

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

SPRING • 1952

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"Madonna and Child," by Di Sandro, is an original painting in the collection of paintings and tapestries given to the University of Notre Dame by Mrs. Fred Fisher. See story on page 5.



VOL. 5 • NO. 1

FATHER CAVANAUGH

Significant Memorials

*Your own gift as a living memorial
of your interest and generosity, or in
memory of a relative or friend.*

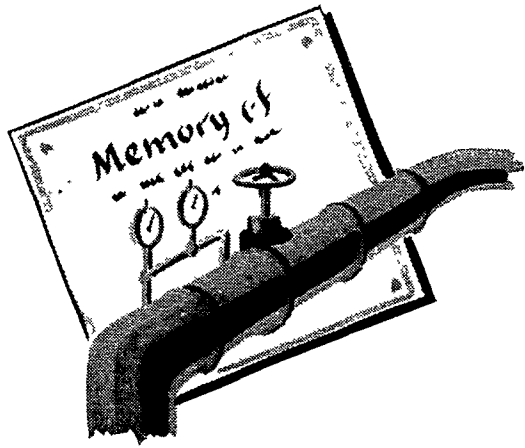


The Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund honors Notre Dame's dynamic president, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., who will retire in July, 1952. Your contribution will assist Father Cavanaugh in completing his planned program of utilities expansion, equipment for new buildings and the construction of an added sewage disposal system. The goal of \$3,000,000 will be attained only through the interest and support of alumni and *other friends* of the University. Some Significant Memorials are listed for your convenience. However, regardless of amount the University of Notre Dame will be deeply grateful for your generous help.

Power and Steam Generation

1. One (1) 2,000 KW Turbo-generator\$115,000.00
2. One (1) Condenser, including circulating water and hot well pumps..... 28,750.00
3. Two (2) Boilers, complete with Economizer, Stokers and Forced Draft Fans 244,950.00
4. Two (2) Induced Draft Fans 10,000.00
5. Two (2) Dust Collectors.. 15,000.00
6. Two (2) Boiler Feed Pumps, one (1) Turbine and one (1) Motor Drive 3,125.00
7. Two (2) Domestic Hot Water Pumps 1,380.00
8. Water Treatment and Heating Equipment 34,500.00
9. One (1) Crane for Generator Room 7,500.00
10. Installation of two (2) Diesel - driven Generators, with Foundations, Oil Storage and Accessories 114,000.00
11. Two (2) Bunker "C" Oil Storage Tanks 6,000.00
12. New Building Addition 162,500.00

TESTIMONIAL FUND



Steam Distribution System

1. New Steam and Condensate Piping\$ 31,250.00
2. New Tunnel, including stanchions 101,250.00

Water Conditioning and Distribution System

1. Water Mains\$ 84,277.00
2. Elevated Water Storage Tank with Radial Cone Bottom 113,563.00
3. Fire Supply Main and Hydrants from lake supply to Administration Building 15,000.00
4. Domestic Hot Water System:
 West Section \$ 5,810.00
 East Section 29,063.00 34,873.00



Alumni and other friends desiring to contribute to the Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund please make checks payable to the University of Notre Dame and mail to:

The University of Notre Dame Foundation,
Notre Dame, Indiana



An original in the Fisher Art Gift is a painting, "Madonna and Child and St. John" by Raffaellino del Garbo. The artist was a 16th Century master. There were three additional originals in the collection valued at \$1,200,000.

The \$1,200,000

Fisher Art Gift

Mrs. Fred Fisher Gives Collection of Rare Paintings and Tapestries to University of Notre Dame

A collection of rare paintings and tapestries by the old masters, valued at \$1,200,000, has been given to the University of Notre Dame by Mrs. Fred J. Fisher, widow of the founder of the Fisher Body Company, Detroit, Mich., it was announced recently by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

The gift of valuable paintings marks the second large donation by Mrs. Fisher to Notre Dame in less than two years. It was announced in December, 1949, that Mrs. Fisher, whose late husband was a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame, has given \$1,000,000 to the University for the erection of a new student residence hall and for a revolving student loan fund.

Mrs. Fisher's prize collection, which will be housed in Notre Dame's Wightman Memorial Art Galleries, consists of seventeen paintings and three tapestries. The paintings range in price up to \$150,000, while the tapestries are valued at \$30,000.

Four of the old paintings have been evaluated by art critics at

\$100,000 or more each. The most highly-prized of the gift paintings is "Portrait of a Woman," by Bart Vaneto. The other three most valuable paintings of the collection are another "Portrait of a Woman," by the famed Italian master, Antonio Pollaiuolo; "Anne, Lady Townsend," by George Romney, a noted English historical and portrait painter of the late eighteenth century; and "Le Bouton de Rose," by Francois Boucher, self-taught French artist of the eighteenth century, who is remembered as a famed historical genre painter.

Two works of Mme. Elizabeth Vigee Lebrun, well-known French painter of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, who painted

twenty paintings of Marie Antoinette, also are in the collection. These include "Portrait of Marguerite Baudard de Saint-James, Marquise de Puysegur," and "Portrait of Henri Cabou Playing the Violin."

Jean Marc Nattier, French painter who is remembered for his paintings of ladies of the court of Louis XV. is represented in the Notre Dame gift collection by two of his leading works. Nattier paintings in the collection are "Marquise de Torcy" and "Portrait of a Lady."

Four of the other originals in Mrs. Fisher's gift are "Madonna and Child and St. John," by Raffaellino del Garbo, sixteenth century master; "Portrait of St. Catherine," by Bernardino Luini, an imitator and fol-

NOTRE DAME

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James E. Armstrong, '25

Editor

John N. Cackley, Jr., '37

Managing Editor

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Vol. 5, No. 1. Spring, 1952.

"Portrait of a Woman," by Bart Vaneto, the most highly-prized of the gift paintings.



lower of Leonardo da Vinci; "Madonna and Child" by Di Sandro; and "Marquis de Torcy," by Louis Tocque, eighteenth century artist who painted Empress Elizabeth.

The other five masterpieces in the collection are "Madame de La Michodiere as the Reader," by Frederic Jean Schall; "Madonna and Child," by Giam Pettrini, Italian pupil of Strozzi, whose career was devoted largely to historical subjects; "Second Madonna," by Lambert Sustermann, sixteenth century pupil of Mabuse; "Madonna," the work of Quentin

Massys, famed fifteenth century religious artist; and Romney's "Portrait of Master Clitherow."

Three tapestries included in Mrs. Fisher's gift to Notre Dame all are of Anthony and Cleopatra. The tapestries are "Anthony Receiving Cleopatra's Gifts of Money for His Army on His Return From His Parthian Expedition," "The Death of Cleopatra," and "Anthony Drawn Into the Mausoleum, Where He Dies in the Arms of Cleopatra."

Father Cavanaugh, in acknowledging Mrs. Fisher's gift, said:

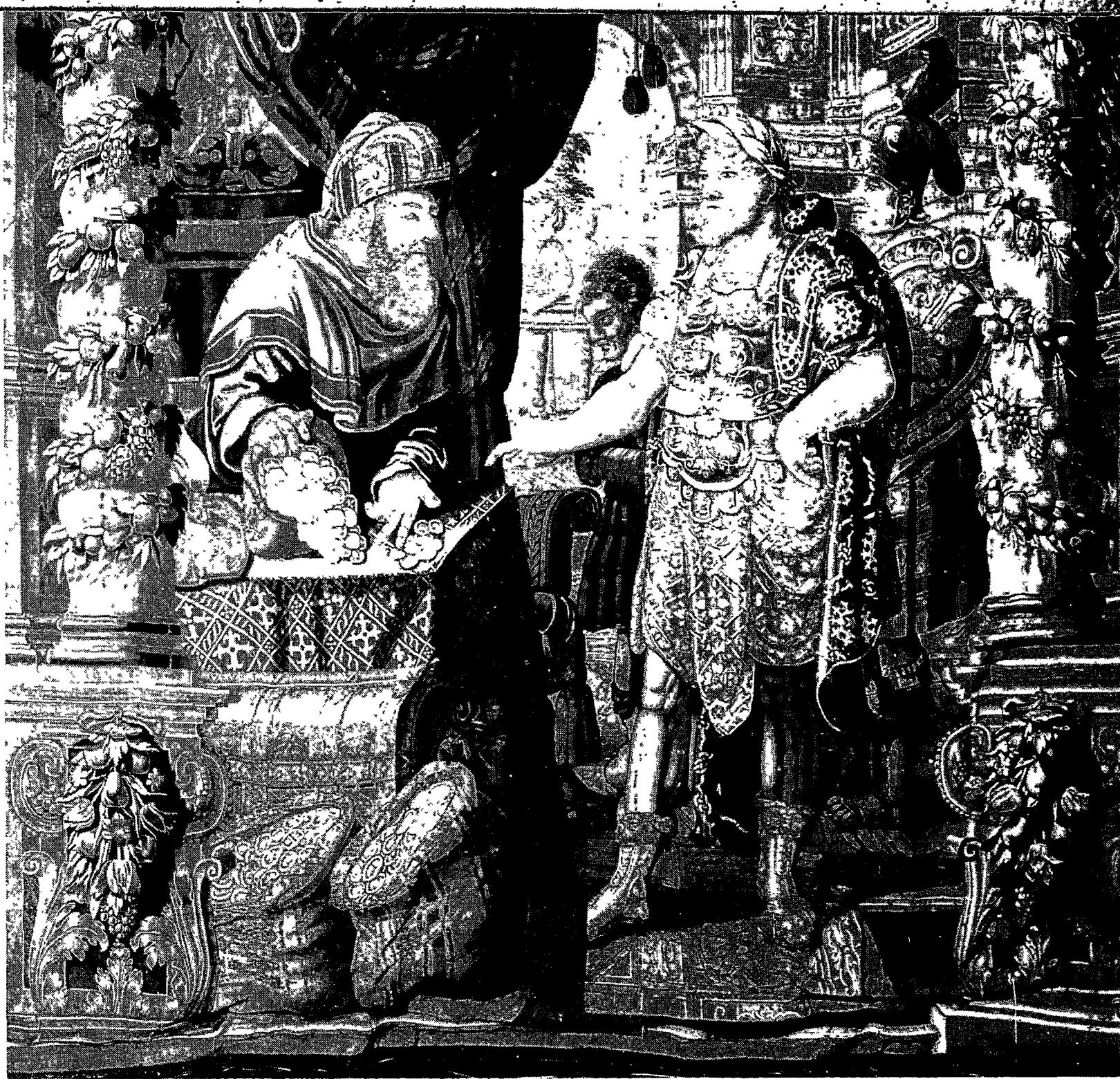
"Words cannot properly express the deep and lasting gratitude of the University of Notre Dame for the continuing interest in the University of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher, which is reflected in this second most generous gift to Notre Dame. The fine old paintings and tapestries included in Mrs. Fisher's gift collection, which will greatly enrich the University art galleries, will serve to remind future generations of the part played by Mrs. Fisher, and that of her beloved husband, in the development of Notre Dame."



(Above) "Portrait of a Woman," by the famed Italian master, Antonio Pollaiuolo.

"Portrait of St. Catherine," by Bernardino Luini, an imitator and follower of Leonardo da Vinci.

(Right) A tapestry, "Anthony Receiving Cleopatra's Gifts of Money for His Army on His Return from His Parthian Expedition."



(Right) "Anne, Lady Townsend," by Romney. He was a noted English historical and portrait painter of the 18th century.

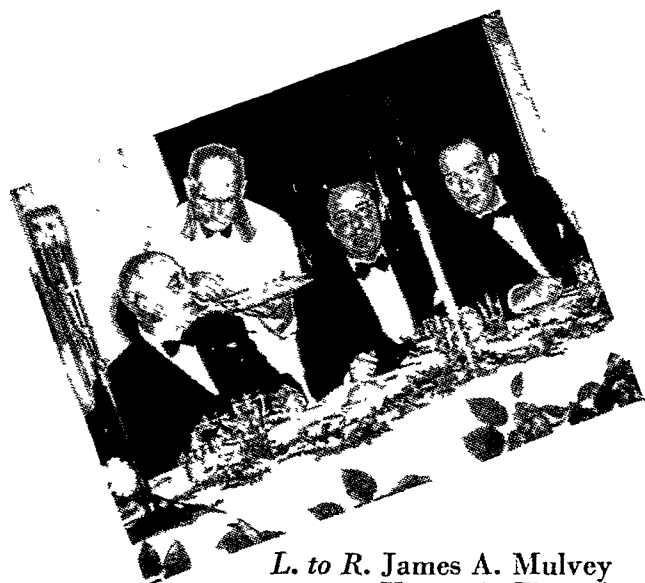


(Above) "Marquis de Torcy," by Louis Tocque, 18th century artist who painted Empress Elizabeth.

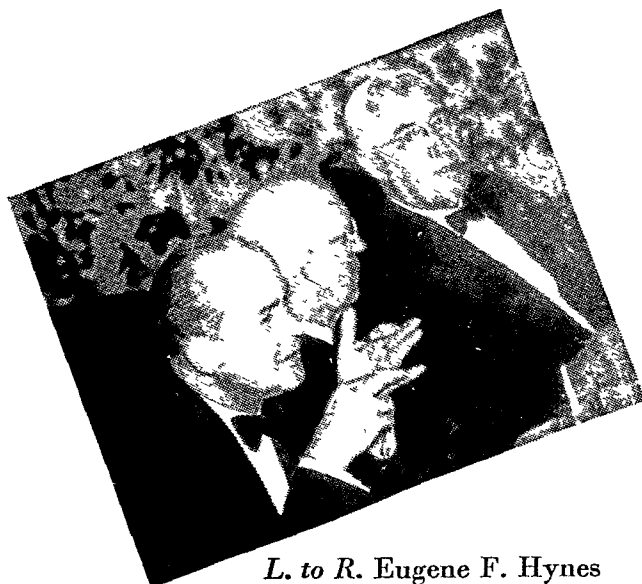


(Left) "Portrait of Master Clitherow," by George Romney, one of most valuable paintings in the collection.

Around the Table at the President's Dinner



L. to R. James A. Mulvey
Victor A. Ziminsky
William Gargan



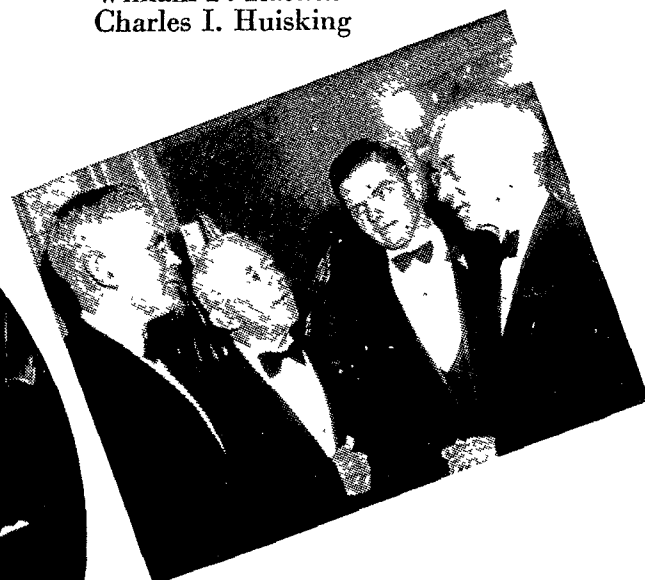
L. to R. Eugene F. Hynes
William F. Raskob
Charles I. Huisking



L. to R. Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.
Elias Sayour
Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.
Aldo Balsom



L. to R. Hon. Thomas E. Murray
Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.
John B. Kanaley



L. to R. Hugh J. Kelly
John F. Keiran
Raymond D. O'Connell, Jr.
John S. Burke



L. to R. Oscar John Dorwin
Ben Duffy
Robert E. Dwyer



L. to R. Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.
Fritz Kreisler
Colvin W. Brown



L. to R. William M. Hickey, Harry C. Hagerty
Andrew B. Shea, William Fay, Michael P. Grace

A MEMORABLE and moving dinner was given by the President's Committee of Greater New York at the Park Lane Hotel in New York City recently. It was memorable and moving because it was the last time that this group will thus meet officially with Father Cavanaugh, whose term as President of Notre Dame ends, by Canon law, in July 1952.

It was an impressive gathering of more than 100 outstanding leaders from many fields, for the most part non-alumni of the University, and representing all religious denominations.

This was the third annual dinner given by the New York group, organized three years ago, as the first of the four President's Committees now acting as counselors and advisors to Father Cavanaugh. Other Committees in Chicago, Cleveland and South Bend function in the same way. Still others in other areas are planned or in process of organization.

These formal dinners during this final year of the regime of one of Notre Dame's greatest and best loved presidents will serve to lend impetus to the Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund. It was announced that the New York group have already obtained in cash or pledges some \$150,000—more than half of their quota.

The guest speaker of the evening was Thomas E. Murray, who in addition to his preeminence in the fields of finance and business, possesses one of the finest engineering and scientific minds in the country. He is now a member of the Atomic Energy Commission; and his talk was a vivid and dramatic discussion of some phases of present atomic endeavor, and the fabulous possibilities of the future.

Frank C. Walker Unable to Attend

John B. Kanaley, Foundation Chairman of Greater New York acted as presiding officer in place of Frank C. Walker, who was absent because of illness. He read a letter which Mr. Walker had addressed to Father Cavanaugh expressing his regret that he could not be present, and containing the following statement:

"I have come to look on this occasion as one of the outstanding events of the year. Especially did I want to be there tonight for I know it is to be

The President's Committee Of Greater New York

your last official dinner with the President's Committee, of which you are the Founder. . . . I had hoped to report personally to you of the progress that has been made by your committee in the three short years of its existence

"In passing, I might mention that mainly through the good offices of your President's Committee we have obtained in cash and pledges \$150,000 for the Father Cavanaugh Three Million Dollar Fund. Thus, at the mere inception of an 18-month campaign, we have acquired more than one-half of our quota."

Mr. Kanaley then introduced James A. Mulvey, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who gave a heart-warming tribute to Father Cavanaugh and to his fellow members of the President's Committee. He pointed out that the Committee, for the most part, includes men who never attended Notre Dame, and was in itself an indication of what they believed the University stands for in the life of this country.

He recalled a time when he and Father Cavanaugh were driving through East Harlem on Lexington Avenue in New York. "You were quietly observing the neighborhood," he said turning to Father Cavanaugh, "and you said, 'If I had a choice of what I would most like to do I would be a parish priest among these poor people. I could do so much good among them'."

"I don't mention this incident as a foreshadowing of your next assignment," Mr. Mulvey concluded. "but I do think it is another example of what a great man and what a great priest you are. And whatever your assignment I hope that Notre Dame will continue to have the benefit of your great talent"

"The very fabric of material creation"

In his address on the general subject of Atomic Energy in peace and war, Mr. Murray said:

"Men have looked up to the sun and wondered why it has been flam-

(Continued on page 16)



Mr. Duffy

Appointment of Bernard C. Duffy, of New York City, President of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., as Chairman of the Greater New York Chapter of the President's Committee of the University of Notre Dame was announced recently by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

Mr. Duffy succeeds Frank C. Walker, former Postmaster General of the United States, as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Walker will continue as National Chairman of the Notre Dame Foundation and as President of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame.

Purpose of the President's Committee is to act as counsel and advisor to the president of Notre Dame. Most members of the Committee, like Mr. Duffy, did not attend Notre Dame. Mr. Duffy also is a member of the Advisory Council for the College of Commerce at Notre Dame.

As President of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., Mr. Duffy is one of the advertising leaders of the nation.

"NEW blood" describes this year's "Fighting Irish" of the hardwood. Both coaches, Johnny Jordan and John Dee, are in their first year as Notre Dame basketball mentors. The new blood on the team includes three starters who played their first college game this season. Those three—Joe Bertrand, Dick Rosenthal and Jack Reynolds—plus oldtimers Jim Gibbons, Leroy Leslie, Jerry McCloskey and Norb Lewinski, round out the top seven.

John J. Jordan took over the reigns as head basketball coach last September after Edward Krause retired from the job to devote all his time to the Athletic Directorship. Johnny, 42, was born and raised in Chicago where he attended Quigley Prep before entering Notre Dame in 1931. After graduation he coached Chicago's Mt. Carmel high from 1937 through 1949 except for a three-year stint during the war as a Lieutenant in the Navy.

Jordan's assistant, John Dee, hails from Cedar Rapids, Iowa and played for the Irish from 1944 to 1946 before he left to finish his collegiate career at Loyola. Twenty-nine-year-old Dee coached basketball and football at St. Mel high in Chicago before coming to Notre Dame.

The team's captain, Leroy Leslie, from Johnstown, Pa., is the only married man on the squad, having taken the step with a hometown girl in late September. He is 21 and a senior in Business Administration. Last year he won the team field goal scoring honors with an average of 13.2 points in 24 games. Early in February "Les" broke former N.D. All-American Kevin O'Shea's three-season scoring mark of 855 points.

Sophomore Dick Rosenthal, a 6'5" boy of German descent, is playing his first season for the Irish. "Rosie," an accounting major, comes from McBride high in St. Louis, Mo., where he was chosen all-state for his basketball ability in 1951. He plays forward and pivot, trading positions with Lewinski and Leslie. This year's Kentucky game was his biggest sport thrill.

Norbert "Gootch" Lewinski, a towering center and forward, prepped at Mt. Carmel high in Chicago under Jordan along with Jim Gibbons, one of his present team mates. This year marks the sixth in a row the two have played the game together. After serving with Uncle Sam, "Gootch"

wants to enter law school in preparation for the F.B.I. His clutch play was the deciding factor in wins over Butler and Northwestern. He owns a most effective hook-shot.

Joe Bertrand, first team forward from St. Elizabeth high in Chicago, is one of the three starters who played their first college game this year. Joe won 11 letters at St. Elizabeth's in three major sports. He goes in for popular records and reading when he isn't studying political science homework. The Negro sophomore is one of the team's top scorers and a sharp thorn in the side of the opponents with his rabbit-like quickness and ball-stealing ability.

Jim Gibbons, a junior speech major and play-making guard on the Irish squad, hails from Mt. Carmel along with Lewinski and Coach Jordan.

A rebounding forward is Jerry McCloskey, playing his second year with the Notre Dame varsity. Jerry captained his football and basketball teams at Central Catholic high in Toledo, Ohio. He is majoring in physical education in preparation for coaching. The tall, stocky guard is

The author is a native of Richmond, Va., and is majoring in Journalism. He is a member of the Junior class, editor of the N.D. Knights of Columbus council newspaper, and is secretary of the Washington-Maryland-Virginia campus club.

Hardwood Hoopsters

By J. GERARD BOEHLING

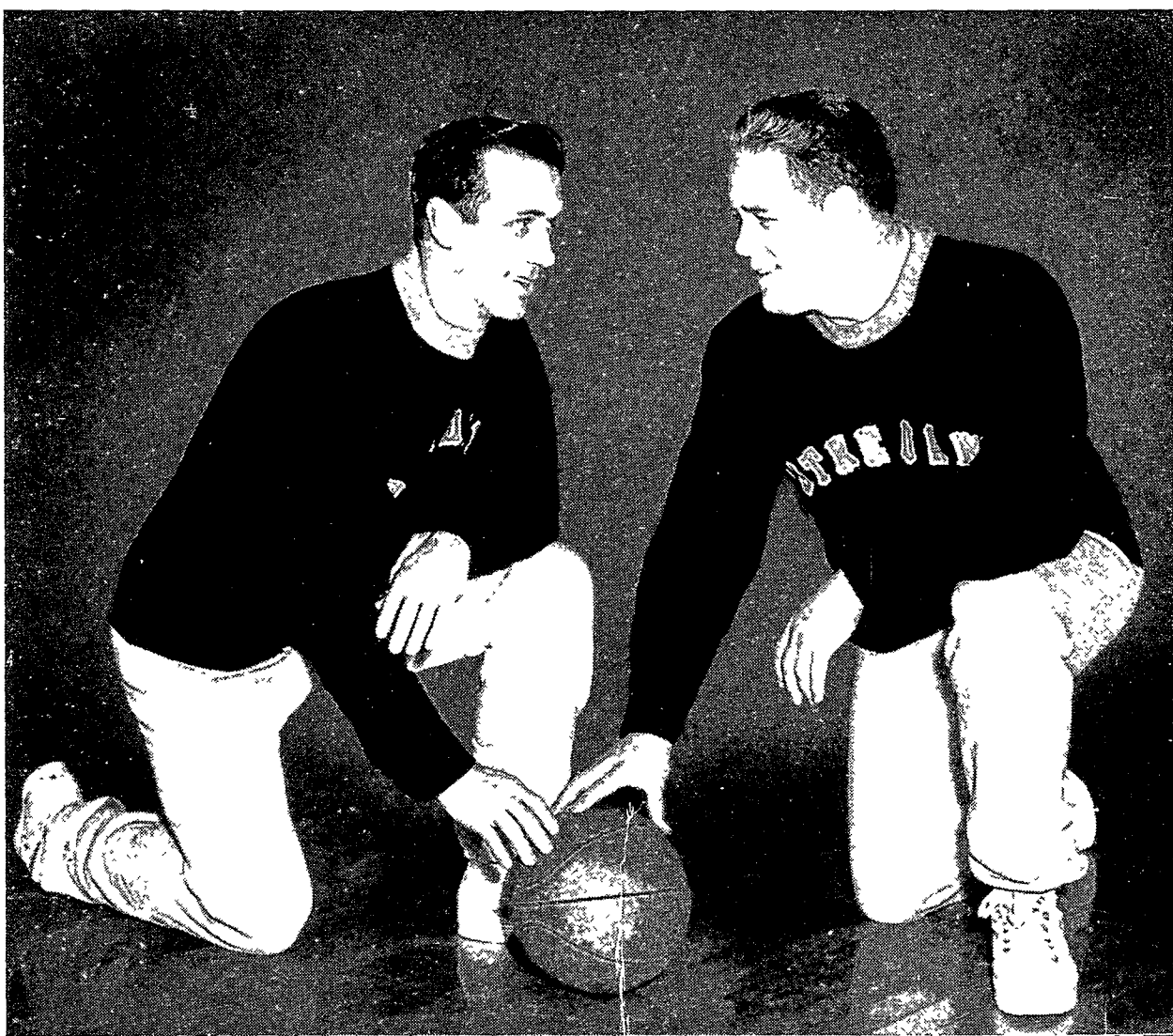
enrolled in the Marine Platoon Leader's Course.

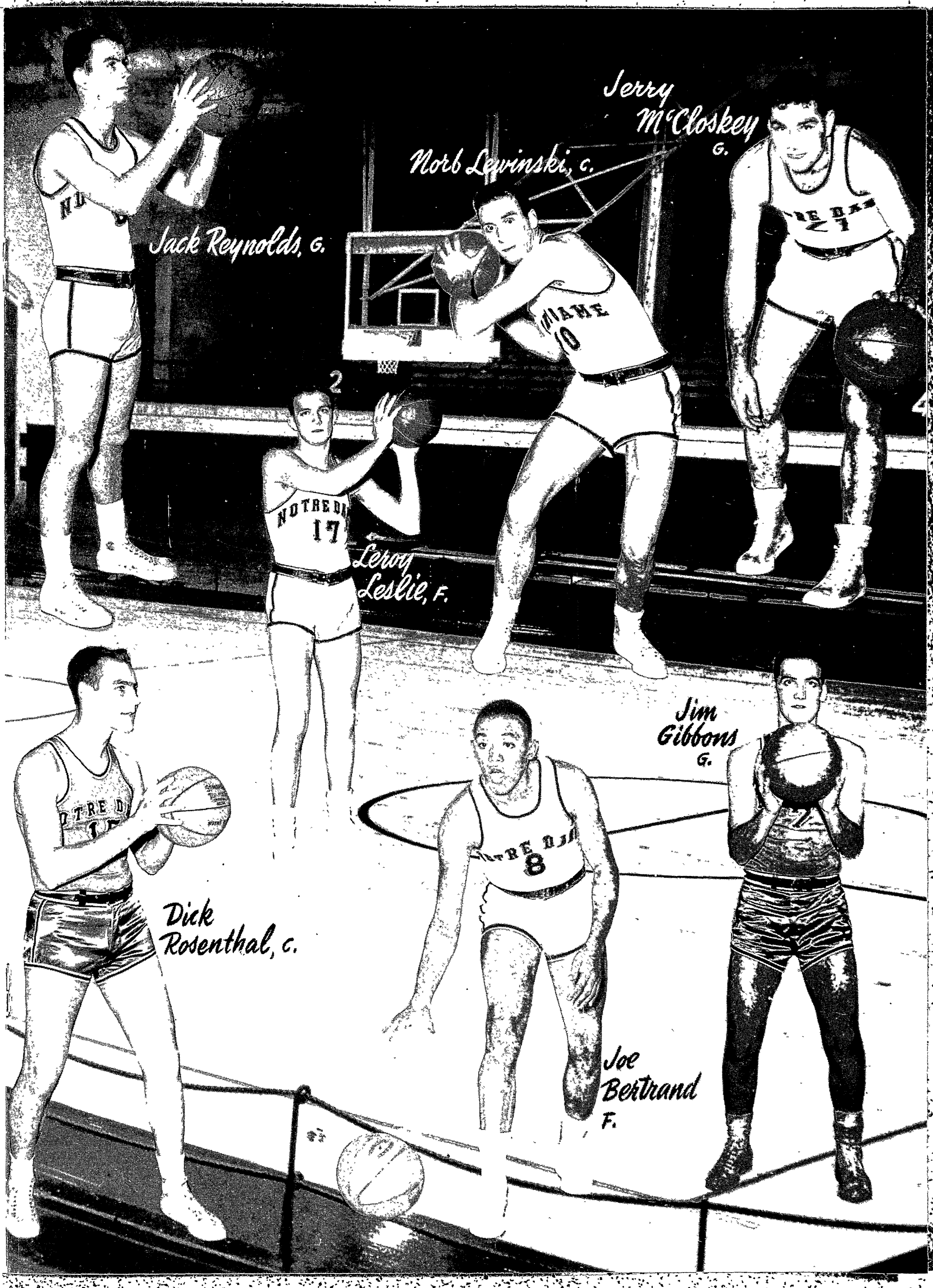
Jack Reynolds, a sophomore in Business Administration and newcomer to the varsity, was chosen all-state in basketball and twice in baseball when he prepped at Columbia high in Maplewood, N. J. In one game he sank 42 points for his team.

This year's schedule, one of the longest and toughest in Notre Dame cage history, was composed of 26 games of which 17 were on the road. Highlights were games with nationally rated teams such as Kentucky, St. Louis, Louisville, New York University, and seven Big Ten opponents.

Although the team suffered a considerable loss when three of the star players who began the season were declared ineligible after the semester exams, the '51-'52 record was very encouraging. Next season, with these young players growing in experience plus fine coaching from Jordan and Dee, there should be a marked improvement in the column that really tells the story of success!

Head basketball coach Johnny Jordan (right) and assistant coach Johnny Dee





*Jerry
McCloskey
G.*

Norb Levinski, c.

Jack Reynolds, G.

*Leroy
Leslie, F.*

*Jim
Gibbons
G.*

*Dick
Rosenthal, c.*

*Joe
Bertrand
F.*

NOTRE D
17

MIAMI
10

NOTRE D
8

NAUTICAL (K)NOTS UNTANGLED AT N.D.

By
JAMES W. FRICK

FROM Notre Dame to the Atlantic Ocean it is a distance of 616 miles as the crow flies. If you were jet-propelled westward you would cover a distance of 1848 miles before the blue expanse of the Pacific came into view. The nearest body of water of any size is Lake Michigan—35 miles away. Yet, nautical terminology, such as yaw, bulkhead, heave and starboard, are tossed around in the Department of Engineering Mechanics as if Dean Karl E. Schoenherr, Dean of the College of Engineering, Dr. Adolf G. Strandhagen and Professor Francis M. Kobayashi were “old salts,” who had travelled the seven seas, holding down mainstays for many moons.

People are continually surprised to learn that scientists at Notre Dame, although the University has no Department of Naval Architecture, are engaged in continuous research on problems in naval architecture.

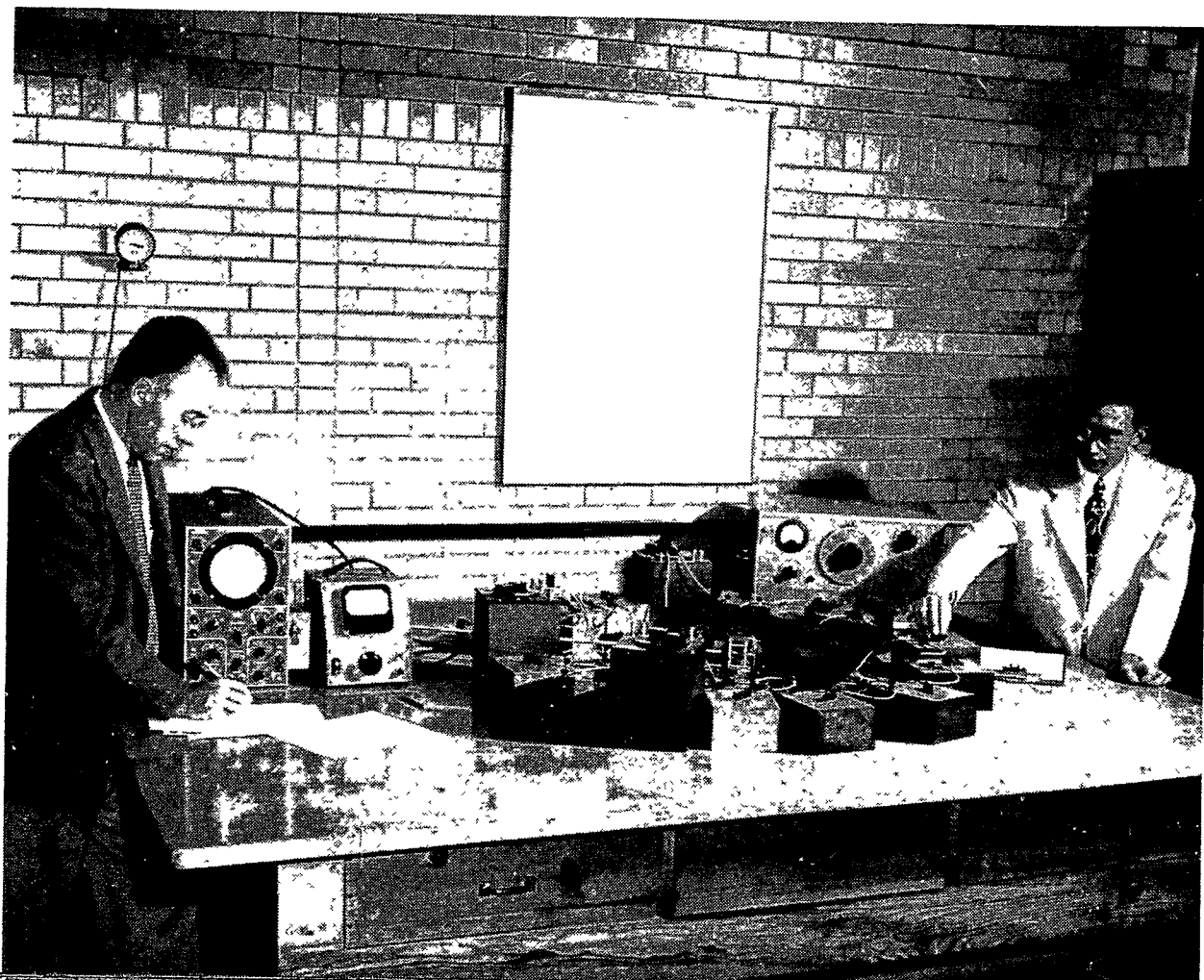
Led by Dean Schoenherr, who is an internationally famous naval architect and who was, by the way, one of the designers of the first water tunnel in the world and discoverer of an internationally used formula for calculating frictional resistance of ships, these “landlubbing” scientists are working on such problems as towing ships, prevention of excessive rolling in ships and undersea warfare problems.

How can these scientists at Notre Dame, in the heart of the Midwest, with no battleship at hand, in fact

with not even a little destroyer, work on problems dealing with the vibrations in a naval vessel's propulsion shaft? It's simple! Or so says Dean Schoenherr. It's done by “electrical analogy.” In one of the rooms of the Engineering Building there is a maze of electrical wires, conduits and machines. Various machines represent various things on a naval vessel. For example, one machine gives off in electrical current the thrust of the shaft, while another represents the pressure on the propeller due to the non-uniformity of the flow of water behind the ship, and so on. The electrical impulses are recorded and then transcribed into their equivalent representation of the ship. Simple? Maybe Dean Schoenherr thinks so!

During the war the Navy tried to solve the bottle-neck in moving supplies by having one ship tow a vessel without an engine. In this manner, the troops overseas could get the advantage of two ships of supplies from the power of one. That would be fine if the vessel towed in a straight line. However, more often than not, the ship did not track the path of the towing ship but rather strayed off the course, which increased the resistance and reduced the speed of both ships thereby rendering them more vulnerable to enemy attack. In a heavy sea a wildly swinging vessel may turn broadside to the waves and capsize. Many vessels are known to have been

Mr. Strandhagen (left) and Professor Kobayashi doing research problems in naval architecture



lost in this manner. Furthermore, when travelling in a convoy there is great danger of snapping the towline when a towed ship gets off course resulting in damage to neighboring vessels.

In 1947, Dean Schoenherr, Dr. Strandhagen and Professor Kobayashi set about trying to solve this problem. They developed a theory on directional stability, that is, they determined the laws which will keep a towed ship following the exact course of the pulling ship in a calm sea. It was discovered that various lengths of towline had a pronounced effect on the swing and sway of a towed vessel. For example, if a towline was more than a certain number of times the length of the towed ship, it created instability or undesirable motions. Additional information is expected to be gleaned from changing the design of the hull of the ships. The irregularity of the seaway, the sudden change in the wind, the failure of the waves to follow a definite pattern, all play a part in making the problem increasingly difficult. However, according to Professor Kobayashi, it is just difficulties such as these that give the scientist the determination to find a solution.

The effect of waves on pitch, heave and yaw in warships is of prime importance to all Navies. In time of battle, a ship which rolls and bobs excessively causes the sea to flood the decks and develop a highly undesirable spray. "It's rather difficult," says Dr. Strandhagen, "to fire a gun with salt water washing your face, especially if you are in one of the outer gun turrets where half of your time is spent almost submerged in water." If the ship is an aircraft carrier, the spray and flooding of the deck will not permit the landing of aircraft except for brief moments when the vessel is on even keel and its deck is not awash. Some of the theories established in the steadying of a towed ship will help in solving this problem.

The "pet" project of this Notre Dame Navy is the undersea warfare problem. The submarines of today, being manually operated by a helmsman, dive and rise in a very irregular pattern. If a submarine is 250 feet under water and the helmsman is given orders to rise to 50 feet below sea level, the submarine rises in somewhat of a "stairway" fashion. It

goes up a few feet more, and levels off; a few feet more and levels off. The net result is a very awkward ascent. The reason for this irregularity is the danger of tipping the nose of the submarine up at more than a ten degree angle. If the submarine started to rise, say, at a thirty degree angle, the personnel would wind up sitting on top of each other in the tail with all the unbolted equipment on top of them. So the helmsman is actually overcorrecting and undercorrecting all the way up to the desired depth. It



Mr. Karl E. Schoenherr
Dean of the College of Engineering

can be compared to someone just learning to drive a car. They have a great tendency to overdrive—to keep the steering-wheel constantly going back and forth.

It takes years for a helmsman to become proficient enough to eliminate most of the unnecessary motions. Since the emphasis today is on a great number of high speed submarines, the manual control operation is no longer serviceable. The practical solution apparently lies in the automatic regulation, and Dr. Schoenherr, Dr. Strandhagen and Professor Kobayashi are working on just that. They have developed a theory whereby the submarine can be automatically controlled to rise or descend to any depth with one smooth motion and on an even keel. This mechanical pilot controls the rising and diving fins. It takes the place of the helmsman. The first public presentation of the solution will

be in New Orleans in the Spring of 1952.

It is really amazing when you stop to think of all the research that has been done and the absolute accurate predictions of a ship's behavior that have been made, miles from the nearest vessel or watertunnel. Sometime in the future, however, Notre Dame will have a watertunnel. This nautical team is in the process of designing one now which, when completed, will far surpass in flexibility and general usefulness the fifteen tunnels existing at present in the United States and other countries. This watertunnel will also be unique among water basins in that the model ships and propellers will be held stationary while the water will be forced past at the desired speed and regularity. Other basins move the *ships*. It is to be constructed of stainless steel throughout and will be a tool of first magnitude for research in fluid mechanics. At present a one-sixth scale model made of a plastic called lucite is being constructed because as Dean Schoenherr says, "It would be foolish to construct the thirty foot tunnel and have to tear it down every now and then to get rid of 'bugs.' It's much simpler to build the small scale model and iron out the 'bugs' there." Of course, it's a slow process building one of these tunnels since it must be constructed during spare time, which is at a premium with scientists. It is also dependent on the availability of additional funds for the needed equipment. However, they have hopes of having it completed within the next year and a half.

Who are these men, these scientists of "rig and rudder"? Dr. Schoenherr, Dean of the College of Engineering, is a revered man in naval architectural circles. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. He received his Master of Arts in Physics from George Washington University and the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Johns Hopkins University. From 1942 to 1945 he was Chief of the Hydro-mechanic Division and the Principal Naval Architect at the David W. Taylor Model Basin located about 10 miles from Washington, D. C. He joined the staff at Notre Dame as Dean of the College of Engineering in

(Continued on page 18)

What Is

Past Is

Prologue

By MARSHALL T. SMELSER

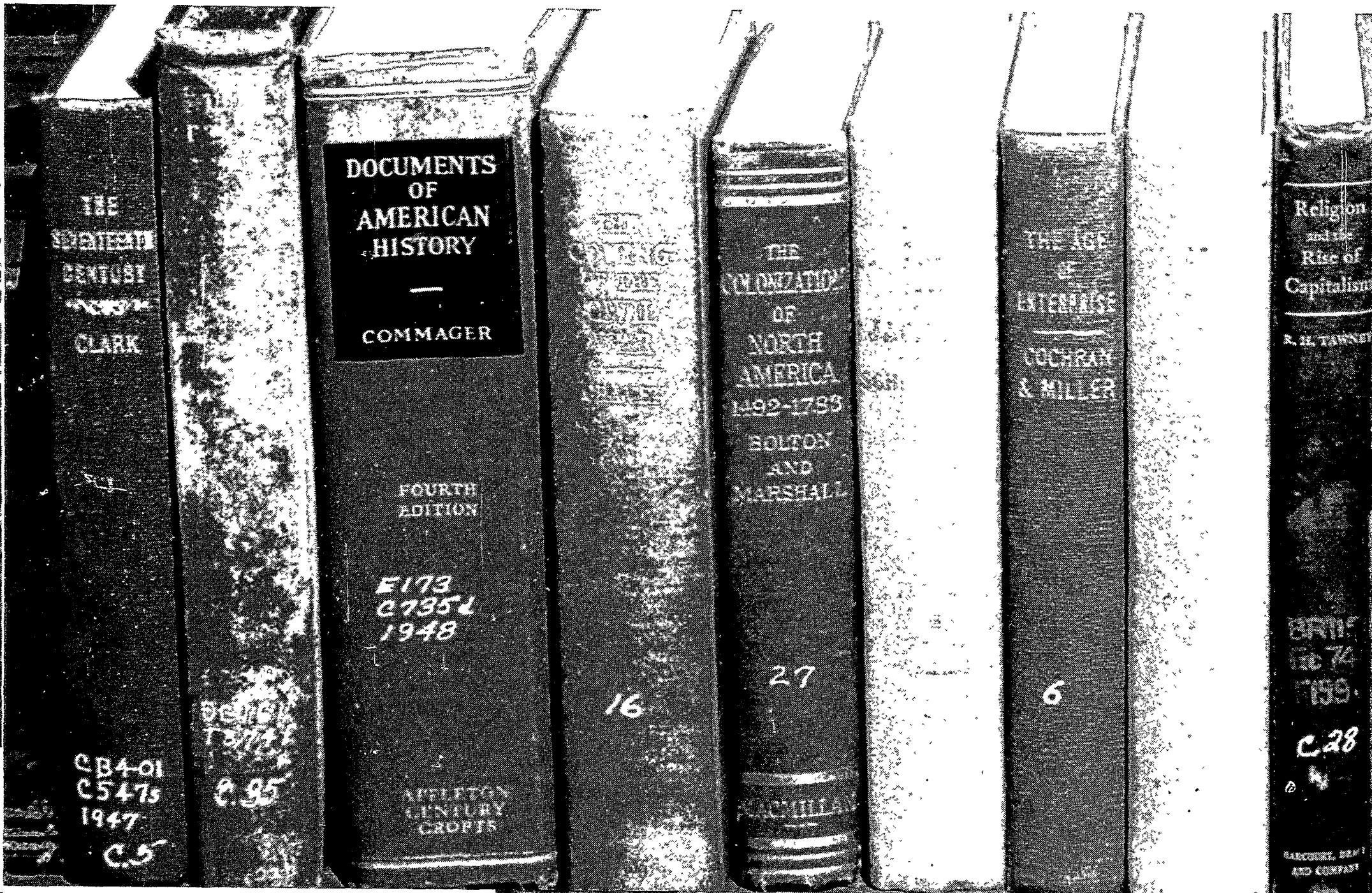
“MAN without man’s past is meaningless,” is the favorite justification of his distinguished career by America’s most eminent Catholic historian, Carleton J. H. Hayes. Certainly a state which knew nothing of its history would be a nation helpless from a stroke of national amnesia, unable to pursue any policy because it would not know how it came to be what it was. Similarly the teaching function of the Church would be gravely handicapped without the carefully prepared body of documentary evidence for its claims, and without the Life-giving interpretations of faith contained in tradition and history.

Notre Dame’s history department is conscious of its responsibility to keep alive the memory of man’s past.

In the five or six thousand years of recorded history mankind has accumulated (and generally improved upon) an incredibly valuable store of experiences, insights, and understandings. If these were forgotten we should be as ignorant children, and much worse off than Adam and Eve at the moment of eviction from Paradise. This accumulation must be profited by if we are to know what we are about. Yet we can allow at most about twenty-five years for a man to start from dark ignorance to

catch up with civilization, to bring himself abreast of the human race at its best. It is the particular province and obligation of the history department to systematize, compress, and express to its students this amazing storehouse of human memory so far as it concerns man’s religious, political, economic and social life, as lived in the great groups of the human race. The constant hazard of the task is the temptation to do it “the easy way”—to let the student receive the story passively and without understanding, to pick up a meaningless vocabulary like a parrot in a public aviary. Therefore the history depart-

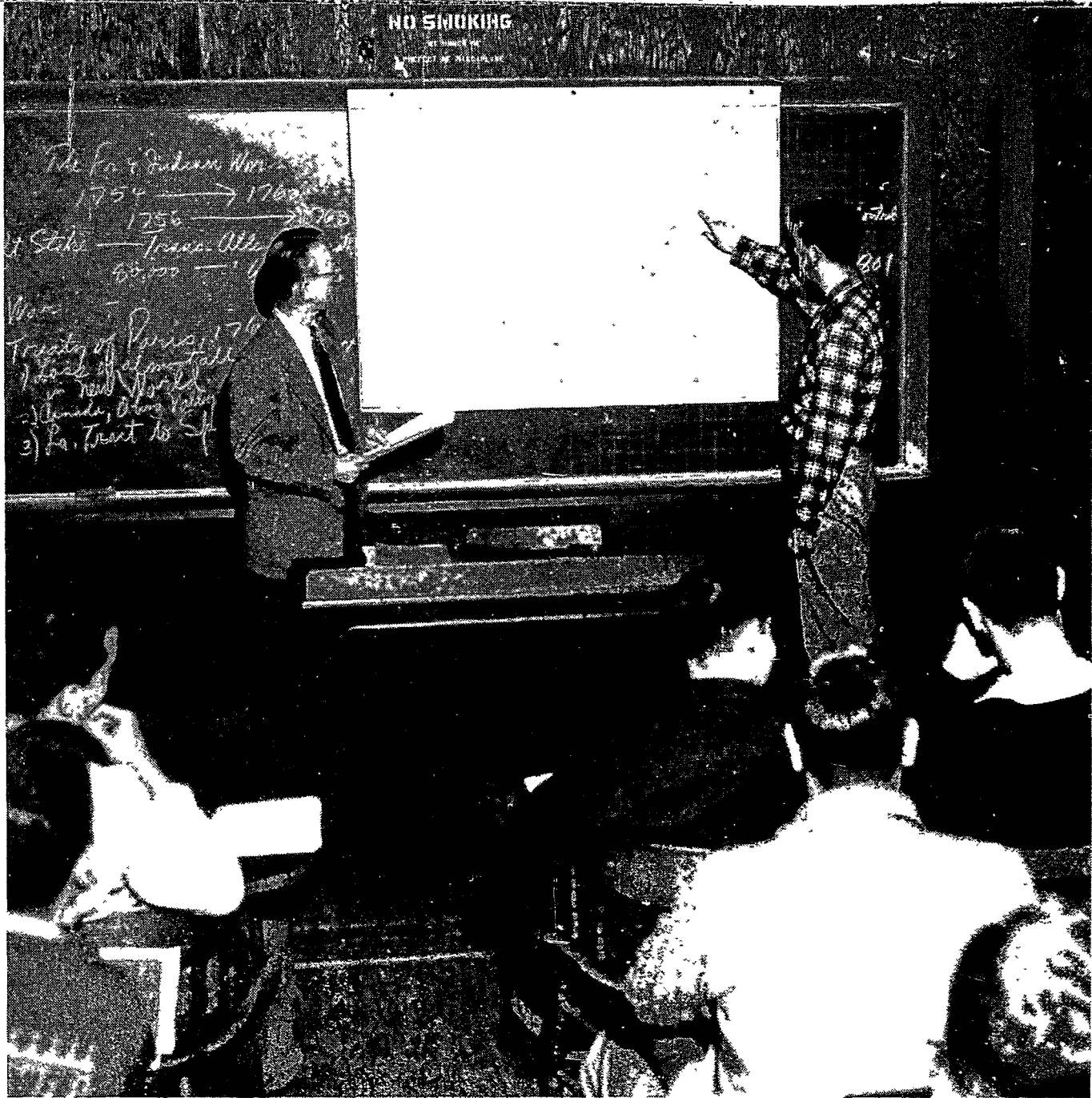
Every Notre Dame Bachelor of Arts will have read, digested, thought on, and been examined on all the works shown below. Whenever the progress of research throughout the world justifies it, obsolete works are discarded, new ones added.



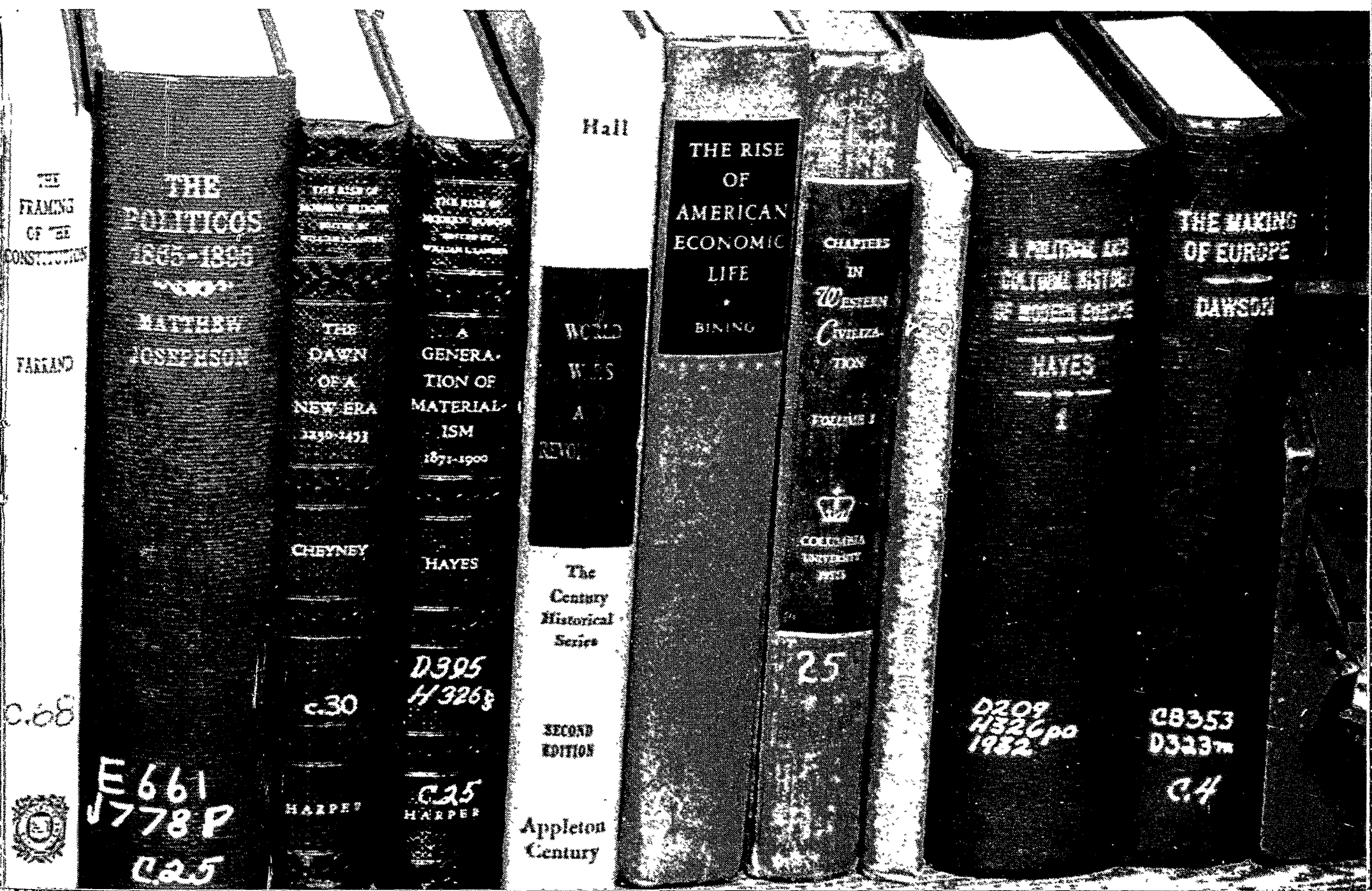
The author is an assistant professor of history at the University of Notre Dame. He has degrees from Quincy College, St. Louis Univ., and Harvard. Mr. Smelser has been on the Notre Dame faculty since 1947.

ment has tried in its courses to assure a high level of active participation by the students, in learning and understanding.

The score of priests and laymen in the department, trained in the best professional schools in the world, have taught approximately seven thousand Notre Dame men since the end of World War II, most of them in the department's well-known survey courses in European and American history. The Notre Dame surveys have aroused a wide interest—they have been discussed by the New York Times, inquiries have been received from many colleges, both Catholic and non-Catholic, and a discussion of the program is scheduled on the agenda in the next annual meeting of the National Council of Social Studies.



A class in the fundamentals of historical writing: bibliography, note taking, organization, scholarly apparatus, exposition.



President's Committee

(Continued from page 9)

ing these unimaginable centuries. Other fires burn out . . . but the center of our planetary system has been incandescent for millions of years. What manner of fiery energy is this?

"It is Atomic Energy—the energy of nuclear radiation. . . . Yes, at long last man has found that Atomic Energy is the very foundation and the very fabric of all material creation."

Mr. Murray, who is a forceful and eloquent speaker, pointed out that within the last ten years the exploitation of Atomic Energy has progressed from a laboratory technician's dream into one of the largest industries in the United States, representing a capital investment of five billion dollars—which will soon be doubled.

Disclaiming any desire to rival the Sunday supplements in delineating Utopia, Mr. Murray said that the possibilities of nuclear power are almost unlimited—more portentous than the introduction of the steam engine, the dynamo or the airplane.

Atomic submarines able to cruise submerged at surface speeds for untold periods without refueling are in prospect. Aircraft capable of encircling the globe for months and months at supersonic speeds will follow. Miracles in the fields of agriculture and medicine even more astonishing to the laymen are coming

in the not too distant future.

Mr. Murray concluded his stirring address by saying: ". . . It is for the world to recognize in every majestic scientific discovery additional reasons for loving God and our neighbor as ourselves"

Father Cavanaugh Reports on His Stewardship

In his characteristically impressive way, Father Cavanaugh gave a brief review of some of the highlights of his "stewardship" in the address which brought the formal part of the program to a close.

"A university to be great," he said, "must have a great student body; it must have a great faculty; it must have ample facilities."

Notre Dame's student body, he said, has increased by some 50% since 1946—from 3,389 to 5,006. Most of the applicants were accepted from the top third of their high school graduating classes. They come from South, North, East and West and 28 foreign countries; and about 10% of them are non-Catholic.

"We have a faculty," Father Cavanaugh went on, "chosen from every great university in this country and abroad, and we are very proud of this faculty. But we think at Notre Dame that a faculty does its best work when it itself is learning. So we have increased in five years the amount of money we are spending on research

from a hundred thousand dollars to more than a million, one hundred thousand dollars."

Referring to enlargement of facilities, he said: "Our budget in 1945 and '46 amounted to about \$4,500,000. Today it amounts to slightly over \$9,000,000."

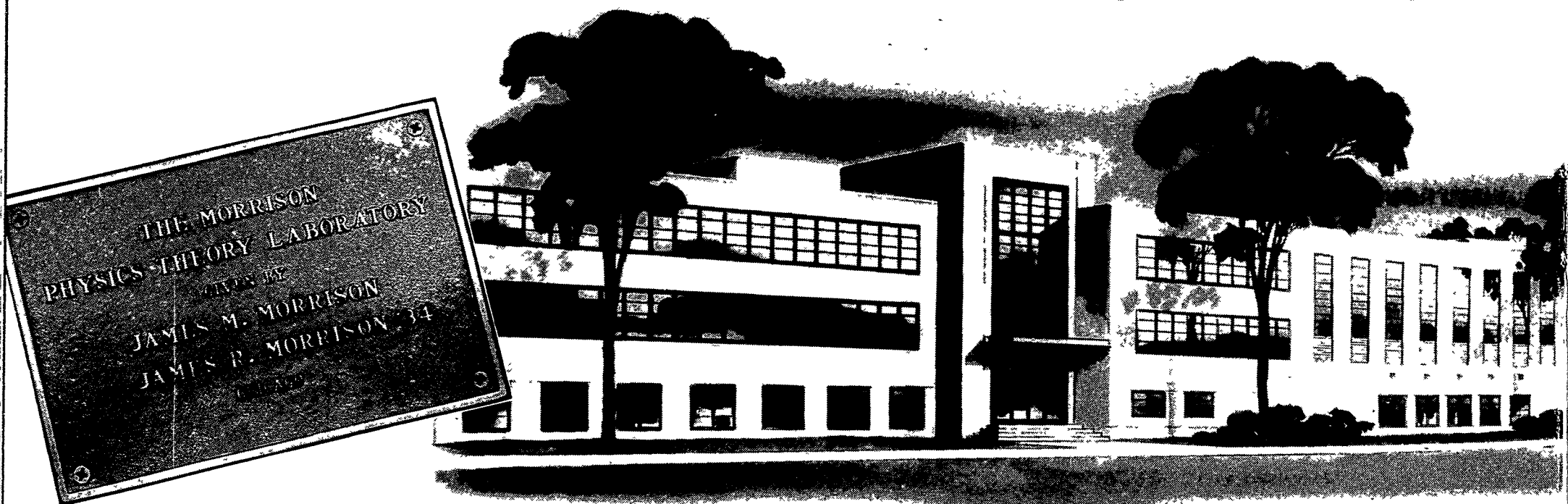
Father Cavanaugh mentioned also the Ernest M. Morris Inn, made possible by the million-dollar donation of a Presbyterian alumnus of Notre Dame. And he spoke of, among other benefactions, the liberal and fine arts center, the gift of I. A. O'Shaughnessy of St. Paul; the new residence hall, gift of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher of Detroit; the loan fund for needy students likewise the gift of Mrs. Fisher; and the new Science Building made possible through sundry gifts of alumni and friends.

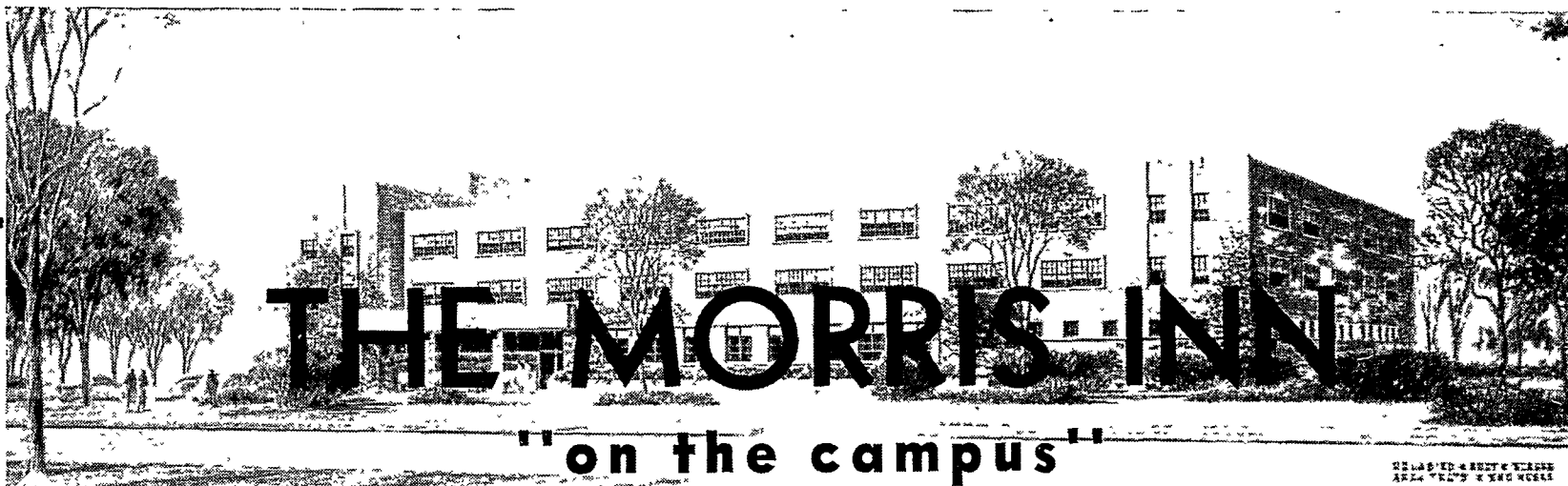
He described, then, some of the cultural programs initiated or carried forward during the last few years—among them, the Natural Law Institute, the Medieval Institute, and the germ-free laboratory technique (internationally known as LOBUND) developed by Professor Reyniers.

Father Cavanaugh's talk, though brief and informal, was indeed an inspiring summary of a great educational leader's conception of the responsibility of a university in these momentous times.

The evening closed with a question—
(Continued on page 18)

The Morrison Physics Theory Laboratory plaque, indicating a gift by Messrs. James M. Morrison and James R. Morrison, will be placed in the new Science Building. This large, new building is rapidly being completed and is scheduled for use in September, 1952.





THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME'S OWN HOTEL WILL OPEN IN APRIL

92 Rooms

92 Baths

Rates from \$6.00 Single — \$9.00 Double

- ★ Dining Room — Excellent Cuisine — Air-Conditioned
- ★ Private Function Rooms — also Air-Conditioned
- ★ Room Service
- ★ Gift and Souvenir Shop
- ★ Cigar and Newsstand
- ★ Golf, locker and shower facilities for men guests
- ★ Putting Green
- ★ Radio and Circulating Ice Water in every room
- ★ Parking Area, paved and lighted, adjoining

The Morris Inn, a gift to the University from the late E. M. Morris '06 of South Bend, Indiana, will open in April.

Reservations from many friends of Notre Dame, the alumni and parents of the Students are being received daily.

It is the hope of the University that the Morris Inn will help to introduce many new friends to the objectives and ideals of Notre Dame, as well as to serve the many old friends and supporters whom the University now enjoys and values so highly.

With this thought in mind we think it well to assure all of our readers that the facilities of The Morris Inn are completely at their disposal, not only for themselves, but for their friends and acquaintances as well.

Please feel free to call upon the management of The Inn for assistance in caring for your requirements, or those of persons you direct to us. It will be his pleasure to render prompt and efficient service at all times and nothing will be left undone in carrying out your wishes.

In the event your room requirements cannot be taken care of at The Inn because of previous booking the management will assist in securing reservations in one of South Bend's downtown hotels.

Please write, telegraph or telephone.

Edward H. Hunt, Manager
The Morris Inn
Notre Dame, Indiana

President's Committee

(Continued from page 16)

and-answer session in which Father Cavanaugh spoke of his convictions on numerous subjects quite fully and frankly, but with the request that for the most part they be regarded as "off-the-record."

However, in describing the participation of the laity in the administration of the university, he did mention a few facts that may be repeated here, which will be of interest and perhaps something of a surprise even to those most familiar with the University.

"In our faculty," he said, "of about 500, there are as many non-Catholics as there are priests. There are 80 priests on our faculty; and 80 non-Catholics; and the remaining 340 or so are Catholic laymen."

In answer to another question, Father Cavanaugh explained that the University is divided into five colleges, over each of which there is a dean. "Only one of these deans is a priest," he said. "Four are laymen. And out of about 57 departments, some 50 are headed by laymen."

"Besides," he continued, "we have an Associate Board of Lay Trustees which has been operating at the University for 30 years. Many members of that Board are here tonight. And there are councils for science and engineering, and a council for commerce. There will be a council for liberal and fine arts, and finally a council for law made up partly of alumni, partly of non-alumni. These boards and councils by their advice have more to do with shaping the policies of the University, I think, than any other force—and they are manned by laymen."

"For example," he continued, "the Associate Board of Lay Trustees has been functioning for 30 years in handling the finances of the University. Now, within the last three years, its sphere of operations has been enlarged so that it supervises everything that goes on at the University."

It was on this note—a friendly, frank, informal appraisal of the University's policies and problems—that the meeting closed. Certainly those present must, in Mr. Walker's words, look upon it "as one of the outstanding events of the year."



Notre Dame students sponsor 'Mardi Gras' benefit annually for the Bengal Missions. The carnival lasted for three days and featured many novel and interesting attractions including (above) the Hawaiian Student Club booth.

Nautical (K)Notes

(Continued from page 13)

1945. He is the holder of the Distinguished Civilian Service Medal, the Navy's highest civilian award, for his research at the model basin in World War II.

Dr. Strandhagen came to Notre Dame in 1946. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1939 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering and with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. He took graduate work at Michigan and received both his Master and Doctor degrees in Engineering Mechanics. From 1941 to 1946, he was a member of the staff at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and was associated with the National Defense Research Council.

Professor Kobayashi is a protege of Dean Schoenherr and Dr. Strandhagen. His degrees, Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering and Master of Science in Engineering Mechanics, were both received under their tutelage from the University of

Notre Dame. He is now working on his doctorate as well as being an instructor in Engineering Mechanics.

So there you have it; three scientists working on ships without ships, whose research, particularly on the submarine, may well revolutionize naval warfare; three scientists from three different countries, whose very diversified backgrounds exemplify the truly democratic spirit of the University, pulling together as a team "for God, for Country and for Notre Dame."

Sigma Xi at Notre Dame

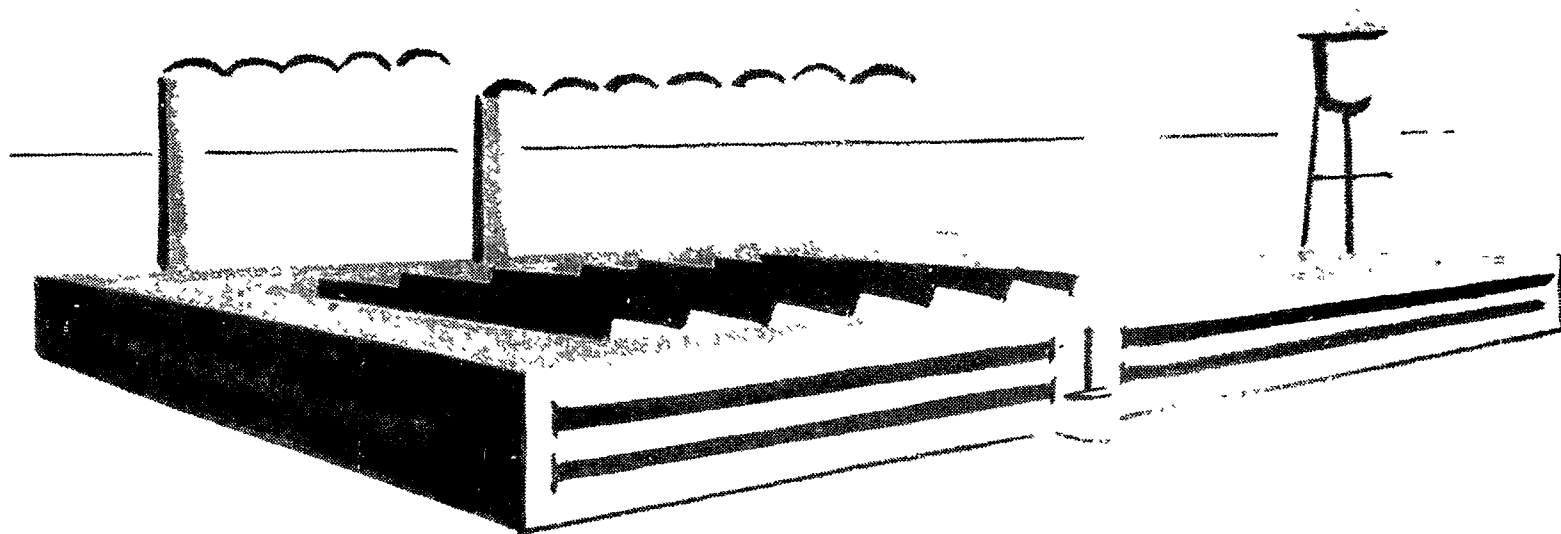
The appointment of the University of Notre Dame to Chapter status of the Society of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, was approved at a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Formal installation of the Notre Dame Chapter of Sigma Xi probably will be held in the Spring. Chapters of Sigma Xi are in operation at the well-known scientific schools of the United States.

Industry's View

ON

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION



Recognizing the financial plight of the nation's educational system, both public and private, the National Association of Manufacturers has launched an unprecedented campaign to rally business enterprise to provide additional funds to maintain and improve our educational institutions.

On December 20, 1951, the National Association of Manufacturers announced the unanimous adoption by its

160-member board of directors of the Resolution on Support of Educational Institutions. The Resolution urged NAM's membership of more than 17,000 companies to:

1. Continue its efforts to secure adequate local, state and private support for a sound program of elementary and secondary education for all American youth.

2. Exert every effort to make available to higher education the supplementary private financial support essential to meet the educational needs of our youth, American industry and the nation. This private support may be in the form of:

- a. Endowments, grants-in-aid, buildings and such other items as may be determined.

- b. Assistance to qualified and worthy individuals to continue their educational careers through programs of scholarship awards and other grants for education.

- c. Utilization so far as possible of the facilities, faculty and staff of colleges and universities to carry on research in pure, applied and social science and in all other areas which will prove beneficial not only to industry but to American life.

- d. Assistance to demonstrably sound organizations whose funds are raised for and disbursed to urgently-needed fields of specialized education.

Some leaders have proposed that business enterprises set aside a fixed percentage of their earned income for the support of education and philanthropic endeavors. One estimate, based on an assumed rate of 3 per cent of earnings, placed the potential total from corporations at more than \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Your Contribution to Notre Dame
may be in the form of:

A Direct Gift—from you to Notre Dame in any amount you can afford.

A Will or Bequest—remembering Notre Dame in your Will (or advising a friend to do the same).

A Corporation Gift—private education must be maintained.

An Insurance Policy—the University may be named beneficiary.

Gifts Other Than Money—equipment, books, paintings, etc.

