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REV. PHILIP S. MOORE, C.S.C. AND ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE 1997-8

by

Dolores W. Tantoco-Stauder
University Libraries

with the editorial assistance of

Rev. David A. Garrick, C.S.C.
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INTRODUCTION

When Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC¹, became president of the University in 1952, he predicted that Notre Dame would achieve "academic excellence". Fr. Ted boasted about this goal and mentioned it frequently in his addresses to the faculty and alumni. He always pointed out that there were young Holy Cross scholars working in various graduate degree programs that could improve the academic status of the University. Father Ted's vision of excellence was inspired by another Holy Cross priest, Father Philip S. Moore, and today he gratefully calls Moore "a light".

This paper, presented at the 1997 *Conference on the History of the Congregations of Holy Cross*, celebrates Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC and his contributions to the University of Notre Dame. It includes testimonies of Fr. Moore's Holy Cross colleagues and of the scholars that he brought to the University as its enrollment increased and new research programs developed. Friends disclose that as an academic administrator, Moore encouraged them to pursue their interests, to lead in their respective disciplines and to share their expertise with leading universities. His own multiple interests and his close relationship with the administrators and professors kept him well informed of their accomplishments not posted on bulletin boards. He enjoyed the diversity of interdisciplinary gatherings and of the international cuisines at those gatherings. He even led his colleagues in singing his favorite popular songs.² In 1960, he published *Academic Development of the University of Notre Dame*,³ which would prove to have a decisive influence on the following decades of Notre Dame's academic planning.

Rev. Philip Samuel Moore, CSC⁴, was born on Aug. 5, 1900 and died on Nov. 18, 1969.⁵ He became an acknowledged scholar⁶ in the fields of history of philosophy and medieval manuscripts, among others, and lived a creative and sometimes unintentionally amusing life. His friends trace the great progress of Notre Dame as a renown Catholic university⁷ to his vision. His academic vision needs to be passed on to a new generation of young CSCs, many of whom are unaware of his achievements.⁸

Father Moore's accomplishments are set forth in this paper in the words of a number of his confreres and colleagues: Fathers Theodore Hesburgh, Edmund Joyce, Jerome Wilson, Thomas Chambers, Mark Fitzgerald, Matthew Miceli, Robert Pelton, George Wiskirchen and Professors Thomas Stritch, Joseph Bobik, Philip Gleason, Julian Pleasants, James Kohn, Emil Hofman, Ernest Eliel, and John Magee. Others who contributed their thoughts are Bernadean Murphy, Patricia Fenelon and Agnes Hagerty. Also, I was privileged to know him. This bears out the comment of Fr. Ferdinand L. Brown, CSC,⁹ about my project: "You have to know the person to write an essay."¹⁰

TWO PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Father Hesburgh, in his affectionate *A Few Recollections*¹¹, has much to say about Fr. Moore, and deserves to be quoted at length:

Father Philip S. Moore, CSC, might best be described as the founder--the 'Father of Graduates Studies'¹² at the University of Notre Dame.' He not only received an advanced degree from The Catholic University of America but he spent four years studying Medieval Philosophy, Theology and History in Paris where he received what is probably the best degree in that very important area of study.

On his return to Notre Dame, it might well be said that Phil Moore was the best educated Holy Cross priest at the University. He reached out to other Medieval scholars. Father Gerald Phelan¹³ of the Medieval Institute in Toronto, Abbot Astrik Gabriel¹⁴ from Paris, and later, Father Joe Garvin, CSC¹⁵, who did his doctorate in Medieval Studies at The Catholic University in Washington. Father Paul Beichner¹⁶, who had done Medieval Studies at Yale, also joined this very important and learned group. Phil Moore inspired the creation of a Medieval Institute and Medieval Studies¹⁷ generally. He was also called upon by the top administrations of that day whenever there was something academic or progressive affecting the intellectual life of the University. He was a true Dean of the Graduate School here, succeeded by Father Paul Beichner.

I must admit to having great personal affection for Phil Moore. His ideals were always of the highest, he worked very hard in producing critical editions of Medieval manuscripts, and he was a kind of 'light' for everything good at this University. If we have progressed to the extent we have today, his leadership in the early years was a great part of this development.

Professor Thomas Stritch¹⁸ emphasizes that Fr. Moore's contributions are largely unknown today:

Father Leo R. Ward, himself a stalwart in the development of modern academic Notre Dame, used to say that the most neglected member of that group was also the most deserving. This was Father Philip Samuel Moore. What I remember best about him was his constant harping on the necessity of the Ph.D. to teach in a university, and his persistent espousal of this crusade in season and out of season.

From his post as Chief Academic Officer at Notre Dame, now almost universally known as Provost, Moore not only hired new faculty but encouraged the younger faculty to work on advance degrees and arranged for their support while doing so. He also followed through. He counseled the foreign in American ways, helped them with housing and orientation, searched for and assisted qualified graduate students, doing all he could to help Notre Dame out of a too-often complacent Catholic provincialism into true university rank.

Professor Stritch recalls that Father Moore received a certificate of proficiency in his field of mediaeval manuscripts from the prestigious École des Chartes in Paris:

This points to a slight chink in the Moore armor, an outsized reverence for European higher education. A diploma from the Sorbonne or Vienna, or any of a dozen German and English universities, was in the Moore lexicon to be prized about all else. In actual fact degrees from many American universities often bespoke better training, but Moore's vision

was ever on his cherished student days in Paris. Consequently he was at the forefront of the introduction into the Notre Dame faculty of refugees from Nazi Germany¹⁸, Occupied France¹⁹, or central European²⁰ scholars nervous about their futures.²¹

Like others, Professor Stritch finds it unacceptable that so few people today appreciate Fr. Moore's crucial importance: "Father Ward was right. Moore deserves all the credit he so devotedly and unselfishly earned. May he find his proper place in the university's history."

CSCs ADMIRE THEIR MENTOR

Most of those who remember Fr. Moore most clearly are currently living at Holy Cross House, a retirement facility for CSCs at Notre Dame. Several priests told me that they had Fr. Moore as their professor in philosophy and church history and that he was scholar, tough and extremely busy. Other priests, still active, likewise remember Moore very well.

Rev. Robert S. Pelton, CSC²² offers this testimony: "Father Moore was an educational leader for us in Holy Cross. He insisted on high standards of scholarship, and it was his hope that we younger members of the Congregation would be "stretched" academically so that we in turn might lead those younger than ourselves. He clearly contributed to the academic excellence toward which Notre Dame aspires. I respect his memory, and I am grateful for his leadership." Fr. Pelton followed the advice of this dynamic leader and became one himself.

Similarly, Father Mark Fitzgerald, CSC²³, writes: "Father Moore was always concerned with the academic advancement of the University ... and was anxious to advance graduate study when he was Secretary of the Graduate Division. Further he encouraged newly-ordained priests to pursue higher studies and engage in research. Father Moore encouraged me to make a European research study and readily accepted an invitation to represent the University at Conferences on Union-Management relations."

Father Edmund Joyce CSC,²⁴ Executive Vice President Emeritus of Notre Dame, recalls Fr. Moore with great respect:

"From my point of view he was a delightful man to work with. I recall having dealings with him when he was both Dean of the Graduate School and Vice President of Academic Affairs. He was certainly a trail-blazer in leading Notre Dame into the company of research universities. I learned a great deal about his efforts in this respect from reading Phil Gleason's recent book."

Father Louis Putz CSC²⁵ remembers that when he was in France studying philosophy,

...Fr. Phil was getting his doctoral in Paris at Academie des Archives. I was there in 1932 and 1933. With him was Jim Corbett and Suzanne Corbett. Both came back as members of the faculty of Notre Dame. On his return from France, Phil became head of the Graduate School. He was influential in bringing professors from Europe: Yves Simon, Jacques Maritain, Waldemar Gurian, and others. Phil was very instrumental in building up our graduate school. He had a hand in organizing the *Review of Politics*. Fr. Phil was a devoted and zealous organizer of Graduate Studies at Notre Dame and a faithful member of Holy Cross.

This vision of scholarship as a Catholic enterprise was foreshadowed in one of Fr. Moore's keenest interests: Fr. Mark Fitzgerald CSC²⁶ noticed that Fr. Moore "was intensely interested in the lives of saints who were involved in scholarly activity regarding the Church."

In response to my inquiry, Fr. Michael J. Murphy, CSC²⁷ had this to say,

I really did not know Fr. Moore all that well. He was an administrator; I was a beginning teacher. He was much older than I. He was my teacher in the History of Philosophy in my senior year. He gave the Commencement Address at my graduation from Notre Dame in June, 1945. This was the 100th Graduation at Notre Dame. Since the war was still on, the ceremony was rather brief and held at Washington Hall on a Friday evening.... You are to be congratulated on your efforts to preserve some of the history of one of our truly great Holy Cross Priests.

From a younger generation, Rev. Thomas E. Chambers, CSC²⁸, President, Our Lady of Holy Cross College, New Orleans, adds his experience:

As a young priest at Notre Dame in the early 60s, I had opportunities to meet with Fr. Moore. I found him to be a very down to earth and approachable priest, who had a subtle sense of humor and a kind heart. He truly was a pioneer for the graduate school of Notre Dame and gave it substance, vision and scholarship. He was respected and regarded as a man of wisdom. He did not beat around the bush, but dealt with situations without hesitation. His exterior was one of a serious person, but as you became better acquainted with him, you found a very considerate priest. The greatest quality of Fr. Moore was the ability to get the most out of the least by his powerful analytical mind. The main fact that our graduate program at Notre Dame is a great success is but a reflection of Fr. Moore's desire to be the best.

Moore had unshakable confidence that Holy Cross men and women who are committed to their vows and who have a capacity to love, guide, help and nurture, will become self propelled leaders.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Fr. Hesburgh has described the important responsibilities that he entrusted to a Special Assistant to the President²⁹. I, Dolores, can personally testify to Fr. Moore's capacities as Fr. Ted's Special Assistant. Because of the International Exchange Program law,³⁰ I needed support to have my visa extended. My supervisor at Notre Dame told me that no way would he "fight" the immigration and that twelve librarians were lined up to take my place. Then I asked: "May I go to the Golden Dome?" My supervisor responded: "I won't be in the way." Fr. Moore appreciated my service (based on the favorable recommendation of my immediate supervisor) and obtained job openings for me through his friends at the University of Mexico³¹ and at Université Laval in Canada³². He even asked a congressman to sponsor a bill to help me, based on the advice of the Commissioner General of the INS.³³ I decided instead to give the two years of service to the Philippines as the law required. At the completion of my service, I was preparing to return to the Notre Dame library. Then I learned that my successor, whom I had trained to be the Head of the Cataloging Department³⁴ at the University of the Philippines Libraries Systems (UPL), had decided not to take over. I was obliged to train another successor and delayed my return to Notre Dame. This made me wonder whether I should return to Notre Dame. Fr. Moore urged me to return. He checked with the American Embassy in Manila and was informed that my visa was good for a year but should be picked up days before it would expire. Based on his advice and on the counsel of Rev. Francisco Araneta, S.J., President of Ateneo de Manila University, I made the decision to return to Notre Dame. However, when I arrived at Notre Dame, there was no longer a job for me at the library! The director told me that I had been away too long. So I applied for the post of Head of Cataloging (who planned to retire) at South Bend Public Library

(SBPL). But as I was having lunch one day with the Schrantzes at the Morris Inn, Fr. Ted saw me and welcomed me back to America. I told him my situation. He sent me to Fr. Moore³⁵ who immediately got my job back for me at the Notre Dame library. Shortly after my returned from the Philippines, Father Moore arranged with Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, Dean of Science, and his wife, to give me a ride so to attend the Ladies of Notre Dame dinner in the South Dinning Hall. This was especially touching to me because I was still only a junior faculty member. I am most grateful. On June 30, 1997 I will complete 40 years of service to Notre Dame.

TESTIMONIES FROM MORE EXPERTS

Father Moore's friends describe his open attitude, which helped to erase the dividing lines at Notre Dame between departments on campus and at the workplace. He was a well read man, and was noted for his great sense of social justice and pastoral consciousness. By personal example and by the authority of his position, he taught some administrators and department heads how to be compassionate. He always based his decisions on what was best for the Notre Dame community and for us personally. Perhaps his most important contribution was to help close the gap between scientific knowledge and pastoral treatment of academic life. To Moore, it made no sense that people in academia should suffer needlessly--a viewpoint that is still needed at Notre Dame today.

A Notre Dame Historian

The prominent Notre Dame historian, Philip Gleason³⁶ came to know about Fr. Moore when Gleason came to Notre Dame as a graduate student in 1953. By that time, Fr Moore had already moved up from being dean of the graduate school to being academic vice-president of the university. This was a position elevated far above the narrow horizons of a beginning graduate student. Here is Professor Gleason's valuable and detailed testimony:

I had no idea in those days what academic vice-presidents did, or what Father Moore's intellectual or scholarly interests were, but I did learn early on that he was good friends with several members of the library faculty who thought the world of him and regarded him as excellent company. The first I heard of his earlier work in the graduate school was from ... the History Department ... old-timer, M.A. Fitzsimons³⁷. He too held Father Moore in the highest regard, but reported a standing joke they shared that perhaps reinforced in my mind the mystery as to what academic administrators actually did. According to the story, when Father Moore took over as first dean of Notre Dame's graduate school there was so little activity in the office that it boasted only a single filing cabinet, and Fitzsimons said Moore responded to inquiries about its contents by saying he kept his lunch there. The story reflects Father Moore's self-deprecating sense of humor but does like justice to his actual role in Notre Dame's development as a university in the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. Of that, I only learned much later in the course of doing research for my book on the history of Catholic higher education. Unfortunately, Father Moore had passed from the scene before I got far enough into the subject to realize how important he had been, or to seek him out for the assistance he could have given. Of course, he himself wrote two very valuable studies of the university history -- *Academic Development: University of Notre Dame: Past, Present and Future* (1960), and *A Century of Law at Notre Dame* (1969) -- but there was much else he could have told us. What follows are some sketchy notes about Father Moore's contribution to the growth of research scholarship at Notre Dame.³⁸

After completing his theological studies, Moore earned a master's degree at the Catholic University of America, writing a thesis on the revival of scholastic philosophy and its place in modern thought. He then spent several years in Paris where he was sent by James A. Burns, CSC³⁹, the provincial superior, who had always had a sharp eye for talent and who strongly believed in advanced study for promising members of the community. Moore returned to Notre Dame in 1933 a well-trained medievalist and paleographer; three years later he got his doctoral degree from CUA. In the meantime, he had already launched two projects that took up most of his energies over the next two decades: building up a program of specialized medieval studies at Notre Dame; and working for across-the-board improvement of graduate work in the university.

He pursued the first of these projects by organizing a committee on medieval studies shortly after his return and initiating a publication series that began (in 1936) with the work he had done as his doctoral project, a study of the writings of Peter of Poitiers. He was also no doubt instrumental in bringing James A. Corbett to Notre Dame as a lay professor. Corbett, a fellow-paleographer whom Moore had met at the École des Chartes in Paris, taught medieval history at the university until his retirement in 1972. Among others who strengthened the medieval program in its early years was Paul E. Beichner, CSC, whose field was medieval English and who succeeded Moore as dean of the graduate school. Medieval studies assumed the form it has since maintained with the establishment of the Medieval Institute in 1946.

By that time, Father Moore himself was fully occupied by his other project, raising the level of graduate studies at Notre Dame. Here, as at most other Catholic schools, graduate work did not really get started until the 1920s, and then mainly in summer school and at the masters-degree level. When Moore arrived on the scene in the early thirties, he recognized the need to improve the quality of graduate studies by concentrating on academic-year programs in a few areas where the university's scholarly resources made doctoral work a realistic possibility. He also aimed to give graduate work a firmer administrative structure than the committee arrangement under which it was currently functioning.

Scholarly productivity in medieval studies fitted into Moore's overall scheme, but he also made himself the university's leading advocate for higher standards in every department that aspired to offer advanced degrees. His persistent agitation along these lines came to institutional fruition with the establishment of the graduate school as a distinct organizational entity in the university in 1944. And it was surely fitting that he served as first dean of the graduate school that he, more than any other single individual, had brought into being.

World War II was still going on when the graduate school got started, and though it made things more difficult in some ways, the war also had some very positive effects. The most immediately striking was the G.I. Bill of Rights, the government program of educational benefits for veterans that jump-started the tremendous postwar boom in higher education, graduate as well as undergraduate. But even earlier, Notre Dame got a boost from the impetus wartime demand lent to university-based research and development.

As the chief administrative officer concerned with advance studies, Father Moore was a central figure in coordinating the university's participation in defense-related research--far removed though it was from medieval paleography. For example, he represented university president J. Hugh O'Donnell, CSC⁴⁰, in the committee work that led to

Vannevar Bush's epoch-making reports, *Science: The Endless Frontier* (1945), which laid the groundwork for the establishment of the National Science Foundation. In his tenure as graduate dean from 1946 to 1952, Moore also established the guidelines for Notre Dame's subsequent handling of externally sponsored research.

Wartime research also paved the way for the creation in 1945 of an advisory council for science and engineering. Father Moore spearheaded this new (for Notre Dame) approach to university outreach and fund-raising, which was not only highly successful in itself, but which also served as a model for similar advisory councils in other parts of the university and for the creation of the Notre Dame Foundation as a permanent, all-purpose office of university development.

All in all, Father Moore played a key role in positioning Notre Dame for its tremendous growth in the post-World War II era and the enhanced prestige that accompanied it. He was one of the giants on whose shoulders we stand today, and he deserves to be remembered for much more than the whimsy of his remark about the use to which he put his filing cabinet in the pioneering days of the graduate school.

A Professor of Electrical Engineering

Father Moore, in his passion for the value of higher education, established Notre Dame's Graduate Studies. These studies embraced the sciences as well as the humanities⁴¹. Moore states: "Electrical Engineering offerings have been expanded to keep up with developments"⁴². A close friend of Fr. Moore was Lawrence F. Stauder, as his son Lawrence Stauder II well remembers from his own undergraduate days in Electrical Engineering in the 1960s. Professor Stauder's professional activities were exactly the kind of work that was strongly encouraged by Moore⁴³. Professor Stauder initiated the doctoral program in the College of Engineering. He established the Notre Dame Chapter of Eta Kappa Nu, a national honor society to which he belonged. Stauder, a role model for students in applying knowledge, Professor Eugene Henry⁴⁴ writes: "The Lawrence F. Stauder Award has been given annually since 1987 to a Senior in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Notre Dame. Professor Henry established the Award in honor of his esteemed professor and beloved friend, Professor Stauder. This is Professor Henry's response to my recent inquiry:

The award recognizes Professor Stauder's development of a rotating machinery laboratory, his teaching of alternating current circuits and machinery⁴⁵, his leadership as faculty advisor for the student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and his service to Notre Dame alumni as Secretary of his class of 1929.

Stauder was also a pioneer in research on electrical power distribution networks. For this research, he designed and constructed a large power distribution network simulator and had expanded the University of Notre Dame Power House.

Following Fr. Moore's policy of searching for the best talent to bring to Notre Dame, Professor Stauder brought in Professor James Massey and several other rising stars in the engineering profession. Professor William Berry,⁴⁶ presently the Associate Chair of Electrical Engineering Department, has told me that he owed his advancement to Professor Stauder. Stauder always encouraged him to get involved in various projects, and supported his work. Of course, Father Moore, in his mission of rapid development, supported Stauder's initiatives and enthusiasm.

The graduate programs approved by Moore are still offered at Notre Dame. Nevertheless, Father Moore points out in his *Academic Development* that his research repeatedly revealed a determination of many at Notre Dame to maintain the status quo. He challenges his successors to

continue to "question the wisdom of some departmental programs" and to think them through sufficiently before introducing them. He calls for "the constant re-study of current programs," and he asserts that "... it is the quality of instruction, the quality of the students and the quality of the Faculty that count." He notes also that some valuable programs have been discontinued without sufficient justification."⁴⁷

A Professor of Chemistry

Ernest Eliel, who was Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame until 1972,⁴⁸ and who has won many awards, writes the following about Fr. Moore:

Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC, as Director of Graduate Studies in the late 1940's, was very material in strengthening the sciences at Notre Dame. In effect, he "put the sciences on the map" at the University; as a result of his endeavors Notre Dame became a significant player in scientific exchanges and scientific publications. I believe that Fr. Moore engaged three highly competent department heads: Charles C. Price in chemistry, Bernard Waldman in physics and Arnold E. Ross in mathematics. Fr. Moore evidently realized the importance of science in the postwar society; in that realization he must have had the support of the then President Fr. John Cavanaugh, CSC (1946-1952).⁴⁹ It is interesting that none of the three heads mentioned were Catholics; Fr. Moore was interested in their professional qualifications only.

The newly appointed head made excellent use of the availability of first-rate scientists after World War II, especially several that had worked for the Manhattan (atomic bomb) project. In chemistry Charles Price, clearly with the full support of Fr. Moore, engaged Professors Milton Burton and John Magee from the Manhattan Project as well as William Hamill and Christopher Wilson who had come out of the England from the renown laboratory of Christopher K. Ingold, one of the pioneers of mechanistic organic chemistry. (Since these faculty members were hired at the associate or full professor level, a substantial investment of resources must have been involved. This paid off handsomely in short order since the Chemistry and Physics Departments soon secured a major grant from the Office of Naval Research and a few years later a very large grant from the Atomic Energy Commission which, eventually, developed into the Radiation Research Laboratory which is still on campus 50 years later.)

I am personally grateful to Fr. Moore for hiring me fresh out of my Ph.D. in 1948 (I remember meeting him on my interview visit), for supporting my promotion from Instructor to Assistant Professor in 1950 and for approving my promotion to Associate Professor with tenure in 1953 (by then, I believe, he was Vice-President for Academic Affairs), I certainly have a vivid memory of Fr. Moore.

Professor of Chemistry/Dean of Freshman Year of Studies

Prof. Emil T. Hoffman,⁵⁰ the celebrated Notre Dame Emeritus Dean and Professor, sent the following reflection:

My association with the Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C. extended through the nineteen fifties. During most of that time, he was the Vice-President of Academic Affairs, and I was an instructor in Chemistry. My interaction with Father Moore was of two types. One involved my association with him as I was a member of the Notre Dame faculty group. The other involved my formal relationship with him in ways that were personal and very important to the development of my career.

Father Moore was Vice-President of Academic Affairs during Father Hesburgh's first term as President of the University (1952-58). Working with Father Cavanaugh, he provided the push to getting Notre Dame on its way to becoming a first-rate institution of higher learning. He was responsible for bringing to campus many of the people who became the leaders at that time, to getting Notre Dame on its way.

Although Father was a very efficient and sometimes stern administrator, he was also a very reasonable and fair person. He was very friendly and enjoyed very cordial relationships with the faculty. Rarely did he miss a faculty dinner meeting or party to which he was invited. He loved to sing and at any gathering at which there was a piano, he would at some time assemble all present around the piano to sing the old favorites. Of course, he always led the singing and in his "whiskey-baritone" voice he overpowered everyone else.

One of Father Moore's closest friends was Rev. Henry Bolger, CSC⁵¹, Chairman of the Physics Department. The two frequently dined and partied together--especially at the regular "meetings" in the fourth floor lounge of the Physics Department. They loved to play pranks on each other.

From September 1950 until September 1953, I was the Riley Fellow Teaching Assistant in Chemistry. In June of 1953, the Hesburgh-Moore team included me among its first appointments to the faculty. During the first couple of years of my appointment, a few of the Chemistry Faculty, including the most powerful Faculty Member on campus sought to have my appointment terminated. It was Father Moore who after receiving the evidence decided in my favor despite the fact that I was lowliest of the low and my assailant had brought more money to campus than anyone for anyone for many years before and after. It was Father Moore who made my career possible. Now after more than forty years, I still say a prayer every day in thanksgiving for Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C.

A Professor of Chemistry

Professor John L. Magee⁵² adds several important details about Fr. Moore's achievements in his *Reminiscences*:

About the time World War II was ending, Fr. Moore got started on a program to strengthen the academic status of Notre Dame by the addition of faculty who were recognized as potential 'stars'. At that time the administrative structure of Notre Dame was not as formal as it is now, and he had quite a lot of flexibility in his method of operation. Even so, he still had to explain these new members of the Notre Dame family to the established faculty over and over again. However, it was generally recognized at the time that the faculty members that he added were an asset. They were widely known in academic circles and had numerous ties to other universities.

The star of the new science people, Charles C. Price⁵³ (brought in as head of the chemistry department) was also a member of the United World Federalists⁵⁴ and had numerous political contacts. In 1952 Charlie ran for the U.S. Senate, the same year Adlai Stevenson ran for President. He and other faculty members took rather active roles in the presidential election. This activity was extensive enough that 64 faculty members signed a statement of support for Stevenson that was portrayed in the national press as if it represented the whole of the Notre Dame family. You can imagine the hot water that those 64 members of the faculty were in. Many Notre Dame supporters around the country were unhappy. A statement was made at the time that sums up the feeling widely

held: "First there were the four horsemen, then the seven mules and now the 64 jackasses." I was one of the latter, as were Charlie Price, Milton Burton and Ernest Eliel⁵⁵. Fr. Moore was deeply involved in explaining this political activity to the administration and others who didn't understand all the implications of academic freedom. Several years later my wife and I were seated with him at a dinner and he was once again trying to persuade me to join the local World Affairs Round Table. My wife remarked that I wasn't a 'joiner'. that I had gotten burned once. Quick as a flash, Fr. Moore shot back 'He didn't get fired, did he?' We hadn't realized until then the seriousness of the situation."

But we all survived this period and the Notre Dame administration is to be commended for the restraint it showed. We can note that political activity continued and Notre Dame faculty recruited by Father Moore attained a great many national offices in scientific societies. Two presidents of the American Chemical Society are in this group and two presidents of the Radiation Research Society.

In those days, Fr. Moore was better known to all of us than top administrators would be today. He was a fixture at faculty and student gatherings, large or small. He was intensely interested in people and always available. He had a wonderful sense of humor, and a seemingly endless supply of Irish/Catholic jokes, delivered in his Irish brogue. (We still chuckle over the one about the Catholic dog.)

I remember that one late winter day, a young assistant professor of physics dropped by Fr. Moore's office with a letter that he suggested that Fr. Moore sign and send to the faculty as an April's fool's joke. The letter said that all members of the faculty should be required to take all examinations before they were given to the students. Fr. Moore agreed, had the letter written on his letterhead and sent to the physics faculty! You can imagine the varied reactions that this letter generated. Sooner or later, however, everybody noticed that the date was April 1 and calm was restored.

It was a piece of good luck for Notre Dame that Fr. Moore came along when he did. I cannot imagine just how Notre Dame would have taken the strides in its development without him. He had a favorable collection of abilities to allow him to serve in a university administration. Notre Dame owes him more than is generally appreciated.

ACADEMIC TEACHING LOADS

James P. Kohn⁵⁶, Prof. Emeritus of Chemical Engineering shares these memories of Fr. Moore's generosity at a crucial time:

I first met Fr. Moore in 1948 when I finally arrived at Notre Dame after service as a Medic in the invasion of the Philippine Islands (Oct. 20, 1944 - Leyte Island) and April 1, 1945, Okinawa, the last battle of the Pacific war.

When I arrived back at Notre Dame after finishing my Ph.D. in 1955 Fr. Moore as Vice President of Academic Affairs signed my Assistant Professor Contract. I had a very difficult year in 1955/56 as I was assigned to teaching 15 credit hours in Fall 1955 (45 contact hours). In the Spring of 1956 I taught 15 credit hours which included two four hour laboratories (44 contact hours) In addition that Spring I taught the last three weeks of Prof. Rich's 3 hour course when he suddenly had a severe stroke.

When I received my contract codicil for the 1956/57 academic year it specified a \$200 raise for the new academic year. In 1955/56 the raise structure was published as 0 to \$300 / year. I felt that my extremely heavy teaching load coupled with a \$500 grant to

support my research from the Exxon Corporation would have justified the maximum raise of \$300. When I appeared for my appointment with Fr. Moore, I told him I was disappointed that I had not been recommended for the \$300 maximum raise and he then gave me a \$500 raise and said that he would not forget my hard work and contributions in service to Notre Dame and indeed he never did as my future raises always exceeded the maximum while he was Vice President of Academic Affairs....

I will always remember Fr. Moore as a talented administrator and a compassionate, kind man who love people, including students and faculty.

FR. MOORE WRITES NOTRE DAME'S FIRST FACULTY HANDBOOK

Fr. Moore's policies continued to raise the expectations of Notre Dame's faculty. As more faculty members were hired, the faculty steadily raised its demands for benefits and office facilities. The simple academic life was replaced by faculty course evaluation, publish or perish, and a rigid tenure process. Along this line, Fr. Hesburgh said in one of his annual addresses to the faculty: "More and more money for less and less work." The entire campus worked harder but money for humanities and social sciences was not easy to come by. All in all, life at Notre Dame had become very complicated, and Fr. Moore saw the need for a codification and clarification of the University's academic and faculty policies. He was particularly well-suited for this work because of the faculty's great confidence in him. They knew that even when Fr. Phil came to know all their weakness and failures he continued to treat them with the greatest reverence, respect and love.

Professor James Kohn gives us this view of Fr. Moore's work on the University's first academic manual:

Father Moore was the author of the first Academic Manual which appeared in 1954. This document specified the standards for appointment and promotion based upon scholarship and degree level, and was valuable in acquiring a faculty which soon became known and admired by academics everywhere.

During the Vietnam War controversy, while I, Dolores, was serving in the Faculty Senate, the senators tried to deal with the students' emotions. But our bigger task was to update Moore's faculty handbook. The Handbook naturally had to become larger as the University continued to grow. On several occasions we had to stay in session until midnight to get the manual updated. As we spent so much time and gathered input from the faculty at large, it became clear to me that Fr. Moore's achievement in putting the first manual together by himself was great indeed.

BUDGETARY PROBLEMS

Rev. Jerome Wilson, CSC ⁵⁷ remembers Fr. Moore's frustration with the tight University budgets of the 1950s: "Phil was the Vice President for Academic Affairs now called Provost. When Phil came to budget meetings for salary increase, he was requesting a large amount ... Phil had to endure disappointments when told there was no money for the raise."

Yet Fr. Moore knew that there was an increasing need to give a salary raise because most faculty had hardly saved enough to live on year after year. Moore was aware that the faculty wives had to supplement their husbands' income by vegetable gardening, canning and preparing food from scratch. "How to put food on the table" was the topic of conversation at dinners that Fr. Moore and I, Dolores, attended in those days. At one of the budget meetings, Fathers

Hesburgh and Wilson told Fr. Moore that that year there was no money for a salary increase. "Without any hard words," says Fr. Wilson, "Phil hid under the collar" [meaning that he got very angry]. Later in the same meeting, Fr. Hesburgh revealed that they had been pulling Fr. Phil's leg about there being no money for salary increases. Then Fr. Ted pulled out a tape recorder and played back the first part of the meeting for Fr. Phil, and they all had a laugh that Fr. Moore was so grim on the tape when he heard the supposedly bad news.

Prof. Bill Fairley⁵⁸ states that Moore was V.P. for Academic Affairs when he was hired. He adds: "When I received my first paycheck I told the Dept Head I thought there was a mistake. It seemed to me I was paid too much. The fact was that a pay raise had been granted between the time I signed the contract and when I started teaching." Professor Fairly told me he was surprised and overjoyed with the unusual salary raise received when he was not expecting it.

The budgetary difficulties that Fr. Moore faced led him to be cautious about making purchases that could be useful only to small sectors of the University. This helps to explain Kohn's experience when he put in a request for the purchase or lease of an IBM Computer--which would have been Notre Dame's first large computer:

Father Moore arranged a meeting in early 1956 to which all Dept Heads and Deans were invited. I had asked for this meeting to propose to the faculty the great desirability of acquiring the new IBM 650 Computer by lease or purchase.... When Fr. Moore asked every Head and Dean how they would propose to use such a computer only the Chemistry and Math Depts said they would use it. So Fr. Moore assumed that Notre Dame was not quite ready for a Computer. When I related the story to Dean Goglia,⁵⁹ who joined Notre Dame as Dean of Engineering in 1958, he bought the small but useful IBM 610 Computer for the College of Engineering and by 1960 replaced it with the truly powerful IBM 1630 Computer which other colleges began to use....⁶⁰

In March 1969 I, Dolores, informed Father Moore that I had been promoted to Associate Librarian with a raise of \$600 which brought my salary up to \$9,200. He asked, what was your salary before? I responded: It was \$8,600.00 last year. He replied: They have doubled the salary in ten years!⁶¹

LIBRARY BUILDING:

Father Jerry Wilson remembers that, as plans for the new library were being made, Fr. Moore and his office planned all the library-inspection trips for the planning group composed of himself, Fr. Wilson, Frank Montana, and others. In all they visited and got ideas from about eight university libraries.

The library had several meetings on the proposed Library building and I, Dolores, was in some of the preliminary meetings taking minutes. We had brain storming on the needs, location of facilities, etc. After these were confirmed and reaffirmed, the administration met with Father Moore's committee and the Ellerbe Architects and finalized the plan. The plan was shown to the library group. Some changes of interior details, and the plan was to make the library more of a "modular" building, were requested by the library administration. When it became clear that these changes would cause further delay and much more money, Fr. Moore spoke out in the meeting in words to this effect: "Enough of these changes! After all we've been through all kinds of meetings and presentations. And we have already agreed on the final plan." That settled the matter, and the

construction of what is now the Hesburgh Library began. It was completed in 1964 and was acclaimed as the largest college library in the world. Thousand of visitors came to tour, especially to see the Christ mural and the marble walls.

As a volunteer I gave tours to visitors outside of my scheduled working hours. The Notre Dame students, hidden in their study cubicles, popped their heads up to glance at the group of tourists as we tried to walk quietly by. They commented to me: "Mom, we are like animals in the zoo showing our heads as the tourists look on!" In those days there was a smoking room and a typing room.

A Music Professor

Music Professor Eugene Leahy⁶² noted that Fr. Moore's "own work in Paris had been devoted to research and writing. He had become an avid student of the thought and the writings of the 12th Century Cluniac monk, Peter of Poitiers, who had been so often engaged in controversies regarding subtle and ethical nuances of rhetorical and poetic expression. Moore became an authority on the interpretation of Peter's linguistic and poetic style, as is evidenced by several volumes which he published in the Notre Dame series of Medieval studies ... was sensitive early to the delicate balance that had to be maintained between teaching and research within the various faculties of the University. Already in 1943 he had produced a selected list of publications by his teaching faculty." Yet Fr. Moore did not seek public credit: when I, Dolores, cataloged the university publications during his administration, I searched for authorship and found his name printed not on the title page but only in a note.

Professor Leahy also wrote about Fr. Moore's teaching skills:

In 1945 fall semester, along with about a dozen philosophy majors, I entered Moore's class in the History of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy. I look back with horror and with a sense of sympathy for Moore, the teacher and scholar, when I reflect on the incompatibility between a master and the makeup of our class. Here was a complete and dedicated medievalist trying to communicate with a group of philosophy majors taking a required course to fill out our major sequence. As such, a few if any of our group, had the slightest interest in or passion for the beliefs and theories of such personalities as Heraclitus, Anaximander, or Anasimenes. Some had at least a passing acquaintance with works of Plato and Aristotle, their successors by more than two centuries. Nonetheless, our lackluster performances failed to slow either the pace or the intensity with which Moore approached every historical problem.

Leahy credits Fr. Moore with bringing an extraordinary number of distinguished visiting lecturers to Notre Dame:

The list of visiting philosophers who lectured here reads like an International Who's Who in Thomistic Philosophy. Such personalities as Jacques Maritain; Etienne Gilson; Yves Simon; Anton Pegis; and Charles de Koninck were guests in Moore's program in Philosophy. By 1946 Moore had appointed the first director of a program in Medieval Studies, the Rev. Gerald B. Phalen, former president of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies of the University of Toronto. Phalen served as Director of the Medieval Institute at Notre Dame for the following six years.

According to Leahy, Moore was /

....selfless and seemingly incapable of jealousy ... His interests were universal and all embracing. He welcomed scholars and encouraged scholarship. It was sometimes alleged that Moore displayed prejudice in favor of European scholars in the 40's and 50's. If it were so, it was probably because he respected their scholarship and felt sincere pity for the fact that the most productive years of so many of these scholars were being senselessly interrupted by a global war.

Political scientists like Waldemar Gurian and Ferdinand Hermans; sociologists like E.K. Francis; and converts to Catholicism from Communism like Louis Budenz spent time as part of the Notre Dame Faculty as did Gerhardt Ladner a renowned paleographer and medievalist. All of these appointments occurred during the tenure of Moore. The sciences too had their share of distinguished European scholars, particularly Mathematics with Karl Menger and Arnold Ross.

.... American scholars also were emerging within the ranks of Notre Dame's Graduate facilities. Names like historians James Corbett, who like Moore had been schooled at the L'École de Chartres and William Oswald Shanahan, as well as philosopher-mathematician Catesby Talliferro, Russian expert George Brinkley, and Nuclear Physicist Bernard Waldman, all Americans, were part of Moore's expanding and distinguished Graduate Faculty.

CSC SCHOLARSHIP IN PERSPECTIVE

Patricia Fenelon⁶³, Ph.D. in English, places Fr. Moore in the context of the distinguished tradition of Holy Cross scholarship:

Fr. Moore helped to build the great library collection at the University of Notre Dame. As Vice President for Academic Affairs he gave counsel to presidents, worked in Advanced Studies and showed foresight about governing the University and involving it in the outside world in the era when Catholic leadership was needed. The library experienced growth and supported the scholarship of the refugee-scholars from the World War II war torn countries. Names like Yves Simon, Waldemar Gurian, and Stephen Kertesz, appeared at Notre Dame and in the Review of Politics. The library holdings expanded accordingly.

The Holy Cross order has always contributed to scholarship despite the fact that in the early days funds were not as munificent as now. Just one example of this is the chemical research of Fr. Julius Arthur Nieuwland CSC, (1878-1936).⁶⁴ He contributed immeasurably to the Allied war effort by his discovery of a method for mass-producing synthetic rubber.⁶⁵ His research parallels, as it precedes, Fr. Moore's foresight in supporting scholarship and the university's sacrifice for its library.

There are schools older than Notre Dame; there are schools with bigger endowments because Catholicism is still a minority religion. But there are probably fewer places where a library developed from minor to major as Lemonnier⁶⁶ Library did to the tower of the Hesburgh Library--and Fr. Moore had a major part in that growth.

This is a significant confirmation of my own admiration for Father Moore from the pen of Patty Fenelon, who was the writer and editor of the *University of Notre Dame Libraries Newsletter*. No doubt there would be more stories heard and written about our legendary Rev. Philip Samuel Moore, C.S.C.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am most grateful to Sr. M. Dolorosa Hipskind, C.S.C., who lives in retirement at Bethany Hall, St. Mary's College, and to Rev. David A. Garrick, C.S.C., and all the contributors mentioned in the *Endnotes* of the 1997 paper.

And it is with special gratitude that I acknowledge the help of the University of Notre Dame Archives, and also the help of Rev. William G. Blum, C.S.C., Archivist of Holy Cross Priests and Brothers, Indiana Province. Fr. Blum provided me with the following photocopies on April 28, 1997:

Academic Biography, Philip S. Moore, C.S.C.; Province Archives' Acquisition no. 1970-60, List of contents in Box Nos. 1-3 by and about Rev. Philip S. Moore. Also:

1. *Distinguished Service Award* presented by the Notre Dame Law Association on Oct. 7, 1966.
2. The Advisory Council for Science and Engineering of the UND expresses its deep appreciation to Father Moore ... , April 21, 1967.
3. The United Nations Association of the United States of America, St. Joseph County Chapter, awarded to Father Moore ... on Sept. 29, 1969.
4. *Graduate School is Reorganized*, by Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC, is Appointed as First Dean (in *The Notre Dame Alumnus*, 1944, p. 8 (included a portrait).
5. *Functional education* by Fr. Moore, Dean of the Graduate School (in *The Notre Dame Alumnus*, 1944, p. 8 includes a portrait).
6. Manuscript copies of the poems by Philip Moore entitled: a) *Children's Eyes* [English 3: grade marked: "good", Nov. 6, 1922]; b) *To the Sleeping Trees*, Nov. 27, '22.
7. A copy of a letter dated Nov. 30, 1969 written by James D. Scanlan, Archbishop of Glasgow, to Father Heston, when the former learned of Father Moore's death. *Obituary* (in *Province Review*, Dec., 1969, p.2)

RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Unfortunately the only copy of Father Moore's first Faculty Manual (1948) is missing (bib record in UNLOC) and verification of information not possible. Also my ability to check the University Archives concerning Fr. Moore was restricted to the submitting of requests for documents I already knew about. The Archives' policy is not to give unrestricted access to the files of a person until seventy-five years after the person's death. Father Hesburgh opened his own records of Fr. Moore for me. Access to the academic employment records copied from *Notre Dame Bulletin*, and index only up to 1950! in Netscape:

<http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/faculty.htm>

It is up to 1950 only.--DTS

Abbreviations:

UND	University of Notre Dame
UNLOC	University of Notre Dame Libraries Online Catalog
UPL	University of the Philippines Libraries Systems

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Dolores W. Tantoco-Stauder, Librarian. B.S. in Library Science, Univ. of the Philippines, 1952; M.S. in Library Science, Syracuse Univ., NY, 1957. (1957). In 1955-57 Dolores received a scholarship from Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY; worked at the Univ. of Notre Dame Libraries and studied theology and languages. She was the Chief Catalog Librarian at the Univ. of the Philippines Libraries Systems. A recipient of the University of Notre Dame's Grenville Clark Award, Dolores also organized the *Blessed Mother Lecture Series* held at the University of Notre Dame. The *Series*, started on Feb. 11, 1991 as a conference with a group of speakers in the faculty, administration, et al., she continued to coordinate it as a multidisciplinary *Lecture Series* with one speaker at a time held four times a year until 1996. Dolores is a member of the Congregations of Holy Cross History Society. As the original cataloger of theology, she analyzed each of the papers presented at the CSC History Society Conferences from 1982 to date, listed in UNLOC and the OCLC international database.

ABOUT THE EDITORIAL ASSISTANT:

Rev. David A. Garrick, CSC. Asst. Professor of Communication and Theatre. B.A., UND, 1966; M.Ed., Xavier Univ., 1971; M.A., Atheneum of Ohio, 1976; Ph.D., New York Univ. 1993. (1992). Director, playwright, poet, and lecturer. Garrick served in Korea during the Vietnam War; was a Montessori teacher, and was ordained for the Archdiocese of Cincinnati in 1976; in 1980 he joined the Holy Cross order, and was a rector of a hall. In *The Humor of Jesus: Like Father, Like Son*, (the first video recording made in the *Blessed Mother Lecture Series* at Notre Dame), Garrick claims humor came into the world with God's act of creation.

ENDNOTES Academic data on Notre Dame's current and retired faculty in this paper are taken from *Notre Dame Report*, Oct. 20, 1995. University of Notre Dame is abbreviated "UND" The date in parenthesis following the date of last degree obtained refers to the date a professor was hired at Notre Dame. The "CSC" after the name of some persons in this paper stands for "Congregation of Holy Cross."

1. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, President Emeritus and Prof. of Theology. Ph.B., Gregorian Univ., Rome, 1939; S.T.L., Catholic Univ., 1944; S.T.D., *ibid.*, 1945. (1945-1987: 1952-1987, 15th president; currently involved in numerous activities. Much had been written by and about Father Ted, so such information is not duplicated in this paper.
2. Almost all of Moore's friends remembered him as one who led the singing around a piano in many gatherings.
3. Moore, Philip S. *Academic development, University of Notre Dame: past, present and future*, 1960. iv, 180 leaves.
4. Rev. Philip Samuel Moore, CSC, rec'd habit on July 18, 1920; first vows on July 26, 1921; final vows on July 26, 1924; ordained on June 24, 1928 (in Congregation of Holy Cross. Society of Priests, Indiana Province. *Residence directory and community list, 1959-60*, p. 26. (For Moore's *Curriculum vitae*, see Appendices I-III)

5. Fr. Moore died on Nov. 18, 1969 at age 69 (Congregation of Holy Cross. *Obituaire = Obituary 1837-1979 Congregatio a Sancta Cruce*. p. 75)

6. When Fr. Moore was appointed to teach and then named as Chairman of the Dept of Philosophy, Rev. Charles C. Miltner, CSC, (1886-1966), dean of the College of Arts and Letters in 1940s, wrote: "Father Moore has recently passed with highest honors his examination for an advanced degree in Paleology ..."--Univ. Archives.

7. "Notre Dame is to be commended for the encouragement and support it has given to research in theology, philosophy, literature, history and other fields which engaged Catholic thinkers and Catholic interests." (Moore, Philip S. *Academic development, University of Notre Dame : past, present and future*. 1960, p.172). Note that professors in sciences and technology re-affirm this.

8. Fr. Moore was the Secretary of the Committee on Graduate Studies, 1934-1944; Head, Dept of Philosophy, 1942-1948; Dean, Graduate School, 1944-1952; Vice President for Academic Affairs, 1952-1958; Academic Assistant to the President, 1952 to 1966. Notice that he held important positions simultaneously. I met Fr. Moore when he was the Academic Assistant to Fr. Hesburgh. See: Appendix I: *Academic Biography* prepared by Rev. William J. Blum, Archivist, Holy Cross Fathers, Province Archives. See also: Appendix II. *Publications of Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC*.

9. Rev. Ferdinand L. Brown, CSC, Assoc. Professor Emeritus of Mathematics. A.B., UND. 1938; M.S., *ibid.*, 1945; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1947. (1946). He was Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1969-1971, in charge of the Library Faculty. It was Fr. Chester A. Soleta, CSC, Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1960, who in conformity with Fr. Moore's recommendation, approved my leave of absence, in my compliance to the U.S. Dept. State and the Institute of International Education. My returning to the Philippines, Father Soleta thought, was an "inconvenient" trip.

10. My visit to Holy Cross House on April 28, 1997.

11. Hesburgh. *A Few Recollections*, May 9, 1996.

12. Moore, Philip S. *Academic development : University of Notre Dame : past, present and future*. 1960. p. 162-3. The chain of command: "The Committee on Graduate Study was replaced by a dean and Graduate Council in 1944 ... The Faculty operates by departments and colleges ... past to the deans and staffs of the colleges, to the Vice-President for Academic Affairs (formerly Director of Studies), and to the President. In matters pertaining to graduate work, the competent administrative authority is the Dean of the Graduate School and the Graduate Council, while matters involving policy or major changes of any kind are referred to the Academic Council, which acts immediately under the President." As the Dean of Graduate School, Moore published in 1949 a tool which proved to be very helpful to graduate students : *Preparation of the dissertation in the departments of the Arts-and-letters and Social science divisions*.

13. Phelan, Gerald Bernard, 1892-1965: President of the Pontifical Inst. of Mediaeval Studies, St. Michael's College, University of Toronto. His fields included Catholic education, Sts. Thomas Aquinas, Anselm and Augustine, philosophical and theological problems, Jacques Maritain, Lateran treaty; and governance of rulers.

14. Abbot Astrik L. Gabriel, O.Pream. Dir. & Prof. Emeritus in the Medieval Institute & Dir. of the Frank M. Folsom Ambrosiana Microfilm & Photographic Collection. Ph.D., Univ. of Budapest, 1936; Privat-dozent, *ibid.*, 1941; École des Chartres, Hautes Études, Paris, 1932-35; Corresponding Fellow, Institut de France, 1962; Fellow, Medieval Academy of America, 1966; Corresponding Fellow, Bavarian Academy of Sciences, 1971; Honorary Member, Hungarian Academy of Science, 1983. (1948)

15. Garvin, Joseph Norbert, CSC, A.M, 1938, UND; ... Ph.D., 1946, Catholic Univ. of America, taught Classics and Latin, rector of St. Edward's Hall. (1938). He specialized in medieval dogma of the Church and Spanish bishops. His dissertation is entitled: *The Vitas Sanctorum Patrum Emeretensium*: text and translation, with an introduction and commentary. He also had interest in medieval bibliography; worked on an edition of Stephen Langton's writings; corresponded Sister Stella Spangler, O.P. and had 103 issues of *Speculum* with marginalia, 1941-1979. Fr. Garvin's *The Summa contra haereticos: ascribed to Praepositinus of Cremona* was published in 1958 by the University of Notre Dame Press as *Publications in medieval studies*; v. 15. (UNLOC, 6/2/97)

16. Rev. Paul E. Beichner, csc, Prof. Emeritus of English. A.B., UND, 1935; M.A., UND., 1941; Ph.D. Yale, 1944. (1945) Fr. Beichner edited the 2 v. work of Peter Riga, 1140-1209, entitled:

Aurora: Petri Rigae Biblia versificata; a verse commentary on the Bible. 1965. His *Cantica canticorum B. Mariae* is a 15 page poem on the Blessed Mother. *Chaucerian problems and perspectives* and *A comparative study of Richard Crashaw and St. John of the Cross* are some of his important writings. Father Paul drew his Christmas cards on potatoes - very detailed artistic creation which friends loved to receive.

17. Fr. Moore was the co-founder in 1946 of Notre Dame's Medieval Institute and Medieval Studies. (Province Archives). Dr. Marina Smyth, Asst. Librarian, Medieval Institute, with the help of 2 graduate students, has Exhibits in the Rare Book Room and displays on the 7th Floor Reading Room at the Hesburgh Library in commemoration of the Institute's 50th anniversary.

18. Thomas J. Stritch, Prof. Emeritus of American Studies. A.B., UND, 1934; M.B., UND, 1935. (1935). Prof. Stritch taught English, was head of Dept of Journalism, then chairman of Dept of Communication Arts and later became a Prof. of American Studies. He received several awards and published a number of books and articles. He continues to publish articles in *Notre Dame Magazine*.

18. Prof. Waldemar Gurian, "political scientist and founder of *Review of politics*." (Moore. *Academic dev.*, p.152). As a friend and a co-worker (1957-1961) of Edith Gurian, his widow, I heard about Prof. Gurian's works (see *Gurian, Waldemar, 1902-1954* = 49 titles in German and English (UNLOC, May 8, 1997). Mrs. Gurian received royalty fees from publishers for those translated into other languages.

19. Simon, Yves René Marie, 1903-1961, a renowned philosopher. I heard from the Schrantzes, and also from Mrs. Gurian about Prof. Simon's scholarly works. I met the daughter-in-law (a librarian and researcher for an encyclopedia) at UND. There are 39 titles and translations of his work in UNLOC, May 6, 1997.
23. Kertesz, Stephen Denis, 1904-[died Jan. 26, 1986], a Hungarian, wrote on: 1) U.S. foreign relation administration, world politics between 1945-1955; 2) international relations, Soviet Union [East Central Europe and the world]; 3) human rights in peace treaties; nuclear weapons; Vatican diplomacy; 4) educational sociology and University of Notre Dame curriculum on East European studies. Prof. Stephen Kertesz was the immigrant hired by Moore, who Prof. Stritch mentions in his essay. Kertesz has 19 titles in UNLOC, May 5, 1997.
21. Eugene Leahy, Prof. Emeritus of Music, holds a different view of the matter. [See his *Some Personal Reflections*. This will be in Part II: *Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C. : the singing priest and spiritual counselor*. 1998 or 1999?]
22. Rev. Robert S. Pelton, CSC, Director Emeritus of the Institute for Pastoral and Social Ministry and Fellow in the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. B.A. UND, 1945; S.T.L. Anglicum, Rome, 1952; S.T.D., *ibid.*, 1952. (1975). Father Pelton's handwritten note dated Nov. 18, 1996 and received Nov. 19th. He was previously the head of Religion Dept. and then Dir. for Center for the Study of Contemporary Man; etc. He has authored several publications.
23. Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, CSC, Prof. Emeritus of Economics, A.B., UND, 1928; MBA, Harvard Univ., 1931; Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1950. (1940). Fr. Mark resides in Corby Hall. Response to May 2 form letter, received May 8, 1996.
24. Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, CSC, Emeritus Executive Vice President. B.C.S., UND, 1937; C.P.A., 1939. (1952). His *Letter*, May 6, 1996.
25. Rev. Louis Putz, CSC, Assoc. Prof. Emeritus of Theology. A.B., UND, 1932; S.T.D., Institut Catholique France, 1936. (1939). His response to form letter of May 25, 1996, received May 29th.
26. Rev. Mark Fitzgerald, CSC, Prof. Emeritus of Economics. A.B., UND, 1928; M.B.A., Harvard Univ., 1931; Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1950. (1940); resides in Corby Hall. His May 2, 1996 typewritten response, received May 8th.
27. Nov. 22, 1996 letter typed on Corby Hall letter head, received on 25th.
28. Rev. Thomas E. Chambers, CSC President, Our Lady of Holy Cross College, 4123 Woodland Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana 70131-7399. His Sept. 25, 1996 response to Sept 18, 1996. I met Fr. Tom when he was a graduate student. In June 1996, while preparing to celebrate a Mass for his Class' Silver Reunion in the Crypt, Sacred Heart Parish, Notre Dame, I happened to walk in for a visit. None of the alumni knew where to find some of the supplies--so I showed them!

29. Fr. Moore's large office in the Main building was shared with Dr. George Shuster. When Father Moore retired, Dr. Shuster moved to the 12th floor of Hesburgh Library. Dr. Shuster was in charge of special project. A Religious Institute building was designed in the 1960s but it was never built.

30. An International Exchange Student holding an Exchange Visitor Visa J, under the administrative and executive agency of the educational exchange program of the U.S. Dept. of State and in agreement with the Institute of International Education, the grantee have to serve the country of origin after completion of Work-Study Program and practical training. A First Preference visa is issued to the grantee and allowed to re-entry the U.S. if sponsored by a University and the guarantee resume employment as an urgently needed service and that no American citizen would be replaced after the position was nationally advertised prior to rehiring of the grantee.

31. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, México.

32. Université Laval (Laval University, Québec City, Québec, Canada).

33. INS = Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. under the U.S. Dept of Justice. An International Exchange Student was at that time required: 1) to return to the country of origin and serve for at least two years. 2) to obtain an organizational sponsor and to return to the United States as I qualified in the category of "First Preference" as an immigrant/permanent resident status and need not be within the quota for immigrants from the Philippines. The quota for the Philippines was over subscribed and would have to wait about 20 years. 3) to leave the U.S. and return if there is a guaranteed support by a sponsor and not be a financial burden to the U.S. 4) to be sponsored by an immediate family member who is U.S. citizen; or be married to a U.S. citizen. [Law Library and the U.S. Govt Documents/Reference could not locate the U.S. Public Law 5555 (?) also known as Fulbright Act 1947- ; Smith-Mundt Act of 1947- ; etc.]

34. Correspondence of the University of the Philippines Library (UPL) and University of Notre Dame Library (UNDL) directors.

35. Although reluctant to lose me, UNDL head of cataloging recommended me highly to the SBPL head of cataloging who planned to retire. To process my appointment, letters from the directors of UNDL and UPL were required. Then the UNDL director said that I was not free to accept the job at SBPL because Notre Dame had sponsored my return to the U.S. I considered returning to UPL. Upon hearing my predicament, Fr. Moore wondered where were the "twelve librarians" supposedly lined up to take my place. He knew that there was a national shortage of qualified academic catalogers. Both SBPL and Notre Dame, especially the head of cataloging, agreed with Fr. Moore that Notre Dame would profit more from my "valuable academic qualifications and experience."

36. J. Philip Gleason, Prof. Emeritus of History. [1996]. B.S., Univ. of Dayton, 1951; M.A., UND, 1955; Ph.D., UND, 1960. (1959). His contribution to this paper is entitled : *Philip S. Moore. (1900-1969): An Appreciation.* Apr. 14, 1997.

37. Fitzsimons, M. A. (Matthew Anthony), 1912-1992. (1937-92: succeeded Prof. Waldemar Gurian); specialized in 19th and 20th century British history, American foreign policy and the philosophy of history.--Cf. Univ. Archives. There are 18 titles by and about Professor Fitzsimons, UNLOC, 06/25/1997.

38. To this list of Fr. Moore's publications I would add: *The curriculum of a Catholic Liberal College: a report on the College of Arts and Letters at the University of Notre Dame* (1953). Charlie McCollester worked in the Office of Analytical Studies, which was responsible for curriculum revision. Fr. Moore had created this Office to deal with what he considered a curriculum emergency, and he had placed it under Prof. Corbaci, the Dean of Administration. (Corbaci had earlier done outstanding work as University Registrar.) This is McCollester's response (May 8, 1996) to my letter of inquiry: "My only contact with Father Moore was second-hand. I heard of him--in glowing terms--from the late Leo Corbaci. Moore, I believe, had a lot to do with Corbaci becoming Registrar. He praised Moore, the man, and he also referred to his scholarly prestige ..."

39. James A. Burns, CSC, 1367-1940; (1919-1922, 9th president). M.A., CUA, 1904; Ph.D., *ibid.*, founder of Catholic Educational Association; educator; called in the Community as a "serious scholar and dignified don"; requested to teach at Holy Cross Seminary in Dacca, now known as Bangladesh. He died Sept. 9, 1940 at age 73. Author of 3 books.--Cf. Univ. Archives.

40. Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, CSC (1940-1946, 13th president), was succeeded by Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, CSC (1946-1952, 14th president). Fr. Hugh died on June 12, 1947 at age 52.

41. Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC, as Vice President, Academic Affairs, the *Engineering education at Notre Dame : foundation for liberal and professional excellence : report of the Self-study Committee for the College of Engineering of the University of Notre Dame*. Notre Dame, Ind. : University of Notre Dame Press, c1956. xiii, 257 p. -- "This study was made possible through funds granted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the University of Notre Dame." - Foreword.

42. Moore. *Academic development ... p.78-79.*

43. Lawrence Francis Stauder, Prof. Emeritus. B.S.E.E., 1929 *Magna Cum Laude*, UND; M.S.E.E., 1931, M.I.T., (1934-1978); started the national honor society, Eta Kappa Nu, Notre Dame Chapter; responsible for the expansion of UND Power Plant; installation of floodlights which illuminates Our Lady atop the Golden Dome; designed the lighting of St. Joseph Co. Airport in South Bend; security for doors; renovations of schools' lights; investigations of fire-damage buildings, consultant; worked on summer projects at Argonne National Laboratory, Bendix, etc.

Prof. Stauder, an inventor, wrote a practical thesis as an undergraduate entitled: *A report on the advisability and design of a power plant for Notre Dame*, which includes: Historical; Proposed: Reciprocating engines versus turbines; Selections of generator; Switchboards; Voltage regulation; Building and installation; Costs and conclusions: Skinner Engine Company--Study of operating expenses; Cost of plant. Stauder also includes *Electric power plants -- Design and construction*. After he finished graduate degree in MIT, he worked at GE then at Westinghouse. Rev. John F. O'Hara, CSC, (president in 1934), telegraphed him to teach at UND. (Father O'Hara became a Cardinal of Philadelphia; he died on Aug. 28, 1960.)

44. Eugene W. Henry, B.S.E.E., UND, 1954 ; M.S.E.D., UND 1955; Ph.D., Stanford Univ., 1960 (1960); currently Prof. of Computer Sc. & Engineering and Prof. of Electrical Engineering, established the *Lawrence F. Stauder Prize* in 1987 and listed in *UND Commencement Program*.

45. Prof. Stauder had the largest alternating current circuits and machinery laboratory in the country. During WWII, he taught the Corp of Engineers for the Military; commercial firms engineers, etc. His invention, the alternating current generator, was first used at Notre Dame for teaching, and then was adopted for use by the United States in World War II. Nowadays every building on Notre Dame campus has alternating current especially when the technological equipments are consuming enormous amounts of electricity.

46. William B. Berry, Assoc. Chairperson and Professor of Electrical Engineering, B.S.E.D., UND, 1953; M.S.E.E., *ibid.*, 1957; Ph.D., Purdue Univ., 1963. (1963). My discussion with Prof. Berry took place during the inauguration of Father Edward Malloy as President of Notre Dame.

47. *Academic Development: University of Notre Dame: Past, Present and Future*. p. 163-164. Moore's study and guidelines is like consulting a handbook applicable to modern day operation.

48. Ernest Eliel, UND Prof., 1948-72. Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry, Univ. of North Carolina. Born in Cologne, Germany. Degrees: Univ. of Edinburgh, UK, 1939-40; Univ. of Havana, Cuba, 1941-46; D. of Physical Chem. Sc. 1946; Ph.D. 1948, H.R. Snyder. Author of numerous books; over 300 research papers and reviews. Member of numerous professional societies and received ca. 20 awards. Prof. Eliel was the first to send an essay, e-mail from North Carolina, which encouraged me to pursue seriously this project. He suggested that I contact Prof. John Magee, and his other friends.

49. Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, CSC (1946-1952, 14th president); he died on Dec. 28, 1979 at age 80. Fr. Cavanaugh was succeeded by Fr. Hesburgh.

50. Emil T. Hoffman, Dean Emeritus of the Freshman Year of Studies and Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry. A.B. U of Miami, 1949; M.S., UND, 1953, Ph.D., UND, 1963 (1953)

51. Rev. Henry Bolger, csc, born Sept. 29, 1900; rec'd habit Nov. 21, 1920 and ordained June 24, 1928. He was three weeks younger than Fr. Moore. Bolger and Moore were together in the seminary and were ordained on the same year (except that Fr. Bolger made his final vows on June 17, 1925, i.e., a year later than Fr. Moore).

52. John L. Magee, Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry, Ph.D. *Reminiscences of Rev. Philip S. Moore*, C.S.C., Nov. 12, 1996. Prof. Magee, a retired prominent chemist, resides in Moraga, California. Peter Lysy, Asso. Archivist, said Prof. Magee has a very long list of offices and activities.

53. Prof. Charles C. Price, Ph.D., Prof. & Head of Chemistry, 1945-1950; member of The Graduate Council (*Notre Dame Bulletin*, and index only up to 1950! in Netscape. The information I needed came from Prof. Eliel's *E-mail*, May 30, 1997 Univ. of North Carolina: "Charlie is an old friend and I have always admired his energy, his originality and his idealism. He was told in 1952 - when he tried to get the senatorial nomination - that it was taking too much time away from his duties as head and when he ran (unsuccessfully) for the House in 1954 he was asked to step down as head. (He resigned from the faculty shortly thereafter and moved to the University of Pennsylvania [as Professor of Chemistry and Director of the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry at the Univ. of Pennsylvania (*Chemical Bull.*, Chicago, Illinois)]. He is a Quaker.) ... Fr. Moore served on Vannevar Bush's committee. Maybe that is where he got his taste for hiring good scientists!"

54. Fr. Moore was very involved in setting up various meetings of scholars. But he was especially committed to promoting educational exchange, peace and justice and served on the National Advisory Board of the United World Federalists. The Federalists thrived in the 1970s when Mr. F. Eugene Hess, president of the St. Joseph County Chapter, National World Federalist, and a member of Moore's group, led the discussion on Federalists' ideology at the meetings of the World Peace Academy, South Bend. I, Dolores, was the secretary for that group. The ideas of World Federalism are admirably expressed in *Planet III : people living as neighbors exploring together* (South Bend, 1982). Two books with a similar concept are: *One World*, and its sequel: *Two years after: selection of comments and other documents pertaining to One world in the two years after its publication* (1987), written by Dr. John Khiang, a Chinese scholar and inventor, who resides in South Bend. Dr. Khiang was the Serials cataloger, UND. Fr. Moore's interest in education for peace has been perpetuated in many universities around the world by institutes similar to the Hesburgh Center and Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

55. With respect to Prof. Magee's essay, Prof. Eliel recalls that "...while Fr. Moore may have been material in internal action within the CSC Community in explaining the stand of the 64 in the 'Stevenson incident' in 1952 (I don't know this since I was not privy to those discussions), Fr. Hesburgh--as the then very recently inaugurated President of Notre Dame--is the real hero of the story in resisting the alumni's chorus that the 64...should be fired. I remember Fr. Hesburgh calling us (the 64) together, talking about an 'imbroglio', telling us never to do this again and then--to everyone's relief--saying that we would not be fired." (*E-mail*, May 30, 1997).

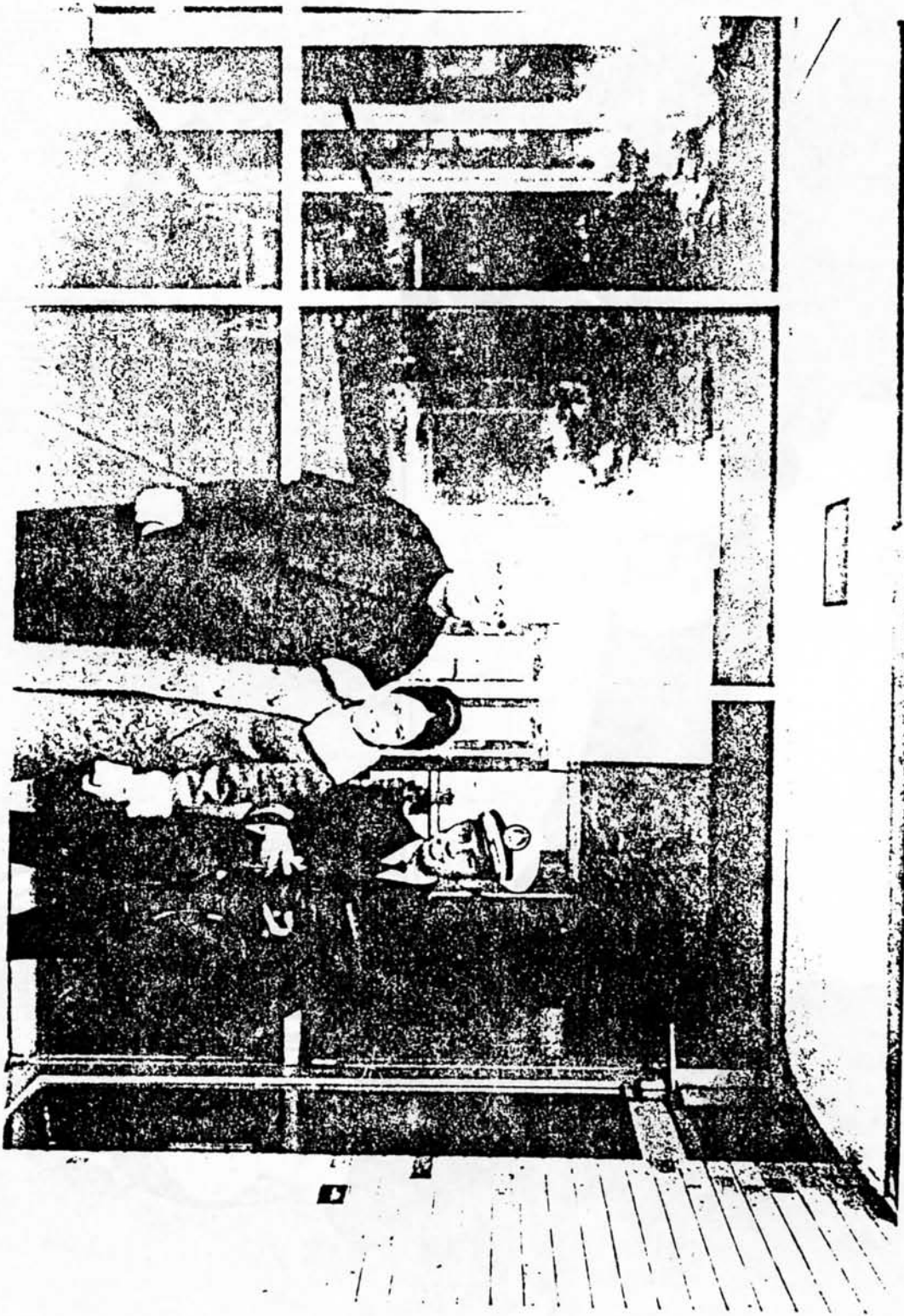
56. James P. Kohn, Prof. Emeritus of Chemical Engineering. B.S., UND, 1951; M.S. Univ. of Michigan, 1952; Ph.D., Univ. of Kansas, 1956. (1955)

57. Rev. Jerome Wilson, CSC, Emeritus Vice President for Business Affairs.

58. William M. Fairley, Assoc. Professor Emeritus of Earth Sciences. B.S., Colby College, 1949; M.A. U of Maine, 1951; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U., 1962. (1958). Response to my May 21 form letter, received June 9, 1996.
59. Mario J. Goglia, Dean, College of Engineering, 1957-1959, was not a member of the faculty (this information was verified by phone on 6/5/97, by the secretary to Dean Anthony Michel).
60. As Professor Kohn notes, in 1961 Notre Dame ordered the Rand 1107 Computer as its Central Computer.
61. In 1957 the beginning salary of librarians with a masters degree and with no experience was \$4,000.00. The librarians were notified of an annual salary raise of \$250.00. To compete with the job market, the beginning salary was raised. However, no adjustment to the old-timers' salaries was made that was commensurate with their valuable experience.
62. Eugene Leahy, Prof. Emeritus of Music. B.Mus., UND, 1947; A.B. *ibid.*, 1951; M. Mus., DePaul, 1949; M.A., *ibid.*, 1952; D.F.A., Chicago Musical College, 1952. (1952). *Philip S. Moore: Some personal reflections.*
63. Patricia A. Fenelon, Ph.D. in English, UND, 1980. Fenelon also has M.A. in English, UND; worked in Cataloging in 1959-60. She left for Columbia Univ., where she obtained M.L.S. (Library Science). Worked as Reference Librarian; obtained B.S.N. in Gerontology.
64. Fr. Nieuwlands's *Chemistry of acetylene* was published posthumously in 1945. Publication was probably delayed because his discovery was top secret during the war. *see* (UNLOC, 5-7-97)
65. Synthetic fiber: "any of various man-made textile fibers including usually those made from natural materials (as rayon and acetate from cellulose or regenerated protein fibers from zein or casein) as well as fully synthetic fibers (as nylon or acrylic fibers)." --Webster's 3rd Internatl Dict.
66. Rev. Auguste Lemonnier, C.S.C. (1839-1874), 4th President (1872-1874)



Rev. Philip S. Moore, csc
receives an award from
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
1966 President's Dinner



Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., DeBones & Hermine Tancos, P.N.
DeBones' sister

Appendix I

Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C. : *Curriculum vitae*

Prepared by Rev. William G. Blum, CSC, Archivist, Holy Cross Fathers Archives
 Dolores Tantoco Stauder : Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC and academic excellence
 Re-typed and presented by at the CSC History Society Conference 1997

		<u>Dates:</u>
<u>Degrees</u>		
A.B., University of Notre Dame		1924
Ph. M., The Catholic University of America		1929
Diploma, École des Chartes, Paris		1933
Ph.D., The Catholic University of America		1936
<u>Academic</u>		
<u>Assignment</u>	Philosophy and Medieval Studies	1933-1950
	Prof. Emeritus, Medieval Studies	1966
<u>Administrative Offices</u>		
<i>Secretary</i> , Committee on Graduate Studies, University of Notre Dame		1934-1944
<i>Head</i> , Dept of Philosophy		1942-1948
<i>Dean</i> , Graduate School		1944-1952
<i>Vice President</i> for Academic Affairs		1952-1956
<i>Special Assistant to the President</i>		1957-1966
<u>Activities</u>		
Founder and first editor:		
<i>Publications in Medieval studies</i>		1936-1966
Co-founder:		
Medieval Institute, Univ. of Notre Dame		1946
<u>Membership</u>		
Medieval Academy of America		
American Catholic Philosophical Association		
American Catholic Educational Association		
American Catholic Historical Association		
American Historical Society		
Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs		
National Catholic Educational Association		
National Educational Association : Higher Division		
United World Federalists : National Advisory Board		

Publications

Editor *Publications in Medieval studies* 4 volumes
 Contributor Medieval, philosophical and educational journals

Appendix II

PUBLICATIONS OF Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C.

Prepared by Dolores W. Tantoco Stauder
for the CSC History Society Conference, 1997
Cf.: UNLOC, May 8, 1997 *Arabic number = subject/s of the works

Academic development, University of Notre Dame : past, present and future. -- Notre Dame, Ind. University of Notre Dame, 1960. -- 180 leaves.

1. University of Notre Dame--Curricula--History.

Analysis of undergraduate and graduate course offerings and student and hour loads of faculty, by departments : a staff study. -- [Notre Dame : University of Notre Dame] 1959. --

1 v. (unpaged) ; includes tables.

1. University of Notre Dame--Curricula.

A century of law at Notre Dame. -- Notre Dame, Ind. : University of Notre Dame Press, 1969, c1970. -- xi, 177 p. ; illus.

1. University of Notre Dame. Law School--History. 2. Law--Study and teaching--Indiana.

Herald of a new age in American science. [Columbus, Ohio : s.n., 1945] -- 11 p. -- Reprint.

National Catholic Educational Association Proceedings, Aug. 1945 -- Office of Scientific Research, U. S. Air Force. -- 1. Science, the endless frontier.

Peter, of Poitiers, ca. 1130-1205. *Petri Pictaviensis Allegoriae super tabernaculum Moysi* / by Philip S. Moore and James A. Corbett. -- Notre Dame, Ind. : University of Notre Dame, 1938. -- xxiii, 214 p. -- (Publications in mediaeval studies ; 3)

1. Tabernacle. [Available also in microform]

Preparation of the dissertation in the departments of the Arts-and-letters and Social science divisions. -- [Notre Dame, Ind. : s.n., 1949]. -- 13 p. -- 1. Dissertations, Academic.

Peter, of Poitiers, ca. 1130-1205. *Sententiae Petri Pictaviensis* / Philip S. Moore and Marthe Dulong. -- Notre Dame, Ind. : University of Notre Dame, 1943-50. -- 2 v. -- Publications in mediaeval studies ; 7, 11 -- 1. Catholic Church--Doctrines.

University of Notre Dame. *List of the publications of the faculty.* Notre Dame, Ind. : Notre Dame University Press, 1940. -- Special bulletin of the University of Notre Dame, Feb. 1940. Editorial work attributed to Rev. Philip S. Moore.--Foreword.

— *A selected list of publications of the faculty, 1843-1943.* [Edited by Philip S. Moore.-- Foreword] -- Notre Dame, Ind., [s.n.] ; 1943. -- v, 122 p. -- Bulletin of the University of Notre Dame ; no. 38, no. 1 -- 1. University of Notre Dame. Faculty--Bibliography.

The works of Peter of Poitiers : master in theology and chancellor of Paris (1193-1205). --

Notre Dame, Ind. : University of Notre Dame, c1936. ix, 218 p. -- 1. Peter, of Poitiers, ca. 1130-1205. -- 2. Theology--Early works to 1800. [Available so in microform] [27]

Appendix III

THE PHILIP SAMUEL MOORE LECTURESHIP SERIES

Prepared by Dolores W. Tantoco-Stauder
for the 1997 Conference on the History of the Congregations of Holy Cross

1st, April 14, 1970

Speaker : **Dr. Alvin M. Weinber**, Dir., Oak Ridge National Laboratory,
Tenn.
Title : *"Nuclear Energy of the Environment"*
Sponsor : ND Chapter of Sigma Xi

2nd, April 5, 1977

The Philip Samuel Moore Lectureship

Speaker : **Henry L. Nadler**, Northwestern University Medical School and
Children's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Title : *"Genetics and Medicine"*
Sponsor : ND Chapter of Sigma Xi".

The Chapter's Reports for 1972 and 1973 state: The Chapter was inactives for those years. In the early '80s there was no mention of the Lecture.--University Archives

Appendix IV

Rev. Philip S. Moore and academic excellence

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY / prepared by Dolores Tantoco-Stauder

Congregation of Holy Cross.

Index to the papers of Rev. Philip S. Moore / Archives of Priests of Holy Cross. Indiana Province. (see Appendix I and II)

Obituaire = Obituary, 1837-1979 / Congregatio a Sancta Cruce. Rome, [1979.]

Residence directory and community list, 1959-60. Notre Dame, Indiana, [1960]

Notre Dame report. Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame, Dept. of Information Services.

University of Notre Dame. University Libraries.

UNLOC (University of Notre Dame Libraries Online Catalog)

University of Notre Dame. Archives.

Papers of Rev. Philip S. Moore, CSC (The author had access to the file, May/June 1997)

Access to finding aids via the Internet World Wide Web browser (Mosaic, Cello, Netscape, Web Explorer, Lynx or WWW), using URL for Notre Dame Archives Home Page:

<http://archives1.archives.nd.edu/index.html>

Database search: Notre Dame Archives - Moore Philip

<http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/dixie?keyword=Moore+Philip>

List of Early Faculty

<http://archives1.archives.nd.edu/faculty.htm>

List of Early Faculty (M)

<http://archives1.archives.nd.edu/faculty/m.htm>

Database search: Early Faculty - Moore

<http://archives1.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/faculty.pl?Moore>

Database search: Notre Dame Archives - Moore Philip

<http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/dixie?keyword=Moore+Philip>

Department of Information Services files in the archives

<http://archives1.archives.nd.edu/UDIS.HTM>

Department of Information Services (M)

<http://archives1.archives.nd.edu/udis-m.htm>

Department of Information Services database search - Moore Philip

<http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/cgi-bin/udis.pl?keyword=Moore+Philip>

NOTE: List of Early Faculty is **only** up to 1950, *Notre Dame Report*. -- June 30, 1997