



Notre
Dame
FALL

1961

Centennial of Science at Notre Dame

1865





TEMPLE HONORS FATHER HESBURGH

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, delivered the principal address and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Temple University's 76th annual commencement in June.

Earlier last spring Father Hesburgh received honorary degrees from the University of California at Los Angeles and Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash. He was the commencement speaker at Gonzaga and delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Indiana University where he previously received an honorary degree.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS CITED

The University of Notre Dame ranks seventh in the nation among large universities in producing Peace Corps volunteers, according to an announcement by R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director.

Shriver said the rate of Peace Corps enrollment at Notre Dame is 11.9 volunteers per each 1,000 students. Stanford University in California was tops in the large university division with 22.3 per 1,000. It has contributed 240 volunteers to the Peace Corps.

Notre Dame is the only Catholic school among the top ten in either the large university or small college categories, according to the figures released by Shriver. Among small schools, Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania ranked first, with 40.2 volunteers for each 1,000 students.

HOLD 12TH LOCAL SUPERIORS INSTITUTE

The 12th annual Theological Institute for Local Superiors, attracted 1,700 nuns to the University of Notre Dame campus August 9-14, according to Rev. Albert L. Schlitzer, C.S.C., head of the theology department and Institute chairman.

Father Schlitzer said "Redemption in the Modern World" was the general theme of the Institute which was sponsored by the theology department in cooperation with the Conference of Major Superiors of Women in the United States and the Sister Formation Conference.

MICROFILM GRANT RECEIVED

The University of Notre Dame has received a \$21,660 grant from the U. S. General Services Administration for the microfilm publication of certain documentary sources of national significance in the University Archives.

Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Notre Dame archivist, said the collections to be microfilmed as part of a two-year project include the letters and papers of Orestes A. Brownson, the 19th-century publicist and critic; the papers of General William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame; the family correspondence of Thomas Ewing, U. S. Senator from Ohio and onetime Secretary of the Interior; and the early letters of Edward N. Hurley, the builder of the "Bridge to France" in World War I.

THREE GET SLOAN AWARDS

Three students who enrolled as freshmen at the University of Notre Dame this September have been awarded four-year scholarships by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York City.

The scholarship winners are David L. Coulter, Dearborn, Mich.; John E. Dougherty, Mount Holly, N.J.; and Edward J. Filusch, Cincinnati, Ohio. Each Sloan Scholar receives a stipend ranging from \$200 to \$2,400 per year depending on his need for assistance.

FATHER HESBURGH RE-ELECTED

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, participated in meetings in Tokyo of the International Federation of Catholic Universities and the International Association of Universities.

Father Hesburgh was re-elected president of the Federation after presiding at its general conference and administrative board meetings.

RADIATION DATA CENTER BEGUN

The establishment of a Radiation Chemistry Data Center at the University of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory was announced by Prof. Milton Burton, director of the campus research organization.

The Center, which will serve as an international focal point for the collection, storage, evaluation and dissemination of radiation chemistry data, is sponsored jointly by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the National Bureau of Standards.

GABRIEL SPEAKS, WRITES BOOK

Professor A. L. Gabriel, Director of the Mediaeval Institute, University of Notre Dame, was invited by the Southeastern Institute of Medieval and Renaissance Studies to deliver a lecture at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in August on the *Iconography of Mediaeval Universities*. A specialist of the history of

(Continued on page 18)

● EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI



LEWIS HALL

dedicated

On August 10, dedication ceremonies were held on campus for the University's newest residence hall, Lewis Hall. The gift of the Frank J. Lewis Foundation, Chicago, the new four-story building is a center of scholarship where 143 Sisters from all over the nation live, study and exchange ideas on Catholic education.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, was the celebrant of the dedication Mass in the Lewis Hall chapel. Following the Mass, Father Hesburgh blessed the building and tours of the facility were given to the dedication guests by resident nuns.

At the dedication luncheon held at the Morris Inn on campus, Father Hesburgh expressed the University's thanks to the Lewis Foundation and particularly Mrs. Julia Lewis, widow of the late Frank J. Lewis, who also spoke. And speaking on behalf of the teaching nuns of America was Sister Mary Ann Ida, B.V.M., president of Mundelein College, Chicago.

Thus, Lewis Hall became the 18th residence hall on the Notre Dame campus — a truly unconventional convent for the development of better teaching Sisters throughout our country.



Nuns representing more than 30 orders were on hand for the Lewis Hall dedication and posed with Mrs. Lewis and Father Hesburgh prior to the luncheon. Above: Father Hesburgh, Mrs. Lewis, and Sister Mary Ann Ida.



LEWIS HALL

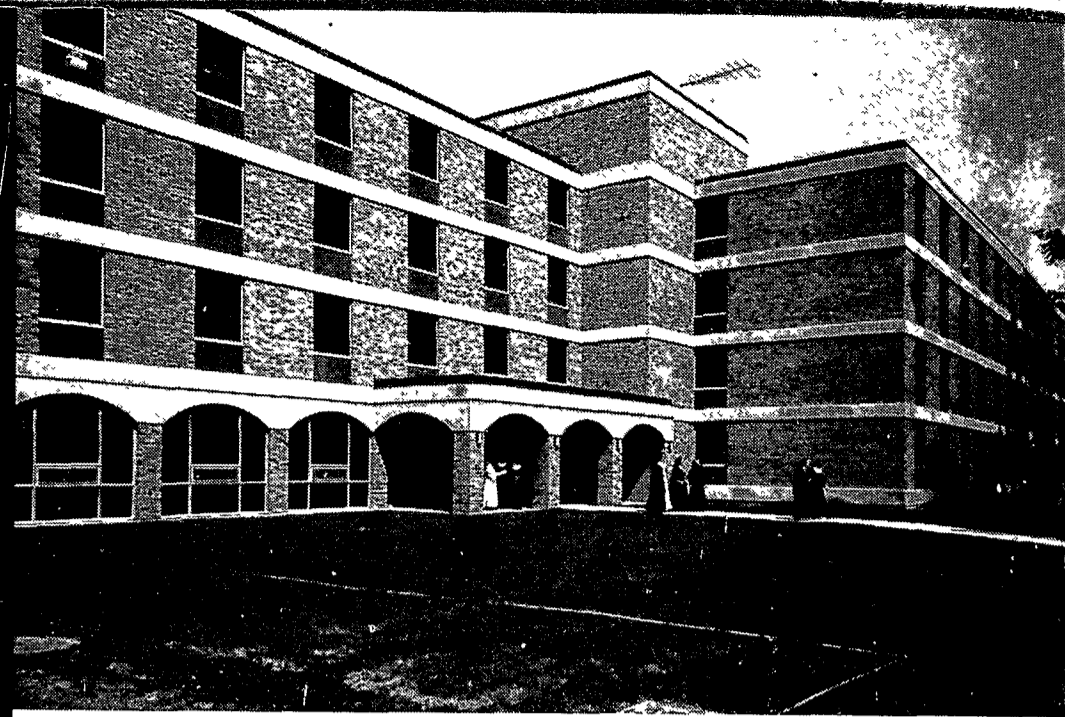
Sister Grace Durkin, O.P. (below) presents a gift to Mrs. Lewis on behalf of the residents of Lewis Hall during the dedication luncheon. The entrance of Lewis Hall (right) faces a new mall north of the Administration Building.



Facilities in Lewis Hall include a kitchen on each floor where the nuns can prepare individual meals.



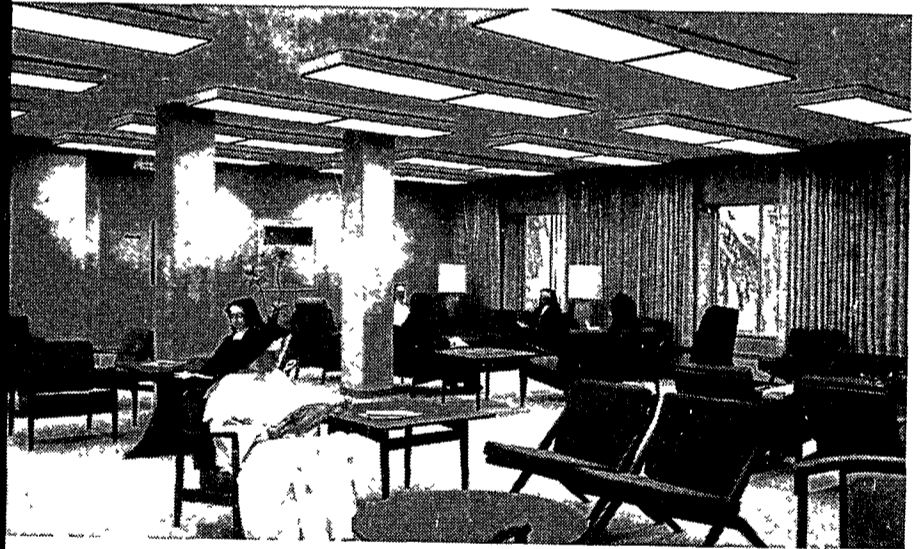
A basement laundry room features washers, dryers and ironing equipment for the convenience of the student nuns.



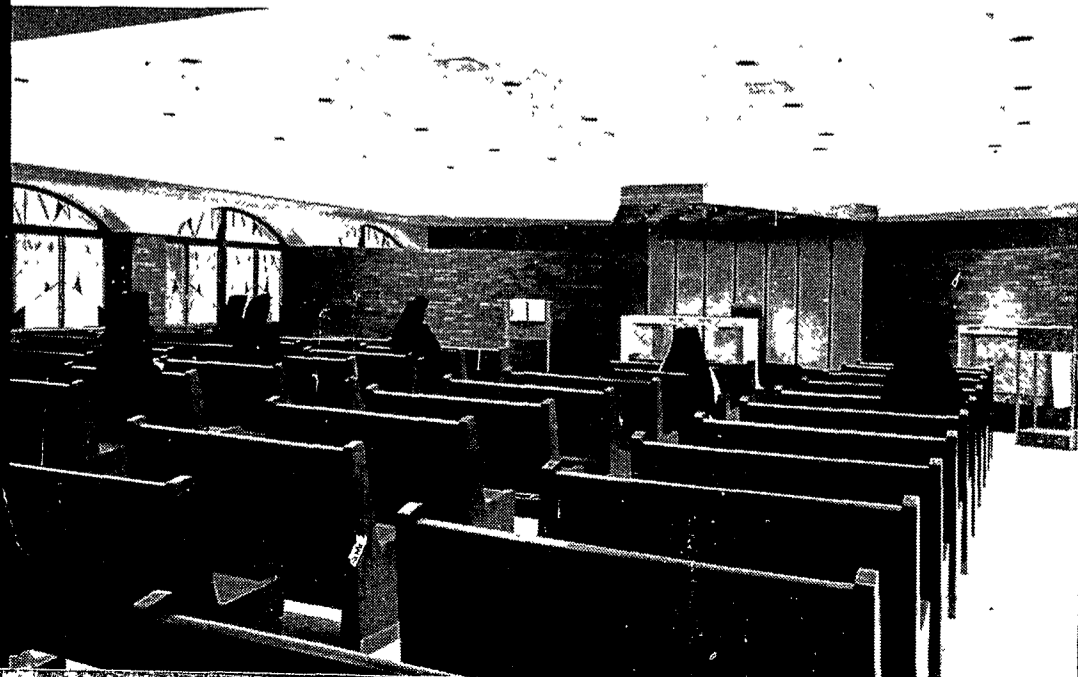
Father Hesburgh delivers the homily during the dedication Mass held in the Lewis Hall chapel August 10.

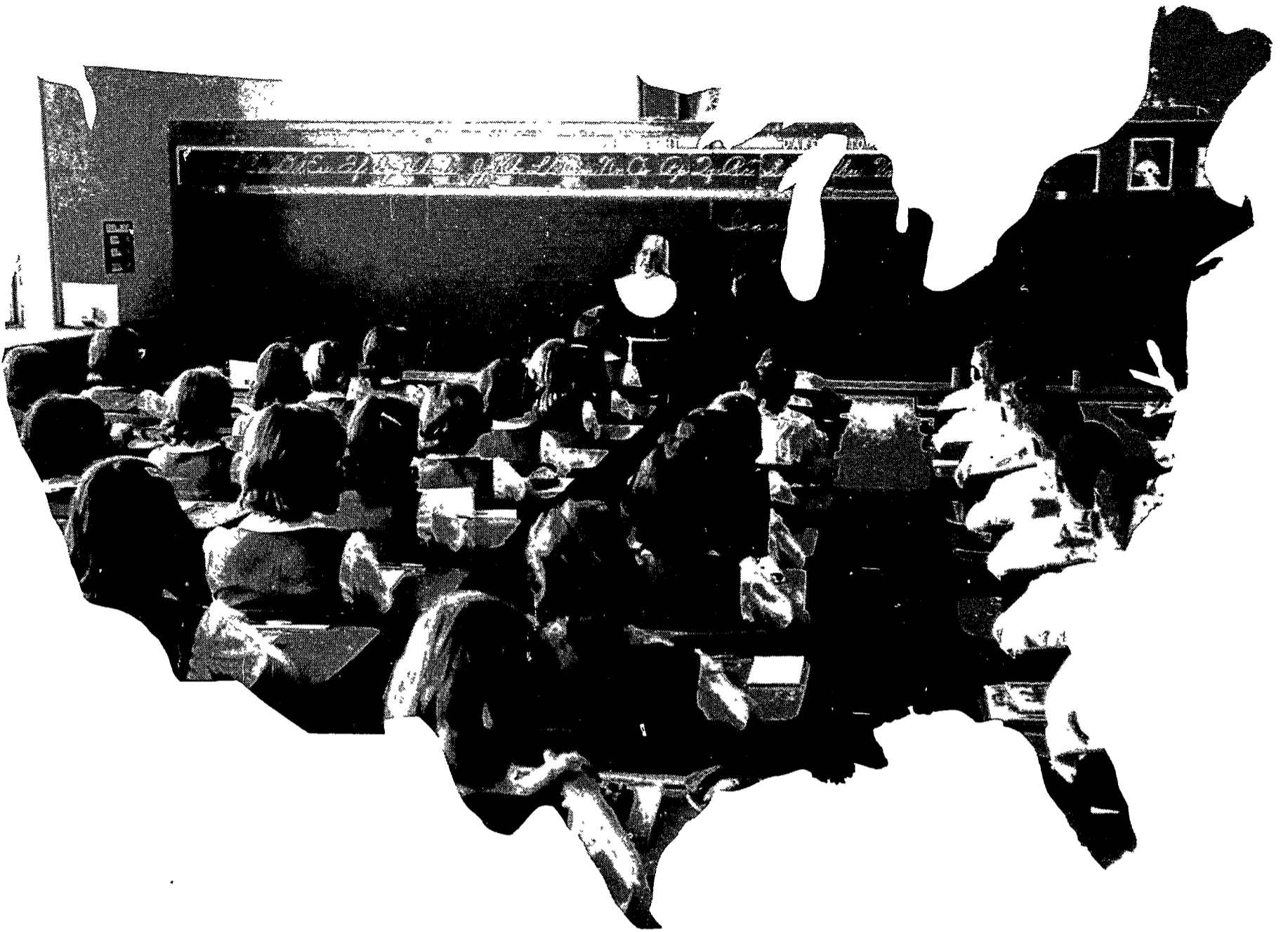


A main floor lounge, with comfortable chairs, books and periodicals, opens off the courtyard and overlooks the lake.



A nun studies in the quiet of a private room (left) while the chapel (below) is designed to permit Sisters to come and go without disturbing others in prayer and meditation.





CATHOLIC SCHOOL STUDY NEARING COMPLETION

The following interview with Reginald A. Neuwien, Director of the Catholic Education Study currently under way at the University of Notre Dame, is intended to present personal insights of the survey, rather than a formal report. The complete study will be published later this year by Harper & Row. — Editor.

In 1962, the Carnegie Corporation made a grant to the University of Notre Dame to conduct a nationwide survey of Catholic elementary and secondary education. Mr. Neuwien, as director of this study, can you tell us about the status of the study today?

At this time, we have completed all of our field work, processed all of our data and for the better part of the past year we have been writing our materials for publication. This would mean that we have spent approximately two years in our collection and processing of data and approximately one year in writing. All of our data was processed at the Computing Center on campus and all of our offices are in the Center. We have been there since January, 1963.

But wasn't some of the data you obtained impossible to analyze with the computer?

Yes, there are certain kinds of data that do not lend themselves to computer or data processing, such as our firsthand views of schools and visitations and conferences with the various people connected with Catholic education. And this is a sort of subjective type of data processing which lends itself to statistical analysis. But, basically, if it hadn't been for the facility of the computer, it would have been impossible to do this kind of a study. We would have had to try something else if we had been working 10 or 15 years ago.

Our principal effort was to get statistical information about each of the Catholic elementary schools, each of the Catholic secondary schools, and each of the individual staff members throughout the nation.

In the course of this gigantic project, approximately how many persons were contacted and what was the response of the schools for the data you requested?

As you know, there are 145 dioceses in the United

States and approximately 11,000 elementary schools, approximately 2,350 secondary schools, and more than 165,000 teachers working in Catholic schools. We made a contact with each of these schools and asked for information and we also contacted each of the individual staff members in each of the schools. This took quite a while for accumulation. We had returns from approximately 92% of the elementary teachers, and about 84% of the secondary teachers. And we had about the same return percentage-wise from the schools.

Now each of these responses was transferred, according to our specification, to punch cards. And all this information cross-tabulated and cross-referenced. So, our quantity of information was mountainous.

In addition to gathering all this material, and tabulating and processing it to get a national picture, we are able to focus on any particular aspect of Catholic education in the U.S. or any geographical area.

What about the second part of the study?

The second part of the study was designed to see the schools at work and a group of 13 dioceses were chosen because they were representative of all the 145. Now this was not a scientific sample, it was representative. And we have large dioceses, small ones, we have rural dioceses, metropolitan dioceses, and the ones that have both high and low potential of financial support. We also have geographic distribution. In these studies we made personal visits and conducted depth interviews.

How many schools in these 13 dioceses participated in this "depth-interviewing"?

We had 322 schools in the 13 dioceses, 104 secondary schools and 218 elementary schools.

What were some of the areas covered by these "depth interviews"?

One was called the inventory of religious outcomes. This was done because Catholic schools have to justify themselves. If they just do everything public schools do, then there is no reason for their existence, and if the difference is only that they teach religion, then we can do that other ways, too. We could send children

to public schools and have CCD classes. But there are spiritual influences which go far beyond the formal instruction in religion. We assume this, otherwise they wouldn't be in existence. And so we look for three things: One was to determine what kind of religious knowledge and understanding the students in these schools were getting, not just the catechism answers, but the kind of understanding they have. Second, we wanted to find out what kind of attitudes — social attitudes, religious attitudes, vocational attitudes and so forth, did the students in Catholic schools have. This will be part of this report. And the third part was a pupil opinionaire, where we were asking the same young people what were their opinions about their experiences in Catholic schools. Then we questionaired 32,000 parents to get their opinions about Catholic schools.

In advance of the complete printed study, can you point out any significant findings that support or reject previously held opinions about Catholic schools?

Yes, I believe I can. From much literature and from many stated opinions, I've read them and heard them, there has been a pretty strong feeling on the part of large numbers of people, that one of the characteristics of Catholic schools is their monolithic type structure. The closer we get to look at our Catholic schools, the more



Education Study Director Neuwien (left) discusses plans with school officials.

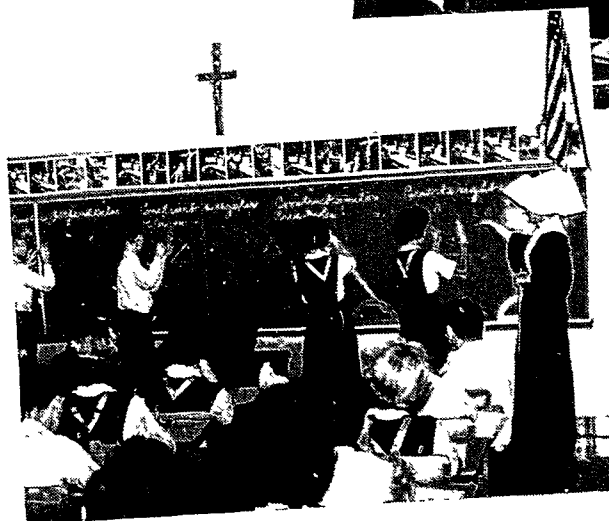


we reject this as a concept. And this is the reason. There are 145 dioceses in the United States and there is no program of 145 dioceses getting together or 145 heads of the dioceses getting together and making decisions. There is a National Catholic Welfare Conference, but even that used to be called the National Catholic Welfare Council. There is no indication that there is any real common school structure decided upon, guided and molded to one design. We don't find this. We find that there is a great deal of difference between the schools.

Now the greatest differences occur within the dioceses. Within an individual diocese there is a much greater difference than you would find from one diocese to another. And there is more commonality, however, between the elementary schools in a diocese. Even here it is not a strict and strongly guided program. And there are many reasons for this. For example, the influences of the individual religious communities are probably among the greatest influences that operate on the schools. And individual religious communities are pretty strong in their individual differences. But as they work in the schools there is very little interaction between religious communities. They develop their own outlooks and their own training programs for their teachers. Now at the secondary school level, a very large number of secondary schools, as a matter of fact, better than one third of all the Catholic secondary schools are, what are referred to as private schools. They are owned and operated by individual religious communities. And so they have their own method of approach. Then you have parish high schools, and they have the local control at the parish levels. Then you have the diocesan school, which is owned, operated and controlled by the diocese. And so you have this great wide difference between the schools, their character and also their general operation. What I am saying here is that there isn't some mold into which all of the ingredients are poured and out comes a Catholic school. And in many ways, this is very healthy. But in some other ways it is not productive, because there could probably be many of the very fine things that are going on in one group of schools which might leak over into another group of schools. But because of this rank individuality that doesn't happen too often.

What, in your opinion, is the biggest problem facing the Catholic schools today?

Well, the biggest problem that we have identified and as I try to process our findings, I have become pretty well convinced that our major problem is this: In the United States presently, less than 50% of all Catholic youngsters are in Catholic schools. The problem is related to that. A total of 52% of the eligible Catholic children were in Catholic elementary schools in the '62-'63 school year. And 32% of the eligible secondary school Catholic children were in Catholic schools in that year. That adds up to 46%, if you put them all together. If Catholic schools are good, and I believe they are, they should be available for all children. Now, of the children who are not in Catholic schools, a large number of them are not able to be in Catholic schools. Not because their parents or they make the decision not to attend, but they just can't get in. There are just not enough facilities to provide the Catholic educational opportunity for all Catholic youths who seek this opportunity.



Every month or so the Wranglers, Notre Dame's prestigious undergraduate discussion group, get together in a dismal room atop the Law Building and, well, wrangle. In the early 'fifties one of the best of them was an English major named John Elson, who could turn a critical phrase about T. S. Eliot as smoothly as most scholars do in learned journals.

Elson graduated from Notre Dame in 1953. Since then he has demonstrated that his talent for shaping prose extends to broader horizons: reporting a Michigan State-Notre Dame football game for *Sports Illustrated*, writing a dozen cover stories for *Time*, (including President Kennedy, Barry Goldwater, Douglas Dillon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Karl Barth, Cardinal Cushing, Methodist Bishop Gerald Kennedy, Pope John and Pope Paul), and, for the past three and a half years, staffing *Time's* religion desk.

In that spot Elson is the managing and writing member of a many-faceted team. Example: during a Monday story conference last fall, Elson and Senior Editor William Forbis decide to give the week's major play to a development at the Vatican Council's third session. Elson sifts a stack of reporting provided by Israel Shenker, of *Time's* Rome bureau, and Michael Novak, a consultant for *Time* during the session's first month. Elson queries bureaus in Bonn and Paris for more information and sends Monica Dowdall, his talented researcher, to the morgue to verify details. After a winnowing and checking process that may take a couple days (or a couple hours, if there's a rush) Elson writes the piece, then consults with Forbis.

No matter how much time is spent on a story, there is always the pressure of a Saturday deadline. For six straight days Elson worked till midnight on the Cushing cover story. Yet he pumped out Pope John's obituary cover in eight hours. He did the same with Pope Paul's election, which took place on a Friday. At his typewriter Saturday morning, he finished the job by early evening.

Though most of his writing is hard news with an interpretive slant, Elson gets an intellectual kick out of doing deeper stuff. "I like to do trends and ideas," he says, "stories that may have no perceptible impact on the public for years." As an example he cites a May 7 piece on "Process Theology," an abstruse movement gaining ground among some Protestant thinkers.

On major stories, Elson tries to do a share of the reporting. He interviewed Cardinal Cushing and Bishop Kennedy personally and flew to Switzerland to spend an afternoon with Karl Barth. Elson recalls that the great Protestant theologian offered him a cigar, observing that one could discern a theologian's point of view by what he smokes: liberals, cigarettes; conservatives, pipes; Barthians, cigars. Elson accepted the cigar; doesn't say whether he smoked it.

Time, Newsweek, Religion Desks...

Time's John Elson: a cigar from Karl Barth





Newsweek's Kenneth Woodward: thinking like a Presbyterian

A little over a year ago, Kenneth Woodward shucked his job at the *North Omaha Sun* and headed to New York City for a trial shot at *Newsweek's* religion editor's post. Six weeks later, he had the job. It was a big step from tall corn to tall buildings, but in his twenty-nine years Woodward has done his share of stepping around.

After getting a B.A. in English from Notre Dame in 1957, he studied briefly at the University of Michigan and State University of Iowa (English) but soon succumbed to a desire to see Europe. He and his wife, Betty, enrolled at the University of Strasbourg in 1959 and took time out from studies to visit places of interest. After the birth of a daughter, Woodward taught part-time in the University of Maryland overseas extension program to shore up family finances. Back in the United States in 1960, he sat on the rim of the Rochester *Post-Bulletin* copy desk for six months and contributed egghead book reviews on Maritain and Rilke to the Davenport *Messenger*.

Photos by Edward Lettau

He later joined the staff of the *Sun* newspapers, a string of five tabloid weeklies in Omaha. Editor of one, he was also reporter, photographer, deskman, and sometime proofreader. After a three-week checkup on shady real-estate shenanigans in Omaha's Negro ghetto, Woodward documented his findings in a series of articles that gave him his first sniff of journalistic combat. "You had a sense of fighting something," he recalls. "It was crusading journalism." The Urban League gave him an award for the series. Woodward also initiated "Pioneer Day," an annual hoedown at which Omahans celebrate their frontier past. His articles and book reviews began appearing in *The Nation*, *Christian Century*, *Critic*, *Commonweal*, and *Perspectives*.

After one year at *Newsweek*, Woodward has barely had time to hang up his hat, but he looks back on some notable stories, including Pope Paul's India trip, interviews with Episcopal Bishop John Hines and Greek Orthodox prelate Archbishop Iakovos, and a solid reporting job on Norman Vincent Peale's election to New York's Protestant Council.

After a Woodward story fathomed the intricacies of a Presbyterian church document, an elated Presbyterian historian phoned congratulations. "When I write about Presbyterians, I try to think like a Presbyterian," he explains, adding, "I wrote that one twice."

Woodward views his weekly task as a "difficult" brand of journalism. "It's a constant search to find the illuminating metaphor, to give a sense of the human feeling of the thing." Alluding to space limitations, he adds, "You're writing on the head of a pin."

A recent example of Woodward's pin-writing is on view in his sensitive obituary last month of Martin Buber. In it he distilled the Jewish thinker's complex "I-It," "I-Thou" intuition into 101 readable words.

are manned by Notre Dame graduates

This article appeared in the August, 1965, issue of *THE SIGN*, a monthly magazine published by the Passionist Fathers, Union City, N.J., and is reprinted with permission. The author was Michael Long, associate editor of *THE SIGN*, a 1954 graduate of Notre Dame. Our thanks to *THE SIGN* and Mr. Long.—Editor.

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of excellence . . . "

DEANS' OUTLOOK...

College of Arts and Letters

The Liberal Arts College opened in September, 1965, with a new department, Psychology, presenting its first courses to undergraduates. Dr. John Santos, recently co-director of the Program in Reality Testing at the Menninger Foundation, is the acting head of this new department. In the fall of 1966 a major sequence of psychology courses will be available, and graduate work in this discipline will be in full swing by 1970.

The Art department has this year as Artist-in-residence, Enrique Echeverria, a highly respected Mexico City painter. The following school year William Congdon, distinguished American painter living in Italy will be in residence at Notre Dame.

The faculty of Arts and Letters, made up always of male members during the regular semesters, happily welcomed two women scholars to its ranks in September. One is Sister Suzanne Kelly, O.S.B., who will teach the history of science in the General Program of Liberal Education. Sister Suzanne is a native of Tulsa who received her doctorate at the University of Oklahoma. The other new faculty member is Miss Joan Massingberd-Ford, a doctor of scriptural studies, who joined the department of Theology. This young English scholar taught last year at the University of Makerere in Uganda.

The College of Arts and Letters began the school year with several administrative changes. Devere T. Plunkett, assistant dean in the College since 1953, was appointed associate dean. Robert J. Waddick of the department of testing and guidance was named assistant dean in the College.

Father Ernan McMullin, a member of the department of Philosophy since 1954, is now head of the department. The English department is also under new leadership this year, with Ernest E. Sandeen assuming the headship of that department faculty.

College of Business Administration

Alumni and friends of Notre Dame will be happy to know of the University's decision to embark on graduate work in the area of Administration. The timetable calls for opening of the graduate division in the College of Business Administration in the Fall of 1967 with a two-year program for some fifty students working toward the Master of Business Administration degree. It is the plan of the College to provide Master's level work in both business and public administra-



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



Thomas T. Murphy
College of Business Administration



Frederick D. Rossini
College of Science



Norman R. Gay
College of Engineering

tion while continuing undergraduate work, and to begin graduate business administration in the Fall of 1967 and to add graduate public administration in the Fall of 1969. It is the intention of the Dean to visit a number of cities during the next year in order to acquaint alumni and friends with the plans and needs of the new graduate operations of the College of Business Administration.

The year ahead has a number of exciting plans in the College. The American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, Mid-Continent East Section, will hold its annual meetings on campus on October 14-15. The New York World Trade Center will present a program on October 28 for students of international finance and marketing; Trade Center Director Guy Tozzoli will be the principal speaker. The O'Hara Memorial Lecture Series of 1965-66 will include addresses by J. E. Wolfe, National Railway Labor Conference, January 13; Lee Loevinger, Federal Communications Commissioner, February 17; Isaiah Frank, Johns Hopkins International Economics Professor, March 14; Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, (date to be announced).

There are three College academic promotions, effective September, 1965. Dean Murphy and Dr. John R. Malone, Assistant Dean, have been promoted to the rank of Professor and Dr. C. Joseph Sequin promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.

Dean Murphy has been appointed to the Export Expansion Council by Secretary of Commerce Connor and has been named to the Undergraduate Accreditation Committee of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. Dr. Edgar Crane, author of a new book on *Marketing Communications* (Wiley, 1965), spent the summer in a Marketing Workshop at the University of California Berkeley. Other new books published by College faculty during the past three months include: *Accounting for Management Planning and Control* (McGraw-Hill, 1965), by Dr. Richard M. Lynch; *Managerial Cost Control* (Richard D. Irwin, 1965), by Dr. James M. Fremgen.

Professor Wesley C. Bender went on a study tour of EEC and EFTA countries of Europe during the summer. A quantitative-methods-in-research workshop is planned for September 7-17 for members of the faculty of the College. It will be conducted by Dr. John J. Kennedy, Head

of the Marketing Department, and has been opened by Dean Murphy to interested faculty from social and life sciences.

New faculty members who will begin their work in the College in September, 1965, include Assistant Professors James S. Beadle (Continuing Education and Business Organization and Management); James H. Cho (Finance and Business Economics); Charles L. Olson (Business Organization and Management); and B. Man Yoon (Business Organization and Management); and Instructor James L. Donahue (Business Organization and Management).

College of Science

The University and its College of Science will conclude the Centennial of Science at Notre Dame in December, 1965. The observance has been a very fruitful one for the Faculty and students, through lectures, exhibits, and the Special University Convocation at which twelve eminent world scientists received honorary degrees. We hope that the next century will be as fruitful in science for Notre Dame as the past one. This will call for continued efforts to recruit able Faculty, to enroll capable science-motivated students, and to provide adequate facilities for teaching and research.

New members of the teaching Faculty of the College of Science beginning in September, 1965, include the following: In the Department of Biology, Assistant Professors Harald C. Esch and Thomas C. Griffing; in the Department of Chemistry, Assistant Professor Marino Martinez-Carrion; in the Department of Mathematics Instructors Roger F. Haberman, Stanley B. Hanson, Arnold A. Johnson, Jesse E. Moore, and Maurice C. Rayer, Assistant Professor Mario Borelli, Associate Professors Abraham Goetz and Gerhard J. Neubauer (visiting), and Professors Hans Grauert (visiting), Wolfgang Walter (visiting), and George W. Whaples (visiting, from February 1, 1966); in the Department of Physics, Instructors Alfred M. Buoncristiani (to January 31, 1966), Neal M. Cason, Irnee J. D'Haenens (from February 1, 1966), John J. Matese, and Ronald T. Torgerson, Assistant Professors Nripendra Biswas and Eugene R. Marshalek, and Associate Professor William D. McGlenn.

Additions to the full-time Professional Research Staff in the College of Science include the following: In the Department of Physics, John B. Annable as Associate Research Scientist; in the Lobund Laboratory, Bandaru S. Reddy as Research Scientist in Biology; in the Radiation

Laboratory, Frank D. Feiock as Associate Research Scientist in Physics, William P. Hauser and Alberta B. Ross as Associate Research Scientists in Chemistry, Susanne R. Norton as Associate Research Scientist in Computing Science, Margaret E. Scanlan as Associate Research Scientist in Mathematics, and Kaoru Iguchi and Aso-kendu Mozumder as Visiting Research Scientists in Chemistry.

College of Engineering

The College of Engineering welcomes a number of new faculty members joining the University during the fall semester of the academic year 1965-66. In the Department of Civil Engineering: Associate Professor Keith A. Yarborough, Assistant Professor Wayne F. Echelberger, and Mr. Ramon S. LaRusso, an Instructor. In the Department of Electrical Engineering: Assistant Professor Garabet J. Gabriel. In the Department of Engineering Science: Assistant Professors Raymond W. Flumerfelt, and Raymond M. Brach. In the Department of Mechanical Engineering: Assistant Professors John W. Lucey, Jerome L. Novotny and Victor Nee. In the Department of Metallurgical Engineering: Mr. McIntyre R. Louthan, an Instructor. Also beginning his first full academic year with the College will be Dr. Thomas J. Mueller, an Associate Professor in the Department of Aero-Space Engineering, who joined the faculty last April and who had been a senior research scientist with the United Aircraft Corporation.

During Dr. Saxe's absence for a year's leave in England, Dr. Bruce B. Schimming will be acting head of the Department of Civil Engineering for the coming academic year. Also on leave during 1965-66 will be Dr. Ruey-wen Liu, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering who will be a visiting faculty member at the University of California at Berkeley.

A College committee composed of Professors Massey, Carberry, Seeler and Allen have proposed the participation of the undergraduate Engineering students in the collegiate seminar offered by the College of Arts and Letters and plans are being made to implement such a program. Another committee composed of Professors Schimming, Crandall and Timko are working on an interdisciplinary program in the area of Engineering Systems Design.

Last June, a Conference on "Sintering and Related Phenomena" was held under the sponsorship of the U.S. Army Research Office and Dr. George C. Kuczynski was general chairman of the program. Participants and lecturers included representatives from Universities in France,

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

DEANS' OUTLOOK . . .

England, Germany and Japan, as well as representatives from American universities, industry and government. Also during the past summer, 28 students completed the Summer Institute in Mechanics of Engineering Structures for College Teachers sponsored by the National Science Foundation under the direction of Professors Saxe, Henry and Schimming.

Research and graduate programs have increased rapidly in the College and beginning with the next academic year, all of the engineering departments have been authorized to grant the Ph.D. degree. From a previous level of awarding one or two Ph.D.'s per year, the College of Engineering awarded ten such degrees at the June commencement exercises.

Graduate School

In 1965 a total of 596 advanced degrees were awarded by the University in the Graduate School. Of these, 88 were doctorates and 508 were Master's degrees of various kinds. It might be of interest to note that in the six years, 1945 to 1950 inclusive, a total of 87 Ph.D.'s were awarded.

Approximately 70% of the Master's degrees in 1965 were awarded at the August graduation. The enrollment in the Summer School in the past few years has stabilized at approximately 3200, of which about 2750 are graduate students and 450 are undergraduates at various levels in the different colleges. Approximately 300 of the graduate students of the academic year remain during the summer to carry on their courses or research. Most of the other graduate students of the summer session keep returning for five summers until they have earned the Master's degree. Thus, the Summer School is largely a graduate operation concentrated at the level between the Bachelor's degree and the Master's.

In 1965, 14 Sisters were awarded the Ph.D. In the coming years the number of Sisters receiving the doctorate will increase because the attractive residence facilities for Sisters provided by the new Lewis Hall, dedicated on August 10, will be an additional reason for Sisters to choose to study at Notre Dame. This new hall can accommodate 143. Until Lewis Hall was opened, we had been able to provide rooms for only 75 on campus during the school year.

The old Notre Dame Convent complex has not fallen into disuse. Renamed



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



Joseph O'Meara, Jr.
Law School



William M. Burke
Freshman Year of Studies



Thomas P. Bergin
Continuing Education

Brownson Hall and refurbished, it now provides room for student Priests and Brothers as well as some badly needed apartments for priest faculty members who are not Holy Cross Fathers.

Law School

The Harvard University Press published Professor Noonan's book entitled "Contraception: A History of Its Treatment by the Catholic Theologians and Canonists." This is making and will make a profound impression. *Time's* review of the book includes the following:

" . . . during the worldwide debate on [birth control] few Catholics have had the chance to examine the full record of what Popes and theologians of other centuries really said about birth control. Now they have. In his book Notre Dame Professor John T. Noonan, Jr. . . . has produced a magisterially documented history of church teaching on birth control, from Genesis to genetics. Noonan conclusively proves that Catholic doctrine has consistently anathematized contraception — yet also suggests that there are good reasons why the traditional stand can change."

As a result of the publication of his book Professor Noonan was appointed a consultant to the Papal Commission on Population and attended the Commission's meeting in Rome last spring.

Professor Noonan has now been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to make a study of matrimonial causes in the courts of the Roman Catholic Church. This, of course, will involve canon law. Apparently for the first time, however, the subject will be approached from the procedural point of view. That is, Professor Noonan will be asking whether the parties to these causes receive what Anglo-American lawyers call procedural due process. He will have to spend several months each year in Rome, working at the Vatican.

Mr. Edward W. Kuhn of Memphis, newly elected president of the American Bar Association, will be the featured speaker at the Law Honors Banquet next spring. Mr. Kuhn's visit will mark the ninth consecutive year in which the Law Honors Banquet has been addressed by the president of the American Bar Association.

Each year for a number of years there has been a symposium at The Law School dealing with a highly controversial problem of urgent national concern. The symposium next spring will be devoted to one or other of two subjects, either "Law and Poverty" or "The Crisis in Crime and Crime Control."

Reverend William M. Lewers, C.S.C. has joined the faculty of the Law School. Before entering the seminary Father Lewers taught at the University of Kentucky College of Law and at the University of Illinois College of Law. His field of special interest is Torts and he is teaching that subject.

Professor Thomas L. Shaffer attended a five-week workshop on the law of Trusts at New York University Law School. The workshop was open only to those especially invited.

As enrollment rises the need for scholarships will intensify. For the academic year 1965-66 scholarships awarded and accepted totaled almost \$100,000. Nothing could be more obvious than that substantially more will be required as the enrollment grows to the expected maximum of 260-275. Modifications are being made in the Law Building this summer to enable it to accommodate comfortably that many students. Moreover, and most important, steps are being taken to provide adequate light and comfortable furniture in the library reading room.

Freshman Year of Studies

At the end of each academic year, one studies figures and statistics to try to determine weaknesses and strengths in a program such as ours. It was a bit encouraging to review the three-year results of the Freshman Year of Studies Program regarding the performances of our better students.

In 1961-62, when freshmen were members of individual colleges, the total number of students who made the Dean's List at the end of the Freshman Year was 81. The total number of students who made B averages, but did not quite make the Dean's List, was 100.

In 1962-63, the Freshman Year of Studies Office became operative. The following figures reveal the steady growth over the past three years in the number of our Dean's List students and also in the number of our B to Dean's List students.

DEAN'S LIST

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
114	183	233

B AVERAGE TO DEAN'S LIST

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
124	133	156

Perhaps some reasons for this jump in the number of Dean's List students within a period of four years from 81 to 233 would be: the establishment of the Freshman Office itself, effectiveness of its counseling system, the emphasis on excellent

classroom teaching, and the facilities of the new Library and the general overall emphasis on the pursuit of excellence by the students themselves.

Certainly one of our constant responsibilities in the Freshman Office is to continually encourage our freshmen to reach their highest level of academic excellence.

Continuing Education

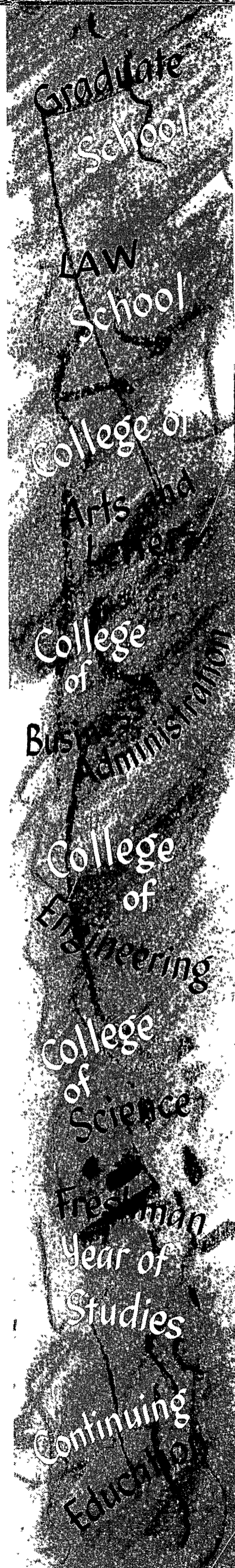
An important aspect of the new program in Continuing Education at Notre Dame involves our participation in the significant associations devoted to adult education. Through such associations the University will be able to share its programs with others and, at the same time, receive some of the benefits accruing in the work conducted at other institutions. As the responsible officer for our program, I felt it important that we seek institutional membership in some of these organizations. I am happy to report that within the past few months the University of Notre Dame has been admitted to membership in (a.) The National University Extension Association, (b.) The Adult Education Association of the United States and (c.) The International Congress of University Adult Education.

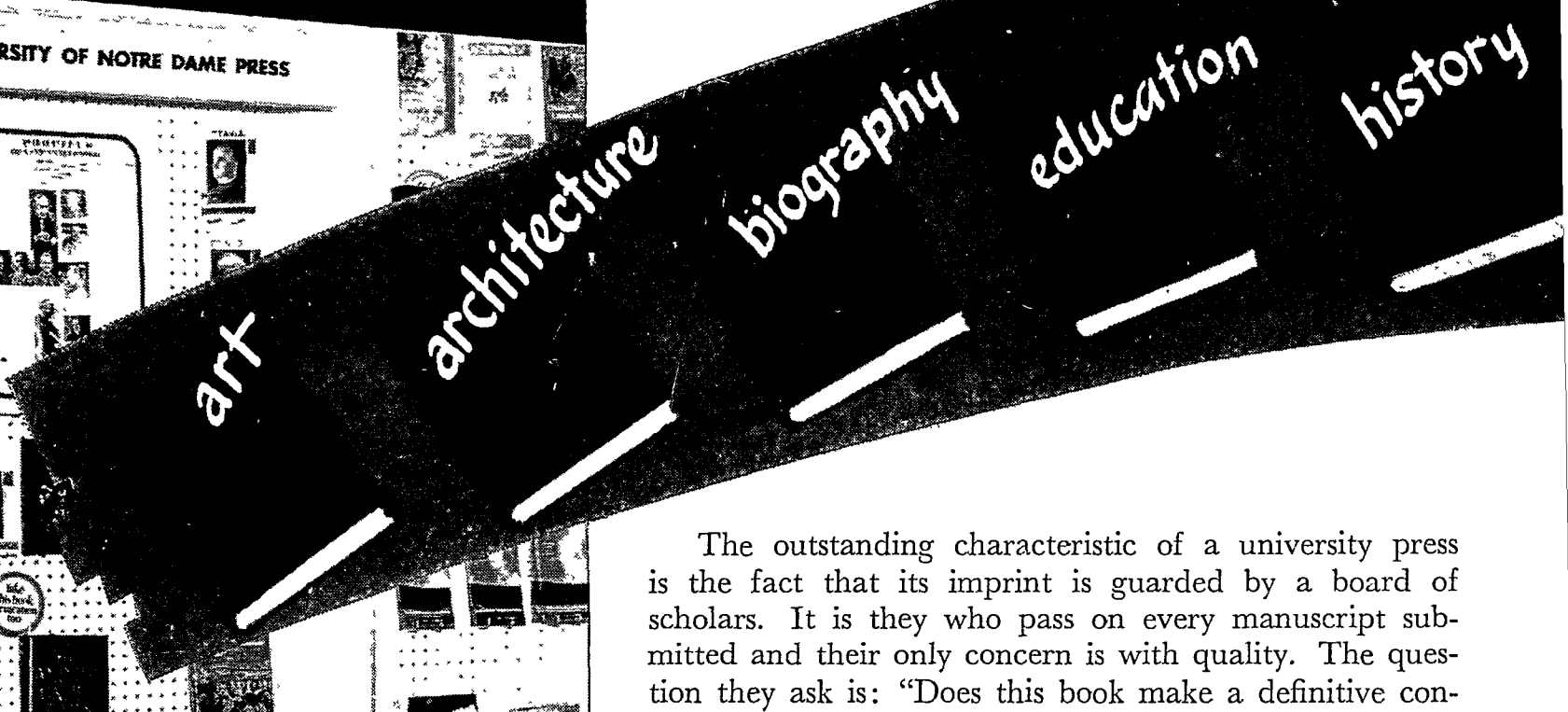
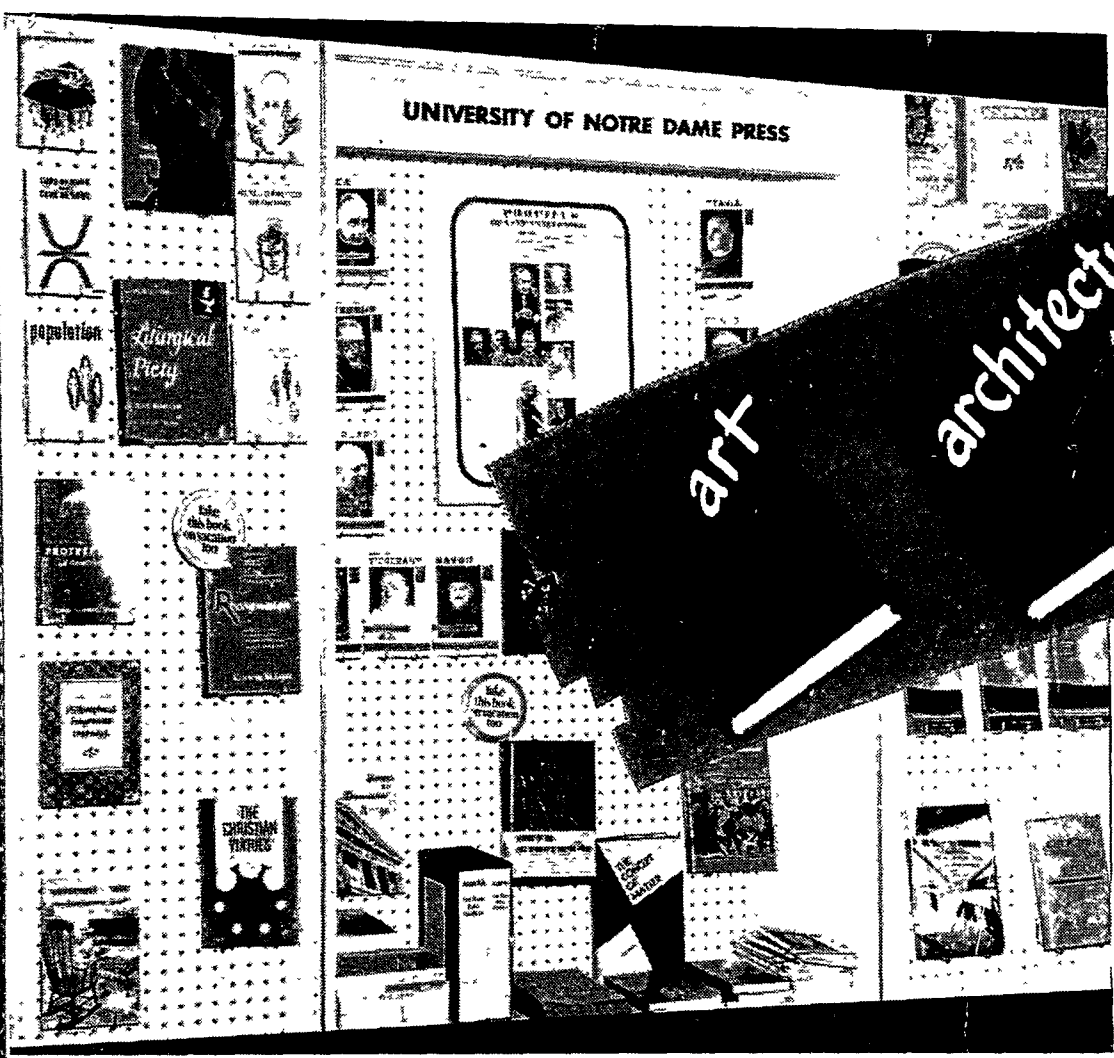
One of the early rewards of membership in the International Congress was the opportunity it presented for the University to participate in the First World Conference which was held June 20-26, just outside Copenhagen, Denmark. This World Conference was focused upon encouraging and activating universities around the world to assume their proper responsibility for carrying on effective programs in Continuing Education.

In addition to the International Congress meeting, I represented Father Hesburgh at the dedication of Wroxton College at Oxford, England, and attended a three-day International Conference on Higher Education.

Following this, I participated in a series of discussions held at Unesco House in Paris concerning the ways and means through which University Continuing Education programs might assist in the important work of UNESCO. Needless to say, the experience and rewards of this European trip and the conference work associated with it were most worthwhile and will continue to provide new ideas and contacts for the future work to be undertaken within the Center.

There is some very good news to be reported concerning the Center itself. In March of this year I was indeed fortunate in being able to secure the addition of
(Continued on page 17)





a University Press comes of age . . .

In an age where education has obtained the most prominent place in the thinking of men, and where higher education is developing at vertiginous speed, one kind of publishing, for decades considered the long-haired stepchild of the book industry, has recently become most influential: the university press has come into its own.

The university as publisher has its precedents in the two venerable institutions, Oxford and Cambridge, whose imprint, well-nigh 500 years old, is still influencing intellectual life all over the world. It was only during the end of the last century that American universities began to consider the importance of an imprint of their own, partly to provide an outlet for faculty research publication, partly for matters of prestige. Thus Cornell University was the first to use books under their imprint, soon followed by Chicago (which in 1964 celebrated its 75th anniversary as a publisher) and Johns Hopkins. In the first decade of the present century Harvard, Princeton and Yale followed suit, imitated by close to two dozen universities, among them quite a few land-grant colleges in the Midwest, the University of New Mexico and, of course, the famous West Coast establishments, the University of California and Stanford University.

The outstanding characteristic of a university press is the fact that its imprint is guarded by a board of scholars. It is they who pass on every manuscript submitted and their only concern is with quality. The question they ask is: "Does this book make a definitive contribution to scholarship?" Here lies the main difference between the academic and the commercial publisher: the latter who by force has to have the profit motive in mind, must think of salability and distribution, whereas the academic publisher must consider quality first, even to financial detriment, because it is the obligation of a university to further scholarship and make its results known.

Shortly before World War II as the older, established presses strove to become more professional academic publishers, more and more university officials thought the time ripe to provide a publishing outlet for the research conducted on their campuses. But it was the tremendous upsurge in educational concerns after World War II which brought a specific kind of development. The commercial publishers, pressed by mounting costs of manufacture and distribution, could no longer afford the short-run, nonfiction book interesting only to a narrow circle of specialists, or even the book of wider appeal, unless it was sure to sell so many thousand copies. This was the great opportunity for the scholarly publishers to widen their scope and take a more important part in the intellectual life of the nation.

Up to that time the "typical university press book" was not much different from a monograph, and often published, i.e., printed and presented, without any fanfare and few people knowing about it. The "typical university press book" was very highly specialized, hard to find, abhorred by booksellers because it had to be

Emily Schossberger, director of the University of Notre Dame Press for the past five years and author of this article, discusses a manuscript with an author.



literature

mediaeval
studies

mathematics

philosophy

political
science

psychology

special-ordered which involved extra expenses, and usually sold at a "short" or textbook discount. And it was expensive. But when opportunity knocked — in the form of increased interest in the fruits of learning — and university presses were faced with the challenge of reaching wider audiences, they went to work on their own professionalization, by sharpening their skills and taking on the techniques of the industry.

No longer could a press director be a professor of English who did his directing on a part-time avocational basis; no longer could a graduate student think of editing as a job to increase his meager earnings. University presses, going far afield, are now staffed with specialists in many subjects and people who are knowledgeable in the many techniques of successfully reaching the reading public for which a book is intended, as well as technicians thoroughly acquainted with the graphic arts and production.

The last two decades have seen a tremendous development of the academic presses, skilled in distribution, advertising and sales. Statistics now prove that one out of every ten books published in the nation comes from a university press. Publishing lists from eight to 135 books a year are no longer rare (see Chicago, California and Columbia), but the bulk of university press publishing — by the 65 members of the Association of American University Presses — is still done in the 25-50 books-a-year range. Among the more than 2,000 titles published by them during 1964, many have won awards, such as a Pulitzer Prize or National Book Award, or even have been bestsellers (*The Rise of the West*, Chicago; *Man, Golem and God*, M.I.T.).

N.D. PRESS STARTS IN 1946

When the authorities at the University of Notre Dame in 1946 gave their consent to the establishing of a University Press, they did not yet have these lofty ideals in mind. As a matter of fact, the first book to bear the University Press imprint was a Football Review. Then, the business office for the student publications — *Dome*, *Juggler*, and *Scholastic*, were located with those of the Press. The distribution of symposia and lectures in biology and sciences were published at irregular intervals and sold by the Press. Some of the publications of priests were brought out, notably PhD dissertations, as were paperbacks of two of Fr. John O'Brien's most famous convert-making books. Other efforts are the famous liturgy series of Fr. Matthis, founder of the Notre Dame Summer Liturgy School and the most respectable series of publications in Mediaeval Studies. Each of these series was edited and controlled by separate people or departments and the Press acted solely as a service agency for them.

Among the first of the modern University Press books, was the series of International Studies under the

editorship of Waldemar Gurian, then Stephen Kertesz, which reflected the strength of the University proper in the field of international relations. The series, for a while subsidized by a Rockefeller Foundation grant, has now reached 27 different titles and is self-supporting, that is, every new book is underwritten by the Press which hopefully looks towards sales to recoup the out-of-pocket investment within the space of three years. For the nature of University Press publishing lies in the slow-moving book which costs much initially to produce and advertise, but which should go on selling over many years, because its content does not lose interest (often increases interest with the years), because it was selected as a "book that endures."

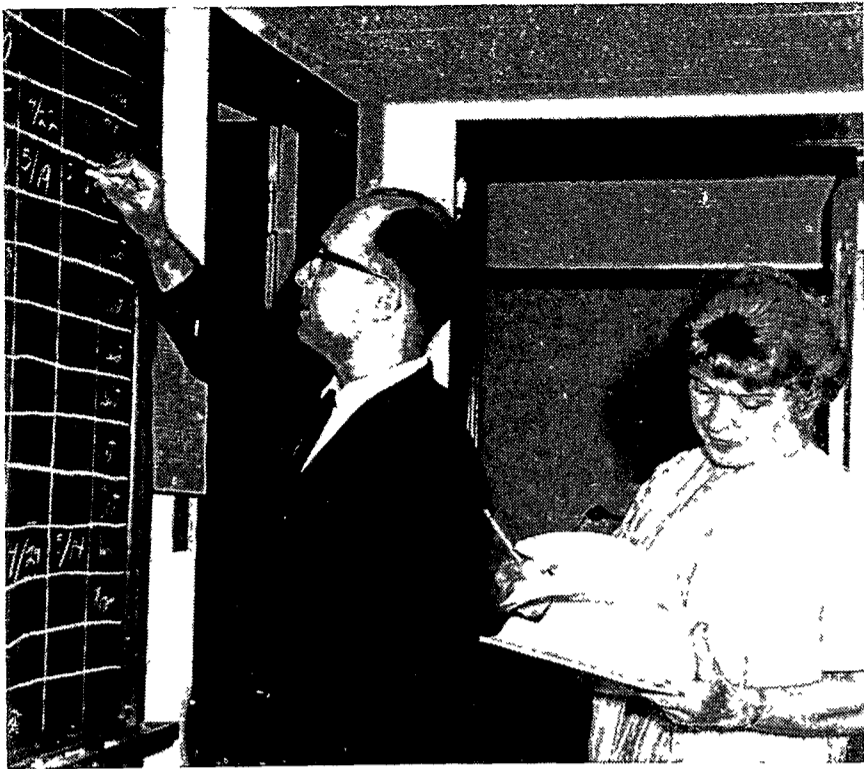
In 1960, the University Administration decided to have the Notre Dame Press reorganized and start publishing on a more solid basis, with a definite program for the future. It was then that the "professionalization" of the Notre Dame Press was begun.

MANY CHANGES BY 1961

By July, 1961, with a professional editor and a staff of five, the Press started the serious business of "list building" and at the same time, of "projecting the image of Notre Dame" as an institution where academic excellence was the order of the day. Though Notre Dame is widely known for its accomplishments in science and engineering, the University Press publication list limits itself to the humanities and the social sciences — the perennial stepchildren of publishing. Slowly and painfully, the University of Notre Dame Press emerged from obscure beginnings into a full-fledged publishing house, under very competitive conditions. One of the necessities for such an undertaking was to assemble a core of independent sales representatives. They would then be able to sell to book wholesalers and retailers, who would stock and handle University Press titles. To achieve this purpose and make carrying our "line" more attractive for commission salesmen, the Press launched its Quality Paperback Series in the Fall of 1961 and has at present 55 titles on its list, many of them issued as original paperbacks.

From a list of about 70 books in 1961, the Press now has grown to over 220 active titles on its list. The titles' range of interest is significant for the University as a whole and span such fields as Art and Architecture, Biography, Education, History, Literature, Mediaeval Studies, Mathematics, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology and, of course, Religion and Theology. (There are also several series, such as Social Studies, International Studies, Liturgy Studies, etc.)

From the start, the accent has been on the word "University" in our title. The concern has been with scholarly books, but Notre Dame is still, above all, a Catholic University. Therefore, the intent of the Press



Updating the University Press' production board which governs all editorial and mechanical work on a book are John Ehmann, editor, and Harriet Kroll, assistant editor.

has been to present the most respectable scholarship of Catholic scholars, thus giving the lie to a contention, often heard in the recent years, that Catholic scholarship is inferior. In this effort, Notre Dame is joining forces with the other Catholic University Presses in an association. The others are: Loyola of Chicago, Fordham in New York, Duquesne in Pittsburgh, Catholic in Washington, and the Canadian member, Presses Universitaires de Laval in Quebec.

As a Catholic university press, it is small wonder that some of our best-received books show a definite Catholic slant. This is the case especially in the Catechetics books, where Notre Dame is leading in the "new" approach to teaching the Christian Doctrine. A book by the Austrian Jesuit, Joseph Hofinger is one of the leading and best-selling titles on the list, as is the paperback culled from it, *Imparting the Christian Message*. This year the Press has initiated a pocketbook-size series on Contemporary Catechetics under the editorship of the famous German psychologist, Fr. Joseph Goldbrunner, who, together with the profound French theologian, Rev. Louis Bouyer, is one of the most renowned authors on the Notre Dame list.

GREAT SUCCESS IN TWO FIELDS

Among the fields into which the University of Notre Dame Press has ventured with great success are English Literature and Philosophy. With the publication of two Chaucer anthologies in paperback: *An Anthology of Criticism of the Canterbury Tales* and another on *Troilus and Creseyde*, NDP paperbacks entered the classroom as required reading of many colleges and universities. But such books as *The Confidante in Henry James*, by Sister M. Sharp; *An Anthology of Beowulf Criticism*, by Lewis Nicholson of the ND faculty; *The Human Metaphor*, by Elizabeth Sewell; *Faith and Fiction*, by Philip Stratford; *The Curious Frame*, by John E. Hardy of the ND faculty; *The Victorian Age in Literature*, by G. K. Chesterton, have spread the reputation of Notre Dame as a university publisher far and wide, not only in the United States, but overseas where the Press maintains

sales representation all over the world. Beginning September 1, 1965, the University of Notre Dame Press, together with seven other university presses, will be represented by their own sales office in London, for the British Commonwealth, and our books will carry the imprint: Notre Dame, Indiana, and London.

Another strong field for the Press is Philosophy and, of course, Theology. In the latter, the Press is about to present to American scholars the work of a profound Dutch theologian, Piet Schooneberg, S.J., whose original thinking has earned him a tremendous reputation in Holland. His *Man in Sin* will be a Fall, 1965, publication. A new *Introduction to College Theology* takes into account the most recent scholarship in Bible exegesis, and the liturgy series is steadily being enhanced by publications such as *Proclaiming God's Message: A Study in the Theology of Teaching*, by the Roman Jesuit Father, Domenico Grasso, Fall, 1965, and *Pastoral Psychology*, by Goldbrunner, for Spring, 1966.

A recent publication, *Philosophical Trends in the Contemporary World*, presents the thinking of the dean of Italian philosophers on many of the lesser known philosophical trends of our times. *The Concept of Matter*, edited by Fr. E. McMullin, was the first and successful foray into the field of philosophy of science being followed up by such books as *Modeling of Mind*, by Crosson and Sayre of our faculty, and *Recognition*, by Kenneth Sayre, soon to be followed with a Symposium on *Cybernetics and Society*. In the same field, but in a lighter vein, the paperback by Jean Guitton, the famous French philosopher and lay observer at Vatican II, *A Student's Guide to Intellectual Work* is winning many friends for the Press. Finally we want to mention a slightly different and more popular venture, a series of 24 short character sketches of *Men Who Make the Council*, under the general editorship of Michael Novak, among which the booklet on Albert Cardinal Meyer, the late and mourned Archbishop of Chicago, written by George N. Shuster, is one of the most outstanding. This series was issued to acquaint the general reading public with the background and ideas of some of the men who during the four sessions of Vatican II will have influenced the making of Church history for decades to come.

But with all this growth during the past four years, the financial worries of carrying out the mandate of a true university press—to publish the book that endures—and yet not overstraining the university budget, have been weighing heavily on the minds of those who direct the fortunes of the Press. Six years ago the Ford Foundation accorded grants to help the scholarly presses. But these grants were very restricted and hardly worked out to more than half a dozen books which otherwise would not have been published because of the inability to get the investment back. University of Notre Dame Press, though a nonprofit business, still has to see that income and assets do not lag behind the cash output from its mother institution, the University of Notre Dame.

Hence, we make a constant search for subsidies or grants on such books where investment never stands a chance to be recouped by sales, books which nevertheless deserve publishing as a service to scholarship. For, together with the other university presses, the University of Notre Dame Press has come of age, because it publishes the books which are beyond the ages.

Appointments Announced



Hofman



Raphael

During the summer, several appointments were announced in the University's faculty and administration by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's president.

Professor Ernest E. Sandeen was named head of the English department. Sandeen, who is a poet and a specialist in American literature, succeeds Prof. Alvan S. Ryan who is relinquishing the post to become chairman of humanities and professor of English at the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

Prof. Thomas F. Broden, Jr., has been appointed assistant dean of the Notre Dame Law School. Broden, a native of Indianapolis, Ind., succeeds Prof. John J. Broderick, Jr., assistant dean since 1949, who will devote his full time to teaching.

Rev. Joseph B. Simons, C.S.C., was named dean of students succeeding Rev. Leonard A. Collins, C.S.C., who received a new assignment in New Orleans, La. Father Simons had been assistant dean of students in the 1964-65 school year.

In the department of mathematics, Professor O. Timothy O'Meara was named head succeeding Professor Thomas E. Stewart, recently named associate vice president for academic affairs.

Father Hesburgh also announced that Professor Wilhelm Stoll will assume the chairmanship of the mathematics department for a one-and-a-half-year period beginning June 16, 1966. He also named Professor George Kolettis as assistant head of the department for a three-year period.

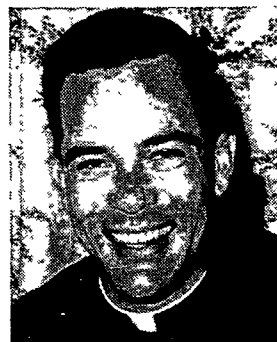
The appointment of Dr. Emil T. Hofman as assistant dean of the College of Science came in July. Hofman, who has been assistant head of the department of chemistry will relinquish that post to assume his new administrative duties, but he will continue to teach and direct several activities and programs in the chemistry department.

In announcing Hofman's appointment, Father Hesburgh said Professors Lawrence Baldinger and Bernard Waldman will continue to serve as associate deans in the College of Science.

Rev. Ernan McMullin was named head of the department of philosophy at Notre Dame. He succeeds Dr. Harry A. Nielsen, who will devote his full time to teaching. Father McMullin is a native of Donegal, Ireland and joined the University faculty in 1954. He is a specialist in the philosophy of science and during the past academic year served as a visiting professor at the University of Minnesota.

In September, Father Hesburgh named Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., as director of admissions. A specialist in radiation physiology at Notre Dame since 1959, Brother Raphael has been serving as assistant head of the biology department, director of its teacher training program and a member of the Lobund Laboratory staff.

As Notre Dame's admissions officer, Brother Raphael succeeds Rev. James Moran, C.S.C., who has been on sick leave since 1963. Father Moran has been named a counselor in the office of the Freshman Year of Studies. Rev. Joseph Hoffman, C.S.C., who has been serving as acting admissions director, was recently named University chaplain.



Simons



Sandeen



Broden



Stewart



O'Meara



McMullin

Deans' Outlook

(Continued from page 13)

two very capable staff members. Dr. John Reinbold joined the staff as an Assistant Professor, as did Dr. James Beadle.

At the present time, we have some thirty conferences scheduled for 1966, several for 1967 and a few others projected as far as 1969. The following is just a sample of the types and varieties of programs we will be presenting the first year:

- Marx and the Western world
- Theological Issues of Vatican II
- Indiana Personnel and Guidance Association
- Conference on Stereochemistry
- International Conference on Nonlinear Systems



Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., (left), executive vice president of the University of Notre Dame, is presented a Military Proficiency Award by Col. John J. Stephens, professor of military science at the University. The award was won by the Notre Dame Army ROTC students at Fort Riley, Kansas, in competition with 37 other schools from the Midwest. It is presented annually to the institution attaining the highest average scores in military subjects at summer camp. Another Notre Dame award was presented to Cadet Michael C. Rush of Notre Dame by the Association of the U. S. Army for receiving the highest rating at summer camp in competition with more than 1500 cadets.

Create Artificial Intelligence Institute

The creation of the Philosophic Institute for Artificial Intelligence at the University of Notre Dame was announced recently by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

The new institute will have a twofold purpose, he said, "interpreting advances in computer technology and applied science generally to the humanities and, on the other hand, providing the traditional insights of the humanities for the advancement of computing science."

Father Hesburgh said the institute will be interdisciplinary in its approach, involving specialists in philosophy, computing science, the biological sciences, the several branches of engineering and the fine arts. It will be "research-oriented," he said, and will offer graduate-level instruction.

He named Dr. Kenneth M. Sayre, assistant professor of philosophy, as director of the new Notre Dame institute, and Dr. Frederick Crosson, head of the University's General Program of Liberal Education, as its associate director.

Population Study Begun

Notre Dame will sponsor a series of regional population conferences and in-depth studies of certain population problems with the support of a \$100,000 grant announced by The Ford Foundation.

Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president and director of Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society, said three conferences are planned in the Southwest, New England and South Atlantic area. The projected research, he said, will deal with a number of population issues which have theological or moral implications. Dr. William Liu, recently appointed as the Center's director of population studies, will administer the two-year program which will include a number of case studies of population dynamics in developing countries.

The regional meetings will continue and extend a series of discussions on population problems and family

life held at Notre Dame in September, 1963, February, 1964, and March, 1965. The sessions were co-sponsored by the Cana Conference of Chicago with the support of The Ford Foundation. Participants included theologians, philosophers, sociologists, demographers and other specialists in marriage and family life representing the laity and a cross section of religious communities. Shuster is editor of the proceedings of the sessions including the forthcoming third volume, *The Problem of Population: Educational Considerations* (University of Notre Dame Press).

Shuster said the core of participants for the regional population conference will be drawn from those who attended the earlier campus sessions. The sites and dates of the regional meetings are to be announced later.

Notre Dame News

(Continued from page 2)

mediaeval universities, Professor Gabriel is author of a new book written entirely in Latin, *The History of the English-German Nation at the University of Paris in the Fifteenth Century (1425-1494)*. The volume deals with the political and intellectual history of the English, Irish, Scotch, German, Swedish, Hungarian and Polish students grouped in a so-called Nation at Paris.

CAMPUS HOSTS CFM CONFAB

More than 1,200 married couples from the United States, Canada, Mexico and 20 other countries attended the 14th conference of the Christian Family Movement at the University of Notre Dame this summer.

The conference, addressed by theologians, educators and specialists in marriage and family life from throughout the world, launched the CFM's 1965-66 program which is focused on international life and the creative use of leisure time.

CATHOLIC BIBLICAL GROUP MEETS

The Catholic Biblical Association of America held its 28th general meeting at the University of Notre Dame August 31-September 2.

Members of the hierarchy and biblical scholars from throughout the country participated in the sessions at the Morris Inn on the campus. The program for the three-day meeting included the presentation of 16 scholarly papers, a business session and a banquet.

BENDER TO CAL TECH

Dr. Harvey A. Bender, associate professor of biology at the University of Notre Dame, has been granted a leave of absence to serve as Gosney Research Fellow in the division of biology at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, during the 1965-66 school year.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1960, Bender has specialized in physiological and developmental genetics and histochemistry. His research has been supported by the National Institutes of Health and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

ABRAM JOINS LAW COUNCIL

Morris B. Abram, prominent New York City attorney who practiced law in Atlanta until 1962, has been appointed to the Notre Dame Law School Advisory Council. He is U. S. representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and national president of the American Jewish Committee. He is a member of the New

York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison and formerly was a partner in the firm of Heyman, Abram and Young in Atlanta.

NOTRE DAME TO HELP PERUVIAN SCHOOL

The University of Notre Dame has announced a three-year program in which it will assist in the academic and administrative development of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. It is Notre Dame's first venture in inter-university cooperation involving a Latin American institution.

Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame, said a \$577,700 Ford Foundation grant, to be administered by the two universities, will enable the Lima institution "to develop its central administration, rebuild its curricular offerings, especially in the natural sciences, and establish an office of university development."

GIBBONS MEETS FRESHMEN

James V. Gibbons, assistant director of public relations at Notre Dame, spoke at gatherings for campus-bound freshmen and their parents in ten cities September 1-15. Sponsored by the local alumni clubs, the affairs were held in Boston, Pittsburgh, Newark, Asbury Park (N. J.), New York City, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland and Minneapolis.

FATHER LADEWSKI TOURS EUROPE

Rev. Roman S. Ladewski, C.S.C., assistant dean of the Freshman Year of Studies at the University of Notre Dame, served as chaplain for members of the National Federation of Catholic College Students on a seven-week tour of Europe this summer.

SINTERING CONFERENCE HELD

A three-day International Conference on Sintering and Related Phenomena was held at the University of Notre Dame in June.

More than 125 college faculty members and government research personnel from the United States, Europe, Asia, South America and Australia, attended the sessions in the Notre Dame Memorial Library auditorium.

TWO WIN REGENTS SCHOLARSHIPS

Two June, 1965, graduates, who completed their pre-medical studies at the University of Notre Dame, have been awarded four-year Regents Scholarships by the University of California.

They are James J. Murphy, III, Phoenix, Ariz., and James C. Tedford, Burbank, Calif. They will study at the University's Los Angeles Medical Center.

SIX N.I.H. GRANTS TOTAL \$153,240

The National Institutes of Health recently awarded six grants totaling \$153,240 to faculty members at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced by Francis X. Bradley, Jr., research administrator for the University.

McALPIN AT MILLSAPS CONFERENCE

Dr. Archie J. McAlpin, associate professor of geology at the University of Notre Dame, participated in a National Science Foundation-Millsaps College Summer Conference on the Geology of the Mississippi Sound at the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory in Ocean Springs, Miss.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLISHES AURORA

The first printed edition of Peter Riga's *Aurora*, a mediaeval verse commentary on the Bible, has been published here by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., dean of the Notre Dame Graduate School and a professor in the University's Mediaeval Institute and English department, is the editor of the two-volume work which was one of the most frequently copied books of the Middle Ages.

SEVEN N.S.F. GRANTS AWARDED

The University of Notre Dame received grants totaling \$526,140 from the National Science Foundation to support seven summer teachers' institutes held at the University June 21 to August 7.

MONTANA GOES TO EUROPE

Prof. Frank Montana, head of the architecture department at the University of Notre Dame, spent the summer in Europe, where he visited several schools of architecture, including schools in London, England, and Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, Germany.

Prof. Montana also represented the University at the meeting of the Union Internationale de Architects in Paris, France, July 4-10.

FATHER O'CONNELL DIES

Rev. John P. O'Connell, C.S.C., 59, formerly a member of the Holy Cross Fathers' Mission Band and the University of Notre Dame faculty, died June 21 in Holy Cross House on the campus.

A native of Indianapolis, Ind., Father O'Connell was a 1930 graduate of the University and held the degree of Master of Science in Social Work from the Catholic University of America.

Father O'Connell served as a member of the Mission Band, preaching retreats and missions, from 1952 to 1964. He taught at Notre Dame from 1936 to 1939 and again during the 1946-47 school year.

ELIEL GETS \$40,000 GRANT

Dr. Ernest L. Eliel, professor and head of the chemistry department at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a \$40,000 unrestricted grant for established scientists conducting fundamental research in the petroleum field. The grant, which covers a four-year period, was made by the Petroleum Research Fund of the American Chemical Society.

BAND NAMED OUTSTANDING

The University of Notre Dame concert band was named the 1965 Outstanding Catholic College Band in a recent national competition sponsored by the National Catholic Bandmasters' Association. The University band is under the direction of Robert F. O'Brien.

ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS SELECTED

Two senior architecture students at the University of Notre Dame have been selected to participate in a summer European Exchange Program sponsored by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

Francis D. Ching of Honolulu, Hawaii, and John Dobie of Jamaica Plain, Mass., spent the summer in Europe working in the offices of European architects.

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.
P.O. Box 22
State College Pa. 16801

A Century of Science at Notre Dame was highlighted during its third quarter, 1915-1940, by a rapid expansion of the physical plant of the College of Science.

In 1918, Chemistry Hall was built, and Father Nieuwland became professor of Chemistry. In 1924 Science Hall was enlarged to accommodate a rapidly increasing student body pursuing scientific courses.

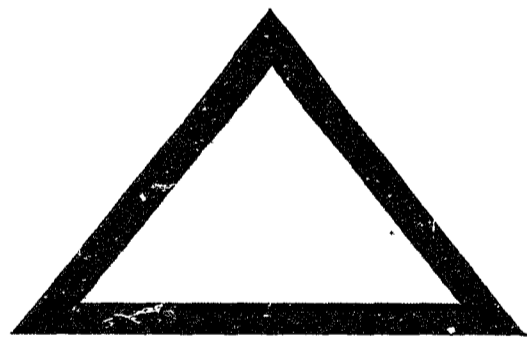
Another "first" for Notre Dame Science occurred in 1930, when Professor James A. Reyniers started germfree life research on the campus. As a result of this start, Notre Dame's famed Lobund Laboratory today is one of the leading research organizations in the world.

In 1933, the Cushing Hall of Engineering was completed, and a curriculum in Metallurgical Engineering was begun. In 1935, research in nuclear physics was initiated at Notre Dame, with the construction of a high-voltage electrostatic generator, more commonly called an "atom-smasher."

Also in 1935, a curriculum in Aeronautical Engineering was started, and Professor Frank N. M. Brown began his pioneer experiments on the visualization of aerodynamic flow.

Finally, in 1937 the Wenninger-Kirsch Biology Building was completed.

Thus, another 25 years of Science at Notre Dame saw many changes — each important in making Science at Notre Dame a dynamic and integral part of the University's academic world.



CHALLENGE III

"EXTENDING THE TRADITION OF GREAT TEACHING"

As members of the Notre Dame family, the year 1965 is very important to each of us. It begins the second half of the University's \$20,000,000 program to strengthen the areas of faculty development, new academic programs and student aid. It also calls for the construction of a new Athletic and Convocation Center and two undergraduate residence halls.

If you have not already participated in this program to help build an even better Notre Dame, please contact the office below for additional information about the part you can play. There is no obligation, of course.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION
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