

# Notre Dame

*A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame*

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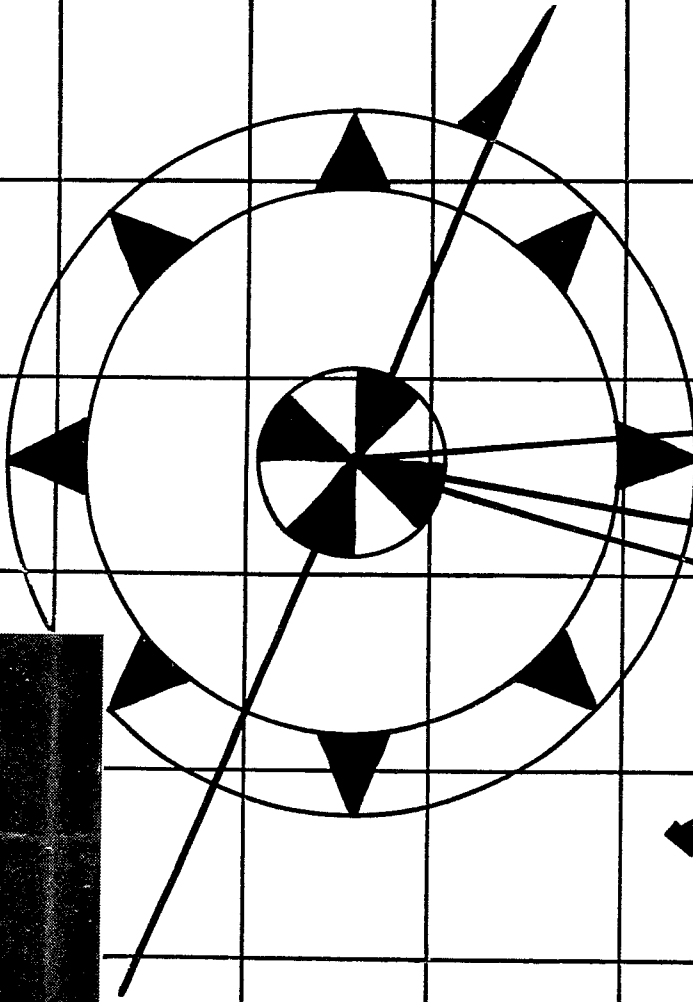
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His Eminence Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, presided at the opening of the Vocation Institute. More than 2,000 priests, Brothers and Sisters assembled at the Grotto after a candlelight procession. The event was a Marian Year feature on campus. See story on page 18.



# chart new course(s) for Liberal Arts

## *Curriculum Changes Adopted As Result of Special Study Report*

By JAMES E. MURPHY



Rev. Charles Sheedy, C.S.C., is Dean of the A.B. College. He has received degrees from Notre Dame, Catholic U., and Pitt.

The University of Notre Dame has begun a new liberal arts curriculum which became effective with the current freshman class. The new plan of studies for the Bachelor of Arts degree constitutes the first major curriculum change in the University's College of Arts and Letters in more than thirty years. Installation of the program comes less than a year after the dedication of the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts.

"Notre Dame has always regarded its College of Arts and Letters as the heart of the University," stated the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president. "The University is fortunate in having splendid facilities and a fine faculty to implement the new curriculum. It is our conviction that this curriculum will advance the students' intellectual maturity and their interior development as men of intelligence and integrity," he said.

The new liberal arts curriculum differs substantially from the series of courses previously offered. It is characterized by a compression of courses and activities and the collaboration of instructors of varying specialties in dealing with the students' problems.

Among the program's chief features are a required course in mathematics in the freshman year as well as an intensive foreign language course taught six days a week in the first year. Formerly, students had the option of taking mathematics or one of several natural sciences as freshmen. They will now take mathematics in their first year plus a natural science the following year. The intensive one-year language course replaces courses formerly taught over a two-year period. Students will have a choice of eight classical and modern languages.

Under the new program the freshman English and speech courses will be merged with a view to developing articulateness both in the students' writing and oral presentation. Another major change is the establishment of a sophomore social science course replacing courses in economics, sociology and political science formerly taught separately in the sophomore and junior years.

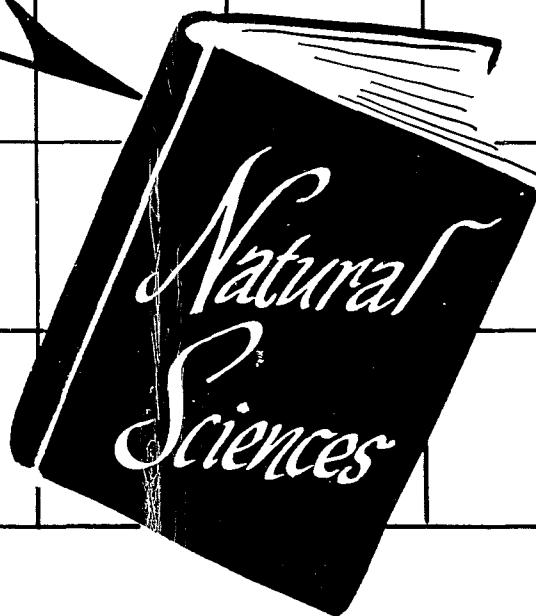
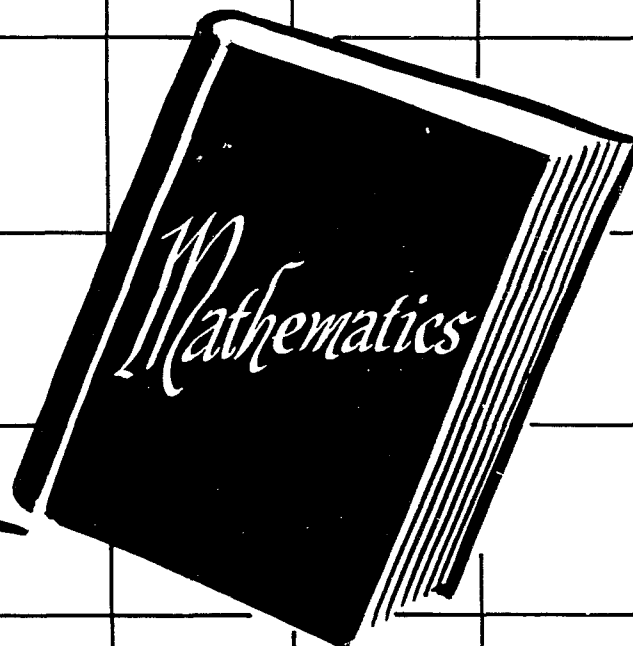
While the sophomore English course

will be devoted to the study of literature, a seminar on the masterworks in all the areas of knowledge will be required of all juniors in the new curriculum. Third-year students formerly were permitted to elect two specialized courses in literary forms such as poetry, the essay and the short story.

The new curriculum also provides for the study of philosophy and theology alternately throughout the undergraduate's four years. They have been included in the program not only as areas of knowledge profoundly important in themselves but also as integrating influences furnishing the liberally disciplined mind with certain governing principles for the unification of knowledge and life.

As in former years, European and American history will be required subjects for Notre Dame liberal arts students in their freshman and sophomore years. Physical education courses will no longer be required of students who are enrolled in one of the three campus ROTC programs and who have passed certain physical proficiency tests.

Students will take five courses each semester instead of six, it was pointed out by the Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., dean of the College. A comprehensive examination covering all pre-



vious work will be given at the end of the sophomore year, he said, and a senior essay will be a requirement for graduation. Father Sheedy said that the senior essay will consist of an exercise in inquiry-in-depth appropriate to the student's field of concentration. In the past, students majoring in certain subjects were required to write a thesis while others took senior comprehensive examinations.

In addition to the traditional fifteen departmental majors, Father Sheedy said that new interdepartmental majors will be offered in such areas as Christian Culture, Communications, Public and Foreign Service and Teacher Training.

The new Notre Dame liberal arts curriculum evolved in part from a self-study of the College of Arts and Letters made possible by a \$23,600 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. Many of the recommendations embodied in the report of The Committee on Self-Study, *The Curriculum of a Catholic Liberal College*, have been adopted and included in the new liberal arts program.

The Committee's research included many interviews with faculty members, outside consultants and students, surveys, panel discussions and visits to other educational institutions. The research was directed by Dr. Vincent E. Smith of the Notre Dame faculty. He was assisted by the Rev. Edward O'Connor, C.S.C., and Dr. Herbert L. Johnston, both faculty members.

The College of Arts and Letters is housed in the new O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts. This impressive building is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. O'Shaughnessy of St. Paul, Minn., and it was dedicated last year.





How can a university educate a boy to become a good man? A more basic question is: What is a good man? Our answer to this question is that a man is good only if he perfects those powers that make him a man and differentiate him from an animal. The specifically human powers are those of his soul: the power to know the truth and the power to choose freely what is good in life.

As a university, our specific task is to train the mind in its quest for truth. We do not conceive of this task merely as one of filling the mind with information, to make the young man an animated encyclopedia. Rather, we believe that the perfecting of the mind is bound up in four basic abilities—1) to think clearly, 2) to communicate one's thoughts effectively by word and writing, 3) to make valid judgments in conflicting matters, and 4) to evaluate clearly what is important and unimportant in life. These abilities are not easily achieved. They are the result of constant exercise and training. We think that this training can be done most effectively by confronting the young man with the basic issues in life, by helping him to reach serious convictions regarding a basic set of absolute truths and values. We are not satisfied if he is only able to parrot the right answers. He must have thought through the answers, right and wrong, and be able to give intelligent reasons for accepting certain answers and rejecting others.

Some educators would say that the work of the university stops here with the training of the mind. We think differently, because Notre Dame is not merely a place where a boy attends class and exercises his mind with studies. Our students *live* at Notre Dame. We stand in the place of their parents for four years. Consequently, we give much additional attention to the important educative work of training the will.

You may call it moral training, character guidance, or anything else you will. There is perhaps no more difficult kind of training, as all parents know. And yet, this formation of good moral habits and solid character is an essential element in the good man we are trying to produce.

I might say from the outset that we think God is all-important in this formation. We don't apologize for giving

Him a key part in the process. Someone has described character as the habitual choice of the right way of acting through life. We are willing to admit that there are many times in life, times of crisis, when it does not suffice to know the right thing to do. Doing it is the rub, as Shakespeare says. We have a chapel in every residence hall, with regular services morning and evening for the Catholic boys. We encourage all the boys to develop the habit of stopping in for a prayer, to get the help necessary for the extra push. We have a priest living on every floor of every residence hall, for a word of advice when needed.

We have discipline, too, because we do not know how to condition the will except by exercising it to do the right thing, even when it is not the easiest course of action.

The result of this training of both mind and will might be best described as a good man, who is good both in mind and will, because he knows what God expects of Him in life and he has sufficient character to follow God's will. We hope that the finished product will be good in both intelligence and character, because a man is not truly good unless he is trained to excellence in both mind and heart. The world has had its fill of brilliant men who are immoral, and good men who are stupid. St. Thomas has summarized all of this by saying that only three pursuits are worth our effort in life—to know the right things to love, the right things to hope for, the right things to do. We hope that the spirit of Notre Dame equips our students to discern these right things to love and hope for, and to do them through life.

Intersburg, Va.

President,  
University of Notre Dame





Prize-winner JAIME SAENZ is outstanding student in architecture.

Jaime Saenz of Cali, Colombia, graduating senior in the Department of Architecture, was named prize winner for his design of a three-level home by the Indianapolis Home Show Architectural Competition Committee. The contest is held annually to create interest in and further the development of small-home design. The prize of \$500 was given to Saenz for "a design of simplicity and directness — remarkably free from clichés."

The competition centered around entries from 189 people representing 22 states and 24 colleges and universities in addition to 40 professional architects. Besides the cash prize, Saenz's design will be considered for construc-

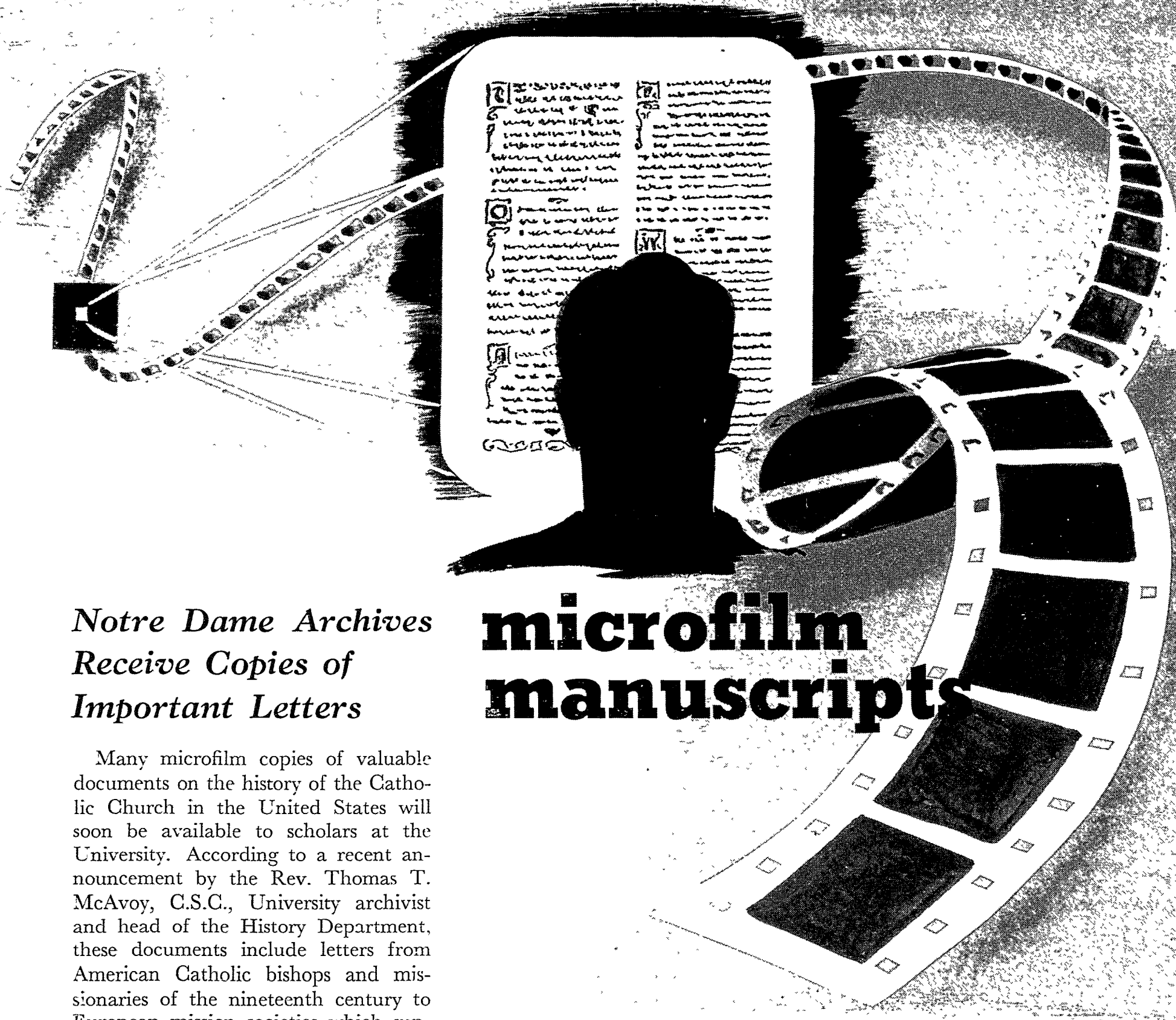
tion as the model home and center of attraction at the Indianapolis Home Show next year. His sketch will also be featured in a book of 50 designs selected from the annual competition.

Jaime Saenz entered Notre Dame's architectural school in 1949. After he became interested in attending the University, Jaime studied the English language for three years in preparatory school to help him overcome the difficulties involved in attending school in a foreign country. He was not only an outstanding student but also was a monogram winner of the University's tennis team in 1951. He plans to join an architectural firm in Bogota, capital

of Colombia, and is particularly interested in city planning.

His prize-winning house is of a split-level design consisting of three bedrooms and a bath on the upper level, an entrance hall, dining room, kitchen and utility on the intermediate level, and living room and terrace on the lower level.

The Department of Architecture was established at Notre Dame in 1898 and it presents a well-rounded program in all branches of architecture while striving to train students for positions with leading architects, building engineers and for the independent practice of architecture.



## *Notre Dame Archives Receive Copies of Important Letters*

Many microfilm copies of valuable documents on the history of the Catholic Church in the United States will soon be available to scholars at the University. According to a recent announcement by the Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., University archivist and head of the History Department, these documents include letters from American Catholic bishops and missionaries of the nineteenth century to European mission societies which supported them in this country.

Father McAvoy stated that these letters form an indispensable source of the Church's history in this country. Included are letters by Archbishop John Hughes of New York, Bishop John England of Charleston, South Carolina, and the Rev. Francis Pierz, a missionary who labored with the Indians of Michigan and Minnesota. Also included in the collection is correspondence from the Rev. Stephen T. Badin, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, and the Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder and first president of Notre Dame.

Father McAvoy began collecting these letters in Europe in 1951. They have been written to mission societies in France, Germany, Austria, Rome, present-day Yugoslavia and Ireland. The project was aided considerably by research done in Europe in 1953 by Joseph Gregorich of Oak Park, Ill. He assisted Father McAvoy while collect-

## **microfilm manuscripts**

ing material for his biography of the Most Rev. Frederick Baraga, first bishop of Marquette, Mich.

Since the collection is currently being used in the preparation of the cause for Bishop Baraga's beatification, it has been named the Bishop Frederick Baraga Collection. It is hoped that the microfilm collection eventually will be available for hundreds of similar studies of the heroes of the American Catholic missions of the nineteenth century. The project has been broadened to include all documents dealing with American missionaries which were available in European archives and the collection will be extended as means and material continue to be made available for copying. According to Father McAvoy, the value of this collection can best be understood by comparing it with the famous "Jesuit Relations" of Jesuit missionaries during the 17th and 18th centuries in the Great Lakes area. The

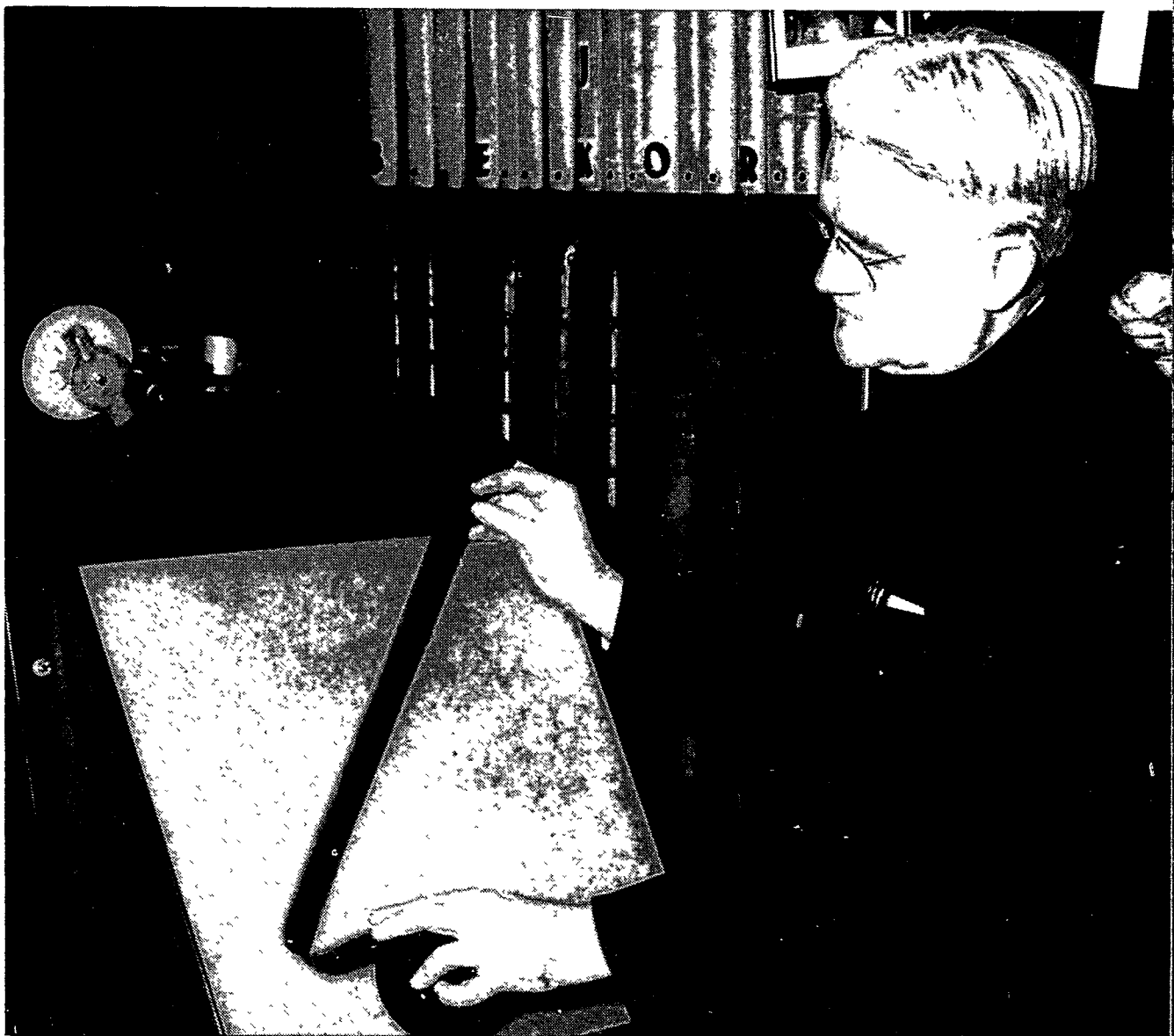
Relations has long been the chief source for the histories of the American Indians. While the new Baraga collection tells of the Indians and the frontier, it also documents the work of the missionaries among the newly-arrived immigrants along the eastern seaboard and later in the Midwest.

There is scarcely a religious community or Catholic charitable or educational institution that did not apply to these European missionary organizations for some aid and in so doing placed before them the story and the description of their missions and their institutions in this country, Father McAvoy pointed out. Some of these letters have been published in Europe, but a few copies of the publication were received in this country. More frequently, only parts of the letters were published and thousands were never published at all.

In collecting these microfilm copies,

Notre Dame is carrying on the pioneer work of the late James Farnham Edwards, librarian of the University until his death in 1911. In the 1880's Edwards saw the need for preserving the records of the Catholic Church in the United States in a national archives. He enjoyed the cooperation of several prelates, notably Archbishops William H. Elder of Cincinnati and Francis Janssens of New Orleans. He collected several thousand items and called it the Catholic Archives of America. While lack of funds and his duties as librarian kept Edwards from realizing his dream in full, he must be credited with preserving many important letters and documents in the Notre Dame Library for a later generation of historians.

Although thousands of feet of microfilm have already been received in the Notre Dame archives, much work must be done before the materials can be made generally available to scholars. Present plans call for the preparation of a catalogue of the contents of the rolls of films and a calendar of the letters which will require the work of many scholars. In the meantime, the collection continues to grow and to offer a new and interesting challenge to the student of American history and the role the Catholic Church has played in the exploration and development of a new nation.



Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., is University archivist and head of the History Department. He will have charge of the microfilm collection which includes many valuable papers on Catholic Church history in the U. S.

## Benedictine Monks Contribute Scholarly Documents

New areas of research in Biblical science, liturgy and the history of theology will be opened to scholars at the University of Notre Dame with the acquisition of a microfilm copy of *Vetus Latina*, the Old Latin Bible widely used by the Church prior to St. Jerome's famous translation in the fourth century.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, has announced the arrival of the microfilm from the Archabbey of Beuron in Germany. Benedictine monks there, under the direction of the Rev. Bonifatius Fischer, O.S.B., have completed the cataloging of nearly 500,000 quotations from the manuscripts of the most ancient Latin Bible as well as Biblical passages quoted in the writings of the Church Fathers in the first centuries of the Christian era.

"The Archabbey of Beuron has made a microfilm negative of this collection available to Notre Dame partly because of the uncertain political and military situation in Europe," Father Hesburgh said. "The Benedictine monks also are anxious that scholars in this country have the benefit of their research to date since it

will be many years before their complete findings become available in printed form. Notre Dame deems it a privilege to share in this important scholarly work."

The Archabbey of Beuron also retains two sets of the positive prints. The valuable negative from which these prints were made remains the property of the Archabbey but it will be housed for safekeeping at Notre Dame.

At the outset, Notre Dame will use the *Vetus Latina* collection primarily for its liturgical and theological value, according to the Rev. Michael A. Mathis, C.S.C., director of the University's Liturgy Program.

The *Vetus Latina* opens new perspectives in the fields of Biblical science, liturgy, history of theology, theological terminology, exegesis and philology. In philology this collection will be especially valuable in the study of Christian Latinity, Liturgical Latin and the Romance languages. It will be of special usefulness in tracing not only the sources, but also the parallel passages of a given text in the Patristic writings. In time, it will become indispensable to theologians, students of the liturgy, historians, philologists and librarians.



# lawyers on trial



## Practice Court Conducted by Senior Class In Notre Dame Law School

By KENNETH MURPHY

The wife of a Notre Dame commerce professor has testified that she poisoned her husband. Thanks to an excellent job on the part of the defendant's two lawyers, though, she has been acquitted.

Scandal on the campus? No, just the Law School's new Practice Court in action.

Dean Joseph O'Meara, Jr., and Professor Edward F. Barrett in searching for a way to assist the young lawyer in trying his first case, hit upon the idea of the Practice Court, which is entirely separate and differs in most respects from the Moot Court.

Whereas participation in the Moot Court is completely voluntary and open only to juniors in the College of Law, the Practice Court is conducted by members of the senior class and is a prerequisite for graduation.

The students team up in pairs, two

for the plaintiff and two for the defendant, so that from October to the end of the first semester in January, each one of the 48 members of the 1954 senior class got his baptism of courtroom fire.

Moot Court is based entirely upon appellate cases that have been heard before state and federal courts. Thanks to the time and effort of Professor Barrett, however, the cases given to the seniors in the Practice Court were "raw meat"—actual cases modified by Professor Barrett so that each one was being tried for the first time.

Professor Barrett, in order to save time on the trial Saturday, disposes of the motions on the legal points involved in each case on Thursday and Friday afternoon. He also picked the juries — which consisted entirely of freshmen — and prepared the statements of the witnesses.

One heartening aspect of the whole experiment has been the enthusiasm displayed by the jurors. Even on Saturdays of home football games, when time began to run short and there was a possibility that they might miss the kickoff, freshmen jurors took their time about coming back with a verdict.

Almost 90 witnesses testified in Practice Court last Fall, including a police officer from South Bend who acted as a ballistics expert in a murder case, and a banker who appeared to give testimony on a financial transaction. Even some of the pre-med students at the University volunteered their services to gain the courtroom experience they may some day need. A number of attorneys from neighboring South Bend have also become quite interested in the new court and future lawyers in particular.

Cases used were far from simple and



were drawn from many fields. There was one involving slander, where a man said that the family butler stole his wife's ring. Another concerned a fellow killed in the prizefight ring — his claimants charged deliberate manslaughter. One of Professor Barrett's toughest tasks was balancing these cases so that each side would have a 50-50 chance of winning.

Associate Judge for the New York State Court of Appeals, Charles S. Desmond, sat in on a session of the Court. Commenting afterwards on the close approach to reality, he remarked, "The illusion created was terrific. Those people sounded as if they really *were* in an auto accident."

One man who has been instrumental in the success of the experiment is the Honorable Luther M. Swygert, who received his law degree, magna cum laude, from Notre Dame in 1927. Judge Swygert, after carrying out his duties as U. S. Judge of the Northern District of Indiana each week, sacrificed personal time to come down to Notre Dame on Saturdays and give the students the benefit of his many years' experience in court-room procedure.

The Judge was born and raised on a farm near Akron, Indiana, and worked at the power house and on the *Lawyer* magazine while a student at the University. He jokingly recalls that he also went out for football but that unfortunately the equipment manager couldn't find a pair of football shoes big enough to fit him.

He practiced law and dabbled in politics after graduation. In 1934 Judge Swygert became Assistant U. S. District Attorney of Northern Indiana, and when Judge Thomas W. Slick resigned as U. S. Judge of the Northern District of Indiana in 1943, Senator Van Nuys recommended Swygert's appointment to President Roosevelt. Backed by the endorsement of many prominent Indiana attorneys, he became the first Indiana democratic federal judge in 50 years.

Judge Swygert came to the campus on the three Saturday mornings preceding the initial trial court in October and instructed the entire class in an attempt to coordinate the text with actual cases. The process was similar to a physics or chemistry lab in this respect, with the students first learning by the lecture method and then discovering the facts for themselves through actual experience.

The Judge has been most patient.



Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert, ND '27, presided at practice court sessions.

After the trials got underway, he came down off the bench on several occasions to emphasize a point of courtroom procedure to the participants. As Professor Barrett points out: "He is one of the finest gentlemen I have ever met. He seems to be able to sympathize with the struggles of a person trying a case for the first time."

While the jury was out deliberating, Judge Swygert discussed the points of each case with the class. An even more

detailed instruction followed, for after the verdict was in, the students who acted as the lawyers met with Judge Swygert, Dean O'Meara and Professor Barrett for lunch. Here a private critique was held on what was wrong and what was good with the trial.

As for the students committing a few errors in the course of a trial, Dean O'Meara said: "This is not an exhibition, like a college debate. This is an actual class. They make boners, sure, but they are learning. It is far better that they make mistakes now than after they leave school."

Another senior law class will have an opportunity this year to try their first case in Practice Court which promises to be an integral part of the Law College's curriculum.

#### NOTRE DAME

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

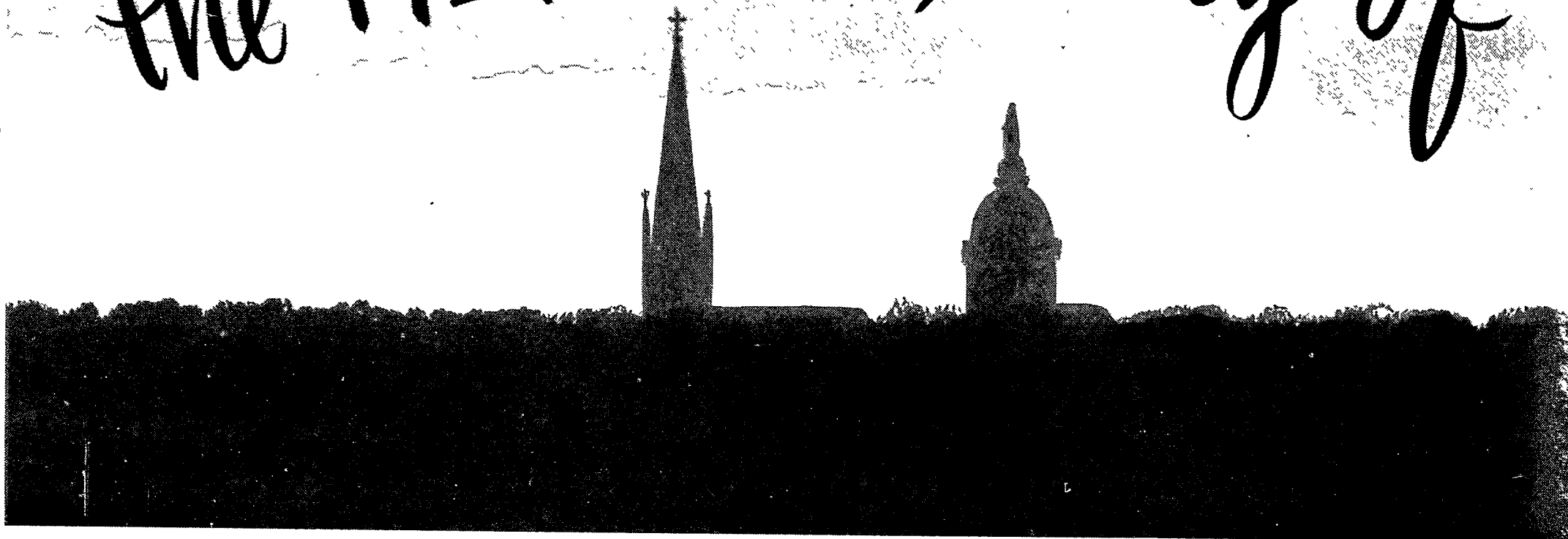
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Fall, 1954

The oldest Catholic law school in the U. S. is housed in a 3-story building at the main entrance of the Notre Dame campus. The present structure was dedicated in 1930.



# The 1929 Class Survey of



## Project of '29 Class Indicates Great Potential Source Of Progress for Notre Dame

By REV. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C.,  
President, University of Notre Dame

Notre Dame will receive in present planning almost a million dollars from the estates of fifty alumni. Similar thoughtfulness could multiply future benefits.

The Class of 1929 was not impressed with its possibilities of raising an imposing additional Class Fund for the University on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee. But the Class committee wished to commemorate the anniversary with some significant contribution. The Foundation and Alumni offices, in discussing the situation, pointed out the long-range program of the University. This included the untouched field of Wills and Bequests — estate planning.

Questions revealed that the University had no knowledge of its possible future benefactions, and only the historical fact that very few alumni or friends had remembered Notre Dame in their estates. Here, the Class Committee agreed, was a field in which an

objective approach, without the embarrassing implications that might attend a University survey of the same nature, could be of great value.

The University asked that the survey be modified, so that no possible embarrassment could follow for any alumnus. The result was a Questionnaire, which was answered anonymously, and simply asked:

I. Does your present Estate Planning include Notre Dame? In your Will? In insurance?

II. Do you intend to include Notre Dame in your Estate Plan?

III. Does anyone in your family have Notre Dame in his (her) Estate Plan?

IV. (Optional) The present provision will bring to the University about \$———, subject to any subsequent changes.

This was not a scientific survey.

And the results are not in any way valid as commitments or assurances.

But from the 4,000 Questionnaires sent out to all the alumni graduated in 1929 and all the Classes before 1929, the Class was able to present to the University in June some very interesting and stimulating results, which comprise a most significant contribution to the work of the Notre Dame Foundation.

### I.

First of all the disappointing fact that only 286 alumni replied at all, indicating that the field was as unfamiliar in the University program as the Foundation Office had concluded.

However, this Questionnaire in itself was significant, as indicated in the following excerpts from replies:

"Have never thought of it, till now."

"Congratulations on the excellent project."

"You are germinating an idea."

"Good idea." (In five separate instances.)

Of the 286 replying, only fifty-two (52) indicated any present provision. Two hundred thirty-four indicated no present provision.

### II.

Of the two hundred eighty-six (286) replying, one hundred and eight (108) indicated an intention of including Notre Dame in their Estate Plan, almost double the number already having such provision.

# Estate Planning



### III.

Eleven (11) indicated some present family provision for Notre Dame in estate planning, other than their own.

### IV.

It was under this purely optional heading of anticipated benefits that the Class and the Foundation Office received the greatest stimulus from the Questionnaire.

While the amounts indicated are of course anonymous, and have no legal status, the Class of 1929 and the Foundation Office believe that because of the nature of the replies, and the cross-section of amounts, the estimates have sufficient validity to point out the tremendous implication to Notre Dame's future, if alumni generally become conscious of the University as a proper part of Estate Plans.

Probably the most effective story lies in the tabulation of indicated amounts:

\$100—1	\$8000—1
200—1	10000—4
500—4	15000—3
600—1	20000—1
1000—9	25000—3
2000—1	45000—1
2500—4	50000—1
4000—1	100000—2
5000—10	150000—1
	175000—1

and an excerpt from a reply,  
“ . . . could be \$100,000 if I survive my family.”

The varying gifts imply the several motives which were advanced for including Notre Dame in your Estate Plan.

1. Loyalty, remembrance, does not require an amount. The Notre Dame heart can be as big in three figures as in six.

2. A second suggestion, more determining, is that the annual gift to the Alumni Fund may be perpetuated in the estate by a capital sum which will return approximately the amount of the annual gift, when invested. e.g. The annual \$25 contributor, by leaving \$500 to Notre Dame, to be invested in its endowment, is, in effect, perpetuating his annual \$25 gift, on the basis of a 5% return.

3. A third suggestion was, of course, the opportunity to do something for the University's program which requires a larger capital amount than can be taken from income or resources while living. Insurance or bequest can frequently accomplish something of this nature, with gratifying memorial possibilities.

4. Remembrance in the disposition of important possessions other than money, which can benefit the University greatly, is another possibility. e.g. The valuable collection of first editions in the personal library of the late Eugene McBride, '16, has added substantially to the University library.

5. Other institutions have profited lastingly from still another method of

Estate Plan which does not affect the primary wishes of the testator — this is the naming of the University as residuary legatee, the beneficiary of whatever may be left after immediate needs have been covered.

### Conclusion

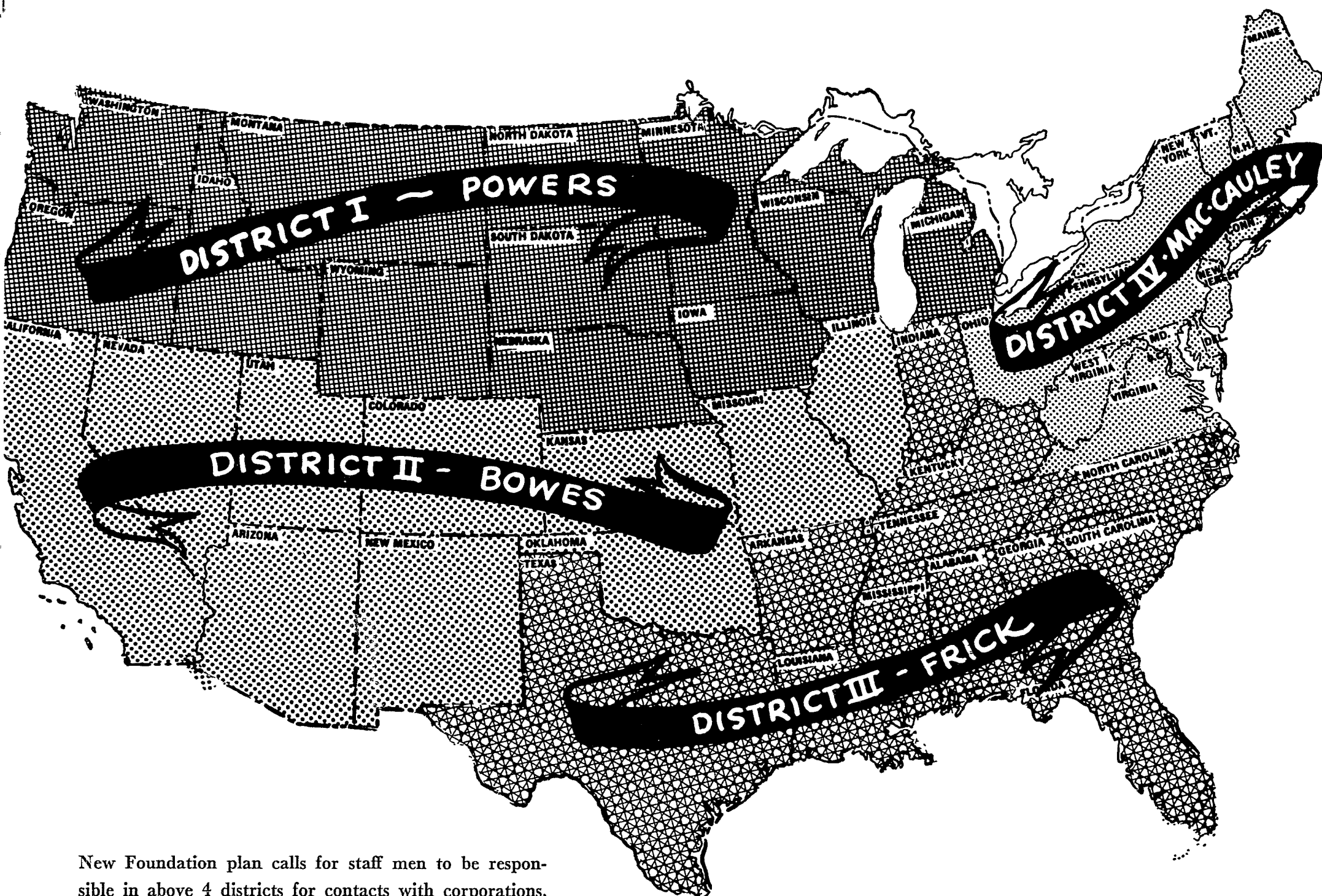
This survey, based on the Questionnaire of the Class of 1929, does not, in itself, constitute a program for the development of Estate Plans which will more frequently include Notre Dame and its long range program.

But without a doubt, the generous contribution of the Silver Jubilee Class in making this pioneering study has brought the University, the Foundation, and the several thousand alumni the survey included, closer to the significance of thoughtful provision for Notre Dame in the estates of alumni and friends.

The great majority of our alumni are young, and have perhaps not yet thought of Estate Plans, and certainly many are possessed of the growing and demanding families which make the inclusion of any outside beneficiary in an Estate seem at the moment mythical indeed.

It is a hopeful development for the future of Notre Dame, in which most of us can share, and in which all of us are interested. And this universal significance of course multiplies the service which the Class of 1929 has rendered to its Alma Mater.

# *The* FOUNDATION



New Foundation plan calls for staff men to be responsible in above 4 districts for contacts with corporations, State Governors, City Chairmen and other individuals.

Notre Dame has been particularly fortunate in receiving ever-increasing support from alumni and non-alumni friends in recent years. Generous benefactors include the late Mr. E. M. Morris of South Bend who with Mrs. Morris provided funds for the Morris Inn; the late Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher, Detroit, Mich., donors of Fisher Residence Hall; Mr. and Mrs. I. A. O'Shaughnessy, St. Paul, Minn., who contributed \$2,300,000 for the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. LaFortune's gift for the LaFortune Student Center; Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, Chicago, Ill., providers of the Lewis Bus Shelter; Mr. and Mrs. Romy Hammes, Kankakee, Ill., do-

nors of the Hammes Shopping Center; Mr. Thomas W. Pangborn and Mr. John C. Pangborn, Hagerstown, Md., who made provision for the new (to be erected) \$800,000 Pangborn Residence Hall; and many thousands of alumni and other friends who have contributed to the recent \$9,000,000 campus expansion program.

The University of Notre Dame Foundation is well aware that the loyalty and support of alumni and non-alumni antedates by many years the advent of the Foundation in 1947. However, as the University moved into a post-war development period, it was apparent that a new agency within the administration was needed to co-ordinate and service existing and new

channels for University support. The Notre Dame Foundation was organized in 1947 to effect a long-range program of encouraging financial assistance from alumni and non-alumni friends, corporations and charitable foundations.

In 1948, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., then president of Notre Dame and now Director of the Foundation, outlined a \$25,000,000 long-range goal over a period of ten years. Annual giving from alumni and non-alumni, gifts from corporations, gifts through bequests and insurance and outstanding special gifts have all helped to accelerate the achievement of Father Cavanaugh's long-range program. The Foundation has benefited



# of Notre Dame

## ... Father Cavanaugh Directs Public Relations Program

tremendously from the guidance of the past National Chairmen, Mr. Harry G. Hogan, Fort Wayne, Ind., banker, and the Hon. Frank C. Walker of New York City. And the infinite number of hours devoted to the Foundation by state governors, city chairmen and committees have been reflected in the successful attainment of Foundation objectives.

Notre Dame is anxious to continue to extend the opportunity of a Notre Dame education to as many young men as possible. To keep pace with increasing enrollment and to supplement the work already being done by a splendid faculty, Notre Dame is asking industry to underwrite the Distinguished Professors Program whereby 45 outstanding teachers will be added to the University staff.

Father Cavanaugh has divided the nation into four districts so that a greater concentration of efficiency may be attained in corporation contacts and alumni giving as well as all phases of the program. Four Foundation representatives have been assigned to these districts and, in order to acquaint alumni and friends with the entire staff including the affiliated departments of Public Information, Public Relations and the Placement Office, the following biographical breakdown is presented:



Fr. Cavanaugh

Following a most successful term as Notre Dame's 15th president, 1946-52, the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., was appointed Director of the Notre Dame Foundation in January, 1953.

His presidency was marked by the beginning of a nine million dollar construction program and a furtherance of a great academic development at the University. Father Cavanaugh is also a member of the Provincial Council of the Congregation of Holy Cross and has been assigned for special assistance to the Rev.

Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., current president of Notre Dame.

Father Cavanaugh entered the University of Notre Dame in 1917 and for two years served as secretary to the Rev. John W. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., then president of the University. After graduation from Notre Dame's College of Commerce in 1923, Father Cavanaugh was employed by the Studebaker Corporation and advanced to the post of assistant advertising manager when he resigned to study for the priesthood in the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1926.

He was ordained in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus in 1931 and received his Licentiate in Philosophy at Gregorian University, Rome, Italy, in 1933.



Fr. O'Donnell

Rev. Thomas J. O'Donnell, C.S.C., became assistant to the director of the Notre Dame Foundation in January, 1953, after serving for a year as associate editor of the *Catholic Boy* magazine.

A native of Chicago, Ill., he entered the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1936 and graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1941. Father O'Donnell was ordained to the priesthood in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus in 1945 by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

From 1945 to 1946 Father O'Donnell was a member of the Mission Band of the Congregation of Holy Cross and in 1946 he became a member of the faculty of Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C. While in Washington, Father O'Donnell received his master's degree in theatre arts from Catholic University and for three years was assistant superior of the Foreign Mission Seminary.

James E. Armstrong serves as assistant director of the Notre Dame Foundation and as executive secretary of the Notre Dame Alumni Association. He received a degree in journalism from the University in 1925 and became alumni secretary a year later. Mr. Armstrong has been active in the Foundation program since its beginning in 1947.



Mr. Armstrong

Known to thousands of Notre Dame graduates, he is editor of the *ALUMNUS* and *NOTRE DAME* magazines, and has contributed articles to several Catholic publications. He formerly was vice-president and director of the American Alumni Council and president of the National Catholic Alumni Federation.



Mr. Bowes

Richard Bowes, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., is the new Associate Director of Public Relations at Notre Dame. Dick, a member of the 1938 Class, will work closely with J. Arthur Haley,

Director, as well as with the Foundation staff. He is assigned to Foundation District 2 which includes Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

After receiving an A.B. degree from Notre Dame, Dick attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where he was awarded a master's degree in 1943.

Before joining the University staff, Dick was connected with Wilson Sporting Goods Company in the sales and advertising department; manager of the Economics and Marketing Research Department of the Consumers Cooperative Association; and a partner in Business Machines Distributors.

(continued on page 14)

John Cackley was appointed a Foundation staff member in 1947. He graduated in journalism from Notre Dame in 1937. Prior to accepting employment at the University, John was Field Representative for General Motors Corp., in Dupont's Engineering Department, Vice Consul at the American Consulate, Marseille, France, and Deputy State Director in the U. S. Treasury's Savings Bonds Division.



Mr. Cackley

During World War II he was stationed in Africa, Italy and France with the U. S. Army for 33 months. Cackley is in charge of editing and production details as Managing Editor of both the NOTRE DAME and ALUMNUS magazines.

The Notre Dame Placement Office, under the direction of William R. Dooley, functions as a service for graduating seniors and alumni seeking advice and counseling in finding employment. Mr. Dooley graduated from Notre Dame in 1926 and has been associated with the University staff since 1933. For 16 years he was assistant alumni secretary and managing editor of the ALUMNUS magazine. He has been Placement Director since 1950.



Mr. Dooley

Prior to joining the Notre Dame staff, Mr. Dooley was associated with the Peoria (Ill.) *Journal-Transcript*, publicity and advertising director for the Northern Indiana Public Service Co., and engaged in sales promotion for the Western Clock Co., LaSalle, Ill.

James W. Frick joined the Foundation staff after graduating from Notre Dame's College of Commerce in 1951. He is a native of Raleigh, N. C., and also served with the Armed Forces in



Mr. Frick

the Pacific Theatre during World War II.

Jim will be in charge of District 3 for the Foundation which includes Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

From 1945 to 1947 he was Claims Examiner for the Employment Security Commission. Jim has been principally concerned with the personal solicitation plan of alumni giving and he has written several articles for the NOTRE DAME magazine.

The Department of Public Relations began in 1941 under the direction of J. Arthur Haley. Among its many functions are included the developing and maintaining contacts for the University, assisting in the establishment of President's Committees in various metropolitan cities and coordinating details of meetings held semi-annually of the Lay Trustees and Advisory Councils.



Mr. Haley

Mr. Haley graduated from Notre Dame with a B.S. degree in Commerce in 1926 and was Business Manager of Athletics until 1941. He attended Officers' Training School in 1918 and was employed by the Norfolk and Western Railroad prior to his enrollment as a Notre Dame student.

John S. MacCauley, a graduate of the 1941 Class, has recently been appointed to the University of Notre Dame Foundation staff. He will be in charge of District 4 consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia.



Mr. MacCauley

He has had extensive experience in public relations having maintained his own firm in metropolitan New York City. John was coordinator of publicity for the first Loyalty Day parade

in New York. He served as campaign director for a \$250,000 parochial school gymnasium drive prior to accepting employment at the University.

As an undergraduate at Notre Dame, John was a member of the Glee Club and also was active in the Wranglers.

In his capacity as Director of Public Information, James E. Murphy supervises publicity of all University affairs except athletics. He was graduated from Notre Dame in 1947.



Mr. Murphy

Prior to assuming his present post, Mr. Murphy was news editor of the American Broadcasting Company in Chicago and also was on the national public relations staff of the American Legion. During World War II, he served with the United States Air Force. He is a member of the American College Public Relations Association. Each year Jim prepares special radio material for use by alumni clubs on UND Night.

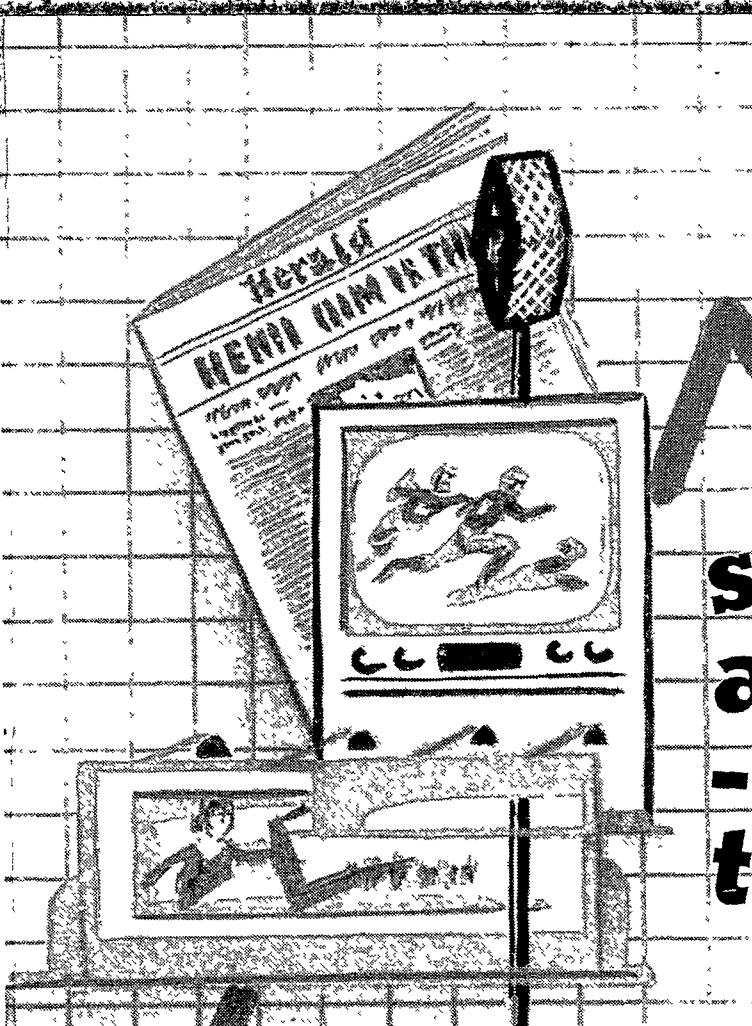
Manager of Foundation District 1 is Allan J. Powers, a native of Richmond, Va., and a member of the 1951 Class. Before graduating from Notre Dame's Arts and Letters College, Allan served in the U. S. Navy for 37 months in the Bacteriological Warfare program.



Mr. Powers

He did graduate work in speech and drama at Columbia University and was formerly with the sales department of Fromm and Sichel, Inc., of New York City. Two brothers, John and Tom, are both seniors at the University.

Allan joined the Foundation staff in February, 1953, and, in addition to field contacts, he has also worked closely with the alumni-indoctrination program of undergraduates. He will be responsible for the following states in District 1: Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.



# sales and advertising -today and tomorrow

Detroit, Mich.; George M. Benson, director of television sales and research for the Ford Foundation; M. Joseph Meehan, director of the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; E. S. McKay, special executive consultant for the General Electric Co., New York City; Frank G. Japha, founder and executive director of the National Advertising Agency Network, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank W. Lovejoy, sales executive with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., New York City; Burleigh B. Gardner, executive director of Social Research, Inc., Chicago, Ill.


The conference was designed to present top-level ideas, techniques and professional know-how from prominent leaders in industry and government. It afforded an opportunity for businessmen to exchange ideas and discover new ways in which to meet the demands and responsibilities of competitive enterprises. The conference was helpful to attending Notre Dame students who plan to enter a business or advertising career following graduation.

Mr. Meehan citing the tremendous growth of American economy in the past twenty-five years stated that we "produced and sold more than twice as many goods and services in 1953 as in 1929." He was the keynote speaker at the conference. Production-wise, "the most striking difference in the American economy during this past quarter-century is the great increase in the amount of our resources which we have found necessary to devote to national security."

A warning that selling will not keep pace with the new age of automatic production unless management matches long-range planning of production with long-range sales planning, was stressed by Mr. Roy in his address to the conference.

Mr. Benson, in discussing the future of television, stated that among the problems facing this industry is the economic factor. By 1960, he said, "there will probably be as many UHF as VHF stations on the air. Meanwhile there will be heavy losses. This is no place for the shoestring operator."

The conference chairman was Herbert True, member of the Notre Dame College of Commerce faculty, and meetings were held on campus at the Morris Inn. It was another in a series of services provided by the University of Notre Dame for business and industrial executives of the midwest.



Speakers in above group: Dean James E. McCarthy, Ross Roy, George M. Benson, E. S. McKay and M. Joseph Meehan. Below: Frank W. Lovejoy, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, was on the program.

## Prominent Leaders On Commerce College Agenda

More than 300 midwest advertising and marketing specialists attended the second annual Sales and Advertising Conference held at the University of Notre Dame. The theme for this year's sessions was "1960—The Key of Today's Planning."

Seven nationally known speakers were featured on the agenda including Ross Roy, president of Ross Roy Inc.,





Counter clockwise: Assistant coaches Druze, Dickson, Fischer, Johnston and Earley.

One of Notre Dame's favorite sons, Terry Brennan, embarks on a new era in Notre Dame football history. The opening game against Texas will officially launch 26-year-old Brennan on what is probably football's most consistently rugged schedule year in and year out.

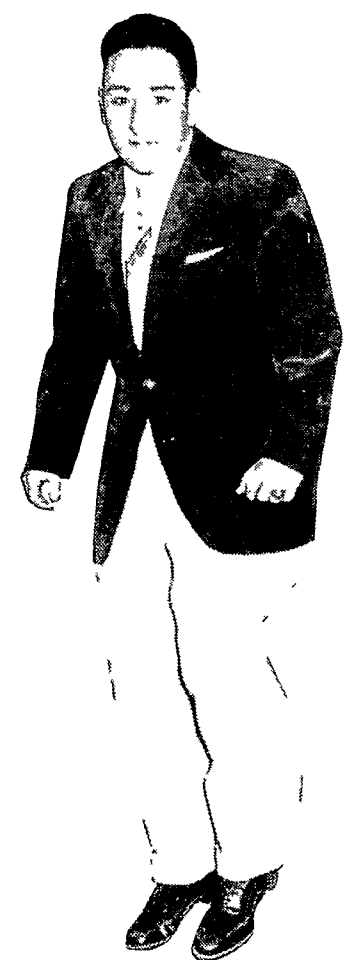
Coach Brennan has assembled a staff consisting of two assistants from Frank Leahy's regime as well as three additional former Notre Dame players. Included are: John Druze and Bill Earley, both holdovers, with Druze coaching the ends and Earley the backfield; George Dickson, backfield coach who was formerly at N.Y.U. with Hughie Devore; Bill Fischer, line coach recently with the Chicago Cardinals professional football squad; and Frank Johnston, Freshman coach.

After Frank Leahy resigned because of ill health, Brennan, who was one of the most outstanding backfield men

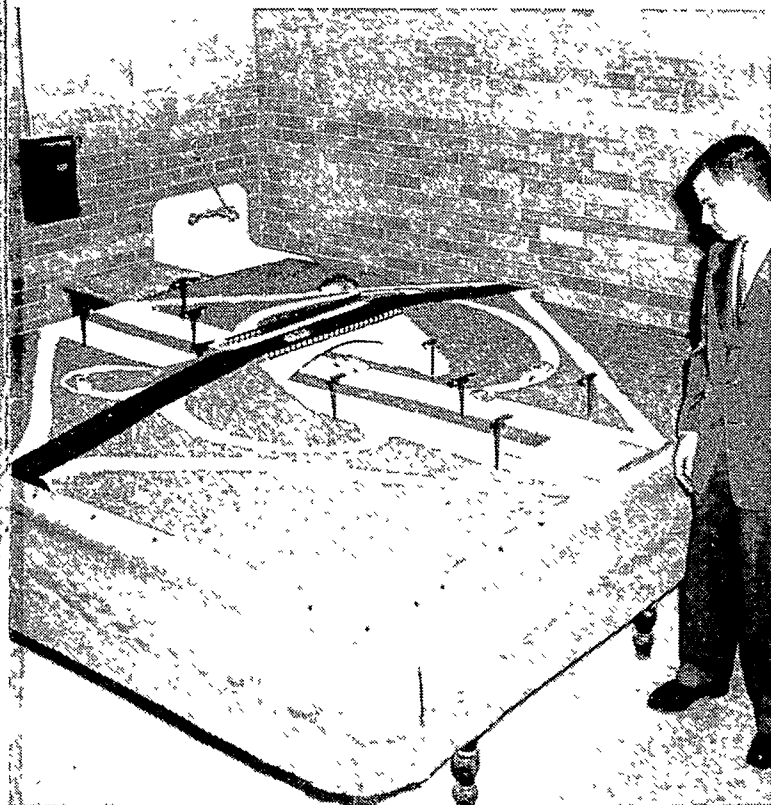
on the Fighting Irish in 1946, 1947 and 1948, was elevated to the head coaching job. He tutored Notre Dame's Freshman team last fall. Terry enjoyed phenomenal success as head coach of Mt. Carmel High School in Chicago. He turned out three city championship teams there within a space of four years. Also, in addition to coaching football, Terry attended Law School at DePaul University where he received an LL.B. degree.

The entire sports world will be watching Notre Dame this fall with Terry Brennan at the helm. Enthusiasm is extremely high on the Irish squad. One of the finest tributes paid to new coach Brennan occurred at a reunion dinner this past winter of the National Championship 1947 team when Johnny Lattner, one of the speakers, said, "I wish I had one more year at Notre Dame so I could play for Terry Brennan."





# Ingenious Engineers

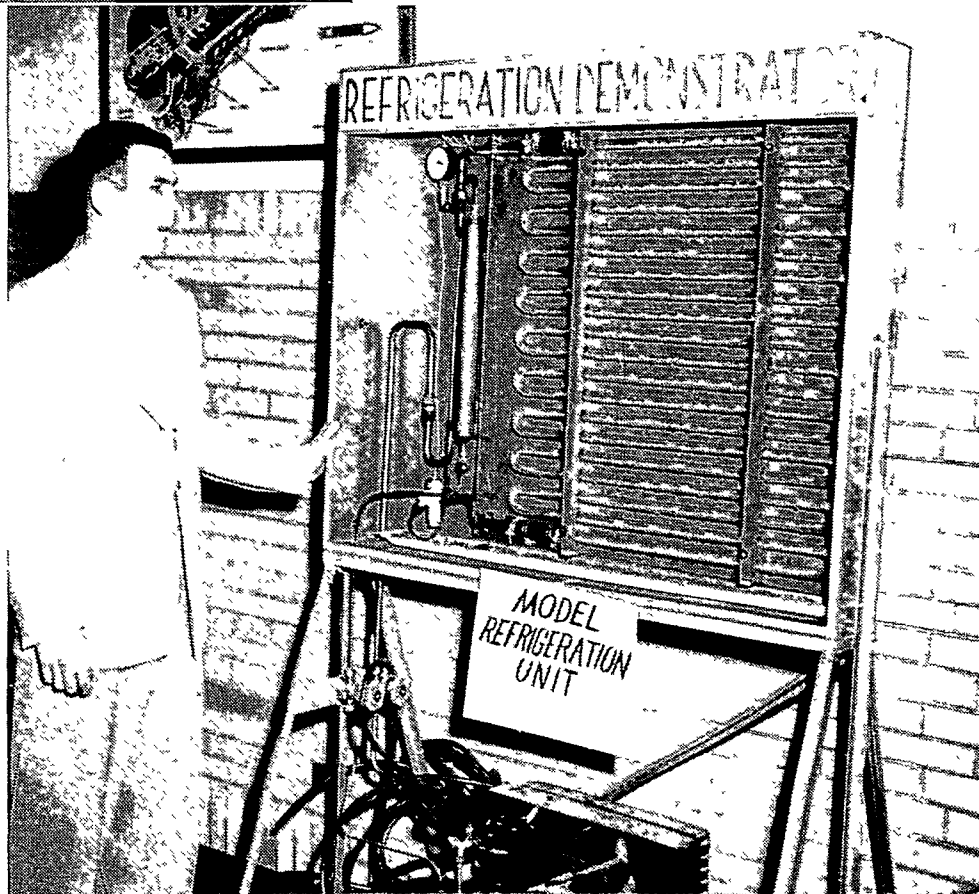


Top left: pre-stressed concrete diving board. Top right: there-min, a musical instrument to create unusual sounds. Far left: model of a highway cloverleaf intersection. Immediate left: casting paper weights and ash trays. Bottom: model refrigeration unit.

The College of Engineering held its annual "Open House" which featured a series of exhibits and demonstrations of student classroom and laboratory activities. Each department of the college assisted in the preparation of this special event and some of the outstanding exhibits were photographed for the *Notre Dame* magazine.

Included in the exhibits not shown on this page were the following models: earth-rolled dam, Tacoma Narrows suspension bridge, cut-away steam engine, talking light beam, high-fi demonstration, foundry plant, liquid air demonstration, Seagate Housing Development, Brooklyn, N. Y., and dynajet airplane jet engine in operation. Demonstrations were given of a link trainer, three wind tunnels, weather instruments and glider flying.

The program was under the direction of the Engineering Advisory Board with the co-operation of the Student Senate.



# Marian Year Observance



*Vocation Institute,  
Art Exhibit,  
Lecture Series,  
Featured on  
Campus Program*

Special events in observance of the Marian Year have been featured on campus in recent months. Since Notre Dame is dedicated to the Blessed Mother, it was appropriate that Our Lady's University should participate in commemoration of the centenary proclamation of the Immaculate Conception dogma. Rev. Edward D. O'Connor, C.S.C., was appointed chairman of the Marian Year Committee which included two other members, Rev. Charles Schleck, C.S.C., and Rev. Francis D. Nealy, O.P.

The life of the Virgin Mary as de-



Cardinal Stritch officiated at the Vocation Institute opening. It was attended by more than 2,000 religious and laymen.

picted in 29 paintings was a special Marian Year exhibit at the Notre Dame Art Galleries. The paintings, consisting of works done by Italian, Dutch, German, Spanish and American artists, portrayed events in Mary's life from her betrothal to St. Joseph to her Assumption and Coronation. Oldest of the paintings was a 15th century Italian primitive of the Espousal of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. Six other paintings of the Virgin Mary including



Participants in the Symposium included, (L to R): Fr. Sebastian, O.F.M., Canada; Fr. Mullaney, O.P., Washington, D. C.; Msgr. Davis, England; Fr. Balic, O.F.M., Italy; Dr. Charles De Koninck, Laval Univ., Canada; and Fr. Montalverne, Portugal.

works by di Credi, Botticelli and del Garbo are included in the University's permanent collection.

One of the most important events presented by the Marian Year Committee was a Theological Symposium on the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Prominent theologians of this country and abroad participated on the program. Speakers and their subjects included Rev. Carlo Balic, O.F.M., President of the International Marian Academy, Rome, Italy, "The Theology of the Immaculate Conception From the 9th to the 13th Century"; Rev. Urban Mullaney, O.P., Washington, D. C., "The Meaning of the Immaculate Conception"; Rev. Wenceslaus Sebastian, O.F.M., Edmonton, Canada, "The Theologians From Duns Scotus to 1800"; Dr. Charles De Koninck, Quebec, Canada, "The Immaculate Conception, the Compassion and the Assumption"; and Rev. Joseph Montalverne, O.F.M., Lisbon, Portugal, "The Theology of the Immaculate

Conception in the Past 100 Years."

The opening address of the symposium was given by His Excellency, Most Rev. John F. Cody, S.T.D., Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of St. Joseph.

Another major Marian Year observance occurred at Notre Dame on July 15th with Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, officiating at the opening of the annual Vocation Institute. More than 2000 priests, Brothers, Sisters and lay people participated in a candlelight procession to the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes.

A series of Marian lectures will continue through the fall with Daniel Sargent, author of "Our Land and Our Lady," discussing the history of devotion to the Blessed Mother in the United States. Tentative plans call for four or five other lectures also. A solemn rededication of the University of Notre Dame to the Immaculate Heart of Mary will be observed on December 8th at the close of the Marian Year.



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

