FATHER HESBURGH RECEIVES U.C.L.A. DEGREE

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the annual Charter Day ceremonies of the University of California at Los Angeles on April 2.

HOLD ESTATE PLANNING SYMPOSIUM

The University of Notre Dame sponsored a symposium in New York City on May 24 on "The Creative Conservation of Wealth Through Estate Planning and Its Relationship To Private Higher Education."

More than 150 lawyers, tax specialists, insurance executives, trust officers and others engaged in estate planning activities attended the symposium at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., Notre Dame vice-president for public relations and development, was the symposium moderator, as well as host at a reception and dinner preceding the symposium.

Addressing the estate planning parley were Harold Swartz, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue — Technical, Washington, D.C., and James F. Thornburg, South Bend, Ind., attorney, estate planning specialist and tax counsel to the Notre Dame Foundation.

TUITION INCREASE ANNOUNCED

Undergraduate tuition at the University of Notre Dame will be $1,500 per academic year effective next September, an increase of $50 a semester.

Also beginning next fall, tuition in the Notre Dame Law School and the University's Graduate School will be increased $200 to $1,200 for the academic year. Graduate and law school tuition had remained at $1,000 since the 1959-60 school year.

THEOLOGY MAJOR OPENS IN FALL

Notre Dame will inaugurate an undergraduate major in theology next fall, according to Rev. Albert Schlitzer, C.S.C., head of the theology department.

While the department has always offered "service courses" in theology to students in the University's four undergraduate colleges, it will now be possible for the first time for a lay student to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in theology at Notre Dame, Father Schlitzer explained. He said the new sequence of studies will prepare young men for graduate work in theology, for teaching theology in colleges and universities and for "a challenging and rewarding career in the intellectual and social activities of the Church."

The core of the major sequence will consist of 24 credit hours in theology during the junior and senior years. Included will be special courses in biblical and systematic theology as well as other courses structured with a view of showing Christian theology in the making, major trends in contemporary theology and the history of religions.

The undergraduate theology major, Father Schlitzer said, will give the student an appreciation of the continuity of Christian tradition and values in the history of the Western culture and develop an understanding of Christian faith in the light of modern biblical research and contemporary theological thought. Creation of the new major will strengthen Notre Dame's general program in the humanities and the theology department itself, he said. "Theology must achieve its proper place among the humanities at a university if it expects to be taken seriously," he concluded.

LANGFORD ON PEACE CORPS PANEL

Professor Walter M. Langford, of the department of modern languages at Notre Dame, participated in a conference of Peace Corps Contractors at Estes Park, Colorado, in March.

Langford, who has directed summer Peace Corps training programs at Notre Dame in 1961 and 1964 and who directed the first group of Peace Corps volunteers in Chile from 1961 to 1963, appeared on a panel exploring "Long Range and Continuing Relationships between the Contracting Institutions, the Peace Corps and the Peace Corps Volunteers."

DANFORTH AWARD TO TWO

Two Notre Dame seniors have been awarded fellowships for up to four years of graduate study by the Danforth Foundation of Saint Louis, Missouri.

They are Dale Robert Althoff, 517 37th Street, Rapid City, S. Dak., and William James Langan, 511 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. Althoff and Langan have majored in philosophy and government respectively in Notre Dame's College of Arts and Letters.

RICE GIVES SIGMA XI TALKS

Dr. Francis O. Rice, principal research scientist in chemistry and visiting research professor of chemistry at Notre Dame, served as national lecturer for the Society of Sigma Xi throughout the month of February.

He lectured on "Production and Reactions of Free Radicals in Outer Space" at colleges and universities in southern and southwestern states.

(Continued on page 18)
Twelve eminent figures in the world of science, seven of them Nobel Prize winners, received honorary doctorates at a special convocation on May 15 marking the Centennial of Science at the University of Notre Dame.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, officiated at the 3 p.m. ceremonies in the Stepan Center. Among those honored by Notre Dame was Prof. Michael Polanyi, the celebrated physical chemist, philosopher and author from Oxford, England, who delivered the principal convocation speech.

Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees also were conferred by Father Hesburgh on Dean A. Adrian Albert of the Division of the Physical Sciences at the University of Chicago; Prof. Melvin Calvin, director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory's Chemical Biodynamics Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley; Mr. Crawford H. Greenewalt, chairman of the board of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del.; Prof. Karl Herzfeld, head of the department of physics, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; and Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to President Johnson for Science and Technology and chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Others accepting honorary doctorates at the Notre Dame Centennial convocation included Dr. Arthur Kornberg, professor and executive head of the department of biochemistry at the Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, Calif.; Prof. Edward L. Tatum of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, N.Y.; Dr. Charles H. Townes, provost at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry-at-large, University of California; Dr. James D. Watson, professor of biology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; and Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, Princeton University physicist currently engaged in research at the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory.


Also participating in the convocation were Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president, who assisted in the conferring of degrees, and Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, who read the honorary degree citations. Music for the academic procession was provided by the University of Notre Dame Band.
The Centennial of Science convocation was one of a series of events held at Notre Dame May 14-15 in conjunction with the spring meetings of the University's Board of Lay Trustees and the Advisory Council for Science and Engineering.

Three lectures on Notre Dame science — past, present and future — were features of the Science Centennial weekend. Dr. Lawrence Baldinger, associate dean of the College of Science, spoke on the "History of Science at Notre Dame" in the Memorial Library on May 14 at 8 p.m. The University's current educational program and research in science was described by Dr. Bernard Waldman, associate dean of the science school, in the library auditorium on May 15 at 10 a.m. Dean Rossini followed Waldman's presentation with a talk on "The Future of Science at Notre Dame."

Other science centennial events included a Dean's Reception in the President's Lounge, Notre Dame Memorial Library, on May 14 at 10 p.m.; an open house in the several buildings of the College of Science on May 15 from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.; a President's Luncheon for honorary degree recipients and other invited guests on May 15 at noon in the Morris Inn; and a Centennial of Science Dinner in the North Dining Hall at 7 p.m. Dr. Hornig was the dinner speaker and read a special letter from President Johnson, the text of which follows.

Prof. Milton Burton, director of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory, was chairman of the Centennial of Science Committee. The group has organized a year-long series of lectures, exhibits and special events to mark the first 100 years of scientific instruction and research at the University. Notre Dame awarded its first Bachelor of Science degree on June 22, 1865, to John Cassidy of Chelsea, Michigan, who later became a South Bend physician. Today the College of Science has an enrollment of 600 sophomores, juniors and seniors, and 328 students are pursuing advanced degrees in the Graduate School.

DEAN ROSSINI RECEIVES 1965 LAETARE MEDAL

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, dean of the College of Science at the University of Notre Dame, received the University's highest honor, the Laetare Medal, which has been conferred annually since 1883 on an outstanding American Catholic layman during special ceremonies at the Centennial of Science Convocation May 15. He is the second scientist to receive the coveted award and the first person to be so honored while serving on the Notre Dame faculty.

Rossini became head of Notre Dame's College of Science in 1960 after earlier associations with the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the National Bureau of Standards. He is a member of the prestigious National Academy of Sciences and recently completed a two-year term as president of Sigma Xi, the national professional society for the encouragement of scientific research. Currently he is president of the Albertus Magnus Guild, a national organization of Catholic scientists.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1965

Dear Father Hesburgh:

I am proud that your great University is observing the one hundredth anniversary of the award of its first Bachelor of Science degree and the founding of its College of Science.

Anniversaries invite reflection, and in talking with Dr. Hornig about his visit on this occasion I have reflected on the thoughts which must have formed in the minds of your trustees and faculty, and students and friends, at that convocation a century ago. With the waste of war and the tragic assassination of a great President fresh before them, they undertook this constructive and creative act. Clearly, they sought to build for the future, confident of God's will that man should progress to better things. They could not foresee where their actions would lead in a hundred years, but they moved, as we must now, by resolute faith.

Today America is preeminent in science and its applications, leading the world in Nobel laureates and others of brilliant individual distinction such as those you are honoring. In this scientific renaissance the University of Notre Dame has played its part as a foremost Midwestern center of science and learning.

Your convocation in 1965 can reflect on a barely imaginatable rate of amassing of knowledge. I know that we can join in prayer for the faith and courage of those who met in Indiana a century ago, to assure that men will use this knowledge wisely for man's betterment.

Please convey to the participants in your centennial celebration my very best wishes that Notre Dame may continue and prosper in these splendid traditions, now so well established, which link together the best in education and science.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
Father Hesburgh presents the 1965 Laetare Medal to Dean Frederick D. Rossini of the College of Science as a special part of the Centennial of Science convocation at the University of Notre Dame held May 15 in the Stepan Center on campus.

In 1965 Dean Rossini was named the 1965 Laetare Medalist, paid tribute to him as a scientist, educator and administrator.

"In Dean Rossini," he said, "are combined the gifted mind of a scientist, the teacher's interest in young people, and the executive ability required to coordinate educational programs and research in science at a complex university.

"Both his public and private life exemplify the high professional competence and deep moral responsibility essential for Catholic leadership in the American community.

"Notre Dame, as it celebrates during 1965 the Centennial of Science on its campus, is particularly pleased and proud to honor Dean Rossini whose nearly forty years of dedicated service to science, higher education and government is in the finest tradition of the Laetare Medal."

The late President John F. Kennedy received the Laetare Medal at a White House ceremony in 1961. Psychiatrist Francis J. Braceland was the 1962 recipient, and Admiral George W. Anderson, then Chief of Naval Operations, was the 1963 Laetare Medalist. Poetess Phyllis McGinley received the award last year. Through the years 66 men and 17 women have received the Laetare Medal which, in the words of the citation of 1896, "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."

The Laetare Medal is so named because the recipient is announced each year on Laetare Sunday, the Fourth Sunday of Lent and an occasion of joy in the liturgy of the Church. The actual presentation takes place at a later time. The medal consists of a solid gold disc suspended from a gold bar bearing the inscription, "Laetare Medal." Inscribed in Latin in a border around the disc are the words, "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The center design of the medal and the inscription on the reverse side are fashioned differently each year according to the profession of the recipient.

Dean Rossini was born July 18, 1899, in Monongahela, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology with a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering in 1925 and received a master of science degree there the following year. He then became a teaching fellow in chemistry at the University of California, receiving his doctorate at Berkeley in 1928.

For 22 years, from 1928 to 1950, Dr. Rossini was a scientist at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., advancing from Assistant Research Chemist to Chief of the Section on Thermochemistry and Hydrocarbons. From 1950 to 1960 he served as Silliman Professor, head of the department of chemistry, and director of the Chemical and Petroleum Research Laboratory at Carnegie Tech. During this same period he was faculty advisor to the Newman Club there. Today at Notre Dame, Rossini is dean of the College of Science, associate dean of the Graduate School (for science and engineering) and chairman of the University Research Council.

The new Laetare Medalist is author or co-author of eight books and more than 200 scientific papers, principally in the fields of thermochernistry and thermodynamics. He has lectured regularly at colleges and universities and before professional groups in this country and abroad. He has received the Hillebrand Award of the Chemical Society of Washington, the Pittsburgh Award of the American Chemical Society, the Gold Medal Exceptional Service Award of the U.S. Department of Commerce and honorary degrees from Carnegie Tech, Notre Dame, Duquesne University, Loyola University of Chicago, and Saint Francis College, Loretto, Pa.

Dean Rossini was chairman of the National Research Council's Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology from 1955 to 1958. He has regularly attended the conferences of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and was appointed by the Department of State as head of the American delegation to the conference at Zurich in 1955. Currently Dean Rossini is serving on the Policy Advisory Board for the Argonne National Laboratory of the University of Chicago. He has also served on several advisory panels and committees of the National Science Foundation.

THREE VICE PRESIDENTS NAMED
As this issue of NOTRE DAME goes to press, the appointment of three vice presidents at the University of Notre Dame was announced by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., was named vice president for academic affairs; James W. Frick was appointed vice president for public relations and development; and Dr. Francis T. McGuire was designated as vice president for special projects. Additional information on these changes will appear in the Fall issue of NOTRE DAME.
THE TRUSTEES

Who they are and what they do

There are many important and meaningful parallels between a business's Board of Directors and a university's Board of Trustees. Not all universities employ the term "Board of Trustees" for their governing or advisory boards, but most do. Perhaps the most basic point of comparison is that the Board represents in both cases the highest possible level of policy and decision-making.

It is at the Board level that the fundamental decisions affecting the life and the spirit, the direction and the progress, the plans and projections either for the business or for the university are discussed.

Unlike in business, however, among universities Boards of Trustees are either governing or advisory, depending on whether or not the Board has final legal responsibility.
At the University of Notre Dame the Board of Lay Trustees is advisory. The ultimate responsibility for, and control of, the University rests with the Congregation of Holy Cross.

Though the Board of Lay Trustees of the University of Notre Dame is advisory rather than governing, the Board's contribution to the University is of inestimable value. Members are invited to the Board because of their records of accomplishment, their years of experience, their interest in higher education and especially in Notre Dame, and their willingness to devote their time and talent to the noble task of making Notre Dame an ever greater university.

The University of Notre Dame selects its Board members from a variety of professional and career backgrounds and, to some extent, from geographical areas. In this way many different points of view are represented in the Board's thinking. On their part, the members of the Board regard it as a mark of special honor and of highest confidence to be invited to serve in this capacity.

According to the by-laws of the Board of Lay Trustees, a thirty-member Board is divided equally between alumni of Notre Dame and non-alumni. For more effective operation, the Board of Lay Trustees is divided into two committees: The Finance Committee and the Development Committee. The Finance Committee advises on all financial matters and is specifically charged with the task of handling the University's investment portfolio, currently valued at ap
proximately $10 million. The Development Committee advises on all those matters relating to the University's continuing effort to become a better university and on how to secure the funds necessary for this important effort.

Mr. J. Peter Grace is Chairman of the Board of Lay Trustees. Mr. Bernard J. Voll is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Paul F. Hellmuth is Chairman of the Development Committee.

Throughout the years the members of the Finance Committee have looked after the University's investment portfolio with great acumen and with a distinguished record of success. Reverend Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., Executive Vice President, University of Notre Dame, meets regularly with the Finance Committee.

In more recent years, the Development Committee, functioning largely through its Executive or Steering Committee, has concerned itself actively with analyzing the many problems and opportunities facing a major private university in this country and with suggesting ways in which Notre Dame might better fulfill its role and its promise. The agenda for a typical meeting of the Steering Committee of the Development Committee might range all the way from the Institute for Higher Religious Studies to the relationships between Notre Dame and St. Mary's. Father Hesburgh, President of the University, meets with the members of the Steering Committee of the Development Committee.

The Board of Lay Trustees is an essential and a vital part of Notre Dame's administration. Its members are as highly esteemed as they are deeply appreciated.
Throughout this Centennial of Science year at Notre Dame, distinguished figures in all areas of the scientific world are coming to the campus to present papers, participate in symposia, and make public lectures about their specialties.

The following photo-feature should give some idea of the scope and diversity of Notre Dame's Centennial of Science lecture program. Since additional speakers are scheduled for next fall, this assemblage is not complete, but it is typical of the quality of the program and should provide an "overall" view to Notre Dame alumni and friends throughout the country.

Dr. Eugene Rabnowitch (second from left), professor of botany and biophysics at the University of Illinois, presented a Science Centennial Lecture in January. Left to right are Dr. Robert E. Gordon, acting head of the biology department; Rabnowitch; Dr. Milton Burton, director of the Radiation Laboratory; and Dr. Harvey A. Bender, associate professor of biology.

Professor Charles C. Price, chairman of the chemistry department at the University of Pennsylvania (right), is shown in Father Nieuwland's original laboratory in the Chemistry Building on the Notre Dame campus. Father Nieuwland won fame for his work with synthetic rubber. Professor Price delivered a Centennial of Science Lecture in February. Left to right are Dr. Ernest L. Elbel, professor and head of the chemistry department; Dr. George F. Heimann, Julius A. Nieuwland Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Price.

Dr. S. Amelinckx (right), professor at the University of Ghent and director of the Institute for Nuclear Energy, University of Ghent, presented a Centennial of Science Lecture in February. Discussing an electron accelerator in the Radiation Laboratory with Dr. Amelinckx are (left to right) Dr. George C. Kuczynski, professor of metallurgical engineering, and Dr. Robert W. Hants, senior research scientist at the Radiation Laboratory.

Dr. William F. Kellow (middle), dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, presented a Centennial of Science Lecture in February. Left to right are Dr. Lawrence H. Baldinger, associate dean of the College of Science and head of the department of preprofessional studies; Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, dean of the College of Science, Kellaw-Phil Haley, president of Alpha Epsilon Delta, student honorary society, and John Ujda, president of Aesculapians, premedical society.
Professor Sanford Lipsky (center), of the chemistry department at the University of Minnesota, delivered a Centennial of Science Lecture in February. Demonstrating an apparatus for measuring decay rates as short as one-billionth of a second for Dr. Lipsky is Dr. Juan T. D’Alessio (seated), of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission and visiting research scientist at Notre Dame. Watching at right is Dr. Milton Burton, director of the Radiation Laboratory.

Dr. Harold G. Cassidy (center), professor of chemistry at Yale University, delivered the first of a series of Centennial Lectures in January. Left to right are Dr. Milton Burton, director of the Radiation Laboratory and chairman of the centennial committee; Dr. Charles J. Muffin, head of the physics department and chairman of the centennial lectures; Dr. Cassidy; Dr. Ernest L. Eliel, head of the chemistry department; and Dean Frederick D. Rossini, Dean of the College of Science.

Dr. Richard B. Bernstein (right), professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, is shown one of the machines used at Notre Dame to make precision instruments for the science department by Brother Cosmos, C.S.C. (left), head of the machine shop. With them is one of the University machinists. Dr. Bernstein was the Peter C. Reilly Lecturer March 1-5 as part of the Centennial of Science observance.

Dr. Allen H. Vaisey, (right) professor and head of the L. A. Cotton School of Geology, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia, presented three Centennial of Science Lectures on the campus Feb. 18-19. Dr. Raymond C. Gutichick, head of the geology department, shows a specimen from the geology department’s collection to Dr. Vaisey.

Dr. Harry A. Waisman, (second from right), professor of pediatrics at the University of Wisconsin Medical Center, delivered a Centennial of Science Lecture on "Experimental Phenylketonuria." Checking reference works in the biology library are (left to right) Dr. Harvey Banner, associate professor of biology; Dr. Robert Gordon, acting head of the biology department; Dr. Waisman; and Dr. Lawrence H. Balzinger, associate dean of the College of Science and head of the department of preprofessional studies.
Science at Notre Dame 1965

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, Dean of the College of Science, (second from right), presented a Centennial of Science Lecture on February 4. Notre Dame faculty members with Dean Rossini are (left to right) Dr. George F. Henlon, Julius A. Nieuwland Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Thomas P. Fehlner, assistant professor of chemistry; Rossini; and Dr. William H. Hamill, professor of chemistry.

Dr. Melville Mudge (left), research geologist, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado, points out one of the areas of his field research to Dr. Raymond C. Gutschick (center), head of the geology department, and Dr. William M. Fairley (right), assistant professor of geology. Mudge presented a Centennial of Science Lecture on the campus in March.

Dr. Oswaldo Frota Pessoa, head of the human genetics department at the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil (second from left), discusses the Notre Dame Mosquito Genetics Project with members of the Notre Dame biology department prior to delivering a Centennial Lecture in March. Dr. Frota spoke on "Mechanisms ofDosage Compensation for Sex Linked Genes." Left to right are Dr. Robert E. Gordon, acting head of the biology department; Dr. Frota Pessoa; Dr. Marissa Bat-Miriam, visiting research scientist at Notre Dame; Dr. Harvey A. Bender, associate professor of biology, and Dr. George B. Craig, Jr., professor of biology.

Dr. Henry A. Lardy, (left), chairman of the Enzyme Institute and professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin delivered three Peter C. Reilly Lectures in January as part of the Centennial of Science observance. Checking a vertical rotating table with Dr. Lardy are (left to right) Dr. Roger K. Breslauer, assistant professor of chemistry; Dr. Ernest L. Eliel, professor and head of the chemistry department; and Dr. Charles E. Brambel, professor of chemistry.

Dr. James B. McCormick (second from left), pathologist and laboratory director at Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, delivered a Centennial of Science Lecture for the department of preprofessional studies in April. Left to right are Dr. Milton Burton, director of the Radiology Laboratory; McCormick, Rev. Charles L. Doremus, C.S.C., who taught McCormick as an undergraduate at Notre Dame; Dr. Lawrence H. Baldinger, associate dean of the College of Science and head of the department of preprofessional studies; and Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, Dean of the College of Science.
Dr. Heinrich Krone, Minister for Special Affairs and chairman of the National Defense Council for the West German Federal Republic, and Marc Chagall, the famous French artist, were honored by the University of Notre Dame at special convocations in March and April where both received honorary degrees from the University.

On March 23, Dr. Krone spoke on “The Germans and Nuclear Weapons” and specified three reasons why his country “rejects nuclear weapons of our own.”

“First,” he declared, “we firmly believe in collective defense because we are sure that collective defense is the only answer to the threat of our time.

“Second,” Krone said, “we are fully aware that nuclear weapons in German hands would revive fear and resentment all over the world because of our past, even though the situation in Germany today has essentially changed.

“Third, the Federal Republic is not strong enough to afford nuclear weapons of its own,” the German statesman declared.

In receiving an honorary Doctor of Laws from Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, Dr. Krone was cited as “the archetype of the political man most needed in our world: the Christian Democrat who has been loyally and humbly a Christian, and effectively and constructively a Democrat.” An intimate associate of former German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Krone is regarded as one of the founders of Germany’s Christian Democratic Union.

Pointing out that all West German armed forces are under NATO command, Dr. Krone said his country “has placed its fate into the hands of NATO and particularly into the hands of the United States.” He expressed “the deepest regret and most serious concern” that France and the United States hold different views on the strategy of NATO “which is the cornerstone of our security.”

Krone denied that West Germany must make a choice between France and the U.S. “There is no such choice,” he said, “because we are depending on both countries. Europe cannot be defended without the United States, nor can Germany be defended without France.” He said that both France and the United States “have good reasons for their respective positions, and it is certainly not up to us to pass a judgment.”

The German government official said the American forces in Germany “are guaranteeing the consistent and real policy of security and peace which benefits above all the Germans, but also the whole of Europe.” He did not eliminate the possibility of an eventual détente, but termed it “doubtful and dangerous” to think that “a relaxation of tension was already under way.” West Germany, he said, is “not worried about a reasonable settlement between the Soviet Union and the West, provided it is based on a reasonable, balanced give-and-take.”
Krone warned, however, that “as long as the Soviets are not ready to open the door for a genuine European peace settlement, we in Germany feel that any form of disengagement, thinning our and regional disarmament would only consolidate the present rigid and unacceptable status of a divided Europe.”

PAINTER MARC CHAGALL FETED

“In humble admiration and gratitude for the gift of beauty from his hands to the mind and heart of mankind,” Father Hesburgh conferred an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree on 77-year-old Russian-born artist, Marc Chagall, at a special convocation in the Notre Dame Memorial Library auditorium on April 5.

Chagall, who has lived in France for many years, addressed the convocation briefly with his famous painting, “The Grand Circus,” forming a brilliantly colored backdrop on the auditorium stage.

“Art must go rather toward the soul than through theories toward the brain,” Chagall told the University audience. He said that “art and life itself seem to me to be like a boat upon the waters. To whom is it given this gift of guiding this boat and how to sail it?”

Referring to his own work, which includes the ceiling of the Paris Opera and an intricate stained-glass window at the United Nations Secretariat Building in New York, Chagall said: “I see, in the life of everyday people and things as through a tear. I try to offer to them, as I can, a plastic reflection.”

In an earlier news conference, Chagall said he is working on the decor for a new Metropolitan Opera production of Mozart’s “Magic Flute” scheduled for 1967. He said American art “has a new vitality which was lacking previously.”

“Life itself is our great school of art, and we must learn right up to the end of life,” the celebrated artist said. Art has a continuity, but changes come more frequently than in earlier years “because these are times of volcanic eruption in which we live.” The role of the artist is tragic today, Chagall said, because while the world’s horizons have been extended, “the human heart is as small as ever.”

Annual President's Dinner Honors Cardinal, Faculty

The University of Notre Dame honored a South American cardinal, announced faculty promotions and paid tribute to faculty members who are retiring or observing their 25th anniversary on the campus at the annual President's Dinner in the North Dining Hall on May 18.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on His Eminence Agnelo Cardinal Rossi, Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and president of the Conference of Bishops of Brazil.

The 52-year-old South American prelate was cited as “one of the effective national leaders of his country . . . (who) recognizes that social and religious reform must go together, for the sense of human dignity achieved must underlie the supernatural aspirations of man.”

Honored guests at the President’s Dinner were three retiring faculty members and three who are observing their 25th year of teaching at Notre Dame. Leaving the faculty at the end of the present term are Clarence J. Kline, professor of mathematics; Willis D. Nutting, associate professor in the General Program of Liberal Studies; and Carl C. Stevason, associate professor of mechanical engineering. The silver jubilee group includes Rev. Mark Fitzgerald, C.S.C., professor of economics; Guy McMichael, part-time associate professor of business organization and management; and Bernard Waldman, professor of physics and associate dean of the College of Science.

Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, announced the promotion of nine faculty members to the rank of full professor.

They are John J. Broderick and Edward J. Murphy, law; Sperry E. Darden, physics; Edward A. Fischer, communication arts; John R. Malone, marketing management; Thomas T. Murphy, business administration; Richard R. Otter and Thomas E. Stewart, mathematics; and Bernard S. J. Wostmann, biology.

Elevated to the rank of associate professors are Leo B. Auth, Jr., Harry G. Lafuse and James L. Massey, electrical engineering; Robert E. Burns, history; Rev. John S. Dunne, C.S.C., theology; Frank J. Fahey, sociology; William M. Fairley and Rev. Michael J. Murphy, C.S.C., geology; Peter P. Grande, guidance and testing; and James M. Lee, education.

Others designated as associate professor include Lewis E. Nicholson, English; Daniel J. Pasto, chemistry; Carl R. Riehm, mathematics; C. Joseph Sequin, business organization and management; William D. Shephard, physics; Frederic W. Syburg, communication arts; Albin A. (Continued on page 18)
There was not a marked change in the magazine under the new editor. A note dated June 19, 1875, appeared in the June 26 issue announcing that the editor would no longer accept “paid contributions” unless solicited. And in the first issue of 1876 the editor announced that because of the stringencies of the times—following the panic of 1873—the price of the magazine would be reduced to $2.50 instead of the $3.00 hitherto charged, and that if further economies could be introduced, particularly by an increase in the number of subscribers, the charge would be further reduced. The second notice of this change in price said the magazine was not a “business enterprise” but published by religious for religious purposes.

In 1874 there were several columns in each issue of “Notes and Remarks,” mostly of quotations from other publications. In 1875 these became “Catholic Notes” and began to have a more editorial tone. Eventually the “Notes and Remarks” carried the editorial policy of the magazine, although not all were written by Father Hudson. Although his name eventually appeared as the editor of the magazine his name was not attached to anything published in it. This was a sublime act of humility that precludes a normal history of his ideas. In 1878 on the death of Pope Pius IX the pages carried a black border of mourning. In 1879 four additional pages were added to make them twenty in all. The poor quality of the book-notes was symptomatic of the lack of solid Catholic publications in English at that time.

Father Hudson continued a kind of English Catholic tone to the *Ave Maria*. The imagery of the poetry in the *Ave Maria* and the tone of the comments and new items expressed an at-homeness in English, proper to the English of traditionally English Catholic families or of American families with an English or American convert tone. The emphasis was on a high type of devotion to Our Lady, strong but delicate. There was a family kind of conservatism in the fiction and historical accounts. *The Catholic World*, founded the month before the *Ave Maria* in 1865, was more of a literary magazine and the *Catholic Quarterly Review*, begun in 1876, was more scientific in tone, but neither contained a finer use of English or of more perfect grammar. The tone of the *Ave Maria* news items was one of continued progress.

In the 1880's the circle of Father Hudson's influence began to widen. He corresponded with other editors and occasionally sent sharp notes to those lacking in respect for his magazine. Most of the Catholic editors paid close attention to the observations of the *Ave Maria*—now twenty-four pages—since the editor showed a definite independence, even from Notre Dame and the local authorities. He declined to publish the collection reports of Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne despite the threat of a decline in local support by the bishop. The book reviews, while not as powerful or as crushing as those by the old master, Orestes A. Brownson, were carefully written and brought the readers of the magazine in touch with the most important of the Catholic publications, as well as the chief devotional books. Some important books not available for review were quoted extensively on suitable topics.

In the later 1880's there was a continuance of the more important writers from the first years of Hudson's

editorship. To these were added the regular contributions of Maurice Francis Egan, stories by Francis Marion Crawford and brief essays by John Gilmary Shea and Andrew A. Lambing, the historians. Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria contributed verses and essays, both ponderous. There were verses by Aubrey De Vere, essays and verses by Father Arthur Barry O’Neill, C.S.C., essays and verses by Eleanore C. Donnelly, Anna T. Sadlier, L. W. Reilly, Austin O’Malley, and essays by Brother Azarius (Patrick Mullany). One of the most fruitful friendships opened between Hudson and Charles Warren Stoddard, who wrote of the South Seas, of the shrines of the West Coast, and of his conversion. Most important, by accident, was his “Martyrs of Molokai” which was published separately as The Lepers of Molokai and found fruitful soil in Brother Ira Dutton who went under the direction of Hudson and Stoddard to assist Father Damien De Veuster in the leper colony. Through this intercession there arose a long and interesting correspondence between Brother Dutton and Hudson, enriched in the first years by letters of Father Damien himself. Father Hudson maintained a regular correspondence with missionaries in China, southwest Asia, India, and Pacific islands and collected money and aid for them through the Ave Maria. Although Father Hudson was read with care by Catholic bishops and editors, his magazine was not listed among the sources of The Literary Digest during the Spanish-American War era.

In the first decades of the twentieth century there was a continuance of most of the regular contributors, such as Marion Muir Richardson, Anna T. Sadlier, Charles W. Stoddard, Maurice Francis Egan, Barbara de Courson, Andrew Hilliard Atteridge, and Mary T. Waggaman. There was an abundance in prose and verse from Sister Rita Hefferman, C.S.C., a delicate flowering of St. Mary’s and in that sense a successor of Mother Angela. There were names that had achieved greatness in other publications, such as Louise Imogen Guiney, Cardinal Aldan Gasquet, Gabriel Francis Powers, and William Thomas Walsh. The editorial comment showed a bit of prejudice against the ebullient leader of American Republicanism, Theodore Roosevelt, and when there was some discrimination in the schools chosen for the Filipino youths brought to the United States for training, the editor was able to obtain the ear of William Howard Taft and offer the pages of the Ave Maria to Taft, who became the favorite of the editor in the elections of 1908 and 1912, although this favoritism was not fully unveiled.

Father Hudson had a wide range of friends in the hierarchy. A free copy of the Ave Maria was delivered to the desk of each prelate. Some were close personal friends, such as Bishop Camillas Paul Maes of Covington, Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria, Bishop Bernard McQuaid of Rochester, and Archbishop William Riordan, the former Notre Dame student in San Francisco. While in the Americanist controversy Father Hudson seemed to be on the side of the Americanizing prelates, he had the respect of the editor of The Review, Edward Preuss, and of conservative editors. He seemed to be in closer alignment with Archbishop John Ireland and his close friend, Archbishop John Keane. While he was very sympathetic to the aims of Bishop Bernard McQuaid in many matters, he did not join in McQuaid’s opposition to the founding of the Catholic University.

There is a kind of evenness to the prose and the verse of the Ave Maria throughout the early years of Father Hudson. Father Charles Carey, C.S.C., on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the magazine noted particularly some verses by Aubrey De Vere, Adelaide Ann Procter, Marion Muir (Lady Richardson), Katharine
In the first 100 years

Tynan Hinkson, Katherine E. Conway, Eleanore Donnelly, and Sister Rita Heffernan, C.S.C. After 1900 he noted that the correctly measured verses of the Victorian era were followed by richer freer imagery. The names he listed for this period are revered by those who like deeply religious and brightly garmented verses: Louise Imogen Guiney, Enid Dennis, Joyce Kilmer, Edward Garesché, S.J., Thomas Walsh, Sister Madeleva, C.S.C., Father Thomas E. Burke, C.S.C., and Father Charles L. O'Donnell, C.S.C. It is not fair to prefer one of these poems to the others but Father O'Donnell's "Cloister" expresses this type of poetic exaltation best.

Well, that were a cloister; for its bars
Long strips of sunset and its roof of stars.

Four walls of sky, with corridors of air,
Leading to chapel, and God everywhere.

Earth beauteous and bare to lie upon,
Lit by the little candle of the sun.

The winds gone daily sweeping like a broom,
For these vast hearts it is a narrow room.

Some who read the Ave Maria regularly during Father Hudson's editorship felt that there was no better-edited magazine in the English language. The fiction, full-length novels and short stories were quite romanticist. The historical accounts from such pens as those of John Gilmary Shea and Charles Warren Stoddard were attractive bits. The unsigned editorials were usually prompted by some current problem affecting Catholic life. The more pointed editorials in the "Notes and Remarks" were often a bit caustic, sometimes humorous, and always prompted by independent thought.

The peak of the editorship of Father Hudson was probably the decade before World War I when the subscriptions rose to over twenty-five thousand. Most of the surviving writers of the previous decade continued to write regularly in the pages of the Ave Maria. There were very many verses and essays by Father Arthur Barry O'Neill, C.S.C., and Sister Rita Heffernan, C.S.C. Charles Warren Stoddard and Maurice Francis Egan were continuing writers. New names among the Holy Cross Fathers were Fathers Charles L. O'Donnell and Thomas E. Burke both of whom wrote fine verse and Father Patrick J. Carroll whose stories based upon his Irish boyhood were read avidly by other Irish exiles. Hudson's influence over American Catholic journalists was witnessed by letters from P. V. Hickey, Manly Tello, Humphrey Desmond, and Father John Talbot Smith. Other names of higher literary merit appearing in the magazine at this time were Joyce Kilmer, Louise Imogen Guiney, Katharine Tynan Hinkson, Wilbur Robinson, Frances Tieran (Christian Reid), and John Ayscough (Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew). Father Hudson's influence among the leading Catholic clergymen was shown when bishops sought his advice. Thus Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco asked Hudson's advice in picking his coadjutor. Hudson did tell other bishops what he thought of their policies. Father John W. Cavanaugh, who was Hudson's assistant at this time, told of Hudson's reading him portions of informing letters from members of the hierarchy and then tearing up the letters despite the protests of his younger assistant. Practically every Catholic writer in English of any importance wrote to him or sought admission to the pages of the Ave Maria. The "With Authors and Publishers" pages in smaller type had sharp evaluations of current books.

The decline in power of the editorials of the Ave Maria came partly by the increase in Catholic periodicals. There began to be other devotional magazines and mission publications. There was really less challenge in producing a magazine devoted to Our Lady. The appearance of America in 1909 and the growing number of Catholic weekly newspapers made the role of the Ave Maria less spectacular. The high literary quality of the Ave Maria and its family tone kept it from competing with more popular journals. The circulation of the magazine did continue to grow, reaching over twenty-six thousand in 1914 and thirty-five thousand before the resignation of Father Hudson in 1928. The quality of the editorials changed. Instead of the gentle but sharp criticisms there were more generalizations and a bit of harsh reaction to public opposition to Catholic ideals. Father Hudson had always acted like a kind of editorial watchdog when the important newspapers or magazines made unfair assertions about Catholics. After 1900 there began to be a bit more politics in his comments. His opposition to Woodrow Wilson was a bit more outspoken and his objection to the League of Nations a little less American than his discussion of public affairs had been before the turn of the century. Here is an example from September 8, 1917:
That President Wilson's response to the Holy Father's peace proposals would be anything else than a more or less deliberate declination of them was too much to expect. He could handle a critical pen with deftness and humor. He had begun to fail before ill health forced him to leave his room for a hospital bed in 1928. He had able assistants in Fathers Eugene Burke, Kerndt Healey, Thomas E. Burke, James McElhone, and Thomas Lahey, but so long as Father Hudson was editor there was no great change.

Father Eugene Burke, Hudson’s successor, had the handicap of a tradition that had been molded over a long period of time and had come to be expected in the pages of the Ave Maria. The writers continued to be of the same type. One critic who pointed to an editorial as one that Father Hudson would not have written was informed that it had been written by Father Hudson from his retirement. The literary level was high, but the Catholic writers who were writing on that level were fewer. The intellectual decline of American Catholic writing after 1910 affected the Ave Maria as well as other Catholic media. There was bound to be a period of decline during which some noticed the disappearance of Father Hudson and refused to see a new challenge in Father Burke. The Ave Maria was just beginning to come out from that cloud of misunderstanding and show the vigor and humor of Father Eugene Burke when the Holy Cross superiors decided that he should use his talents elsewhere.

The writer chosen to succeed him was very familiar to readers of the Ave Maria as a creator of stories about the rural Ireland of his youth. Father Patrick Carroll had been assisting Father Burke while teaching in the University of Notre Dame. He was a man of strong views which were very Catholic and quite conservative. He was also a strong partisan for Irish freedom and for the full freedom of all things strictly Catholic. There was a touch of the poetical in his approach to life, something of the wonder of his Irish youth that he had not lost, a youth of the days that produced the leaders of the Irish revolution of 1916. But he also belonged to those Catholics of European origins who felt that America was too much secularized and that some things which were modern were not therefore better. To him and to those of his experience the conservative side of the argument was usually the religious side and must be defended.

The great enemy of this conservatism was the Bolshevik Revolution, and anyone who was willing to compromise with Communism thereby departed from orthodoxy. There were prominent writers in this country who embraced Marxism in the depression era and turned back only in the face of the Soviet-Fitler agreement of 1939. Most of them had an open disregard for Catholic ideals. For them Father Carroll had only scorn. The political discussions of these topics often further obscured rather than clarified the issues in which economic ills were confused with ideological concepts. The safer side for many Catholic writers seemed to be to stick to known Catholic principles. Some of the editorials critical of the new departures in American government were not written by the editor. When declining health and failing eyesight forced Father Carroll to give up his editorial chair his place was taken by Father Felix Duffey, a religious writer, for a period of transition from 1952 to 1954.

On the new policies under Father John Reedy, C.S.C., since 1954, away from the conservatism of Father Carroll to participation in the “revived Catholicism” of Pope John XXIII and the Ecumenical Council, the current issues offer the best source of information. The new format, the expert use of paper and photography, and the opening of the Ave Maria pages to frank discussion, have given the Ave Maria a new appeal. To those who feel that Father Reedy has changed the Ave Maria he could properly speak of the criticism of Father Sorin’s new venture a hundred years ago, and of the daring of Father Daniel Hudson, who did not refuse to disagree with Father Sorin or the local bishop when the proper editorial freedom was at stake. The Ave Maria has always been a Catholic publication. Unfortunately the Catholic support of Catholic magazines in the United States has never been what it could be.

Orestes A. Brownson, the great Catholic literary critic of a hundred years ago, claimed that there should have been thousands of subscribers when there were only hundreds. The Catholic reading public has not changed much since then. The major handicap of Catholic editors has been the paucity of Catholic readers and this the Ave Maria has shared with most Catholic periodicals. As the Catholic reading public grows, the second hundred years of the Ave Maria should give the editors the kind of support necessary to make the magazine one that others must hear and read to know its Catholic position. Literary quality the Ave Maria always had, and independence of thought. The public support has always been good but never quite up to the quality of its literary and religious perfection.
"The Folly of Icarus and Prometheus" is the title of this striking mural in the foyer of the President’s Lounge atop the new, 13-story Notre Dame Memorial Library. Icarus (upper left), the foolhardy aerialist whose wings were melted by the sun, symbolizes the scientist or technician of unbridled ambition who would defy supreme authority. Prometheus (lower center), who stole fire from the sun, here represents the undisciplined humanist who would defy God to serve man. The fresco is the work of Robert Leader, associate professor of art at Notre Dame, who has designed stained glass and other murals for many churches throughout the country.

PRESIDENT’S DINNER
(Continued from page 13)

Szewczyk, mechanical engineering; and Joseph A. Tihen and Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., biology. Instructors who have been advanced to the rank of assistant professor are Michael J. Crowe, general program; Thomas M. Lorch, Rev. John J. McMannon, C.S.C., and Vincent P. Tartella, English; Noel B. O’Sullivan, physical education; Robert S. Turley, philosophy; and Donald J. Wehmeyer, education.

NOTRE DAME NEWS
(Continued from page 2)

ELIEL WINS AWARD
Dr. Ernest L. Eiel, professor of chemistry and head of the chemistry department at the University of Notre Dame received a medal and a citation, accompanied by a check for $1,000 from the Manufacturing Chemists’ Association, Inc., as one of three outstanding college chemistry teachers in the United States and Canada in June.

ARCHITECTURE BUILDING DEDICATED
Dedication ceremonies were held here on May 1 for the new facilities of the University of Notre Dame architecture department, a $250,000 project which transformed the interior of the old campus library with contemporary design and materials.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, blessed the strikingly remodeled building, and Dean Pietro Belluschi of the School of Architecture and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered the dedicatory address.

LOBUND GETS CANCER GRANTS
Eleven cancer societies have awarded $66,502 to the Lobund Laboratory at the University of Notre Dame to help support its cancer research program, it was announced by Dr. Morris Pollard, director of the germfree animal research center.

FERRARI HEADS AIR FORCE ROTC UNIT
Col. Victor J. Ferrari, USAF, has been appointed professor of aerospace studies and commanding officer of the Air Force ROTC unit at the University of Notre Dame. He was Deputy Commander of Training at Mather Air Force Base, Calif., and assumed his duties at the University on June 21.

Col. Ferrari replaced Lt. Col. Everett E. Blakely, who has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty and commanding officer of the Air Force ROTC since July, 1960. Col. Blakely has been assigned as chief of maintenance for the 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Toul Rosieres Air Base, France.

COSTELLOS NAMED DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
Dr. and Mrs. Donald P. Costello have been appointed the first Danforth Associates at the University of Notre Dame, according to an announcement by Robert Rankin, associate director of the Danforth Foundation, St. Louis, Mo. Costello is an assistant professor of English at the University.

POLLARO JOINS ART FACULTY
Paul Pollaro, New York City painter-collagist, will join the art department faculty at the University of Notre Dame for the Summer Session, June 21-Aug. 6, it was announced by Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., head of the Notre Dame art department. He will teach courses in Intermediate Painting and Advanced Painting, and will offer special workshop experiments in the art of collage.

MYERS NAMED TO COMMITTEES
Dr. Basil R. Myers, professor and head of the electrical engineering department at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed to the committees of two engineering groups. He will serve as a member of the Liaison Relationship Committee of the American Society for Engineering Education, and as a member of the Education Committee of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, the world’s largest professional society for engineers.

SILVER WINS PRIZE
Dr. James W. Silver, visiting professor of history at Notre Dame, has received the $500 Sidney Hillman Foundation Special Prize Award for his book, Mississippi: The Closed Society.

The award is given to "provide appropriate recogni-
tion of outstanding published or produced contributions dealing with the general subjects of trade-union development, race relations, civil liberties, world peace and related problems."

**GRANDE GETS GRANT**

Dr. Peter P. Grande, assistant professor of education at Notre Dame, has been awarded a grant to participate in a research conference on "Learning and Educational Process" at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., June 21 through July 30.

The conference, which is supported by the Cooperative Research Program of the U.S. Office of Education, will examine developments in psychology and other behavioral sciences that have potential significance for education, and also educational developments and needs that pose questions for the behavioral scientist.

**TEN WIN WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIPS**

Ten Notre Dame seniors have been awarded fellowships for their first year of graduate study by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Princeton, N.J. Three other Notre Dame students and an alumnus received "honorable mention" in the annual nationwide competition.

Sir Hugh Taylor, Foundation president, named 1,395 seniors representing 361 colleges and universities who will receive grants providing tuition and fees at the graduate school of their choice plus $1,800 for living expenses.

The Notre Dame fellowship winners and their fields of interest were: Edward L. Burke, Framingham, Mass., history; Thomas O. Cullen, Storm Lake, La., English; Richard J. Farrell, Brooklyn, N.Y., English; Lee E. Foster, Mankato, Minn., comparative literature; John J. Gearen, Oak Park, Ill., political science; W. Kelly Morris, Charlestown, S.C., drama; John T. Pesta, Allentown, Pa., English literature; Leon J. Roos, Houston, Tex., political science; Gregory J. Theissen, Minneapolis, Minn., English; and Peter J. Wanderer, Spokane, Wash., high energy physics.

Notre Dame men accorded "honorable mention" in the fellowship competition were William E. Carroll, Framingham, Mass., comparative literature; Richard J. Sullivan, director of academic records.

**NOONAN AWARDED GUGGENHEIM**

Prof. John T. Noonan, Jr., of the Notre Dame Law School has been awarded a Guggenheim fellowship to study matrimonial cases in the courts of the Roman Catholic Church. He will conduct his research in certain American diocesan tribunals and in the Sacred Roman Rota at Rome.

Noonan recently returned from Rome where he was a consultant on historical problems to the Papal Commission on Population, the Family and Natality. He attended the first full meeting of the Commission in the Eternal City in March.

**D'ANTONIO AND PIKE EDIT BOOK**

The president of Chile and a leading Latin American prelate are among 12 contributors to *Religion, Revolution and Reform: New Forces for Change in Latin America*, a new book edited by Dr. William V. D'Antonio and Dr. Fredrick B. Pike of the Notre Dame faculty.

The volume emanates from a conference on "Religion and Social Change in Latin America" held at Notre Dame in April, 1963, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation. Its collection of essays constitutes a full-scale study of the relationship of religion to social change south of the border.


**GORDON GOES TO JAPAN**

Dr. Robert E. Gordon, acting head of the department of biology at Notre Dame, participated in a meeting March 28-April 1 in Tokyo dealing with the exchange of scientific information between the United States and Japan. En route Prof. Gordon lectured in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Gordon, who is executive secretary of the Conference of Biological Editors, is one of 11 American scientists who joined 14 Japanese scientists in studying ways of improving science publications and means of increasing information exchange between the two countries. Gordon, former editor of Notre Dame's *American Midland Naturalist*, is a specialist in primary scientific publication and has attended several international conferences on the subject.

**HAMILTON ELECTED TO NBC POST**

Wm. Thomas Hamilton, Vice-President and General Manager of WNDU-TV-AM-FM, the Notre Dame Station, was elected to the NBC-TV Affiliates Board of Delegates at the recent NBC-TV Affiliates Meeting in New York City.

**HOLD PACEM IN TERRIS SYMPOSIUM**

The University of Notre Dame held a symposium on Pope John's encyclical, *Pacem in Terris* on May 8. Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., was chairman of the event.

Highlighting the symposium were panels on "Building a Christian Civilization" and "Meeting Responsibilities in the Modern World" and an address by Dr. George N. Shuster on "Peace in the World."

**JUSTICE BRENNAN GIVES O'HARA LECTURE**

Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., delivered the final Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture of the 1964-65 academic year at Notre Dame on April 21.

He spoke on "Constitutional Adjudication" in the Memorial Library auditorium.

**THREE ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING**

Three University of Notre Dame officials attended the 51st annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers in Chicago in April.

They were Rev. Joseph Hoffman, C.S.C., acting director of admissions; Leo M. Corbaci, administrative assistant to the vice-president for academic affairs; and Richard J. Sullivan, director of academic records.
The second quarter-century of Science at Notre Dame was as eventful as the first — and to some, the years 1890 to 1915 served a catalyst which brought the study of Science at the University to a prominent position in Notre Dame’s academic circles.

In the early 1890’s, Rev. Alexander M. Kirsch, C.S.C., another noted priest-scientist from Notre Dame was already teaching courses in Bacteriology, some of the first offered in the United States. Father Kirsch’s establishment of a laboratory of Cellular Biology in 1890 was another American first.

About 1895, Jerome J. Green, of the Engineering faculty, was the first American to send a wireless message. He also constructed the first X-ray machine in this part of the country.

In 1904, Rev. Julius Nieuwland, C.S.C. received his Ph.D. in Chemistry at the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. and came to Notre Dame to teach Botany and Chemistry. In that same year, on the Notre Dame Campus, Father Nieuwland carried out the first of the reactions which were to lead to development of the first practical synthetic rubber.

“The American Midland Naturalist,” still published at the University and recognized throughout the world as a leading botanical journal, was founded in 1909 by Father Nieuwland.

Rev. John Zahm, C.S.C., and his brother, Dr. Albert Zahm, were also on the Notre Dame campus contributing to the scientific heritage of the University in the late 1800’s. Father Zahm published “Evolution and Dogma” in 1896 and this book created quite a sensation in the academic world.

Thus, in a period of fifty years — a seemingly long time when compared to the explosion of scientific development in recent years — Notre Dame progressed in science with remarkable strides.

In future issues of NOTRE DAME Magazine, we will continue to sketch briefly the highlights of Science at the University since 1865 and our covers will artistically interpret this growth.

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"EXTENDING THE TRADITION OF GREAT TEACHING"

As members of the Notre Dame family, the year 1965 is very important to each of us. It begins the second half of the University’s $20,000,000 program to strengthen the areas of faculty development, new academic programs and student aid. It also calls for the construction of a new Athletic and Convocation Center and two undergraduate residence halls.

If you have not already participated in this program to help build an even better Notre Dame, please contact the office below for additional information about the part you can play. There is no obligation, of course.

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