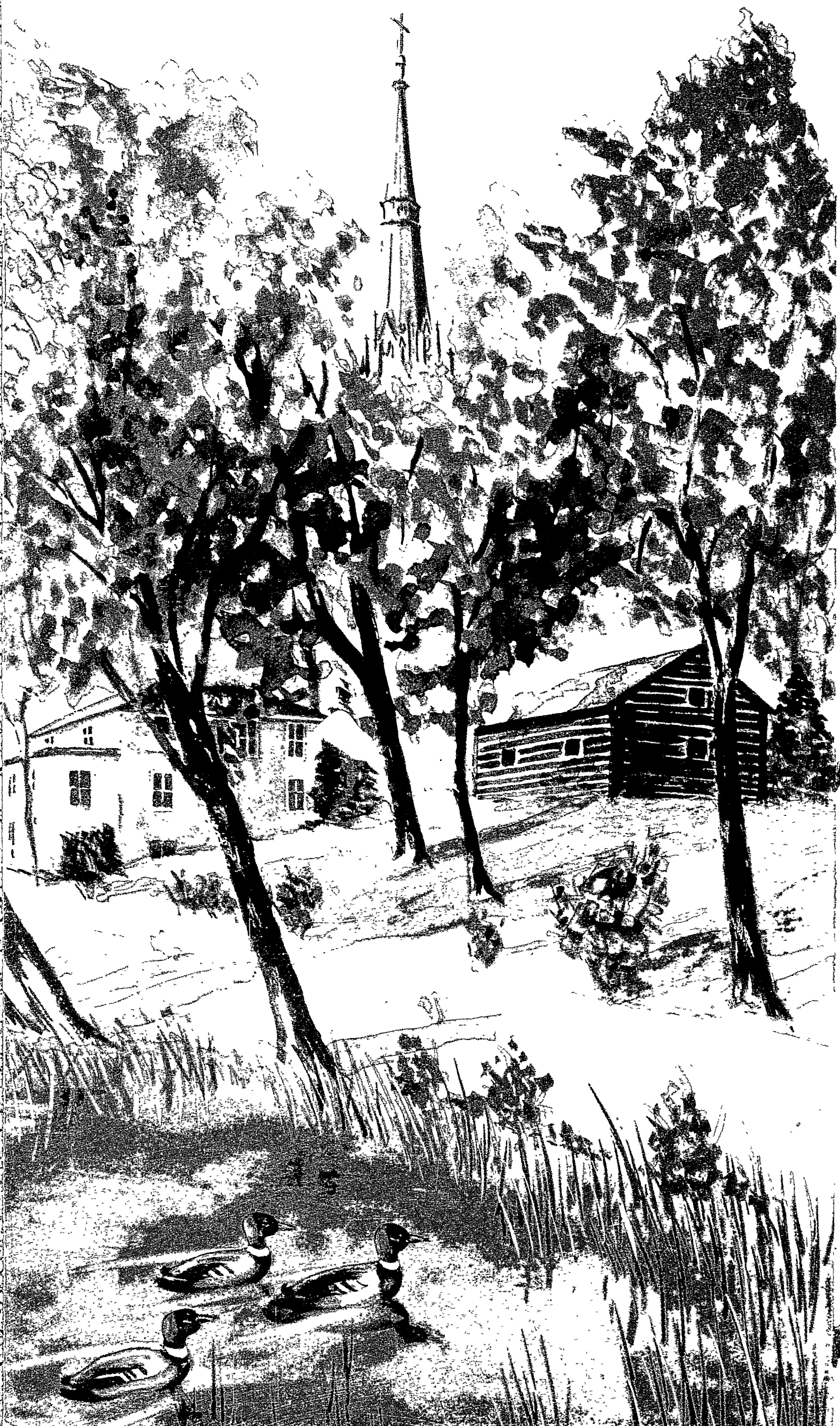


Notre Dame

Spring 1962

EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI





A DIGEST OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME AND NEWS BRIEFS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NOTRE DAME MEN.

- Millard Sheets, a nationally known artist and designer of Claremont, California has been commissioned to create the 100-foot mural on the facade of the Notre Dame Memorial Library, currently under construction at the University.
- The University of Notre Dame has acquired microfilm copies of Vatican documents chronicling the first two-and-a-half centuries of the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. Letters and reports sent by American prelates and priests to the Vatican between 1622 and 1861 have been copied in the archives of the Sacred Congregation for Propagating the Faith with the permission of its prefect, His Eminence Gregorio Pietro XV Cardinal Agagianian. Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Notre Dame archivist, supervised the mammoth microfilming project.
- Franklin D. Schurz, editor and publisher of The South Bend *Tribune*, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council for Liberal and Fine Arts at the University of Notre Dame. He has been a member of the Notre Dame President's Committee of South Bend for several years.
- Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. gave the principal address at the winter convocation of the University of Chicago in December.
- Notre Dame's Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, an authority on Communism, is conducting a study on "Lenin and the Total Critique of Society" under the auspices of the Hoover Institution of Stanford University.
- President John F. Kennedy received Notre Dame's Laetare Medal for 1961 in a ceremony at The White House in November. Symbolizing the rise of Catholic leadership in the United States since the medal was established in 1883, the President was cited for "The charity, the calm determination and imaginative courage of your statesmanship in this age of prolonged and ever-increasing danger."
- Joseph I. O'Neill, Jr., of Midland, Texas, a member of Notre Dame's Associate Board of Lay Trustees, was honored at the Football Hall of Fame Dinner in New York as a member of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED's "Silver Anniversary All-American Team." O'Neill is a former president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association and general appeal chairman of the \$18,000,000 Challenge Program.
- Several men associated with Notre Dame are the authors of new books. Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president, has written "The Ground I Walked On." "Architects in America of Catholic Tradition" is the work of Prof. Francis Kervick, retired head of the architecture department. Dr. Ralph M. McInerney, assistant professor of philosophy, is the author of "The Logic of Analogy."
- A new program of communication research has been inaugurated by the Department of Marketing Management. Its director is Dr. Lauren E. Crane, formerly of the Communications Research Center at Michigan State University.
- "Industrial Relations in a Dynamic Economy" was the theme of Notre Dame's tenth annual Union-Management Conference held February 23rd on the campus.
- D. J. Napolitano, associate professor of physical education at Notre Dame, has been named a Fellow of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.
- Dr. Paul H. Emmett, Grace Professor of Chemistry at The Johns Hopkins University, an authority in the field of catalysis presented a series of three P. C. Reilly Lectures in chemical engineering at the University of Notre Dame.
- Dr. Thomas P. Bergin, Jesse H. Jones Professor of Business Administration at the University of Notre Dame, has been named a consultant to the Office of Planning and Research of newly-formed Area Redevelopment Administration in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

(Continued on page 18)

• EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

We the People

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.

...establish Justice

Article 1

shall be vested in a Congress of the United States

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualification requisite for Electors in that State.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, be a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be seven Years old on the day of Election, and who shall not, when elected, be a Resident of that State in which he shall be chosen. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the House of Representatives, and in every subsequent Year of Census or Enumeration, the actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the last Enumeration.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the House of Representatives, and in every subsequent Year of Census or Enumeration, the actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the last Enumeration.

...secure the Blessings of Liberty...

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the People of the State, in the Manner which they may think proper, and they shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Immediately after the first Meeting of the Senate, the President shall take the Oath of Office, and shall deliver to the Senate a written Message, in which he shall inform them of the State of the Union.

The Vice President of the United States shall be elected by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualification requisite for Electors in that State.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments, when the President is tried, and the Oath of Office shall be administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States.

The Vice President shall be elected by the Electors in each State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualification requisite for Electors in that State.

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On November 8, 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower announced his initial appointments to the six-man National Civil Rights Commission. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's president, has been a member of this group since its inception and has had the opportunity to view the questions of Civil Rights in America in a deep and penetrating way.

Because of his unusual experience, Father Hesburgh recently submitted a statement of his personal observations to President John F. Kennedy and the Congress of the United States which was appended to the 1961 report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

The entire text of Father Hesburgh's statement follows, and should be of particular interest to each member of the Notre Dame family.—Editor

A REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS by Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

This is not the usual minority statement to express a difference of opinion. Despite our wide diversity of backgrounds, all of the six Commissioners are in very substantial agreement regarding this report and its recommendations. It has occurred to me, having been a member of the Commission since its inception, that the Commission is becoming, more and more, a kind of national



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The Vice President

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President of the United States

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President of the United States

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case dismissed

The New York Times.

November 19, 1961

A Credo for America

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, appended to the Civil Rights Commission's report condemning brutality and lawlessness by police officers a declaration of conscience with significance for every American. Father Hesburgh did more to clarify the essential tenets of the way of life we espouse—but do not always practice—than a libraryful of civics texts. He summed up his plea for a better implementation of the philosophy that differentiates us from totalitarian regimes with these words:

"Personally, I don't care if the United States gets the first man on the moon if, while this is happening on a crash basis, we dawdle along here on our corner of the earth, nursing our prejudices, flouting our magnificent Constitution, ignoring the central moral problem of our times, and appearing hypocrites to all the world."

This is an order of priorities that cuts through the fog of debate over fiscal, military and diplomatic policy and focuses on the enduring roots of our strength. Every denial of essential human rights, whether based on race, poverty, lack of political or economic power or unpopularity of ideas, strikes at that strength. Injustice and insecurity are more insidious and debilitating enemies than any external aggressor.

We have it within our reach in this age of technological progress to abolish want for all our people and to share our abundance even more fully with mankind. But our material success and our military might will have little appeal to the rest of the world if in our own nation we continue to betray the ideals of equal opportunity, or give them only token acceptance.

Father Hesburgh has done more than write a footnote to another Government report. He has pointed a glowing road toward human betterment and decency.

conscience in the matter of civil rights. As a conscience, its effectiveness depends quite completely upon whether it is heard and whether the Nation and national leaders act accordingly.

I am filing this personal statement because of a personal conviction that Federal action alone will never completely solve the problem of civil rights. Federal action is essential, but not adequate, to the ultimate solution. In the nature of the problem, no single citizen can disengage himself from the facts of this report or its call to action. Leadership must come from the President and the Congress, of course, but leadership must also be as widespread as the problem itself, which belongs to each one of us. May I then say just a few words about what the Commission Report, as a conscience, seems to be saying. I claim no special wisdom. This is just one man's extra step beyond the facts of the report and its recommendations.

To anyone who reads this report on the present status of civil rights in America there must come mixed emo-

tions — some joy and satisfaction at the demonstrable progress that the past few years have seen, and a deep frustration at the seemingly senseless and stubborn pockets of resistance that remain all across our land. Then comes the really significant question: Why?

To ask *why* is to become philosophical, even theological, about the matter. Why does America, the foremost bastion of democracy, demonstrate at home so much bitter evidence of the utter disregard for human dignity that we are contesting on so many fronts abroad? Americans might well wonder how we can legitimately combat communism when we practice so widely its central folly: utter disregard for the God-given spiritual rights, freedom, and dignity of every human person. This sacredness of the human person is the central theological and philosophical fact that differentiates us from the communistic belief that man is merely material and temporal, devoid of inherent inalienable rights and, therefore, a thing to be manipulated, used, or abused for political or economic purposes, without personal freedom or dignity, defenseless before the state and the blind laws of economic determinism.

It is not enough to reject this inhuman communistic doctrine. We must demonstrate that we have something better to propose in its stead, and *that this something works better*, and is better for all mankind, here and everywhere. The most depressing fact about this report is its endless tale of how our magnificent theory of the nature and destiny of man is not working here. Inherent in the depressing story is the implication that it is not working because we really do not believe in man's inner dignity and rightful aspiration to equality — unless he happens to be a white man.

Some white men in very recent years have kicked, beaten, or shot a Negro to death and have not even been indicted because of a jury's prejudice or a legal technicality, while "among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The pursuit of happiness means many good things in America: equal opportunity to better one's self by a good education; equal opportunity to exercise political freedom and responsibility through the vote; equal opportunity to work and progress economically as all other Americans do; and equal opportunity to live in decent housing in a decent neighborhood as befits one's means and quality as a person. If the pursuit of happiness does not mean at least these things to Americans reading this report, then they have not recognized the splendor of the American dream or the promise of the American Constitution.

Now read the pages. They are filled with a record of people, again good, intelligent people, working with all their energy and talent to make a travesty of this dream and this promise. These people who are trying to pervert our Western ideal of the dignity, the freedom, and the rights of every human person are not Communists. They are Americans, but white Americans denying what they enjoy and I trust cherish, to Negro Americans.

Some of the sorry efforts are crude: like the reign of terror to deter Negroes from registering and voting (vol. 1, pp. 163-64), or the application of double standards in the matter: one for whites and the other for Negroes (vol. 1, pp. 86, 161-62). Other efforts are heartless: denying the Negro American decent schooling on all levels — even industrial and agricultural training — which means

another long generation of menial jobs and wasted talents and blighted hopes, all to America's loss (vol. 2, pp. 79-98: vol. 3, pp. 97-101). Still other efforts are sentimental: a way of life, right or wrong, is more important than what happens to other human beings and to our country in the process. Perhaps we could establish a stronger alliance against these outrages if we were to meditate more deeply on the true import of our Christian heritage. Could we not agree that the central test of a Christian is a simple affirmative response to the most exalted command mankind has ever received: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and thy whole soul, and thy whole mind, *and thy neighbor as thyself.*" No mention here of a white neighbor. There was another similar statement, "Whatsoever you did (good or evil) to one of these, my least brethren, you did it *to Me.*" We believe these truths or we do not. And what we *do*, how we *act*, means more than what we *say*. At least, the Communists admit that they do not believe as we do. At least they thus avoid hypocrisy.

we are reaping the effects of our many discriminatory practices. We spend billions of dollars trying to convince the uncommitted nations of the world (about 90 per cent nonwhite) that our way of life is better than communism, and then wipe out all the good effects by not even practicing "our way" in our own homeland. We are all excited about Communist subversion at home while we perpetuate a much worse and studied subversion of our own Constitution that corrodes the Nation at its core and central being — the ideal of equal opportunity for all. What can we expect for the future, if one-tenth (and predictably at the end of this century, one-fifth) of our population are second-rate citizens, getting a second-rate education, living in second-rate houses in second-rate neighborhoods, doing all of the second-rate jobs for second-rate pay, and often enough getting second-rate justice. What can we expect if this continues? I suspect that we will have a fifth of the Nation being second-rate citizens, and the rest of us can hardly be expected to be classed first-rate by the rest of the world in allowing this, espe-



President Kennedy (far left) meets with members of the Civil Rights Commission at the White House. Clockwise from the President are: Harris Wofford, Special Assistant to the President on Civil Rights; Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Dean of the Howard University School of Law; Father Hesburgh; Robert Storey, former Dean of Southern Methodist Law School and Vice Chairman of the Southwestern Legal Center; Robert S. Rankin, Chairman of the Dept. of Political Science, Duke University; John Hannah, President of Michigan State University; Erwin Griswold, Dean of Harvard University Law School; Berl Bernhard, Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Lest I seem to be unduly harsh on the South, let me underline another story often repeated in these pages, which is a specialty of the North and East and West. There is the sophisticated approach of the financial community which says its concern in financing housing is purely economic as though this might somehow cancel out the moral dimension of what their lack of moral concern causes to happen to human beings, fathers, mothers and children, not Martians, but Americans, who live in blighted neighborhoods with no hope of the most elemental physical well-being without which human dignity and decent lives become impossible. Then there are the unspoken, but very effective conspiracies of builders, real estate brokers, and good neighbors who are down-

right arrogant in preserving the blessings of democracy for their own white selves alone (vol. 4, pp. 2-3, 122-26).

Well, if the report says anything it demonstrates that cially while we continue to profess a strong belief in equal rights and equal opportunity.

Personally, I don't care if the United States gets the first man on the moon, if while this is happening on a crash basis we dawdle along here on our corner of the earth, nursing our prejudices, flouting our magnificent Constitution, ignoring the central moral problem of our times, and appearing hypocrites to all the world.

This is one problem that needs more than money.

(Continued on page 18)



IVAN MEŠTROVIĆ 1883-1962

Ivan Mestrovic, the internationally celebrated sculptor and professor of sculpture at the University of Notre Dame since 1955, died January 16 in St. Joseph's Hospital, South Bend, Indiana. He was 78.

The Croatian-born artist was regarded as an outstanding sculptor of religious subjects. His works have been included in international exhibitions for more than fifty years. Among them are his seven-ton "Pieta" which was exhibited at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art for several years and which now rests in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus.

Characteristic of the vigor of the peasant stock from which he came, Mestrovic worked in his campus studio until nearly noon on the day of his death. He suffered a slight stroke around 7 p.m. and was taken to the hospital where he succumbed to a massive stroke at 8:27 p.m.

Mestrovic came to Notre Dame in 1955 after teaching for eight years at Syracuse University in New York. His life and work are the subject of two books published

by the Syracuse University Press, *Ivan Mestrovic, Sculptor and Patriot*, (1959) and *The Sculpture of Ivan Mestrovic* (1948).

Mestrovic's sculpture is contemporary, but it bears an unmistakable pre-classical and classical influence. His works in stone, wood and bronze can be seen in museums, private collections, churches and parks from Belgrade to Chicago. While many of his works depict Christ, His Mother and the saints, Mestrovic also executed sculptures of many contemporary figures including former President Herbert Hoover, the late Pope Pius XII, Yugoslavia's Cardinal Stepinac who was his dear friend, and the late President Thomas Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. His sculpture can be seen at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D.C., one of the world's largest churches.

HONORED MANY TIMES

Honored many times for his artistry, Mestrovic received the Gold Medal for Sculpture of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1956 and the Fine Arts Medal of the American Institute of Architects in 1955. He held honorary degrees from several universities including Notre Dame, Columbia, Marquette and Colgate.

The citation accompanying the Notre Dame degree in 1955 saluted Mestrovic as "a world-renowned sculptor of religious subjects as well as a modern patriot whose sculptures have often portrayed the aspirations and traditions of the people of his native Croatia . . . In his many sculptures of Christ, His Mother and the saints, he incarnates the conviction that faith is the transfigurative element of art . . ."

Mestrovic was born August 15, 1883, in Vrpolje, Croatia. As a child he watched his father carve wood. At the age of fifteen he became apprenticed to a stone-cutter and his virtuosity soon became apparent. A year later he began his formal studies at the Vienna Art Academy. His early exhibitions marked Mestrovic as a leading Croatian nationalist, but he was a patriot rather than a politician. He shunned public office and even resigned from Parliament soon after he had been elected to it.

IMPRISONED IN ZAGREB

When nationalists were threatened with arrest at the outbreak of World War I, Mestrovic fled to Italy. During the early part of World War II he was imprisoned in Zagreb by the puppet government established by Hitler and Mussolini. He was released as a result of Vatican intervention and spent the latter part of the war in Switzerland. He became an American citizen in 1954.

Immediate survivors include his widow, Olga; a daughter, Mrs. Antonio Krstulovic, Buenos Aires, Argentina; a son, Matthew Mestrovic of New York City; and a brother, Peter Mestrovic, of Washington, D.C., and New York City.

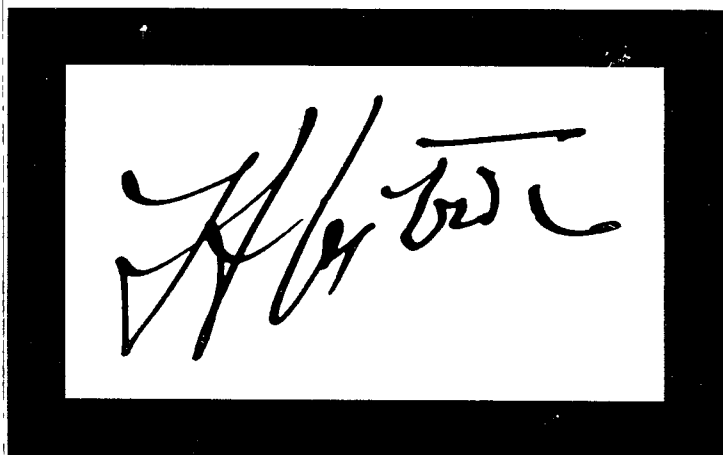
Funeral services were held January 19 in Sacred Heart Church on the campus and burial was held in Yugoslavia, where the Communist regime discouraged the large crowds who wanted to pay tribute to Mestrovic by changing the timetable and forbidding large gatherings at the cathedral.



Above: JACOB'S WELL—bronze, base and well of black marble; O'Shaughnessy Hall, University of Notre Dame.

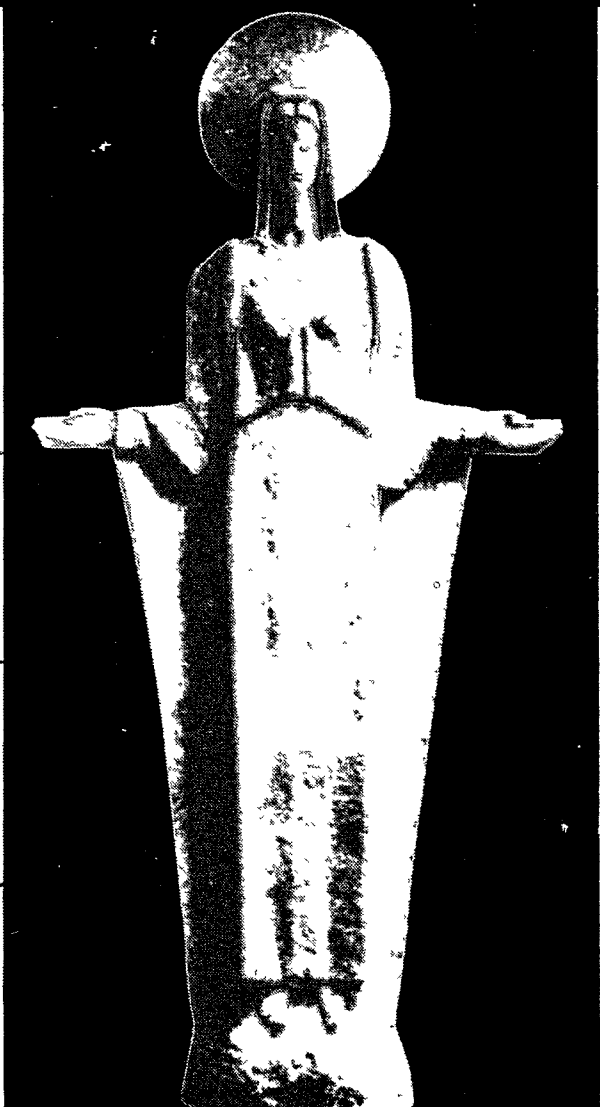
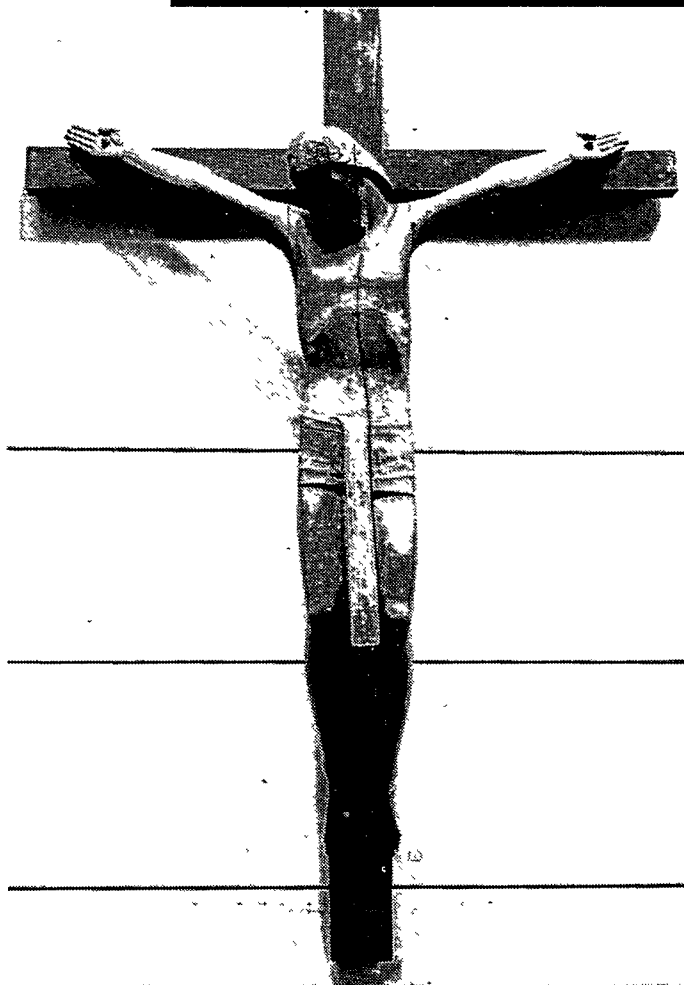
Upper right: PIETÀ—marble; Sacred Heart Church, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Lower right: MARY THE IMMACULATE QUEEN OF THE UNIVERSE—limestone relief; National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C.



Lower center: CRUCIFIXION—mahogany, University of Notre Dame.

Lower left: THE PRODIGAL SON—bronze; Sacred Heart Church, Notre Dame, Indiana.



UNDE new books

Three books, each of widespread interest to American readers, have been published recently by the University of Notre Dame Press. Additional information and a catalog of other current Notre Dame Press publications are available by writing the Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Indiana.



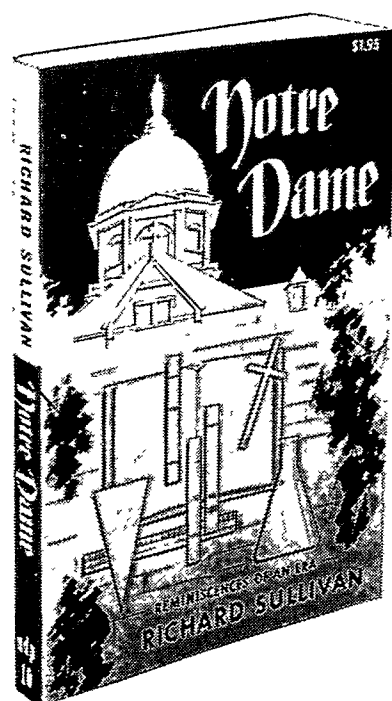
George H. Dunne, S.J.

Generation of Giants

By George H. Dunne, S.J. (410 pp., \$5.75) is the exciting story of intrepid Jesuit missionaries in the China of Ming and Manchu dynasties.

In addition to being a rattling good adventure story, it is a true story of the devoted group of missionaries which makes excellent reading for all. The book was chosen as the Catholic Book Club selection for January.

Father Dunne, presently assistant to the president of Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., was a Jesuit missionary in China prior to World War II.



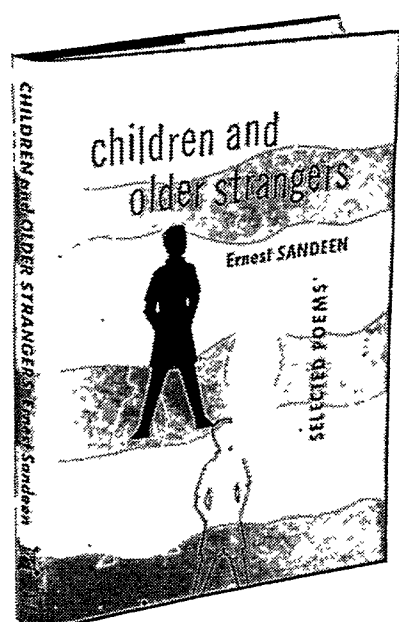
Richard Sullivan

Notre Dame — Reminiscences of An Era

By Richard Sullivan (258 pp., \$1.95) is a paperback edition of the original, to which the author added an epilogue which brings it up to date.

Professor Sullivan, well-known novelist as well as a member of the Notre Dame faculty has provided the tender, nostalgic story of a famous university, its spirit rather than a chronology.

A *must* for any member of the "Notre Dame family," or anyone who looks upon Notre Dame as a "special place."



Ernest Sandeen

Children and Older Strangers

By Ernest Sandeen (88 pp., \$2.95) consists of forty-one poems some previously published in leading literary journals, and others never before seen in published form.

Professor Sandeen is also a member of the Notre Dame faculty and has captured in his poetry a vibrant picture of what most people consider the ordinary and has transformed it into something unusual and meaningful.

ITALIAN

FRENCH

LOMBARDIAN

VENETIAN

DUTCH

FLEMISH

NEAPOLITAN

SCOTTISH

ENGLISH

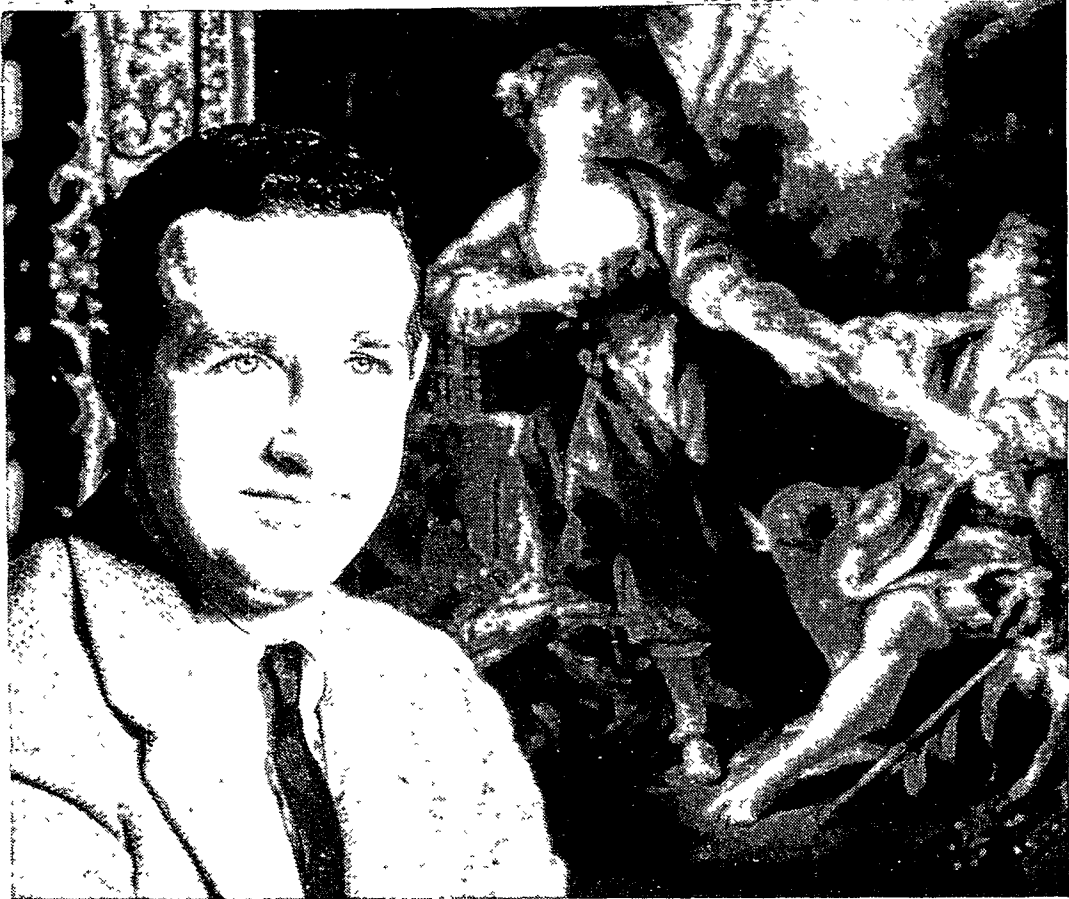
AMERICAN



HEAD OF PROPHET,
Anonymous
French
(Early 13th century)
— gift of Lester Wolfe

7 Centuries of ART





This selection of twenty-five works currently on display in the O'Shaughnessy Hall art gallery demonstrates how well Notre Dame's collection represents the various periods of Western art from the thirteenth century up to the present. Although a continuous development is illustrated here, the collection has fine examples of the art of earlier periods and many other cultures. Most importantly, this group illustrates the aesthetic dimension of the collection by tracing the historic development with works of surpassing excellence. Many of the artists represented here are not well known, but we can be proud that we have many good examples of these lesser-known masters. This collection is a splendid monument of beauty honoring our generous donors who have helped build it.

John Howett
Curator
The University Art Gallery



THE CRUCIFIXION
Bernardo Daddi, follower of Italian (c 1350)
— gift of Kress Foundation



MADONNA AND CHILD
Giovanni Amadeo Lombardian (1465-1470)
— gift of Kress Foundation



PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN
Bartolommeo Veneto North Italian (1502-1530)
— gift of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher

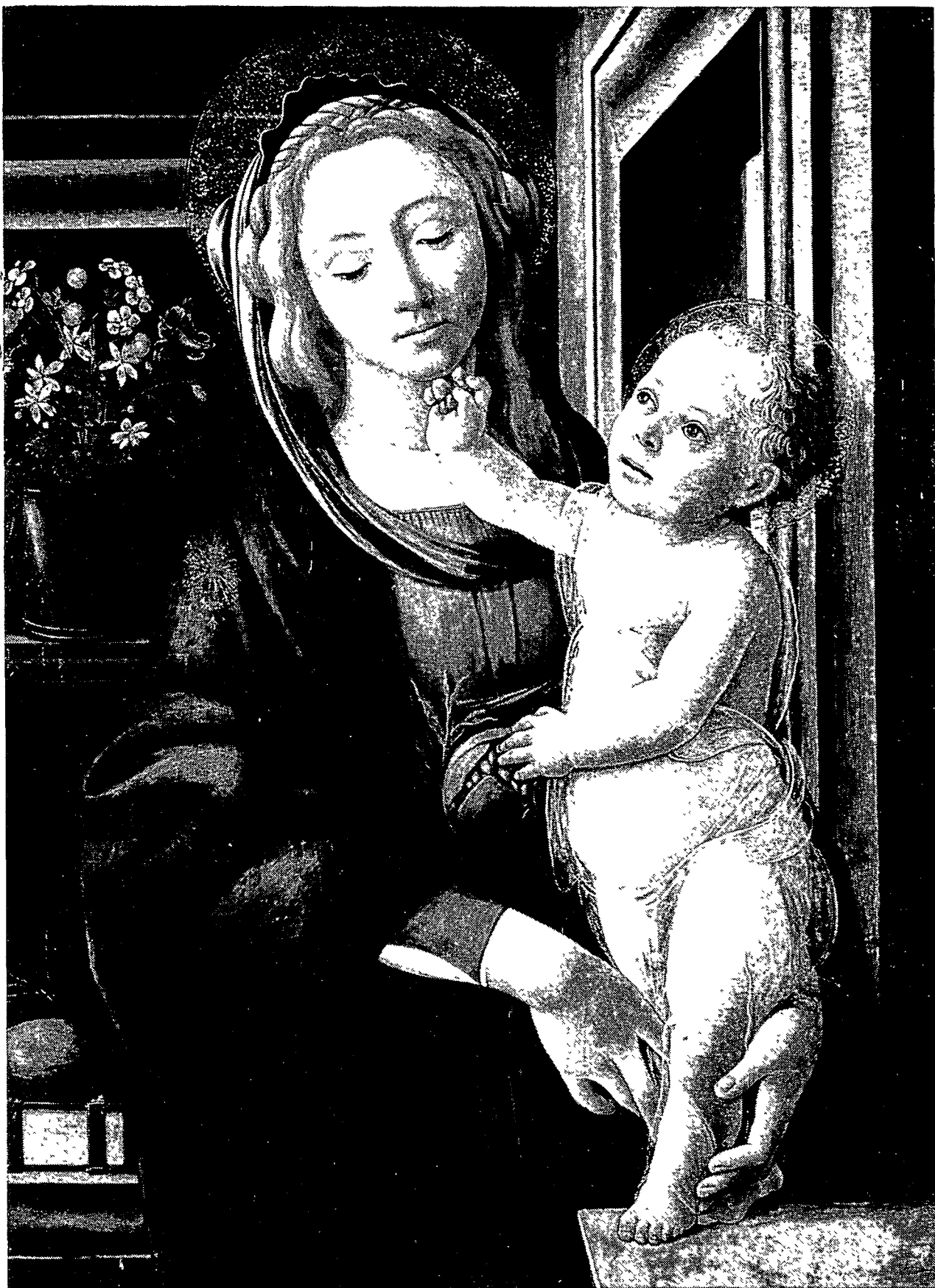


PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN
Paulus Moreelse Dutch (1571-1683)
— gift of Kress Foundation



HOLY FAMILY & TWO DONORS
Polidoro Da Lanciano Venetian (1514-1565)
— gift of Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Findlay





MADONNA AND CHILD
School of Botticelli Italian (c 1485)
— gift of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher



PORTRAIT OF A NOBLEMAN
Jan Anthonisz Van Ravesteyn
Dutch (1572-1657)
— gift of Stuart M. Kaplan



REST ON THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT
Claude Gelée (Lorraine)
French (1600-1682)
— gift of H. Nelson Deranian

LANDSCAPE WITH FIGURES
Jan Wynants
Dutch (1630-1684)
— gift of Lester S. Abelson



MERCURY AND ARGUS
Pieter Mulier
Dutch (1637-1701)
— gift of Walstein Findlay



THE GOLDEN AGE
Abraham Bloemaert, copy after
Dutch (1564-1658)
— gift of Lester S. Abelson



THE DAUGHTERS OF CECROPS
FIND THE INFANT ERICHTHONIUS
Gerard De Lairese
Flemish (1641-1711)
— gift of Richard E. Berlin



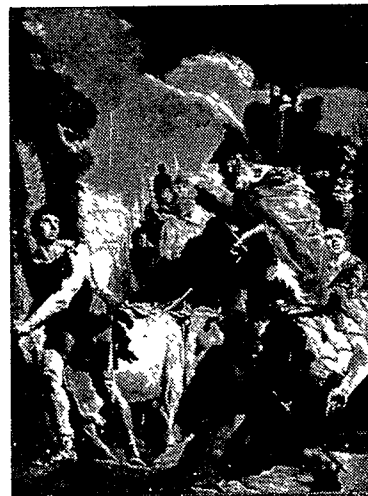
PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN, *Jean Marc Nattier*
French (1685-1766)
 — gift of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher



ERMINA AND THE SHEPHERD
Francesco Solimena
Neapolitan (1657-1747)
 — gift of Mrs. Ernest Graham



LOUIS XV AND HIS FAVORITE DOG
Jean Baptiste Oudry
French (1686-1755) — gift of Walstein Findlay



CINCINNATUS OFFERING HIS
 BATON TO A FARMER
Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, Studio
Venetian (1696-1770) — gift of Lewis J. Ruskin



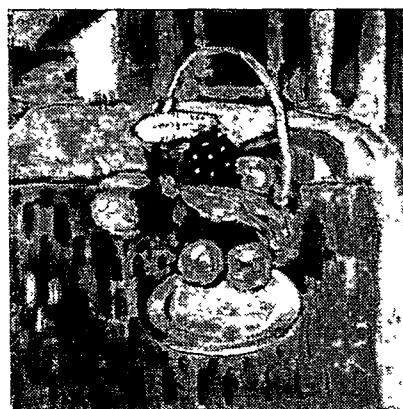
LE BOUTON DE ROSE
Francois Boucher
French (1703-1770)
 — gift of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher

VENICE NEAR S. MARIA MAGGIORE, *Bernardo Bellotto*
Italian (1724-1780) — gift of Kress Foundation





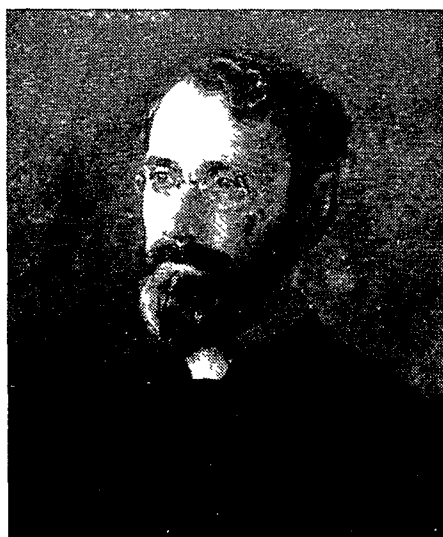
SIR PATTERSON OF LEITH
Sir Henry Raeburn
Scottish (1756-1823)



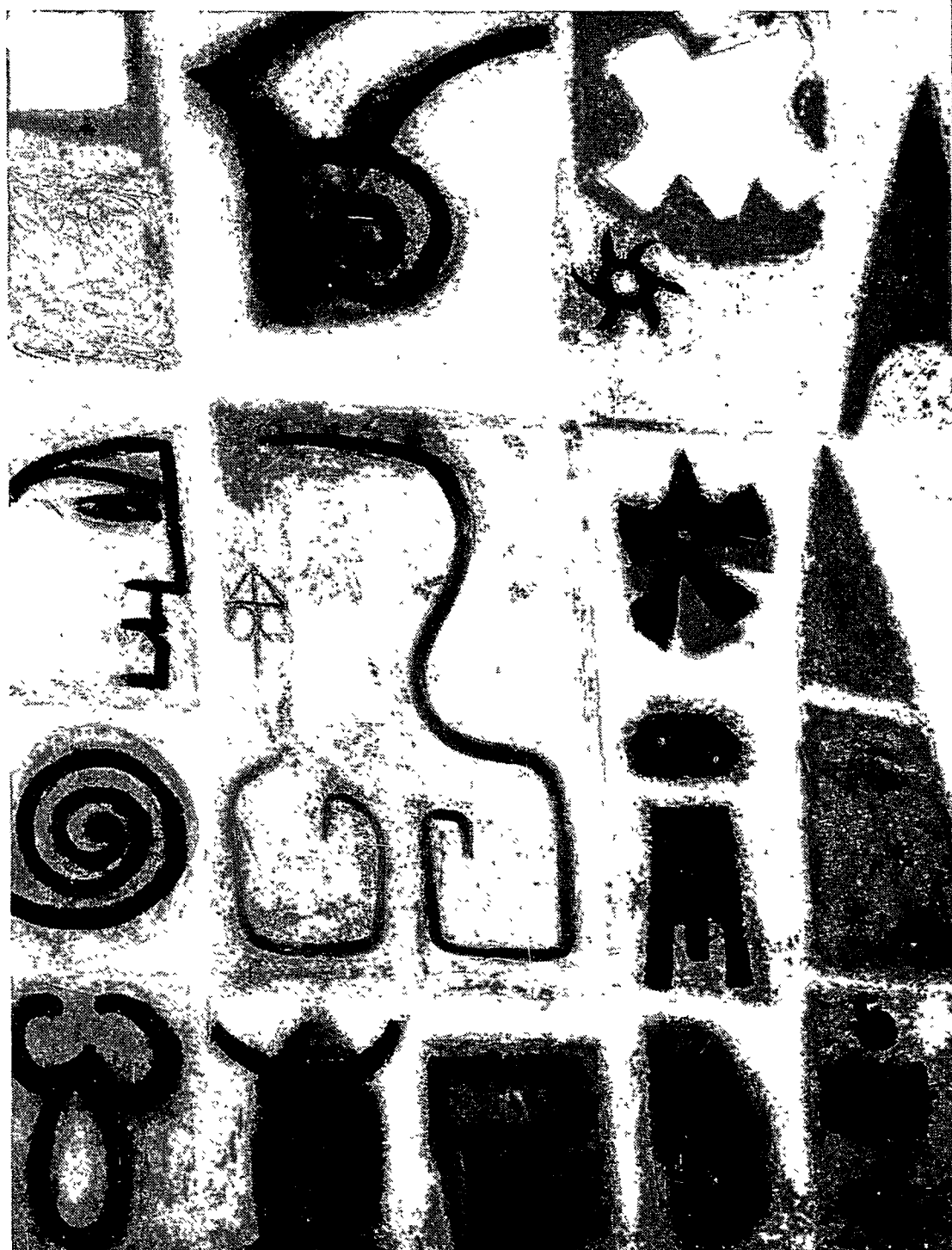
NATURE MORTE AVEC FRUITS
Pierre Bonnard
French (1867-1947)
— gift of Nathan Cummings



THE LOCK
John Constable
English (1776-1837)
— gift of Mr. & Mrs. Harry Sugar



THE REV. PHILIP R. McDEVITT
Thomas Eakins
American (1844-1916)
— gift of Mary R. & Helen C. McDevitt



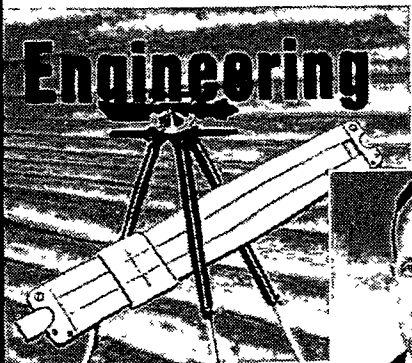
WATCHING, *Adolph Gottlieb*
American (1903-) — gift of Joseph Shapiro



FLOWERS WITH PAPER-MUSTARD BACKGROUND
Bernard Buffet
French (1928-) — gift of J. Jean and Julian J. Aberbach

"... the pursuit
of excellence ..."

DEANS' OUTLOOK...

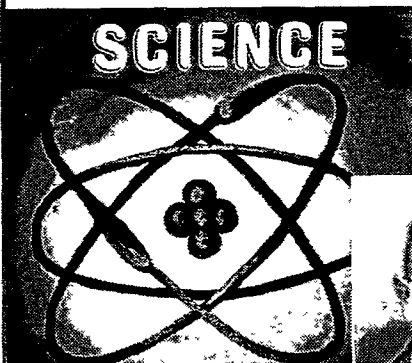


Norman D. Gay
Dean of the College
of Engineering



The faculty of the College of Engineering are making substantial progress in planning curriculum revisions for the various Departments, and plans should be completed at the end of the spring semester. Several new courses will be offered immediately, such as, the course in Feedback Control Systems in the Electrical Engineering Department. Several members of the Civil Engineering Department under the leadership of Dr. Harry Saxe will begin work on a research project sponsored by the United States Air Force as well as preparing

for a summer symposium on the Mechanics of Engineering Structures sponsored by the National Science Foundation. Dr. Bernard Cullity of the Metallurgical Engineering Department has been granted a leave-of-absence to conduct research on magnetic materials in the laboratory of Professor Louis Néel at the University of Grenoble. Dr. Francis Raven of the Mechanical Engineering Department has just had published a book on Automatic Controls which has received splendid reviews by educators and professionals in that field.



Frederick D. Rossini
Dean of the
College of Science



The College of Science is anticipating considerable benefits for its students, both undergraduate and graduate, and its faculty, from the three new university-wide building projects now completed or in process of construction on the campus: (1) the housing for married students; (2) the Stepan Center; and (3) the University Library. At the same time, the College of Science has a particular interest in two other buildings which are in process of construction, one

for our Radiation Laboratory and one for our Mathematics and Computing Center. The former building will provide complete new facilities for research on the effects of radiation on matter in chemical, physical, and biological systems. In the latter building, the lower two floors will house our new University Computing Center and the upper two floors will provide space for relocation of our Department of Mathematics, materially helping the College of Science.

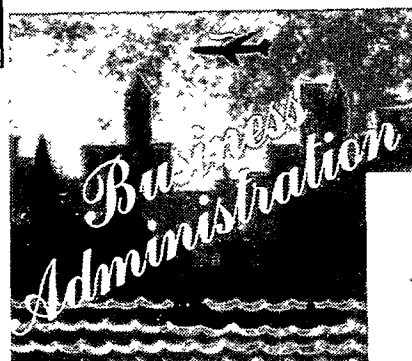


Rev. Charles E.
Sheedy, C.S.C.
Dean of the College
of Arts and Letters



On an afternoon early in May, 1962, every AB sophomore will be interviewed, alone and individually for a half-hour each, by a board of three faculty members. Each sophomore will submit to the board beforehand a succinct but analytic intellectual autobiography, containing his own reflections on his intellectual background, his present situation, and his hopes for the future. Also, he will submit a critical analysis of a book which he has read and which he thinks has in-

fluenced him, or helped him, or been important to him. These writings will form a base for the interview, but the board will be free to question the student about anything that might be helpful or revealing. The board will submit an evaluation-profile to both student and dean. Sophomores should get some personal insight out of this opportunity, and faculty gets the chance to measure its own effort with a whole class, collectively and individually.



James W. Culliton
Dean of the College
of Business Administration



Dr. Richard M. Lyon, Associate Professor in the Department of Business Organization and Management resigned at the end of the first semester to devote his full time to the practice of law. Dr. Lauren E. Crane has begun work on research in marketing communication. Two faculty members have completed work for their doctoral degrees: Salvatore J. Bella (Cornell University) and C. Joseph Sequin (Michigan State University).

ty). The faculty is preparing a revised curriculum to adjust the college's program to the needs of next year's freshmen who will enroll in the Year of Freshman Studies and will be admitted to the College as Sophomores in the fall of 1963. The new program will maintain the main features of the present one which was inaugurated in the fall of 1956 and will offer additional work in statistics in response to the growing use of statistics, mathematics and computers.



Joseph O'Meara, Jr.
Dean of the
Law School



Our Moot Court team was one of the two teams representing Region 9 (Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin) in the final round of the National Moot Court Competition in New York in December. There our team defeated the University of Tulsa and lost the decision to the University of Tennessee. Members of the Notre Dame team were Louis N. Roberts of Evansville, Indiana and Joseph P. Albright of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Messrs. Roberts and Albright were the winners in the final round of our own Competition last October. Mr. Justice Douglas presided over the Court which sat on that occasion. Thus for the eighth consecutive year a justice of the Supreme

Court of the United States presided over our Moot Court. . . . On the initiative of Judge Lawless, the Notre Dame Law Association will sponsor a conference on "The Trial Lawyer — 1962" on Wednesday and Thursday of the Reunion Weekend, that is, June 6 and 7. There will be panels dealing with negligence, criminal law, antitrust and administrative agencies; and top trial lawyers of the country will participate. Living accommodations will be available both at the Morris Inn and in one of the residence halls on campus. The committee in charge consists of Judge Lawless of Buffalo, New York; Valentine B. Deale of Washington, D. C., and Camille Gravel of Alexandria, La.

P R O J E C T

'80

— the Architect and the City

by JULIAN KULSKI

In the mid-twentieth century American cities were shocked into the realization that they faced an unequivocal choice: progress or decay. The postwar population explosion, the resultant shortage of housing, and the menacing increase in traffic congestion forced people to flee the cities into suburbia. This exodus caused the basic economic structure of urban areas to disintegrate, as the city began to wither at its center while its periphery burgeoned in undirected growth.

Yet more and more people had to spend their working day in the decaying environment of the city, and they thus began slowly to realize that humane qualities had to be brought back into its core if it was to survive at all. They began to realize that along with garbage collection, sewage disposal, waterworks, and other municipal services, the city required the professional services of architects and planners.

Architecture for the Mid-Century

This realization in turn forced the architectural profession to acknowledge that it was still in many respects wedded to the nineteenth century concept of the cult of the individual in an age when this concept was giving way to the requirements of the group.

The architectural profession, when practiced at its highest level, has held a classical place as the most respected of the professions in the service of mankind. The architect's first responsibility is to the community and the public at large. His responsibility to the individual client — particularly in an age of urbanization — must perforce in large measure be subordinated to this primary duty.

In the city, for example, there is no such thing as a private building which is a total entity in itself. It is part of the surrounding environment, as a room is part of a building, and as such creates the prevailing mood, whether of joy or depression. Architects have, of course, always been aware that a building must fit its surroundings, but it cannot be said that they have always carried a sense of social awareness into their practice.

The architect must have sufficiently strong convictions — along with his professional training — to be

Julian Kulski, who serves as the faculty supervisor of the Notre Dame student teams currently working on "Project '80," is a visiting professor of architecture at the University.

Kulski, who holds degrees from Oxford and Yale Universities, is also the head of his own architectural and city planning firm in Washington, D. C.

His many years of experience includes the direction of city planning programs in numerous American cities such as Meriden and East Haven, Connecticut; Cumberland, Rhode Island; and Littleton and Lebanon, New Hampshire.



PROJECT '80

the final arbiter of good design. Without this quality he is worse than useless, he is harmful. And where he has shown weakness in this respect, he has opened the door to encroachment on his prerogatives by other professions.

Thus there has been an awakening to the fact that the city must call for professional help to minister to its ills, and correspondingly that the architect-planner must treat Urbia as an entity rather than allowing himself to become distracted by an isolated ailment of one or the other of its parts.

It is in this context that the university enters the picture. For it is the only institution with the resources and the time to give the full professional attention of its various departments to the needs of the present-day city.

Education for Urban Design

The need for cooperation between university work and community life has long been felt by all major professions. The legal profession has met this challenge by the creation of legal aid societies; the medical profession by training future doctors through internship. In both cases the future practitioner gets his basic practical training in actual service to the community.

A major step toward a similar type of training program for the architect is now being undertaken by the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame University in cooperation with Michigan City, Indiana. Professor Frank Montana, head of the Department of Architecture, welcomed the opportunity that Michigan City presented when Mr. Don A. Loken, General Manager of Michigan City's Chamber of Commerce, asked the University to accept a research project for the long-range redevelopment of its city center.

Like so many American cities in the mid-twentieth century, Michigan City found itself suffering from the ailment described above — one might call it "CBD blight." That is, the city's central business district was decaying while its outlying areas were flourishing to meet the challenge of a new age. The city fathers were aware that an imaginative development plan for the downtown area would have a significant impact upon the entire future of Michigan City. They sought the University's help in launching this program — labeled Project '80, 1980 being an intermediate time goal.

The class selected to work on the project consisted of twelve fifth-year graduating students in architectural design. The project was to constitute the students' thesis

requirements. The class was understandably reluctant at first, for the students were prepared for the customary individual thesis project and were admittedly overwhelmed by the prospect of redesigning an entire twelve-bloc city center. Nevertheless, the idea soon captivated their imagination as discussion got under way. A field trip engendered their enthusiasm further, and the project was thus launched with a real esprit de corps.

Rejuvenation of the Heart of a City

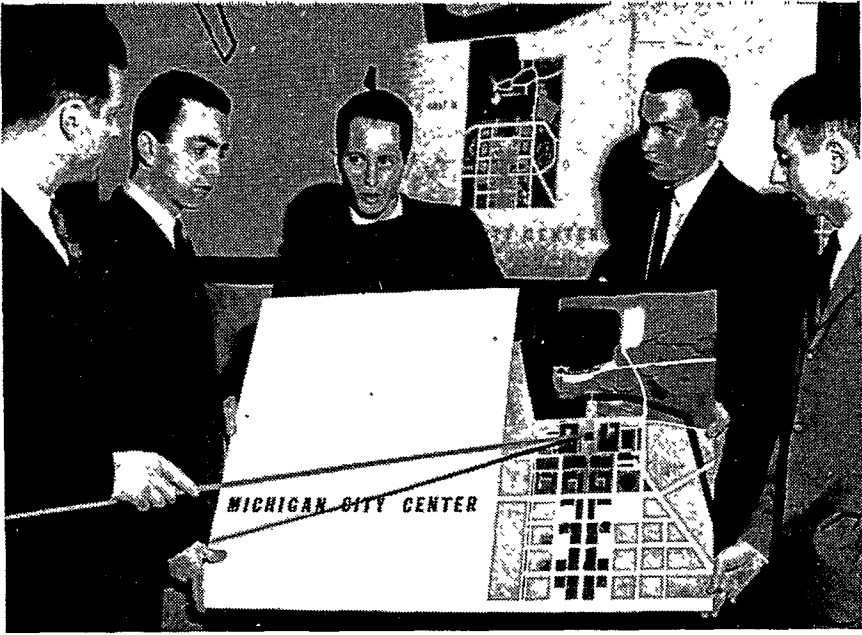
The year 1980 was selected by the city as the first terminal goal for development, and the students' proposals indicated the gradual effectuation of the plan in five-year increments, with the ultimate picture that of the city in the year 2,000. The intent was to show how a completely new city center can be rebuilt in stages.

The first stage consisted of a study of the existing problems of Michigan City's central business district. In order to come up with the cure, the students had to become conversant with the city's basic statistics and to understand thoroughly the nature of its ailments. This process consisted of a thorough analysis of the economy of the city; existing traffic and parking problems in the CBD; existing and future population pattern; and estimates of the future trends in population, basic economy, and land use. A detailed analysis was made of all buildings within the study area to determine the scope and feasibility of the proposed building program. And to chart the orderly growth of this area in its proper perspective, existing development trends and patterns for the entire Lake Michigan Region had to be studied. The students made a number of field trips to gather this data. They assembled their findings in the form of written reports and graphic presentations.

For its part, Michigan City created a special "Chamber of Commerce Central Area Committee" for the purpose



Pointing out some of the intricate details of the Project '80 proposals submitted by Notre Dame architecture students, Professor Kulski meets with E. R. Westphal, president of Weil-McLain Company and chairman of the Michigan City Chamber of Commerce central area committee; Mayor Francis G. Fedder of Michigan City, and Frank Montana, head of the Notre Dame Architecture Department.



Professor Kulski (extreme left), visiting professor of architecture and city planning at the University of Notre Dame, discusses plans for the redevelopment of downtown Michigan City, Indiana, with students who submitted the best scale models in a campus competition. They are (left to right) Anthony Mileto, Baltimore, Maryland; Robert Canizaro, Jackson, Mississippi; Jack Castin, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; and John Martine, Monroeville, Pennsylvania.

of working on this project with Notre Dame University, to report to the citizens the students' findings and recommendations and to act upon them in the years to come. This Committee was chaired by Mr. E. R. Westphal, President of Weil-McLain Co., and its members consisted of leading citizens of the city. Mayor Francis G. Fedder's enthusiastic support was invaluable help to the students in obtaining the necessary materials from the various city agencies.

This preliminary stage was completed by the Christmas recess after dead-earnest competition among the students during this all-important "charette" in their academic careers. The results of their intensive activity showed in the high quality of their presentations, which were in the form of carefully executed scale models, ink sketches and maps.

A City Meant for People

As we approach Lake Michigan from along Michigan City's Franklin Street, we come to the 12-block decayed area, separated from the waterfront by the nearly obsolescent, sprawling railroad tracks and an old, dilapidated bridge. Most of this section would be torn down by declaring it an urban renewal area. The inherent excitement and joy of this unexploited location can easily be spotted by the trained eye. By consolidating the railroad tracks, replacing the bridge in another location, building above the railroad a landscaped platform, and rebuilding this valuable piece of land into a truly magnificent city center, a rare and great visual experience would be immediately accessible to all.

Beyond this area, buildings of historical significance and those worthy of preservation would be rehabilitated and incorporated into the new urban pattern. The bulldozer

would be confined to those places beyond repair. Space would be set aside for the future development of Purdue University's extension facilities. New and existing commercial facilities would provide easy access by pedestrian and automobile traffic through the creation of consolidated parking. The not too distant advent of the extinction and replacement of the automobile traffic in urban areas by convenient mass transportation facilities was taken into consideration in the basic framework in this plan.

Of the twelve different designs, the jury (composed of faculty members and city fathers) selected three which in its opinion were outstanding in imagination, character, and feasibility. The final proposal was the combined effort of the whole team, with these three as leaders, and incorporating suggestions from Michigan City's officials. The future architects now had the opportunity to narrow the scope of their attention to the design of individual buildings in the plan.

With the detailed design of the buildings, parks, and open spaces, the team was able to complete the large-scale model of Michigan City Center. This, together with sketches, will be presented by Notre Dame to Michigan City this spring to serve as a general guide for the future final development of the city.

As this plan is envisioned, it will enable the people of Michigan City not only to live a more rational and orderly life in the city but to appreciate that vision of the city's founders which led them, from inspiration as well as necessity, to build this town on the periphery of a prospect of panoramic grandeur — a magnificent phenomenon of nature that has not and will not change even with the advent of atomic energy and trips to the moon.

Cross-Pollination of Town and Gown

The collaboration between the university and the community as exemplified by this project should not end here. This cross pollination of needs and ideas could become a model of collaboration for other universities and communities to follow. For Notre Dame Project '80 has already become a significant element in the education of architects and could mean the formation there of a graduate program in urban design.

In the larger sense, this project could open up a new frontier of more active participation between the university and the community and could signal the demise of architectural academicism and commercial shortsightedness.

PROJECT
'80

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

(Continued from page 5)

Basically, it needs the conviction of every American, of every walk of life in every corner of America. We have the opportunity in our time to make the dream of America come true as never before in our history. We have the challenge to make the promise of our splendid Constitution a reality for all the world to see. If it is not done in our day, we do not deserve either the leadership of the free world or God's help in victory over the inhuman philosophy of communism. Even more fundamentally than this, we should as a Nation take this stand for human dignity and make it work, *because it is right* and any other stance is as wrong, as un-American, as false to the whole Judeo-Christian tradition of the West as anything can be.

Maybe more constructive action will come sooner if we allow ourselves the unfashionable and unsophisticated taste of moral indignation: when known murderers go untried and unpunished with the studied connivances of their fellow citizens (vol. 5, ch. 3); when brutal fear is forced even upon women and children in America (vol. 5, ch. 3); when economic reprisals are used to prevent qualified American citizens from voting, but they are not exempted from paying taxes and serving in the Armed Forces (vol. 1, pp. 91-97); when little children are stoned by a vicious mob because they dare to go to a decent school long denied them (*The New Orleans School Crisis*,* p. 16); when people are intimidated, embarrassed, and jailed because they presume to eat in a public place with other people (see vol. 1, p. 4; vol. 5, ch. 3); when a place for homes becomes, by neighborhood action, an empty park because Americans think they will be contaminated by Americans (vol. 4, pp. 133-34); when Negro Americans help pay for a new hospital and then are told there is no place in it for them (vol. 4, p. 84); when, God help us, even at death Negro Americans cannot lay at rest alongside of other Americans (*California Hearings*, p. 704).

You may think by now that I have taken considerable license with the mandate of our Commission "to appraise." Perhaps I have, and if these remarks seem intemperate, the facts that support them are all between the covers of this report, and in other publications of the Commission.

I believe, as my fellow Commissioners do, that a report should be objective and factual. But, unless there is some fire, most governmental reports remain unread, even by those to whom they are addressed: in this case, the President and the Congress.

I have no illusions of this report climbing high on the bestseller list, because much of what it says is unpleasant, unpopular, and to sensitive people, a real thorn in the conscience. My words then are simply to say that I have a deep and abiding faith in my fellow Americans: in their innate fairness, in their generosity, in their consummate good will. My conviction is that they simply do not realize the dimensions of this problem of civil rights, its explosive implications for the present and

...more...

(Continued from page 2)

- **Rev. Joseph A. Maquire, C.S.C., 90, the oldest priest of the Congregation of Holy Cross, recently observed the 65th anniversary of his ordination by celebrating a Solemn High Mass in the chapel of Moreau Seminary. Father Maquire first came to Notre Dame as a seminarian seventy-five years ago and was ordained in Sacred Heart Church on the campus Dec. 21, 1896, and is one of a very few persons who remember the University's founder, Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., who died in 1893.**
- Fifteen hundred colored slides illustrating the history of the arts of the United States have been presented to the University of Notre Dame by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., head of the Notre Dame art department, said the slides, which will be used in art history courses, range in content from architecture, painting and sculpture of the 17th to the 20th century to the design and decoration of the same periods. The collection of slides also includes material on graphic arts, photography, stage design and visual communications.
- **A portrait of Notre Dame's president, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., was the cover subject of the Feb. 7 issue of TIME, which carried a five page feature about Father Hesburgh and Notre Dame and its role in Catholic higher education.**
- William P. Mahoney, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz., attorney, was elected president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association by its board of directors. He succeeds Walter Fleming, Jr., Dallas, Tex., as head of Notre Dame's 30,000 member alumni organization. Elected vice presidents were Maurice Carroll, St. Louis, Mo., architect; Roger Huter, president of Huter-Quest and Co., Louisville, Ky.; and Harry Mehre, president of Sunny Isles, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., soft drink firm. James E. Armstrong, South Bend, Ind., was re-elected executive secretary of the Association.

future of our beloved America. If somehow the message, plain and factual, of this report might reach our people, I believe they would see how much the problem needs the concern and attention of every American — North, South, East, and West. If this were to happen, then the problem would be well on its way to a solution. But without the personal concern of all Americans, the problem of civil rights is well nigh insoluble in our times. If so, not just Negro Americans, but all of us, and all the world, will be the losers.

* Report of the Louisiana State Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights.



- The National Science Foundation has awarded the University of Notre Dame grants totalling \$264,200 to support campus institutes for high school and college teachers next summer.
- Prof. Louis Hasley, assistant head of the department of English at the University of Notre Dame, was the author of five poems, an article and a book review appearing simultaneously in five different magazines recently.
- The need for Christians to unite is more urgent than ever before in history, according to Rev. John A. O'Brien of the University of Notre Dame in a recent article "Can Christians Unite?" in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
- Dr. Orren Mohler, associate professor of astronomy and assistant director of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory at the University of Michigan, gave a lecture on "Solar Activity and its Effects on Earth" at Notre Dame under auspices of the Notre Dame chapter of Sigma Xi.
- Scientists and engineers at the University of Notre Dame were awarded research grants totalling \$235,356 during October and November of 1961 according to research administrator Francis X. Bradley. Included were grants by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Naval Research, the National Science Foundation and the David Taylor Model Basin.
- Dr. A. Robert Caponigri, professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame, delivered a series of lectures in Rome at the Luigi Sturzo Institute on "Fundamental Concepts of Social Analysis in their Application to Political Philosophy." At the University of Genoa, he received the Antonio Rosmini Prize in recognition of his work in Italian philosophy.
- Fourteen technical papers by University of Notre Dame physicists were presented at a meeting of The American Physical Society at the University of Chicago. The reports will reflect the research of 11 faculty members, 5 graduate students and 13 former students in Notre Dame's physics department. The faculty group included R. L. Anthony, C. P. Browne, E. A. Coomes, E. G. Funk, Jr., D. W. Juenker, J. W. Mihelich, G. Parzen, R. C. Pilger, Jr., A. J. Quigley, Rev. J. L. Shilts, C.S.C., and R. S. Witte.
- A. D. H. Kaplan, senior staff member of The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. and research professor on economics at George Washington University, delivered a Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture at the University of Notre Dame on "Measuring the Influence of Mergers on Competition and Economic Growth" and conducted a seminar for Notre Dame faculty members on "Furtherance of Small Business Mergers by Western European Governments."
- Rev. Bernard I. Mullahy, C.S.C., has been named provincial superior of the Holy Cross Fathers' Indiana Province. Father Mullahy, who is 51, will serve as provincial superior until next July when a General Chapter of the Congregation of Holy Cross will convene in Rome. He fills the unexpired term of the late Rev. Theodore J. Mehling, C.S.C., who died while visiting in Santiago, Chile, last November.
- Funeral services were held in Sacred Heart Church on January 3 for Rev. Thomas A. Steiner, C.S.C., 84, who served as provincial superior of the Congregation of Holy Cross in the United States from 1938 to 1950. Father Steiner, who died in South Bend's St. Joseph Hospital, January 1, was dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Notre Dame from 1928 to 1938.
- The University of Notre Dame will conduct a Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers of German and Spanish June 18th-August 3rd. According to the institute director, Dr. Charles Parnell, 54 teachers, equally representing private and public schools, will be enrolled in the program. The Notre Dame institute will be held under provisions of the National Defense Education Act in cooperation with the Language Development Program of the U.S. Office of Education, he said. Similar institutes were held at Notre Dame during the summers of 1960 and 1961 for teachers of French and Spanish.
- Dr. Neal R. Amundson, head and professor of chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota, gave a series of three P. C. Reilly Lectures at the University of Notre Dame under the auspices of the chemical engineering department. He spoke on "Reactor Stability in Well Agitated Systems," "Tubular Reactor Stability and Sensitivity," and "Polymerization Calculations."
- Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, director of the Program of African Studies at Northwestern University, delivered a Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture at the University of Notre Dame in January on "The United States and the New Africa."
- The election of four University of Notre Dame graduates to the board of directors of The Notre Dame Alumni Association was announced here by executive secretary James E. Armstrong. Named to three-year terms on the board are Albert D. Castellini, Cincinnati attorney; Philip J. Faccenda, president of the Midwest Container Co., Inc., Chicago; Peter J. Kernan, college recruiting coordinator, The Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; and Adam J. Walsh, Brunswick, Me., a U.S. Marshal and former collegiate and professional football coach.
- Rev. Edward D. O'Connor, C.S.C., assistant professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, was elected president of the Mariological Society of America at its recent annual meeting in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.
P. O. Box 456
State College, Pa.

Notre Dame's

