvement. In any new field, particularly one which dynamically expresses the rapid change in our mode of life, there is bound to be great opportunity for improvement and constant reanalysis. This, needless to say, is one of the major responsibilities of our universities.

► Urban Studies at Notre Dame

Notre Dame has long been in the ranks of the leading universities and a pioneer among the Catholic institutions of higher education. In this tradition Notre Dame will presently offer a program of urban studies and play an increasingly significant role in the spiritual and civic future of our communities in this era of accelerated urbanization.

McCORMICK JOURNALISM SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED

The Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust, Chicago, Ill., has awarded a \$50,000 grant to the University of Notre Dame to endow an undergraduate scholarship in journalism.

Describing scholarship assistance as "one of our greatest needs," Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, said that in today's world of tensions and misunderstanding there are "few areas more important than journalism and communications." He said the new Notre Dame scholarship will be named in memory of Colonel Robert R. McCormick, the late publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*. Where possible, he said, it will be awarded to a student from one of the five states primarily served by the *Tribune*: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In a letter to the trustees of the McCormick Trust, Father Hesburgh expressed the appreciation of the University and of "all the future scholars who will benefit by this magnificent gift." He pointed out that the McCormick Scholarship endowment will trigger an additional matching grant of \$25,000 for scholarships from the Ford Foundation. Notre Dame currently is seeking \$5,500,000 in student-aid funds as part of its three-year, \$20,000,000 Challenge II Program.

Prof. Thomas J. Stritch, head of the department of

communication arts, cited the McCormick Trust grant as "a splendid example of newspapers' growing interest in journalism education." The McCormick Scholarship, he said, will help develop in outstanding and deserving young men "those high professional standards of journalism which his life and career and the *Chicago Tribune* organization exemplify."

TWO CIVIL-RIGHTS SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN

Two new University of Notre Dame scholarships, established by a New York couple in memory of the late President John F. Kennedy, were presented to young men from Illinois and Texas on September 14 in the office of Speaker of the House John W. McCormack.

First recipients of the President John F. Kennedy Civil Rights Scholarships are Jacques Frank Yates, a Notre Dame sophomore from Waukegan, Ill., and Leon John Roos, of Houston, Tex., who begins his senior year at the University.

The scholarships have been established with a \$20,000 gift from Mr. and Mrs. John Bundschuh of New York City. They specified that the scholarships be earmarked for Negro and white upperclassmen at Notre Dame who are studying political science and interested in civil-rights problems. Bundschuh is president of the J. M. Loudon Co.

“ . . . the pursuit
of excellence . . . ”

DEANS' OUTLOOK...

Graduate School

In the Graduate School a modest increase in enrollment is expected for the 1964-65 school year. Of more significance is the fact that an increasing proportion of our students are studying for the Ph.D. degree.

Last spring the University approved the offering of the Ph.D. degree in Civil Engineering. Several students who now have the M.S. will continue in this field.

The National Science Foundation established a new program of Graduate Traineeships in Engineering to begin with the 1964-65 school year. Eleven traineeships have been awarded to the University for students in the various branches of engineering.

The NASA Traineeship Program in Science and Engineering, which began a year ago with eight trainees, has been augmented to provide for eight additional trainees to begin in September.

A new graduate program in Latin American Studies has been granted three National Defense Education Fellowships to begin in September. The total number of NDEA Fellows in the various programs at all levels is 26.

The new residence hall for graduate student Sisters will be completed this year and ready for use by September, 1965. We can therefore expect to receive more applications from Sisters than we have in the past.

Law School

The prospect is for an increase in the entering class in September. Projections based on past experience indicate that the class will number about 110 as against 76 in September of 1963—a gain of approximately 44%. Along with the expected increase in enrollment, there has been an increase in applications for scholarship assistance. 41.4% of the applicants accepted for admission have sought a scholarship, many if not most saying they could not afford to come to Notre Dame without such help. Thus, as enrollment grows, the need for scholarships becomes more and more acute.

Mr. Justice Arthur Goldberg of the Supreme Court of the United States will preside over the final argument in the annual Moot Court Competition on October 10. He will be the seventh of the present members of the Supreme Court to serve in that capacity.

Mr. Lewis Powell of Richmond, Presi-



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



Joseph O'Meara, Jr.
Law School



William M. Burke
Freshman Year of Studies

dent of the American Bar Association, will be the featured speaker at the annual Law Honors Banquet on May 3, 1965. Mr. Powell's visit will mark the eighth consecutive year in which the Law Honors Banquet has been addressed by the president of the American Bar Association.

The annual meeting of the Editorial Board of the *Natural Law Forum* has been scheduled for October 31. In connection with the meeting a series of lectures will be delivered by Professor David Daube, Regius Professor of Roman and Civil Law at Oxford University in England.

An extremely successful meeting of the Notre Dame Law Association was held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in New York on August 13. Mr. Joseph A. Tracy was in charge of arrangements and presided at the meeting. Mr. Churchill Rogers, General Counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was present as a representative of the American Bar Association and spoke briefly. The only other speaker was Dean O'Meara.

Professor Noonan's book, *Contraception: A History of the Teaching of the Catholic Theologians and Canonists*, has been accepted for publication by the Harvard University Press.

Freshman Year of Studies

Recent statistics place the drop-out ratio at 62% to 64% of all young men and women who entered college this September. In other words, only 36 to 38 students out of every 100 manage to achieve their college degrees. These statistics are tragically high and every dean is very much aware of this major problem in American education.

When the Freshman Year of Studies Program was established three years ago, three of the basic reasons for its formation were based on the knowledge that, 1) students frequently enroll in the wrong college program, 2) that students need academic guidance by experienced faculty, and 3) that many students must be taught techniques of studying effectively. Keeping these three factors continually in mind, the faculty personnel in the Freshman Office have contributed most effectively toward the splendid success of Notre Dame's Freshman Program.

Specifically we have learned from ex-

CREDITS

The majority of pictures in this issue were taken by M. Bruce Harlan, University photographer.

The cover art is the work of Edward E. Herrmann.

Other design and layout features were executed by Alden C. Balmer.

perience that between 250 and 300 students will change their intent during the Freshman Year. When we find such changes can best benefit the academic future of our freshmen, these changes are implemented at the end of the first semester, or at the end of the second semester. We are constantly striving to get each student in an area best fitted to his own particular talents.

Notre Dame is unique among American colleges for its excellent faculty counseling program. Three assistant deans and four representatives from the upper-level colleges—all members of the faculty—are available to meet with freshmen for a minimum of 150 hours a week. As a matter of fact, the Freshman Office's personnel interviews between 30 and 40 students a day throughout the school year. These students run in ability from the top Dean's List Students, to the young men facing probation. It is this personal interest in the individual student that is a basic feature of Notre Dame's Advisory Program for freshmen.

Even the best-prepared freshmen coming to Notre Dame can improve their study techniques. An important phase of the Freshman Office is to offer to small groups and to individuals, methods to enable the first-year students to study effectively and efficiently.

During the initial year of operation, 1962-63, there were 114 students who made the Dean's List, and 30 out of 1500 students were dismissed for academic deficiency. During the past year, with a slightly larger student body of 1522, 182 students were placed on the Dean's List at the end of their Freshman Year, and 25 were dismissed for academic deficiency. Incidentally, this dismissal rate for poor performance is one of the lowest in the country. It has been achieved by excellent teaching on the freshman level by experienced faculty, and by individual supervision of each freshman's progress by the faculty personnel of the Freshman Office.

Continuing Education

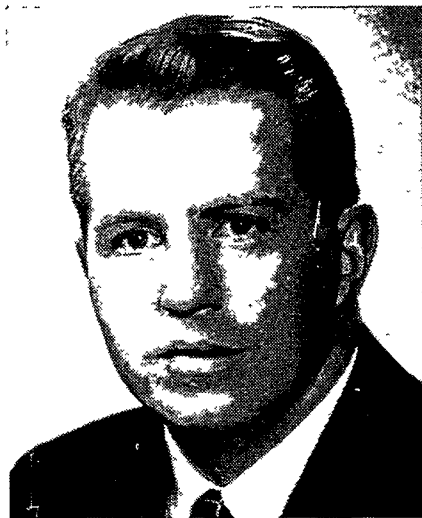
Since having been appointed Dean of our new Center for Continuing Education, I have spent a considerable amount of time visiting and studying the operations of the existing Kellogg Centers at the Universities of Chicago, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Georgia and Michigan State. In addition to these, I have visited other Centers which are operated by the universities themselves. Following this exposure considerable changes were made in the design of our Center—changes which will provide greater flexibility and

ART GALLERY HOURS

The Art Gallery of the University of Notre Dame is located in O'Shaughnessy Hall and is open to the public Monday through Friday from noon until 5 p.m.

On Saturday and Sunday, the Gallery is open from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m.

Exhibits in the East wing are from the University's Collection. Exhibits in the West wing change periodically and feature a variety of works from artists throughout the world.



Thomas P. Bergin
Continuing Education



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



Thomas T. Murphy
College of Business Administration

versatility in the use of the facilities.

The new Center will be located across from the Morris Inn. We plan to break ground around the first of September and it should be completed in the latter part of 1965. It will provide some 22 nicely appointed seminar rooms, an audio-visual center and theater, and an auditorium which will accommodate approximately 400 people. We hope to attract a good number of international conferences and then be able to provide an atmosphere for discussion through simultaneous translation facilities in the auditorium similar to the procedures used at the United Nations. We expect to do some new and creative work in the area of educational T.V. All the seminar rooms will have closed-circuit television and some will have facilities enabling us to initiate live T.V. programs through WNDU-TV. Once the Center is well established, we anticipate having as many as 300 different conferences scheduled each year. The seminar rooms and conference facilities will accommodate as many as 800 at any one time.

The objectives of the Center will be focused primarily upon providing new emphasis on the important knowledge currently emerging in so many specific areas of study. It can be a window on the world, providing as it will not only new vistas for the academic community at Notre Dame but also opportunities for extending knowledge to our alumni, the nation and the world.

We plan to have a great variety of programs. Conferences which will have as their main theme the problems of mankind in contemporary society ranging from problems of poverty, mental health and birth control to problems on cancer research, world demography, jurisprudence or the philosophy of science. To these conferences or symposia we would expect to attract the most distinguished men in the field and then provide for the dissemination of this type of information and study.

We expect to schedule meetings of the many existing scholarly organizations representing the various academic disciplines. In addition to these traditional or established associations, we plan to provide the opportunities which may bring about new associations and new syntheses— attracting individuals as well as groups.

One of the most encouraging aspects of this new assignment has been the genuine enthusiasm and support which I have received from my fellow faculty members, the Administration, the Alumni and friends of Notre Dame.

College of Arts and Letters

The College of Arts and Letters will have more than 600 seniors this school year, the largest single class in the history of the college. With 575 juniors and 565 sophomores coming into the College from the Freshman Year of Studies, the 3-year enrollment of liberal arts will be the highest ever.

Dr. John J. Kennedy, formerly a professor of political science at Notre Dame and in recent years at the University of Virginia, returns as head of the Department of Government and International Studies. Dr. Kennedy is a specialist in Latin American studies and in public administration.

Father Albert L. Schlitzer, C.S.C. will be head of the Department of Theology replacing Father Robert Pelton, C.S.C. Dr. Harry A. Nielsen assumes the duties of department head in philosophy, and Dr. Frederick J. Crosson becomes the director of the General Program of Liberal Studies.

The history department will have Dr. James W. Silver as a visiting professor for 1964-65. Dr. Silver has served on the University of Mississippi faculty for several years and recently has published his controversial book *Mississippi: A Closed Society*.

The College will expand further the practice of students selecting optional courses within a discipline instead of all being placed in a single multi-section course. For example, seniors this fall may meet their Theology requirement by electing one of five different courses. The Department of Philosophy is following a similar pattern.

College of Business Administration

The College of Business Administration enters the 1964-65 academic year with few faculty changes. Rev. Chester Prusynski, C.S.C., was transferred to Portland University and has been replaced by Rev. Michael Heppen, C.S.C. Dr. Robert Taylor resigned as of June, 1964. Dr. Richard M. Lynch will join the Accounting faculty on a part-time basis, sharing the balance of his time with the University Comptroller's office.

The student body of the College for the upper three years stands at 1,002 as compared with 902 one year ago. The sophomores account for this over-all College enrollment increase of 11%.

Assistant Dean John R. Malone was awarded the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in December, 1963, and Professor Edward Trubac will be awarded the Ph.D. from Syracuse University in Sep-



Frederick D. Rossini
College of Science



Norman R. Gay
College of Engineering

ANNOUNCE SCHEDULE FOR LIBRARY TOURS

Guided tours of the new Notre Dame Memorial Library will be conducted daily according to an announcement by Victor A. Schaefer, director of libraries at the University.

Schaefer said visitors are cordially invited to tour the library Monday through Friday between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Sunday between 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. Individuals or groups should contact the receptionist in the library concourse, he said.

While tours will be conducted intermittently during the time periods indicated, group tours may be arranged for a specific time by writing or calling Victor A. Schaefer, director of libraries, Notre Dame, Ind. (284-7317).

tember, 1964. Professor George Viger will add the C.P.C.U. professional qualification to his C.L.U. and C.P.A. in September, 1964. Faculty members of the College delivered papers at a number of professional organizations during the year just past; these included American Marketing Association, American Management Association, Financial Executives Institute, Midwest Economic Association, Southwestern Economics Association, Tri-State Marketing Association and Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences.

Several of the faculty participated in workshops and seminars during the 1964 summer season: Y. Furuhashi at New York University; John Malone at Michigan; Edgar Crane at Carnegie; S. R. Reid at the University of Chicago; and P. T. Brady at Tulane.

Professor James Dincolo lectured on tax problems at the University of Puerto Rico during the 1964 summer session and Professor E. J. McCarthy extended his year-long Ford Foundation study of marketing in underdeveloped countries by touring Europe during the summer. Dean Murphy, at the invitation of Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, participated in a Venezuelan Trade Mission in February, 1964.

A faculty task force, which studied international business in order to recommend action to the Dean, will continue its study during the 1964-65 academic year. A new task force to explore ways of improving instruction in the area of the behavioral sciences, will begin its deliberations in October. A special committee to study and make recommendations on graduate study in business to the President will begin its work in October; this is an interdisciplinary committee composed of outsiders and University faculty members.

A number of College lecturers are scheduled for the coming academic year. Visitors include Michael Harrington, Raymond Hilliard, John Brademas, Harry Schwartz, J. Fred Weston, Justice William J. Brennan, and Herbert Striner. Two symposia are scheduled during the academic year: "Poverty in the United States," and "The Kennedy Administration and the American Economy."

College of Science

During the past year, the College of Science established several new records:

The total number of Members of the Faculty passed the one hundred mark.

In the year ending June 30, 1964, the Members of the Faculty had a total of 151 publications appear in the scientific literature of the world.

The amount of support for basic research investigations in the College of Science, from government agencies, private foundations, and industrial organizations, climbed to near 2.5 million dollars, in the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, and Physics, and the Lobund Laboratory and the Radiation Laboratory.

During the year ending June 30, 1964, the Members of the Faculty delivered a total of 178 lectures off campus, in 29 states of the United States and in 11 countries abroad.

In the two Commencements (June and August) of 1964, the Departments of the College of Science awarded a total of 47 degrees of Doctor of Philosophy—seven in Biology, 23 in Chemistry, six in Mathematics, and 11 in Physics.

In the same two Commencements, there were a total of 118 degrees of Master of Science awarded, mostly to High School Teachers for work in Summer Sessions—22 in Biology, 35 in Chemistry, 46 in Mathematics, and 15 in Physics.

Also, in the same two Commencements, there were a total of 138 degrees of Bachelor of Science awarded—seven in Biology, nine in Chemistry, five in Geology, 15 in Mathematics, 16 in Physics, and 86 in Preprofessional Studies.

The year 1965 will mark the centennial of the College of Science at the University of Notre Dame.

We hope to continue and accelerate our progress in science at Notre Dame.

College of Engineering

Approximately 875 students will be enrolled in the College of Engineering for the academic year 1964-65 at the sophomore, junior, senior, and fifth-year levels. The incoming sophomore class will be the smallest to enroll in the College of Engineering during the recent past years. However the incoming freshman class will have a more typical number of Engineering intents (approximately 400) so that our enrollment should be back to a more normal pattern next year.

Our undergraduate laboratories are being remodeled and furnished with new equipment as rapidly as the financial support becomes available. Four matching grants have been received from the National Science Foundation for undergraduate instructional equipment which will aid several of the departments in our laboratory modernization program. The remodeling of the third floor of the Cushing Hall of Engineering has been completed and a new mezzanine area has been constructed on the first floor of the

building to provide some much-needed space for instruction and research. The Department of Architecture is scheduled to move into the old Main Library building this September. The building interior has been completely refurbished to provide classrooms, offices, drafting, exhibition rooms, etc., necessary for the proper functioning of the Department.

Undergraduate research participation programs are under way in three of the departments of the College and new programs in other departments will be added next year. These programs provide opportunities for undergraduates of high ability to engage in independent study or to participate directly in research with a view toward facilitating their transition from undergraduate to graduate studies.

The Department of Civil Engineering will inaugurate a Ph.D. program to begin with the academic year 1964-65. This brings to six the number of departments in the College offering graduate programs through the doctorate. Our graduate student enrollment for this academic year should be approximately 180, with about one-third of this number registered for the Ph.D. degree. The College has been granted eleven National Science Foundation pre-doctoral traineeships, and these, together with the regular N.S.F. fellowships, the traineeships sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administrator, research assistantships under faculty members having contracts with various governmental agencies, a few industrial fellowships, and teaching assistantships sponsored by the University provide the main means of support for our graduate students.

"The Spirit of Notre Dame"



This abstract water color was produced this past summer by Sister M. Vernona Welsh, O.S.B., a graduate student in the Art Department. Easily identifiable are the Dome, the steeple of Sacred Heart Church, the Memorial Library mural, the Grotto and the Stadium. Sister Vernona is currently stationed at St. Bede's Priory and teaching the first and second grades at St. Patrick's School, Eau Claire, Wis. She plans to return to Notre Dame next summer in pursuit of her master's degree.

SCHOLARSHIPS

A growing need in a growing University

When the University of Notre Dame was founded more than 120 years ago, the problem was attracting the right young men to enroll in the University and subsequently enable them to accrue the greatest possible benefits of a Notre Dame education.

The problem was ever thus.

Today, hundreds of promising applicants are necessarily turned away because of the unavailability of funds for scholarships—grants-in-aid for deserving students.

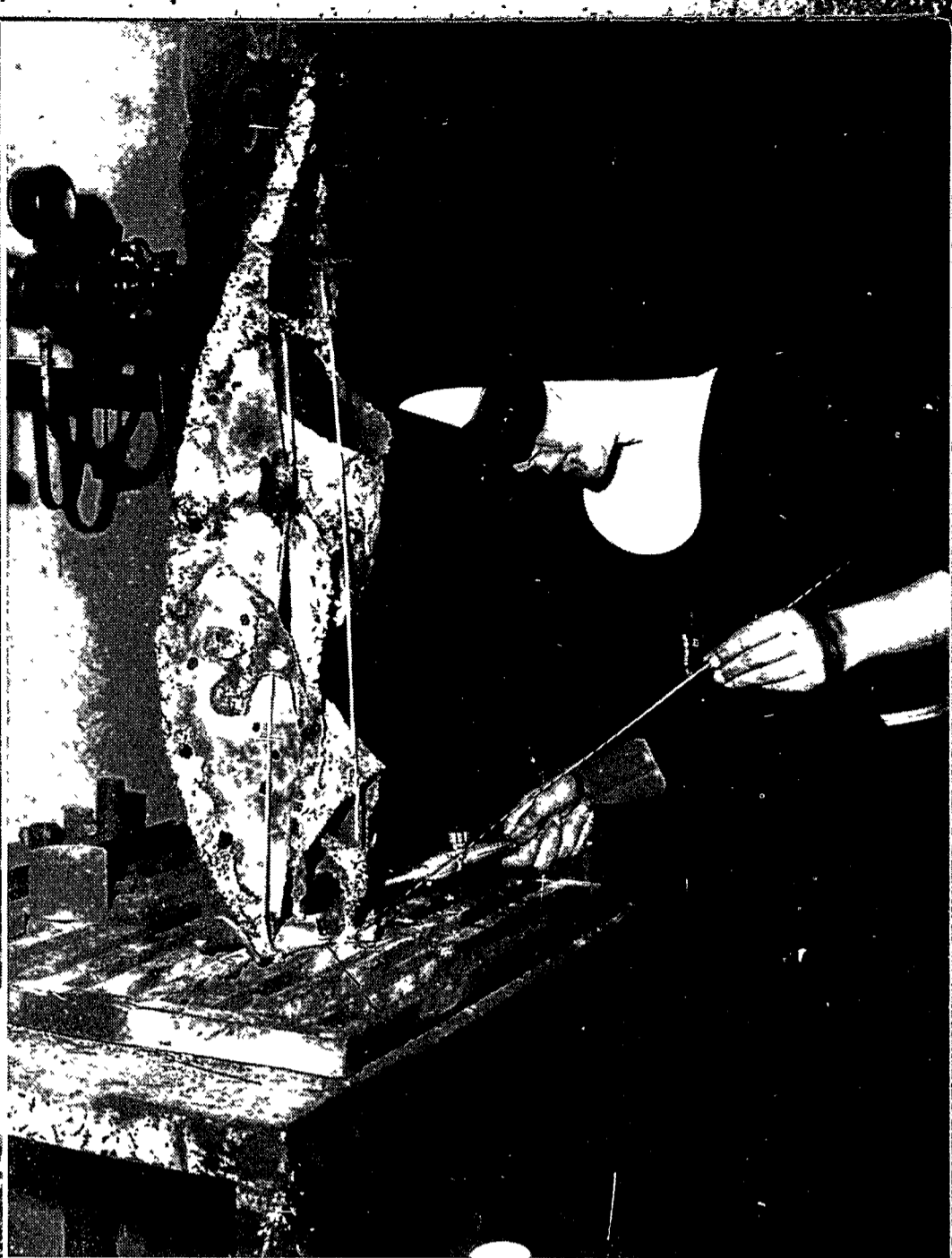
As part of the University of Notre Dame's CHALLENGE II program, scholarships, fellowships, student loans and campus employment form the second largest area of priority development. To expand these vital areas, the University has earmarked \$5,500,000 to be obtained from Notre Dame's alumni, friends, corporations and foundations.

Reports of recent scholarships being established at the University appear in other pages of this issue. While encouraging and significant, these new scholarships are only a fraction of those necessary in today's growing University structure.

Notre Dame needs more scholarships today! If you can help in any way, please contact:

SCHOLARSHIP CHAIRMAN
NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
P.O. BOX 555
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA 46556

Additional information about a variety of plans enabling you to assist deserving young men in obtaining a Notre Dame education will be forwarded to you without obligation.

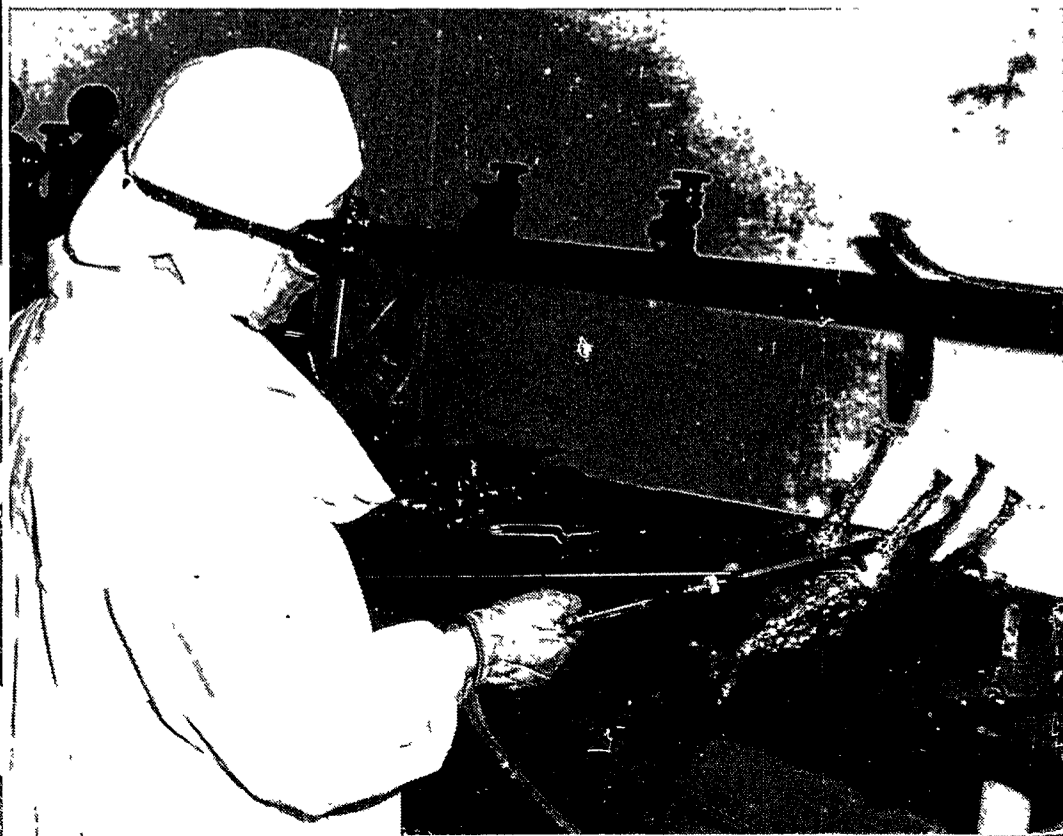


WATCH THAT WELDING TORCH, SISTER!



Art classes at Notre Dame this past summer were unusual, as evidenced by these pictures of nuns executing contemporary sculpture by welding. These Sisters may not have similar equipment in their schools and convents across the nation, but at Notre Dame's Art Department they study and work with the very latest in art forms every year.

South Bend Tribune Photos.



Mechanical Engineers



Compete with Design



by DR. EDWARD W. JERGER

Head, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Traditional engineering or machine design courses tend to use stereotype problems, such as to determine the diameter of a shaft to carry a certain load within a certain stress range.

For this reason, many engineering students avoid design for areas where more challenging problems are encountered. Many design courses are failing to motivate students because they are not taught as modern design.

But in Notre Dame's Department of Mechanical Engineering design courses are revitalized with annual competitions.

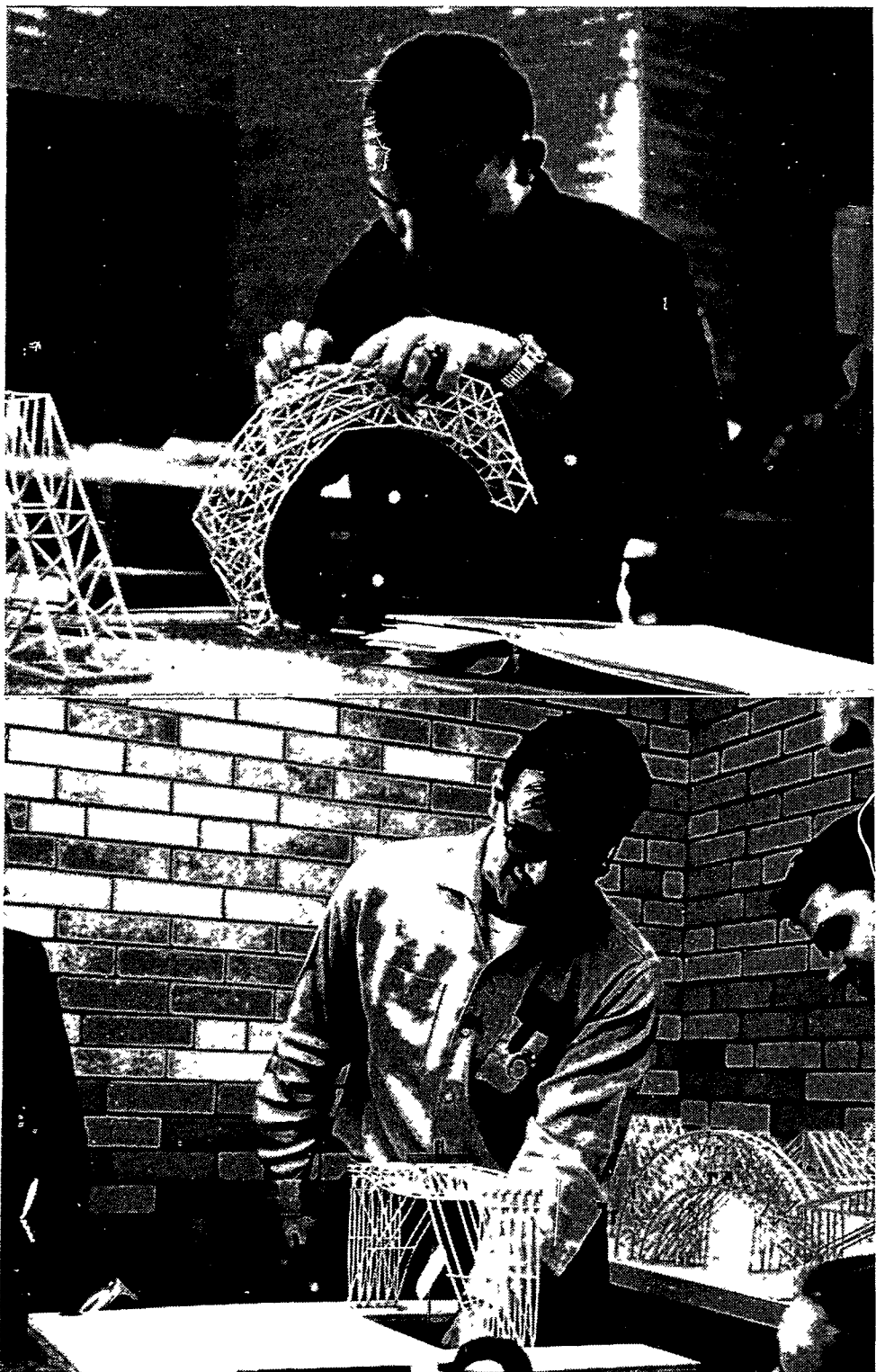
Design is synonymous with decision and engineering with compromise. Hence, a machine can be designed with endurance beyond its usefulness but at an outrageous cost. Therefore, there is an optimum endurance and cost, though arbitrary to one's own decision. Also, with today's expanding technology, there are many good solutions to design problems. Therefore, a difficult problem is encountered to determine the "best" or optimal solution.

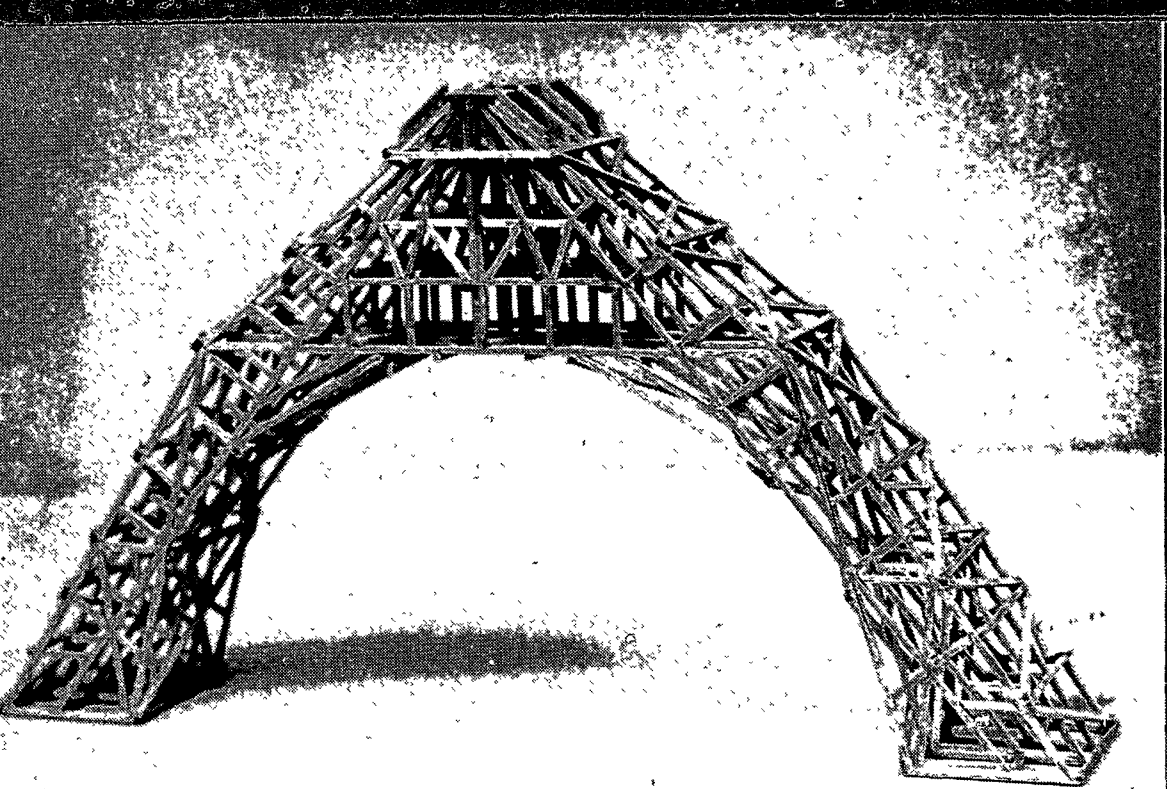
How does one "get across" the concept of decision and compromise? Easy! One simply uses modern, realistic problems with multi-solutions, which immediately brings one a tremendous difficulty, that of deciding which design is better than another.

While the university is no place to build prototypes, the student can build small prototypes out of easy fashioned materials. These models can then be tested and the results compared to demonstrate the better solutions and also where the poorer solutions erred. Hence, the concept of the design contest has been developed and tried in our program with great success.

The difficulty in carrying out this concept is the development of a design problem whose solution can take form in an easily constructed model. The testing of this model should produce meaningful results. Balsa wood and glue, baling wire and solder, shim stock and solder are possible model materials.

In arranging the details of our contest last year, the following rules were observed:





The contest was simply the design of a structure to carry the maximum load-to-structure-weight ratio. The structure had to be built within a specific area, with a maximum overall height of 10 inches, an overall width of 20 inches, and a center arch of 5 inches.

There was no limitation to the size of the third dimension. The load could be applied anywhere along the centerline. The model was to be made of $3/32$ in. square balsa wood, purchased by the Mechanical Engineering Department, to insure some uniformity of material, and glued together with airplane glue. The model also had to hold a minimum of five pounds with 50 pounds the maximum load to be applied. Also, an analysis of the structure was to be submitted with the model.

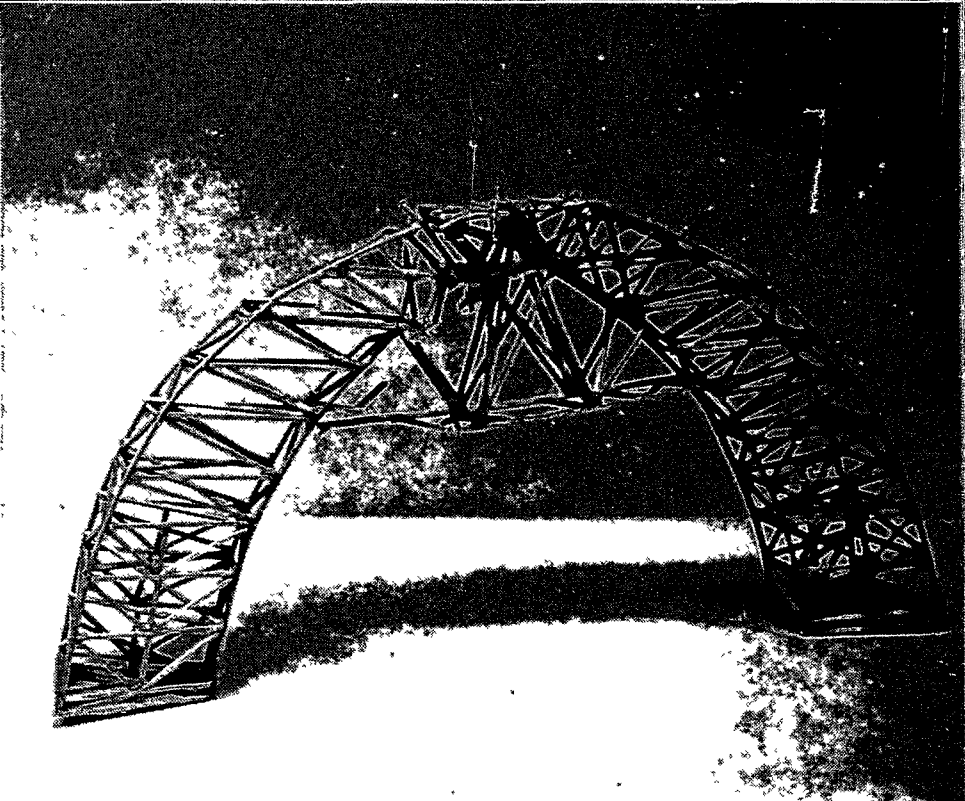
When the students received their supply of fragile balsa wood, the cry immediately went up that the "stuff" could not carry one pound, let alone five or 50. This non-engineering observation was smashed after three structures easily supported 50 pounds.

Reading the rules and noting the evaluation is placed on the ratio of load over structure weight, many decisions came to mind. Which shape of structure will give the best ratio? Will the load increase more rapidly than an increase in weight for strength in the structure? How narrow can the structure be made and still have stability? Should the weight be applied to the top, center, or bottom of the center section? What is the longest length of balsa stick that can be used for a given compressive load without it buckling? And so on.

Hence, the students were forced to become design engineers. They had to make decisions and compromises. And even more so, they had to live with their decisions in their models. Then each observed how well his model stood up to his classmate's through an impartial test.

Needless to say the students showed enthusiasm for the contest. And in the process, many concepts of design were changed.

The project was conceived and executed by Dr. Charles Timko, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and should become a regular feature of the Mechanical Engineering curriculum.



NOTRE DAME NEWS

(Continued from page 2)

for graduate school were drawn from among approximately 1,600 graduates of 52 colleges and universities where the Navy maintains ROTC units.

Six Notre Dame graduates, who received ensign's commissions in the regular Navy last June, are among those designated for graduate study. They are Donald Del Hanzo, Southampton, Pa.; Ronald Radbavny, Canton, Ohio; Charles O'Neill, Jr., Wayne, Pa.; John B. Halligan, Rockville Center, N.Y.; Donald T. Twomey, Orange, Calif.; and James J. Sullivan, Bay Shore, N.Y.

Four other Notre Dame graduates, commissioned ensigns in the Navy Reserve last June, also will take advanced studies. They are David McCaffrey, Bloomfield, N.J.; Daniel P. Dencze, East Chicago, Ind.; Robert Johnston, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Eugene Lynch, Oakmont, Pa.

FISCHER GIVES ADDRESS, MAKES FILM

Edward Fischer, associate professor of communication arts at Notre Dame, addressed the national conference of the University Film Producers Association at the University of Oklahoma in August. Fischer, who is a director of the association and editor of its quarterly magazine, discussed "How to Develop a Discerning Film Audience."

The Notre Dame communications specialist recently returned from Hollywood where he wrote, directed and appeared in a film, *The War on Gobbledygook*. It will be released to 200 television stations during the winter months.

STAUDER ELECTED TO BOARD

Prof. Lawrence F. Stauder, of the department of electrical engineering at Notre Dame, has been elected to the national board of directors of Eta Kappa Nu, the electrical engineering honor society. He attended a directors' meeting in Los Angeles in August and also participated in the West Coast international convention of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

SMELSER GETS ENCYCLOPEDIA COMMISSION

Professor Marshall Smelser, professor of history at Notre Dame, has been commissioned to write 24 articles on early American history for the World Book Encyclopedia, published by Field Enterprises of Chicago.

Dr. Smelser, who has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1947, is a specialist in early American history and the naval history of the United States.

LOCAL A.C.S. GROUP HONORED

The student chapter of the American Chemical Society at the University of Notre Dame has been named one of the outstanding campus affiliates in a nationwide survey by the society.

The Society's Committee on Chemical Education reviewed the activities of its student affiliate chapters in more than 400 colleges and universities, and cited the Notre Dame group as one of those having outstanding programs.

Rev. Joseph L. Walters, C.S.C., assistant professor of chemistry, is the faculty sponsor of the Notre Dame chapter.



OTTO'S "JEREMIAH" CHOSEN

Waldemar Otto, artist-in-residence at Notre Dame who is noted for his expressionistic bronze religious works, has received word from Germany that his latest sculpture, Jeremiah, has been chosen by German architect Bodo Fleischer for a parish center he is building in Klosterfelde.

The 72-inch high plaster figure, depicting Jeremiah bearing the burden of his yoke with strong and forced determination, is presently being cast in bronze in a Berlin art foundry.

As a result of this commission, Otto has also been asked to execute a bronze door for the main entrance of this new church with figures of the Old Testament on the outside and the New Testament on the inside.

HAMILL VISITS EUROPE

Dr. William H. Hamill, professor of chemistry at Notre Dame, participated in a series of conferences in Europe during September.

Prof. Hamill delivered a paper on "Ionization Efficiency Measurements by the Retarding Potential Difference Method" at a conference on mass spectrometry in Paris as part of the A.S.T.M. annual meeting. He then went to Berlin to present a paper on "Ionic Processes in Gamma-Irradiated Organic Glasses" at the Hahn-Meitner-Institut für Kernforschung.

BARTHOLOMEW ATTENDS MEETING

Prof. Paul C. Bartholomew, professor of Government and International Studies at Notre Dame, attended the American Political Science Association meeting in Chicago in September.

He was chairman of a panel on public law, "The Choice of Federal and State Judges."

SHUSTER NAMED KEYNOTER

Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame, has been named the keynote speaker for the 37th annual conference of the Catholic Association for International Peace opening in Washington, D.C., October 22. The program of the four-day conference will center on the problem of population growth.

FATHER WALSH AT NASHVILLE CONFERENCE

Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., vice president for public relations and development at Notre Dame, participated in the 18th Institute of Higher Education at Nashville, Tenn., in July. The Institute is a workshop for college and university administrative officials and was sponsored by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The theme of this year's sessions was "The Christian College in a Day of Moral Crisis." Father Walsh served as counselor at a series of workshop sessions for college and university development officers.

FOUNDATION, ALUMNI ASSOCIATION WIN MAJOR AWARDS

During the past year, programs of the Notre Dame Foundation and the Notre Dame Alumni Association earned major awards in nationwide competitions conducted by the American College Public Relations Association and the American Alumni Council.

The Foundation's presentation, "A Fund-Raising Program Commensurate With the Needs and the Opportunities of Our Times," won a certificate of special merit in the ACPRA's National Honors competition.

The American Alumni Council's Grand Award, which included a \$5,000 cash award, was given to Notre Dame for the improvement of its alumni-giving program.

In the Direct Mail competition, Notre Dame won a second place in the special events category with its series of mailings connected with the annual alumni reunions.

YANK AND KELLEHER SPEAK

Dr. Kwang-Tzu Yang, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Notre Dame, and Matthew Kelleher, research fellow in mechanical engineering at the University, presented a paper to the Seventh National Heat Transfer Conference in Cleveland, Ohio in August.

Their paper treated "Response of Laminar Free-Con-

vection Boundary Layers along a Vertical Plate to Surface-Temperature Oscillations."

The Conference was sponsored jointly by the Energy Conversion and Transport Division of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Heat Transfer Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

WOSTMANN GIVES TOXICOLOGY TALK

Dr. Bernard S. Wostmann, associate professor of biology at the University of Notre Dame, was a speaker at the Gordon Conference on Toxicology at Meriden, N.H., in August.

Dr. Wostmann attended the International Congress of Biochemistry in New York earlier, and also visited three major government research organizations in the Washington, D.C. area: the Office of Naval Research, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

MISSION CRUSADE DRAWS 4,200

A total of 4200 young people representing high schools, colleges and seminaries throughout the country attended the 21st national convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade at Notre Dame in August.

Members of the hierarchy of the United States, the Philippine Islands and China joined missionaries from many other lands at the sessions whose general theme was "A World United."

Thomas Cardinal Tien, exiled archbishop of Peking, was the ranking prelate at the CSMC convention, and Bishop Leo A. Pursley of Fort Wayne-South Bend served as episcopal host.

Major convention addresses were given by Archbishop Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati, national CSMC president, and Bishop John J. Wright of Pittsburgh, the keynote speaker.

GRANTS OF \$396,431 AWARDED

Training program grants, research grants and fellowships totaling \$396,431 have been awarded to the University of Notre Dame in recent weeks, it was announced by Francis X. Bradley, research administrator for the University.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration awarded the University \$153,600 for training of graduate students in space-related sciences and technology, and \$44,166 in institutional grants was received from the National Science Foundation for the 1964 science program. Dr. Morris Pollard, director of Lobund Laboratory, received \$27,540 from the National Institutes of Health for a training program in Multidisciplinary Biology.

The biology department and Lobund Laboratory received three of the eight research grants made to the University. Dr. Morris Pollard was awarded \$8,000 from the Cancer Society of St. Joseph County to support cancer research. Dr. Bernard Wostmann, associate professor of biology, received a \$1,200 grant from the Indiana Heart Association for the Study of Cholesterol Metabolism with Gnotobiotic Animals, and Dr. Ronald J. Downey, assistant professor of biology, received \$17,375 from the National Institutes of Health for a study of Oxidative Metabolism of Inorganic Compounds.

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

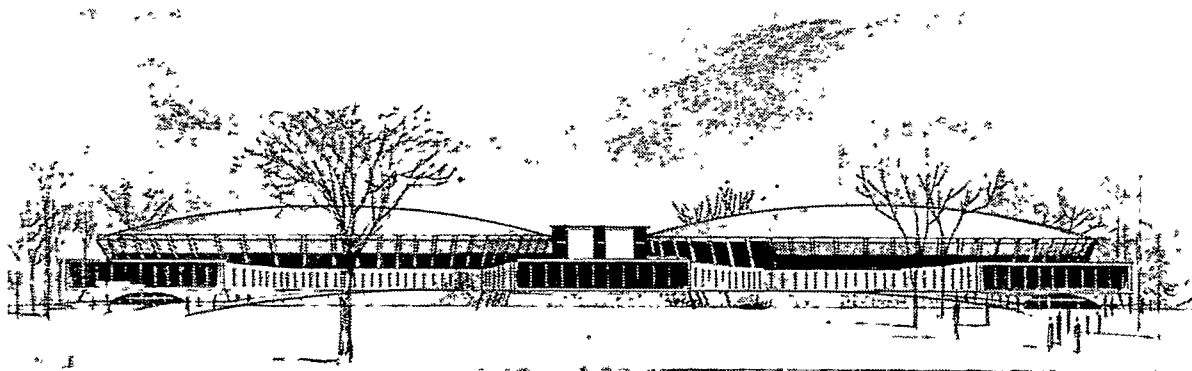
With the advent of Fall, the leaves turn color and the crowds pour into the Notre Dame Stadium to witness the exploits of the "Fighting Irish" on a gridiron already legendary with examples of a spirit that reigns supreme "though the odds be great or small".

In this Fall of 1964, Head Football Coach Ara Parseghian will lead Notre Dame men in their 76th year of intercollegiate football competition. And to Notre Dame's new coach and all the players — Notre Dame fans everywhere wish them every success.

But in other areas throughout the campus, Notre Dame men compete daily in athletic endeavors that more often than not, never make the headlines of the sports pages.

In Wrestling, Weightlifting, Rugby, Gymnastics and Bowling Notre Dame men continue a tradition as old as the University itself.

Notre Dame men participate in athletics eagerly — and they will continue to benefit from the discipline and lessons learned only on the fields and courts of athletic competition as long as Notre Dame can continue to provide the best in athletic facilities for all students.



Since Notre Dame began, more than 120 years ago, the spirit of sports and physical development has permeated the University and its men.

The tradition of great teaching — and great learning — is extended in the athletic arena, as well as the classroom at Notre Dame. In order to extend this tradition for all Notre Dame men of the future, the new Athletic and Convocation Center is an integral part of the Challenge II program. It will provide headquarters for all sports, and give students much needed, year-round facilities for every athletic endeavor.

For additional information on this new building as well as the other important portions of Notre Dame's \$20,000,000 Challenge II program please write:

The University of Notre Dame Foundation
P. O. Box 555
Notre Dame, Indiana

