

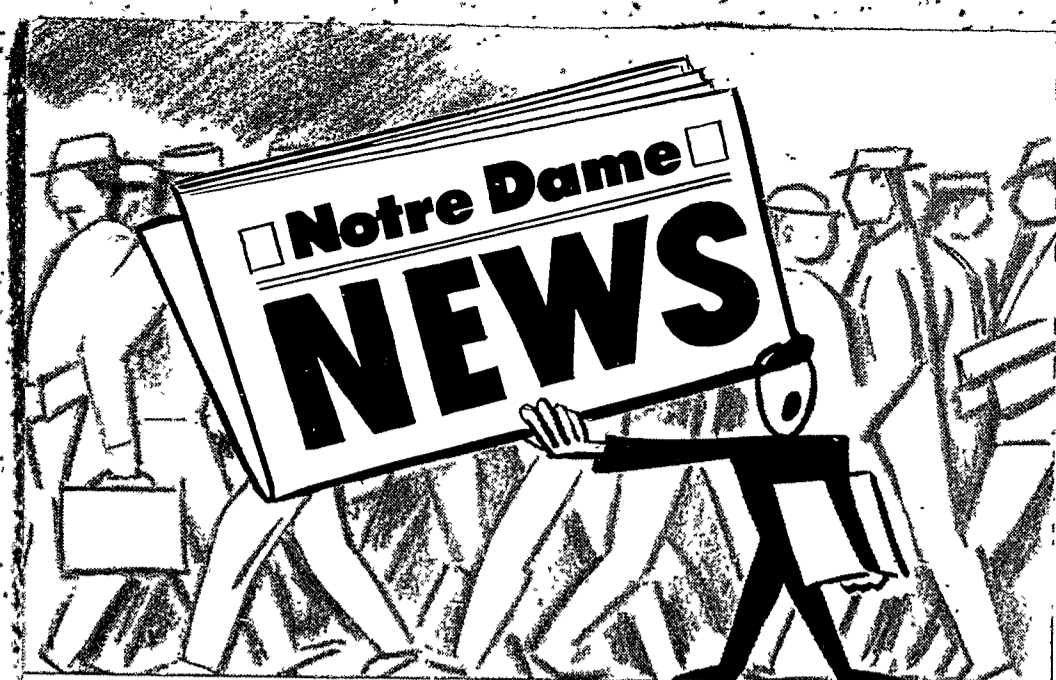


Notre Dame

SEPTEMBER

1962

JOHN H. JANOWSKI, Editor



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

- Dr. Frank L. Keegan, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed a U. S. Peace Corps training officer for a co-operative summer training program involving seven universities in the Washington, D.C. area.
- Edward Fischer, associate professor of communication arts at Notre Dame, was a juror for the American Film Festival in New York City in April.
- Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of political science at Notre Dame, will be a lecturer at an Institute on Communism for Teachers and School Administrators to be held at the University of Southern California June 25 - August 3.
- Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, was the commencement speaker at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 8, and delivered the baccalaureate sermon at St. Mary's College on June 2. He also received honorary degrees from Indiana University and Brandeis University.
- More than 400 persons attended the 20th annual meeting of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists at Notre Dame in April.
- Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, was the ranking visiting officer when 1,850 University of Notre Dame ROTC cadets and midshipmen marched in the annual President's Review.
- Anthony G. DeLorenzo, vice president in charge of public relations for The General Motors Corporation has been appointed to the Advisory Council for the College of Business Administration at the University of Notre Dame.
- Dr. Alvan S. Ryan has been appointed head of the English department at the University of Notre Dame, succeeding Professor John T. Frederick who is retiring from the faculty after 32 years' service. Frederick had been head of the department since 1958.
- Funeral services were held in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame on May 11 for Francis W. Kervick, 78, professor emeritus of architecture and long-time head of the department of architecture at the University of Notre Dame.
- The retirement of nine University of Notre Dame faculty members was announced at the annual President's Dinner for the faculty and administration in the North Dining Hall in May. Those retiring from the University's classrooms were: Herbert J. Bott, marketing management; Paul I. Fenlon, English; Rev. Peter P. Forrestal, C.S.C., modern languages; John T. Frederick, English; Steponas Kolupaila, civil engineering; Paul M. Nastucoff, mathematics; Raymond J. Schubmehl, assistant dean of engineering; Rev. Leo R. Ward, C.S.C., philosophy; and James A. Withey, communication arts.
- Robert E. Rodes, Jr., associate professor of law at the University of Notre Dame, gave a series of three lectures here on "Religious Establishment in England," based on research he conducted at Oxford University in England during the past year.
- Dr. Karl Sax, visiting professor of genetics at North Carolina State College, spoke on "The World's Exploding Population" at the University of Notre Dame on March 20. His lecture was sponsored by the Notre Dame chapter of Sigma Xi.
- Henry M. Hogan, recently retired vice president and general counsel of The General Motors Corporation, has been appointed to the Advisory Council of the Notre Dame Law School. The advisory group is composed of 22 judges, lawyers, and businessmen who meet semi-annually on the campus with

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● EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

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**a group of dedicated
basic research scientists**



**a brand new \$2.2 million
building from the AEC**



The principals of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory include: (left to right) Dr. Milton Burton, Director; Dr. William H. Hamill, Research Director; Rev. Thomas J. Lane, C.S.C., Research Director; Dr. James S. Kohn, Research Director; Mr. John J. Risser, Assistant Director, Administration; Dr. Patrick A. McCusker, Research Director; Brother Columba Curran, C.S.C., Research Director; Dr. John L. Magee, Associate Director; Dr. Rudolph Bottei, Research Director; Dr. Harvey A. Bender, Research Director; Dr. George S. John, Research Director; Dr. George B. Craig, Research Director; Dr. Ernest L. Eliel, Research Director; Dr. Robert E. Gordon, Research Director; and (front) Dr. Kenyon S. Tweedel, Research Director. Dr. George D. Kuczynski, Research Director, was absent when this picture was taken.

Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory

While construction proceeds noticeably on the thirteen-story Notre Dame Memorial Library, other workers are busy building two structures immediately south of the Library site — the Computing Center and a Radiation Laboratory building.

While the completed Radiation Laboratory building will be new to the Notre Dame scene, the activities of the Laboratory in basic research will continue with the same dedication and skill that has characterized it since its inception on the campus.

Early History

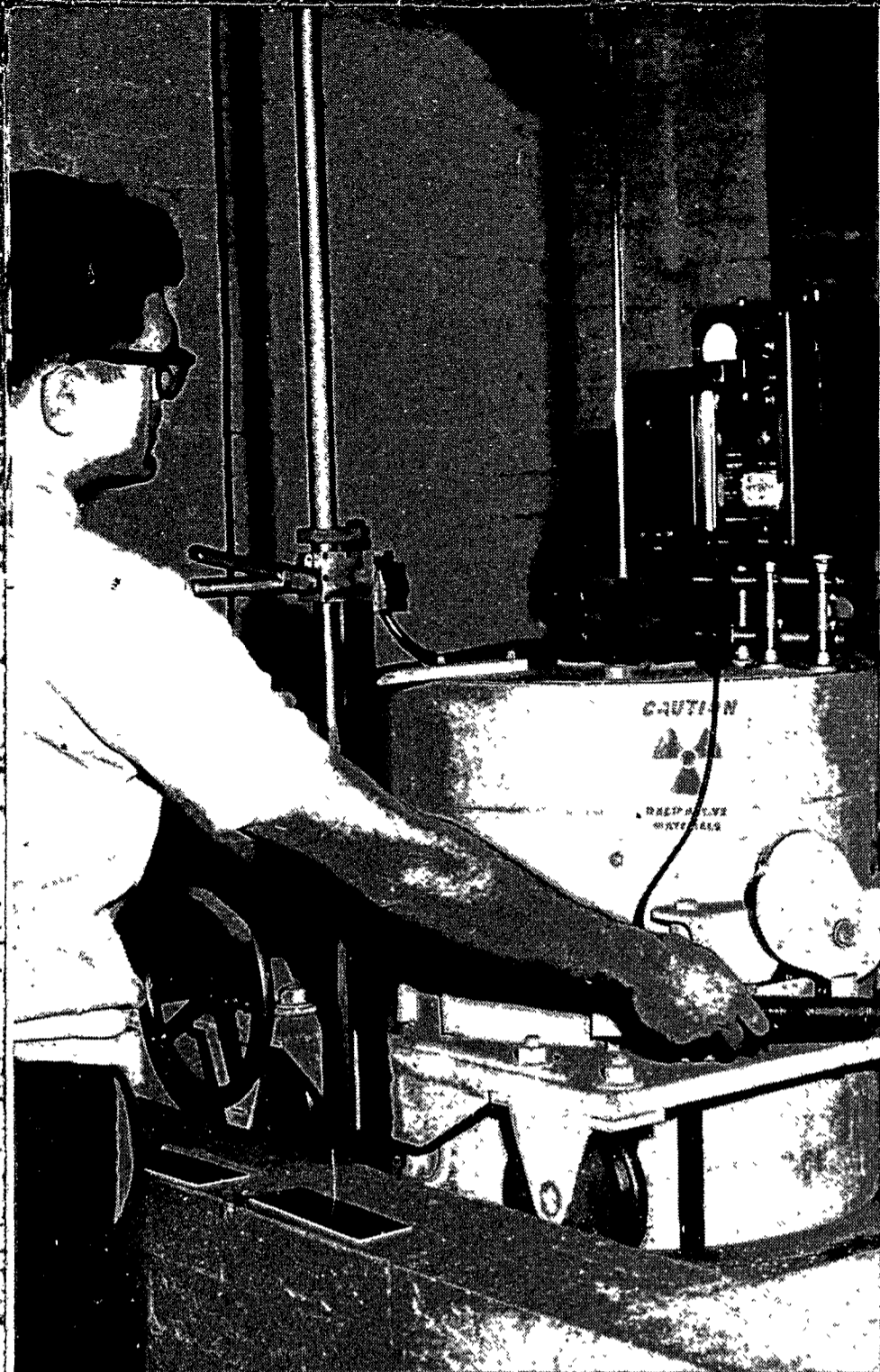
The history of the Radiation Laboratory really dates back to the World War II years. At that time Professor Milton Burton was in charge of radiation chemistry research at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago and the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge,

both of which were instruments of the Atomic Energy effort which culminated in the creation of the atomic bomb.

This research was conducted throughout the country wherever facilities were available, and one group was organized at Notre Dame under the supervision of Professor William H. Hamill.

After the war, Professor Burton joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame and made application to the Office of Naval Research for support of a broad program organized in February, 1947, under the title "Radiation Chemistry Project." The Office of Naval Research supported the effort very generously but it became apparent late in 1948 that the effort was on too large a scale for that office.

Because of the nature of the activities of the Project, the Atomic Energy Commission established a direct con-



Dr. Frank Mellows, a research associate, works with a radioactive source of 1000 curies of Cobalt-60.

tractural relationship on February 1, 1949 and, since that time, has been the principal source of support of the program. However, in any detailed history of the Project the generous support received also from such industries as Sinclair Refining Co., Olin-Matheson, Monsanto and America Oil Co., as well as from the Wright Air Development Division must be recorded.

At the outset, the members of the Radiation Laboratory were Professor Milton Burton, the Director, and Professors William H. Hamill and Russell R. Williams, Jr. Shortly afterwards, Professor John L. Magee came to the Chemistry Department at Notre Dame and joined the Project.

The impact of the Project on radiation chemistry throughout the world was evident at its very beginning. The first symposium on photochemistry and radiation chemistry was held at Notre Dame in 1947. The members of the Radiation Project were involved in the creation of the Radiation Research Society in 1952. They participated both in the symposia preceding and the one immediately following the creation of the Society.

The Faraday Society (United Kingdom), subsequent to conferences with Professor Burton, organized a meeting on radiation chemistry at Leeds, England, in April 1952, at which the participants included Professors Magee and Burton as well as others who had visited previously at the University of Notre Dame.

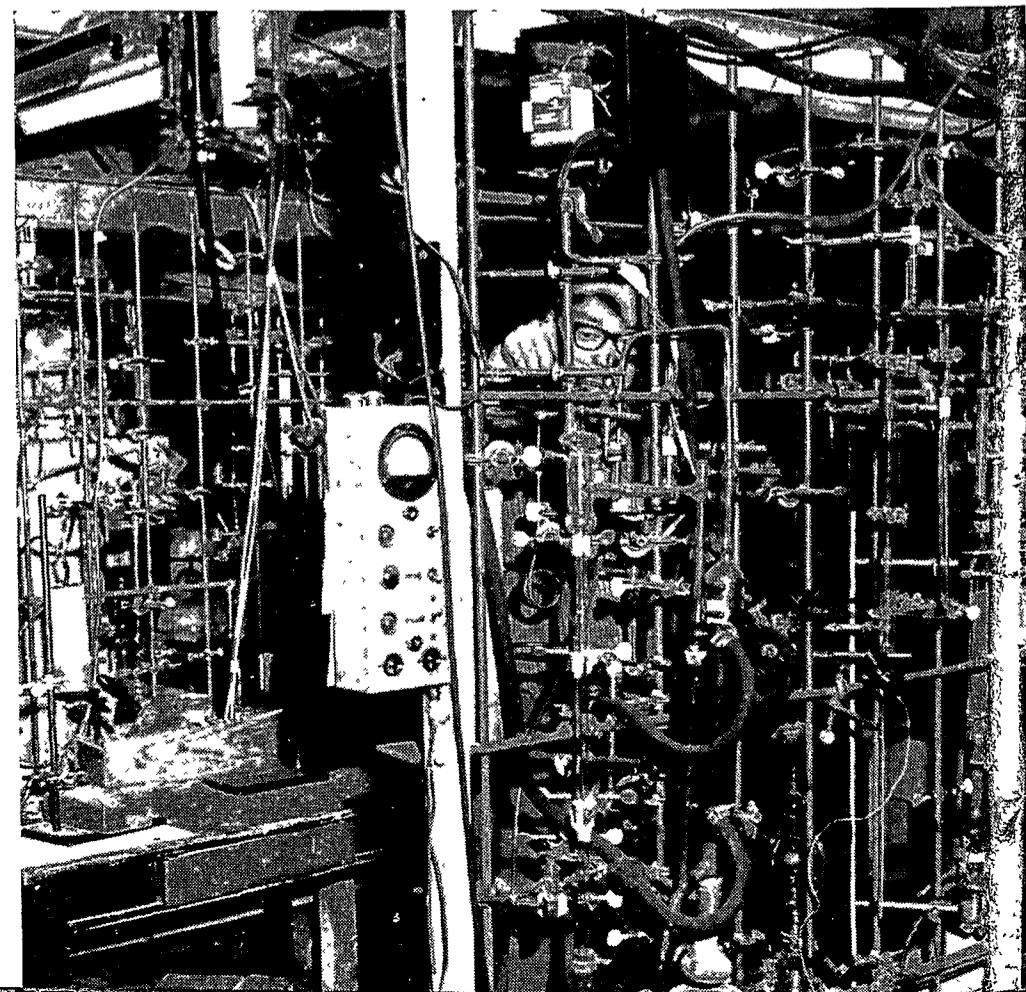
The first Gordon Research Conference (an American Association for the Advancement of Science venture) was organized by Professor Burton in 1953. This conference on radiation chemistry has met annually since that time; to a larger and larger degree, the participants in the conference have included people who have been trained at Notre Dame or who have visited the Radiation Laboratory in the course of their studies. Other international meetings on radiation chemistry have occurred with increasing frequency since that date. Uniformly, members of the Radiation Laboratory and scientists who have come from that Laboratory have played an important part in the proceedings. Indeed, people have been identified at such meetings as people belonging to or not belonging to the group "that have gone to Mecca," the allusion, of course, being to the Radiation Laboratory at Notre Dame.

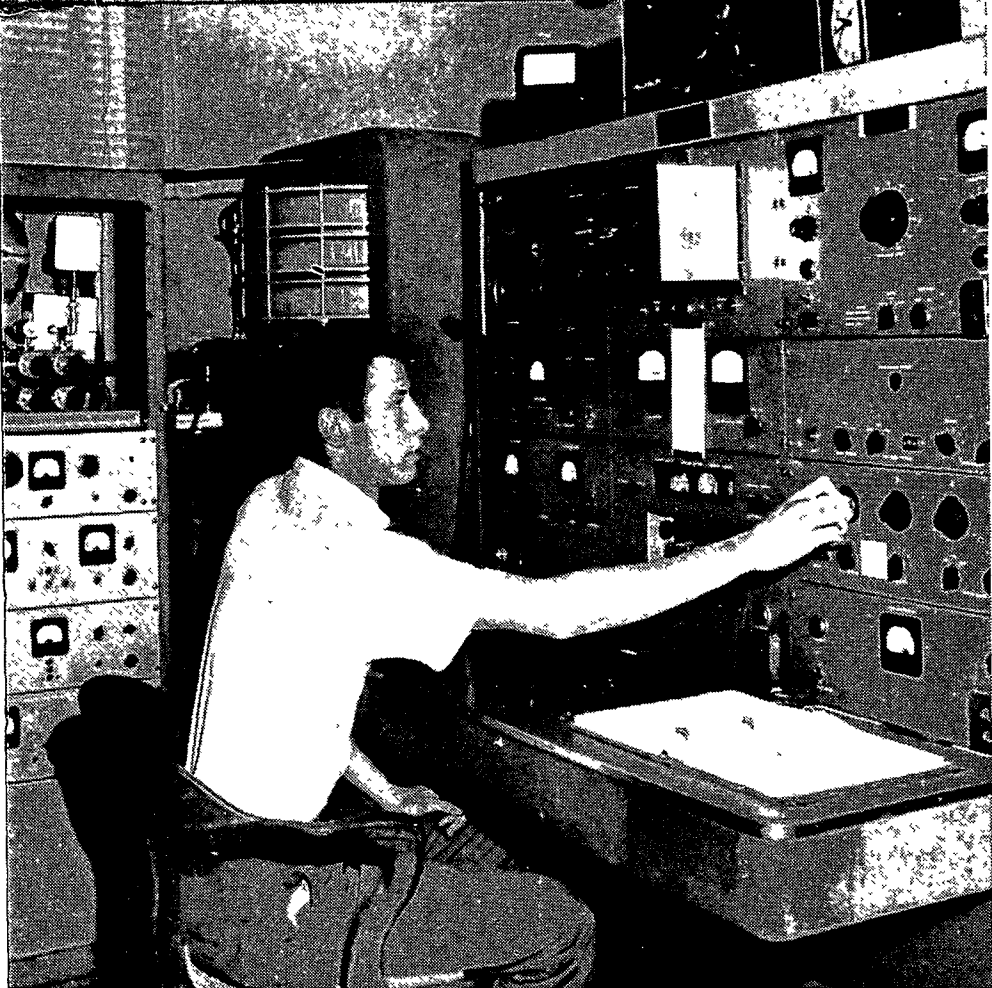
Early in the 50's, the Director of the Research Division of the AEC suggested an expansion of the activities of the Project into related fields; the Project in turn encouraged faculty from disciplines other than chemistry, with interests allied, or related, to established interests of the AEC, to join its membership. Up to that time the entire membership had been drawn from the area of physical chemistry. As the result of such encouragement, the Project gained members in the fields of organic, inorganic and analytical chemistry, biology, chemical engineering and metallurgy. In recognition of its expanded range of interest, its name was changed to "Radiation Project."

The Pressure for a New Building

By 1958, the activities of the Project had so expanded and its membership had so increased, that it had become evident that lack of space was hampering both future expansion and current efficiency. Further, it was becoming obvious that the University itself would be unable to provide funds for the additional space re-

The crowded conditions of the present physical chemistry lab will be relieved with completion of the new building.





George Hennion, Jr., a technician, operates a mass spectrometer which analyzes volatile organic compounds. The unit was purchased in 1953 for \$40,000.

quired. Impelled by the realities of the situation, the University appealed both to the AEC and to the NSF for support of new construction with government funds. This request was received with sympathy and, indeed, with enthusiastic support by both AEC and NSF but its fulfillment awaited a clear statement of policy regarding use of federal funds for construction on private university campuses. This statement of policy led to the authorization act of June, 1960. Initial funds were appropriated by the U.S. Congress in August 1960 and the final appropriation for construction, totalling \$2.2 million, was made a year later.

In recognition of expanded status, the University administration changed the name of the Project to "Radiation Laboratory" on September 22, 1960.

Laboratory Members and Their Activities

The members of the Radiation Laboratory now include the following faculty, whose names and departmental connections are listed as follows:

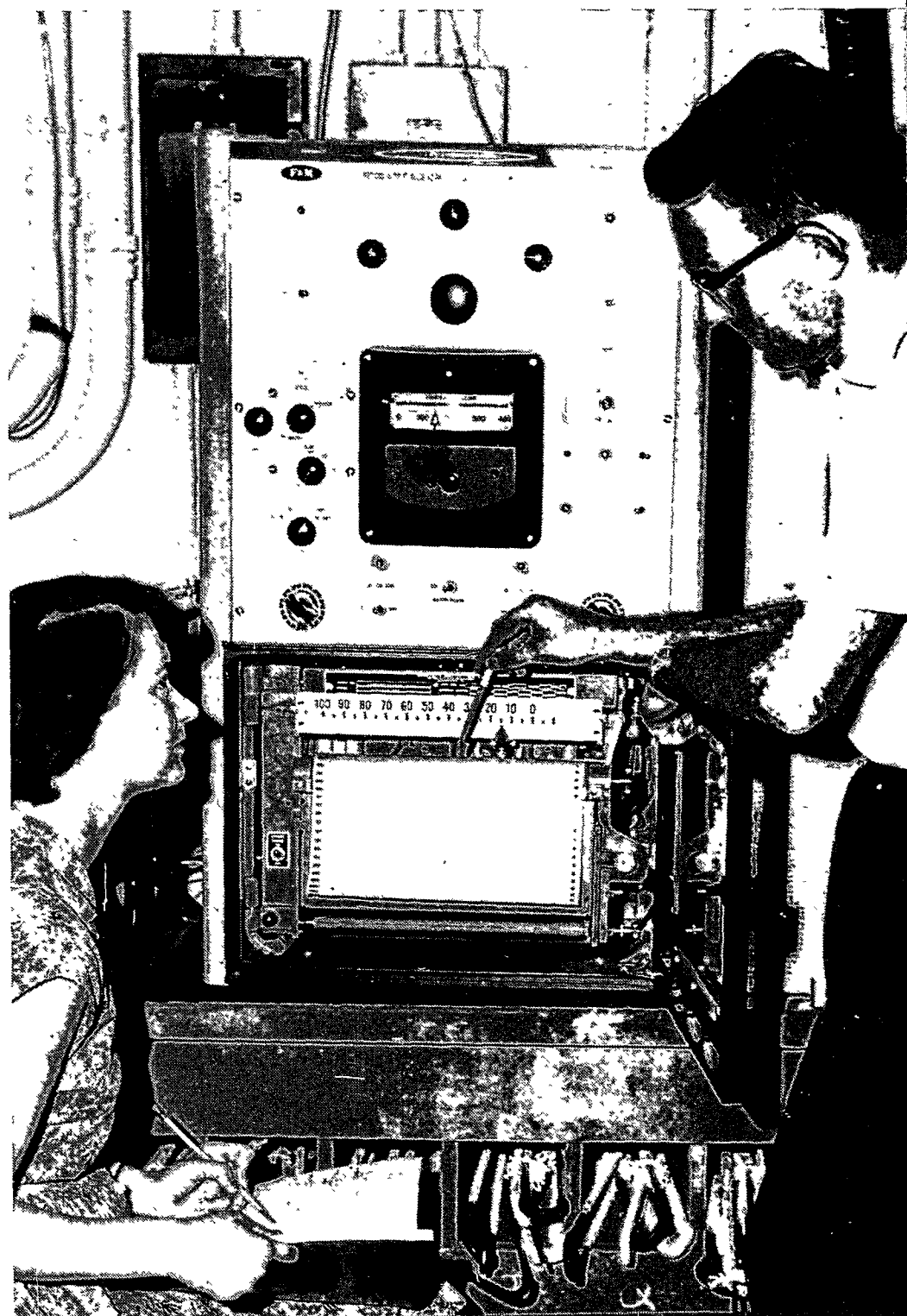
Harvey A. Bender, Assistant Professor of Biology; Rudolph S. Bottei, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Milton Burton, Professor of Chemistry, Director; George B. Craig, Jr., Associate Professor of Biology; Bro. Columba Curran, Professor of Chemistry; Ernest L. Eliel, Professor of Chemistry; Robert E. Gordon, Assistant Professor of Biology; William H. Hamill, Professor of Chemistry.

Also, James P. Kohn, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering; George D. Kuczynski, Professor of Metallurgy; Rev. Thomas J. Lane, Associate Professor of Chemistry; John L. Magee, Professor of Chemistry, Associate Director; Patrick A. McCusker, Professor of Chemistry; Kenyon S. Tweedell, Assistant Professor of Biology; John J. Risser, Assistant Director for Administration.

An effort toward understanding of the effects of radiation continues to be the *raison d'être* of the Radiation Laboratory. However, it is appreciated that fundamental understanding of such effects is not gained exclusively from studies involving radiation. Many fields of effort, the pertinence of which is not immediately apparent to one outside the area of radiation chemistry, are investigated fundamentally because of their importance to studies in radiation chemistry. One result is that the Radiation Laboratory is now making its influence felt in areas distinctly outside of radiation chemistry.

Members of the Laboratory have been invited to participate in, and to chair, numerous symposia in apparently unrelated fields. In 1961, for example, members of the Laboratory participated in meetings at: American Chemical Society, St. Louis, Missouri; Sixth International Conference on Coordination Chemistry, Detroit, Mich.; American Chemical Society, Chicago, Ill.; International Conference on Nuclear Electronics, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Symposium on Radiation Effects and Milieu, Montreux, Switzerland; XVIIIth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada; Fourth Japan Conference on Radio-

Dr. John Falconer looks at one of four chromatographs which determines changes produced by radiation in liquids. His assistant is his wife, Della.



isotopes, Kyoto, Japan; Gordon Research Conference on Radiation Chemistry, New Hampton, N. H.; Research Institutes in Moscow, Belgrade and Osaka; Pittsburgh Conference on Applied Spectroscopy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Miller Conference, Wales.

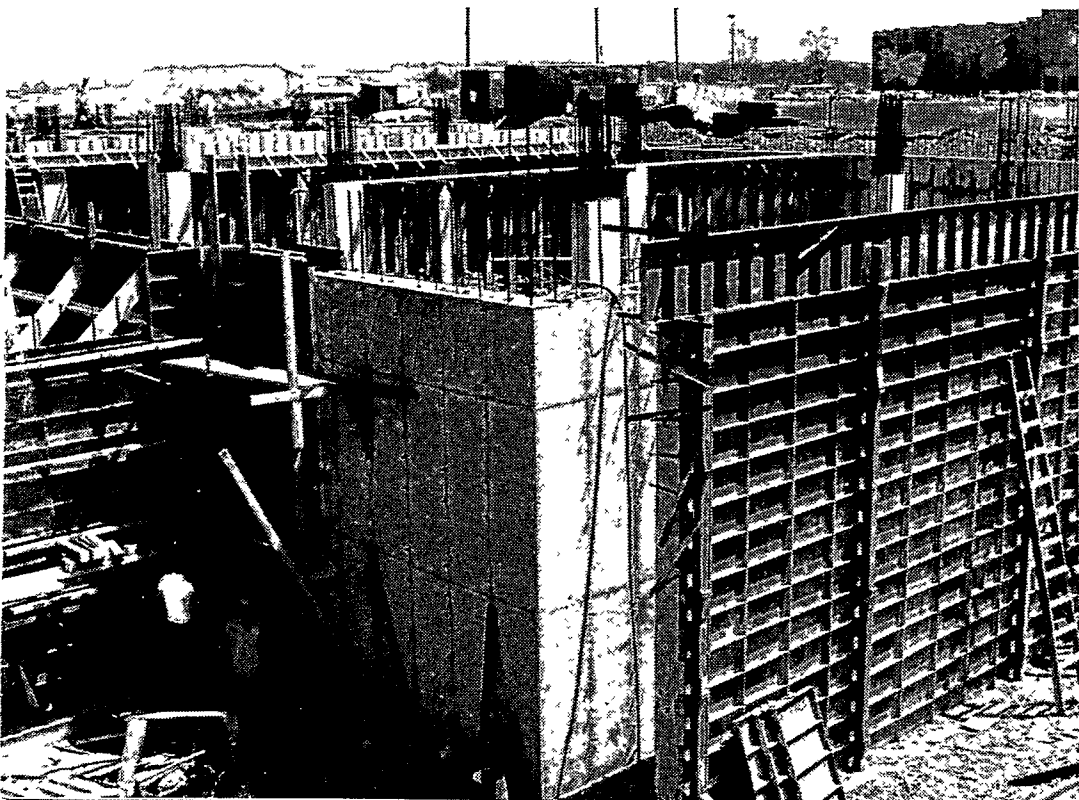
Also, the Conference of the Subcommittee on Effects of Ionizing Radiations (Committee on Nuclear Science, National Research Council), Paris; Radiation Research Society, Washington, D.C.; Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Brookhaven National Laboratory; Tenth Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii; Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America, Miami, Florida; Woods Hole, Mass.; Highlands, North Carolina. Indeed, members delivered lectures at universities and laboratories simply too numerous to list in detail.

Members of the Laboratory have been, or are, on the Editorial Boards of the Journal of Physical Chemistry, the Journal of the American Chemical Society, the Journal of Organic Chemistry, Radiation Research and the Midland Naturalist and have authored or edited 200 or more publications including several books.

The New Building

The new building of the Radiation Laboratory is now in course of construction. It will be fully devoted to studies of the effects of radiation. A three-story building 168 ft. long and 81 ft. wide, with a fully useful basement and 3 stories of laboratories, shops, offices and conference rooms will embrace approximately 64,000 square feet and will contain about 50,000 square feet of useful space. It is in many respects, both internally and externally, revolutionary in its construction. For example, it will have on the basement level (but external to the main body of the building) a Van de Graaff generator room and a 10 kc Co 60 source room in which the effects of radiation at high intensities can be studied under a variety of adjustable conditions. The 10 kc source room is really unique in two respects: *a*) it enables use of high intensity irradiation under conditions which can be adjusted to the needs of the experimentalist (i.e., so far as temperature, pressure and other conditions are concerned); *b*) it is so constructed that it is not possible

A vast area of the new Radiation Laboratory building will be underground. As the concrete walls are formed in the excavation, the Stadium looms in the distance.



Charles Bennett, job superintendent, checks the blueprints for the new Radiation Laboratory with Messrs. Risser, Hamill, Magee, and Burton on the building foundation.

to perform any large-scale technological experiments. The laboratory is planned to produce information for people who would like to engage in technological activities elsewhere. It is deliberately planned to prevent the Laboratory from engaging in efforts which industry itself can more conveniently, more properly and more profitably undertake.

The building itself was designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), who are architects for the Union Carbide Building in New York City and the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. They are known for startling and exciting features in building construction. The new Radiation Laboratory building follows the SOM tradition. The outside walls will be composed of concrete slabs 38' high and 6' wide, precast with rectangular holes in the slabs into which window glass is to be put (in reality, to be "zipped"). The slabs will be transported over 100 miles and hung in place. The gaskets around the windows will be of neoprene. The gaskets between the slabs will be of polyurethane. The construction is novel and exciting and promises to be architecturally very impressive.

Very deliberately, the Radiation Laboratory does not promise to do anything which will have industrial impact. However, it is interesting to note that both neoprene and polyurethane were discovered in the Chemistry Department of the University of Notre Dame by people who had a primary interest in fundamental research but a very secondary interest in possible industrial applications.

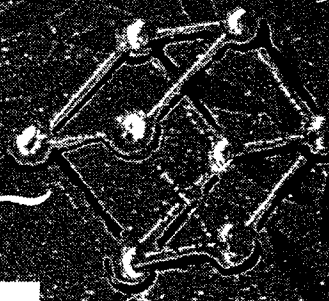
The future occupants of the new Radiation Laboratory building are not planning to do anything useful, as generally accepted by the public. Their aim and mission is basic research. However, if neoprene and polyurethane teach us anything, it is that the intelligent and devoted scientist, concerned exclusively with basic endeavor, nevertheless produces results which are of fundamental importance and value and which can acquire obvious technological utility in the future.



the



President's Page



On June 8, 1962, Father Hesburgh delivered the commencement address at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. The concluding portion of his remarks on that occasion should be of interest to all members of the Notre Dame family.—Editor.

... What do you want from life?

Another way of asking this question is: What are your values? These values represent what you really intend to live and work for, or if needs be, to suffer and die for. These values define the kind of person you wish to be, the kind of life you intend to live, the best hoped-for meaning of your life in the days ahead. I would suggest some enduring values that have made human existence worthwhile in every age and that could make your life most meaningful in our times.

First of all, *commitment to truth* in all its forms: the joy of ever seeking truth, the peace of finding truth everywhere, the courage of living truth always. Open-mindedness is the prelude to this commitment, intellectual honesty is its truest spirit, and purity of life is essential to both possession of the truth and commitment to what it demands of us.

Commitment to what is good and excellent. I mean here no narrowly selfish good, but that every good and noble inspiration might find in you a champion and a defender, and indeed a personification. What is good for your own moral integrity, yes, but also the realization that you will often find yourself and your good in spending yourself and your talent for the good of others who need you. To avoid the taint of intellectual and moral mediocrity, to be willing to stand for something, even something unpopular, if it is good; to be willing to be a minority of one if needs be, this is part of the commitment. But not to be a neutral where principle is involved, a moral cipher, a pragmatic compromiser who easily takes on the protective coloration of whatever moral environment happens to be at hand, this also is ruled out by commitment. Is it too much to expect of you? Anything less is all too little.

A passion for justice in our times. Again, not merely justice for yourself, or your family, or your profession, but especially a passion for justice as regards those who have few friends and fewer champions. There are great and festering injustices in our country and in our world. You can side step them if you wish, you can close your eyes and say it is none of your business. Then remember that freedom and equality of opportunity in our times are quite indivisible. If one class, or nation, or race of men is not really free, then the freedom of all men is endangered. Injustice breeds more injustice, disorder begets more disorder. You do not need a suit of armor, or a white horse, or a sword, but just a sensitivity to justice wherever it is endangered, a quiet passion to be concerned for justice in our times, a compassion for all men

who suffer injustice, or the fruits of injustice. Why suggest this to scientists and engineers? Indeed, why not?

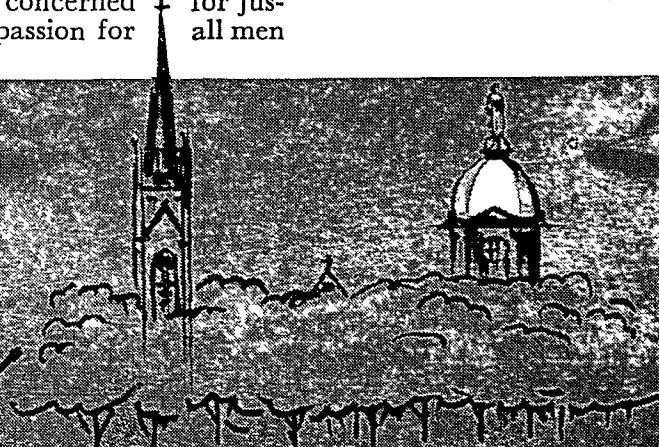
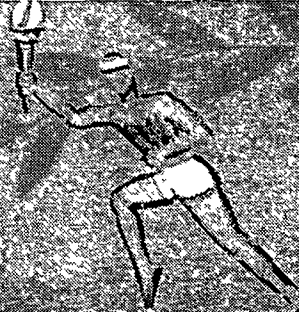
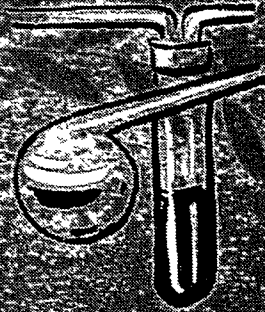
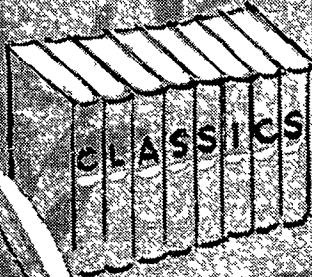
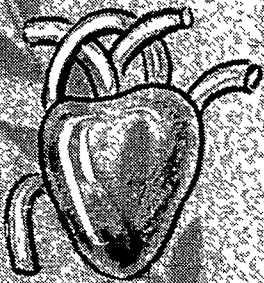
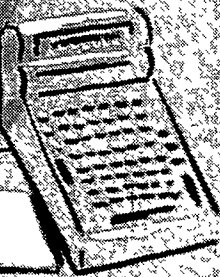
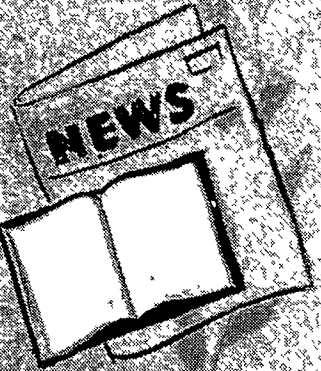
Lastly, I would suggest a value that could have many names, but the simplest name of all is *Faith*. Faith is not an easy virtue for scientists and engineers who in their own profession instinctively take nothing on faith. But in the broader world of man's total voyage through time to eternity, faith is not only a gracious companion, but an essential guide. Let us face the matter frontally and in its deepest dimensions. Faith begins with belief in God, He who is, the ultimate eternal Source of all else that is: all truth, all goodness, all beauty, all justice, all order. Science, as science, tells us nothing of this, nor does science deny any of this, unless you take seriously the prattling of Cosmonaut Titov about not seeing God while in orbit.

On the other hand, one should observe, as Whitehead did, that the world of faith is not uncongenial to science. God is not only a God of omnipotence and freedom, but also a God of rationality and order. While He was free to create or not create a cosmos, and in choosing to create was free to create this cosmos or some other, when He did create it was a cosmos and not a chaos that was created, since it had to reflect His own perfection.

Because God is rational, His work is orderly, and because He is free, there is no predicting absolutely just what that precise order will be. The world of faith is then a world congenial to empirical science with its twin method of observation and experiment. Unless there were regularities in the world, there would be nothing for science to discover, and being contingent regularities, they must be open to hypothesis and verified by experimentation. This is the rhythm of modern physics: experimental expansion and theoretical development.

Every year in Vienna, at the Atoms for Peace Conference, I have to assure my Russian scientist friends that I do indeed believe in God and that this does not preclude my believing in science, too — for entirely different reasons, but without becoming schizophrenic about it either. Much would be gained, I believe, if the scientists and engineers in our day were men of faith as well as men of science. Too long has there been an imagined chasm between the very real values of the physical and spiritual worlds. Faith I take to be a gift of God, but one that is amenable to rational foundations and prayerful preparation. It is not just a blind leap into the dark on no evidence whatever. It is rather a luminous opening on another world, that adds new personal dimensions to one's life and wider vistas to one's highest endeavors, in science or in any other field of intellectual interest. For these reasons, I have added faith to my list of the values that make life more meaningful.

F. J. Hesburgh, S.J.





Henry Cabot Lodge

DELIVERS PRINCIPAL ADDRESS AT

Notre Dame's 1962 Commencement




On June 3, a total of 1,378 degrees were awarded to graduates of the University of Notre Dame during the University's 117th annual commencement exercises.


The graduates, which included 148 master's and 41 doctor's degree recipients, heard former United States U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge deliver the commencement address calling for the establishment of "a confederation of the nations of the whole free world."

Ambassador Lodge said at the conclusion of his remarks, ". . . With such global issues at stake, regional or continental organizations of nations, though they might be stepping stones to a larger confederation, seem inadequate — if they remain purely regional. Also, organizations where every nation, large and small, has one vote — and one veto — cannot cope. And the United Nations, although utterly indispensable, is the place where


(Continued on page 18)



ABOVE—John T. Frederick (center) retiring professor of English and head of the department of English at Notre Dame receives an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., while Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., adjusts the academic cape.

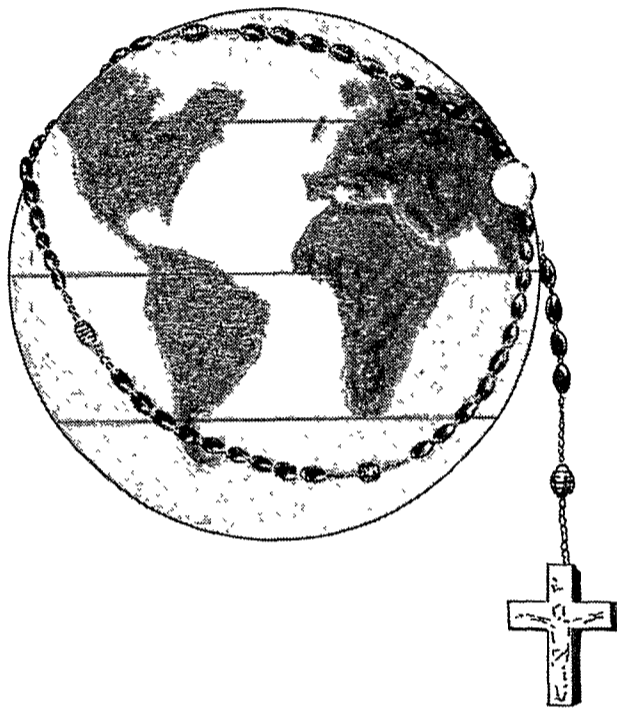


RIGHT—Professor Milton Burton, director of the University's Radiation Laboratory, receives the \$500 Lay Faculty Award for distinguished service to the University from Father Hesburgh.



LOWER LEFT—Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, recently installed as the first Archbishop of Atlanta and a 1932 Notre Dame graduate, is escorted from the altar by Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C. Archbishop Hallinan was celebrant of the Mass for graduates and their guests on the morning of commencement day and delivered the baccalaureate sermon. BELOW—The 1962 honorary degree recipients pose with University President Father Hesburgh. They are: (first row, l. to r.) Henry Cabot Lodge; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; Father Hesburgh; Archbishop Hallinan; Judge James Skelly Wright, U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.; (second row) Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences and head of the department of Physics at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. coordinator, Alliance for Progress; Frank M. Freimann, president of the Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Dr. Peter Debye, Nobel Prize winner and professor emeritus of chemistry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; and Professor Frederick.

Notre Dame's Roving Ambassador



Rev. Patrick Peyton, c.s.c., Travels the World With Family Rosary Crusade

Notre Dame has many sons who have seen the four corners of the world during their tours of duty with the armed forces of our nation.

Few have, however, said the Rosary with Hindus in India, Negroes in Kenya, Eskimos of the north country, people from each of the five continents of the globe. Notre Dame's lad from County Mayo, Ireland, Rev. Patrick Peyton, C.S.C., has done this and more during the more than twenty years of his priesthood dedicated to the glory of God and spread of devotion to His Blessed Mother in the Rosary.

How are things in Glocamora? Father Peyton can tell you. He has been there, and most every other nook and cranny in between. It is not the extent of his travels, the names in his phone book, the lists of his movie credits, the frequency of his interviews, the circle of friends — large and small, grand and lowly — that make him unique. He is welcome at the homes of million-record recording stars, million-dollar picture movie stars, network tycoons, industrialists, financiers — men of the world. But it is the record that counts, and this record proves that fame has not changed Father Pat Peyton, Notre Dame '37. His spiritual message and its effect



A South American family joins Father Peyton in recitation of the rosary during recent crusade

By James O'Shea

on the life of the families, parishes, homes and nations that it has reached has been astounding.

No Holds Barred

All is fair in love and war, they say, and in the spiritual combat for souls, no holds are barred. Father Peyton has used every conceivable means of communication, publicity, propaganda and persuasion. He has a small dedicated organization of priests and volunteer workers who use a cell technique to reach every parish, block, town and city in a crusade area. Like an incoming tide, they dominate every medium of communication with the one message until it permeates the consciousness and conscience of every Christian with ears to hear and eyes to read with. And it works with a vengeance!

Last fall on a Sunday in San Francisco, while the 49'ers were playing at home, while the World Series was on TV, over 500,000 people went to the polo field to hear Father Peyton, to pray the Rosary, to dedicate themselves to family prayer.

In February in Manila, the Philippines, three-quar-

ters of a million Filipinos flocked to hear Father Peyton preach on the Family Rosary during the first half of his Rosary Crusade.

More than 40,000 attended the first rally at Balanga in the Bataan peninsula. A crowd of well over 50,000 jammed the rally grounds at Cabanatuan, also on the island of Luzon.

200,000 At Rally

Then a rally in San Fernando, 35 miles northwest of Manila, drew at least 200,000. Thousands of these people took the route of the Bataan Death March. Some of them came from Capas where the American and Filipino soldiers who survived the march were interned by the Japanese invaders.

More than 400,000 came to hear the Irish-born Holy Cross priest speak at Iloilo City. This was the largest crowd ever assembled on the Island of Panay.

Many men and women walked throughout the night to reach the rally. The railroad improvised a shuttle service to handle the crowds, but hundreds clambered to the roofs of the railway cars to avoid being left behind.

Father Peyton's recent crusade in San Francisco, drew the largest crowd ever assembled in the Golden Gate city.

A rally in Panay's mountainous province of Antique brought more than 40,000 pilgrims. Among them was a woman 110 years old who set out from her remote mountain home the day before the rally, bringing with her four great-great-grandchildren. The youngest was a girl of five.

The ancient lady and her young wards walked 11 hours to reach the highway to the rally. They crossed streams at least 20 times.

Father Peyton also made a brief trip to Colombia to prepare for a Rosary Crusade there before resuming his preaching in the Philippines.

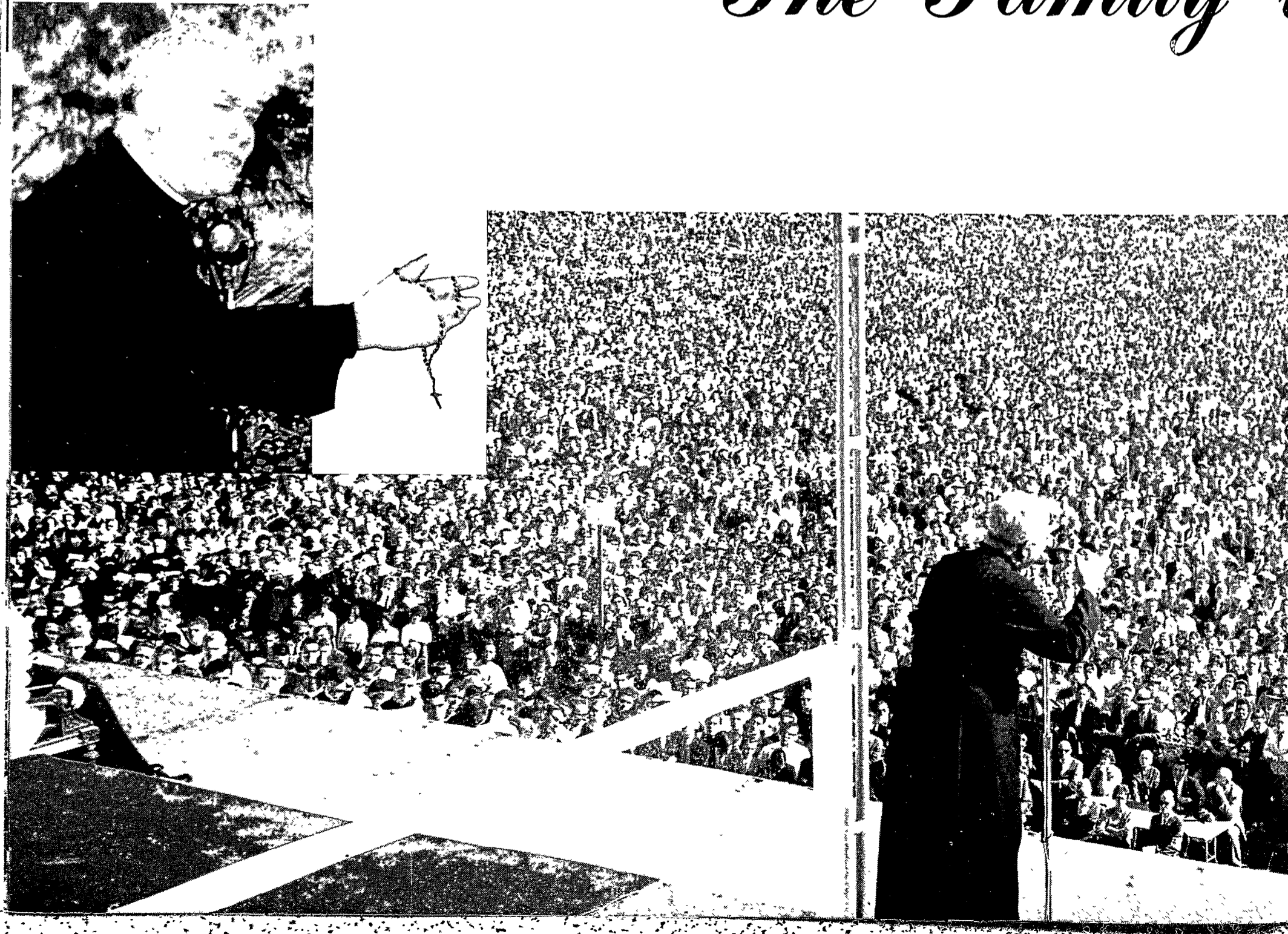
This was Father Peyton's second crusade in the Philippines. The Philippines *Herald* recalled his earlier visit in one of the many editorials by which newspapers welcomed Father Peyton back to the islands.

The *Herald* said: "Father Peyton — a name greatly loved and respected by many Filipinos — brought the Family Rosary Crusade here for the first time several years ago."

"It has since become an integral part of Catholic life in the country, binding families together in prayer and inspiring an increasing number of people to recite the Rosary daily, as the 'most potent weapon' they could avail of in 'winning for them and their loved ones the gift of peace that God has bestowed.'"

Recently, a new national headquarters for the Family

The Family



Rosary Theatre was opened in Los Angeles . . . the gift of the John J. Raskob Foundation, it will serve as the production and distribution center for the Family Theatre radio programs and films with an estimated contact with 25,000,000 persons per year.

On Radio Free Europe

The rating of the Family Theatre program over Radio Free Europe shows that it is the second most popular program broadcast behind the Iron Curtain — the first is a news program. Basically, the format is a dramatic sketch with famous Hollywood and European stars illustrating some moral topic and family problem resolved with the aid of family prayer and faith.

Pope John XXIII has blessed the Family Rosary work of Father Peyton in these words,

“ . . . The undertaking of such a step has given us paternal joy. Everything which tends to increase devotion to the Mother of God, and at the same time make more devout the Faithful, re-echoes in Our Soul feelings of joy . . . ”

Notre Dame has many success stories among its alumni, and is proud of them all. Surely, Father Peyton's is in the Horatio Alger tradition, but I am sure he would prefer to say, the tradition of St. Paul.

Father Pat Peyton came to this land in the early



Cardinal McIntyre blesses the new Family Theatre building recently built in Hollywood to help promote devotion to the Family Rosary.

that prays Together
stays *Together*





Father Peyton conducts Family Rosary Crusade in front of state capitol building in St. Paul, Minnesota.

1920's, another rawboned Irish lad with dreams of gold and fortunes to be made "buyin' and sellin' real estate." But it was the trolley cars of Scranton that were for the likes of him, big, strong and Irish. A mission by the Holy Cross Fathers decided his vocation, and he was off to Notre Dame and the long seminary studies. TB

flattened him, but Father Con Hagerty told him to pray to Our Lady, and to rely on her and fight. He did, and consecrated his priesthood to her honor. He won and was ordained by dispensation in the same class as his brother, Tom, also a Holy Cross priest.

A lot of real estate, good and bad, has been sold since Father Pat stepped out of the market. The price of souls has always been high, and it takes a sharp trader to get some of the more reluctant sellers to admit there is really a *hell* of a way to live. To convince them, Father Pat has used the power of communal family prayer, the Family Rosary, blessed in tradition, hallowed in graces.

If life for many is a three-ring circus of pleas, exhortations, promotions, productions, and campaigns to buy this or sell that, Father Pat uses the devil's own tricks to outwit him. And so he has said,

"There is no greater hope for earth than the sight of father, mother, brothers and sisters on their knees together in the quiet of their home saying the Rosary. On their lips, the Words of God . . . In their hearts, the Love of Mary . . . Within their home, all the special graces and blessings God pours on those who make their home a home of the daily Family Rosary."

County Mayo's gift to Notre Dame is Notre Dame's gift to the world. Notre Dame with its research in atomic energy and germ-free life, its scholars, seminars, and computers, still knows that prayer is the heart of all action, the family the root of all society, and the home the rock of the nation. To warm this heart, to root this family, and anchor these homes, it sends its son, Father Patrick Peyton, C.S.C., whose big brogans have tramped the globe and whose large hands have raised the Rosary in benediction over countless thousands of the sons of God.

WE ARE FREQUENTLY ASKED ABOUT HAVING MASSES OFFERED ON THE NOTRE DAME CAMPUS

Masses are promptly offered by Holy Cross Priests on the Notre Dame Campus in:

●
The Main Church — Sacred Heart Church

●
The many Chapels in the basement Church

●
The Altars in Corby Hall

●
In the chapels of 17 Residence Halls

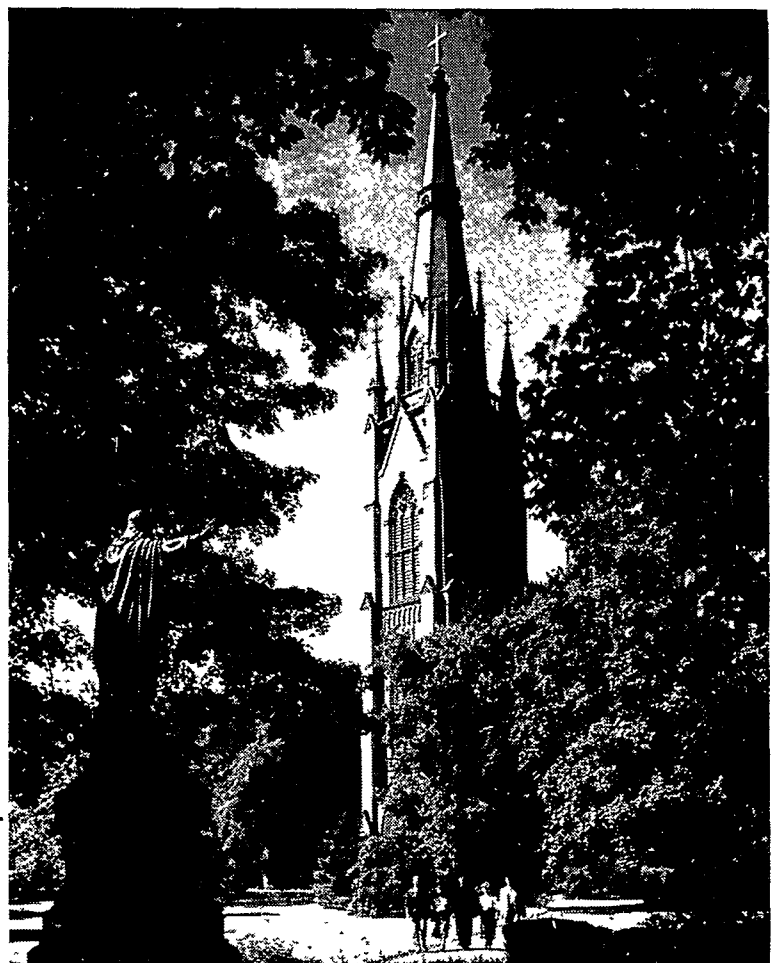
●
Priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross are most happy to take care of your intentions.

Please send Mass intentions to:

Superior of Corby Hall
c/o Rev. Ferdinand Brown, C.S.C.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame Indiana

Alumni Office
c/o Rev. T. J. O'Donnell, C.S.C.
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

COVER — Some will recognize the design immediately. Others will recall it during their next visit to the Notre Dame campus. It's symbolic of the roof of the geodesic Stepan Center, recently erected north of the Notre Dame Memorial Library site. Art by A. C. Balmer.



From Bach to Irving Berlin . . .

The Notre Dame Glee Club Sings Everything, Everywhere



By Thomas H. Delay

God . . . Country . . . and Notre Dame.

This traditional motto is the hallmark of a spirit unchanging even though the campus skyline changes to make room for a newer and greater University. No matter what new building an alumnus might find himself in, he will hear in its corridors the echoes of the strains of a song which symbolizes a great University to a great country — the *Notre Dame Victory March*. And throughout that country many people have been introduced to that song by one of Notre Dame's finest student organizations, the Notre Dame Glee Club.

The Notre Dame Glee Club's national prestige 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, and on radio and television.

The Notre Dame Glee Club, now celebrating its 47th birthday, was originally organized in 1915 by Ward Perrot, a law student, to sing for informal song-fests. For many years the Glee Club was confined to making appearances on campus where it entertained at various school functions.

In 1928, under the direction of Prof. Joseph J. Casasanta, the Irish choraliers were organized and they undertook their first major tour — a trip to the West Coast. In the ensuing years the Club progressed a great deal in showmanship, choral technique, interpretation, and acquired a varied repertoire.

Professor Daniel H. 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 Sergei Tarnowsky, Mr. Pedtke studied at the Bush and American Conservatories of Music, besides earning degrees at the Universities of DePaul and Chicago. Today, Professor Pedtke is well known for his effective innovations with all-men choruses, as well as an outstanding composer, conductor, teacher and leader; but most important, he is liked and respected by former and present Glee Club members, and is affectionately referred to as "The Dean" by all Glee Clubbers.

Last fall, 77 former Glee Club members turned out for an impromptu "reunion" at Dean Pedtke's home just north of the University following the Notre Dame-Navy football game. And as was true during their undergraduate years, the Glee Club alumni were at their best singing under the direction of Professor Pedtke, whose magical hands capture the spirit of every musical offering from Bach to Irving Berlin.

Between 1948 and 1955, the Notre Dame Glee Club was featured every Easter Sunday on Ed Sullivan's TV show, "Toast of the Town." In 1950, before an audience of 20,000 in Chicago stadium, the Glee Club sang a benefit with movie stars, Pat O'Brien and Ann Blyth.



Professor Daniel H. Pedtke
Glee Club Director since 1938

The Club entertained their largest non-TV audience, 85,000 people, at the Philadelphia Music Festival in 1953, when they appeared with Jeanette MacDonald, José Ferrer, Eddie Fisher, and with Arthur Fiedler directing the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra in Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium.

In recent years, the Club has been heard on several CBS, NBC and Mutual network radio programs. In addition, they have recorded an album of religious songs with MGM.

Last year, 1960-61, the Club had one of its most successful years. They toured the East Coast during the Thanksgiving holidays; Virginia and Ohio during the semester break in January; and made an extensive tour of the West Coast during the Easter vacation, appearing in Phoenix, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Disneyland, San Diego and Long Beach.

Today the Notre Dame Glee Club is composed of 90 students, 40 of whom travel after being chosen on the basis of voice, knowledge of music, and general character.

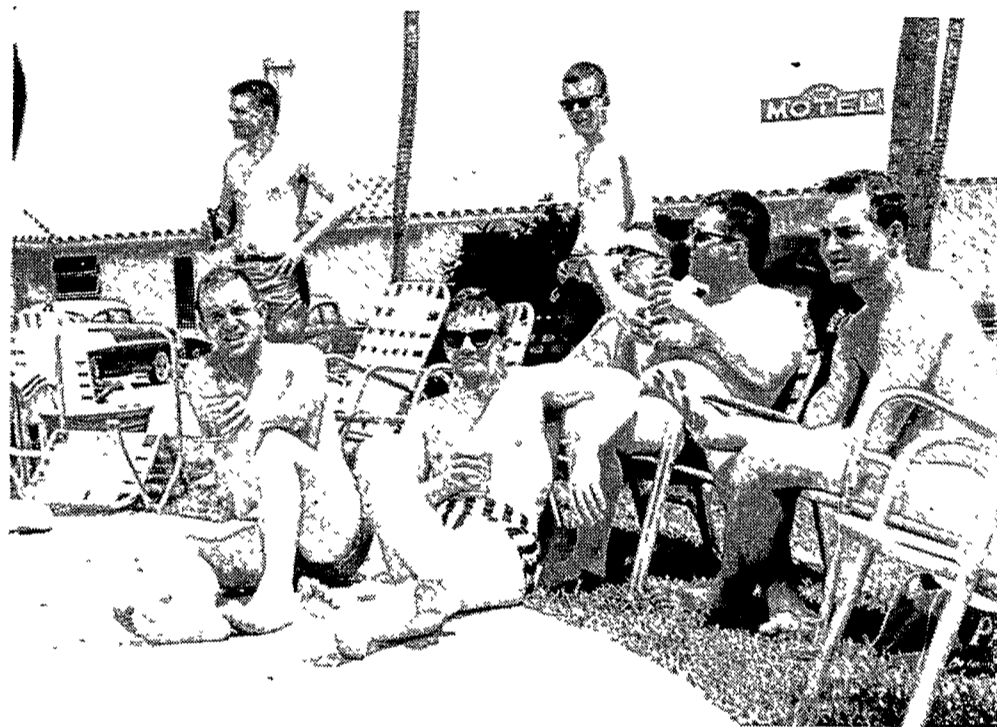
The 1961-62 officers of the Glee Club were John W. Crowe, Eden, N.Y., president; Frederic W. Weber, Rochester, Minn., vice president; Thomas W. Fabish, Garden City, N.Y., secretary; P. Nicholas Harkins, Jackson, Miss., treasurer; William C. Weinsheimer, Chicago, Ill., business manager; and Thomas H. DeLay, Norfolk, Nebr., publicity manager.

Unique among major college glee clubs, the Notre Dame Glee Club is entirely student managed. The officers, guided by Prof. Daniel Pedtke, arranged the details of every appearance, be it a pep rally, an intermission program in the Student Center, a one-night stand in Chicago, or a two-week tour of the Southern states.

This past year — 1961-62 — the "Singing Irish" toured the New York City area during the Thanksgiving week end where two concerts were successfully sponsored by the Notre Dame Club of New York. They also made an extensive two-week concert tour of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Ohio, during the spring vacation.



While visiting Jackson, Miss., Glee Club President John Crowe presents memento to Mrs. Patrick Harkins who provided lunch for the University songsters.



A group of "Singing Irish" enjoy the swimming pool at a Ft. Lauderdale motel during concert tour break.



With the Morris Inn in the background, the tired Glee Clubbers disembark at the Notre Dame Circle.



Director Pedtke is welcomed at airport by Glee Club members who arrived earlier via chartered bus.

In addition to making two major tours this year, the Glee Club has appeared for several week-end engagements in Indiana and Michigan, and given joint concerts with Maryville College of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis; Ursuline College For Women in Cleveland; and the University of Illinois Varsity Men's Glee Club in Champaign, Ill.

In preparing for next year's concert tours, the Glee Club elected new officers before departing for summer vacation. Each of the officers will be anxious to hear from alumni and friends of the University who may be interested in sponsoring an appearance of the Glee Club in their city during the 1962-63 school year. The new officers are: P. Nicholas Harkins, Jackson, Miss., president; Gerald A. Witt, Long Beach, Cal., vice president; David M. Stasa, Owosso, Mich., secretary; Mark S. Laboe, Monroe, Mich., treasurer; Thomas W. Fabish, Garden City, N.Y., business manager; and Philip J. Jones, Wilmette, Ill., publicity manager.

The concert stage is not the only place where members of the Notre Dame Glee Club entertain. For many years the Club has given a special Christmas concert for the orphanages and nursing homes in the South Bend area. On concert tour Club members enjoy giving impromptu concerts in such places as the beaches of Fort Lauderdale, a night club in Las Vegas, a reception in New York, or singing for their dinners in a restaurant. Often, Club members are found bringing happiness to the ill in hospitals, or serenading a girls' school. But for their most important off-stage performance, the Club provides the singing for Sunday Masses when on tour.

Thus, this fine organization represents the greatness that is Notre Dame to the listening public across the nation. And this chance to sing for Notre Dame constitutes a rich reward for the long hours of weekly practice put in by the Club members throughout the year.

In their concert programs the Glee Club begins with the *Ave Maria*, progresses to such American classics as *This Is My Country*, and traditionally ends with the *Notre Dame Victory March*. This program — and group of young men and performing it — truly embodies the spirit of, "God . . . Country . . . and Notre Dame."



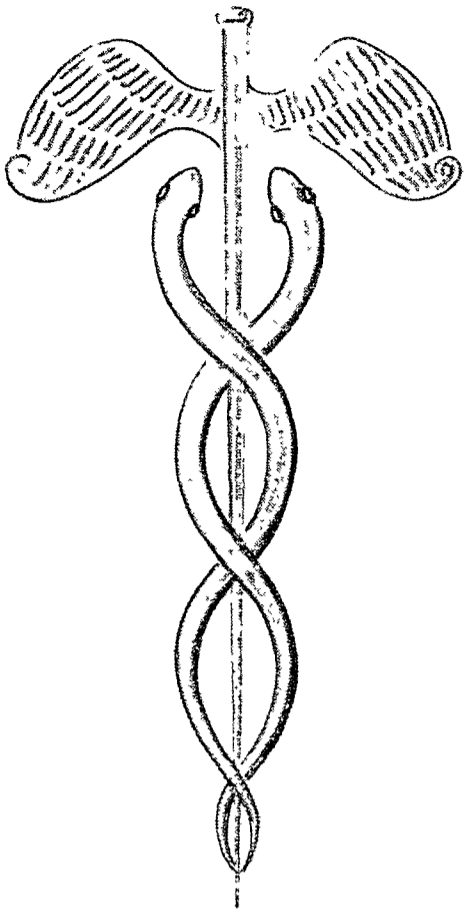
Waiting for their chartered bus, Glee Club members stand at a typical hotel entrance prior to departing into the night for one more concert in another town.



With the Manhattan skyline in the distance, a group of Notre Dame songsters "sightsee" between concerts.



A Civil War song is sung by Notre Dame Glee Club soloist clad in white tie, tails and fatigue hat.



Psychiatrist Awarded

1962 Laetare Medal

Notre Dame's Laetare Medal for 1962 was awarded to Dr. Francis J. Braceland, psychiatrist in chief at the Institute for Living, Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. Braceland is the first psychiatrist to receive this special award of the University of Notre Dame which has been given to an outstanding Catholic layman annually since 1883. He is, however, the eighth physician to receive the honor, which is announced each year on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent.

In announcing Dr. Braceland's award, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., said, "As a physician, educator and naval officer, Dr. Braceland has served with rare distinction. Throughout his professional life he has exemplified the competence of modern medical science and a compassion born of his ancient Christian faith. In these times of prolonged anxieties and tensions, he symbolizes the concern of psychiatry and the Church for those who are troubled in mind and spirit."

In addition to his duties with the Institute for Living, Dr. Braceland is a clinical professor of psychiatry at Yale University. He was president of the American Psychiatric Association in 1956.

The Laetare Medal was presented to Dr. Braceland at the 1962 Commencement exercises and on that occasion Dr. Braceland said, "... Magnanimity, that is the word for Notre Dame's action today, for she has chosen to honor a representative of a medical specialty not too often singled out for approbation. The youngest of medical disciplines, it treats of man's oldest ills and yet it is often regarded with hostility and suspicion. As you honor a representative of psychiatry today, therefore, you do something which would have widespread repercussions and it can only redound to the benefit of patients, families and practitioners alike . . ."

Throughout the years, Notre Dame has recognized the many contributions of Catholic doctors to the better-

ment of mankind. The total of eight doctors awarded the Laetare Medal exceeds all other professions including law and education.

The first doctor to receive the Laetare Medal was Thomas Addis Emmett in 1897. The *Notre Dame Alumnus* of June 1933 said of this famous gynecologist, "He probably saved more pain and suffering to women from the unfortunate results of complications in the precious process of motherhood than any other man who lived."

In 1902, Dr. John Benjamin Murphy, world-renowned for his inventions, discoveries and observations in surgery, was the Laetare Medal recipient. At the International Medical Congress of Medicine in Moscow in 1897, Dr. Murphy was declared the "greatest surgeon for the last 300 years." Dr. Murphy was president of the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons.

The 1906 Laetare Medalist was Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1916, Dr. James Joseph Walsh was named. Dr. Walsh was former dean of the Fordham University Medical School and author of more than 50 books on medicine, religion and history. He also served as medical editor of the *New York Herald* and was an outspoken critic of birth control.

Dr. Lawrence Francis Flick received the Laetare Medal in 1920. In waging a vigorous fight in his lifetime to reduce the mortality rate from tuberculosis, Dr. Flick organized several tubercular hospitals in the United States. In addition, he founded the American Catholic Historical Society in 1884.

The Laetare Medal for 1932 went to Dr. Stephen J. Maher, of New Haven, Connecticut. Dr. Maher also gained fame in his efforts to wipe out tuberculosis as the nation's greatest "killer disease."

The most recent doctor to receive the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame prior to this year was Dr. Irvin William Abell in 1938. Dr. Abell, who practiced in Louisville, Kentucky, had a long and distinguished career in surgery. He served as president of



The Citation accompanying The Lactare Medal for 1962 presented to Dr. Francis J. Braceland by the University of Notre Dame at its 117th annual commencement exercises June 3 1962.

"We believe it was inevitable that you should be with us at Notre Dame in order to receive the noblest emblem of esteem we can give and, in so doing, add to our rejoicing. The Lactare Medal is announced on a Sunday dedicated to joy in a season which probes deeply into the meaning of life. It is fitting that we should remember this today.

"You have spent your years in the study of the mystery of man's spirit, seeking to understand as only a gifted physician can that every human being is a world unto himself, unfathomable and changing, sea-like in storm even as in tranquillity. Knowing and reverencing the truth that each one is also God's child, likewise beloved from eternity, you have also seen many lose their way in strange abysses of doubt and illusion. Your hand has been held out to them — the hand blessed by Christian purpose as well as by the science of healing.

"As a distinguished practitioner of psychiatric medicine you have mastered whatever science can provide by way of insight and experience. Indeed, you have contributed to the enrichment of that science in distinguished and memorable ways. You have also taught it in great universities, Minnesota, Loyola and Pennsylvania among them. You have directed admirably one of the most noted centers serving the cause of mental health.

"These things you have not done to prove anything other than that you have been determined to do everything you could to assuage the anguish of human suffering in that of its disguises which is perhaps most akin to despair. But when we think of those who because of you now stand erect after having been bent double with intimacy of the spirit, it does seem to us that you have made manifest something of great significance — namely that Science and Christian faith complement each other best when they are united in one person. In this you have resembled Pasteur.

"It is most suitable that a Catholic university dedicated to the service of Faith and of Science should recognize in you a master and therefore confer on you the most eminent of its honors, the Lactare Medal for 1962."

the A.M.A. in 1938 and also contributed greatly to the development of Kentucky's eleemosynary institutions caring for the sick and infirm.

The addition of Dr. Francis J. Braceland this year to this distinguished list of Catholic physicians who have received the Lactare Medal is in keeping with the tradition of the award. As the citation presented to General William Starke Rosecrans in 1896 states, "The Lactare Medal has been worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity."



COMMENCEMENT—1962

(Continued from page 8)

the free world and the Communists meet and is not the free world forum where the forces of freedom can be rallied.

“With these and many other considerations in mind, perhaps we should now be thinking of a confederation of the nations of the whole free world. Its beginning might be a relatively compact group, because experience has shown that an organization of large numbers of nations is cumbersome and incapable either of prompt and effective reaction or of well-planned initiative. Such a coalition should not be limited to any region, because the problems today are world-wide. Japan, for example, would be as integral a member as a big NATO nation. If some nations found themselves unable to join, so be it. The group, like the sheriff’s posse of old, could start with those who were willing and able.

“I am not suggesting that such a group would be exclusive, but its nucleus might be those free nations with a high degree of economic sophistication as revealed in such factors as national per capita income.

“As all free, modernized nations worked together toward common objectives, they would most certainly find a close and growing association with the lesser-developed countries — and these, in turn, would have a place to which they could go for support as they themselves progress.

“A center of responsibility would be fixed. The coalition would be based on the proposition that it would be a good thing for all the free world — the small and poor nations as well as the big and rich — if there were one place in the world where power and responsibility meet. There is no such place today. Indeed there is no free world forum anywhere in the world.

“The coalition’s headquarters would have to be administered by leading statesmen of the member nations, with adequate staff. The coalition might have a Secretary General — a Dag Hammarskjold, if such could be found, whose single-minded preoccupation would be free world unity. The coalition might adopt some such name as the Confederation of the Free.

“The coalition’s function would be unified action. One purpose would be not only to thwart Soviet economic and subversive offensives, but, for its own sake, to aid the underdeveloped countries. Education, effective action against poverty and disease, technical knowledge and machinery, realistic planning — these would be some of the ways in which help would be given. Another purpose would be energetic forward planning, notably about Sino-Soviet relations. Had there been forward planning five years ago about Africa, much division among the free world would have been avoided. The coalition would also originate the tactics which the Communists’ waging of the Cold War forces on us.

“But the basic aim would be to get a deep commitment to the idea of timely and effective unified action. If such a commitment existed, more ambitious actions would become possible . . .”

... more.

(Continued from page 2)

Dean Joseph O’Meara and other Notre Dame officials to review the law school’s progress and programs.

- **Dr. W. J. Wagner, associate professor of law at the University of Notre Dame addressed faculty members and students at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, on “Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and Historical Reality.”**
- Stig M. Claesson, professor of physical chemistry and director of the Institute of Physical Chemistry at the University of Uppsala, Sweden, gave a three-day lecture series on “High Intensity Photochemistry” at Notre Dame in April as part of the Peter C. Reilly Lecture series.
- **Dr. Dietrich Bodenstein, professor and head of the department of biology at the University of Virginia, delivered Nieuwland Lectures in Biology at the University of Notre Dame recently.**
- Dr. Sperry E. Darden, assistant professor of physics at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a two-year unrestricted research grant by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York City. He will conduct neutron polarization experiments as part of his department’s research in low energy nuclear physics. Another Notre Dame scientist, Dr. Louis Pierce, assistant professor of chemistry, received a similar fellowship last year. He is continuing his study of molecular structure through the use of microwave spectroscopy.
- **Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, U.S.A., Chief of Research and Development, United States Army, addressed an assembly of students and attended a dinner during a recent visit to the University of Notre Dame in March.**
- Dr. Robert J. Lordi, assistant professor of English at the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded a research fellowship by the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.
- **A two-year study of the political history of the Third Congressional District of Indiana will be undertaken by Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame. His research, which will get under way this summer, will cover the history of Democratic and Republican party activity in St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall and LaPorte counties from the turn of the century to the present.**
- An insight into “what makes a Catholic tick” is provided in *The Catholic Way of Life*, a new book by Rev. John A. O’Brien, research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame.
- **Two members of the University of Notre Dame**



debating team, Christopher Lane, Yonkers, N.Y., and James Murray, Pittsburgh, Pa., appeared on "Championship Debate" over the NBC Television Network on March 17.

- A superb group of 51 paintings by the Old Masters, from the Clowes Fund Collection, Indianapolis, Ind., were exhibited during a Lenten Show at the University of Notre Dame Gallery. The exhibition featured works by the foremost artists of the 14th through the 18th centuries, including such works as El Greco's paintings of Saints Simon, Matthew and Luke, Lucas Cranach's "Crucifixion" and "Ecce Homo" by Bosch. Other artists represented at the Notre Dame exhibition include Bellini, Velazques, Goya, Zurbaran, Van der Weyden, Rubens, Nardi, Reynolds, Constable, Hals, Rembrandt, Holbein, Cloust, Titian, Durer and Duccio.

- **The University of Notre Dame has received permission to microfilm the entire manuscript collection of the famed Ambrosian Library in Milan. The mammoth microfilming project, which will cost an estimated \$500,000 and require several years to complete, will be under the direction of Prof. A. L. Gabriel, head of the University's Mediaeval Institute. For the first time more than 30,000 classical, mediaeval and Renaissance manuscripts will be readily accessible in America to scholars and libraries. The collection will be housed in the thirteen-story, \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library now under construction.**

- Dr. Bert F. Hoselitz, professor of social science at the University of Chicago, delivered a Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture at Notre Dame on "The Social Implication of Economic Development: The Impact of Industry."

- **Research grants totalling more than \$90,000 have recently been awarded to scientists in Notre Dame's biology department and its Lobund Laboratories, according to Prof. Ralph E. Thorson, department head. The grants will support cancer and hepatitis research and continuing studies on the nutrition of germfree animals.**

- Nine Notre Dame seniors have been awarded fellowships for the first year of graduate study by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation of Princeton, N.J. The new Woodrow Wilson fellows and the graduate fields they will enter are: Edmund Burke III, Greenwich, Conn., Near Eastern Studies; Michael L. Iribarne, San Rafael, Calif., Slavic Literature; William J. Irvin, Memphis, Tenn., English; Richard J. Jensen, Tucson, Ariz., American Studies; William P. Moran, Tulsa, Okla., physics; Paul A. O'Bryan, Jr., Kedsington, Md., English; Michael F. Pajak, Jr., Chicopee, Mass., Linguistics; William R. Veeder, Arlington, Va., English; and Michael J. Zwetter, Upland, Calif., Middle Eastern Studies.

- Rev. John H. Miller, C.S.C., assistant professor of theology at Notre Dame and a specialist in the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church, appeared on the "Look Up and Live" program on the CBS Television Network February 25 and March 4. He discussed various aspects of the liturgy with John B. Mannion, executive secretary of The North American Liturgical Conference.

- Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., head of the department of art, was the author of an illustrated article on sacred sculpture by contemporary American artists in a recent issue of CATHOLIC BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE. His essay was entitled, "New Chords from Olden Harps Recalled," and examined the sculpture of Hillis Arnold, Deris Caesar, Jean de Marco, Koren der Harootian, Oleb Derujinsky, Alfeo Faggi, and Henry Kreis. It also described the work of Oronzio Maldarelli, the late Ivan Mestrovic, Suzanne Nicholas, Henry Rox, Charles Umlauf and Jane Wasey.

- **Dr. William F. D'Antonio, assistant professor of sociology, has been awarded a \$1,000 grant by the Social Science Research Council for a summer study of local elections in northern Mexico.**

- Comedian Bob Hope received the ninth annual Patriotism Award of Notre Dame's senior class on Feb. 27. Hope accepted the award and delivered an address during the University's traditional Washington's Birthday Exercises in the Notre Dame Gymnasium.

- **Dr. Robert E. Gordon, editor of the University of Notre Dame's AMERICAN MIDLAND NATURALIST, participated in a Conference of Biological Editors held in New Orleans, La., under the sponsorship of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.**

- Funeral services were held in Sacred Heart Church on March 3 for Rev. Robert J. Sheehan, C.S.C., 62, former head of Notre Dame's department of biology, who died in Holy Cross House on the campus February 28. Father Sheehan headed the biology department from 1945 to 1955 and had devoted his full time to teaching since then. He was a specialist in histology and medical ethics.

- **Two faculty members have been appointed to the newly created post of assistant dean of freshmen, according to an announcement by Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice-president for academic affairs. They are Rev. Daniel J. O'Neil, C.S.C., assistant professor of theology, and Vincent R. Raymond, assistant professor of business organization and management. Father O'Neil and Professor Raymond will aid Dr. William M. Burke, dean of freshmen, in the administration of the new Freshman Year of Studies which becomes operative in September.**

- Dr. Emil T. Hoffman, assistant professor of chemistry at Notre Dame, addressed the New Orleans Archdiocesan Teachers' Institute on the subject, "Pre-Service and In-Service Training of High School Science Teachers."

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.
P. O. Box 436
State College, Pa.

C-minus 375 days — and counting

Just like Cape Canaveral, there's a "Count-down" going on at Notre Dame.

It does, in fact, count the days which remain in the "Challenge" campaign to raise \$18,000,000, so vitally needed for the future growth of this great Catholic institution of higher learning.

Many of Notre Dame's alumni and friends have already met this challenge with generous gifts, which are "matched" on a one-for-two basis by the Ford Foundation grant.

Some have not yet responded to the University's call for participation in this great project.

Before June 30, 1963 rolls around, Notre Dame expects to meet its \$18,000,000 Challenge goal. In the remaining days, more than \$5,300 a day must be received from interested alumni and friends of Notre Dame, such as yourself, in order to go over the top.

If you've given already, thanks.
If not, why not today?

Notre Dame's



Notre Dame's Challenge
Campaign