

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

Adeste Fidelis
Laeti triumphales;
Venite, venite in Bethlehem:
Natum videte, Regem angelorum.

Venite adoremus, venite adoremus
Venite adoremus, Dominum.

Deum de Deo, Lumen de lumine
Gestant puella viscera
Deum verum genitum non factum

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WINTER

1956

Notre Dame alumni and friends will soon celebrate another blessed Christmas Season as the carillon in Sacred Heart Church echoes with the strains of *Adeste Fidelis*. See story on page 12.

By DONALD P. ZEIFANG

The author is a junior in the College of Arts and Letters. In between attending classes and writing articles for NOTRE DAME he is chief announcer at WSND, the student radio station. His home is in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY of 1889, Sorin Hall was opened to the students of Notre Dame. Simultaneously, the history of Notre Dame's residence hall system was inaugurated. According to some records, this fifty-room "audacious experiment" was the first Catholic college residence hall offering private quarters to students.

Since that momentous occasion, the residence hall system has evolved into a complex but highly efficient setup. Much as the family is the basic unit of the world's society, the hall is the basic unit of society on campus, and its residents are, in a sense, members of a big and (at least, ideally) happy family.

The men whose job is to keep these 'big families' happy are the rectors and prefects—sixty-six all told—living in the fifteen campus residence halls. These men form a team *in loco parentis*; their duties include vital functions in the spheres of discipline, religion, academic and social life. In executing their jobs, they come in close contact with the Prefect of Discipline, the Prefect of Religion, the deans of the various colleges and the Vice-President for Student Affairs.

The rector or prefect is primarily a disciplinarian. In reality he is an educator who is helping young men learn how to live individually and as members of society. His first aim in helping students in their campus life is to get to know each and every one personally, for it is obviously easier for the priest to exercise guidance and counsel in an atmosphere of friendliness. The rector has more difficulty than the prefect in establishing this friendly relationship, not only because of the greater number of students who are under his jurisdiction, but also because of the burdensome amount of paper work which the rector must perform. However, if individual problems arise which demand the attention of the rector, he can consult the permanent record of the student (which is



Father Broestl is rector of Dillon Hall which houses the largest student contingent on campus. Notre Dame's 'hall system' was begun in 1889.

RESIDENT RECTORS

*Students Learn to Live With Others
Under the Guidance and Counsel of
Rectors and Prefects*

passed on yearly from rector to rector) and the advice of the floor prefect.

As for the religious activities of the rector and prefect, the residence hall system provides an opportunity for the student to come into first-hand contact with the reality of the priesthood. The priest is set up as an example, and that example can have a profound influence upon the Catholic laymen of the future who are living under the same roof with him.

Academically, the rector and prefect set the general tone of study. They understand the problems which frequently confront students in the course of their studies, because they are teachers themselves. In fact, the dean of the College of Arts and Letters, Father Charles Sheedy, is a floor prefect in Fisher Hall. Three rectors are department heads: Father Thomas Cady (Classics), Father Thomas McDonagh (Economics), and Father Carl Hager (Music). Four rectors teach religion: Fathers Joseph Haley, Leonard Collins, George Bernard and Robert Pelton. Rounding out the group are: Fathers Edmund Murray (History), John Walsh (Education), Ferdinand Brown (Mathematics), Lawrence Broestl (German), Charles Harris (Physics), Glenn Boarman (Philosophy), Michael Murphy (Geology), and Paul Fryberger (Economics). Every priest-prefect is also a teacher, with Brother Conan Moran having the distinction of being the only brother and the only non-teacher. However, Brother Conan's experience as director of the University Book Store qualifies him as something of an expert in the business field.

Lastly, the rector does what he can to enrich the social life of his residents. This is done largely through cooperation with the Office of Student Affairs, which has jurisdiction over campus social activities, and also by encouraging and aiding in hall projects conducted by the students themselves, such as mixers and picnics.

Dillon Hall, the largest on campus, has Father Lawrence Broestl as "boss-man." Now in his seventh year as

rector, this crew-cut, quick-witted priest has no less than eight prefects to aid him in guiding 444 Dillonites through their junior year. Night checks, weekend permissions, and similar routines take a good deal of the Dillon rector's time, but to Father Broestl the biggest problem, especially in the autumn season, is the overzealousness of newly-elected hall officers who think that progress and change are synonymous. "The trouble is," explains the patient rector, "that after they're gone, we have to live with their changes."

Rectors of some of the smaller halls prefer the intimacy of "chapel chats" for making announcements pertinent to hall life. However, a chat with the troops of Dillon would be so intimate as to approach that of the proverbial "sardines in a can," so Father Broestl ordinarily reverts to a frequent mimeographed epistle which accomplishes the desired back-patting and whip-cracking.

Father Broestl's working day is his whole day, from awakening to retiring. He is on the go before most of the students have heard their alarm clocks in the morning, and he is awake after they have reset those mechanical gadgets and hit the sack.

And Father Broestl is no exception; his life is the average rector's life, except that he has more students.

There are many unpleasant duties connected with the jobs of Notre Dame's "parents," especially if offenses are committed by students. "This hurts me more than it hurts you," seems to be the sentiment of the priest when he has to clamp down on an errant underling. The efforts of the well-meaning rector or prefect are appreciated at least inwardly by the students. Often the appreciation is more manifest. Consider the case of the late Father John "Pop" Farley—a beloved Sorin Hall rector for many years and a Notre Dame 'tradition' to students of a generation ago. So beloved, in fact, that they named Farley Hall in memory of him.

"Learning to live with people" may be a time-worn cliché but it also is one of the well-known features of a Notre Dame education. Young men with varied economic backgrounds, who are from different sections of the country, have the privilege of friendly association with each other in the 'hall system'. It forms an integral part of the educational pattern at Notre Dame—the training of the whole man in moral, responsible leadership.

Extracts from Father Broestl's mimeographed letters to Dillon Hall residents:

Is Man a Rational Animal?

It may seem strange that I should ask this question: Is man a rational animal? But if you were to enter the TV room shortly after our intellectuals have just viewed a program contributing to their mental growth, you would tend to doubt man's rationality. The room, decorated and outfitted at great expense and with extreme care, resembles a hog pen. Now, I don't object to your being comfortable, and I would hesitate to draw up a list of rules and regulations for the TV room. But it seems to me that with everyone exercising a bit of care, the ash trays could be used for your butts, and used food containers could be deposited in the waste basket without inconveniencing anyone. At least it is worth a try.

An Old Refrain

We are accustomed to hear on football Saturdays: Your car is locked and your motor is running! Here in Dillon we have some human motors that are indeed running, in this case breathing, but we seem to get little activity from them. As usual we had a few locked or closed eyes this past week. Again we say that for those who failed to make morning checks we extend the many advantages of the campus for the rest of the week. Simply put, the following young men are campused until the week-end.

Monday Morning Blues

The Blues now change to Orchids since we would like to compliment the Football Team on bringing the interhall championship to Dillon. It was what is usually referred to as a titanic struggle. Indeed, both teams roared up and down the field—between the 40-yard lines—but late in the final quarter the decisive score was made by a charging defense. Only one big problem remains. Where shall we put the huge trophy which the Student Senate certainly contemplates presenting to the hall?

NOTRE DAME

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James E. Armstrong, '25, Editor.

John N. Cackley, '37, Managing Editor.

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Winter, 1956

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., is Notre Dame's sixteenth president.

Once again, as the end of the year approaches, I am pleased to have this opportunity of reporting to you on the progress of our general plans for Faculty Development, and especially of the part of it known as the Distinguished Professors' Program. This Program has contributed immeasurably to the academic growth of Notre Dame during the past year and, because your generous assistance has made these advances possible, we are happy to share the results, as well as our future plans, with you.

As I mentioned to you last year, the Distinguished Professors' Program enabled us to bring several eminent scholars to the faculty of the University, either as visitors or as permanent additions to the staff, during the 1956-57 schoolyear. In the spring semester, we were privileged to have Reverend Louis Raeymaeker, Director of the Advanced Institute of Philosophy at the University of Louvain in Belgium, Dr. Edward F. Caldin and Dr. Michael P. Fogarty from the Universities of Leeds and Cardiff, and Dr. Joseph Pieper, one of the best known present day German philosophers. These men together with

Reverend I. M. Bochenski, O.P., world famous mathematical logician, have come and gone, but we feel that their presence has greatly enriched the lives of our students.

This Fall, Jacques Maritain, who, I am sure, needs no introduction, and Cleanth Brooks, the literary critic from Yale University, have delivered a series of lectures to the faculty and students in philosophy and English. Dr. Robert G. Schmitt will be with us as a Visiting Lecturer in Psychiatry, and the Department of Sociology is being further strengthened by the work of Reverend Joseph Fichter, S.J. of Loyola University, New Orleans.

In addition to Reverend Philip Hughes, who joined the staff of the Department of History as a permanent member last year, and who is generally acknowledged as one of the greatest historians of the Reformation period, the Department will be further enhanced by the presence of Reverend Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny. Father de Sauvigny comes to us from the Institut Catholique in Paris.

As we look forward to 1957-58, we are proud to announce that arrange-

ments have been completed which will provide two distinguished visitors for our Department of Mathematics. Professor Thoralf Skolem of the University of Oslo, Norway, will be at Notre Dame for the entire schoolyear, and Professor Kurt Mahler of Manchester University, England, will come in the fall semester.

We feel, however, that perhaps the most important phase of Faculty Development was our ability to revise and augment our faculty salary scales. Under the new scales which were adopted, faculty salaries were again increased this year by well over \$150,000. Notre Dame, however, as well as all other universities and colleges, is still faced with the increasingly critical problem of recruiting and retaining the most qualified men for our teaching staff. In order to keep pace with the action being taken by other educational institutions, we are again reviewing and revising our faculty salary structure and, from present indications, envision another increase in teaching salaries during the coming year.

We have, of course, been greatly heartened and encouraged by the wholehearted acceptance by our friends of the aims and purposes directed to Faculty Development, and hope that you share our genuine pride in what we have been able to accomplish during these past years with your enthusiastic and wonderfully generous support.

On behalf of all at Notre Dame, I express again sincere gratitude for your meaningful interest and help, and send assurances of our continuing best wishes and prayers for you and yours during this blessed Christmas season.

Th. Hesburgh, C.S.C.



THE RIVCO FOUNDATION'S \$25,000 GIFT

New Loan Fund to be "Emergency Aid" For Deserving Students

UNDERGRADUATES and law students in need of an "emergency loan," who have fulfilled the necessary requirements, will benefit from a generous \$25,000 grant given by the Rivco Foundation of Bellwood, Ill., to Notre Dame.

The presentation was made on October 6 by Mrs. John A. Morrissey in behalf of the Foundation. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, accepted the gift at a ceremony in the Student Center prior to the Indiana-Notre Dame football game.

In establishing the John A. Morrissey Memorial Fund, the grant to the Student Senate specifies that there must be an urgent need on the part of the student and the applicant's former loan office record must be completely clear of any previous debt. After a period of 50 years, the loan fund will revert to the University's permanent endowment fund to be used for any worthy purpose, or it may be continued for an indefinite time at the University's discretion.

Preceding the presentation, a Memorial Mass was celebrated by Rev. James E. Norton, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of student affairs, in the Pangborn Hall Chapel.

The Rivco Foundation was established by the Chicago Rivet and Ma-

chine Company of which the late Mr. Morrissey was co-founder and first president.

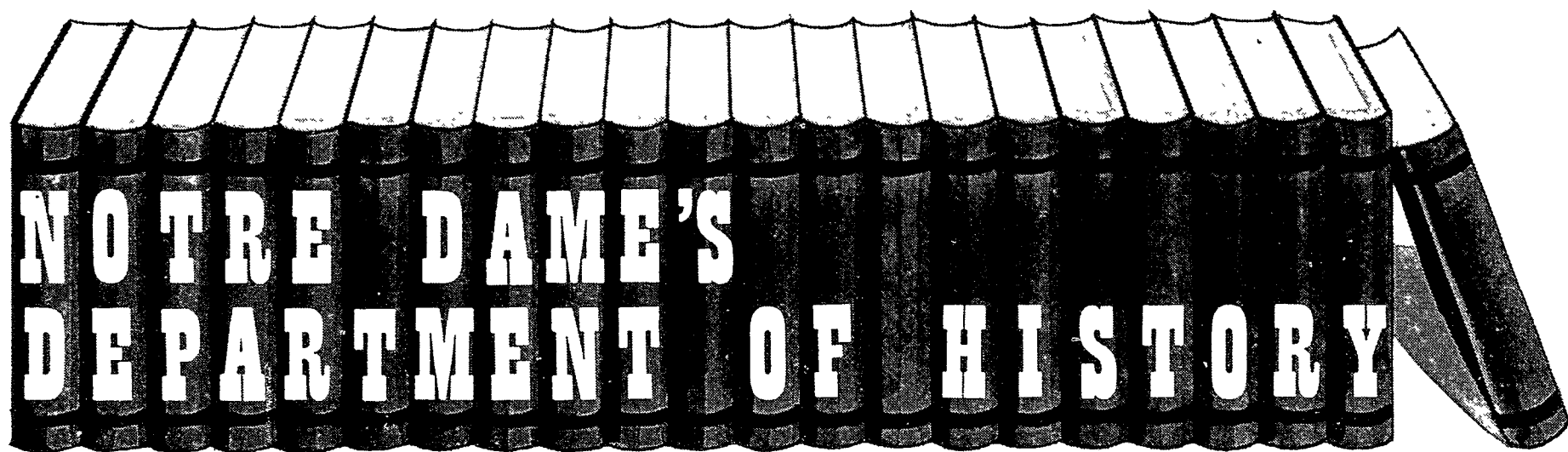
In addition to Mrs. Morrissey and Father Hesburgh, others who participated in the ceremony included Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of business affairs who also gave a brief talk; Father Norton; Edward Morrissey, now president of the company; Mrs. Morrissey's son John, a junior in the College of Engineering; and Patrick C. Logan, Dayton, Ohio, president of the N.D. Student Senate which will administer the loan fund.

The new gift will replace the University Loan Fund formerly used for this specific purpose. Loans, that is those granted when conditions have been properly noted, will be available on 24 hours notice.

Students who will comprise a committee to supervise the Rivco Loan Fund are: Patrick J. Conway, senior, Rochester, Minn., administrator; Jerry M. Brady, junior, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Student Senate secretary; Harry K. Wasoff, junior, Dallas, Tex., treasurer of the Senate; Robert H. Dunseath, senior, Indianapolis, Ind., manager of the LaFortune Student Center; Robert F. Duffy, junior, Floral Park, N. Y., and David J. McMahon, junior, Sayville, N. Y., assistant managers.

Participants in the Rivco Foundation gift ceremony included, from left to right: Mrs. Morrissey's son, John; Fr. Hesburgh; Mrs. John A. Morrissey; Mr. Edward Morrissey; and Pat Logan.





Faculty Members Have Published Numerous Books And Articles; Additional Manuscripts Are In Process

By FRANCIS J. HENNINGER

The author is a native of Bay-side, N. Y., and is studying for a Master's degree in English. He graduated in 1956 from St. John's University where he was editor of the student news publication.

THE Department of History faculty has recently published many new books while preparing other manuscripts for the press. These men have earned the respect and admiration of other history departments and historians across the country for volumes which they have written.

Mr. James F. Edwards, who started the University Archives as The Catholic Archives of America, provided the University with one of the richest hoards of American Catholic documents. Most of the progress in the fields of graduate and advanced work began with the development of these archives and has been extended in various ways.

Since the chief work of the Department's research lies in general cultural and religious history, two men are mainly responsible for the contributions to American history. They are Rev. Thomas McAvoy, C.S.C., head of the Department (Ph.D. from Columbia), and Dr. Aaron Abell (Harvard).

Mr. Abell has published the "Urban Impact on American Protestantism," and is working on a volume about the history of the Catholic social and economic activity since 1865.

Begun in 1941, the field of advanced

work has been strengthened by several men, among them Dr. Thomas Brown (Harvard), Dr. Marshall Smelser (Harvard) and Dr. Vincent DeSantis (Johns Hopkins). The former two teach American religious and cultural history and the latter is concerned with American political history.

Mr. Smelser did his doctoral dissertation on U. S. naval history during the revolution and has published two books on the colonial period. He has been granted a Forrestal Fellowship by the government for further research in naval history, and was one of the Walgreen Lecturers in 1956 at the University of Chicago. Mr. DeSantis has had several articles printed and has a book in manuscript.

For its courses in European History the Department has shared in the Distinguished Professors Program to obtain the services of Fr. Philip Hughes, of England, and Abbé Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny. Fr. Hughes is perhaps the best known Catholic historian writing in English. His particular work is Church History and especially the English Reformation. He has published among many writings a three-volume study of that reformation, and the first three volumes of his monumental work "The History of the Catholic Church." A one-volume study of Church History has appeared over his name in a soft cover edition.

Abbé de Sauvigny, at Notre Dame on a temporary basis, is a professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris. He is the author of several books on modern French history and the French Restoration.

One of the Department's historians

is Dr. William Shanahan (Columbia), who is a specialist on Germany. He has published a history of the early Prussian military reforms, and also one of a two-volume work on German protestant political parties with the second in preparation.

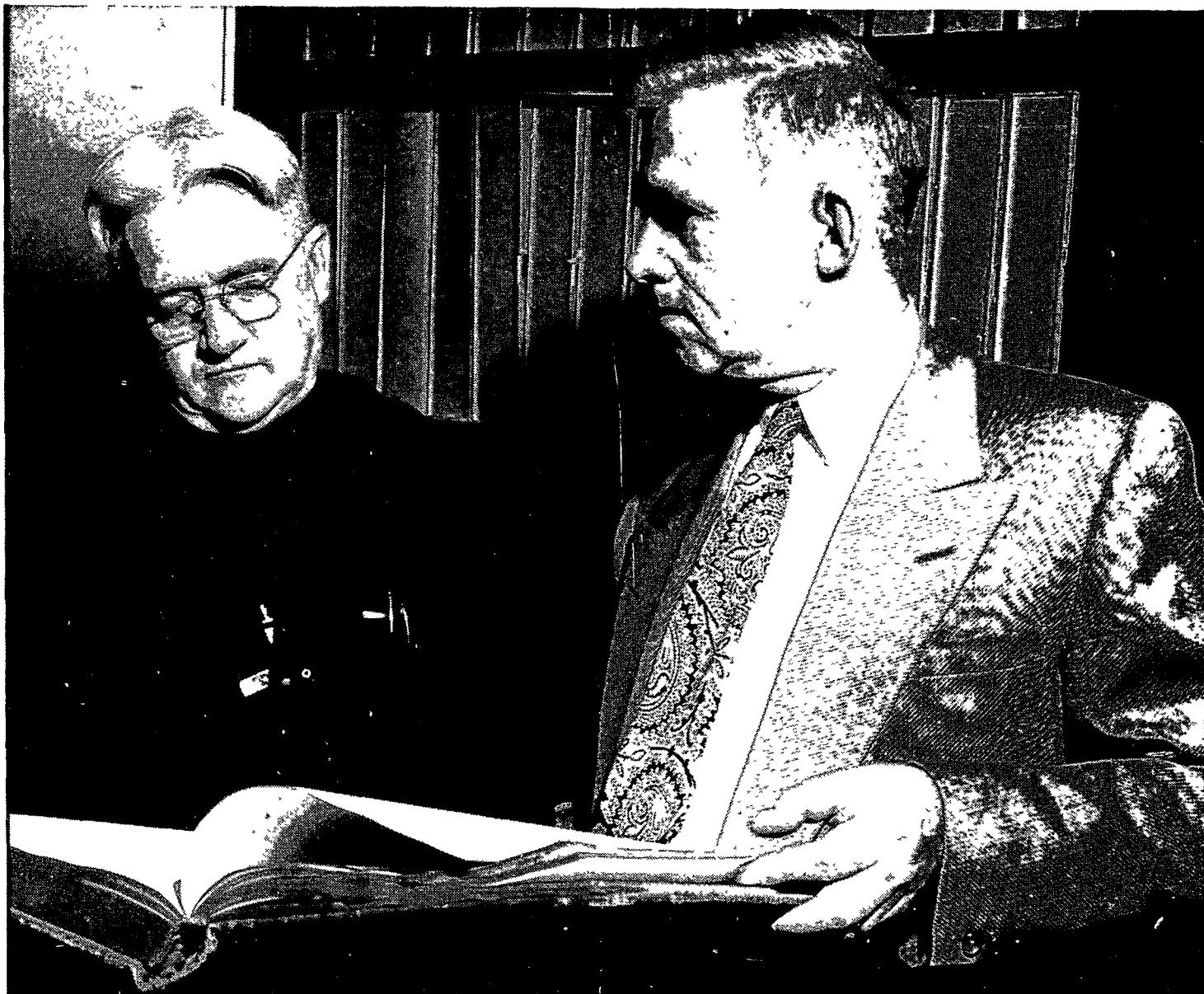
Mr. Shanahan is a member of the Notre Dame Committee on International Relations along with Dr. M. A. Fitzsimons (Chicago). The former studied in Germany for a year and the latter in England.

Mr. Fitzsimons, the Editor of the nationally read *Review of Politics*, is an authority on 'modern England' and has a book printed on the foreign policy of the English Labor government. Professor James Corbett (École des Chartes, Paris) is doing extensive research in mediaeval history. Besides studies on mediaeval manuscripts, he has published a volume on the Papacy.

Dr. Frederick Pike (Texas) is in the field of Latin America, and Professor Theodore Hodges (working for a Ph.D. at Columbia) is in European economic history and geography.

Dr. Boleslaw Szczesniak (Ottawa) has written numerous articles on mediaeval and early modern Chinese and Japanese history. He teaches Russian history at Notre Dame. Dr. L. Leon Bernard (North Carolina) is writing on the France of the *Ancien Régime*.

Notre Dame has had a Department of History since the turn of the century. Though such a program had existed for several summers, a Masters degree was not offered during the regular school year until 1940. The second World War postponed the Doctoral program to 1946. At the present time



Father McAvoy, Department head, and Dr. Abell teach courses in American history. As director of the University Archives, Father McAvoy has charge of valuable materials.



Dr. DeSantis (standing) and Dr. Brown are studying the "Richmond Weekly Whig," printed in 1862. Both professors instruct N.D. students in religious and political history.

about 35 graduates are enrolling in these courses, nine of whom are Ph.D. candidates.

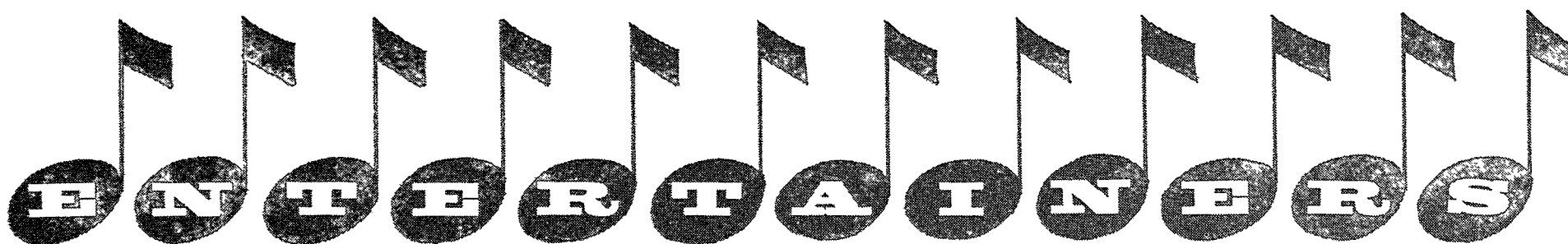
Fr. McAvoy states that these professors with their varied backgrounds and specialties give the curriculum an excellent balance from undergraduate through advanced work. Besides classes in American history Notre Dame confers Doctorates in the fields of 19th and 20th century English, French and German history, and in some phases of mediaeval history. Notre Dame history Ph.D.'s are already teaching at Marquette, St. Peter's, Nazareth, St. Mary's, Canisius and Mundelein.

"We've a young faculty," Father says, "working very hard on many unpublished works. When they appear those books will add prestige to Notre Dame's reputation in this field."

"Our resources lie in the social and cultural phases of American and European history, and that's where a Catholic university is expected to contribute. But besides using the material in the archives and libraries for publications, we have to train more teachers for positions in other educational institutions."



A new album, featuring religious songs, has been recorded by the glee club for MGM and is on sale in the campus book store.



EXTRAORDINARY

Notre Dame Glee Club Is An Outstanding Unit Which Appears In Concerts Throughout Nation

By RONALD M. FRANCIS

The author, a senior in Journalism, has more than a casual interest in the glee club—this year he is its president. Ron Francis lives in Toledo, O.

The Notre Dame Glee Club's national prestige is on an equal level with that of another well-known musical organization, the Marching Band of the Fighting Irish, which specializes in colorful halftime shows during the fall season. In fact the Singing Irish have performed before "live" audiences numbering as many as 85,000 people, which might cause a biased observer to think that the glee club is a more outstanding box office 'attraction' than the football team. Be that as it may, this article is not intended to debate the relative merits of bands-

men, gridsters and glee clubbers on a popularity poll basis.

Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" program featured the N.D. Glee Club in 1948 on a nation-wide network with a listening audience estimated in the millions.

In 1950, before 20,000 persons crowding the Chicago Stadium, they sang a benefit with movie stars, Pat O'Brien and Ann Blyth.

Teamed with Jeanette McDonald, Jose Ferrer, Eddie Fisher, and Arthur Fiedler directing the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra, in Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium, the Club entertained their largest audience, 85,000 people, at the Philadelphia Music Festival in 1953.

Again with Eddie Fisher, they assisted him on his "Coke Time" TV Broadcast from the Notre Dame Field House

on Sept. 30, 1955, when the campus television station WNDU-TV was dedicated.

Having appeared on several CBS, NBC, and Mutual radio programs, the Club has recorded some of the most popular songs in their repertoire, including the famous "Victory March." They have recently recorded an album of religious songs for MGM which is on sale at the Notre Dame Book Store.

The Club is a student-managed organization without financial backing. It must pay its own way and so it dare not leave the campus without a minimum fee assured to cover transportation, hotel and food expenses.

Its officers, guided by Prof. Daniel Pedtke, arrange the details of every appearance, be it a football "pep rally," an intermission program in the Student Center, a one night stand in

Chicago or a two week tour of New England.

In the fall, the Club invites all students, especially Freshmen, to try out for the organization. From the approximate 200 that are auditioned, 30-40 men are selected on the basis of tonal quality, range, volume and "ear" for music, to replace the previous year's graduates. The entire group comprises 130 members, representing every class and college in the University. Few have outstanding voices, and only the minority can read music, nevertheless they compose a well-blended group.

Though most sponsors are Notre Dame Alumni Clubs and Councils of the Knights of Columbus, the group will sing for any agency willing to defray their expenses.

The Business Manager must refuse hundreds of requests throughout the year because of conflicting dates, inconvenient distances, or other practical reasons. His requests to book the Club in a town that would fit perfectly into a tentative tour, are too often declined. So all in all, many fortunate "breaks" are necessary to set up a successful trip. After a contract is signed the Publicity Manager sends the sponsor detailed suggestions concerning committee organization, advance publicity, and ticket prices.

While the sponsor strives to attract an audience, the Club rehearses every weekday for one hour, refreshing standard songs and learning new numbers for their repertoire.

Financial reasons limit 40 men for

out of town engagements. They are chosen for musicianship, knowledge of songs, attendance at practice, seniority and all around character.

Although there is no form of remuneration or tuition grants from the University, the Club has her renowned school's name behind them, without which they could do little. Their love for singing and the possibilities for travel are the wonderful motivating factors that help maintain a fine spirit.

In May of 1955 at the meeting of the National Inter-Collegiate Choral Association, the delegates from 45 of the nation's college glee clubs learned that only two, Purdue and Notre Dame, operated with a budget of over \$10,000 per year. The fact that Notre Dame, independent of any Administrative assistance, spent \$12,000 during 1954-1955 amazed the delegates.

The prestige of the Notre Dame Glee Club has grown tremendously since its beginning in 1915. Traveling thousands of miles each year, singing from coast to coast and border to border, they have entertained millions from the concert stage, radio, and television.

In 1915, the first Notre Dame Glee Club, a group of twelve voices was organized for informal songfests by Ward Perrot, a law student. For many years their appearances were confined to the campus where they entertained at various school functions. Before his ordination, the late Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., a former president of Notre Dame, belonged to this original group.

Throughout the next few years Prof. Joseph J. Casasanta directed the Club and made it an active part of university life. He began scheduling the Club in the Midwest and East. In 1928, with the influential help of Father O'Donnell, Mr. Casasanta lead the "Irish" choraliars in their first tour of the West Coast.

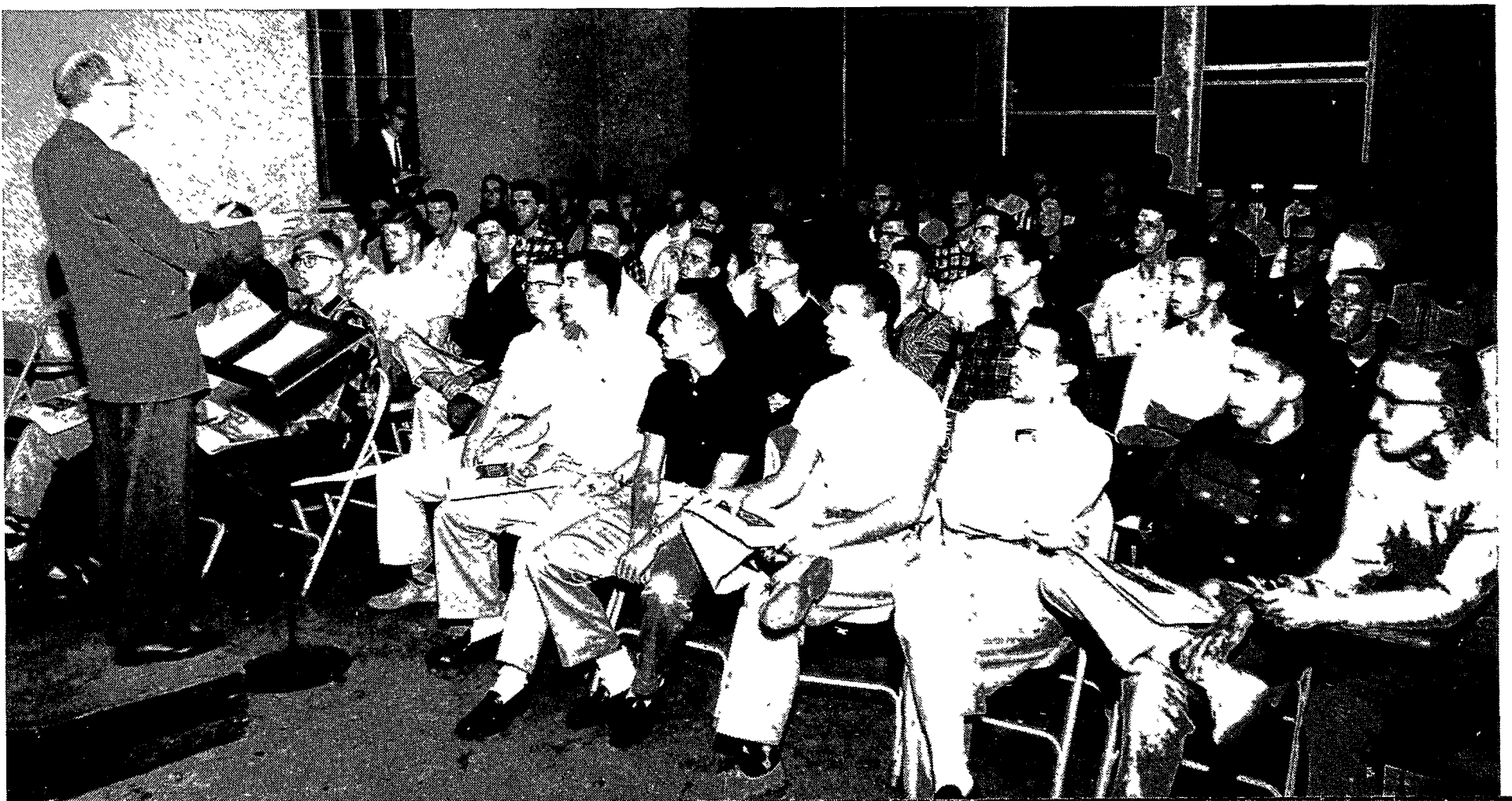
Professor Pedtke assumed the duties of Glee Club director and coordinator in 1938. Before coming to Notre Dame, he had enjoyed a distinguished career in vocal and instrumental music. A pupil of such outstanding musicians as Alexander Raab and Sergic Tarnowsky, Mr. Pedtke studied at the Bush and American Conservatories of Music, besides earning degrees at the Universities of DePaul and Chicago.

Today, he is a fine musician and conductor, as well as an outstanding composer, arranger and teacher. Many refer to him as "Mr. Glee Club."

Local entertainment keeps the Club busy in South Bend and other comparatively near-by localities between tours, when civic groups ask Mr. Pedtke to send a quartet or octet to entertain them. These appearances, coupled with intensive choral training, give them the necessary polish to perform operatic, classical, semi-classical, popular, and humorous numbers in their two hour concerts.

Strengthened by the tradition of forty years of fine music and entertainment, the choraliars are ready once again to sing for the benefit of needy charities throughout the country.

Professor Daniel Pedtke directs the glee club in a rehearsal. The group totals 130 members.



Physical Education Department Has Academic Discipline

At Notre Dame, the Physical Education department is not a refuge of the shallow-brained. In the first place, those weak in mind aren't allowed to matriculate under the Dome; secondly, if perchance a numskulled neophyte were able to sneak by the registrar, he would certainly reveal his lack of scholarly savvy if he headed for the Phy-Ed department, because he would not be there long. He'd flunk out.

If the Greek philosopher Plato were around Notre Dame these days, he'd probably be pretty pleased to see the Physical Education Department organized as a branch of the College of Arts

and Letters. For just as the Education department is concerned with training professional teachers of what Plato would call Music, so then the Physical Education department trains professionals in the Gymnastic, so that the next generation might be healthy in both mind and body. The field of Physical Education has fallen in esteem since Platonic days, and has been abused in some universities to such an extent that it is little more than a series of glorified playground periods.

Fortunately for the future of Physical Education in the United States, Notre Dame is one of those schools which trains Physical Education majors to be true members of a *profession*, because the gym teacher or coach is as much a professional educator as the philosophy professor. Towards this end, the Phy-Ed department presents a rigid academic discipline. Besides the numerous courses offered by the department itself, the Phy-Ed major must wade through the normal requirements of the Arts and Letters College (Philosophy, Religion, English, History, and the Great Books Seminar) plus Chemistry and Zoology. As for the courses in the Phy-

Ed department proper, the freshman and sophomore years feature a thorough-going course in physical activities. For three semester hours of credit, the student spends ten hours per week in a rigorous program which touches virtually every sport common in America today. Throughout the four years of study, the Phy-Ed major also studies such required courses as human anatomy, physiology, kinesiology (the study of body action in gymnastic exercises), personal and community hygiene, and first aid. After the freshman and sophomore years, a two-week training period in the han-

dling of camping projects is held at Camp Eberhart, Corey Lake, Michigan. During the junior year and first half of the senior year, the Phy-Ed major is given a first-hand taste of teaching by helping the regular staff members conduct required service classes for freshmen in the various colleges of the University. Finally, during the second semester of the senior year, the student spends 120 hours of practice teaching in the South Bend Public School System.



Many of the Physical Education majors volunteer to officiate and administer the various phases of the interhall sports program. Under the supervision of Mr. Dominick J. Napolitano, recently appointed director of interhall athletics, this program is a popular past-time with most undergrads, and owes no small part of its success to the work of the Phy-Ed majors.

Contrary to common belief, there is not an overabundance of athletes majoring in Physical Education. The primary reason for the absence of athletes is that the course is too-time-consuming, what with the laboratory sciences and lengthy physical activities program. Secondly, it is an established fact that the requirements of the course are more demanding than those of Commerce and other Arts and Letters majors. So many athletes find that they just cannot handle the Phy-Ed course and play varsity sports, too.

The 108 students presently enrolled in Phy-Ed are under the tutelage of a thirteen-man staff (seven full-time teachers and six teaching fellows) headed by Mr. John A. Scannell. An outstanding professor, Mr. Scannell has been teaching at Notre Dame since 1929. He is a scholar in his own

right, having earned a Doctor of Education degree from Indiana University, and has a deep concern for the standards of his department. To acquaint freshmen Phy-Ed majors with their future profession, Mr. Scannell teaches an introductory course which serves to orient them with the aims and objectives of the program and its place in the educational system, besides giving a historical viewpoint to the profession. The importance of this course can hardly be overestimated, for it helps the novice find out whether the physical realm is really his vocation or just an avocation.

The other regular members of the staff consist of: Gilfred A. Burdick, swimming and life-saving instructor at Notre Dame for more than 20 years; Francis R. Maxwell, now on a leave of absence studying for an advanced degree at Indiana University; Thomas W. Fallon, specialist in health education who also is wrestling and tennis coach; Ernest A. Szekely, physical training and education; George A. Cooper, a part-time teacher who instructs in human anatomy, physical diagnosis and kinesiology; and Dennis

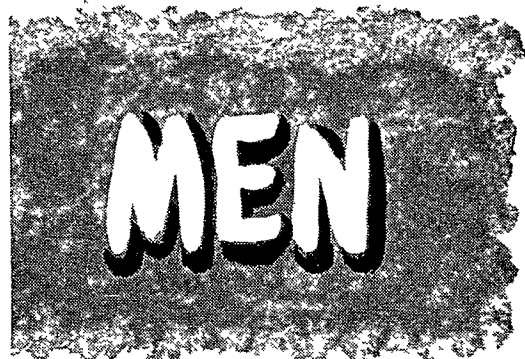
Stark, the department's newest member who joined the group this fall as a water safety instructor.

A man with a Physical Education degree will have no trouble finding work after graduation, for he will be licensed to teach this subject in practically every state. He also meets the requirements to teach Biology and at least one other subject.

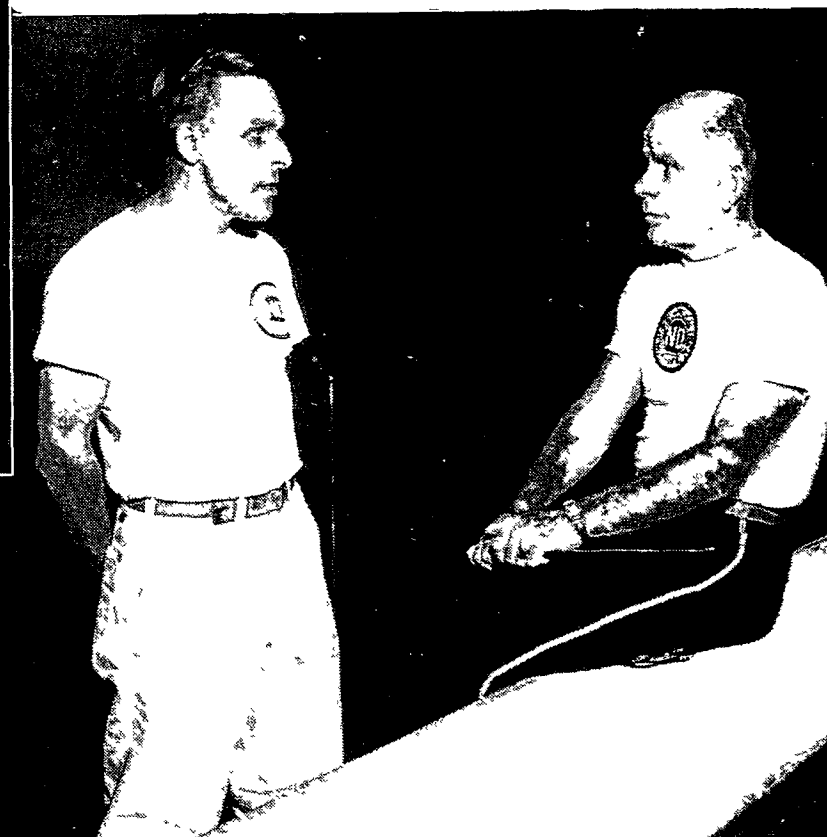
The major incentive for a career in Physical Education is, in its essence, an unselfish one. The true value of this profession is not found in its financial return, which is adequate but little more, nor is it in prestige, for this aspect is certainly not what it should be. Rather, it is the satisfaction of helping boys help themselves that the gym teacher, coach, and boys club director will really be happy about. Plato would be happy about it, too.



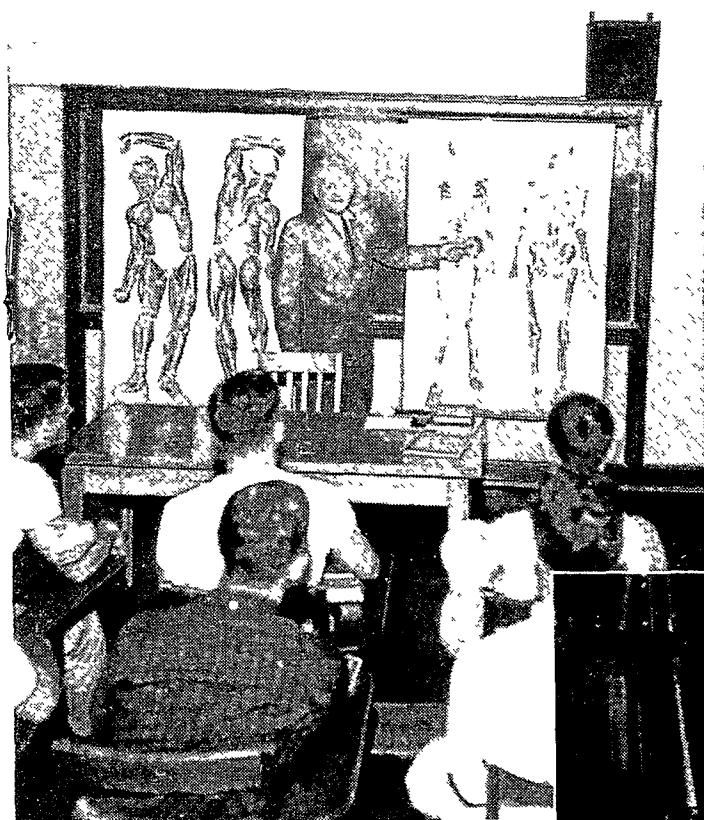
Dr. John A. Scannell, head of Department.



Dominick J. Napolitano appointed Director of Interhall Athletics.



Aquatic instructors Gilfred A. Burdick (right) and Dennis Stark.



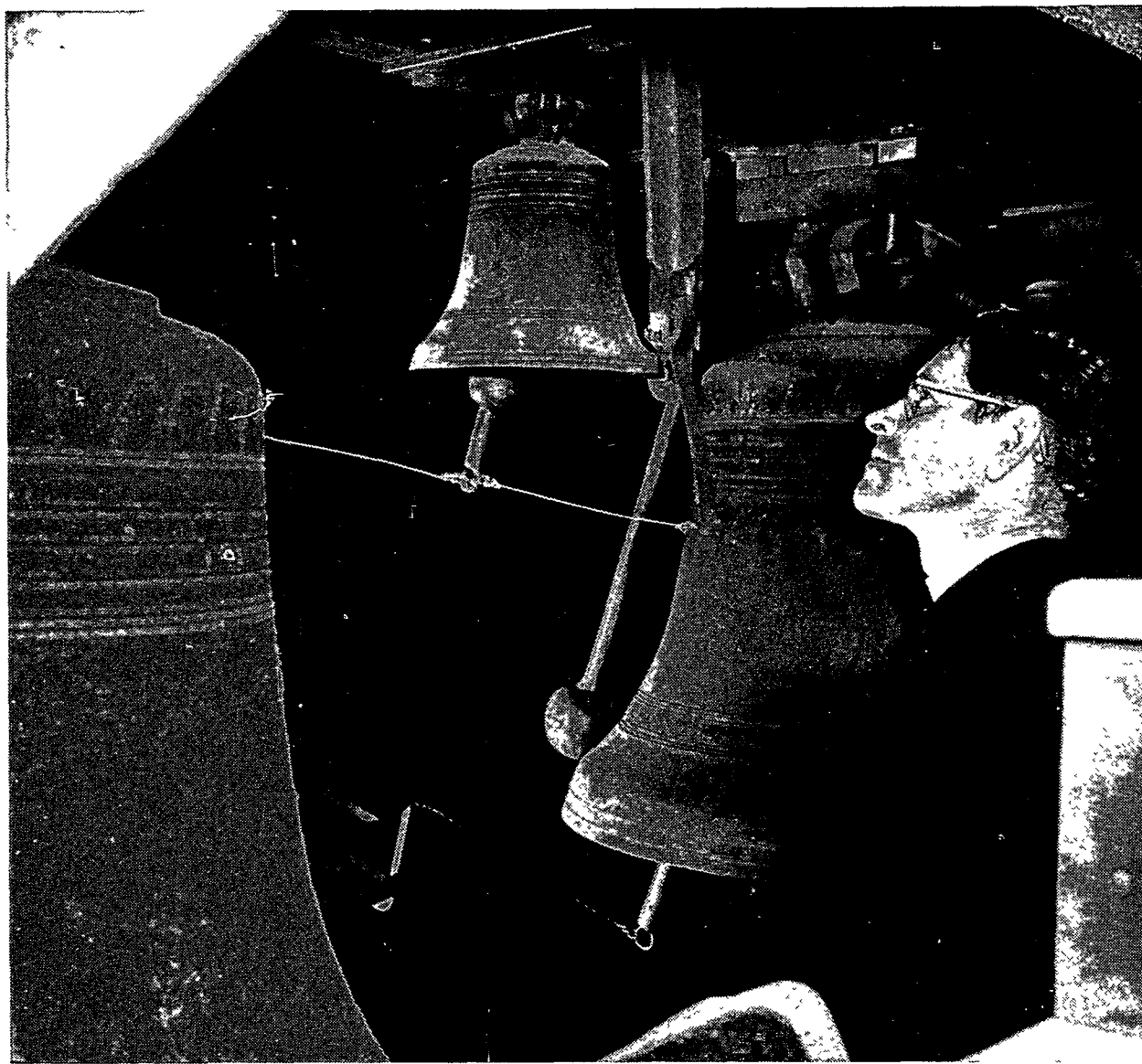
Prof. George A. Cooper lectures on anatomy.



Professors Szekely (left) and Fallon are specialists in physical training and health education.

THE OLDEST CARILLON IN NORTH AMERICA

By JAMES E. MURPHY



Father McAuliffe is carillonneur and Moreau Seminary choir director.

The author is Director of Notre Dame's Department of Public Information, which dispenses academic publicity to the press, radio and television.

HIGH IN THE SPIRE of Sacred Heart Church on Notre Dame campus are twenty-three bells comprising the oldest carillon in North America. The bells, which are one-hundred years old this year, were imported from France in 1856, just fourteen years after the university was founded. During the

intervening century they have rung out the angelus three times each day, summoned hundreds of thousands of worshipers to the church and sounded countless hymns across the campus.

Like Notre Dame's famed golden dome, the carillon was a personal project of Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder and first president of the university. He ordered the bells, which range in weight from fifteen to nearly eleven-hundred pounds, from the Bollee and Sons foundry at LeMans, France. They were solemnly blessed

on November 12, 1856, by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati and placed in the church which preceded the present structure. Each bell is named for a different title accorded the Virgin Mary.

When Sacred Heart church was completed in 1875, the carillon was installed in the spire approximately one-hundred feet above the ground. Played manually originally, the carillon later was operated somewhat similar to a player piano with a revolving drum mechanism tripping the hammers of the various bells to play a melody. This mechanism was synchronized with the clock in the spire to play hymns at specific times during the day. In 1953 a new clavier or keyboard was installed and the bells were re-hung. Since that time it has been possible to play the instrument manually or by remote control electrically from the sacristy.

Often during the spring and summer months, Rev. William McAuliffe, C.S.C., carillonneur and director of the Moreau Seminary choir at Notre Dame, climbs the winding stairs of the church spire to play sacred or classical melodies. In mid-December, when the students are about to leave the campus for Christmas vacation, Father McAuliffe plays the traditional carols.

Though not as old as the bells of the carillon and technically not part of it, the largest bell by far in the spire of Sacred Heart Church is a bourdon weighing 15,400 pounds. Named for St. Anthony of Padua, it is rung only on the most solemn occasions when it can be heard for many miles around. It measures 7 feet, 2 inches in height and is 6 feet, 10½ inches in diameter at the base. The huge bell arrived at Notre Dame from the LeMans foundries in 1867, but it was a number of years later before it was installed in the new Sacred Heart Church. When the church was consecrated on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Father Sorin's ordination in 1888, the bell was blessed by Bishop Maurice Burke of Cheyenne.

Until recent years it took six hefty Notre Dame students to ring the big bell of St. Anthony. Like the carillon, it can now be rung electrically from the church sacristy. In olden days as today it may be rung to herald a prince of the Church or to mark some other memorable event in the history of Notre Dame. Whatever the occasion, its booming voice, like few bells on earth, seems strong enough to "shake down the thunder."

LaFortunes Donate Additional \$112,000

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. LaFortune, Tulsa, Okla., have provided an additional gift, valued at a minimum \$112,000 at the time of its presentation, for the remodeling of the LaFortune Student Center annex. Representing the University, Rev. James E. Norton, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of student affairs, accepted a certificate for 1000 shares of Gulf Oil stock which



Mr. and Mrs. LaFortune

sold on the market that day for \$112 per share.

This latest gift from Mr. and Mrs. LaFortune plus their prior generous benefactions currently total \$300,000 in contributions to Notre Dame. The LaFortune Student Center is one of the most functional and widely-used structures on the campus and is the scene of many student activities. Opened in 1953 the interior was renovated in Old Science Hall. Its spacious lounges and recreation rooms have provided urgently-needed facilities for the social well-being of the entire student body. Decorations and furnishings of the Center have been attractively designed for the comfort of the students and their guests.

Mr. LaFortune is a member of Notre Dame's 1916 class. For a num-

ber of years he has been on the University's Associate Board of Lay Trustees and was awarded an honorary degree by his alma mater in 1949. In that same year His Holiness Pope Pius XII named Mr. LaFortune a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

A native of South Bend, Mr. LaFortune served in the naval aviation service during World War I. Following cessation of hostilities he was appointed Physical Director of the American Red Cross and supervised recreation for several military posts in this country.

Moving to Oklahoma, Mr. LaFortune worked first in an advertising agency and later was on the Tulsa World and National Petroleum News staffs. His business career has been distinguished beginning with his appointment as secretary of the Warren Petroleum Co., in 1924, followed by an appointment to the position of executive vice-president.

Mr. LaFortune is married to the former Gertrude Leona Tremel of South Bend and they are the parents of four children. At the present time he is engaged in the oil business as an independent operator.

The LaFortune Student Center is one of the outstanding "show places," for visitors, on the Notre Dame campus. In addition to the many well-planned facilities it soon will contain the Huddle, a favorite snack hangout of students for many years.

Political Candidates Visit Campus

Candidates of both major political parties visited the campus in the closing days of the campaign. Vice-president Richard M. Nixon spoke to the students and special guests in the Navy drill hall and later watched the Fighting Irish in a practice session on Cartier Field. Governor Adlai Stevenson attended the Notre Dame-Michigan State game, accompanied by Sen. John Kennedy, following a speech he made in downtown South Bend earlier that afternoon.



Mr. Paul Rush

Bequest of \$1,000 Given By Notre Dame Alumnus

Paul Rush, an outstanding athlete at Notre Dame and teammate of Knute Rockne on the Irish track squad, bequeathed \$1,000 to the University when he died on December 15, 1955.

An alumnus of Notre Dame in the Class of 1912, Mr. Rush had been president of the Rush Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., but retired because of ill health a number of years ago. A native of Evansville, Indiana, he was one of the pioneer lumbermen in the South after moving to Memphis in 1910.

While at the University, Mr. Rush roomed with John F. O'Hara who later was to be Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame and now Archbishop of Philadelphia. As an undergraduate, Mr. Rush not only participated in sports but also was a member of the dramatic club and the *Scholastic* staff. In addition to Rockne other well-known men on the track team of that era were John Devine, world record holder in the half-mile and Forest Fletcher, destined to be one of the country's most popular track coaches.

His survivors include Mrs. Dorothy Wilde Rush, the widow, who is a native of Oldham, England; Mrs. Harry B. Gunther, a daughter; and three grandchildren.

Mr. Rush's unrestricted gift will be used for the Faculty Development Program, which is Notre Dame's current project to enhance academic prestige at the University.

\$ TAX DOLLARS \$

... reduce the cost of your gift to Notre Dame
by taking advantage of existing tax rates

With the end of 1956 approaching, the following information is highlighted for alumni and non-alumni friends who are interested in tax benefits regarding a contribution to Notre Dame.

Gift of Cash

Existing tax rates have been extremely helpful in permitting the taxpayer to make a charitable contribution at low cost. When you give to the University, a deduction of the full amount of your gift up to 30% of your adjusted gross income for Federal tax purposes is allowable.

Gift of Property or Securities

The gift need not be from income or cash. Equally deductible is a property gift or a gift from securities. Those that have increased in value while held by an individual are deductible at full market value and are free from any tax on capital gain — this results in a double saving to the donor!

Gifts from Corporations

Corporations contributing beyond the 5% limitation in any single year can extend the excess *over* as deductions in the two succeeding years—subject, of course, to the 5% limitation for each of the three years. The actual cost of each contribution dollar is *only* 48 cents for corporations which have taxable incomes in excess of \$25,000 since taxes are paid at the rate of 52% of such excess. Smaller corporations with incomes less than \$25,000 are taxed at 30% and the cost of each dollar contribution is 70 cents.

COST PER \$100 OF DEDUCTIBLE CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

If Taxable Income before deducting contributions is —		Cost per \$100 of Deductible Charitable Contribution is —	
Not less Than	But Less Than	For Single Person	For Married Persons Filing Jointly
\$ 8,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 66.00	\$ 74.00
10,000	12,000	62.00	74.00
14,000	16,000	53.00	70.00
20,000	22,000	44.00	62.00
32,000	38,000	35.00	50.00
44,000	50,000	28.00	41.00
50,000	60,000	25.00	41.00
70,000	80,000	19.00	35.00
100,000	150,000	11.00	25.00
200,000	300,000	9.00	11.00

COST PER \$1,000 OF DEDUCTIBLE CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS*

Taxable Income	Cost of \$1,000 Gift
\$ 10,000	\$ 780.00
15,000	740.00
20,000	700.00
25,000	656.00
50,000	440.00

* Married couple with two children



Sacred Heart Church— Devotional Center for Notre Dame Students

By JAMES P. MEAGHER

The author is a native of Rock Island, Ill. He is majoring in Journalism and will graduate in 1957. Meagher is a staff member of student radio station WSND.

THE visitor to Notre Dame, taking the customary tour of the campus, is impressed by the uniqueness and beauty of Sacred Heart Church. He is exposed to a large array of religious relics, historic souvenirs and works of art which almost make it a museum as well as the devotional center for 5,600 students and the eighty or so families from the surrounding area which use it as a parish church.

There's a golden grill in one of the side chapels from the home of St. Bridget of Sweden, and a charcoal-burning hand-warmer used by a pioneer American priest. There are works of art ranging from the Bernini school of over 350 years ago to the contemporary sculpture of Ivan Mestrovic.

Perhaps the reader of NOTRE DAME would like to take a visit through this famed French Gothic religious structure. One of the high points on the tour is the room beyond the sacristy in the west wing of the transept, which serves as a repository for several relics, particularly of the early church in America. Here visitors can see an in-

The Heart of the Campus



laid wooden crozier used by Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore, first United States bishop, chalices and ciboria of former Catholic war chaplains, and croziers, rings and crosses of many American pioneer bishops.

In this room we also see two gifts from Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie of France, a gold monstrance and a crucifix.

The room also contains a number of precious vestments, a lamp used by early Christians in the catacombs, a pewter chalice used in France during the Reign of Terror when precious vessels were being destroyed by mobs, and an amice worn by the Cure of Ars, St. Jean Baptiste Marie Vianney.

One of the side chapels to the right of the high altar may intrigue us more than anything else. Here, enclosed in a glass altar, we see the wax figure of a young girl representing St. Severa, a third century Christian martyr. A small, velvet-covered box beneath the figure's head contains the few bones of the saint unearthed in Italy over 200 years ago.

Several relics of early Christian martyrs also rest in the bronze frame of the high altar, which came to Notre Dame in 1876 after being exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Fashioned in the studios of Froc-Robert in Paris, the altar had previously served a church in Beavais, France.

The Lady's Chapel, located behind the sanctuary, calls for a long pause on our tour. Beneath a niche holding a statue of the Blessed Virgin flooded in blue light stands the Bernini Altar. Probably, a pupil of Bernini, rather than the master himself, fashioned the gilded baroque altar, believed to be the only example of Bernini's school of art in the country. It has 30 hand-carved, gold-leafed candlesticks and contains a piece of a wooden table which St. Peter used as a portable altar during the first century. The altar had been in Rome for about 300 years until it was brought to Notre Dame in 1886.

Besides the Bernini altar, there are ten additional altars in side chapels about the main sanctuary, as well as 20 altars in the basement chapel, which serves for parish Masses during the school year when student services occupy the upstairs. On weekdays Notre Dame priests from Corby Hall celebrate between 30 and 40 Masses on these altars. The body of Orestes A. Brownson, nineteenth century philosopher and Catholic convert, rests beneath the floor of the basement chapel.



Graduating seniors attend class Mass in Sacred Heart Church.



In addition to the Main Altar, there are 30 other altars in the Church.

(Below) Holy Communion is distributed to students.



The frescoes in the main portion of the church are the work of Luigi Gregori, noted court artist for the Vatican, who came over from Rome at the bidding of the Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., Notre Dame founder, to do the job. He stayed at the University from 1873 to 1890, painting frescoes in the church and other campus buildings. Notre Dame's art department centered around Gregori during his stay.

The church's 42 stained glass windows are the real thing, not products of modern synthetic methods of producing stained glass. They were made under the supervision of the Carmelite nuns of LeMans, France, and installed in 1873. They depict saints, martyrs and Biblical scenes in 114 life-size pictures and 106 small ones.

Sacred Heart Church is almost 300 feet long and seats 1,200 in the main body of the building. Its organ, located in the choir loft in the rear of the church, was added in 1875 at a cost of \$6,000. It has 2,041 separate pipes reaching 40 feet to the top of the building. The steeple houses a six-ton bell with 23 chimes, one of the largest in the country.

The church took 20 years to build, beginning in 1868 when workmen started digging the foundation. University officials, headed by Father Sorin, saw that the existing church had become too small for the student body. An architect, Patrick C. Keely, submitted blueprints for a \$100,000 baroque edifice, but Father Sorin scrapped these plans, insisting that the church couldn't be built for more than \$50,000 since the University had only \$8,000 on hand at the time.

No one is sure who drafted the plans for the church as it stands today, but probably many had a hand in it. A Brother Charles, C.S.C., might have been responsible for much of the design. It was he who styled the steeple, added in 1893.

The archbishop of Cincinnati and five bishops blessed the cornerstone in May, 1871. Bricks which went into the construction were made from marl surrounding the campus lakes and baked in kilns operated by the brothers at Notre Dame. By 1875 a large part of the church was ready for use and Father Alexis Granger, C.S.C., for many years prefect of religion at Notre Dame and aide to Father Sorin, offered the first Mass in the new church.

The building continued to take

shape, with Our Lady's chapel being added in 1886. By 1888 the church was virtually completed and the Bishop of Fort Wayne dedicated the new edifice to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Father Sorin marked his golden jubilee as a priest that year, and it must have been a particularly happy one, because the expense of erecting the church was paid by this time.

In 1923 the Memorial Door on the east side of the building was added to commemorate 40 Notre Dame men who had died in World War I. After World War II the names of 334 more Notre Dame war dead were inscribed on a plaque inside the main entrance.

The University undertook a renovation of the church in 1931. It was the first since its completion. The antiquated lighting system gave way to a modern one, new plaster filled the cracks in the walls, and decorators freshened up the Gregori frescoes. A new automatic clock, which strikes every quarter hour, was placed in the tower.

That was the last time the edifice was changed, but last fall workers temporarily tore out a portion of the east wall to bring in Mestrovic's "Pieta," showing the dead Christ in the arms of His Mother. This large statue now stands in one of the alcoves to the right of the sanctuary.

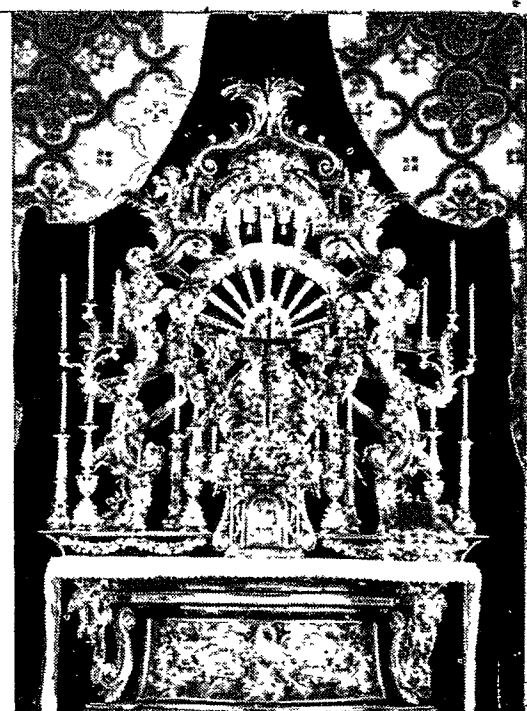
Sacred Heart has been the scene of a number of historic events since its completion, including the first American Eucharistic Congress in 1894, and the transmission of the world's first wireless signal, from the church steeple to nearby St. Mary's College, in 1899.

At Knute Rockne's funeral in 1931 crowds jammed the building to witness the rites, many of them leaders in the sports world. Five years later, an Italian cardinal, Eugenio Pacelli, who was shortly to become Pope Pius XII, stopped off at Notre Dame on his tour of the United States and knelt in prayer before the high altar at Sacred Heart.

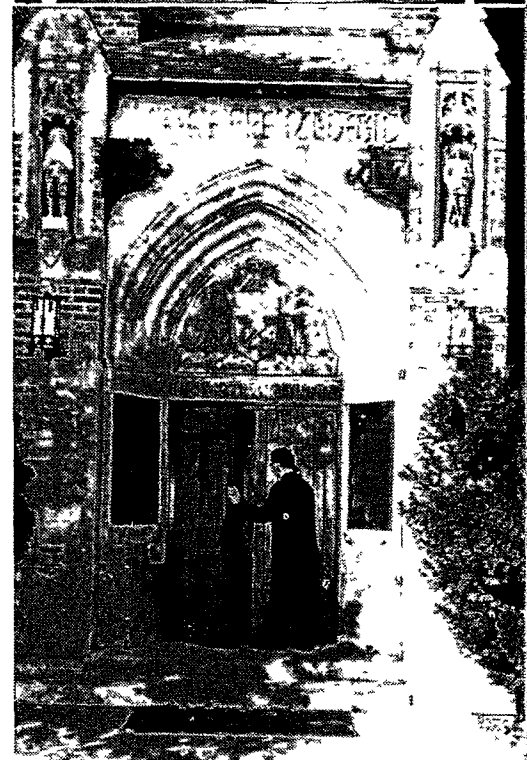
But funerals of important people aren't rare at Sacred Heart, and visits by cardinals to the campus have become almost commonplace through the years.

It isn't these almost commonplace events which really matter. When Father Sorin started building Sacred Heart 88 years ago he had in mind one prime objective: provision for the spiritual needs of those who make up a growing university. His Church of the Sacred Heart has realized this aim.

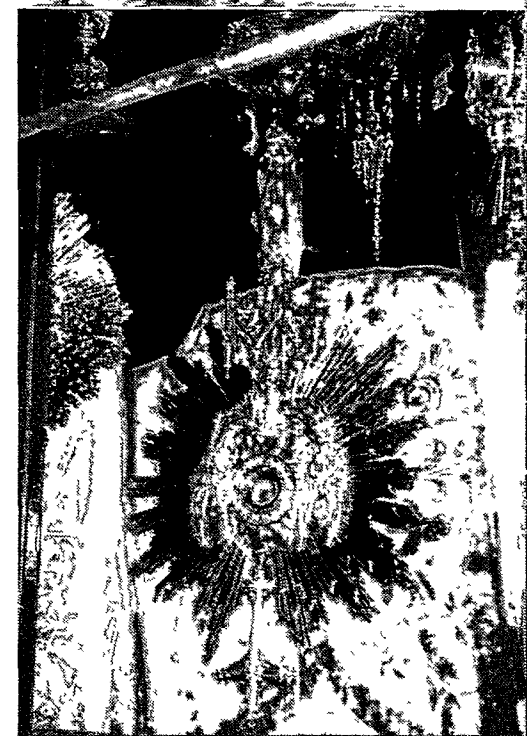
The Lady's Chapel is located in Church sanctuary.



Memorial Door, honoring N.D. Men killed in war.



The Church contains many precious vessels and relics.



"Pieta," a large statue, sculptured by Professor Mestrovic.



an OPEN LETTER to ^{all} CORPORATIONS

University of Notre Dame Foundation
Notre Dame, Indiana

Office of the Director

Dear Sir:

The urgent problem for universities and colleges in the next twenty years will be that of retaining and building up their teaching staff. The over-all increase in enrollment is sure to be at least 100% and may, according to some impressive predictions, run as high as 400%. State-supported and privately-supported universities must take care of this increase. I suppose the increase will be felt most urgently first by tax-supported institutions, because on their part there is a certain primary obligation to make higher education available to all qualified high school graduates.

This means that tax-supported schools will have to increase substantially their teaching staffs (unless, which is hardly likely, television sufficiently multiplies the effectiveness of the present teachers). In order to do this, they will have to attract more teachers, even those on the staffs of privately-supported institutions; and they will have to bid strongly for the best young products of graduate schools. This competition between tax-supported and privately-supported institutions will be, in the long run, all to the good. But it will also be for the good of this American society as a whole if the two classes of institutions maintain balance in their development.

If privately-supported institutions are to get and hold qualified instructors, it will be necessary for them to increase salaries and otherwise to make careers on their teaching staffs attractive.

For three years, we have been trying to prepare Notre Dame for the emergency of the coming years. As one step, we have established a Faculty Development Fund with two purposes:

1. To increase salaries of teachers, and
2. To attract outstanding, distinguished scholars to our various departments.

Towards these ends, corporations and individuals have been approached for financial help. We experience increasing understanding and encouragement from their responses.

Because two-thirds of educational expenses are met by the fees of students, we must seek the one-third that is necessary to meet our salary budget. We offer to corporations and individuals on a one-year basis, a professorship, associate professorship, assistant professorship, or instructorship, if the corporation or individual will give us one-third of the mean salary in any one of these four categories. Thus, we will name a professorship for a corporation or an individual if \$3,000 is given. We will name an associate professorship if \$2,500 is donated; an assistant professorship for a contribution of \$2,000 and an instructorship for a gift of \$1,600.

We feel that if this aid from many corporations grows sufficiently to take care of the one-third annual deficit in the salary payroll of our teaching staff, the University will be able, because of auxiliary operations and interest received on endowment funds, to offer to promising prospective needy students scholarship aid.

In other words, if we have a potential enrollment in 1957 of 6,000 students, and can admit only 1,500, those we select can be the best, even if we must offer a number of full or partial scholarships to those in need.

It is our opinion, that corporations, by strengthening the University's position as to its teaching staff and by enabling it to select first-class students, will best aid the University.

It is understood that a corporation will make its gift to us on an annual basis, without any legal or moral implication, for the years afterwards. Naturally, we hope that the corporation will want to continue, but we understand that commitments as to the future are not likely on the part of any corporation. But we have confidence, because of the soundness of our plan that we will be able to win future corporation support.

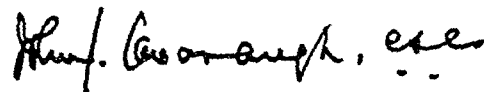
As a corporation establishes on an annual basis one of the four gifts suggested, we intend to publicize the name of the corporation and, if the corporation wishes, the name of the particular professor, associate professor, assistant professor, or instructor who is to be aided.

If corporations will decide to aid Notre Dame according to this plan, it will be giving the University the greatest possible assistance at the lowest cost. Scholarships have been extremely beneficial, especially those which take care of the student's expenses, plus a gift to the educational institution itself. But for the next ten or fifteen years when large numbers of young men and women will be seeking admission to the educational institutions, it appears that the paramount problem for the institutions will be to continue to offer excellent teaching. If a corporation gives a boy \$1,500 and the institution \$500, it is costing the corporation \$2,000 to aid the institution itself by \$500 whereas a gift of \$2,000 is a complete and direct gift to the educational institution.

A professorship especially in science or engineering is important to the University and to the corporation, for relationships may be established between the two that can be advantageous in interesting promising graduates of Notre Dame as corporation employees. A professorship in Liberal Arts, the College of Commerce, or even in the College of Law, has long-range advantages. For the social environment in which all corporations carry on their business, is influenced by columnists, editorial writers, newscasters on radio and television, by lawyers, young businessmen, and journalists. Competence in these fields is partly assured by providing teaching salaries comparable to those offered in the sciences and engineering. For the philosophy of the teachers is affected by the sense of values that Government and corporations manifest in the aid that they give.

If there is any other information which we can provide at Notre Dame which might be helpful to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

(Rev.) John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.
Director
University of Notre Dame Foundation

