

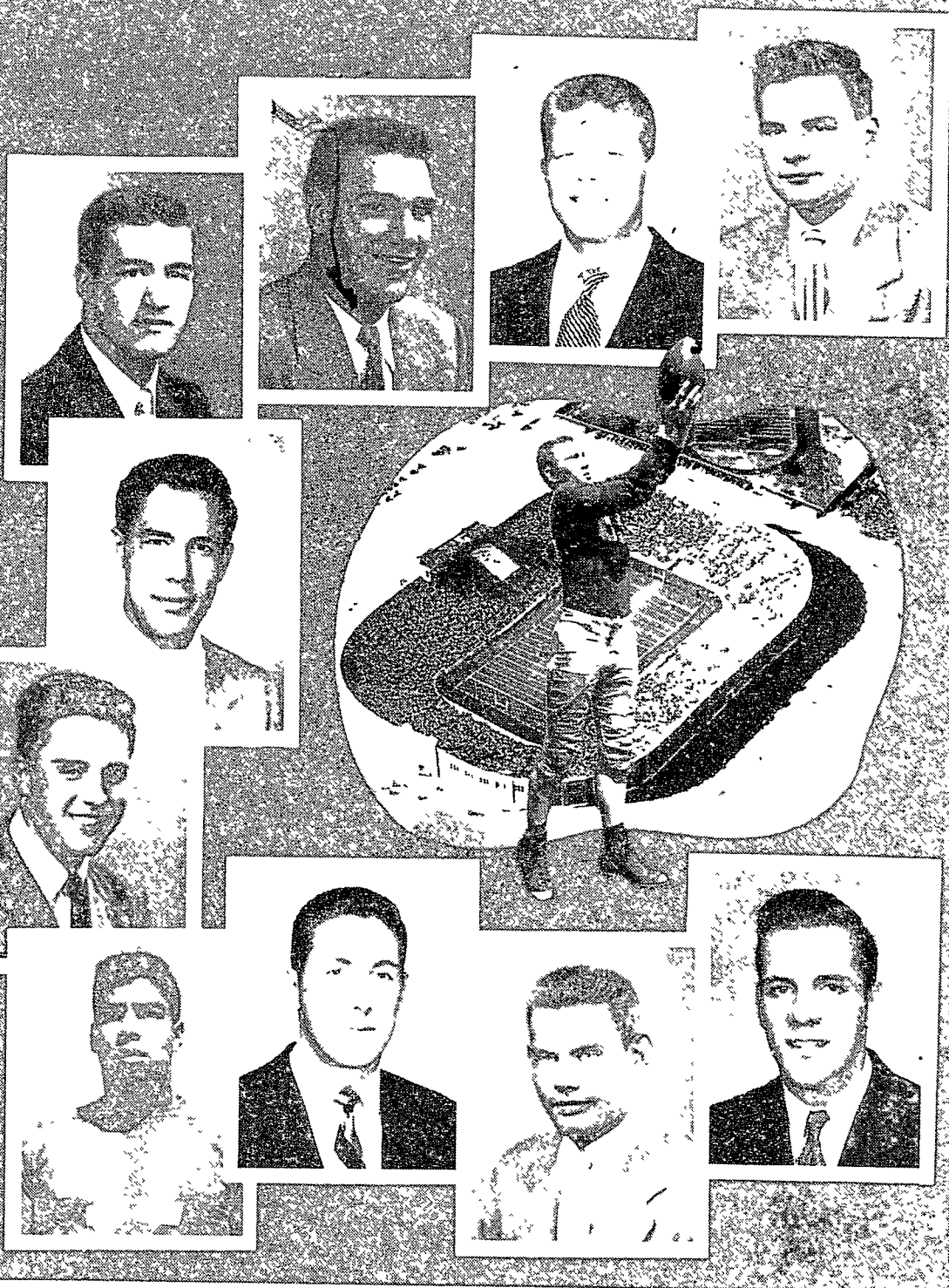
Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

FALL • 1953

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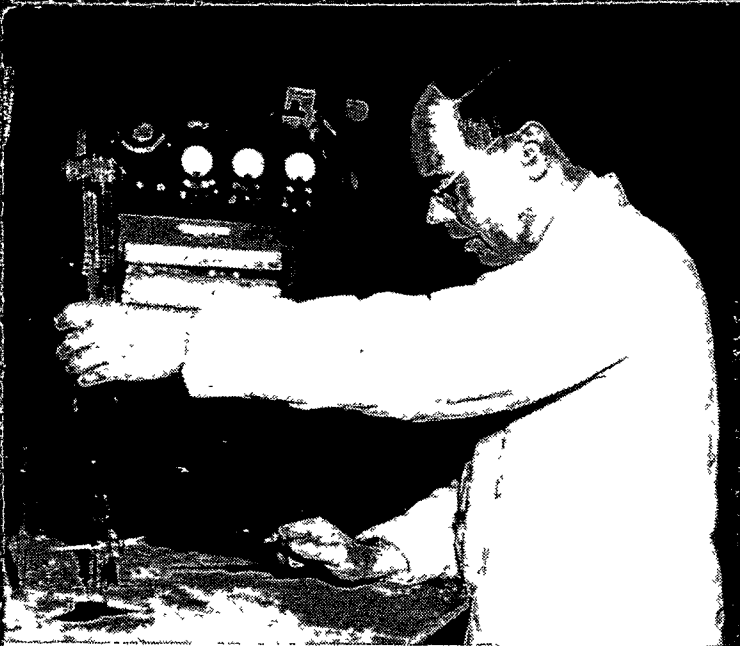
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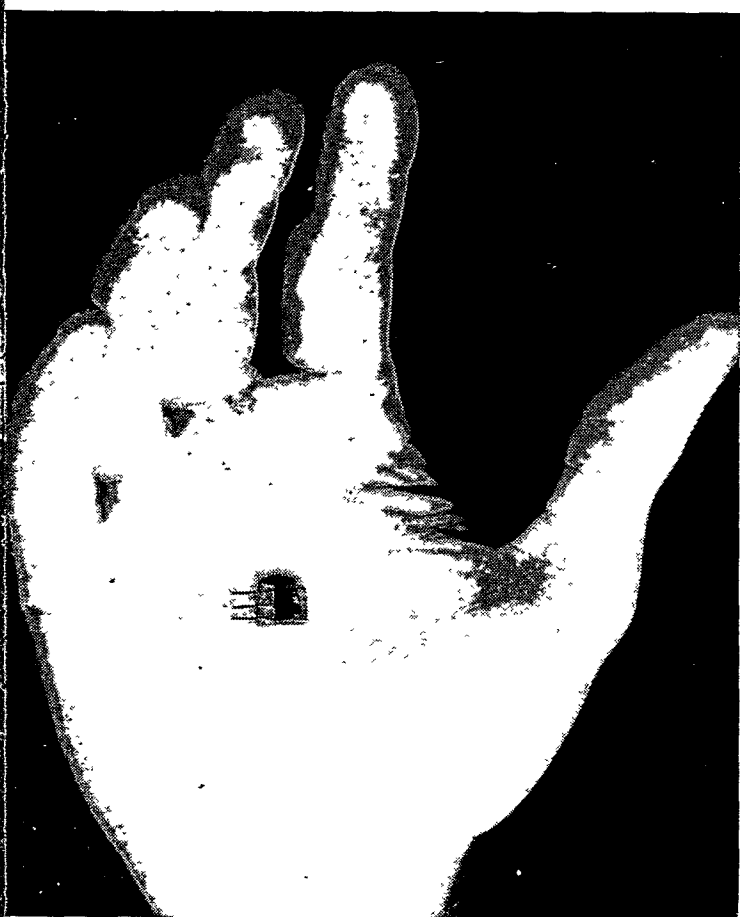
The 1953 'Fighting Irish' as represented by eleven young men of various racial and national backgrounds. The above group includes those of Italian, Greek, Hungarian, Slovak, Polish, Irish, Hawaiian, Croat, Swedish, English and Portuguese heritage. Counter clockwise Mavrides, Szymanski, Hunter, Mangialardi, Cabral, Matz, Washington, Guglielmi, Poehle, Shannon and Captain Penza in the center.



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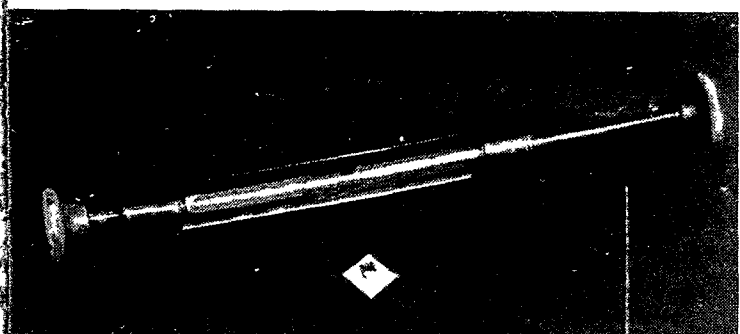


Dr. Coomes sealing experimental tube to vacuum system.



(Above) Peanut-size transistor.

(Below) First electronic device used for detecting radiowaves and modern transistor.



The New Look In ELECTRONICS

by Robert Frolicher

Notre Dame's Research Labs Conducting Tests in Radiation Detection of A-bomb Explosion

The year was 1942 and unknown to the world at large a highly important and scientific race against time was being enacted between American and enemy scientists. The scene in this country was taking place at Radiation Laboratory, Cambridge, Mass., where well-guarded and secretive experiments were in progress on the famous microwave radar which later was to be used for aircraft warning signals as well as aiming systems for high-level bombing.

Among others in this outstanding group of scientists we find Dr. Edward A. Coomes a professor of Physics at Notre Dame.

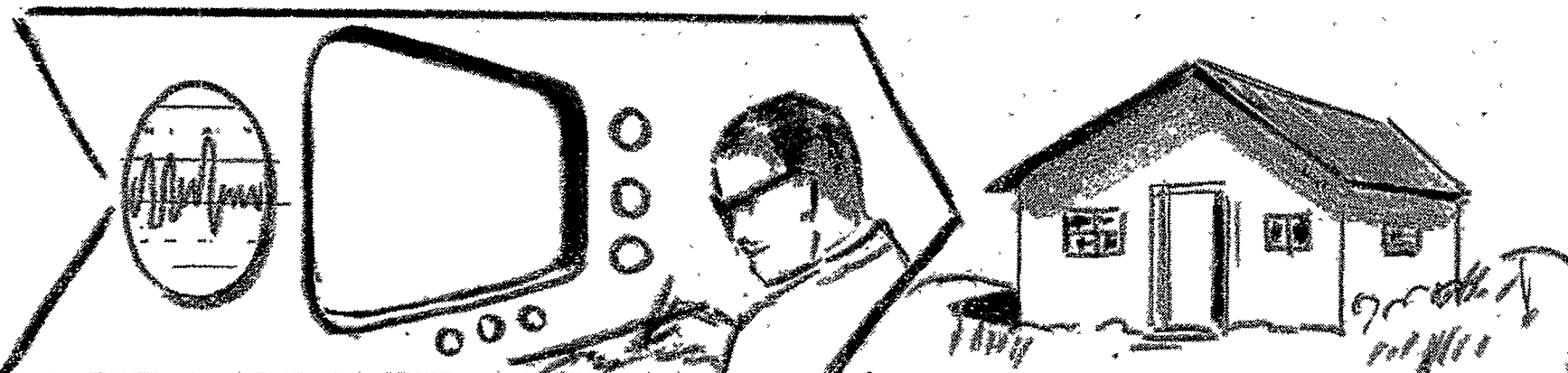
At the beginning of World War II the enemy had planes that were so fast, that radar of terrific power had to be developed in order to see the approaching targets in time to shoot them down. This is where the microwave radar came in, for it actually let one "see" objects in the

dark at distances of more than a hundred miles—much greater than any former device.

Because the previous tubes would only last about as long as a lighted match, research started in 1942 on the new cathodes, some of which are no bigger than the point of a sharpened pencil, and became a "must" for the government. Approximately two years of constant day-night effort was spent on various experiments which led up to its development. At the outset, it appeared that the United States was winning the race, developing a radio transmitter tube which could handle thousands of times the power of those then in existence.

Due to the secret nature of the devices developed, the Office of Scientific Research and Development decided that the greater number of research efforts concerned with electronics should be carried out at a few large centers throughout the

Microwave Radar
"Sees" Aircraft
At 100 Miles.



country. Dr. Coomes was requested to join the staff at Radiation Laboratory and head the primary work on cathodes for radar tubes. For devoting his wartime efforts to this development, Dr. Coomes was awarded the Army-Navy Citation at the end of the war.

Dr. Coomes was teaching at Notre Dame prior to his invitation to the Radiation Laboratory. He received his undergraduate training in the Electrical Engineering Department at Notre Dame, leading to his bachelor's degree in 1931, and in 1936 was granted leave of absence for advanced studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Did you ever consider that every-time we switch the radio on to our favorite station, we are putting our finger on the beginning of electronics at Notre Dame? The research was inaugurated by Professor Jerome Green in 1899 with the experiments on transmission of radio signals. Dr. Coomes initiated the present research activities after his return to the Notre Dame teaching staff in 1938. Although today television is just another modern invention, few people realize that this was the time at which colored movies, television, and fluorescent lighting were important problems in research laboratories. Electronics research at Notre Dame today is a continuation of the experiments started then, together with war-time cathode developments. In step with postwar developments the program has been extended to other various subjects.

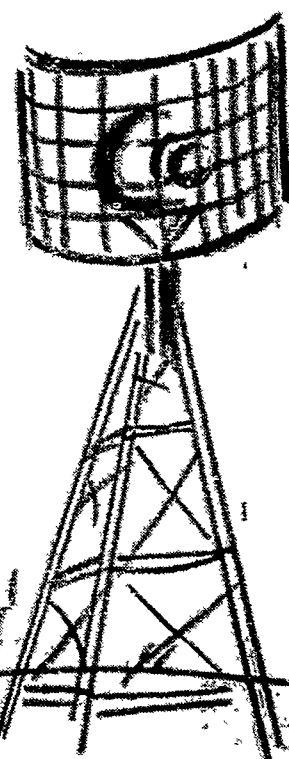
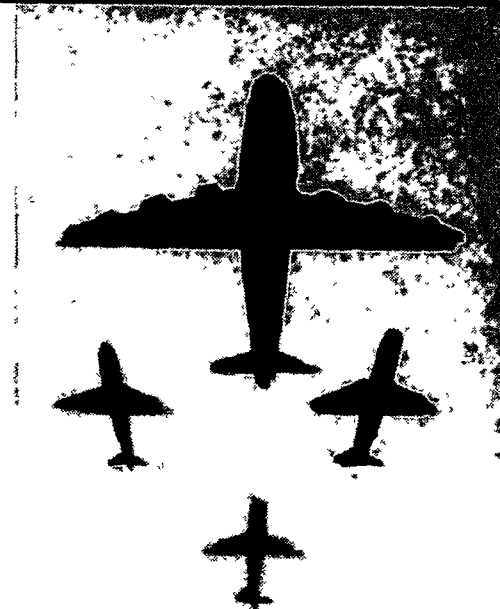
Because of the experience of the personnel in war developments, and because the Notre Dame laboratory is well equipped to carry out experiments, this program has been backed by the United States Navy since the war. They have now furthered their support to extend the program to the development of the transistor. A large portion of research workers in electronics, both in universities and in industrial laboratories are devoting all of their time to the furthering of this project. The transistor,

a device very similar to our little pencil point, has been the most *important development* in electronics since the advent of the electron tube, and is expected to replace most vacuum tubes when it reaches the final stage.

The present research in electronics at Notre Dame was started as a unit of the graduate division of the Physics Department. It is believed that such specialization in physical electronics affords the best medium to do important fundamental research and at the same time supply expert training for those graduate students of physics interested in furthering their aspirations toward a career in electronics. The purpose of this branch of physics is to deal with deadly atoms, and to find its usefulness in construction of everyday conveniences, such as hearing aids, infra-red cooking stoves and automatic garage doors.

In the Nieuwland Science Hall amid the mass of test tubes, wires and bubbling chemicals, Dr. Coomes can be found surrounded by a technical staff which, in proportion to the number of personnel in the group, is second to none in the country. Under the sponsorship of the United States Navy, the electronics group at Notre Dame has developed a laboratory which has complete modern facilities for constructing vacuum tubes, transistors, and similar electronic devices from raw materials. It has modern vacuum equipment capable of exhausting to less than one million millionth of the pressure of the earth's atmosphere. The lab is equipped to study materials by means of X-rays, photomicrograph, and electron microscopy. It is equipped completely for electrical testing.

After World War II, reorganization of the staff at Notre Dame was brought about by the return of Dr. Coomes along with a small group of people who worked with him during the war. Rapid development of the lab was made possible by the Navy who furnished equipment that had



been built and used in wartime research.

Dr. Coomes directs the work of this group, and at the same time continues his research on thermionic emission. These experiments require advancements in both techniques and theory. You will find in the electronics laboratory machinery for building experimental vacuum tubes, in which impurities can be controlled to one atom in a million.

Dr. Coomes has only high praise for his co-workers. While he directed the Physical Electronics Group at Sylvania Electronics Products Company following the war, Dr. James Buck, an associate, developed the present pulse-testing laboratory, and set up the equipment for taking electrical measurements in intervals less

than a millionth of a second. In cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards, Father George Baldwin, C.S.C., has set up a laboratory for standardization of temperature and light intensity which is required for accurate electronics measurements. Dr. David Juenker, who is now on leave for post-doctorate work at Princeton University, has started a laboratory for photoelectric measurements. The group has two technical assistants, Mr. Ernest Parsons and Mr. Fay Gifford, both of whom have been with the laboratory since its reorganization seven years ago. Both are experts at glassworking, metal-working and other techniques required in physical electronics research.

The Atomic Energy Commission
(Continued on Page 12)

NOTRE DAME

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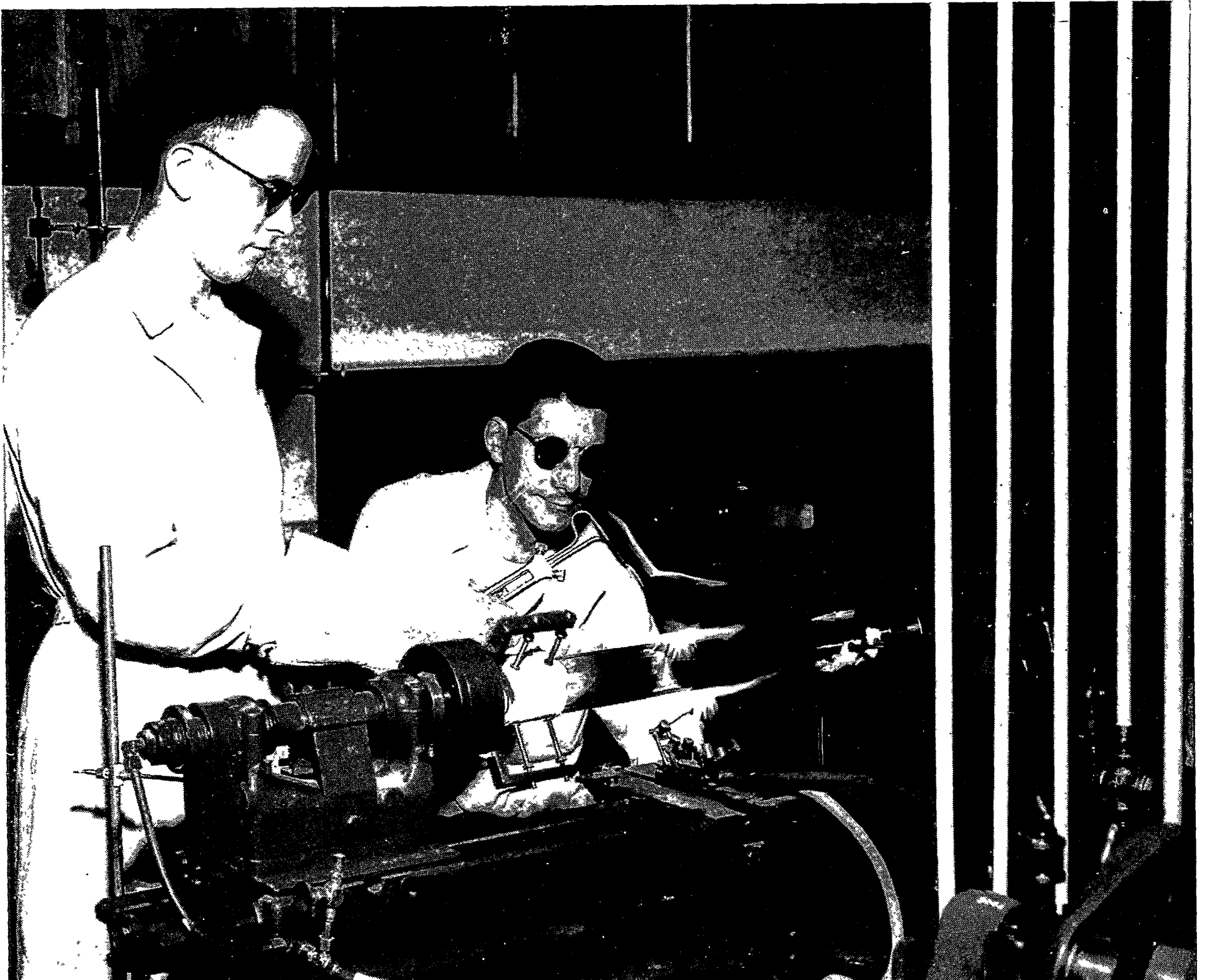
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John N. Cackley, Jr., '37,
Managing Editor

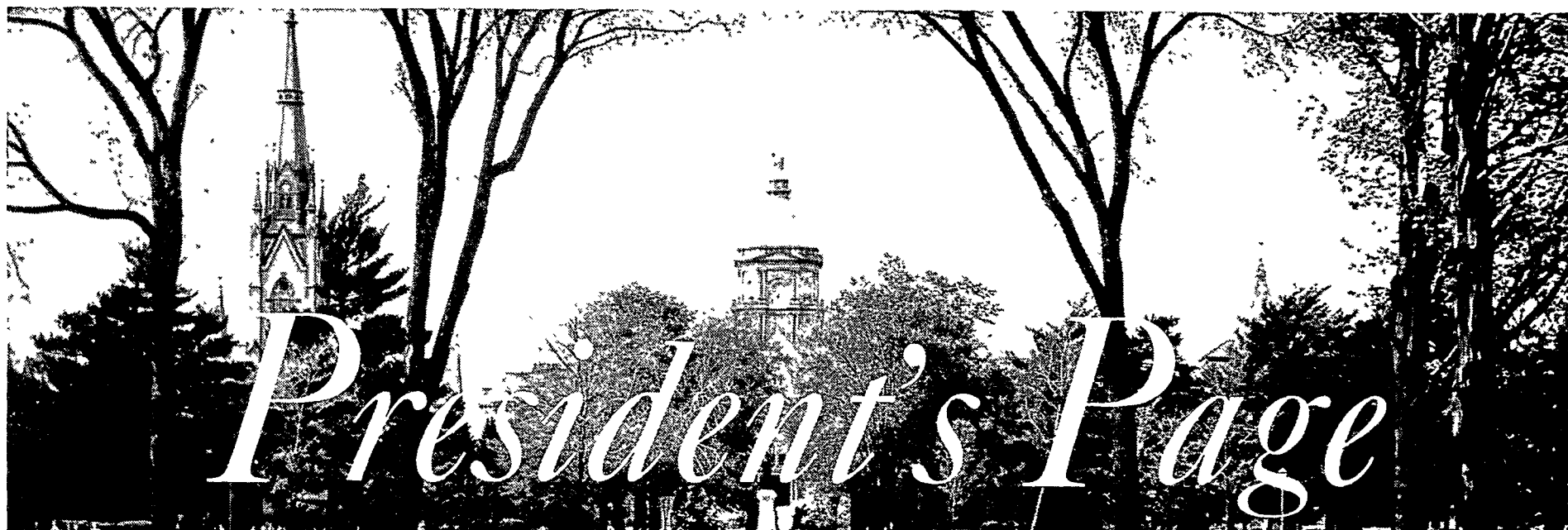
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Vol. 6 No. 3

Fall, 1953

Messrs. Gifford and Parsons shaping bulb of experimental electronic tubes used for cathode research.





President's Page

It was a quick summer. I had looked forward to it; I had planned to do so many things. The summer is gone now and I look back to tell you of some things that were done, of a heartache or two, of some progress we made.

There is a note of sorrow as I look back. Three of our boys died since last I wrote to you. John Yankiss, a junior in Liberal Arts, was drowned. Joseph Conwell, a graduate this year, died of sunstroke while in officers' training at Quantico. James Morath, a graduate in journalism this past August, was killed in an automobile accident. All of us at Notre Dame pray for the repose of their souls. To the parents and friends of these young men we express our prayerful sympathy. In life they walked the campus of Our Lady; in death, She has taken them in Her arms and led them to Her Son.

Commencement in June

In early June 914 seniors and 74 graduate students received degrees at Notre Dame. It is always a thrill to see so many fine young men finish their years of study. We are proud of each of them; our prayer is that they will always keep us proud of them as loyal sons of Notre Dame.

The middle of June was a time for the 5-year reunions. The wear of the years is evident as the men from '48 back to '03 came and laughed and brought to life the past. It is good to meet these men who are always so proud of their school. It's good to know that the teachings and examples of our priests and faculty bring so much happiness to so many lives.

Summer at Notre Dame seems to be a time for Sisters, as 690 nuns from many communities come to school. They work hard, these daughters of the Lord, and are an inspiration to all of us. At the end of the summer session degrees were awarded to 178 students—42 of whom were Sisters.

Father Walsh Receives Honorary Degree

A word of congratulations to our own Father Matthew Walsh. The University of Notre Dame awarded him an honorary degree, at the August Commencement exercises, in recognition of his many years of devoted service. Father Walsh, many of you will recall, was President of Notre Dame from 1922 to 1928.

Conventions at Notre Dame

Conventions are no small part of summer days at Notre Dame. Each convention takes great planning. My gratitude to all who planned those events. My congratulations to all who participated. The Vocation Institute was well-attended and should do much toward the work of the Church. The Institute of Spirituality had as its aim to provide a firm theological foundation for Sisters in their responsibilities as superiors and counsellors.

The Christian Family Movement is a movement we are all proud of. The family is the heart of society and of the Church. This wonderful country of ours will always be strong if families are strong—for fatherland always means mother country.

Space does not permit a discussion on each convention that was held at Notre Dame during the summer. We at Notre Dame do hope that each per-

son who came to our campus will come again. We do try to make all feel at home.

It is time now for a word or two on the present and future. We had a quota to admit 1400 freshmen. We exceeded this quota because we do not like to turn away any young man who is qualified to enter Notre Dame. We must begin to plan on getting at least two new freshman halls. There is need, also for a dining hall on the east campus. We want the men who come to us out of high school to live on campus and learn the life of a Notre Dame man. I will tell you more about our building plans in my next letter.

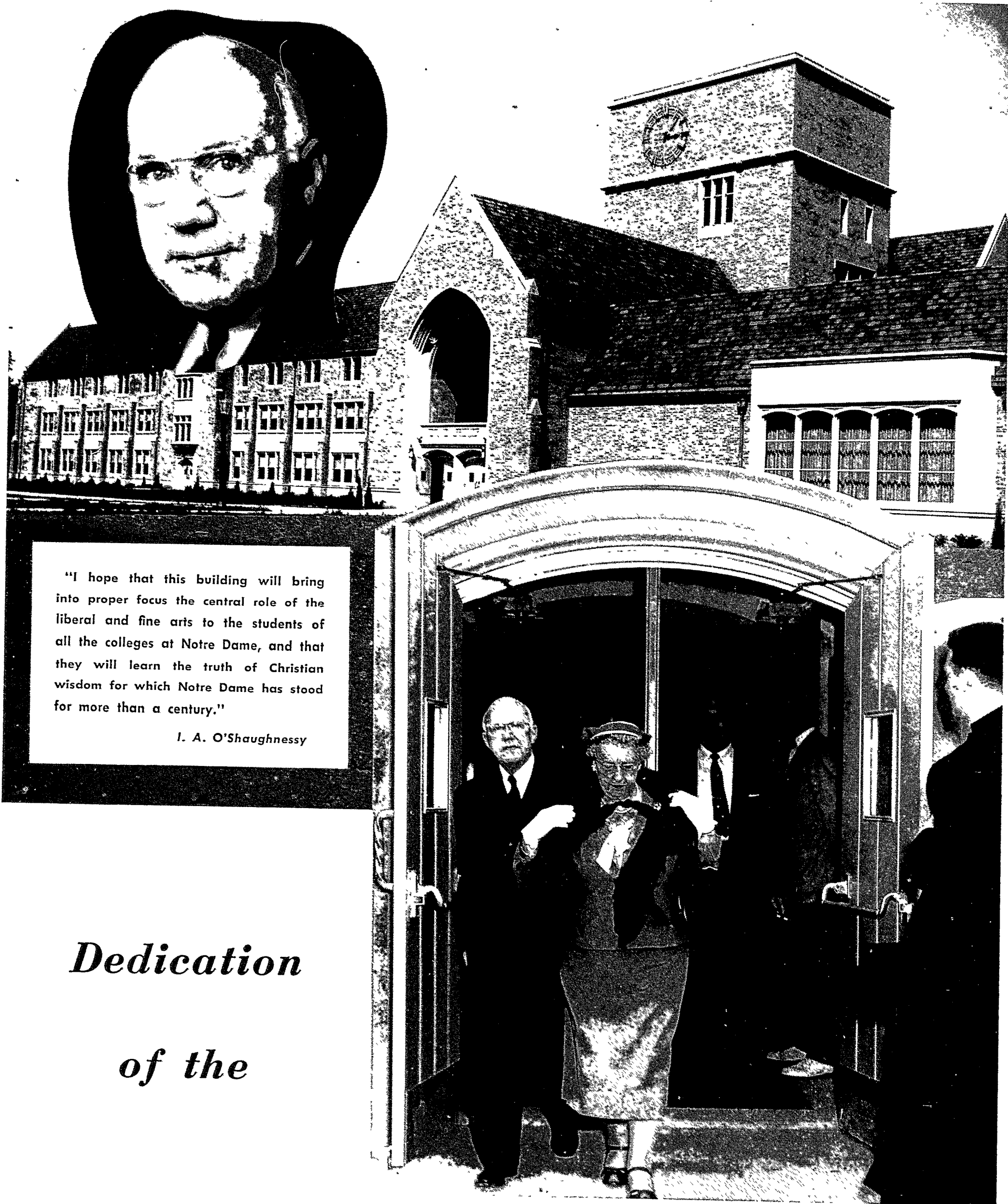
Football Games on Movie TV

We are happy to be able to bring our football games to a vast TV-audience. You know from press releases that theatres in some cities carry the game as it is played. On Sunday evenings ABC is televising a film of the game. We hope that all of you enjoy these presentations of the Irish in action. At a future date CBS will do a half-hour show on one of the many research programs at Notre Dame.

To all the fine friends of Notre Dame—my deepest gratitude for your kindness and your prayers for a greater Notre Dame

President,

University of Notre Dame



"I hope that this building will bring into proper focus the central role of the liberal and fine arts to the students of all the colleges at Notre Dame, and that they will learn the truth of Christian wisdom for which Notre Dame has stood for more than a century."

I. A. O'Shaughnessy

Dedication of the

I. A. O'SHAUGHNESSY HALL of Liberal and Fine Arts

The new I. A. O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts, a magnificent \$2,300,000 structure donated by I. A. O'Shaughnessy, St. Paul, Minn., oil executive and philanthropist, was solemnly dedicated on the Notre Dame campus by His Eminence Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, following the celebration of a Pontifical High Mass in the University Drill Hall.

The Mass and dedication ceremonies were attended by representatives of more than eighty American colleges and universities, upwards of five hundred Notre Dame faculty members, the student body including 1,700 uniformed ROTC cadets, and hundreds of distinguished guests.

George F. Kennan, former ambassador to Russia, and Gordon K. Chalmers, president of Kenyon College, received honorary degrees and delivered addresses at the academic convocation. Degrees also were conferred on Sister M. Madeleva, C.S.C., president of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind; Jerome G. Kerwin, professor of political science, University of Chicago; Daniel Sargent, author and educator of South Natick, Mass.; and the Rev. Howard Kennan, C.S.C., president of Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C., who preached the sermon at the Pontifical High Mass.

Kennan, who recently retired from the foreign service, pointed to "forces at large in our society which . . . march, in one way or another, under the banner of an alarmed and exercised anti-communism — but an anti-communism of a quite special variety, bearing an air of excited discovery and proprietorship, as though no one

had ever known before that there was a communist danger, as though no one had ever thought about it and taken its measure, as though it had all begun about the year 1945 and these people were the first to learn of it."

The frenzied kind of anti-communism represented by these forces, Kennan said, constitute a real threat to our universities and our country because they would "draw about us a cultural curtain similar in some respects to the iron curtain of our adversaries." The result, Kennan went on, is "a species of cultural isolation and provincialism wholly out of accord with the traditions of our nation and destined, if unchecked, to bring to our intellectual and artistic life the same sort of sterility from which the cultural world of our communist adversaries is already suffering."

"One has the impression," Kennan continued, "that if uncountered, these people would eventually narrow the area of political and cultural respectability to a point where it included only themselves, the excited accusers, and excluded everything and everybody not embraced in the profession of denunciation."

Kennan, who lived as a diplomat in totalitarian countries, declared "I know where this sort of thing leads. . . . It cannot fail to have its effect on the liberal arts, for it is associated with two things that stand in deepest conflict to the development of the mind and spirit: with a crass materialism and anti-intellectualism on the one hand, and with a marked tendency toward standardization on the other."

In an address on "The Life and the Letter," President Chalmers declared



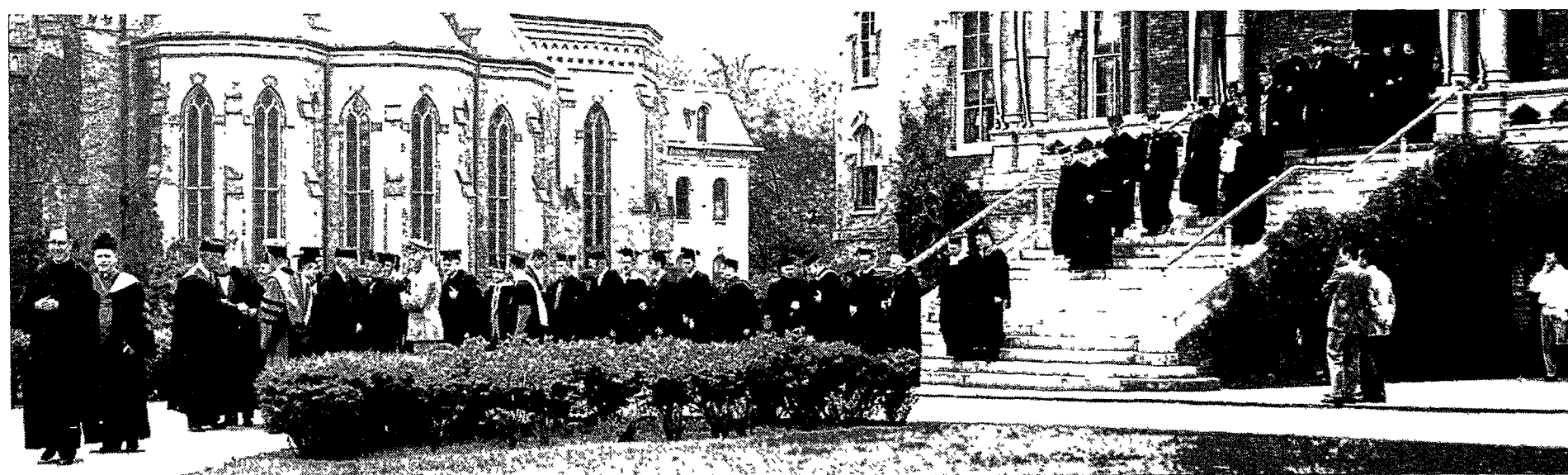
His Eminence Cardinal Stritch blesses building.

that "liberal arts made it possible for oncoming generations of thoughtful men to see the facts as they are, to avoid the blindness of reason run amuck, and to see the relation of human reality to the truths of religion."

"You hear it said," Chalmers continued, "that the purpose of education is to teach people to think. This is not true. The purpose is to teach people to sense what is important to think about and to think about these things in appropriate terms. Without the liberal arts," Chalmers said, "the University can impart only the geometric spirit; with them vigorous, free and adequately taught, it is able to undertake the elaborate human and imaginative task of the higher learning in its fullness."

In his sermon, Father Kenna declared that "in proportion as Notre Dame succeeds in giving religion its

(Photo on page 6) Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy at entrance of new building. (Below) Representatives from 80 colleges and universities in academic procession.





George F. Kennan, former ambassador to Russia.



(Above) Fr. Howard Kenna, C.S.C., Holy Cross College president. (Below) Gordon K. Chalmers, president, Kenyon College.



rightful place beside the other essentials of a liberal education, it fulfills the special purpose of its being as an institution.

"That education can rightly be called liberal," Father Kenna said, "which is the education of a man, not of an engineer or a lawyer or a priest, but of a man as a man. I do not attempt to define such education, and perhaps there is no adequate definition, but can we agree that it must provide a man with the knowledge and the skills necessary for a good life — good for himself, for his neighbors, for his people and nation, for the vast race of men."

Mr. I. A. O'Shaughnessy, donor of the \$2,300,000 building bearing his name and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy shared the platform at the dedication ceremonies with Cardinal Stritch and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. president of Notre Dame. Thomas Reedy, River Forest, Ill., president of the Student Senate, expressed the students' appreciation to the donor and presented to Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy a spiritual bouquet of more than 7,000 Masses, Holy Communion and prayers to be offered for their intentions by the students.

Cardinal Stritch, citing O'Shaughnessy Hall as "a tremendous manifestation of faith in the University and its students," enjoined the student body to "measure up to the faith and hope that we Catholics and the University of Notre Dame have reposed in you."

A luncheon attended by more than 1,200 of the University's guests was the last in a series of dedication events. Father Hesburgh expressed Notre Dame's appreciation to Mr. O'Shaughnessy "on this day of joy and gratitude."

"The heart of Notre Dame has been touched and strengthened by this gift for which we have been waiting a hundred years and whose value it will take us a hundred years to measure," Father Hesburgh said.

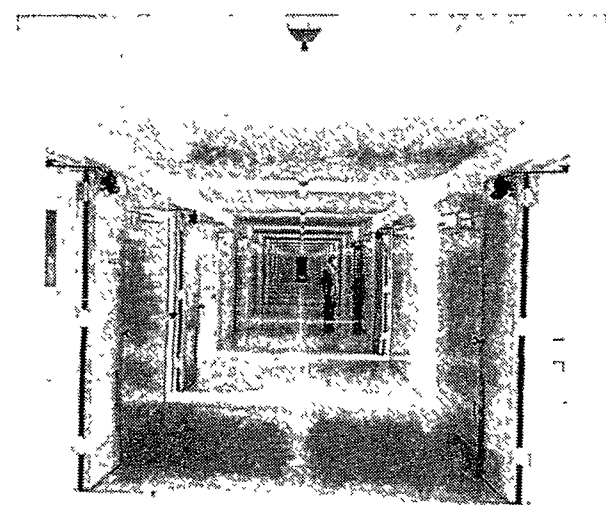
The University of Notre Dame Glee Club entertained at the luncheon with several selections. Following the luncheon, guests of the University toured the galleries, classrooms, studios and offices of O'Shaughnessy Hall.

The Tudor-Gothic structure is believed to be unique among collegiate buildings. Included in its three wings

are classrooms, seminar rooms, and offices for department heads and faculty members; studios for the music and fine art departments; and galleries for the University's art collection. The three wings of the building are joined by a six-story tower and a beautifully decorated entrance hall.

Ground was broken for O'Shaughnessy Hall in July, 1951, and the cornerstone was laid in May, 1952. The building, 450 feet in overall length, encompasses more than 700,000 square feet of floor space. It is constructed of buff Belden brick trimmed with Bedford limestone.

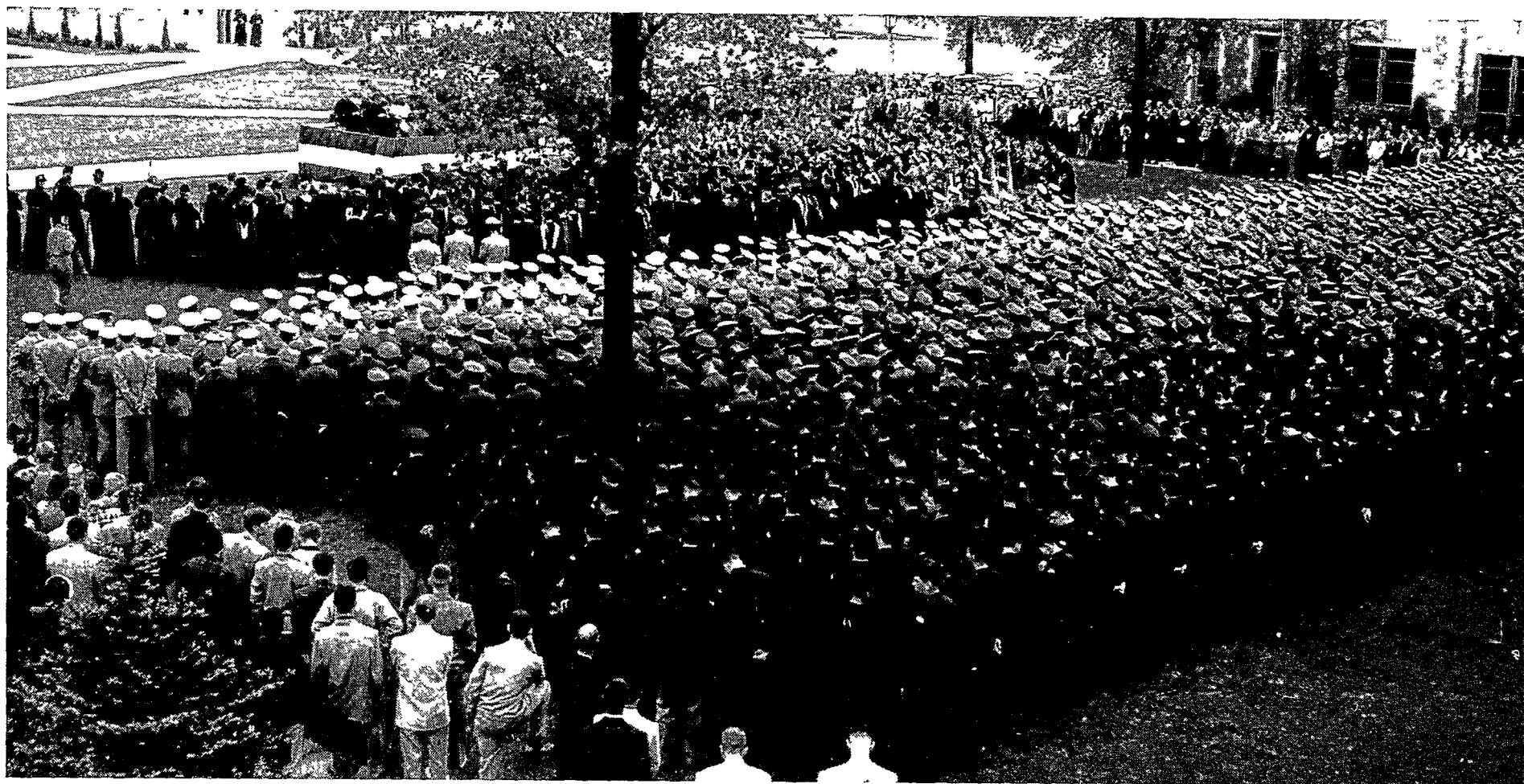
Seven colorful art-glass windows of contemporary design softly illuminate The Great Hall, the distinctive two-story foyer of the building. The win-



Corridor in O'Shaughnessy Hall.

dows and their symbolism represent the seven liberal arts which formed the nucleus of the mediaeval university curriculum. The high-beamed ceiling of The Great Hall has been hand-decorated in brilliant color by Alphonse Schmitt, noted liturgical artist of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Oak wainscoting in natural finish covers the walls to a height of seven feet. Six pieces of massive, ornamental furniture, designed by the architect, and including a long table, two high-backed chairs, two benches and a lectern, complete The Great Hall's mediaeval motif.

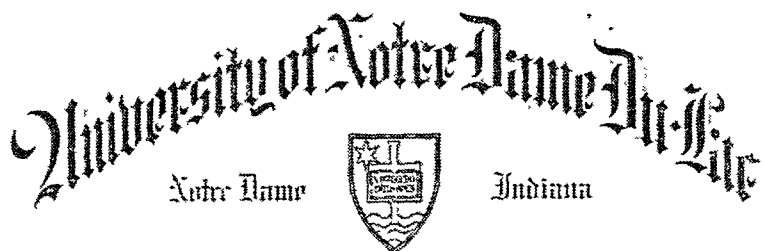
Additional facilities in O'Shaughnessy Hall include a small kitchen to provide refreshments at art shows, living quarters for the curator, a colorful student snack bar and a faculty lounge. Studios of WNDU, the student radio station on the campus, are located in the tower of the building.



More than 1,700 uniformed ROTC cadets and hundreds of distinguished guests attended the dedication ceremonies.

(L to R): Mr. O'Shaughnessy; His Eminence Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame; and Most Rev. Leo A. Pursley, Auxiliary Bishop of Fort Wayne.





This Certificate is Awarded to

Ferdinand Stanley Andrews

who has completed the prescribed courses in

The Foremanship Development Program

June 29th, 1953

John A. McMahon

Sheldon M. Haskins, Jr.



FOREMEN Go to College

Notre Dame Offers Unique Course to Industrial Firms

Since World War II, American industry has had an increasing consciousness of the importance of human relations recognizing that technical efficiency and know-how are far from the whole answer in the successful operation of any business enterprise. The most important element of success derives from the ability to deal with people in a business situation. The growing significance of this problem of dealing with people is further emphasized by the increasing degree of specialization and mechanization which is widening the gap between the man and his product.

Although this particular problem pervades all areas of business, industry agrees that the critical point is at the foreman level because it is he who represents management to the vast army of workers. It follows, therefore, that the morale and esprit

de corps of the working force is in large measure determined by the foreman's talents and abilities in the human relations area.

Predicated upon this concept, the Notre Dame Foremanship Development Program was launched during the past school year by the College of Commerce to supplement the work being done along these lines by industry itself. It was felt that Notre Dame with its facilities and staff could make a significant contribution to this problem since it is in a position to bring together in an academic atmosphere the industrial foremen from many companies for a free interchange of ideas and techniques. And, secondly, it is able to serve many firms which, because of size, are not equipped to establish their own training programs.

This field of human relations in

business from the foreman's point of view takes on many aspects. First, it is essential that the foreman have a full appreciation of the philosophy and operation of the American political-economic system. Secondly, he must be in a position to observe and evaluate the group and individual psychology of the workers under varying business situations. Thirdly, he must be capable of expressing himself well both orally and in writing if he is to gain acceptance of his ideas.

In accordance with these objectives, a fifteen week program has been established with classes meeting each Tuesday evening in the Commerce Building. The course work embraces the three areas of basic economics, human and labor relations and communications with five weeks devoted to each.

In basic economics, the free enterprise system is defined and illustrated through consideration of America's growth and current economic position, the determination of price by the forces of supply demand, corporation finance and accounting, the money and banking system and, finally, the flow of income with some attention to the causes of fluctuations in business activity.

The human and labor relations phase attempts to chart the history of labor management as it explains the psychology of today's worker. In addition, specific case discussions illustrate the problems of change, handling complaints and grievances, maintaining discipline, building morale and co-operation among the workers through consultative leadership. This phase of the course makes wide use of charts and other visual techniques which serve as a basis for free discussion of the problems involved. In addition to case discussion, many specific shop situations are acted out by the participants in



Mr. Malone directed the program.

the program with the remainder of the class commenting on and criticizing the way a specific situation is handled.

The final phase of the program, communications, aims at improving the foreman's ability to express himself clearly and concisely both orally and in reports and letters. Here the foreman learns by doing; short talks given by the foremen are tape-recorded and then played back for evaluation and appraisal by the class as an aid to improving the speaker's skill.

Part of the success of the program to date has been due to the



Mr. True (far right, standing) taught communications course to foremen.

emphasis placed on free discussion by the participants in an informal atmosphere. To aid this objective, classes are limited to thirty men each and large name cards are made available to each man to facilitate discussion.

The program is under the direction of Mr. John R. Malone, Assistant Professor of Business Administration in the College of Commerce. Mr. Malone, who also handles the basic economics phase of the course, is a 1942 graduate of Notre Dame and holds an MBA degree from the Harvard Business School. He joined the faculty at the University in September following nine years association with Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation in Toledo where he was engaged in economic and market research.

Mr. Wayne G. Anderson, Assistant Professor of Business Administration who handles the human and labor relations phase, is a graduate of Tulane University and holds a masters degree from the University of Iowa and his law degree from Washington University, St. Louis.

Communications is under the guidance of Mr. G. Herbert True, Assistant Professor of Advertising, who holds his bachelors degree from the University of Oklahoma and his masters degree from Northwestern University. Mr. True has had wide experience in the advertising field having been associated with agencies

in St. Louis and Kansas City and with television stations WGN-TV and WBKB-TV.

The program is under constant change and modification as foreman reactions on the job are measured and evaluated by executives of the participating firms including the Studebaker Corporation, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Sibley Machine and Foundry Company, South Bend Lathe Company, Wilson Brothers, U. S. Rubber Company, Clark Equipment Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company. This continuing research is implemented through

(Continued on Page 12)

Dean McCarthy was the banquet speaker.



Electronics

(Continued from Page 4)

has negotiated with this electronics group to set up a program of fundamental study on electronic devices dealing with atomic energy development in fields which will provide more protection and security for the nation. On September 1st, special work started on the campus which consists of redevelopment of the "electric eye" to the point where it can detect types of radar commonly caused by an A-bomb explosion.

As a result of outstanding work done in electronics at Notre Dame, many graduates from Our Lady's University in that field are being assigned to important staff work in places such as General Electric's Research Laboratory, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and a large number of other companies engaged in fundamental and applied research. This is one of the most notable achievements of electronics work at Notre Dame—placing highly skilled technicians in the competitive field of physical research.

With Dr. Coomes and his colleagues at Notre Dame providing outstanding leadership in electronics research it can be assumed that the United States, from a security standpoint at least, is in a much better position in 1953 than it was at the outbreak of World War II.

FIRMS RENEW FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM AT NOTRE DAME

Two nationally prominent industrial concerns have renewed graduate research fellowships at the University of Notre Dame for the 1953-54 school year, according to an announcement by the Reverend Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School.

The United States Rubber Company through its subsidiary, Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Company, has extended for a second year its fellowship of \$1,800 in polymer physics and the E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company has renewed for the seventh year its fellowship of \$2,100 in chemistry. Father Beichner said.

CLASS CHAPLAINS APPOINTED

An expanded program of counseling and spiritual development among Notre Dame's 5,100 students will be inaugurated with the opening of the Fall semester in September. Four priests have been assigned to devote their full time as chaplains to each of the University's four undergraduate classes. Rectors of the fourteen campus residence halls will work closely with the class chaplains in implementing the new plan.

"Notre Dame has grown so rapidly in recent years that it is virtually impossible for one man to know all the students," the Reverend Charles Carey, C.S.C., prefect of religion, explained. "This new program, instituted by Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University, will bring the students and chaplains close together. Each chaplain will give individual and personal attention to problems of students in his class," Father Carey said. "A special effort will be made to serve students living off-campus," he added.

Each class will have a retreat or mission early in the school-year. Students will continue to have the opportunity of attending daily Mass and night prayer in the hall chapels and

Foremen

(Continued from Page 11)

an Advisory Committee made up of the companies' training and personnel officials.

Completion of the course is marked by a graduation dinner when certificates are awarded to the graduating foremen. These graduation dinners are attended by the top executives of the various companies, the staff of the program and the University officials. The first graduation ceremony was held June 29 in the Morris Inn with 80 foremen receiving their certificates.

This school year's schedule contemplates the training of six classes of 30 men each with graduation ceremonies scheduled for March and June of 1954.

other services at Sacred Heart Church, the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and other campus shrines.

Father Carey will serve as senior class chaplain as well as prefect of religion. Other chaplains appointed are Rev. Joseph Barry, C.S.C., junior class; Rev. Victor Dean, C.S.C., sophomore class; and Rev. Thomas Baker, C.S.C., freshman class.

Thomas L. King, Cambridge, O., a junior economics major at Notre Dame, receives \$500 scholarship from General Electric Co. The award was presented by James E. McLindon, of GE's Manufacturing Services Division. L to R: Fr. Mendez; Mr. Armstrong, Alumni Assoc. secy.; Mr. King; Mr. McLindon; Mr. Dooley, Placement Office director; Mr. McNulty, GE Co., Chicago Div.



A Symposium . . .

Religion and the Crisis of the 20th Century



Symposium participants included Protestant, Jewish and Catholic representatives. Front, l to r: Fr. Lochner, Dr. Gurian, Canon Bell. Back, l to r: Dr. Pauck, Mr. O'Malley, Dr. Briefs and Dr. Herberg.

Six Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish scholars participated in a symposium on "Religion and the Crisis of the Twentieth Century" at the University of Notre Dame. Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of academic affairs, was chairman of the symposium which was sponsored by the University's Committee on International Relations.

Among those presenting papers at the symposium's three sessions were Canon Bernard Iddings Bell and Dr. Wilhelm Pauck of the University of Chicago; Dr. Will Herberg, New York City; Dr. Goetz Briefs, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Waldemar Gurian and Professor Frank O'Malley, University of Notre Dame.

"American Protestantism, though still the largest religious group in the nation, constituting a majority of those religiously affiliated, is definitely acquiring a psychology in which everything is determined by the fear of Catholic domination," Dr. Will Herberg, Jewish theologian and writer, declared at the Notre Dame
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Notre Dame's first Parents-Son Day was held last semester with more than 300 parents, whose sons are members of the Junior class, visiting the campus and being conducted on special guided tours of the University. The climax of the day came at dinner when Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, spoke to the group. Stressing informality, Father Hesburgh said, "I want you parents to feel you belong here at Notre Dame as your sons are the main part of our University." He considered the Parents-Son Day "definitely pointing to the beginning of a tradition" and "next year we hope to invite the parents of all classes with a 'day' for each."

From early registration in the lobby of the Morris Inn until a last-minute stroll across the main rectangle Sunday afternoon, the parents were feted with such varied activities as an ROTC drill exhibition given by Air Force and Army teams, a baseball game between Notre Dame and Illinois, an unannounced intra-squad football scrimmage in the stadium, and a series of movies on campus life at Notre Dame.

Members of the Blue Circle, student activities organization, assisted in answering questions and conducting guided tours throughout the spac-

PARENTS-SON DAY





(Left) Fr. Hesburgh spoke to parents at banquet; (Above) Watching football scrimmage; (Below) Drill team; (Right) Art gallery tour.



ious 1700 acre campus. Lobund Institute, as well as the Nieuwland Science Hall, were inspected by a large contingent, while others toured the art gallery.

Parents and sons attended Mass together on Sunday morning in Sacred Heart Church. The Rev. Eugene P. Burke, C.S.C., in his sermon, advised the sons to "go to Communion and offer this as a gift to your parents for all they have done for you."



Religion

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symposium on "Religion and the Crisis of the Twentieth Century." His article in the Jewish publication, *Commentary*, on American Catholicism was widely praised in the Catholic press. Well known for his work both in theology and labor research, Dr. Herberg is currently studying the relationship of religion to the social sciences.

Conceding that there are some grounds for Protestant apprehension, Dr. Herberg said "it can hardly be denied that the Protestant reaction has been far out of proportion to any conceivable threat or provocation." He cited the issue of church and state, particularly in education, as the crux of a "growing accentuation of the tension between the major religious communities in this country."

Canon Bernard Iddings Bell, noted Episcopal lecturer and writer of the University of Chicago, predicted that "nothing but ruin lies ahead of us if our schools continue to teach their present brand of relativistic, expedient, short-view morality; we shall go on, despite our boasting and our technological achievements, from sorrow to more sorrow. Thus it will be with us as long as our schools ignore God and the things of God, and so fail to understand man and the things of man," Canon Bell said. Dr. Bell has lectured at many American and European universities and is a consultant to Notre Dame's Committee on Self Study. He is the author of *Crisis in Education*, among other works, and has contributed a number of articles to *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Harpers*, *LIFE*, *Reader's Digest*, the *New York Times* and other publications.

"The Twentieth century is not only the century of nihilistic despair and bitter disappointment; it is also a period of longing for faith and certitude beyond the ups and downs of social and political struggles," Dr. Waldemar Gurian, head of Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations, sponsor of the symposium, stated. "The Catholic church is taken seriously by many of those who reject her claims of being the Church founded by Christ, as a factor working for this faith and certitude."

Pointing out that Catholicism today "has lost the defensive apologetic



Mr. Mowery.

PULITZER PRIZE AWARDED TO NOTRE DAME GRADUATE

Edward J. Mowery, a member of the 1928 class at Notre Dame, has been named a Pulitzer Prize winner for 1953. He is a staff member of the *New York World-Telegram and Sun* and received this distinguished award "for his reporting of the facts which brought vindication and freedom" to Louis Hoffner, who had been serving a life term for murder. A Queens court found sufficient evidence of perjury and lack of legal safeguards in the original trial and Hoffner was freed, in large measure due to the efforts of Mowery and his newspaper.

Mr. Mowery has had a most successful career in journalism. His Pulitzer award had already won the 1952 Polk Memorial Award, made by Long Island University, and the Distinguished Service Award of the New York Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association.

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attitude of that of the 19th century," Dr. Gurian declared that "the Church is neither liberal nor conservative. She is a child of particular times, but not inseparably married to any of them. She has to teach and bring salvation to all periods of history with their changing social order and atmosphere. . . . Though she participates in all centuries, she is not bound to any of them. She is the embodiment of history and tradition, just because she knows their changes, developments, and adaptations to new needs."

Dr. Wilhelm Pauck, of the University of Chicago's Federated Theological Faculty, told the symposium that secularism and the relation between religion and politics are two of the most important problems facing American protestantism today. "Protestantism must deal with secularism," Dr. Pauck declared. "It has discovered that for the necessary deepening of the religious life and for the recovery of religious substance Fundamentalism and Modernism are insufficient. Its theologians turn more and more to a revived Biblical theology, to the rediscovered theology of the Reformers, to dialectical theology and neo-orthodoxy," Pauck said. A prolific writer, Dr. Pauck is the author of five books including *The Heritage of the Reformation* and is a frequent contributor to theological journals.

Speaking on "The Church and Modern Literature," Professor Frank O'Malley, of the University of Notre Dame, said that "the great modern novelists and poets of the Church show that a Catholic literature is in no sense to be thought of as narrow, cosy, sectarian, or moralistic. Nor is it to be expected that it can come about through the agency of pious evangels or of highly denominationalized periodicals," O'Malley said.

Dr. Goetz Briefs, Georgetown University, in a paper on "Catholic Social Thought Today" declared that "in this hour of tribulation of the western world, the social and political doctrines of the Church have a chance, and, in some countries, tremendous weight. Confronted with the alternative of an impossible return to Nineteenth Century social creeds and policies on the one hand; on the other with an unacceptable and utterly alien totalitarianism, the Catholic solution points to a reconstruction of society which is equally distinct from a society conceived as a mere market mechanism and from a society constructed along totalitarian lines."

Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations, sponsor of the symposium, was organized in October, 1949, by the University with the partial support of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The Committee is particularly interested in the study of the ethical aspects and implications of international relations.

A SOUL IN FINE ARRAY



Twelve nuns enrolled in Michael Casey's course in Dramatic Form at Notre Dame's summer session wanted to produce a play. A little checking revealed that the few plays written for an all-Sister cast had been done time and again. Casey, who spent 1951-52 with the Old Vic Theatre in London, determined to write a play tailored to his unusual cast. He called it "A Soul in Fine Array," a story of a young nun who learns she is suffering from an incurable disease and soon to die.

The Sisters, putting classroom theory into practice, plunged into the production enthusiastically. While some were learning their lines, others scoured the campus and nearby South Bend for props. Still others were building and painting a set which represented the interior of a community room in a Sisters' infirmary. Meantime, the Sisters had written their respective Mothers Superior for permission to step behind the footlights. All but two got the "go ahead" to appear on the stage and these two worked backstage. Eight orders of Sisters were represented in the production and each wore her own religious habit.

"The Sisters were quick to learn their lines, took direction well and, of course, we had none of the usual problems with temperamental actresses," writer-director Casey pointed out. "We did have one problem though," he conceded. "Some of the Sisters' veils were such that their faces were hidden if they played profile. As a result, some members of the cast were directed to play full-front," he said.



Dr. ALBERT F. ZAHM Pioneer of Aeronautical Science

by **James E. Murphy**

Doctor Albert F. Zahm, credited by many as being the virtual founder of modern aeronautical science, has returned to live at the University of Notre Dame, scene of many of his pioneering experiments before the turn of the century.

The distinguished 91-year-old scientist built the first wind tunnel at Notre Dame in 1882, more than twenty years before the famed Wright Brothers were to make their historic flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Still displaying the same enthusiasm for aviation as in his early years, Dr. Zahm retired in 1945 after sixteen years as chief of the aeronautical division of the Library of Congress. From 1916 to 1929, he served as director of the United States Navy's Aerodynamic Laboratory.

Zahm's interest in flying originated in a Notre Dame classroom more than seventy years ago. "One day in a Greek class," he said, "the professor told the story of Daedalus and Icarus, the two mythological characters who fashioned wings for themselves so they could fly. I decided then and there to find a method of flight," Zahm said.

After his graduation from Notre Dame in 1883, Zahm remained on the campus to teach, continue his studies, and conduct experiments then considered fantastic. He flew gliders off the roof of Science Hall on the campus. He also constructed a universal anemometer to record wind movement. In 1885 Zahm received his master's degree at Notre Dame and in later years was awarded an M. E. degree at Cornell and a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University.



Dr. Zahm organized and served as the secretary of the International Conference on Aerial Navigation held at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 and read two papers at the conference. One was entitled "Atmospheric Gusts and their Relation to Flight" and the other was concerned with the "Stability of Aeroplanes and Flying Machines." The conference was one of the most memorable events in aeronautical history in America.

From 1895-1908 he taught at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., and continued his aeronautical research. During this period, he was asked if he thought that the flying machine would ever have any importance in the affairs of

humanity. Zahm said he replied that the airplane would be of great importance in transportation and would revolutionize warfare.

An exemplary Catholic as well as a renowned scientist, Dr. Zahm was awarded Notre Dame's Laetare Medal in 1925. Five years later Villanova awarded him its Mendel Medal as a tribute to his rich scientific career.

In retirement only a few years, Dr. Zahm continues his life-long interest in aeronautics and aviation. Sunning himself on the Notre Dame campus, he took note of a DC-6 flying overhead. "Flying is fun," he said, "but people don't fly for fun anymore. People forget what fun it is to fly!"

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