

# Notre Dame

*A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame*

SUMMER • 1954



Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered the graduation address and Most Rev. Allen J. Babcock, Bishop of Grand Rapids, gave the baccalaureate sermon at Notre Dame's 109th commencement exercises.

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VOL. 7 • NO. 2

# FACT Institute

The Federal Bureau of Investigation demonstrated investigative and fact-finding techniques at an all-day Fact Institute which was held under the sponsorship of Notre Dame's College of Law.

FBI methods and demonstrations for "getting the facts" in tracking down criminals were presented to law students by a staff of four highly skilled agents. The program included films, lectures and numerous exhibits.

The purpose of the institute according to Dean Joseph O'Meara, Jr., was "to emphasize the decisive role played by facts in legal controversies, to explain the various investigative techniques useful in both civil and criminal cases and to indicate where certain kinds of frequently needed information can be obtained." Dean O'Meara indicated that the Notre Dame Fact Institute is believed to be the first of its kind held in any law school.

Included in the agenda were sessions demonstrating the search for physical evidence, the methods of fact-finding interviews, science and crime detection, photography and charting, fingerprint identification and fact-finding by expert accountants. Two films were shown, "A Day with the FBI" and "Collection and Preservation of Evidence."

Notre Dame law students were told that hard work by trained agents in the way the FBI gathers facts and these methods can be put to good use by any other agency or persons seeking the same objective.

Law enforcement has made tremendous improvements in procedures over the years and where advice formerly

to the recruit was "Take care of your feet" the emphasis now is on proper training methods.

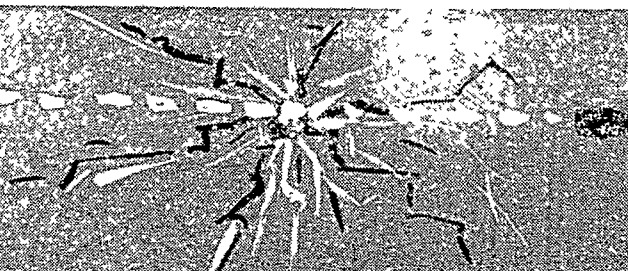
Charles A. Donelan of the FBI headquarters training division, Washington, D. C., listed four facets of fact-finding at the scene of the crime which include interviews, use of records, surveillance and search for facts. The methods are

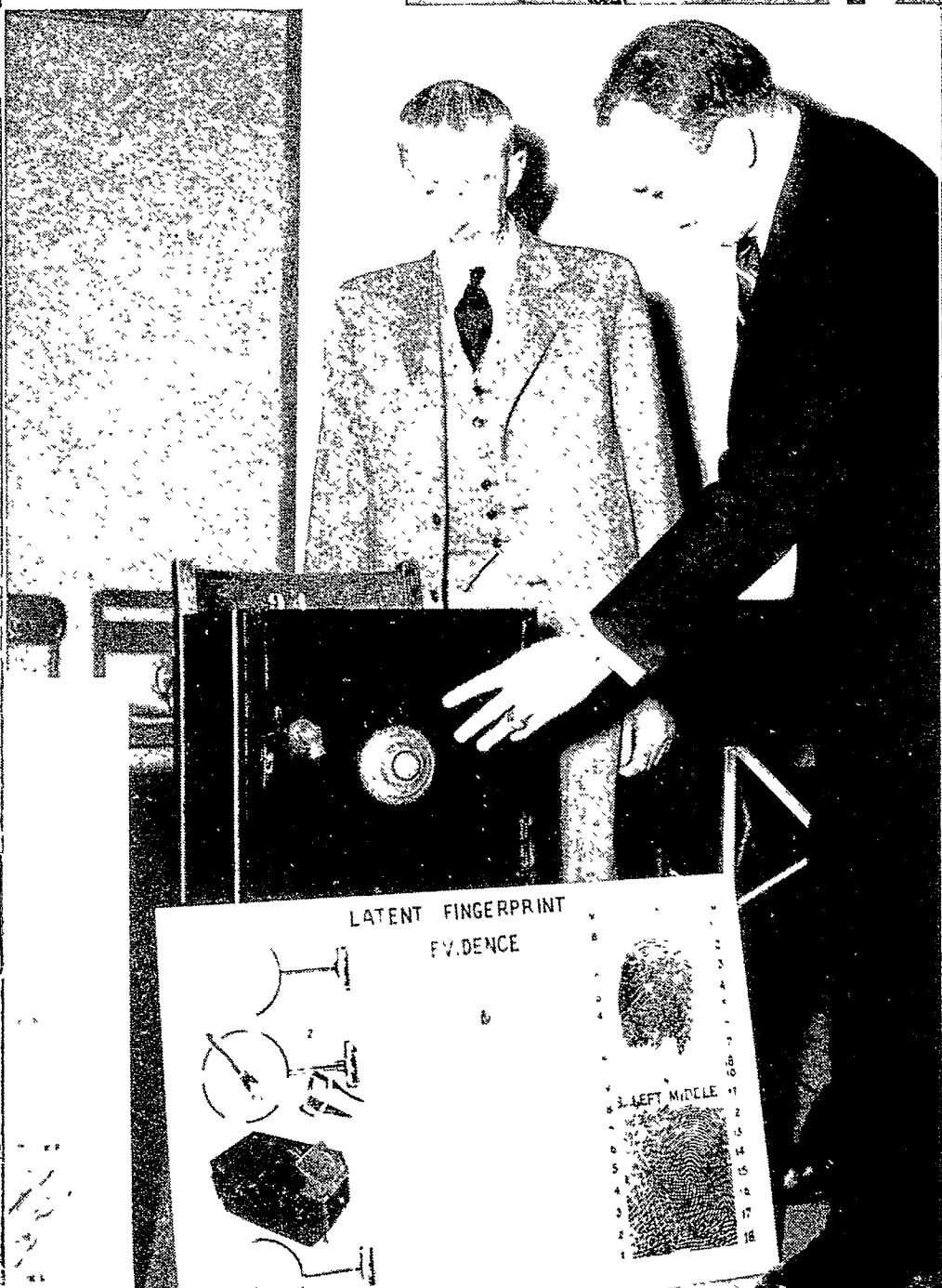
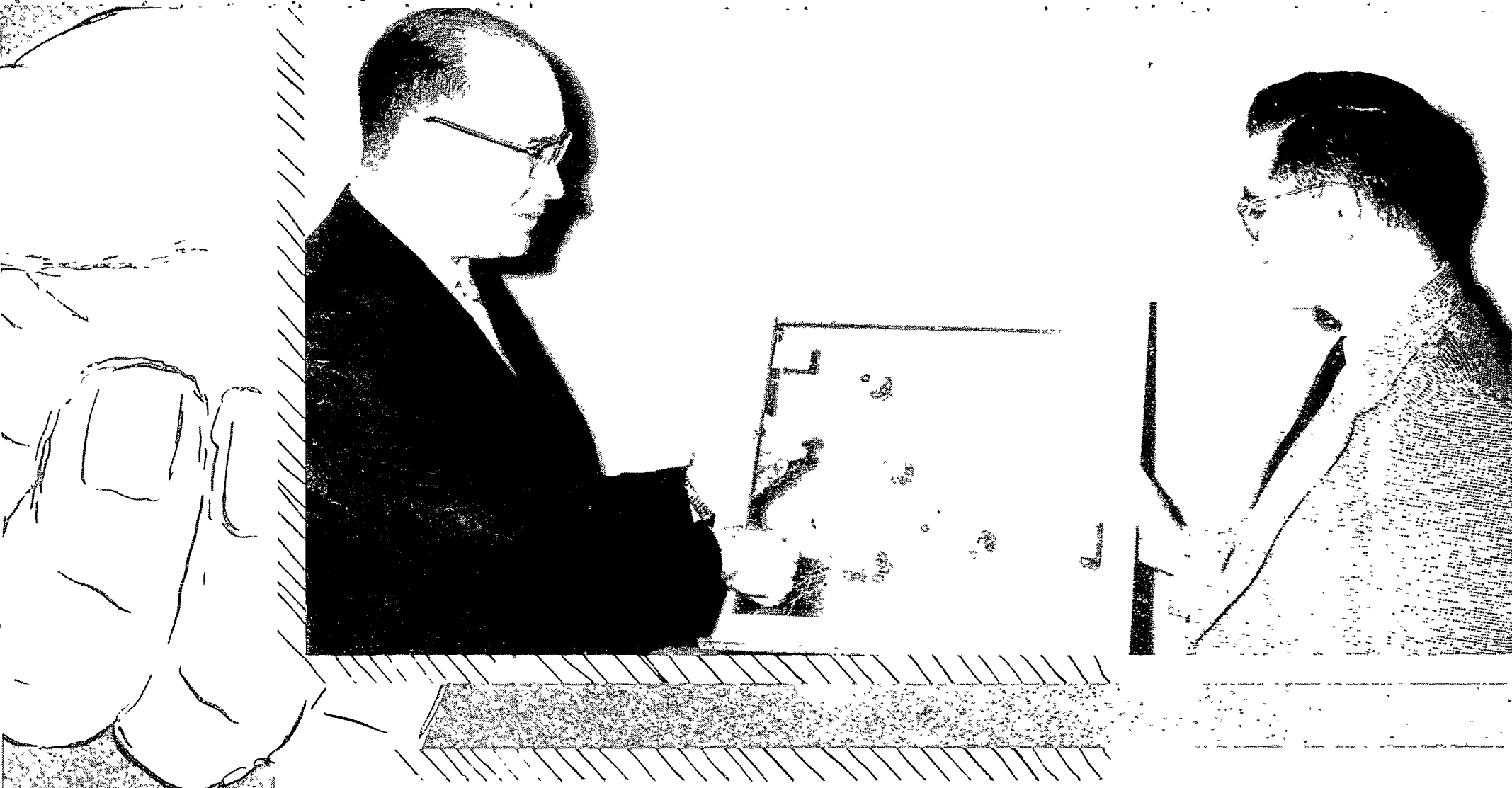
the same for civil or criminal investigation, he stated. Donelan emphasized that the most common basic technique in fact-finding is the use of the interview. Only experience can produce skill in interviewing and win the confidence of the person who is giving the answers, said Donelan.

Students were warned to avoid pre-



FBI Agent John Little (R) and two law students.





(Above) L. to R.: John B. Little, Indianapolis FBI office; Douglas C. Cannell, Detroit FBI office; Dean Joseph O'Meara Jr.; Leonard Blaylock, chief of the Indianapolis office; and Charles A. Donelan, FBI headquarters training division, Washington, D. C. In other photos (top and bottom) demonstrations featured techniques of fact-finding.

conceived notions which may get in the way of actual facts. Loaded questions and the poised pencil methods defeat their own purpose according to the FBI.

The panel discussion concluding the day's activities brought forth points concerning FBI member investigations and testimonies. With regard to subversive investigations, since there is no definite crime in the beginning, the FBI must depend to a great extent on informants.

The Fact Institute was another innovation in the College of Law curriculum during the current school year.



# Business Seminar

Dr. J. Donald Phillips and Paul H. Good (top) were featured speakers.



Seventy-five business executives from throughout the country attended a meeting on the Notre Dame campus designed to improve management-employee relations. In addition to representatives of business firms, six seniors from Notre Dame's College of Commerce were selected by Dean James E. McCarthy to be present. Sponsored by the University's College of Commerce and the United States Chamber of Commerce, the meeting was titled "Explaining Your Business Seminar."

Speakers and their subjects included Paul H. Good, manager of the Educa-

tional Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, "The Power of People"; Dr. J. Donald Phillips, President, Hillsdale College, "The Key to Better Management-Employee Relations"; Charles H. Smith, President, Steel Improvement and Forge Company, "Better Management - Employee Relations Through Good Communications"; and Rev. Edward A. Keller, C.S.C., professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame, "Are We Headed for Deflation?"

Also on the program were talks by J. H. Carmichael, President, Capital Airlines, Inc.; John Jones, Director of

Publications and Publicity, Weirton Steel Company; Conger Reynolds, Director of Public Relations, Standard Oil Company (Indiana); Thomas Ballantine, President, Louisville Taxicab and Transfer Company; and Dr. Frank S. Cellier of Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Mr. Good stated that the key public relations problem for American business is developing in employees and in the public an understanding of the basic principles of our economic system.

Visual aids through the medium of motion picture films augmented the program.

Father Keller discussed various questions that have a profound influence on the outcome of the struggle between free enterprise and socialism which include the prospects for sustained prosperity, is unemployment again a threat, how businessmen can help solve the boom-bust problem and the real significance of the "hard" versus "soft" money controversies.

This was the first meeting of its type ever held on the Notre Dame campus and co-sponsors included the Committee of One Hundred of South Bend and Mishawaka and Chamber of Commerce associations in both cities.

## NOTRE DAME

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

Contributors' views do not necessarily reflect those of the University. Requests to reproduce material in this magazine should be addressed to the Editor.

Vol. 7 No. 2 Summer, 1954



The end of the school year means many things to many people. To our proud graduates it means the end of one road, the beginning of another. To our undergraduates the end of the year means a going home, a summer away from the grind of concentrated study. To our faculty it means a short needed rest and the long, hot days of the summer session.

Each of our halls, as you may know, has a rector and several prefects. These men, who are our priests, welcome the quiet that comes with the end of the school year. But for them, too, the peace that comes from silent radios and doors no longer slamming is all too short. Many of these priests are inconvenienced by having to move from their own quarters. The reason for this is that six or seven of our 14 residence halls are occupied in summer by conventions and by Sisters who come for summer school.

The people in our administrative offices, like all who teach and work on campus, are much in need of a rest by the time June comes. Yet, campus life and campus activity is a year-round process. This is why I am so grateful to all who are part of Notre Dame. No amount of pay could possibly compensate for what these wonderful people do for the University. The magnitude of their spirit elevates their talents into greatness.

Notre Dame, in summertime, is a City of Conventions. Summer school goes on as usual, but we also welcome to our campus a dozen or more conventions. These conventions are welcomed by us because we feel these people deserve whatever we can offer. These conventions are gatherings of spiritual groups, of groups whose work is to further our Christian heritage. We are privileged to be able to offer them the convenience of our location, the beauty of our campus, the facilities of our buildings. We also feel that these groups, when they leave us, take part of Notre Dame with them. We want them to. We want them to become ambassadors of Our Lady; we want them to join the Notre Dame family. It is through the friends of Notre Dame that the story of Notre Dame is brought to other hearts.

Between the Post Office and Badin Hall is a small acreage of grassland referred to as "the bog." This summer

"the bog" will become part of the past. Over this ground, which at times looked like a small lake, a bookstore will be built. Dear friends of ours, Mr. and Mrs. Romy Hammes are sponsoring this structure. May the good Lord grant to the Hammes family health and happiness for their lasting tribute to a great cause.

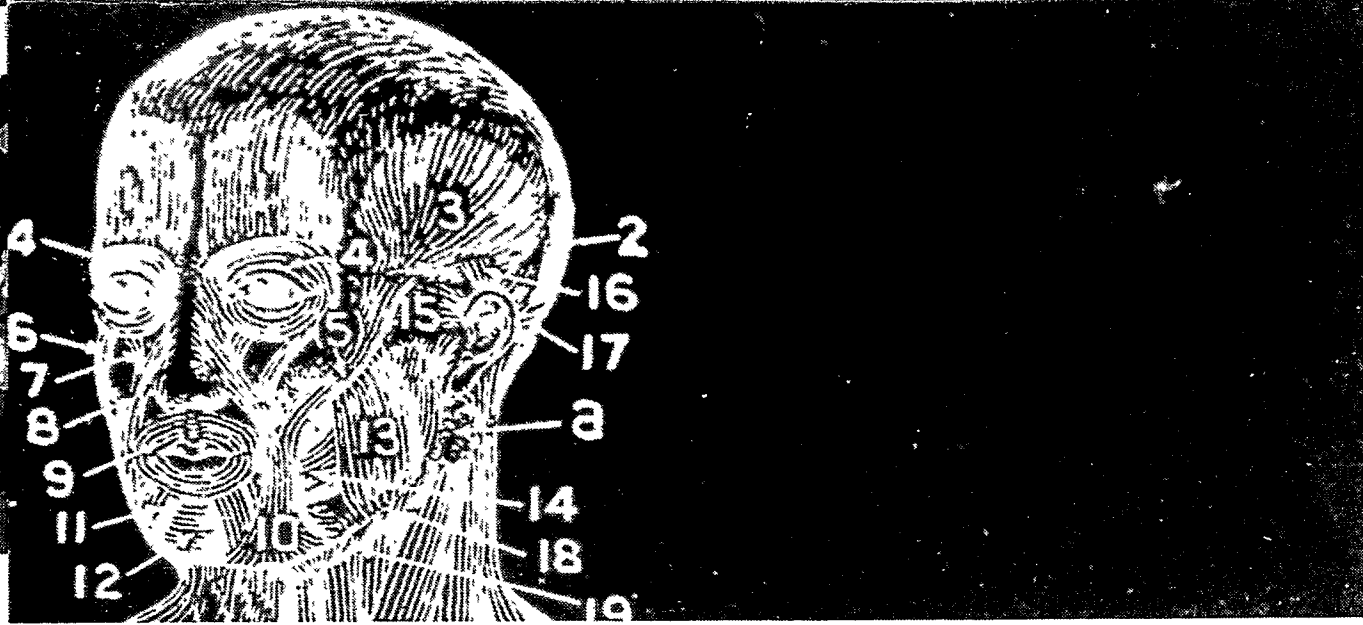
A large campus requires large maintenance crews. Seventeen hundred acres and fifty-five buildings reveal the wear and tear of time and weather. Summertime merely means more work for these crews. Ground crews are busy with flowers and grass and shrubs; maintenance crews are busy with repairing and painting and building. The worries of a school and the workings of a school extend beyond our primary quest for truth and knowledge into the tangible things of time like earth and brick and mortar.

All too soon the days of summer will have faded with autumn. All too soon the present days with its dreams and plans become part of the past. Not always are the dreams fulfilled and the plans realized. This does not mean, of course, that we cease to dream and refuse to plan.

Notre Dame was built on a dream which had its roots in Faith. When dreams fail because of rushing time we renew our Faith and point to things Eternal. A greater Notre Dame will come from the same Faith that built the past. It will come, too, from devotion to our many friends without whose help plans can never reach maturity. To all of you who are so much a part of us I pledge again our prayers and love. May the good Lord and His Blessed Mother grant to you and yours many blessings.

*John H. H. H. H.*

President,  
University of Notre Dame



*The author is dean of Notre Dame's College of Science. Dr. Baldinger has received degrees from Western Reserve U., and the University of Notre Dame.*

The largest group among the undergraduate students in the College of Science at the University of Notre Dame is made up of pre-professional students, those who are planning to continue their education in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or in one of the fields ancillary to these professions. Each September, approximately sixty per cent of the freshman class entering this college are included in this group; since but a third to a half of this group eventually enter professional schools it will be of interest to alumni and to parents of prospective students for this program to learn something of the reasons for the apparent popularity of the program, and to consider some of the factors which may be responsible for the high scholastic mortality in this group.

In too many instances, the youngster and his parents have mistaken a thinly-rooted interest for a real aptitude in medicine or dentistry; the popular magazines, the daily press, radio and television programs, have glamorized the work of the healing professions, not always intentionally, it is true, without

Prof. Beckman's course in freehand drawing for Science students has proved to have utilitarian as well as cultural value.

# PRE-PROFESSIONAL TRAINING at NOTRE DAME

BY Lawrence H. Baldinger,  
Ph. D., Dean, College  
of Science.

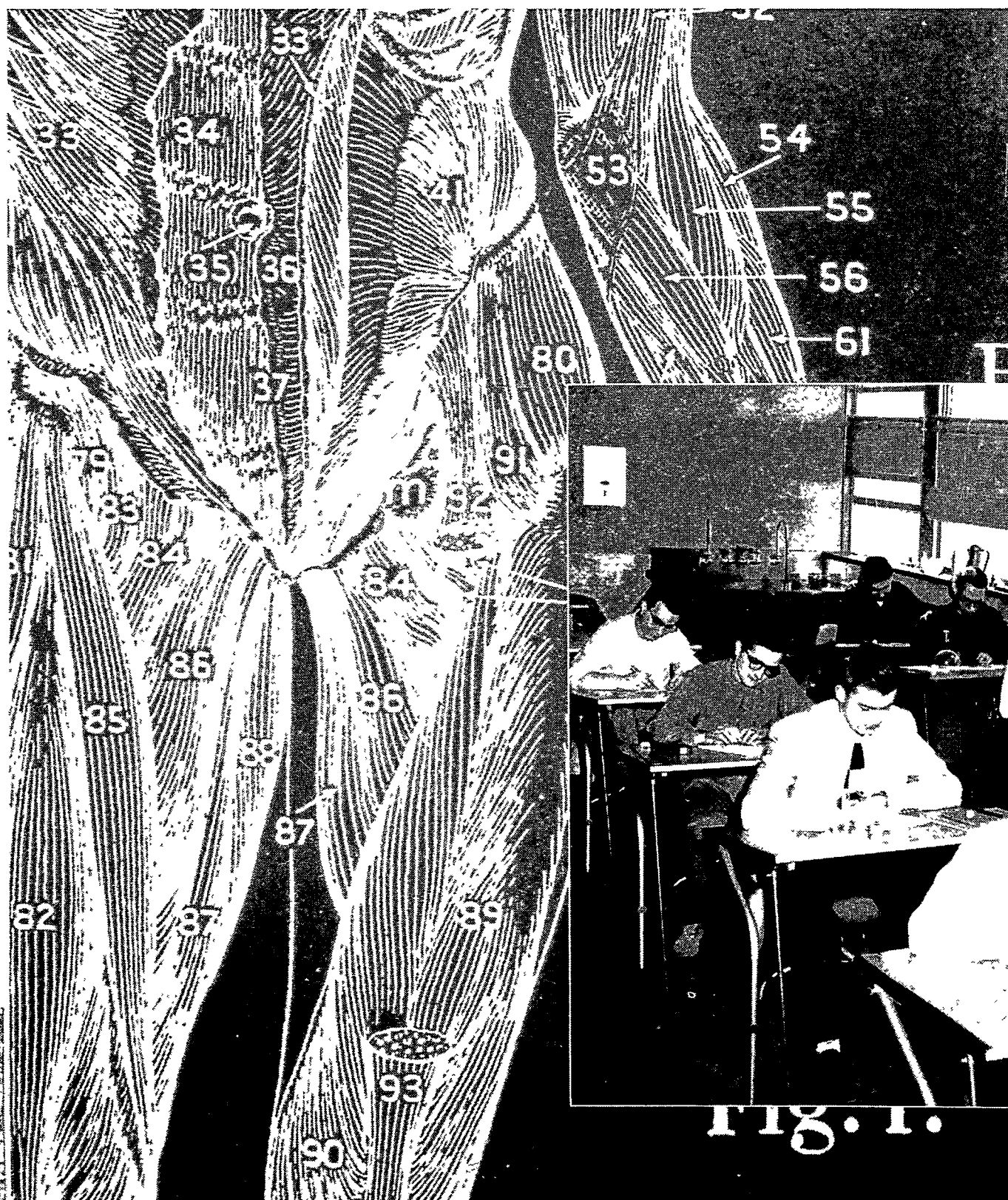


FIG. 1.



stressing sufficiently to the younger generation the arduous and long preparation necessary to enter them. Well-meaning relatives, counsellors, high school principals, the family doctor, the corner druggist, and others are often misguided by superior high school records of these young people. These grades do not always offer a favorable prognosis for successful work on the college level in the intensive science courses preparatory to the study of medicine or dentistry; too frequently, these students find themselves short-changed by their preparatory schools, and by their parents as well, in that they have not been taught how to study, or have not been taught to apportion their time so as to attain maximum efficiency. Since only a minority of students entering college today have a well-formed plan for their future careers plus the necessary background of home discipline, fundamental preparatory training, and good study habits to attain the goal which they are seeking, more than ever before in the training of pre-professional students it is necessary to use the various testing aids available for determining the aptitudes of these students, and to use the test results for guiding them into those fields where they have capabilities and for which they have a genuine interest.

In selecting students for the pre-professional programs, and this is true for all science programs, the grades and amount of contact with courses in English, foreign language — preferably Latin — mathematics, the humanities, and finally the sciences, are scrutinized carefully. Students who present many credits in shop courses and in the applied arts at the expense of fundamental arts and science courses are not regarded as being good risks in the pre-professional program. It is interesting to note that the Cooperative English Test scores in the speed and level of comprehension, in vocabulary, mechanics and effectiveness of expression, are excellent predictive agents in selecting promising pre-professional students. Stated more succinctly, if a young man can read well and rapidly, understands what he is reading, and can express himself well, in writing or in speech, he should experience no great difficulty in a pre-professional program.

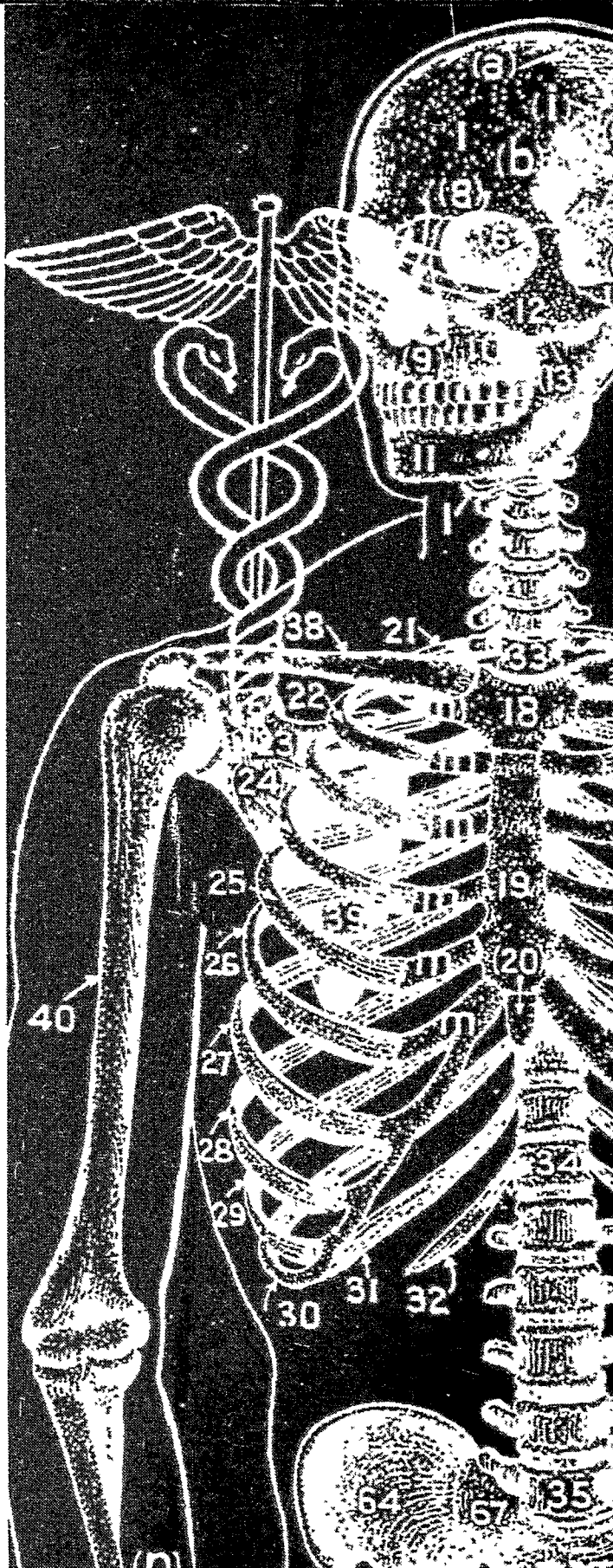
Pre-professional training at the University of Notre Dame has always included a liberal proportion of the

humanities, social sciences, religion and philosophy to supplement the fundamental science courses required by the professional schools. Through the years the program for these students has been altered or modified from time to time to meet the requirements and recommendations of the medical and dental schools, and to conform to the recommendations of the Councils on Medical and Dental Education of the American Medical and Dental Associations.

According to the current Bulletin of the College of Science the requirements for the freshman in the pre-professional program include courses in general zoology, general chemistry and qualitative analysis, general mathematics, rhetoric and composition, life of Christ, and Christian morals, in addition to a non-credit course in physical education. In the zoology course the would-be medico gets his first experience in cataloging and retaining in his memory a great many biological terms, and in freshman chemistry he is rudely awakened to the fact that "my high school course was never like this." Mathematics provides mental discipline in addition to the proper background for college physics, which follows in the sophomore year. For students who show a proficiency in English, plans are in operation to permit these boys to go directly into sophomore courses in this subject. The same holds for mathematics; students may go directly into the calculus if their achievement tests indicate the proper skills with fundamental mathematics. It is poor pedagogy for a student to repeat work which he has already completed, but it is his responsibility to show that he can handle work on a higher level.

In the sophomore year the program includes apologetics, dogma, organic chemistry, physics, comparative anatomy and embryology, and foreign language (French, German, or Spanish). Chemistry serves as a background for future studies in anatomy, physiology, embryology, etc., physics finds application in all phases of medicine and dentistry, and the languages contribute cultural as well as utilitarian values. To counterbalance the intensity of the courses in the sophomore year, students are permitted to defer one of the sciences until the junior year.

In the last two years the student completes twenty-two (22) more hours of science of his own choosing plus sufficient credit hours in the non-science



courses to meet the 132-hour requirement for graduation. In these years he is offered a great deal of latitude in selecting his courses; usually he has done some investigating on his own about the requirements and recommendations of the medical school or schools of his choice, and he can be depended upon to show a reasonable degree of maturity in arranging his own program.

To help the student in his choice of medical or dental schools, a complete file of medical and dental school catalogs is maintained in the office of the dean. In this collection will be found the publications of the Association of Medical Colleges which list in concise and well-tabulated form data concerning the class A schools in the country; also included are current books, publi-

cations, and pamphlets concerning the healing professions. Also available for interested students are current copies and bound volumes of the Journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges in the science library, and of the Journal of the American Medical Association in the biology library. The Aesculapian Club, the campus undergraduate pre-professional organization, regularly brings speakers from the professions to speak to the students, and also sponsors several social events each year.

In the upper-level years, pre-professional students at Notre Dame select with proper guidance courses in literature, advanced composition, psychology, logic, ethics, sociology, economics, art, journalism, speech, music, business law, accounting, a foreign language, and in the sciences, to complete their programs. Those who are charged with the responsibility of directing these pre-professional students feel confident that sound fundamental training in the humanities and in the sciences, and especially in a religious atmosphere such as is obtained here at Notre Dame, will provide competent young men for professional training who will become men and citizens of breadth and wisdom as well as learned and skillful doctors, and who can therefore bring to troubled patients a steadying influence for which there is no substitute. No one today will deny the desperate need for men trained in science and technology; no one will deny that such individuals need far more intensive training than the generation before them; but most important at present is the need for men in science and technology, equipped not only with good fundamental training but also imbued with spiritual values to meet the full impact of the implications of science, and also possessed with a firm spiritual resolve backed by moral strength. The doctor needs extrinsic and intrinsic education: the former he acquires in the medical college; the latter includes education of self and extends throughout life. It includes the knowledge of self regarding the responsibilities to patients, to the medical profession and to society; it concerns the appreciation of the rights of individuals, the sacredness of the human body, and the spirituality of man.

Danger signals in the freshman pre-professional student's college career become apparent within six weeks after

he enters college, sometimes earlier, usually in the chemistry or in the zoology course, often in both. Poor study habits, inadequate background, lack of a genuine interest, inability or reluctance to buckle down to hard work, homesickness — these are only a few of the factors which may be responsible. At this time, the services of the Department of Guidance and Testing are enlisted to supplement the data acquired through the tests administered early in the semester, and to aid the boy and his parents in planning his future, either to remedy the factors which are responsible for his poor showing, or to help him get into a program for which he has the proper ability and a genuine interest.

We feel a moral responsibility to students and to parents, to the profession, and to the medical schools, to screen as judiciously and accurately as possible these students prior to the end of the sophomore year, or earlier, where the need is indicated. It is a matter of saving in money for the parents, in effort and pride for the students, and in energy for ourselves. No attempt is made to coerce the boy into changing his course or to force the parents to revise their plans for his career as a result of these tests, but it is significant to note that many youngsters who have been diverted into programs where their aptitudes are commensurate with their interests, are much happier and do much better work.

To answer a question frequently directed to the office of the registrar or to the dean, Notre Dame does not serve as a preparatory school for any one particular school of medicine. The Bulletin of the College of Science states that the proper selection of courses in the program leading to the degree of bachelor of science will qualify the student to apply for admission to any school of medicine. The acceptance of a student into a medical school, however, is based as a rule upon four factors: 1) his academic record, 2) his score in the Medical College Admission Test administered a year before he enters medical school, 3) his personal interview, and 4) the letters of recommendation from his teachers. As a rule, an honor-average of 85% or better will give the student a good chance of being accepted, although in many instances the score in the admissions test is of equal importance.

In this country and in Canada there



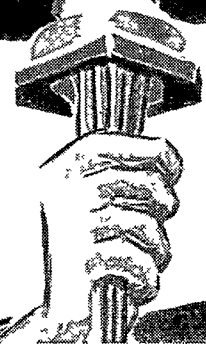
*One of the most brilliant students of science at Notre Dame was Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, '37. He has perfected an unusual and successful method that makes surgery possible for theretofore hopeless heart cases. Several years ago he was selected as 'one of the 10 outstanding young men' in the nation.*



*Dr. Robert A. Nelson, member of Notre Dame's 1944 class, is spending a year and a half at the Pasteur Institute, near Paris, France, doing research under a private grant. Dr. Nelson was given the Kimble Methodology Research Award last Fall for developing a new approach to the laboratory diagnosis of syphilis.*

are between seventy and eighty class A medical schools, and a smaller number of recognized dental schools. The records for the past twenty-five years show that our students scatter to the four  
(Continued on page 13)





# Pulitzer Prize WINNER

The 1954 Pulitzer Prize for drama was awarded to the Broadway play, "The Teahouse of the August Moon," adapted from a novel by Vern Sneider, graduate of the 1940 class at Notre Dame.

This was the third honor this season for "Teahouse." It previously won the New York Drama Critics Circle and Antoinette Perry awards.

He was born in Monroe, Michigan, a fourth generation member of a Bavarian immigrant family, who fled Europe in 1848. Vern began to write in high school, and while in college did radio plays and was a reporter on the student news-weekly. He almost gave

up a promising writing career for a position in the business world with Sears, Roebuck and Co., just prior to World War II.

Vern's military hitch was varied but not too different from a lot of other GI's — that is the first three and one-half years of it. In turn he became a machine gunner, a rifleman, an artillery man, a private, corporal, acting sergeant and finally an officer.

In September of 1944, Vern was transferred to Military Government from an intelligence reconnaissance platoon. At that time plans were underway for an invasion and the place to be invaded was Formosa. For months the group studied Formosa; the land, the people, the vegetation, the resources — in brief, ever bit of information that was obtainable.

After setting sail it sometimes happened in those days that pre-arranged plans were subject to change without too much advance notice. So Vern and his fellow GI's landed on Okinawa — instead of Formosa — with the invasion forces. In a couple of days he was in command of a native village called Tobaru.

Vern inherited a family of 5,000 hungry and homeless Okinawan people. Headquarters said, "Take care of them." There was a noticeable absence of an interpreter, and relief supplies had not arrived. And what happened in Tobaru Village during the next six months is what happened in Tobiki Village in "The Teahouse of the August Moon."

The characters involved in the novel and play are a group of American Army officers who have come to Okinawa to convert the native to Western ways. And a considerable number of the islanders, who, having been conquered and civilized by a good many people in the past, including British missionaries and Japanese expansionists, have developed a somewhat detached attitude toward salvation. An Army captain, who is an ex-college professor, is sent to the village of Tobiki

with instructions to deliver a series of lectures on democracy and to build a schoolhouse shaped like the Pentagon. Although the natives are hospitable they show no real enthusiasm for a schoolhouse, preferring instead a tea-house, where they can relax and take off their shoes.

"The Teahouse of the August Moon" was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons and it received practically unanimous praise from the critics. In a review Lewis Gannett of the New York *Herald Tribune* said, "Remember that name — Vern Sneider." Before the book had been out a year it won the annual award of the Friends of American Writers, a prize offered for the best novel by a midwesterner. Then the rights were sold to MGM and later the play opened on Broadway.

He considers Monroe, Mich., as home but likes New York in the Fall and Winter. His working hours usually begin around 10 in the evening and he does ten pages a night on a novel, two on a short story. This routine often lasts until 4 in the morning. He says, "If I try working by hours, I get nothing done."

Some day Vern hopes to be able to pursue his desire to run a farm or nursery — it would be an ideal combination, operating the farm by daylight and writing at night, he thinks.

Football remains a consuming passion with him, and he follows the Fighting Irish each autumn in person or via radio/TV. He and his wife recently left for London where "Teahouse" will be staged.

Vern Sneider's tremendous success reflects his early training on the Notre Dame campus. He wrote to the Rev. Eugene P. Burke, C.S.C., one of Notre Dame's distinguished priest-teachers, "... the play is staged in the form of a fable — with the tone being a mingling of fantasy and realism. And you know that a big part of this started in Freshman Rhetoric, when you encouraged us to use our imaginations; and for that I'll always be grateful."



VERN SNEIDER

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**NOTRE DAME**  
*Campus*

COMMUNITY INFIRMARY 1915

MOREAU SEMINARY

ST. JOSEPH'S LAKE

HOLY CROSS SEMINARY 1922

COMMUNITY HOUSE 1895

LAUNDRY BLDG. 1934

MAINTENANCE SHOPS 1888

ST EDWARDS HALL 1895

ST. MARY'S LAKE

GROTTO

ADMINISTRATION BLDG. 1879

WASHINGTON HALL 18

SACRED HEART CHURCH 1871

DUJARIE HALL 1908

1ST COLLEGE

LOG CHAPEL 1842

MAIN LIBRARY 1917

SORIN HALL 1897

MORRISSEY HALL 1925

WALSH HALL 1909

FR. SORIN'S STATUE

LYONS HALL 1925

HOWARD HALL 1924

BADIN HALL 1880

POST OFFICE 1931

SOCIAL SCIENCE  
BLDG. 1943

ROCKNE MEMORIAL 1938

FISHER HALL 1953

DINING HALL 1927

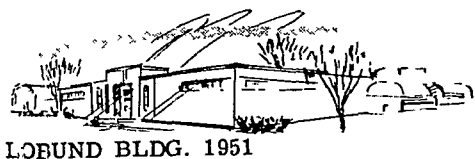
DILLON HALL 1931

ALUMNI HALL 1931

MAIN ENTRANCE

MORRIS INN 1952

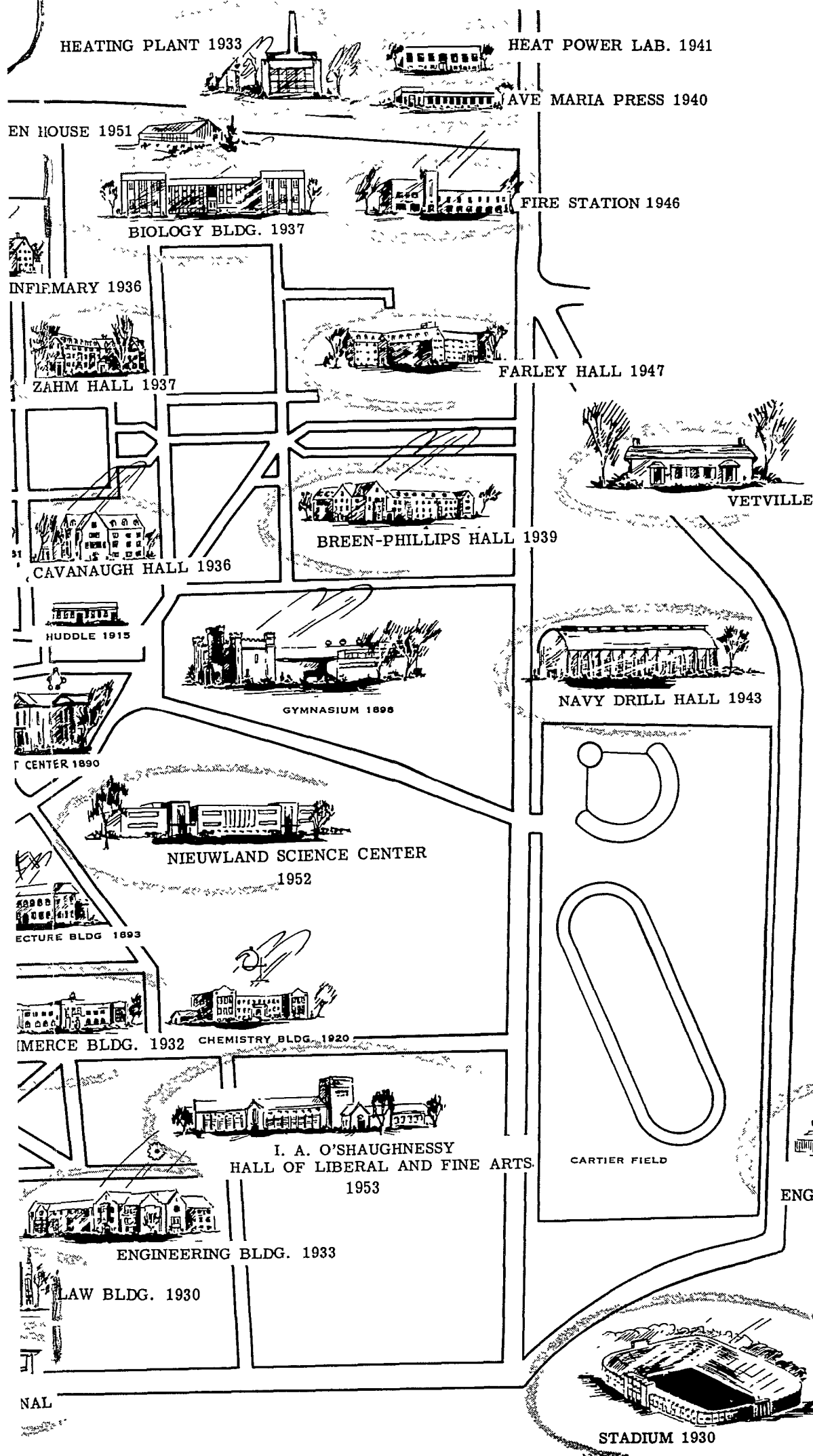
BUS TERM



LOFUND BLDG. 1951

# QUARTER CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Since the Class of 1929 graduated, twenty-five years ago,  
there have been 31 buildings (circled) erected  
on Notre Dame's campus.



Four recent structures have  
been gifts of individual  
donors,

*including*

the Morris Inn

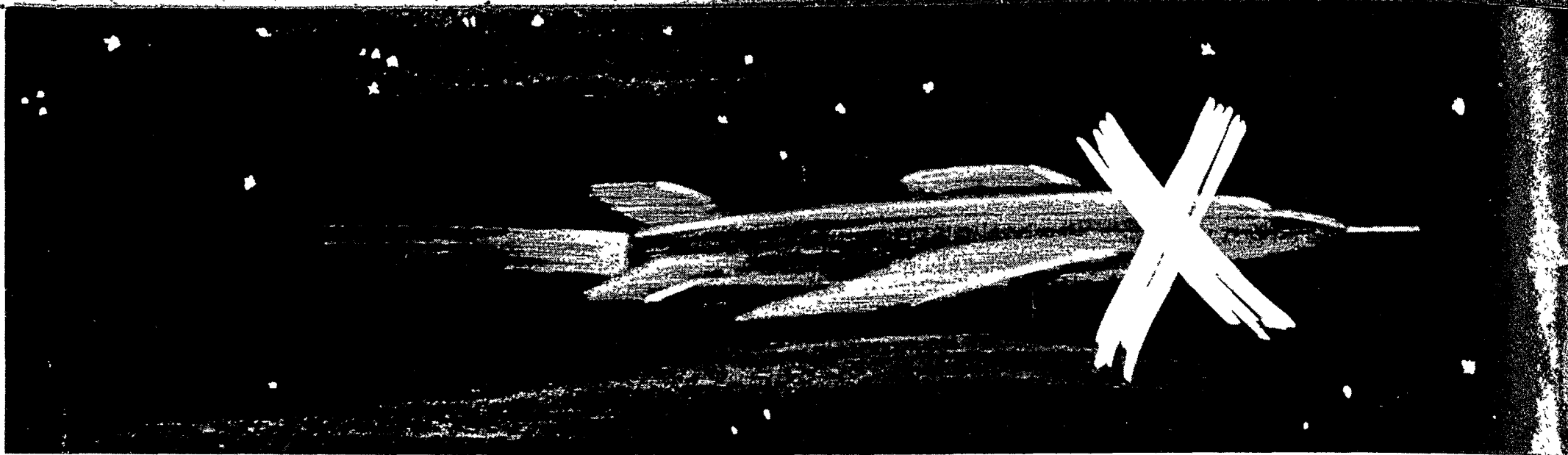
the O'Shaughnessy Hall  
of Liberal and  
Fine Arts

the Fisher  
Residence Hall

the Lewis  
Bus Terminal

the LaFortune  
Student Center





# From JETS to Garage Doors

BY Kenneth Murphy

In May 1950, Notre Dame's Electrical Engineering and Mathematics departments secured a research contract from the United States Air Force to study characteristics of certain non-linear circuit elements.

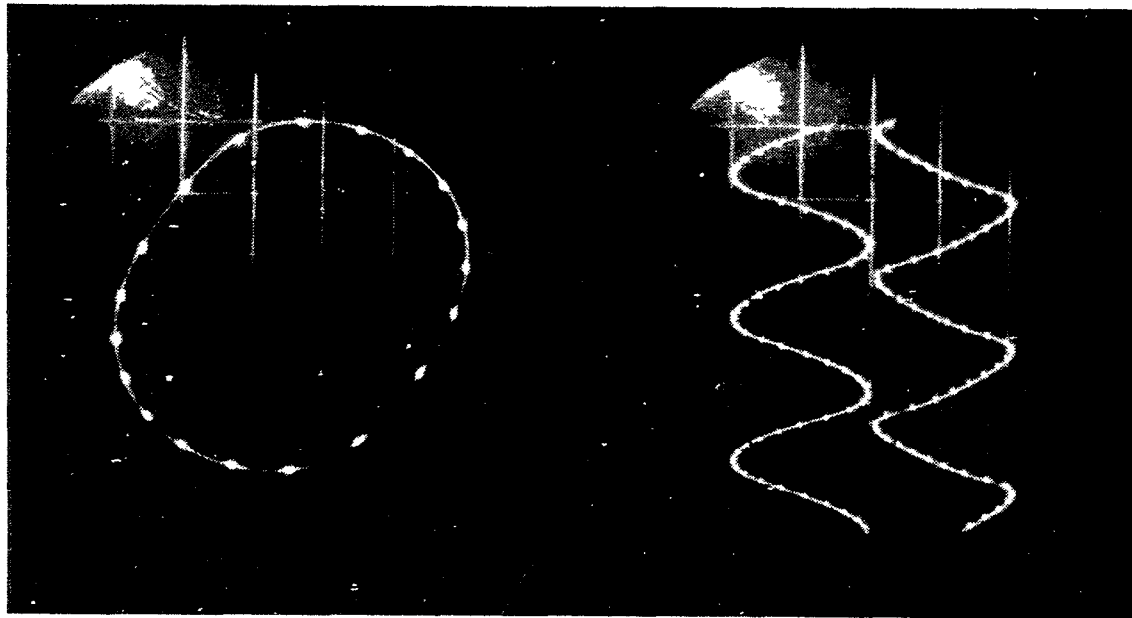
This may not mean too much to many people, but to the United States Air Force—the branch which may be the difference between victory and defeat should there be another war—it means a lot.

Elementary arithmetic reveals that at speeds of 600 mph, two combat airplanes approach each other at the rate of a mile every three seconds. Obviously, little or no time remains for ac-

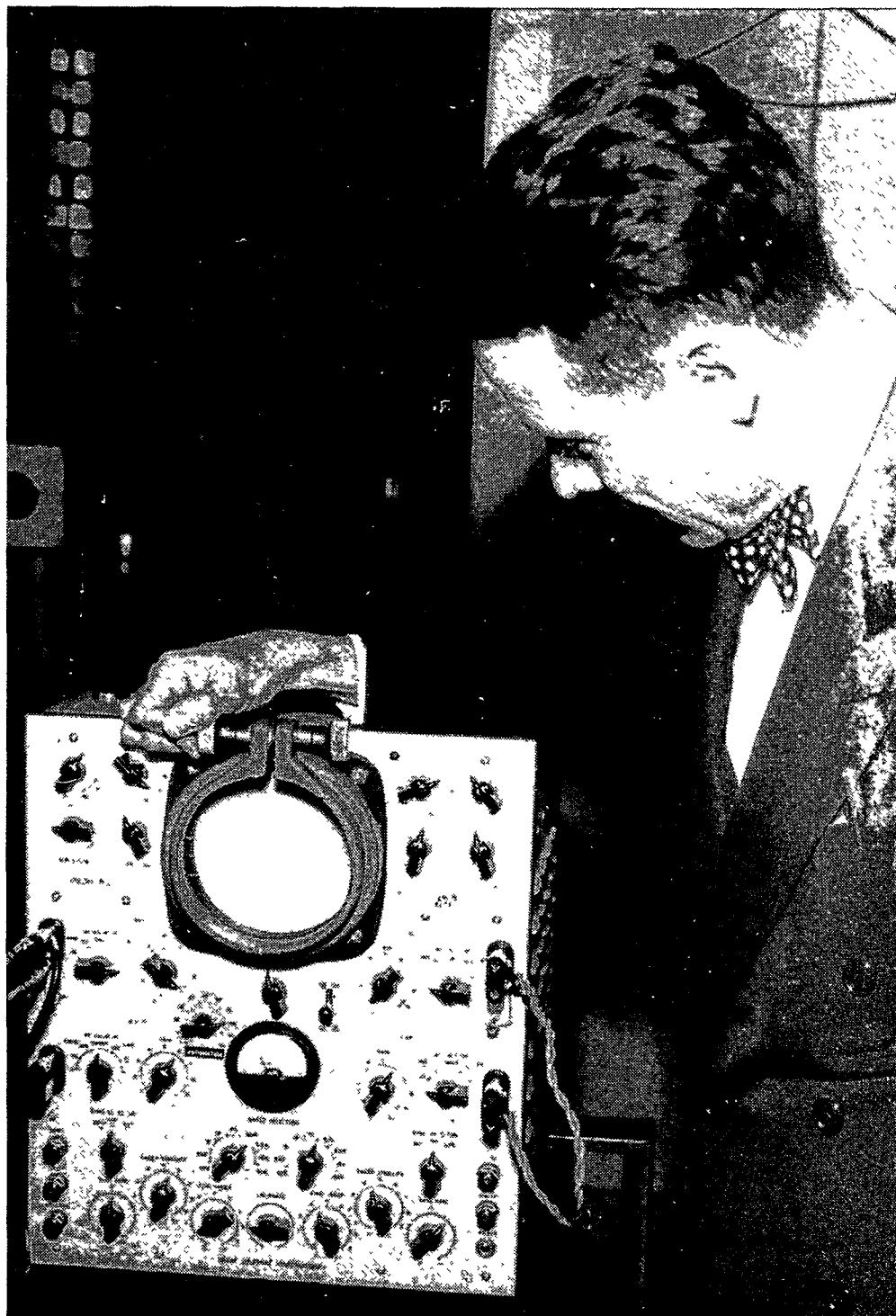
tual firing at the target before it has passed . . . unless, of course, the pilot is aided by some type of electronic fire control and directioning system.

The increasing speed of aircraft presents similar problems to the automatic gun tracking systems used on naval vessels. Accuracy dictates that not only must the plane be sighted far enough ahead of time to compensate for its extremely rapid motion, but compensation must also be made for the ship's rolling.

Obviously, this linear system of detection leaves much to be desired. By the time the line has stopped wavering and has finally been stabilized on the



Oscilloscope message to be interpreted by Dr. Ellithorn (right) on the apparatus screen.



target, or has gradually descended to the target, a great amount of time has been consumed—too much time for gun target directors confronted with today's jet-powered, supersonic-speed aircraft.

This is where the non-linear system comes in. About the best way to describe non-linear is to say that it is the opposite of linear—that is, it does not act according to the linear laws or rules of mathematics.

Now, if the non-linear system could be worked out so that the line from the gun position would go directly to the target without the least hesitation, then the non-linear system would be a success. This is the job of Doctor H. E. Ellithorn of the University's electrical engineering department, who is head of the experimental research group, and of researchers in other places throughout the country—to perfect the non-linear system.

The original research contract, which was for \$88,000, expired this past March and a new contract calling for \$23,000 through the next eleven months was immediately drawn up.

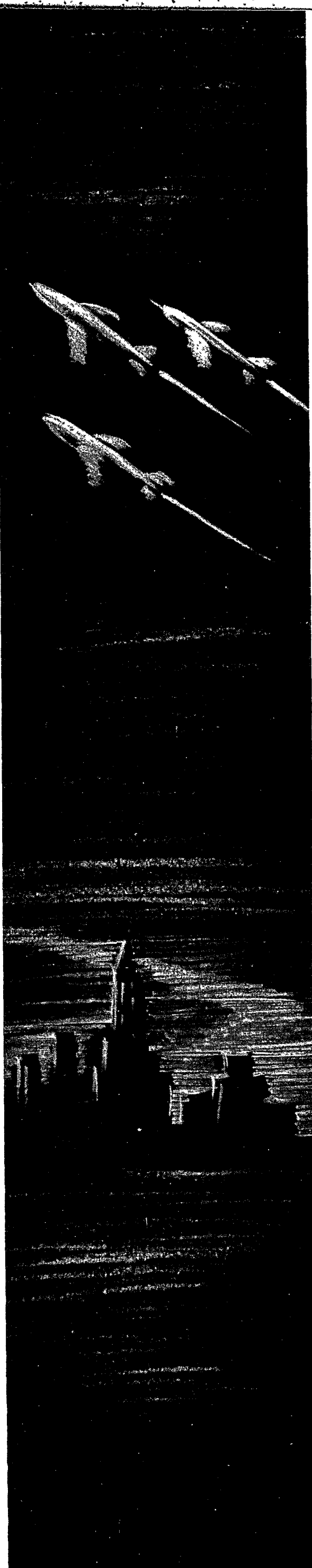
Since 1950, over a dozen graduate student theses and departmental reports leading to Masters Degrees have been written about non-linear circuit element research at Notre Dame. Additional technical papers have been presented in New York and various other localities regarding these studies.

These findings have been incorporated into a record log by Dr. Ellithorn which now exceeds 400 pages. As he points out, each time a paper is written on some phase of the research, some new problem crops up.

The scope of the research itself has been fundamental in nature, involving basic physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and dealing with the solid state structure of various elementary components.

The University's math department has been invaluable in its consulting service, according to Dr. Ellithorn. Dr. A. J. Ross, the original project director, Fr. Henry DeBaggis, his successor, and Dr. J. P. LaSalle have conducted seminars and supplied theoretical guidance. Prof. Rene DeVogelaere has assisted in the work being done.

The non-linear system has unlimited peacetime possibilities, whether it be in speeding automatic control in machine shops and mills or in eliminating the rebound from overhead garage doors.



## Pre-Professional Training

(Continued from page 8)

corners of the continent, and some have gone abroad to continue their professional studies; a small number have entered the field of osteopathy, and only a few have gone into veterinary medicine.

Since several medical schools will consider for acceptance superior students who have completed three years of pre-professional work, several of our promising juniors each year gain admittance to these institutions. In the case of dental schools, many students can gain admission after completing satisfactorily two years of pre-professional training. These boys forfeit the chance to obtain a degree from Notre Dame unless they return during the summer sessions to earn additional credits, but they may become bona fide members of the Alumni Association by applying through the proper channels. Regulations permitting, they may obtain the bachelor's degree at the professional school after they have completed the prescribed number of credits in that school.

This note of explanation concerning pre-professional training at Notre Dame would not be complete without a word of thanks and tribute to those whose work and efforts contribute much to the training and counselling of our pre-professional students. In the Department of Biology, Rev. Robert Sheehan, C.S.C., Head, and Mr. Donald J. Plunkett, Assistant Head, aided by Drs. Mizelle, Dineen, Chalkley, and Stokely, lead these students through their elementary courses in the biological sciences; in the Department of Chemistry, Drs. Boyle, Hinton, Hennion, Brother Columba, and the writer make an effort to unveil the intricacies of chemistry; in the Department of Physics, Rev. Henry J. Bolger, C.S.C., Head, with Father Richard Murphy, C.S.C., and Dr. Robert Anthony have taken a special interest in the pre-professional students and in presenting physics to them as a useful tool and background for the study of medicine; in the Department of Mathematics, Dr. Arnold Ross, Head, and his staff are paying particular attention to the needs and problems of the pre-professional group. To these and many more on the faculty, both religious and lay, go sincere thanks for cooperation and interest in training these boys.

## Kansas City, Mo.



(Kansas City) Left to right: Robert Metzler, alumni club pres.; Jack P. Whitaker, member of the College of Commerce Advisory Council; Father Hesburgh; and Thomas Grant, board chairman, Business Men's Assurance Co.

## Vancouver, Canada



(Vancouver) Father Hesburgh, Les Foley and guests inspect the new Notre Dame high school.

## Father Hesburgh...

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, was guest of honor at special meetings of alumni and non-alumni friends during his recent trip to cities in the United States and British Columbia, Canada.

(Salem) The governor of Oregon, Hon. Paul Patterson (center), chats with Father Hesburgh and William Schmitt, member of Notre Dame's class of 1910 and Portland industrialist.



## Salem, Ore.

(Vallejo) Left to right: Senator Luther E. Gibson, Fr. Hesburgh, Patrick Riley and Very Rev. Thomas Byrne.



## Vallejo, Calif.



*Seattle, Wash.*



(Seattle) Guests attending the club dinner included Mayor Pomeroy; President Schultz, University of Washington; Toastmaster Emmett Lenihan; and Club Pres. Pat Goggin.

*Denver, Colo.*

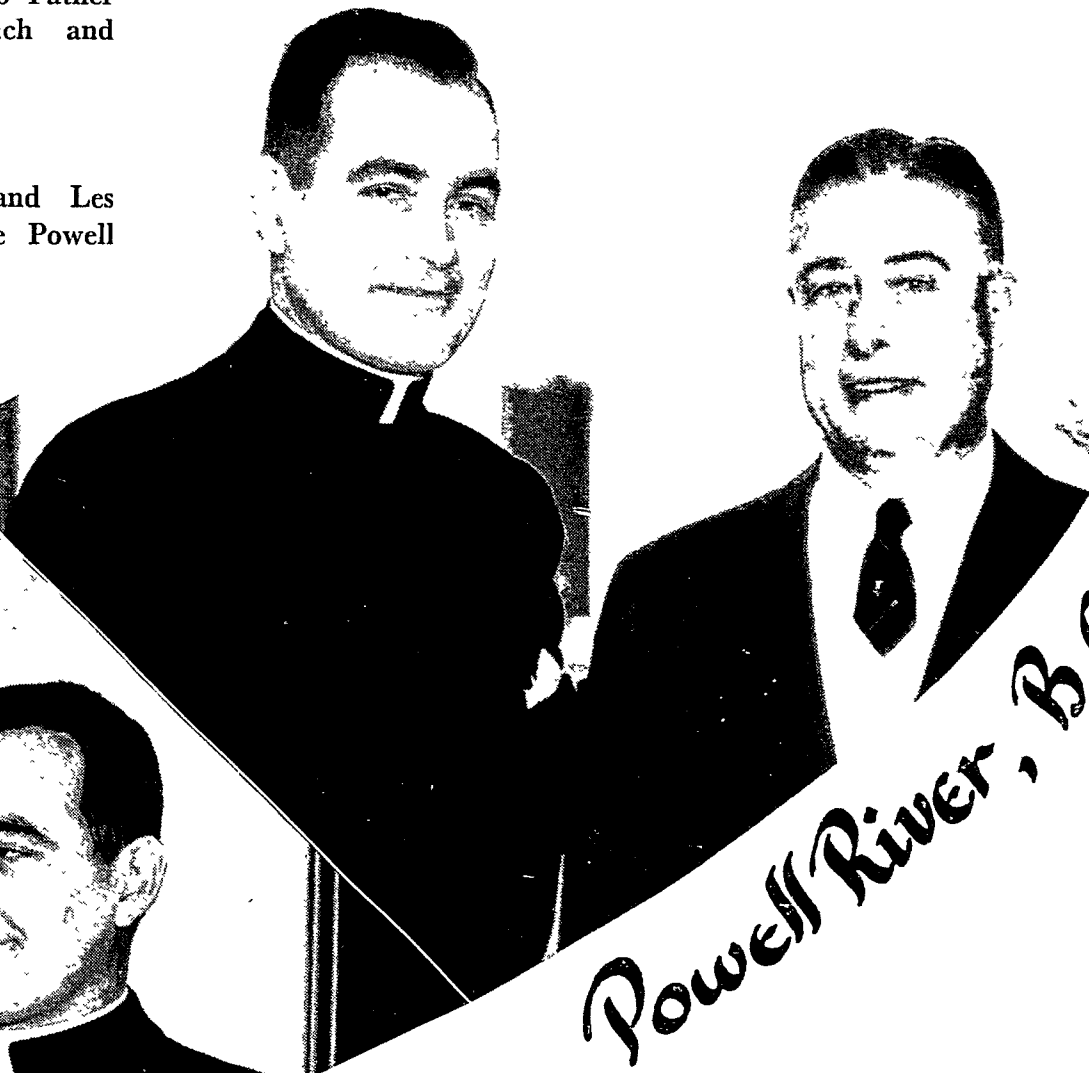


(Denver) John R. Moran and the Denver ND Alumni Club were hosts to Father Hesburgh at lunch and dinner.

## ON TOUR

(Powell River) Father Hesburgh and Les Foley, executive vice-president of the Powell River Paper Co.

(San Francisco) J. Frank Barrett, San Mateo contractor, was selected 'Man of the Year' by the Northern California ND Club.

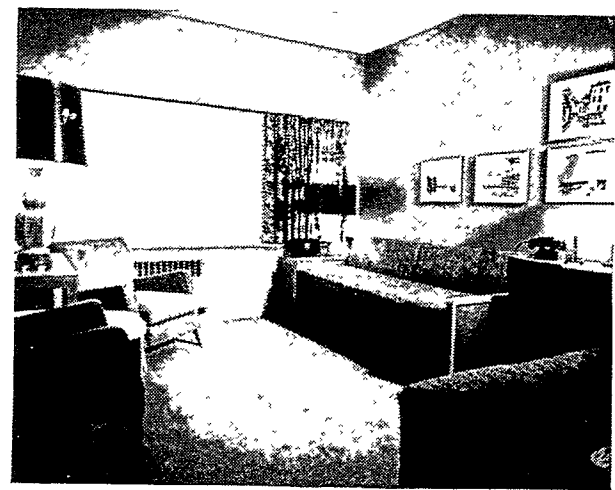


*Powell River, B.C.*



*San Francisco*

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

To Notre Dame Alumni and Friends:

June 5, 1954

I would like to call to your attention the general facilities of the Morris Inn.

Football, Commencement, Class Dance weekends, the weekends of Trustee, Advisory Council or convention meetings, are obviously periods of impossible conflicts in general patronage.

But alumni are finding — and this is what I want to pass along — that on most of the days of the year, the lovely facilities of the Inn are available to the traveling alumnus, to his family, and business associates.

Many alumni, in the neighboring area, are finding that the Inn, provides a comfortable retreat that can be as spiritual, as intellectual, or as physically restful, as they want to make it. Church, chapels, library, faculty and administrative contacts, — or just the beauty of the campus and the appointments of the Inn — create one of the most colorful backgrounds a Notre Dame man will find anywhere.

No visit to the Inn, especially under the suggested circumstances, can fail to strengthen the ties of a Notre Dame man to the campus, or to bring to his family and his associates a richer understanding of his enthusiasm and his loyalty. This was one of E. M. Morris' beliefs and hopes.

That is my reason for proposing the Morris Inn for your own consideration.

Sincerely,

*James E. Armstrong*  
Alumni Secretary



# Corporate Gifts for Distinguished Professors . . .

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Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.  
President, University of Notre Dame  
Distinguished Professors Program  
University of Notre Dame  
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Father Hesburgh:

You will find enclosed our Company check in the amount of \$750.00, for the Distinguished Professors' Program at Notre Dame. My only regret is that the check could not be larger, but the size of our Company limits the size of the contribution to this very worthy cause.

I wish you the utmost success in your program, and hope that we are in a position to participate in it next year.

Respectfully,  
Louis Fox

*Louis Fox*

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Notre Dame, Indiana

Attention: Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

My dear Father Hesburgh:

Enclosed is a check for \$500 as a donation from the Clow Foundation to the University of Notre Dame Foundation.

We hope to be able to contribute a like amount in the years to come and feel that we can do so as long as our business remains reasonably prosperous.

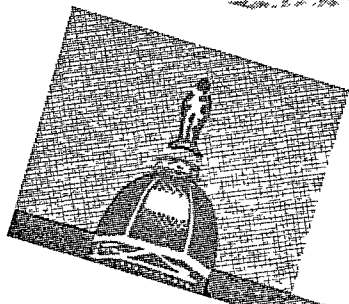
I hope your drive to achieve the scholastic aims that you have in mind is successful.

Sincerely yours,  
George P. O'Day

*Geo. P. O'Day*

Contacts are being made by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of academic affairs and Rev. Paul E. Beichner, assistant vice-president of academic affairs, in the United States and in Europe to obtain learned teachers for Notre Dame's new Distinguished Professors Program. The project is being sponsored principally through contributions from corporations. Father Hesburgh is hopeful that industry will give at least \$450,000 annually to support the addition of forty-five outstanding professors to the faculty.

# Detroit Alumni Club Takes the Lead . . .



## NOTRE DAME CLUB of DETROIT

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The largest single gift, received to date, from Notre Dame's Alumni Clubs for the Distinguished Professors Program is a generous contribution of \$1400 given by Detroit alumni.

At a recent meeting of the club's Board of Directors the group unanimously voted to assist the University's current project. Detroit, one of Notre Dame's most active alumni clubs, is also providing funds for a scholarship program.

Total gifts from the club during the past four years have amounted to more than \$6,000. In addition to furnishing financial aid for Notre Dame, Detroit has maintained a consistently fine year-around number of club events.

This benefaction is directly related to the announcement by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, to supplement the present faculty with 45 additional, outstanding teachers. Corporations, especially, have been invited to participate in underwriting the Distinguished Professors Program.

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.,  
200 Bradley Avenue,  
State College, Pa.

