

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

APRIL • 1949



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VOL. 2 • NO. 2

The University of Notre Dame

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Notre Dame

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James E. Armstrong, '25, *Editor* • John N. Cackley, Jr., '37, *Managing Editor*

Contributors' views do not necessarily reflect those of the University.

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The President's Page

I AM happy to make an announcement that is both encouraging and important. Colonel Henry Crown of Chicago, Chairman of Material Service Corporation, Vice President and Director of Hilton Hotels Corporation and Director of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, has assured the University of the equipment for one of the major laboratories of the Department of Chemistry in the forthcoming new Science Building. The room will be known as the Colonel Henry Crown Laboratory of Organic Chemistry. This handsome act of generosity was made possible through the good offices of Mr. Britton I. Budd, member of the Advisory Council for Science and Notre Dame Foundation Committeeman in Chicago.

Colonel Crown is a well known industrialist in Chicago. He served in the Corps of Engineers in World War II with distinction and was awarded the Legion of Merit. His gift to Notre Dame is one of the most heartening that has ever been received. It is a substantial help at a time when Notre Dame is undertaking the difficult task of raising a million four hundred thousand dollars for a new Science Building. More than that, to me it constitutes an experienced engineer's endorsement of the work that is being done by Notre Dame to train young scientists who will be distinguished for moral character and responsible leadership.

* * *

The crystallizing of plans for the new Science Building is an important step towards realizing more fully the opportunity Notre Dame enjoys to increase notably her contribution to the advancement of science. Today educators are thoroughly conscious of the grave responsibilities of modern science. It holds the fate of the world in its test-tubes, its crucibles, its spectrophotometers. It has uncover-

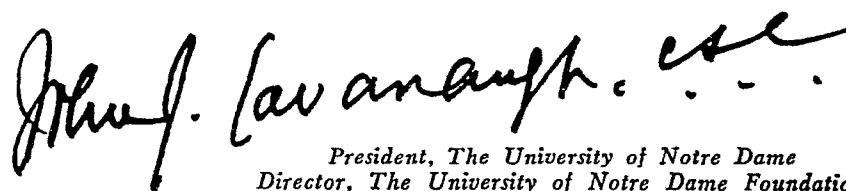
ed spectacular agents of force; that force may be used to kill or to cure, to destroy or to construct.

The University of Notre Dame has never veered from its policy—that religious principles must be an integral part of the training, of an educational institution whether that training be in philosophy, in a social science, or in the natural sciences.

The projected Science Building will enable the University to perfect its scientific training and its capacity for an advanced research integrated with the training of talented young scientists. In turning out large groups of pre-medical graduates and scholarly scientists who are well trained for moral leadership, Notre Dame will be making its dynamic contribution to the meeting of critical needs of our time.

1948 was a year of encouraging developments. There were many outstanding achievements in the various departments of the University; many of them have been related in the pages of the *Alumnus* and *Notre Dame*. The Notre Dame Foundation members have shown a revitalized energy in their quest for the money and equipment needed for the new Science center.

Hopes for unusual progress in 1949 are exceedingly bright.


President, The University of Notre Dame
Director, The University of Notre Dame Foundation



The Late Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C.

Birthplace of Synthetic Rubber

By 1906, Father Nieuwland Had Discovered
the Components of Neoprene at Notre Dame

FRRIENDS of the Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., carrying on today in the very same laboratories where the famed Notre Dame priest made his own significant contributions to science, remember him well and with tender affection.

Frail of build, quiet, completely unassuming in manner, he had two absorbing interests: Science . . . and the Church.

One quality which set him apart was the *intensity* with which he pursued *both* interests.

Even before being graduated from Notre Dame, young Nieuwland had singled out and conducted advanced experiments in the chemistry of acetylene—a field shunned by many scientists of the period because of its unusual hazards. Experiments with this unstable hydrocarbon gas frequently culminated in violent explosions.

Receiving his B.A. degree at Notre Dame in 1899, he went on to Catholic University, Washington, D. C., where, at 25, he was ordained a priest in the Congregation of Holy Cross. A year later, he received the Ph.D. degree. The title of his thesis was "Some Reactions of Acetylene."

In some accounts of his graduate days, it is said that Father Nieuwland discovered an explosive reaction more powerful than any known to science at that time and then destroyed all notes concerning his discovery. He also recorded in his thesis a reaction which produced a highly toxic compound. The compound was so poisonous that Father Nieuwland made no further tests of the reaction. It seems probable that, had he known that the idea for the development of the deadly poison gas, "Lewisite," was to be picked up during World War I from his thesis, he never would have recorded the reaction.

Returning to Notre Dame in 1904, as professor of botany, Father Nieuwland also continued his experiments with acetylene hydrocarbons. Early accounts of his experiments relate that many explosions occurred, blackening the laboratory walls and pitting the young priest's face with bits of broken glass.

But, when reactions of acetylene hydrocarbons could be completed without the explosions, very interesting new compounds might be produced. So Father Nieuwland persisted with his experiments until he had learned how to control these reactions and make them safer in general laboratory manipulations.

As early as 1906, he had discovered the components of a synthetic rubber. After using copper as a catalyst instead of the customary mercury, he observed that the odor of the reaction mass differed slightly from any his olfactory nerves had yet encountered. Obviously, it contained a new compound. But how to isolate the compound and identify it?

In the ensuing years, Father Nieuwland made numerous attempts to isolate and identify the compound which gave off this strange new odor. He knew the use of copper as a catalyst was part of the key, but ways in which it could be combined with other chemicals were virtually endless.

He finally succeeded in isolating a small

quantity of the compound, and identified it as divinyl acetylene. Yet, before making his discovery public, Father Nieuwland wanted to make sure that what he had isolated actually was this now-well-known compound.

In 1918 he was made professor of organic chemistry at Notre Dame. A few years later he published the facts concerning his discovery of divinyl acetylene.

His report was read at a symposium on organic chemistry held by the American Chemical Society in Rochester. Representatives of the du Pont Company, who were present at the symposium, immediately recognized the potential significance of his discovery to industry. Father Nieuwland had, in a word, shown how copper could be used as a catalyst to produce rubber-like materials from acetylene.

But the University lacked ample laboratory facilities and money. In fact, in order to carry his experiments to the point at which the du Pont Company became interested, Father Nieuwland had, for years, financed his project by *preparing and selling botanical slides!*

The du Pont Company made arrangements with Father Nieuwland to use his discovery in further experiments in its own laboratories. The du Pont experiments, initiated in 1925, resulted in the production of "Du Prene," the first commercially successful synthetic rubber in America. The du Pont Company later renamed it "Neoprene."

In 1935, just a year before his death, Father Nieuwland was awarded the William Nichols Medal by the American Chemical Society—the highest award an American chemist can receive in his field.

Father Nieuwland was botany librarian and curator of the Botany Herbarium and the E. L. Green Herbarium at Notre Dame, and founder and editor of *The American Midland Naturalist* (which became a large and greatly respected national publication, and which still is printed at and distributed from Notre Dame). He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Chemical Society and the Indiana Academy of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1929-'30 and president in 1933-'34. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Society of London, the Biological Society of Washington, Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft and Phi Sigma.

The late Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, once calculated that Nieuwland's discovery had saved the rubber industry the tremendous sum of \$35,000,000 a year. Today, such savings probably are at a much greater rate than that. In addition to its multitude of peacetime uses, Neoprene was one of the four major types of synthetic rubber used in the production of thousands of essential war products. Neoprene saw service in coated fabrics for control devices, engine cowls, pro-

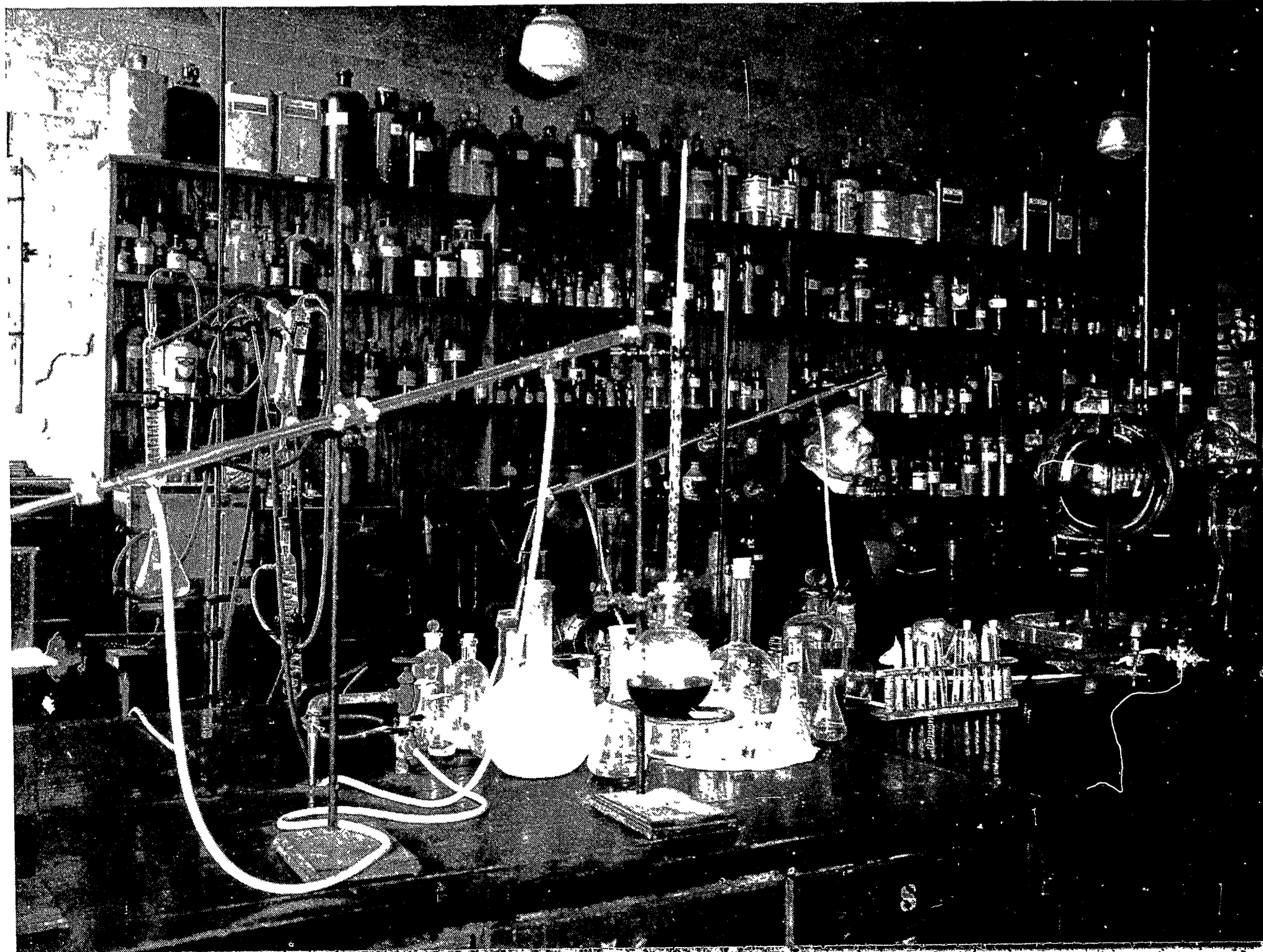
peller covers for planes, de-icers, ignition cable, fabric coating for observation balloons and many other uses.

Under President Garvan's direction, the Chemical Foundation awarded ten fellowships for the doctorate in chemistry at Notre Dame. In addition to the fellowships, \$10,000 was given by the Foundation for the purchase of books for the chemistry library, and \$10,000 for the establishment of the Julius A. Nieuwland fund for chemical and allied science research. This fund was shortly thereafter increased to \$15,600 by an anonymous benefaction—significant, if belated, consolation for Father Nieuwland's having earlier been required to work without benefit of endowment funds and to raise money for his acetylene experiments by making and selling botany slides.

Funeral services for Father Nieuwland were held on June 13, 1936 from the Sacred Heart Church on the University campus. He was buried in the Community Cemetery, at Notre Dame.

Many of the science instructors now engaged in special rubber, germ-free life, Rh factor, anti-malarial drug and other research work in the University's laboratories studied under Father Nieuwland. Sharing his zeal for scientific explorations, some are winning comparable distinction today—bringing the satisfaction which comes with real service to themselves . . . and to Notre Dame.

Father Nieuwland at Work in His Laboratory in the Old Chemistry Building — Still in Use



Knute Rockne

By JOHN N. CACKLEY, JR.

It is appropriate at this particular time of the year to honor one of Our Lady's most outstanding sons—Knute K. Rockne. The 18th anniversary of his death falls on March 31, while March 4 would have been his 61st birthday. Material for this article was obtained through the kindness of Mrs. Rockne and some of the late coach's intimate friends.

"EVERYBODY up" was an oft-repeated cry to hundreds of Notre Dame football players, when Knute Rockne assembled his squads for an afternoon session on Cartier Field.

It was not only a command—but also a promise that Rock was going to impart some of his wit, perhaps a bit of sarcasm if needed, and plenty of gridiron 'know-how' to willing listeners. Many sideline spectators—including students, friends of the University, and visiting alumni, to whom he was a familiar figure—were never fully aware of Knute's personal characteristics, particularly his devotion to his family.

The man everyone *knew* was really not *known*. Rock was a fiery and painstaking coach, a dynamic after-dinner speaker and famed for his between-the-halves pep talks. Inwardly, however, he was shy and rather timid—never over-confident even about his profession of teaching the technique of blocking and tackling to future All-Americans.

Many years ago, Will Rogers, a close friend of Rock's, was scheduled for a speech in downtown South Bend. An entire front row section was reserved for his local acquaintances—including Coach Rockne. Upon arriving at the hall, Knute insisted on sitting in the back. "Too conspicuous up front," he told Mrs. Rockne. Rogers began to talk and then noticed that the reserved section was somewhat empty. He drawled "I just can't believe that my old friends have deserted me tonight—Knute Rockne is supposed to be right up here." Knute started to squirm and perspire. Rogers yelled "Has anybody seen Rockne?" As always happens in such circumstances, an unkind soul bellowed "Here he is!" and pointed an accusing finger at Rock.

Rogers strode down the aisle, grabbed Knute by the ears, pulled him to his feet and ushered him to the stage. By this time, everyone—except Rockne, who was quite uncomfortable and blushing a deep scarlet—howled gleefully. Rogers leaned over and planted a resounding kiss on Rock's bald head, exclaiming "Knute, you old scallawag!" The coach confided to his wife, later, that it was a most embarrassing experience,

and sighed "If only the floor had fallen in." Rock admitted that he would have laughed, too, if the situation had involved someone else present such as Russell Erskine, a close friend and president of the Studebaker Corporation, instead of himself.

Rockne was in constant demand as a speaker, and therefore seldom discussed "shop" during his few evenings at home. After an arduous afternoon of football practice, he was content to romp with the children or relax with a book—often a chemistry text—at every available opportunity. Sometimes he would ask his wife how a certain play looked to her in last Saturday's game. More often than not, he inquired about the family diet—were the youngsters getting enough "ruffage"? "Healthy children need healthy food," he cautioned.

Rock was secretly proud of his gardening ability. It wasn't a hobby—frankly, he didn't possess any as such—but rather it stemmed from the scientist's desire for self-sufficiency. He had a flair for growing vegetables—never flowers, because "they didn't provide anything for the table."

Rock's thesis as a college senior, a requisite for his graduation in 1914, was entitled "The Economy of the Soil." His knowledge of soil was practical, thorough and detailed. In this highly technical paper, he wrote "No industry is so vital to the well-being of a nation as agriculture, and nothing is so vital to agriculture as the soil," and added that "the education of the farmer is going on everywhere; not too fast, so as to produce mental indigestion, but just enough to effect a steady improvement of methods and results."

Christmas Day was Knute's favorite yearly festival. He delighted in giving the children constructive and educational toys. As they became older, scooters and tricycles were common. The latter, Rock said, "helped to build and exercise strong bodies."

One of his greatest disappointments occurred on a certain night-before-Christmas. After putting the children to bed, Knute and Mrs. Rockne stayed up late to decorate the tree—and "wait for Santa Claus." It was nearly midnight before the task was finished—both parents exhausted but happy in having provided a welcome for the long-whiskered man from the North. There was a creak at the top of the stairs. Rock glanced quickly in that direction and saw three of his children, wide-eyed and interested, who had been watching the entire proceeding.

On rare occasions, when Mrs. Rockne was out of the city, Knute would sometimes invite several football players in for a snack. His specialty in cooking was usually slanted

toward the "simpler dishes"—namely, and only, ham and eggs. Later, after the guests had departed, Rock would put the children to bed, and then all five would sing an appropriate verse:

"There is a boarding-house far, far away
Where they serve ham and eggs three times a day
Woe, woe, the boarders yell
When they hear the dinner bell
For they know the eggs will smell far, far away."

Coach Rockne was an avid reader. A neighbor once stated that he could carry on an intelligent discussion on any current or popular subject. He found history—ancient and modern—exceedingly interesting. He liked to read psychology as well as the latest mystery books. While smoking one of his two after-dinner cigars and absorbing an Edgar Wallace novel, Knute would suddenly flip over to the cover and start designing a few X's and a like number of O's—standard procedure for a football coach diagramming a new play.

Knute Rockne possessed an uncanny memory for names and faces. South Benders gave Knute and the team a gigantic civic reception upon their return from the Southern California game in the 1929-30 National Championship era. The parade slowed to a halt, and Rock, who was riding in an open car, spied an old acquaintance on the crowded sidewalk. He shouted "Hey, Red, still playing first base?" The Notre Dame coach and the fellow named Red had competed against each other in a softball game 20 years earlier—and this was their first meeting in two decades.

Rockne's amazingly wide interests included music—he played the flute, while a student, in the Notre Dame band. Knute was especially fond of musical comedies and light operas. He also liked moving pictures and never failed to take the entire family to see a first-class show. Rock's admiration of oil paintings was more than just a passing whim; he could, and did, appreciate fine art.

Rock was also a competent writer and an able linguist. He prepared his own newspaper and magazine articles, and disdained the idea of using a "ghost". Knute could speak his native Norwegian language, as well as understand conversational German.

As always, Rock adjusted himself to the situation, whatever it might be, and seldom came out the loser. He became interested in Catholicism in the early part of 1925. His conversion climaxed months of study and preparation. Knute was baptized in the Log

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***The Man Everyone Knew
Was Really Not Known***





WILLIAM CULLEN FAY, JR.—tearing up 3 months' work by his dad—Collier's All-America issue.

a room to write in

By **BILL FAY**



WILLIAM CULLEN FAY, SR.—with the fountain pen which he has good reason to prefer to a typewriter.

THE most important thing about writing for magazines is to have a room of your own to work in. Back in 1946, when I got out of the Army and returned to *The Chicago Tribune's* sports department, I had a room of my own in seven different hotels in 13 days.

Maybe it was the strain of hauling luggage in and out of taxis. Anyway, my appendix erupted, the army reclaimed me from terminal leave and I met a lieutenant-nurse who was departing service for marriage. Better, she was abdicating her kitchenette apartment.

"It isn't much," she declared truthfully, "but you can have it."

She was right. It wasn't much. One room, painted a bilious green, and a kitchenette that opened into a bathette. You had to outflank the refrigerator to go to the bathette. The really nice part about the apartment was that I traveled most of the time and never had to stay there.

But I got married, and went to work for *Collier's*, and that room-to-work-in really became crowded. Betsy (my wife) shipped some furniture from her ex-apartment in Pittsburgh: three chairs, an electric sewing machine, an ultra-violet lamp for sun bathing, four floor lamps, a coffee table and a chest of drawers which contained three cans of condensed tomato soup. It would not have been economical [Betsy insisted] to leave three perfectly good cans of tomato soup in Pittsburgh.

We started to look for a larger apartment (along with 100,000 other Chicago families). Eleven months later, we found one—spacious, first floor, seven rooms. The owner didn't want a bonus—just a Buick Roadmaster, light green, white-wall tires, complete with radio and heater. Not gray, not blue. Light green, and we didn't have to buy it—just deliver it to him at list price.

Notre Dame's Bill Fay, Collier's sports editor at 29, tells how to write for magazines: "Grab a pen and get where the baby isn't!"

Now 31, Fay was graduated from Notre Dame as a philosophy major in 1940. Wrote sports for Pittsburgh Post-Gazette in 1941, and a year for Chicago Tribune before entering the Army in 1942. One of the officers in charge of first Stars and Stripes newspaper in Pacific area.

He returned to Chicago Tribune in 1946, went to Collier's in December, 1947, where he became responsible for new technique of naming All-American football players by weekly studies of game movies.

While studying philosophy as an undergraduate, Fay covered some Carnegie Tech and Notre Dame games for Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Elmer Layden, then Notre Dame coach, liked the stories sent them to Arch Ward (Chicago Tribune sports editor) without Fay's knowledge, set up an interview and Fay was hired.

"What Layden did for me is only one instance," says Fay, "of the hundreds of students he helped while he was at Notre Dame."

Fortunately, I had a friend who had a friend who had a friend in Detroit. "I'll talk to my friend," my friend said. "You may have to pick up the car in Detroit and drive it back, but you'll get action inside of two weeks."

Six weeks later, the situation was merely desperate. It was the eighth of March, the landlord was standing firm, William Cullen, Jr., was becoming more and more imminent,

and what with the extra furniture (and the two large office-size filing cabinets I had to buy) it was increasingly difficult to outflank the refrigerator.

Shouldn't have worried, though. On March 10, the landlord received delivery on the Roadmaster, light green, white-wall tires, complete with radio and heater, from his own dealer. "My name came up on the list," the landlord reported incredulously. "Can you call off the Detroit deal?"

That was easy. My friend called his friend. William Cullen, Jr. came through like a little tax exemption on March 15, and we moved into the apartment April 1.

"We'll fix up one of the bedrooms as your office," Betsy promised that first morning. "Just pick out the one you want."

I took the one farthest from the kitchen; Cullen took the one closest to the bathroom; Betsy took the one in the middle. Then Betsy rearranged the furniture (our original agreement called for renting the apartment furnished, plus the Roadmaster, light green)—mixed in her own pieces, and we had three large chairs left over. The landlord wouldn't take them, so they were put in my office, temporarily.

Then we bought a few things for the baby: a carriage, a canvas bathing contraption, a play pen and finally a swing six feet high with an eight-foot arc. The bathing contraption went into Cullen's room; the carriage, play pen and swing went into my office.

That was when I gave up typing and started to work with pen and small note pad. Two conveniences which make any room that room-to-work-in. With them you can scribble in parlor, bedroom or bath; anywhere, in fact, the baby *isn't*.

The smaller the pad the better. Lately, I've been carrying my office around in my

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The Review of Politics

One of the World's Foremost Periodicals in the Field
of International Politics is Published at Notre Dame

By DALE FRANCIS

The author is an ex-newspaperman, former editor of the NORTH CAROLINA CATHOLIC and a recent contributor to COMMONWEAL, INTEGRITY and THE SIGN. Mr. Francis is now a graduate student in the Department of Political Science at Notre Dame.

OUT of the tense and troubled summer of 1938—the summer of Munich—there came to three Notre Dame professors a strong conviction: a journal of international affairs, one which would emphasize Christian truths, one which would be a sort of bulwark against materialism and secularism in international politics, was overdue.

The quarterly *Review of Politics*—now generally regarded as perhaps the finest journal of its kind in America, and as one of the best in the world—was the tangible result of that joint conviction. Despite the greatest of handicaps, its first issue appeared in January, 1939—published then, as still, by the University of Notre Dame.

Those three professors—Dr. Waldemar Gurian, editor and internationally known member of Notre Dame's Department of Political Science, with Frank O'Malley and the Rev. Thomas McAvoy, C.S.C., as co-managing editors—set up shop in a tiny room in the Navy-built "temporary" structure still serving as the "Social Science Building." Sharing their room with a secretary and another professor whose desk was screened off by a partial partition, they decided without assistance upon format, paper stock and

all of the other physical problems inevitably associated with the creation of a new magazine—and then wrote all of the content of that first issue themselves!

Then Dr. Gurian started writing letters! Not only to everyone in his own large circle of scholarly friends, but to many others—the world over. Here in the new *Review*, he told them, was a place to propound their studied and experienced views and be heard in every English-speaking part of the globe—plus. Here, he told them, was a real opportunity to assist in the advancement of doctrines of Christian political living.

It worked.

Regular contributors to *The Review* now include Jacques Maritain, Mortimer Adler, Christopher Hollis, Don Luigi Sturzo (founder of Italy's Christian Democratic Party), John U. Nef (professor of Economic History, University of Chicago) and many, many other highly qualified figures.

Now claiming hundreds of non-academic as well as academic fans, non-Catholic as well as Catholic readers, the *Review* is not intended primarily for specialists. Dr. Gurian is most insistent upon this point.

Recent issues, for example, have contained articles on the atom bomb, the German crisis, Soviet policies, contemporary American problems, Potsdam and Yalta, Russian nationalism, etc.; literary critiques, philosophic and historical essays, etc. And the authors of all such articles have concerned themselves with interpretations of each problem at hand in terms of its significance for the Christian world.

The *Review's* files now contain literally hundreds of commendatory letters from top scholars at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Ohio State, Antioch, Stanford, the Universities of Washington and Chicago, Smith College and so on and on.

From the heads of Yale University's Institute of International Studies: "*The Review* . . . has established itself as indispensable reading for the political scientist."

From Walter Lippman on the quarterly's 10th anniversary: "I regard *The Review of Politics* as having very few equals and no superiors in the English-speaking world in the serious discussion of international politics."

Wrote Jacques Maritain: "The general philosophy and inspiration of this review, as well as the competence and scientific quality of its editorship and its contributors, make it one of the most remarkable and enlightening publications in political science."

The magazine *Commonweal* recently raised this question in an editorial about the *Review*: Does it do the work of the Christian apostolate? "In the highest sense, it does—for what else is it to educate, to instruct, to clarify, and, in these days of descending iron curtains and closing doors, to keep open the lines of communication between men of good will, and to guide their feet into the way of peace."

Samuel Cardinal Stritch wrote, "It is an outstanding learned periodical of our times."

The editor of the *Dublin Review*, in recent comments on the high quality of *The*

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Left to Right: Frank O'Malley, Co-Managing Editor; Dr. Waldemar Gurian, Editor;
Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Co-Managing Editor





Above: Library of Notre Dame's College of Law, first permanent law school ever organized in an American Catholic University (1869)



Alvin A. Gould, sponsor of The Second Annual Natural Law Institute, is a Cincinnati business man and President of the Board of Trustees of The Robert Gould Research Foundation, a non-profit corporation dedicated to the public health and welfare and devoted primarily to the advancement of the science of nutrition.

Mr. Gould was born in New York City and went to Cincinnati in 1933. He has indicated that his one-year old son, Alvin Robert, will enroll with the class of '65 at the University of Notre Dame

During World War II, Mr. Gould served in the United States Coast Guard. He is a member of the American Legion, Cincinnati Coast Guard Club, Cuvier Press Club, Variety Club and National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The Natural Law Institute

Another Notre Dame "First": The Nation's Best Legal Minds Are Called to a Joint Study of NATURAL Law—Fundamental Basis of Human Rights, the Law of God Recognized by Reason

G. K. Chesterton once said that the legal profession was "full of tangled things, texts and aching eyes."

A good bit of the needed *untangling* is a major aim of the annual Natural Law Institute (open to the public and first held at Notre Dame in December, 1947, and repeated in December, 1948). It is one of the most significant research projects in the history of law in the United States. It seeks to study the *purpose* and *nature* of law itself.

What is Natural Law?

Blackstone said it is "dictated by God Himself, is binding all over the globe in all countries at all times: no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this, and such of them as are valid derive all their force and authority from this origin." America's "Founding Fathers" said the same thing when they acknowledged that the only reason our rights are "unalienable" is because they come from God.

What we call "democracy," then, must be more than a matter of counting votes. It rests for its validity upon recognition of the inherent worth of the individual man

and woman. And that comes from God, as our Declaration of Independence acknowledges. Our own form of Government is based upon a belief in God and belief in His laws.

Objectivity of truth transcends *opinion*—as we should begin to realize if a fellow airplane passenger advocated a "democratic vote" on how the pilot should handle the plane.

More than 600 jurists, lawyers, educators, legislators, businessmen, philosophers and others came from every part of the United States to the Second Annual Natural Law Institute to look, together, for answers to such questions as these (phrased by Dr. Clarence E. Manion, Dean of Notre Dame's College of Law):

"If the individual has rights, where do they come from? If from constitutions and bills of rights, what is to prevent someone from changing constitutions and taking these rights away? Is the rightness of all governmental action to be tested by what a majority of the people desire the government to do? If so, what was wrong with Hitler's government, assuming a majority of the German people wanted him to do what he did?"

In the words of its own official program, the purpose of the Natural Law Institute is "to proclaim the fresh and vital doctrine of the *Natural Law* to a legal profession 'full of tangled things, texts and aching eyes'"—and, "in a world engulfed by pragmatic materialism, to reaffirm the proposition that the roots of all human liberty may continue to rest, with safety, only in a recognition of the immutability of the principle of justice and the universality of morality."

More specific purpose of the Second Annual Institute, as summarized by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of the University, who served as presiding officer, was:

A better and more general public understanding of the Natural Law as the basis of human rights; its recognition by those most responsible for the moral, economic, political and cultural wellbeing of all peoples, and establishment of the importance of its acceptance by all nations as the fundamental principle underlying international justice and amity.

"It has been charged," said Father Cavanaugh, "that 'unchanging principles of law' are restrictive and unprogressive. But unless the basic principles of law *are* unchanging, the law can never truly progress—it can only wander in circles. Unless it has an objective toward which it moves, it can never make progress. The Natural Law Institute is a thorough study of the *purpose* of the law."

Said Dean Manion: "If man *does* have an imperishable, created nature which is governed and protected by created natural laws, then there would seem to be justification for those human constitutions and bills of rights which try to protect human beings from the wanton, whimsical treatment that is accorded the beasts of the field. If man *does not* have such created nature, then man is just a grown-up beast and the best would seem to belong to the biggest, might is right, justice is non-existent and the world might as well reconcile itself to the worst.

Natural Law was traced historically at the Second Institute—from Aristotle to Cicero, from Aquinas to Locke, from the Declaration of Independence to today.

Natural Law in the Greek Period was discussed by Dr. Maurice LeBel, head of

the Greek Department, Laval University, Quebec, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and Chairman of the Canadian Humanities Research Council. "The expression 'natural law' is ambiguous, confusing and misleading," he said; "it means natural justice, that is to say, an inner sentiment of right and wrong, which is to be found everywhere in all men; it is not written, it is proper to human nature, it is a thing of reason; all men have a natural, infallible and practical knowledge of it; man must do good and avoid evil; he who sins should be punished; damage done must be repaired; man must preserve his own being. All these precepts belong to the nature of man; they are the very expression of the universal idea of justice."

Natural Law in the Roman Period was traced by Dr. Ernest Levy, professor of Law, University of Washington, author of several books and articles on the subject and formerly professor of law in the Universities of Berlin, Frankfurt, Freiburg and Heidelberg. "Cicero," he said, "guided by Greek philosophy, depicts the law of nature as the eternal and universal law originating in God and therefore not subject to man-made changes. Its fundamental precepts are: to harm no one and to serve the common welfare. The Roman jurists, on the other hand, were primarily concerned with the law binding on earth and enforceable by court action. To their minds was natural what squared with the normal order of human interests and, consequently, did not require further evidence. They assumed such rules to be familiar to all peoples and applicable to citizens and non-citizens alike.

"But not all rules practiced in that general way were regarded as in conformity with nature," Dr. Levy continued. "A slave, e.g., while at law a piece of property, was by nature a person, and all men were equal. This antithesis caused the jurists to make concessions to the point of view of natural law. Since, however, they took slavery for granted, these concessions were limited in scope. Outside the field of practical considerations they referred to natural law only in sporadic statements. But these statements were given a prominent place in the *Corpus Juris* of Justinian. So they could be used

as outstanding evidence for the recognition of a law of nature. In fact, they have been quoted throughout the centuries, from the Middle Ages to the present day."

Natural Law in the Mediaeval Period was outlined by Dr. Gordon Hall Gerould, professor emeritus of English, Princeton University, also a member of the Mediaeval Academy of America.

Natural Law in the Renaissance Period was discussed under the leadership of Dr. Heinrich A. Rommen, professor of Political Science, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., who is the author of "The Natural Law" and "The State and Catholic Thought." "It was the great Doctors of the second flowering of Scholasticism," insisted Dr. Heinrich, "who made the truly great contributions to the theory of natural law. . . . Many problems of their times forced them to apply the doctrine to concrete situations. Thus, against the Divine Right Theory of princely absolutism they had to clarify the natural law origin of the state and the thesis that the forms of government are of human, not of divine, law. Against the colonial imperialism, they were called to defend the natural rights of the Indians. As nobody before, they elaborated the right to freedom against all forms of slavery; the right to achieve resistance against tyrannical government; the distinction between the state, based on natural law and the Church of divine inspiration, and the sovereignty of each *in suo ordine*."

The Status of Natural Law in American Jurisprudence was treated by U. S. Judge Robert N. Wilkin, of the Northern District of Ohio, who served on the Ohio Supreme Court in 1932 and 1933. He is the author of "The Spirit of the Legal Profession" and "The Eternal Lawyer," and a trustee of Oberlin College and Western Reserve University.

The Second Institute was sponsored by Alvin A. Gould, Cincinnati businessman. The First Institute had been sponsored by the New York City alumni club. Sponsorship of future sessions of the Institute will be welcomed.

The Most Rev. Paul C. Schulte, Archbishop of Indianapolis, served as honorary chairman.

Leaders of the Second Annual Natural Law Institute were, left to right, Dr. Levy; Judge Wilkin; Dean Manion; Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C., University vice-president; Archbishop Schulte; Dr. Gerould; Dr. Rommen, and Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, Director of Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute. Dr. LeBel is not present in the photograph.



A "Flying Mattress," a Senator, and Napoleon's Telescope All Figured in the Conflagration of '79

You remember that Napoleon III had presented Notre Dame with a "munificent gift," the telescope. Was it saved in the fire? We are told (the *Scholastic*, XIII, 1879-'80) that, to some extent, it suffered in the fiery blast, not so much by being burned as by being "saved," which unnecessary process "jarred it slightly to the manifest injury of its nervous system. By the kind care of Brother Wilfred, however, it was braced up with the desired tonics, and the gentlemen of the astronomy class rallied 'round it for the first time on the evening of September 21st in great hopes of seeing the purple spot on Jupiter."



Mr. Klinge, a merchant from South Bend, who assisted in carrying out valuables, barely missed being hit by a portion of falling wall. Senator Leeper, his arms full of books, escaped a falling cornice by a split second. And a Sister, passing through the rear door, had not gone more than ten feet when the rear porch collapsed.



A young student, Harry Kitz, was rushing out of the burning building, happy in the thought he had saved a few books. Having seen these narrow accidents, he must have been filled with unspeakable terror as he felt himself crushed and stretched on the ground. Surprised he surely must have been at his own strength in casting off what he thought, mistakenly, was a falling wall, but which proved to be only a mattress thrown from the fourth floor.

Fourth in a series of articles on the history of the University of Notre Dame (adapted from NOTRE DAME, ONE HUNDRED YEARS, by Arthur J. Hope, C. S. C.)

FIRE! FIRE! The University is on fire!"

The warning shout was picked up and relayed swiftly around the campus on that April morning of 1879.

Students, faculty members and the girls and Sisters of nearby St. Mary's rallied 'round the burning building only a few minutes after the first alarm. The fire was as yet a mere small circle of flames, licking close to the railing that ran around the base of the Dome.

But the University had no fire department, no organized squad of student and faculty fire fighters. The nearest fire department was in South Bend, then two miles away . . . and it hadn't been called upon to fight a blaze in two years.

All members of the South Bend fire department were volunteers. They had to be rounded up—and the "engine" put in order before the run to the University could be made.

Meanwhile, at the scene of the fire, some of the faculty and student body rushed to the roof of the six-story building, and attempted to beat out and smother the flames. The fire buckets on the sixth floor contained no water, and there was none in the great tanks on the roof.

The power plant quickly got up steam and forced water up through the pipes to the roof tanks. But the tanks were soon empty again, and the roof crackled with renewed fury.

All but two of the men on the roof escaped down the stairs within the building. These two—Florian DeVoto and Brother Bruno—were separated from the skylight by a wall of flame.

Peering over the edge of the building, they saw the big water pipe extending from the roof to the ground. They slid down the pipe to safety—not without considerable wear on clothes, hide and nerves.

Inside the burning building, students and faculty members worked frantically to save what they could—hurling laboratory equipment, furniture, mattresses, etc., out the windows in such a hail that the area direct-

the Great Fire at Notre Dame

OUT OF THE FIRE CAME A NEW NOTRE DAME • WITH NEW DEPARTMENTS • NEW-FANGLED LIGHTS • AND INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

ly surrounding the building became a no man's land.

But, in their disorganized haste to save anything and everything, they overlooked most of the things of greatest value.

Notre Dame's treasured library, acquired through years of patient work, was completely destroyed. This included practically all of the University's old letters, historical documents and valuable manuscripts. The prized herbarium, then containing over 8,000 distinct species of plants, went up in smoke. Within three hours, the University building, St. Francis' Home, the Infirmary and Music Hall were in complete ruin.

The loss was estimated at \$200,000. Insurance coverage amounted to only \$45,000.

Since completion of the school year was impossible, the University decided to give degrees to every candidate whose work up to that point had been satisfactory. In those days, there were still no educational associations to consult about conditions under which degrees might be awarded.

Most of the students went home; some stayed on a while, to help with the gigantic task of salvaging still-serviceable equipment and other materials from the smouldering ruins, stacking usable brick, hauling away rubble, etc. Many South Bend citizens came to the campus to help with the clean-up work.

Some financial help, and extension of store credit for purchasing new materials and equipment, were immediately given; and the railroad companies granted half-rate on all incoming freight during the reconstruction period. Debts owed the University by former students amounted to \$75,000, but Father Sorin's appeal to them for settlement was answered by payments totaling \$22.

Plans went ahead for the rebuilding of Notre Dame.

The first stone, for the first of the new buildings to be erected, was placed on May 19, 1879. This building was designed to be as fireproof as the architectural know-how of the period permitted. Its ceilings were high, and its rooms spacious. Featuring new gas illumination, steam heat, running cold and hot water in the lavatories and "a ventilating system unequalled in any public building in America," the building was completed in time for the Fall term.

Only 324 students, including college men, preparatory students and minims, (those between ages 6 and 13), enrolled. But, for 1880-81, enrollment was 351, which the University considered very encouraging.

Notre Dame acquired a new president in 1881: Father Thomas Walsh. He was only 28 years old.

The curriculum of the University was the first matter to receive Father Walsh's attention. Observing that attendance at Law School had generally been good, even when attendance in the other departments was down, he persuaded William Hoynes, prominent Chicago lawyer, to come to Notre Dame to head the Law Department; and he extended the law course from two to three years. Law School attendance began immediately to rise still further.

Four-year courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and a new "Belles Lettres" department, also were started under direction of Father Walsh.

In 1882 an addition was made to the eastern wing of the Administration Building, thus lengthening what today is known as Brownson Hall. A 4-story building was

erected for exclusive use of the minims. It comprised one-half of what is still known today as St. Edward's Hall. Plans were drawn up for the building still known as Science Hall.

The Laetare Medal (see article on page 19) became an institution in 1883.

And it was in this same busy year that Albert Zahm, then still a student but destined for international fame in the field of aeronautics, built the first wind tunnel for comparing the lift and drag of aeronautical models.

In 1885, the first "incandescent electric lights" developed by Edison were installed in the corridors and study halls of the Main Building. Soon after, Father Walsh arranged to have nearly all the buildings lighted with electricity. The new electric light, reported an issue of the *Scholastic* (1885-'86), was "in every way a cleaner, brighter and steadier illuminant than anything we have yet seen; and by reason of its brightness and absolute steadiness, it is as easy on the eyes as sunlight itself."

Notre Dame scheduled her first inter-collegiate football game in 1887—played with the University of Michigan on November 23, at Notre Dame.

Michigan's men, "Champions of the West," played according to the rules of Rugby football. Notre Dame played a different style, but agreed to play according to the Rugby rules if Michigan would first explain them to the home team.

Notre Dame was defeated 8 to 0. But the *Scholastic* edition published just after the game reported that the contest "had started an enthusiastic football boom."



Father Peyton

The Telling

By the REV. PATRICK PEYTON, C.S.C.

The author, Notre Dame's Father Peyton, came to Pennsylvania from his native Ireland when he was 18. He was graduated from Notre Dame in 1937, but tuberculosis prevented his being ordained until 1941 (also at Notre Dame). It was out of gratitude to Our Lady for restoration of his health that he resolved to bring the Family Rosary into 10 million American homes. This is the story of his success.

THE simplest answer that I can give to the many persons who ask how Family Rosary broadcasts began is this: it was my desire to present with all the beauty humanly possible Mary's own Rosary story.

What is Mary's own story?

Will you go back with me, for a few moments, to the days when Mary, Mother of Christ, dwelt on this earth. Let's imagine a particular family in Jerusalem, a family seeking truth. One day the father hears a strange rumor. He brings it home. With mingled feelings, his wife and children listen. It seems that a man called Jesus of Nazareth, recently crucified, was the long-awaited Messiah, the Son of God. That, at least, was the claim made by His followers, who were said to have worked wonders in His Name.

If their story be true, then this family would gladly follow Him. But how can they be sure? Long they ponder. A happy thought eventually strikes them. His Mother! She's alive! She lives in their own city! They must visit her and hear the truth from her own lips.

And so these seekers of truth search and find knowledge of Him where none will fail to find it—on the lips of Mary.

* * *

The gracious Lady opens the door of her home and welcomes them. Smiling gently, she begins the telling of her story. . . .

THE JOY

THE ANNUNCIATION "I was very young. I had just finished my schooling in the temple and had taken up residence at Nazareth. It was while I was kneeling in prayer that it happened. I was thinking about the Holy prophets. How I longed to be privileged to see in my day the Promised One! Then the brightest light that I had ever seen filled the room. In that light I saw God's messenger, the angel Gabriel. His message was that, not only would I see the Promised of the Lord, but I would be His Mother. How unworthy I felt. Yet I trusted in God and the word of His Messenger. When I gave my consent, God became Man.

THE VISITATION "Imagine my joy, too, when the angel told me that my cousin Elizabeth, who was far advanced in years and had never had a child, was to become a mother. Elizabeth lived some distance from Nazareth, over mountain paths; but I hastened to visit her to share her joy in the child she was to have. It was there, in the presence of Elizabeth and her unborn son, John, that (in answer to my cousin's query: 'Whence is this to me that the Mother of my God should come to me?'), I spoke words that rose from the depths of my heart, praising the goodness of God.

"My soul magnifies the Lord,
and my spirit rejoices in God my Saviour;

Because He has regarded the lowliness of His handmaid;

For, behold, henceforth all generations shall call me blessed;

*Because He who is mighty has done great things for me,
and holy is His name;*

And for generation upon generation is His mercy, to those who fear Him.

He has shown might with His arm,

He has scattered the proud in the conceit of their heart.

He has put down the mighty from their thrones, and has exalted the lowly.

*He has filled the hungry with good things,
and the rich He has sent away empty.*

*He has given help to Israel, His servant,
mindful of His mercy—*

*Even as He spoke to our fathers—
to Abraham and to His posterity forever!*

THE NATIVITY "After three months, when I had returned to Nazareth, my husband Joseph and I heeded the command of the emperor to enroll in our native city of Bethlehem. It was while there for this enrollment in the census that He was born. We felt sad to think that He had to be born in a stable, but there was no other place.

Jeanne Crain and Dick Haymes

Hugh Herbert

Shirley Temple and John Agar



of Her Story

How They Began—the “Joyful Hour,” “Triumphant Hour,” “World’s Greatest Mother” and Other Family Rosary and Family Theater Broadcasts Heard on 439 Radio Stations Thanks to Notre Dame’s Father Peyton, the Mutual Broadcasting System and Over 170 Top Radio and Theater Stars.

Angels and shepherds came, however, and the animals, with their breathing, helped to keep Him warm.

THE PRESENTATION “Later we took Him to the temple and presented Him to the Lord. There we ransomed Him with two turtle doves. A holy priest named Simeon spoke to me at that time. I shall never forget his words:

“Behold, this child is destined for the fall and for the rise of many in Israel, and for a sign that shall be contradicted. And thy own soul a sword shall pierce, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed.”

“Dear Lady, did a sword pierce your soul as Simeon said it would?”

“Yes, my child. When He was twelve years old a great sorrow came to me. . . .

THE FINDING OF THE CHILD “We had visited the temple and were on our way home. Suddenly we realized that He was not with us. We sought Him everywhere. We had lost Him! For three days my heart was crushed. Never shall I forget those days, the three endless days until we found Him.

THE SORROW

THE AGONY IN THE GARDEN “For many years He remained with us. Then He left to begin His public ministry. As He preached, I could see that His people, far too many of them, would not receive Him—would even seek His death. I shall never forget the last night. After supper with His chosen ones, He went to an olive orchard

near the city. So intense was His suffering that blood oozed from the pores of His skin.

THE SCOURGING “He was taken then to be scourged by rough men with leaden whips.

THE CROWNING WITH THORNS “Then the rude soldiers plaited a crown of thorns and placed it on His head, making a mock-King of Him. The thorns penetrated deeply. The soldiers laughed heartily at their crude jokes. They even spat in my Son’s face.

THE CARRYING OF THE CROSS “I saw Him bent low under the heavy cross which He carried through the streets of this very city. He fell. . . .

THE CRUCIFIXION “At length, after watching Him suffer so painfully, I stood at the foot of His cross as He offered up His life. He spoke to me just before He died. He asked me to be a mother to the world—to all His people. That was the moment when the sword pierced my heart so that I should never have lived if He had not supported me!

THE GLORY

THE RESURRECTION “Before His death, however, my Son promised to rise from the tomb, to return in glorious risen life. And He did!

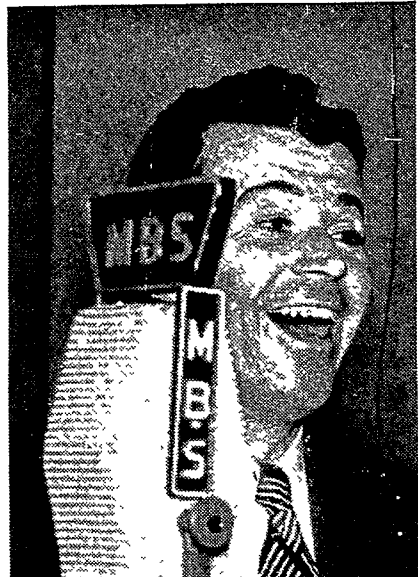
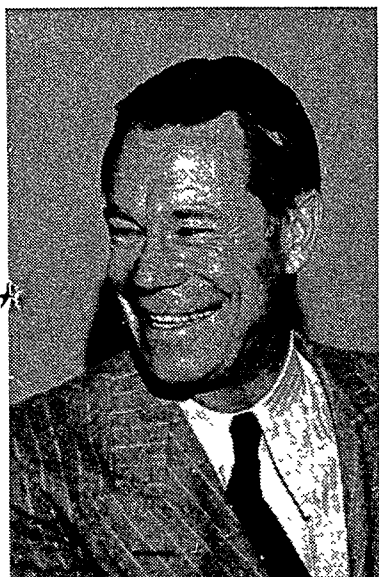
THE ASCENSION “For forty days He consoled His closest friends and disciples.



Joe E. Brown

Dennis Day

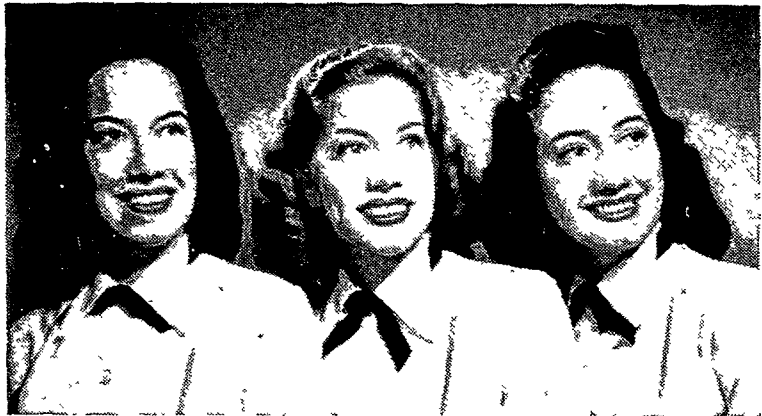
Maureen O'Hara



This is the statue of Our Lady which graced the Mutual Broadcasting System's Radio Theater, New York City, during the first world-wide Family Rosary broadcast, May 13, 1945. Francis Cardinal Spellman, Bing Crosby and the Thomas F. Sullivan family (which lost five sons in the war) participated.



Dave Young (a director) and Loretta Young



Mullen Sisters (Mary Margaret, Imelda and Kathleen)



Irene Dunne and Robert Ryan



Ethel Barrymore



"Molly McGee"

Ozzie Nelson, Fr. Peyton, Harriet Hilliard, Regis Toomey



Then we saw Him ascend through the clouds to His true home.

THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST "Another promise He made and kept, as He keeps all promises made to His people. He promised to send the Holy Spirit. Ten days after His ascent into Heaven the Holy Spirit came upon the apostles and upon me in this room in which we are sitting. Then it was that His apostles and disciples began to plead His cause and build His Church—His Church that will be His voice on earth to the end of time."

* * *

THE ASSUMPTION—Well may we imagine the rapture of such a family as they heard from Our Lady's own lips the story of the five joyful, the five sorrowful and three glorious mysteries of the present-day Rosary. After that visit with Our Lady, they would realize, in time, that there would be a fourteenth and a fifteenth mystery (the fourth and fifth glorious ones): Our Lady's assumption into Heaven after her death and. . .

THE CORONATION—coronation as Queen of Heaven of her who had been asked to share her Mother-love with His world and His people.

* * *

This is the story Mary tells through her Rosary. She tells it to families through the Family Rosary. The Daily Family Rosary brings this Mary-told story to homes twice weekly. Twice each week they meditate on the joyful, sorrowful and glorious mysteries.

So you understand that in order that all families might be won to this practice, our world-wide annual Family Rosary broadcasts must present Mary's Rosary story in all the beauty humanly possible. The results have been magnificent! The response of Catholic and non-Catholic families has been so spontaneous and favorable that Our Lady's rosary seems destined to have a prominent place in radio for all time. New thousands of letters were received after the most recent "Joyful Hour"—December 19, 1948.

The annual Family Rosary broadcasts are the "Joyful Hour" at Christmas, the "Triumphant Hour" at Easter and the "World's Greatest Mother" on Mother's Day. The 1947 "Joyful Hour" was cited by *Radio Annual* as one of the five outstanding broadcasts of the entire year. So great was the response that it was re-broadcast on Christmas night. The 1948 Family Rosary broadcasts were heard in the United States, Canada, South America, England, Central Europe, Australia, Japan and on many ships at sea.

* * *

What were the beginnings of these Family Rosary broadcasts?

They all began in Albany, N. Y., where the original Family Rosary offices are located. Local Station WABY gave time for the first broadcast. Students of the College of St. Rose and families of the Albany area took part. The Family Rosary was actually recited over the air. This was in 1943.

Encouraged by the reactions of radio people as well as the listening audience, we sought free radio time from the Mutual Broadcasting System for a Mother's Day world-wide Family Rosary broadcast. Time

was granted on May 13, 1945. It was an appropriate day: 28th anniversary of the first apparition of Our Lady of the Rosary at Fatima, beginning of the one hundredth year of dedication of the United States to the Immaculate Conception. Just before that broadcast, President Truman declared the day V-E Day and permitted himself to be quoted on the program.

His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York presided at the broadcast and gave the principal address. The Family Rosary was then led by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan and their daughter Genevieve of Waterloo, Iowa. Bing Crosby spoke briefly at the close of the program.

So immediate and generous was the response to this broadcast that the Mutual Broadcasting System opened its heart to the Family Rosary and to the Family Prayer apostolate.

* * *

After this triumph came Family Theater—a weekly half-hour wholesome radio play with two one-minute periods for Family Prayer. Many awards and honors had come to Family Theater by its second birthday, February 13, 1949. It is heard each week in the United States and Canada, and elsewhere by short-wave. More than 170 radio and motion picture stars gladly offer their services.

How did I make the contacts? Let Loretta Young tell you. This is how she told it in the November 14 issue of *The Time*, Family Rosary Crusade paper:

Scene: Loretta Young's sick room.

Caller: Rev. Patrick Peyton, director of the Family Rosary Crusade.

"His project that afternoon was the Family Theater, at that time only the germ of an idea, one of the devices to be used to spread the elementary story of the need of the world for, and our Blessed Mother's desire to, restore to family units and nations alike the great practice and protection of family prayer. Of course, that isn't the way Father Peyton told the story that day. He was shy, and he perspired through the first five minutes of our talk. So I said, 'What do you want to tell me, Father? We have lots of time. I'm confined to this bed, so I can't walk out of the room to do something else. I've nowhere to go, and nothing to do but listen. No need for hurry for you OR for me.'

"'God love you!' he said in that brogue of his. 'May I call you Loretta?'

"'Certainly,' I said.

"'Good, then. Now when I was a boy in Ireland . . . and the brogue became richer with reminiscence. There followed a story of homeliness and simplicity and great beauty, the story of his family 'getting on its knees and saying the rosary together; the invalid father, the lovely, careworn mother, the children of all ages and heights like the steps of a ladder. And, as they grew, they spread out but did not break up; for the bond of family prayer cannot be broken by time, distance or death.'

"I listened," Loretta went on, "caught up in this story, and I could see them all. I could sense the joy of the mother with two sons studying for the priesthood together. I could feel, too, the disappointment when Father Pat became gravely ill and his ordination seemed farther away than ever—

could feel—oh, how well I could feel—their joy at his cure, his ordination, and the dedication of his life and the merits of his priesthood to Our Lady.

"What do you want me to do, Father?" I asked.

"Help me," he said. "Help get the Hollywood stars behind me in this program so that one of the networks will give me time. Tell me you'll do the first one yourself, and how to go about getting the others."

"I'll do the first one," I said, "and you don't need me to help you get the others. Just tell them your story. I know actors. I've been one since I was a baby. I'll talk it over with you, but you'll do it."

"God love you, Loretta, for using your talent for Our Lady."

* * *

Perhaps you'd be interested in knowing how I got the support of Jim and Marian Jordan, known to radio listeners as Fibber McGee and Molly. According to them, this is what happened:

"A phone call came from a Father Patrick Peyton, who wanted us to do a broadcast on a new program he was planning. In radio, you get used to requests for guest broadcasts—everything from worthy charity drives to the Society for the Preservation of Left-Handed Basket Weaving or National Eat-a-Stewed-Prune Day. But when this earnest young Irish priest arrived at the house to tell us more about this dream of his, it was apparent right away that this was different. In fact, his idea was so completely different that, if he had been a little more radio-wise, he'd have realized how impossible it was—and probably given up.

"But it seemed simple to Father Peyton," Fibber and Molly went on. "All he intended to do was to ask one of the big radio networks to give \$10,000 or \$15,000 worth of free time on the air each week, get as many film and radio names as he needed, and do a weekly half-hour broadcast!"

"The show wasn't intended to make anybody rich—just happy. It wasn't designed to raise funds—just morale. He wasn't going to ask his listeners to reach into their pockets—just into their hearts. And the theme of the show was one of the oldest in the world, a theme Christ Himself gave us in five simple words: 'Ask and ye shall receive.' Prayer—that was what his commercials would be about—that was the product his show would sell. Family prayer. The Family Rosary. Yes, it was different, all right!"

"We added our names to his list, of course; and the more we thought about it, the more obviously logical Father Peyton's idea seemed."

* * *

Because of the success of Family Theater, the Mutual Broadcasting System made time available for the Joyful Hour, Triumphant Hour and Mother's Day Family Rosary broadcasts—which have done so much to give Mary a wonderful new means to "tell her story." Beautiful orchestral and choral music numbers are interwoven with the voices of some 35 Catholic stars to form the background for Our Lady's message. May all the families of the world draw closer to Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Light—by listening to Mary in the "telling of her story."

The Review of Politics

(Continued from Page 9)

Review of Politics, observed: "Of course, it is the great staff and physical facilities that make such achievements possible."

What the editor of the Irish publication didn't know was that probably no other major publication in the nation has less of a staff or less physical facilities than the *Review*. The office is still where it was when the magazine was founded, and it is still just as small—shared by Dr. Gurian, a secretary who helps him with his paper-grading details, and another University professor. Dr. Gurian and his associate editors carry full scholastic burdens, teaching several classes each week. The *Review* is a side project.

All office work is handled by Miss Laura Beaulieu, the secretary. She is business manager, circulation manager, corresponding secretary, general assistant for the magazine—and personal secretary for both Dr. Gurian and the Rev. Francis J. Boland, C.S.C., head of the Department of Political Science.

With such a small staff and so few facilities, the marvel is that the *Review* is published at all. That it is published, and that it has become one of the world's outstanding periodicals, are sources of great pride—to Dr. Gurian, to his staff and to Notre Dame.

Dr. Waldemar Gurian, professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame, was elected first vice-president of the national Catholic Historical Association at a recent meeting in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Gurian, editor of The Review of Politics, published at Notre Dame, automatically will become president of the organization in 1950, according to the rules of the Association. He has been a frequent contributor to the Catholic Historical Review, published by the Association (which is comprised of teachers of history and allied subjects in Catholic universities and colleges throughout the United States).

A Room to Write In

(Continued from Page 8)

coat pocket, writing on the run. The first half-dozen of these paragraphs were scribbled at 8,000 feet between Pittsburgh and New York; these finishing notes are being put down in the front seat of our car, now bouncing through Lowell, Miss., on the way back to Chicago from a Sugar Bowl vacation in New Orleans [while Cullen spends a week in Pittsburgh with his grandparents]. Not ideal composing conditions, perhaps. Transitions between paragraphs are apt to be jerky—especially when Betsy comes as close to the back end of a cow as she did about 10 miles the other side of Hattiesburg—but in many ways this beats working at home, which is not the soft touch commuters think it is.

Working at home starts at 6 a. m. with a bottle for Cullen, and there is not much

point in trying to go back to sleep after that. At 10, Cullen goes for a ride and the carriage has to be wheeled out of my office and down the front steps by guess who, or is it whom? At 11:30, Cullen lunches, and somehow or other it is always the husband who works at home who ends up feeding the baby. Don't ask me how it happens.

Sometimes, Betsy feeds Cullen and then you've got to be careful. First thing you know, she's got her hat on and she's saying: "... Now Cully's clean and he's fed and he'll be asleep in a few minutes. Won't be a bit of trouble. Just give him his bottle when he wakes up at four. I'm going to run into town to shop. Be back about 5:30 ... and Cullen, you be a good boy and let your daddy get his work done. ..."

Those are the afternoons that take you back to the peace and quiet of old Freshman Hall. Somehow or other, the column ends up in the mailbox every Monday morning, but I still say anybody who writes for magazines should have a room of his own to write in. I'm going to have one myself in 1967. Cullen has promised me his—the September he enrolls at Notre Dame.

Knute Rockne

(Continued from Page 6)

Chapel, a replica of the first Notre Dame campus building, on the evening preceding the Northwestern game.

He was rather nervous, which was probably caused as much by thoughts of the Wildcat line as of the impending ceremony. Hoping to relieve a noticeable tension, the priest asked Mr. Rockne to strike a match and light the candle which was to be used for the Baptism. Rock looked at the small, lone tallow and quipped in his inimitable manner, "Say, Father, looks like you're short on wax out here."

Knute Rockne's high ideals were exemplified in fervent devotion to his God, his family and his Alma Mater. The University of Notre Dame will always cherish the memory of him who could be described so simply, yet so aptly, as one of Our Lady's most outstanding sons.

Sales Executives in Higher Salary Bracket

More than 43 per cent of the 10,000 individual sales executives who are members of the National Federation of Sales Executives earn more than \$15,000 a year, according to the results of a study just completed. These facts are disclosed in a booklet called "Portrait of a Modern Sales Executive", based on a survey by Brooks Smeeton, assistant professor of Marketing at the University of Notre Dame.

More than 11 per cent earn more than \$30,000 a year, and at the other extreme only 5.4 per cent earn less than \$6,000. Altogether, only 27 per cent earn less than \$10,000, and another 30 per cent are in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 bracket.

The Federation's 10,000 individual members are associated with companies employing nearly 2,000,000 salesmen.

ND Scientist Among "Top Ten" of Nation's Young Men in '48

Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, Notre Dame '37, is the subject of a timely and interesting feature story by Eleanor Roberts, staff writer, in a recent edition of the Boston Sunday Post. A brilliant scientist, Hufnagel has been selected, by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, as one of the nation's 10 outstanding young men of 1948. With the permission of the Sunday Editor, Boston Post, NOTRE DAME is privileged to reprint extracts from the original story.

DR. Charlie Hufnagel was in that half-way land between sleep and consciousness when he heard the clock strike two.

Suddenly, he leaped out of bed, turned on the lamp and yelled, "Zowie, I've got it."

Kathie Hufnagel opened one eye sleepily, surveyed her young husband who, by that time, was busily scribbling his ideas on a pad of paper, and turned over.

Charlie was at it again!

This time, he told his wife over the orange juice the next morning, it was the craziest idea. A lucite tube for bridging gaps in the aorta, the big vessel leading out of the heart. If it proved practical it meant thousands of people stricken with a certain type of heart ailment would be saved, through this unusual surgical technique.

Charlie Hufnagel didn't dare to hope. "It was just the craziest idea," he said boyishly last week in his office at the Harvard Medical School where he is an instructor in surgery.

There was nothing daft about that two-in-the morning brainstorm, however. The seemingly simple, but actually complicated lucite tube that will make surgery possible for heretofore hopeless heart cases, brought to Hufnagel the honor of being named "one of the nation's 10 outstanding young men of 1948."

A United States Junior Chamber of Commerce award, Hufnagel was among the winners selected by a panel of 13 judges which included President Dwight D. Eisenhower of Columbia University and Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania—last week he was on his way to St. Joseph, Mo., to receive the award.

Only 32 years old, Dr. Hufnagel proudly wears the loudest ties at Harvard Medical School, smokes a pipe, longs to own a 20-carat star ruby and is unquestionably one of the most brilliant research men of his time.

He likes to quip, "Sculpturing is my work and medicine my hobby," but the fold-away cot in the corner of Dr. Hufnagel's combination laboratory-office belies this. Many a night is spent at the Harvard Laboratory



Notre Dame's Dr. Hufnagel — an outstanding young man

for Surgical Research because the doctor, impatient at interruption, wants to see an experiment through.

It is this dogged persistence, this discipline of thought, which Hufnagel attributes to his Notre Dame training, plus a touch of pure genius that has enabled the young doctor to achieve such outstanding success.

Hufnagel, who is also a junior associate in surgery at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, has been working on the intubation technique of using plastic tubings for bridging gaps in the aorta.

Hufnagel is nonchalant almost to the point of embarrassment about his achievements, a humility engendered, no doubt, by the Fathers of the Congregation of Holy Cross at Notre Dame. The young doctor's personality is the perfect culture for the seeds of modesty and unpretentiousness.

Very much the perfectionist, Dr. Hufnagel is a stickler for detail. He is convinced that his disciplined thinking which is responsible for leaving no stone unturned, no avenue unexplored, is due to the influence of the priests who taught him at Notre Dame.

"Father Francis Wenninger, the well-known biologist who was dean of the college of science when I was a student at Notre Dame, was an extremely disciplined thinker," Dr. Hufnagel pointed out.

"It was he who impressed on me the value of learning how to concentrate, of thinking creatively. His great theme was that we were not only to learn the facts, but to learn how to think.

"The discipline was strict at Notre Dame and that was good. Too few of us realize the value of a certain amount of discipline. I have been grateful for it, particularly in my work here at the laboratory when I found everything opening up before me."

"You find you've gone on a great, scurrying chase with no results. The possibilities are so numerous that it becomes a matter of sheer chance when we see so many vistas opening up before us.

"That's where the value of disciplined thinking comes in. You've got to finish the original problem before pursuing the next one. What seems promising may prove utterly wrong and what looks hopeless may offer you the solution."

Methodical, painstaking Hufnagel, investigates even the most remote possibilities carefully. A stickler for detail, he has had phenomenal success in preserving blood vessels by freezing.

While other laboratories have had difficulty in making the grafts survive, Hufnagel has succeeded because of the extreme care he takes with each step and because of his wealth of experience in this work.

When his technique is perfected it will mean that banks for blood vessels can be set up just as banks for eyes or for blood. Various hospitals throughout the country already have banks for preserving the vessels at a low temperature, but the freezing technique means they will keep longer and be more readily available.

Both Hufnagel and his wife are mad about ceramics and their home on Brown Street, in Brookline, looks like a pottery works.

Now Hufnagel is working on casting in plastics and bemoaning the fact that there aren't enough hours in the day to allow him to pursue another hobby, photography.



The Laetare Medal

By **ROBERT J. VIERHILE**

(The author will graduate from Notre Dame as a journalism major in June, 1949 and become a reporter on the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle. He has conducted a column for the Scholastic, Notre Dame student weekly; written for Concord, national Catholic monthly distributed to high school and college students, and was a reporter on Stars and Stripes official Army newspaper, in World War II. He is from Naples, N. Y., and a member of the Notre Dame Student Council).

THE AMERICAN GOLDEN ROSE—"worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity."

NOTRE Dame and America will long appreciate a discussion which took place on a cold evening in January, 1883.

Several professors huddled close to a glowing pot-belly stove. Of equal warmth was their discussion of whom in America was the greatest living Catholic layman. Several names—an Irish author, a German jurist, an English engineer—were proposed. Finally James Edwards, the youngest of the group and newest member of the Notre Dame faculty, hit upon the idea that some kind of annual award should be given the outstanding member of the Catholic laity in America.

Professor Edwards was firm and definite in what he wanted. "Men and women who have added lustre to the name of the American Catholic by their talent and virtues deserve good will and encouragement," he told his friends. "I think our University might well take some definite action in that regard."

Edwards next went to Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., founder of Notre Dame, and Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C., then president. He wanted action: "I think Notre Dame should take the initiative in acknowledgment of what is done by American Catholics for faith, morals, education and good citizenship."

Within the year, the first Laetare Medal was awarded to John Gilmary Shea, the historian. And for the next 65 years on the fourth Sunday of Lent, Notre Dame annually presented this award to an American man

or woman of the Catholic laity for distinguished service in promoting Catholic ideals.

Part of the significance of this award is derived from its traditional presentation on Laetare Sunday. The ceremony finds its origin in the Divine Office of that day—when the priest commemorates the call of Moses to the leadership of God's chosen people. From ancient times this mid-Sunday of Lent has been a day of rejoicing. The first word of the Mass is Laetare, meaning "Rejoice."

The Laetare Medal presentation is the American counterpart of an early papal custom. Beginning in the middle of the 11th century, the popes presented the Golden

Rose, a precious and sacred ornament of pure gold, to some person, government, church or city conspicuous for its Catholic spirit and loyalty to the Holy See.

The practice changed slightly when the papacy moved to Avignon. It became the custom to give the papal rose to the most worthy prince of the court. This was later modified to include Catholic kings, queens, princes, princesses, renowned generals or other distinguished persons.

The significance of the rose and Laetare Sunday, the day on which it was blessed, have so blended that the day is now called

(Continued on Page 21)

Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of Buffalo (former President of Notre Dame) looks on in New York City as Francis Cardinal Spellman pins 1948 Laetare Medal on Hon. Frank C. Walker, former U. S. Postmaster General, member of Notre Dame Board of Trustees and Notre Dame Foundation Chairman in New York City.



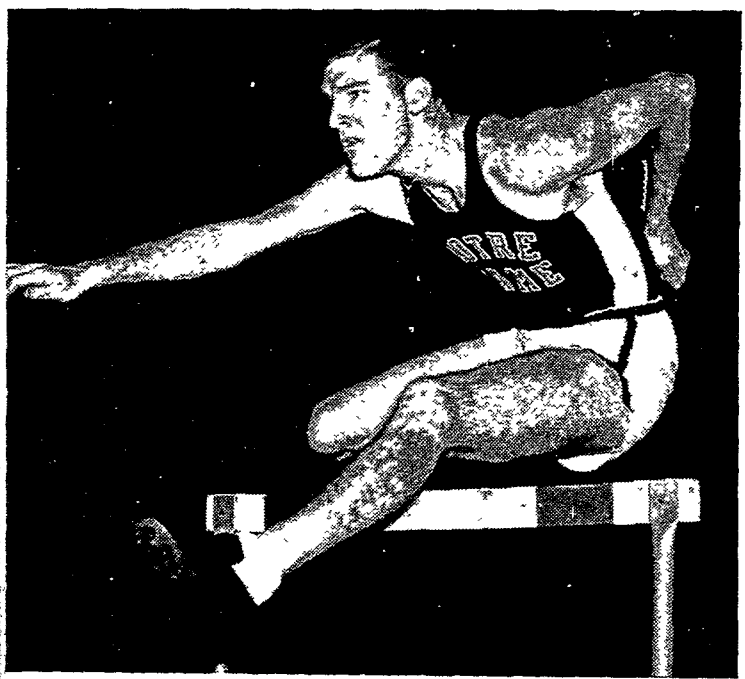
Spring Sports

By **JOHN R. KENNEDY**

The author, a journalism senior, is a previous contributor to NOTRE DAME and has assisted Sports Publicist Callahan in the University's Department of Public Information. Kennedy lives in Washington, D. C.

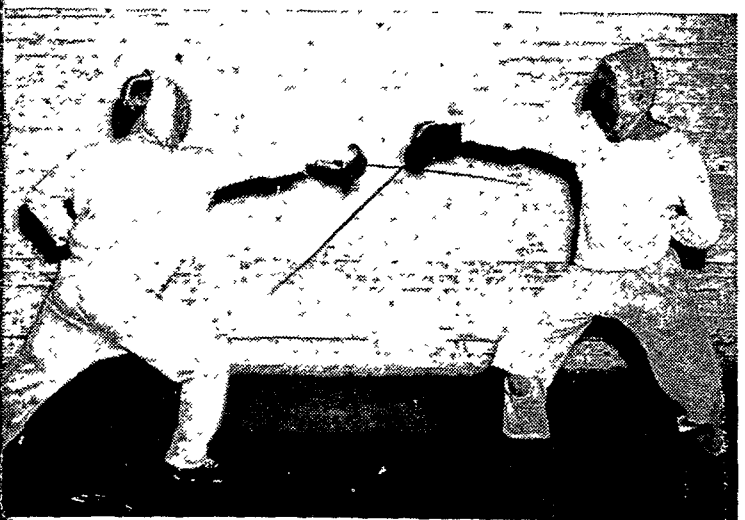


Helwig



McDavid

Schlosser and Witucki



SPRING FOOTBALL

Minus 13 departed monogram winners and faced with the stiffest schedule in years, Coach Frank Leahy is in the midst of spring football practice and wondering about the freshmen—the usual unknown quantity—whose fall practice sessions indicated some backfield help and a potentially good tackle named Bob Toneff.

Big "if's" for Coach Leahy: (1) Can he secure tackle and guard strength and (2) will Bob Williams prove a worthy successor to Bertelli, Ratterman, Lujack and Tripucka as the important T-quarterback?

Co-captains Leon Hart and Jim Martin will provide experience at ends; and Bill Wightkin, Bill Flynn, Ray Espenan and Doug Waybright give Leahy and End Coach Johnny Druze good depth.

The situation is different at tackle and guard. Ralph McGehee, a semi-regular, returns at one tackle position and another with experience is Gus Cifelli, who usually served as McGehee's replacement and twice was a starter himself. Ed Hudak has potentialities and Al Zmijewski some experience. With the possible exception of Sophomore Toneff, there are no George Connors or Ziggy Czarobskis on the horizon.

All-American Guards Marty Wendell and Captain Bill Fischer are gone. Leahy, assisted by Joe McArdle, is looking at Bob Lally, a pretty good line-backer who has the most experience but lacks weight. Frank (Rodney) Johnson showed fairly well late in the 1948 season, and Jim Dailer is another with some experience.

Walt Grothaus and Jerry Groom will take care of the center chores. Gerry Begley will help Williams at quarterback. Bill Gay figures to do well at left halfback with Leo McKillip as a reserve. Emil Sitko, Larry Coutre and Jack Landry will take good care of right half and Mike Swistowicz should be the No. 1 fullback.

The 1949 football schedule:

Sept. 24	Indiana at Notre Dame
Oct. 1	Washington at Seattle
Oct. 8	Purdue at Lafayette
Oct. 15	Tulane at Notre Dame
Oct. 22	Open
Oct. 29	Navy at Baltimore
Nov. 5	Michigan State at East Lansing
Nov. 12	North Carolina at New York
Nov. 19	Iowa at Notre Dame
Nov. 26	Southern California at Notre Dame
Dec. 3	Southern Methodist at Dallas

TRACK

The Notre Dame track team will again rely on balance and depth in the distances and middle-distances, this year, to carry it through rigorous indoor and outdoor seasons.

Captain Bill Leonard will be the Irish mile and 880-yard mainstay. Ray Sobota and Pat Kenny are two other capable half-milers. Val Muscato shows promise of becoming an outstanding first-year competitor in the half-mile and 600-yard events.

Coach Elvin "Doc" Handy has five outstanding quarter-milers including Sobota, Kenny, Steve Provost, Paul Schwetschenau and Bob Smith—a potentially capable mile relay unit. Smith also is the best dash man, better at 100 and 220 yards than 60. Bill Fleming, top Irish scorer last season, has a bad heel but may well score most high hurdle points. Veterans Bob McDavid, and newcomers John Worthington, Tom Devine and footballer Leo McKillip, are other hurdlers.

Jim Murphy heads the list of two-milers, aided by Jim Kittell, Lou Tracy and Jim Kelly. Kittell doubles in the mile run. John Helwig, football tackle, looms as leading candidate in the weights.

The tentative 1949 indoor track schedule:

Jan. 28	Michigan A.A.U. Meet at Ann Arbor, Mich.
Feb. 5	Michigan State Relays, East Lansing, Mich.
Feb. 12	Purdue, here
Feb. 19	Bradley Tech, here
Feb. 26	Tentative meet away
Mar. 5	Central Collegiate, East Lansing, Mich.
Mar. 12	Indiana, here
Mar. 18	K. of C., Cleveland (outstanding men only)
Mar. 19	Chicago Relays at Chicago, Ill. (outstanding men only)
Mar. 26	Purdue Relays, Lafayette, Ind.

FENCING

With 12 monogram men from last year's team, which won nine out of 10 matches, Coach Herb Melton was pleased at early-season results this year. Six of the 12 veterans earned monograms in each of the two post-war years in which Notre Dame has had a fencing team. Notre Dame's all-time record in fencing stands at 58 victories, 25 defeats and two ties.

Veterans are Ralph Witucki, Robert Bosler, Louis Burns, Michael DiCicco, Ralph Dixon, Jerry Dobyns, James Jensen, Thomas

Roney, Gerald Lubin, Colin McDonald, Robert Schlosser and John Vincent. DiCicco graduated at the end of the first semester.

The 1949 fencing schedule:

Jan. 15 Illinois Tech, here (N. D. won)
Jan. 22 Chicago, here (N. D. won)
Jan. 29 Michigan State, at East Lansing, Mich. (N. D. won)
Feb. 5 Illinois, here (N. D. won)
Feb. 12 Open
Feb. 18 Case Institute, at Cleveland (N. D. won)
Feb. 26 Northwestern, here (N. D. won)
Mar. 5 Open
Mar. 12 Detroit, there
Mar. 19 Wisconsin, at Madison
Mar. 25-26 National Intercollegiates at West Point, N. Y.

The Laetare Medal

(Continued from Page 19)

Rose Sunday. On this day rose-colored vestments and altar decorations (sign of hope and joy) are substituted for the penitential purple of Lent.

The design of the Laetare Medal was patterned after the first Golden Rose bestowed by the papacy. It is a piece of skilled craftsmanship. From a gold bar hangs a solid disc bearing the raised words "Laetare Medal." On the opposite side is the sentence, *Magna est veritas et praevallebit* (Truth is mighty and will prevail). The profession of the recipient is symbolized and his name is engraved on this side, along with the name of the University.

Originally the medal was presented to its recipient on Laetare Sunday. This, however, was soon found to be impractical. Now the recipient's name is disclosed at that time, and the presentation takes place at a later and more convenient date.

The Laetare Medal has been awarded to men and women of varied professions. The fields of law, medicine, drama, journalism, history, literature, statesmanship and philanthropy have all had their champions acknowledged and honored by the University. Laetare Medalists include such notable names as Albert Francis Zahm, scientist; Alfred Emanuel Smith, statesman and presidential candidate; John McCormack, artist; General Hugh Aloysius Drum, soldier; Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Helen Constance White, author; and Frank C. Walker, past postmaster general. The University has recognized 51 men and 14 women with this honor.

The process for the selection of the Laetare Medalist is a searching and fair one. The choice is made by the University of Notre Dame Committee of Award, which is headed by the president of the University. Ten members of the faculty, selected by the president, make up this committee. It meets three times before the final selection.

At the first meeting, names held over from the previous year are read and considered and new names are added to this permanent list. At this time a vote is taken to select names for investigation and consideration.

Before the second meeting, further information concerning the eligibility of the men and women on the list is secured. A thorough discussion precedes the balloting, which narrows the list of candidates to three.

If satisfactory information is now at hand on the three names selected, an approach is made to sources capable of giving a full and unbiased report, particularly on the Catholicity of the candidates. All information is held in strict confidence. And, finally, at the third meeting, all three candidates are discussed and the final vote taken.

Thus do Catholicism and Notre Dame recognize America's most talented and deserving men and women who have rendered special service to religion and humanity. The University of Notre Dame has shown that it recognizes the need of Catholic leadership in the laity. That this leadership can be found is evidenced by the long list of men and women who have received this honor. That this leadership is necessary can best be seen in a quick look at the chaotic world of today.

The pattern of Catholic zeal and achievement established by the Laetare Medalist should be the model for every American Catholic. The following excerpt from the citation accompanying the Laetare Medal presented to Major General William Stark Rosecrans, in 1896, is a significant appraisal of this pattern:

"The Laetare Medal has been worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity."

Notre Dame Student Awarded Rhodes Scholarship

James J. Greene, of St. John's, Newfoundland, a graduate student at the University of Notre Dame, has been named the 1949 Rhodes Scholar from Newfoundland, according to an announcement by the Selection Committee for Newfoundland of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

Greene, 20 years old, is studying for a Master of Arts degree in the Notre Dame Graduate School. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree with Cum Laude honors from Notre Dame in August, 1948, after graduating in 1945 from St. Bonaventure College (preparatory school) in Newfoundland.

The Notre Dame graduate student will begin studies under the Rhodes Scholarship Next September at Oxford University in England.

PHOTO CREDITS — Photographs for this issue of NOTRE DAME were furnished through the courtesy of Collier's Promotion Department, Dr. George F. Hennion, Notre Dame's Department of Public Information, Rev. Patrick Peyton, C.S.C., Wally Kunkle and the Boston Sunday Post.

Notre Dame Receives Gifts Totaling \$614,939.42 in 1948

Gifts totaling \$614,939.42, representing urgently-needed financial aid in the University's long-range endowment and physical expansion program, were received in 1948 by Notre Dame from alumni and non-alumni friends, according to Rev. Robert H. Sweeney, C.S.C., Executive Assistant to the President.

The total, according to Father Sweeney, is \$63,136.42 greater than the amount given to the University in 1947. In addition to the cash gifts, Notre Dame received numerous gifts of equipment, publications, subscriptions and other incidentals valued at thousand of dollars.

Notre Dame alumni gave \$451,898.28 of the total amount given to the Foundation, of which \$280,881.81 was restricted and \$171,016.47 was unrestricted, Father Sweeney said. Of the \$163,041.14 contributed to Notre Dame by friends of the University, \$59,789.73 was restricted, and \$103,251.41 was unrestricted.

The University received as a bequest from one alumnus a total of \$112,853.31. This money has been placed in a permanent endowment fund, the income of which will be used to offset some of the expenses involved in educating seminarians who are preparing for the priesthood at Notre Dame. Another alumnus donated \$100,000 toward a Liberal and Fine Arts building fund. A total of \$18,410.50 was donated to the University by Notre Dame Alumni Clubs in cities throughout the United States.

Excluding the two capital gifts to the University, the average alumnus gift to Notre Dame in 1948 was \$3.31 higher than in 1947. The University also was encouraged by 2,500 new gifts during the past year. It was pointed out that 2,000 donors in 1948 increased their gifts over 1947.

Kresge Foundation Sponsors Lab in New Science Building

A gift of \$25,000, to be used for the construction of an Electronics Laboratory in the new \$1,750,000 Science Building at the University of Notre Dame, has been received by Notre Dame from the Kresge Foundation in Detroit, Mich., according to an announcement by the Rev. Robert H. Sweeney, C.S.C., Executive Assistant to the President at Notre Dame.

The gift was secured through the efforts and cooperation of Paul W. Voorhies, President of the Kresge Foundation, and the Honorable Harry F. Kelly, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1917, who is a former governor of Michigan and is a Notre Dame Foundation Committeeman in Detroit.

Construction of the New Science Building at Notre Dame, which will begin as soon as necessary funds are available, will greatly alleviate crowded conditions currently existing in the Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics departments at the University.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME DU LAC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948

Income and Expense

Income from:

Student Fees	\$4,810,020.79
General Endowment and Scholarships	100,653.17
U. S. Government Reimbursement for Research and Services	341,218.53
Funds Applied to Current Restricted Expenditures: For Research from Industrial Sources	69,479.29
For Fellowships, Awards, etc., from Private Sources	65,664.49
Financial Income and Miscellaneous	200,875.53
	<u>\$5,587,911.80</u>

Net Income, Auxiliary Departments:

Athletic	\$ 185,466.71
Book Store	55,491.43
Other	9,797.04

Net Income from Auxiliary Departments.....\$ 250,755.18

Total Income\$5,838,666.98

Operating Expenses:

College of Arts and Letters	\$1,076,409.46
College of Science	972,887.07
College of Engineering	679,947.37
College of Commerce	283,521.45
College of Law	124,964.16
R. O. T. C. Courses	25,525.61
Student Activities and Publications	174,285.13
Residence Halls	647,309.28
Dining Halls	1,497,612.78
Student Service Departments	276,678.43
Scholarships and Fellowships	117,662.65

Total Operating Expenses\$5,876,803.39

NET LOSS\$ 38,136.41

Balance Sheet

ASSETS

Current	\$ 5,337,160.69
Accounts Receivable — Stadium Boxes	20,379.00
Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Charges	53,407.38
Other Assets	5,225.13
Buildings and Equipment	10,180,239.78
Fund Assets:	
Restricted with University	\$1,639,204.21
Board of Lay Trustees.....	5,748,728.25
Student Loan Funds.....	15,285.69
	<u>7,403,218.15</u>

TOTAL\$22,999,630.13

LIABILITIES

Current	\$ 2,799,316.44
Deferred Income (Advance Stadium Sales)	56,021.32
Surplus	12,741,074.22
Fund Accountabilities:	
Restricted with University	\$1,639,204.21
Board of Lay Trustees.....	5,748,728.25
Student Loan Funds.....	15,285.69
	<u>7,403,218.15</u>

TOTAL\$22,999,630.13

the New

It is our hope that the following analysis may suggest a component of the projected Science Building which you may wish to make your own gift, in whole or in part—a living, useful memorial of your own interest and generosity, or in memory of a relative or friend.

Independent Areas

	Size	Cubic Ft.	Cost
Library (2 floors) (1st floor)	40 x 90	39,600	
(2nd floor)	21 x 90	18,900	
		<u>58,500</u>	\$114,074
47 Mathematics Units	10 x 15	77,700 Ea.	3,224
			<u>Total 151,515</u>

Ground Floor

Chemistry

	Size	Cubic Ft.	Cost
1. Elementary Physical Chemistry Lab.	31 x 40	16,120	\$31,434
2. Advanced Chemistry Laboratory	22 x 20	5,720	11,154
3. Balance Room	22 x 10	2,860	5,577
4. Office	22 x 10	2,860	5,577
5. Instrument Room	22 x 10	2,860	5,577
6. Phy. Chem. Research Control	22 x 20	5,720	11,154
7. Physical Chemistry Research	22 x 20	5,720	11,154
8. Auxiliary Room	20 x 10	2,860	5,577
9. Research Room	21 x 21	5,733	11,178
10. Dark Room	10 x 15	1,950	3,803
11. Large Phy. Chem. Stock Room	31 x 44	17,732	34,577
12. Counter Laboratory	13 x 22	3,718	7,251
13. Small Phy. Chem. Stock Room	16 x 22	4,576	8,923
14. Physical Chemistry Research Room.....	19 x 20	4,940	9,633
15. Large Lecture Room	35 x 60	27,300	55,235
16. Lecture Preparation Room	10 x 35	4,550	8,873
17. Small Lecture Room	30 x 40	15,600	31,420

Physics

18. Lecture Room	35 x 40	18,200	36,840
19. Lecture Preparation Room	20 x 35	9,100	17,745
20. Small Nuclear Physics Room	15 x 40	7,800	15,210
21. Dark Room	16 x 10	2,080	4,056
22. Large Nuclear Physics Room	29 x 40	15,080	29,406
23. Polymer Laboratory	15 x 12	2,340	4,563
24. Shops	51 x 30	39,780	77,571
25. Stock Room	22 x 30	8,580	16,731
26. Manifold Storage Room	16 x 20	4,160	8,112
27. Generator Room	30 x 100	39,000	76,050

First Floor

Chemistry

	Size	Cubic Ft.	Cost
1. Advanced Quantitative Analysis	22 x 31	7,502	14,630
2. Quantitative Laboratory	40 x 90	39,600	77,220
3. Quantitative Organic Analysis	22 x 40	9,680	18,876
4. Quantitative Preparation Room	20 x 10	2,200	4,290
5. Organic Research	28 x 22	6,776	13,213
6. Auxiliary Organic Room	20 x 25	5,500	10,725
7. Classroom Number One	20 x 19	4,180	8,151
8. Classroom Number Two	20 x 19	4,180	8,151
9. Conference Room	13 x 19	2,717	5,298
10. Administrative Room	20 x 34	7,480	14,586
11. Micro-Film Reading Room	10 x 17	1,870	3,647

Physics

12. Staff Room	17 x 22	4,114	8,023
13. Library Work Room	17 x 13	2,431	4,741
14. Administrative	572 Sq. Ft.	6,292	12,269
15. Dark Room	8 x 12	1,056	2,059
16. Small Nuclear Physics Room	15 x 68	11,220	21,879
17. Large Nuclear Physics Room	29 x 61	19,459	37,945
18. Large Electronics Room	29 x 90	28,710	55,985
19. Small Electronics Room	15 x 70	11,550	22,523

Science Building



In Behalf of the Moral Responsibilities of Science in the Atomic Age

A new Science and Mathematics Classroom-Laboratory Building *must* be Notre Dame's answer to a current inadequacy of facilities out of all proportion to the unique opportunities for service which have come to her in the wake of a superb record in Science. It is a most important and urgent part of Notre Dame's building program.

How fortunate that such opportunities have come to *Notre Dame* where tomorrow's scientist-citizens cannot fail to remember that God is the Giver of all truths which man can hope to find *through Science*.

We believe, with Newman, that "there is no science but tells a different tale when viewed *as a portion of a whole*, from what is likely to suggest when taken *by itself*." We believe, with Chesterton, that, while "ignorance of the other world is boasted by many men of science, their defect arises,

not from ignorance of the other world, but from ignorance of *this* world." We believe in training not merely good *scientists*, but good and well-rounded *men* who are *also* good scientists. And nowhere is aggressive scientific inquiry more carefully guided by a reverence of Christian truth than here at Notre Dame.

But our opportunity has yet to be *realized*. And Notre Dame receives no subsidy from State *or* Church!

ONLY with your help can Notre Dame attain the \$1,400,000 which it must add to the \$350,000 allocated from previous unrestricted Foundation gifts—to build its new Science Building in 1949. Those of you who will want to help, even in the smallest way, will have our continuing prayers and our everlasting gratitude.

Second Floor Chemistry

	Size	Cubic Ft.	Cost
1. Organic Laboratory	4,720 Sq. Ft.	51,920	\$101,244
2. Preparation Room	10 x 22	2,420	4,719
3. Organic Stock Room	21 x 55	12,705	24,774
4. Organic Research Laboratory	28 x 22	6,776	13,213
5. Inorganic Research	20 x 19	4,180	8,151
6. Inorganic Preparation Room	23 x 19	4,807	9,374
7. Class Room Number One	20 x 27	5,940	11,583
8. Class Room Number Two	20 x 27	5,940	11,583
9. Storage Room	28 x 9	2,772	5,405

Physics

10. Seminar Room Number One	20 x 27	5,940	11,583
11. Seminar Room Number Two	20 x 27	5,940	11,583
12. Storage Room	28 x 9	2,772	5,405
13. Dark Room	8 x 12	1,056	2,059
14. Physics Theory Laboratory	15 x 68	11,220	21,879
15. Small Electronics Laboratory	15 x 70	11,550	22,523
16. Large Electronics Laboratory	29 x 100	35,090	68,426
17. Advanced Physics Laboratory	29 x 41	13,079	25,504

Third Floor Chemistry

	Size	Cubic Ft.	Cost
1. Freshman Laboratory Number One..	31 x 60	20,460	\$39,879
2. Freshman Stores	8 x 14	1,232	2,402
3. Preparation Room	10 x 31	3,410	6,650
4. Freshman Laboratory Number Two..	30 x 64	21,120	41,184
5. Inorganic Research	22 x 30	7,260	14,157
6. Research Room	19 x 10	2,090	4,076

Physics

7. Faculty Lounge	22 x 24	5,808	11,326
8. Dark Room	8 x 10	880	1,716
9. Polymer Laboratory	15 x 40	6,600	12,870
10. Polymer Laboratory	102 x 29	32,538	63,450
11. Polymer Laboratory	15 x 30	4,950	9,653

