

were hurtling science and technology forward at a pace that only incredible sums of money could finance. Royalty income helped, but it had a 17-year terminus and when Arthur Schmitt would leave the picture nothing more could be anticipated from this source.

Even more significantly, the Internal Revenue Service informed the foundation that it could no longer run businesses created by Arthur Schmitt's patents and that it should discontinue research if it wished to maintain its exempt status. It had been the premise of Arthur Schmitt and his advisors that patents not only would provide royalties but more importantly would launch business enterprises from the patents to provide the longevity lacking in royalties.

Late in 1954, therefore, Arthur and the foundation directors concluded that 1) the foundation's purposes could no longer be served unless Fournier provided education for electronics engineers at the doctoral level and 2) for a tiny institution like Fournier this was manifestly impossible, more obviously so because of the IRS rulings. Even on the bachelor's level, Fournier costs were reaching \$20,000 per graduate, whereas larger institutions were managing in the 1950s with expenditures of less than \$10,000 per student. A faculty of 14 served 89 students in the final year.

The foundation regretfully determined that it could do more to accomplish its basic purposes by granting fellowships to carefully selected bachelor graduates at chosen universities toward the attainment of graduate degrees. Funds could also be allocated to certain engineering colleges to help develop and broaden their curricula.

With this policy revision, the undergraduate classes of Fournier Institute of Technology terminated on June 30, 1955. Students who would normally have continued the following year were granted full scholarships, including room, board, and tuition at other universities. Notre Dame received 34 students, all of whom were graduated with bachelor of science degrees, Marquette University accepted 16, of whom 15 graduated, and the University of Illinois received 16, with 15 earning degrees.



Samuel Cardinal Stritch, archbishop of Chicago, presides at a Fournier graduation, held in the Armory Building.

Arthur Schmitt extends his congratulations to a graduate who mastered the rigorous academic program.



A grateful Father O'Malley accepts a check as a gift to DePaul University from one of its most beloved trustees.

In all, Fournier in its 12-year history graduated 171 students at the high-school level and 80 at the college level with bachelor of science degrees in electrical engineering.

It was a sad decision for Arthur Schmitt, perhaps the saddest of his life. The Cottage was to keep him close to these special young men in his declining years and thereafter would serve as the school's administration building. Now it was barely finished — and so was the project that had dominated his thinking for many years. But his contemporaries recall he gave no sign that he considered the turn of events even a mild misfortune. It was not in his nature to evidence the regret he must have felt at the demise of a project so close to his heart and which he had sustained through the war years when his company itself was making extraordinary demands upon his time and resources.

But Arthur Schmitt was a hard-headed business man who long ago had learned to measure shrewdly and practically the pros and cons of given decisions. The question now became what to do with these idle Fournier buildings and grounds.

During the war years, he had become acquainted with Father O'Malley, who had been installed in 1944 as president of Chicago's DePaul University. Founded in 1898 to serve Chicago's young men and women from a largely Catholic immigrant population not generally welcome elsewhere, DePaul had grown steadily until, with the end of World War II, it was ready to serve over 11,000 students. Arthur Schmitt joined a DePaul board of lay trustees formed in 1946 to promote the University's general welfare and development.

He became increasingly respectful of what the Vincentian Fathers, who administered the University, and their faculties were doing to foster careers in law, commerce, education, liberal arts and sciences, and other fields for young people, many of whom had to work to gain their educational goals. His personal friendship with Father O'Malley grew as they shared mutual problems at Fournier and DePaul. After the death of Arthur's mother in 1954, Father O'Malley was frequently invited to the Cottage on weekends, saying Mass for Arthur and his sister, Eleanor. They had frequent chats on the patio as they overlooked the gently sloping acres.

Anticipating the close of Fournier, Arthur asked Father O'Malley what could be done with the properties. Could his community, named the Congregation of the Mission by their founder, St. Vincent de Paul, make use of them? Father O'Malley cited the desirability of a minor Vincentian seminary in the environs of Chicago. In time, the foundation made arrangements to turn over the Fournier estate as a gift in successive stages.

Thus, the old Fournier Institute reverted to its original use, serving first as St. Vincent de Paul Preparatory Seminary for high-school students contemplating the priesthood and later, with the addition of De Andreis Seminary, a four-year center for theological studies preparing young men for the priesthood.

It was a solution which came as close as anything could to assuage Arthur's sense of loss at the demise of Fournier. His deep religious instincts persuaded him that this was a worthy cause to which it could be well devoted. Perhaps his sentiments were best expressed in a comment he made as he and a foundation trustee walked across the grounds shortly after the decision was made to close Fournier. Arthur stopped and, gazing across the landscape, said, "Maybe what the world needs more than anything else are engineers of the soul."

Notes

Responsible Steward

1. Arthur J. Schmitt, address at dinner honoring Fournier alumni, May 21, 1947.
2. A.J.S., address at Founder's Day Dinner, Fournier Institute of Technology, September 25, 1947.
3. A.J.S., speech delivered to high-school principals, Union League Club, Chicago, March 14, 1946.
4. A.J.S., talk to Fournier trustees, faculty, and students, December 1946.
5. A.J.S., speech given to faculty and students at Fournier, September 15, 1954.
6. A.J.S., speech at Fournier Founder's Day Dinner, September 22, 1948.
7. A.J.S., *op. cit.*, September 15, 1954.
8. A.J.S., speech at Founder's Day Dinner, September 15, 1952.
9. A.J.S., speech at Founder's Day Dinner, September 14, 1949.
10. A.J.S., *op. cit.*, March 14, 1946.
11. *Ibid.*
12. A.J.S., *op. cit.*, September 15, 1952.
13. A.J.S., speech at Open House for Chicago high-school principals, November 1, 1948.
14. *Ibid.*
15. Cf. Michael Maccoby, *The Gamesman* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1976), especially Chapter 7, "The Head and the Heart," pp. 172-209.
16. A.J.S., address to Fournier students, September 10, 1946.
17. A.J.S., *op. cit.*, September 25, 1947.
18. A.J.S., *op. cit.*, March 14, 1946.
19. A.J.S., speech at dinner for high-school principals, January 30, 1947.
20. A.J.S., *op. cit.*, September 25, 1947.
21. A.J.S., speech at opening of fall term, September 26, 1946.
22. A.J.S., speech at Illinois Institute of Technology Career Conference, December 30, 1948.
23. Unidentified associate, quoted in an unpublished biography (1974) of Arthur J. Schmitt.

Resourceful youth

1. Cf. Frank E. Shevlin memorandum in Schmitt Foundation files, "Canal & Roosevelt Road Building," September 7, 1962.
2. Cf. Emmett Dedmon, *Fabulous Chicago* (New York: Random House, 1953), p. 221.
3. Cf. Lloyd Lewis and Henry Justin Smith, *Chicago, The History of Its Reputation* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1929), p. 181. See also Dedmon, *op. cit.*, p. 221.
4. Cf. Thomas S. Hines, *Burnham of Chicago, Architect and Planner* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1974), p. xvii. See also Chapter XIV, "Beyond the White City," pp. 312-345.
5. Cf. Lewis-Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 213. Dedmon claimed an attendance of more than 750,000 Chicagoans (p. 237). Hines reported paid admissions to the exposition of 21,480,141 with gate receipts of \$10,336,065.75, *op. cit.*, p. 117. Dedmon stated that "more than 28 million people strolled through the 600 acres of classical white buildings" (p. 232).
6. Cf. Dedmon, p. 237. A Chicago Historical Society diorama claims a capacity of 60 persons in each of the Ferris Wheel cars.
7. Cf. Lewis-Smith, p. 187.
8. For a ground plan and pictures of the World's Columbian Exposition, see David F. Burg, *Chicago's White City of 1893* (The University of Kentucky Press, 1976). See also Herman Kogan and Rick Kogan, *Yesterday's Chicago*, pp. 67 *et seq.*, and Finis Farr, *Chicago, A Personal History of America's Most American City*, Chapter 8, "The World's Fair," pp. 168-198.
9. Cf. Dedmon, p. 238; also Lewis-Smith, p. 216.
10. Cf. Dedmon, p. 188; also Lewis-Smith, pp. 217-218.
11. Edgar Lee Masters, *The Tale of Chicago* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933).
12. Cf. Lewis-Smith, pp. 217-218.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 193.
14. Cf. Philip Hampson, "The Road to Success," *Chicago Tribune*, December 5, 1954.
15. Cf. Harold M. Mayor and Richard C. Wade, *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969), p. 138.
16. Cf. Homer Hoyt, *One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago* (New York: Arno Press and *New York Times*, 1970), p. 210. Also Mayer-Wade, p. 138.
17. Cf. George E. Plumbe, *Chicago, The Great Industrial and Commercial Center of the Mississippi Valley* (Chicago: Association of Commerce, 1912), p. 83.
18. Cf. David D. Hatfield, *Aeroplane or Flying Machine Scrap Book* (Inglewood, Cal.: Northrup University Press, 1976), p. 8.
19. Hatfield, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

20. This was typical until 1933, when the fuselage became covered and the engine was placed in front with a propeller to pull the plane. Cf. Hatfield, *op. cit.*, preface.
21. Cf. Dedmon, p. 189.
22. Cf. John B. Rae, *The American Automobile* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965), p. 9.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
24. Cf. Hampson, *op. cit.*
25. Cf. *Chicago Tribune*, "Bert Acosta, Early Flyer, Is Dead at 59," September 2, 1954.
26. Cf. letter from Acosta in Schmitt Foundation files.
27. Cf. Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., *Marconi: The Man and His Wireless* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1937), p. 275.

Inventive entrepreneur

1. Cf. sample in Schmitt Foundation files.
2. Arthur J. Schmitt, "Application of Impregnated Fabric Bearings to Roll Necks," *Transactions of the A. S. M. E.*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, LIV, 8, April 30, 1932.
3. United States Patent Office, 2,087,784, SOCKET, Arthur J. Schmitt, Chicago, Ill. Patented July 20, 1937.
4. United States Patent Office, 2,193,940, RADIO SOCKET, Arthur J. Schmitt, Chicago, Ill. Patented March 19, 1940.
5. United States Patent Office, 2,205,051, COMBINED SOCKET AND MOUNTING PLATE, Arthur J. Schmitt, Chicago, Ill. Patented June 18, 1940. Also United States Patent Office, 2,161,487, RADIO SOCKET, Arthur J. Schmitt, Chicago, Ill. Patented June 6, 1939.
6. Cf. "Life Begins at 40!" *Amphenol Connector Division News*, May 1972.
7. *Amphenol Engineering News*, IV, 3 (March 1951), 153.

Inspirational leader

1. *Amphenol Connector Division News*, *op. cit.* Also *Amphenol Engineering News*, IV, 5 (May 1951), 162.
2. Cf. *Amphenol Engineering News*, VII, 3 (May-June 1954), 245. Also IX, 4 (Apr-May 1956), 349, announcing his election as vice president for engineering. Dr. Soria was elected president of the National Electronics Conference in 1954. The composition of his Engineering Division is presented in the *Amphenol Engineering News*, X, 4 (May-June 1957), 422-25.

3. Cf. *Amphenol Engineering News*, VII, 6 (Nov 1954), 261 and 264-5.
4. Cf. *Ibid.*, IX, 7 (Sept-Oct 1956), 380. The Manufacturing Division is featured in X, 6 (Aug-Sept 1957), 440-50.
5. John Woods' Financial and Administration Division is presented in X, 8 (Nov 1957), 463-9. William Rous' Sales Division is portrayed in X, 2 (Feb-Mar 1957), 403-7.

International industrialist

1. *Amphenol Connector Division News*, *op. cit.*
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Amphenol Engineering News*, V, 1 (Jan-Feb 1952), 179.
4. *Ibid.*, IV, 6 (June-July 1951), 166, and 7 (Aug-Sept 1951), 170.
- 4a. In addition to the annual conferences of the Institute of Radio Engineers ("the leavening force in the science of electronics") and the National Electronics Association, the I.R.E. sponsored a large number of regional or sectional meetings. Amphenol's exhibit and booths attracted 9,000 registrants at the I.R.E. 1953 show, attended by 36,000 persons. The following year a record 39,302 participated in the I.R.E. conference in New York City. Cf. *Amphenol Engineering News*, IV, 4 (April 1951), 155; IV, 6 (June-July 1951), 163; V, 2 (Mar 1952), 183; V, 3 (Apr 1952), 187; VI, 3 (May-June 1953), 219; and VI, 5 (Sept-Oct 1953), 229.
- 4b. Cf. *ibid.*, V, 3 (Apr 1952), 187, and VI, (Mar-Apr 1953), 215.
5. *Ibid.*, VI, 1 (Jan-Feb 1953), 213.
6. VII, 2 (Mar-Apr 1955), 241.
7. *Ibid.*, VIII, 2 (Mar-Apr 1955), 285-7.
8. *Ibid.*, IX, 4 (Apr-May 1956), 349.
9. X, 1 (Jan 1957), 389.
10. *Ibid.*, 398-9.
11. *Amphenol News*, XI, 2 (Feb 1957), 6.
12. Cf. *Chicago Tribune* article, "Land Bought by Amphenol in Broadview," undated in Schmitt Foundation files.
13. *Amphenol News*, XII, 10 (Oct 1958), 10.
14. Cf. *Chicago Tribune* article, "Amphenol, Borg to Merge," Nov. 3, 1958. Also *Amphenol-Borg News*, XIII, 1 (Jan 1959), 1.
15. Matthew L. Devine talk to the New York Society of Security Analysts, August 2, 1960. Cf. *Amphenol-Borg News*, XIV, 1 (Jan 1960), 1.
16. Cf. Robert J. Casey, *Mr. Clutch: The Story of George William Borg* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1948).

Educational innovator

1. Arthur J. Schmitt, speech at Founder's Day Dinner, September 17, 1953.
2. A.J.S., speech at Founder's Day Dinner, September 22, 1948.
3. "Raw material" was a term he reiterated in his Fournier speeches, E.g., "One learns in attaining high quality and high-speed production that the type of raw material being used is important" (address at September 1947 Founder's Day Dinner); "the basic philosophy of this school is that we begin with the best raw material that we can find; the raw material here is the student" (speech at opening of fall term, September 1946).
4. A.J.S., speech to high-school principals at the Union League Club, Chicago, March 14, 1946.
5. A.J.S., speech at dinner for high-school principals, Union League Club, Chicago, January 30, 1947.
6. *Ibid.*
7. A.J.S., address to Fournier students, September 10, 1946.
8. A.J.S., speech at open house for high-school principals, November 1, 1948.
9. He made this point repeatedly, especially in the March 14, 1946, address to high-school principals.
10. A.J.S., September 1946 address to students.
11. A.J.S., address at opening of fall term, September 26, 1946.
12. *Ibid.*
13. A.J.S., speech at Founder's Day Dinner, September 15, 1952.

