

# Loyola Plays Vital Role in Education

## Graduates Fill Key Post in Chicago

[Chicago's future depends upon the quality of its citizens. This, in turn, depends to a great extent upon the excellence of the institutions of higher learning in which they are trained. This is the first of a series of stories on one of Chicago's most prominent institutions, Loyola university.]

BY FRANK HUGHES

Fifty-eight years ago, the Milwaukee railroad sold 11 acres of Lake Michigan shoreline, east of its right-of-way. There was little unusual about this real estate deal except that the property was "way out north," at Devon avenue, and the purchaser was a corporation of Jesuit priests.

Some 36 years before that, the priests had established St. Ignatius college on Chicago's west side, but the tree-covered sandy loam that changed hands in 1906 gave little promise of the distinction which now marks it as the site of Loyola, Chicago's oldest university, which took that name when it was chartered in 1909.

### Most are Chicagoans

Loyola is a study in contrasts, one of the most remarkable of Chicago's many institutions of higher learning.

The 11 acres have turned into 690 acres today, 90 of them in Chicago and 600 in Indiana at West Baden Springs.

With an enrollment of nearly 11,000, it is the largest Jesuit university in North America, yet 90 per cent of its students come from Chicago and, after graduation, 60 per cent of them spend the rest of their lives here.

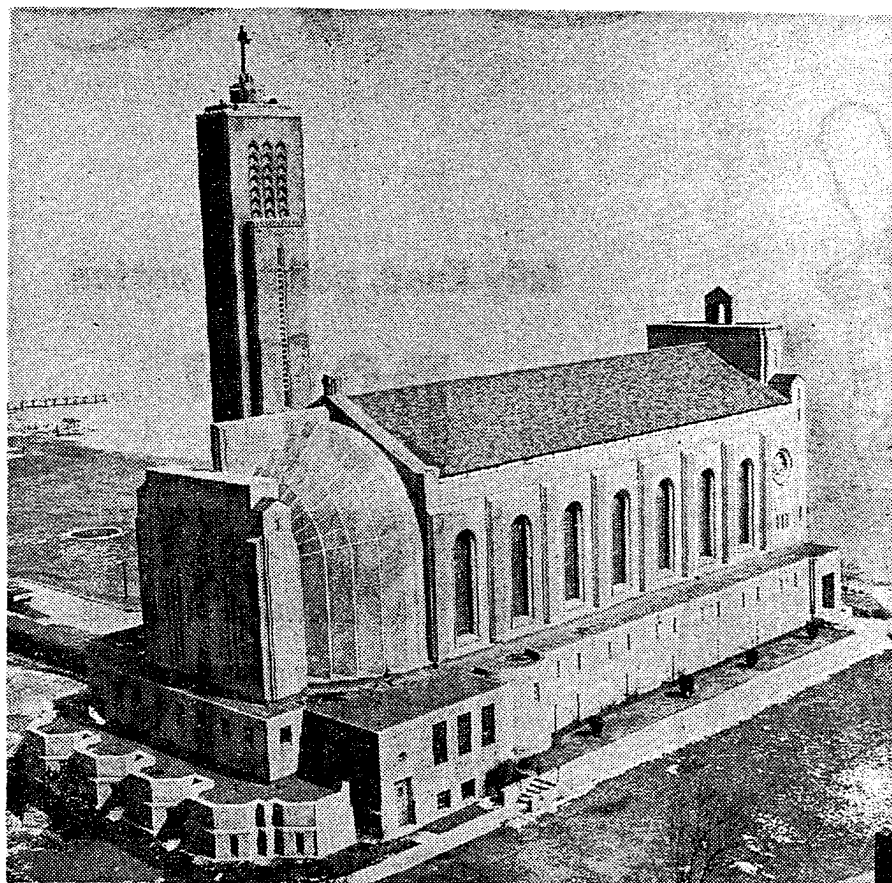
### Faculty Is Mostly Lay

The legal trustees are members of the Society of Jesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius of Loyola, a Spanish nobleman, and long recognized as the most erudite and one of the most influential orders of the Roman Catholic church. Yet, most of Loyola university's highest policy body, the administrative council, and most of the university deans are laymen.

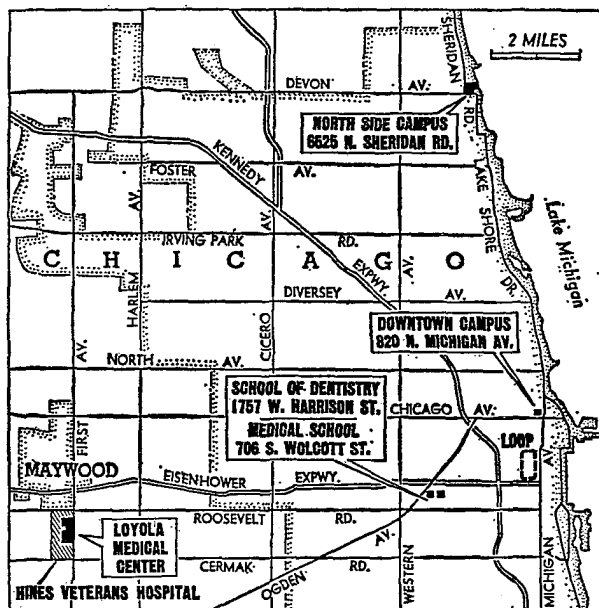
Protestants, Jews, and other non-Catholics form a large segment of its 1,130-man faculty, and laymen on the faculty outnumber the priests 10 to 1. Loyola has no qualms about inviting an atheist to address its student body, and one who appeared last year was heard with courtesy and attention.

Chicago serves Loyola. Four thousand volunteer workers — many of them non-Catholic — raise \$1,250,000 in unrestricted gifts each year to pay faculty salaries and operating expenses. Medical school alumni give in excess of \$200,000 a year. In addition many of them offer their services free as professors in medicine.

The volunteers also raise such capital sums as the \$21,000,000 which will pay for the construction of Loyola's new medical center complex in Maywood, adjacent to Hines



Madonna della Strada chapel on north side campus of Loyola university on Sheridan road. The architect, Andrew Rebori, described it as "streamlined modern classic with no projection, incised."



Location of Loyola university's facilities in Chicago.

Veterans Administration hospital.

### Most Stay Here

Loyola serves Chicago. Of its 30,000 alumni, 20,000 live and work in Chicago, enriching its culture and prosperity. Half of the practicing dentists in Chicago are Loyola graduates, and the university has one of the finest dental schools in the country.

More than one-fifth of Chicago's physicians and surgeons are Loyola graduates, and so are one out of nine of Chicago's attorneys. Doctors who attended the university take care of 1,300,000 Chicago area residents and the lawyers have furnished a score of judges to city, county, state and federal benches, of whom Chief Judge

William J. Campbell of Federal District court probably is ranking jurist.

Loyola has trained 33 per cent of the public elementary and high school principals in Chicago, and 35 per cent of the city's social workers.

### Has Nine Schools

Founded 94 years ago by Father Arnold Damen, S. J., for whom Damen avenue was named, Loyola now has nine schools — arts and sciences, graduate, business administration, the university college, dentistry, law, medicine, nursing, and social work. Its original building at Roosevelt road and May street is now occupied by St. Ignatius High school.

It has six institutes which

help to bring its educational work directly to bear on Chicago's problems — the social and industrial relations institute, the psychometric laboratory, the family hearing institute, the institute of urban life, the home study institute, and the guidance center.

Today, Loyola is engaged in a "massive self-study project" to guide the university into the 21st century. Up to now, the institution has grown virtually without plan, meeting the needs of Chicago which grew up in pretty much the same haphazard fashion. Today, planning has become mandatory for both.

### Degree of Religions Stress

Loyola is very much engaged in the temporal world around it, but how much stress is placed on the philosophy of Catholicism?

"We feel that the Jesuit philosophy of education is vitally important to our enterprise," said The Very Rev. Father James F. Maguire, president of Loyola.

"As a matter of set policy we do not present our university primarily in terms of its Jesuit and its Catholic philosophy because the university is increasingly drawing students of all creeds. But the philosophy is implicit in our method of attack, our approach, and we feel that much of it does more than rub off on our men and women who associate with us as faculty and administration of the university.

### "Purpose Is Knowledge"

"But we feel that the essential purpose of the university is knowledge, the transmission

and conservation of this knowledge, and the extension of the boundaries of knowledge. This is what people rightfully expect from a university."

The Jesuit order, which began under Ignatius of Loyola with six followers and now numbers 35,000 in virtually every part of the world, began its educational work in 1547 with the establishment of the College of Messina [Messina] in Sicily. Loyola was the town in Spain which was Ignatius' home.

Soon Jesuits earned the title of "schoolmasters of Europe," for in their hands was entrusted virtually all lay education of the renaissance. In Europe they were the teachers of the elite because only the nobility was permitted the privilege of learning.

### Marquette Was Jesuit

Pere Jacques Marquette, who discovered the Chicago portage and the middlewest with Louis Joliet, was a Jesuit. And, in America, Jesuits quickly adapted their attack on ignorance to the more democratic base, establishing schools for everybody.

"Almost everywhere we go," said Father Maguire, "we start getting out the wood and putting up a building—a school. This is our first thought, education. In the missions, for instance, we are primarily an educational group. The majority of our men aren't doing pastoral work. They are doing educational work. That is why there are 28 Jesuit colleges and universities and 47 high schools across the United States.

"People are sometimes impressed to learn that names fairly familiar to them such as Marquette university, Detroit university, St. Louis university, and Boston college are Jesuit institutions. They are always a little shocked to find that Notre Dame isn't."

### Goals Redefined

Today, Father Maguire said, the purpose of the modern intellectual university has been redefined.

"We are no longer concerned exclusively with the influence we can exert on society thru our graduates," he said. "At any given time in the most influential universities today, a large part of the faculty is no longer on campus. It is in the offices in Washington, New York, or Switzerland, or wherever government needs require highly competent consultants. That is where universities exert tremendous influence.

"Loyola does expect to continue to influence society, and especially Chicago and the midwest, as we have done in the past, thru our graduates, but more importantly it must exert the parallel function of influence thru the institution's personnel in the business world, local government, local agencies, national government, and national agencies.

[Tomorrow: Loyola's dramatic new \$21,000,000 medical center and what Loyola care means to Chicagoans.]