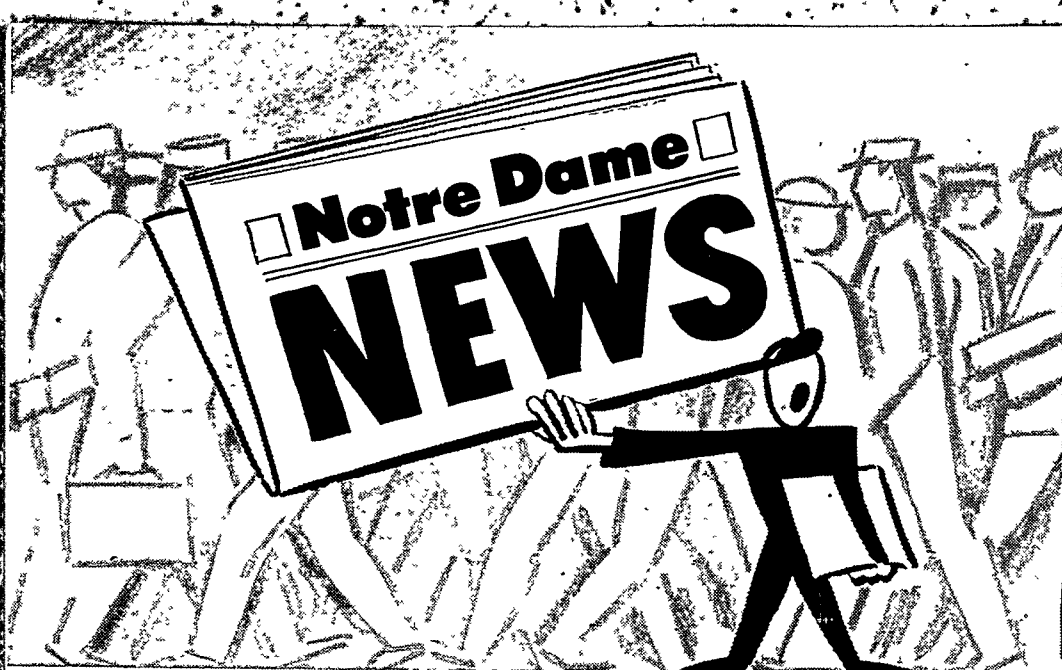




*Working for
the Future*

Editor, John H. Janowski



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

- Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., University archivist, has returned to the campus after seven months of research in London, Vienna and Rome. His principal mission was to copy in the archives of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda all letters and documents dealing with the Church in the United States between 1622 and 1862. These materials soon will be available for scholarly research at Notre Dame.
- Approximately 360 graduate and undergraduate degrees were conferred August 3 at commencement exercises marking the close of Notre Dame's largest summer session. A highlight of the ceremonies was the awarding of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Rev. Charles Miltner, C.S.C., former liberal arts dean at Notre Dame and former president of the University of Portland. Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame, was the commencement speaker.
- Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C. has been named vice president for student affairs at Notre Dame. He succeeds Rev. George Bernard, C.S.C., now superior of Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C. In his new post Father McCarragher will oversee a revised regimen of student life including spiritual and moral development, discipline, student government and extracurricular organizations and activities.
- James E. Armstrong, executive secretary of the University of Notre Dame Alumni Association, was named president-elect of The American Alumni Council at its national convention in Hollywood, Florida, in July.
- Notre Dame will inaugurate a Freshman Year of Studies in September, 1962. The beginning student will not enter directly into any of the four undergraduate colleges. He will make a "declaration of intent" as to the college of his preference, but he will not have to make final educational plans until after nearly a year of experience and counseling at Notre Dame. Dr. William Miller Burke will implement the program in the newly created post of Dean of Freshmen.
- Dr. Morris Pollard has been named director of Notre Dame's Lobund Laboratories which have pioneered in germfree animal research. He formerly served as professor and director of the
- Virus Laboratory at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. Lobund scientists currently are conducting research projects dealing with cancer, heart disease, dental caries, aging, germfree surgery and other subjects.
- Fifteen hundred Priests, Brothers and Sisters, all major superiors of their congregations, participated in the second National Congress of Religious at Notre Dame August 16-19. Valerio Cardinal Valeri, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Affairs of Religious, and Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, addressed the Congress.
- Notre Dame's president, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., received two honorary Doctor of Laws degrees last June. Columbia University made its award on June 6th and Princeton University bestowed its honor on Father Hesburgh on June 13th. Other institutions which have awarded Father Hesburgh honorary degrees in previous years include Dartmouth College, the University of Rhode Island, Villanova University, Bradley University, LeMoyne College, St. Benedict's College and the Catholic University of Santiago, Chile.
- A University of Notre Dame symposium on "The Church in a Pluralistic Society: 'American Catholicism in the Sixties'" was held June 27-29 with Dr. John J. Kane, head of the department of sociology, as symposium chairman.
- Oliver C. Carmichael, Jr., chairman of the board of Associates Investment Co. and the First Bank and Trust Co., South Bend, Ind., has been appointed to the University of Notre Dame's Associate Board of Lay Trustees.
- Dr. Matthew A. Fitzsimons, professor of history, editor of the REVIEW OF POLITICS, and a member of the Committee on International Relations at the University of Notre Dame, was honored at the annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Men in Pittsburgh, Pa.
- G. E. Harwood, Comptroller at the University of Notre Dame, was elected vice president of the Central Association of College and University Business Officers at its recent meeting in Kansas City, Mo.
- Research grants totaling over \$200,000 were awarded to Notre Dame this summer. They included new grants and extensions of previous grants from such

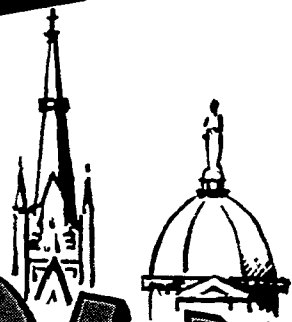
(Continued on page 19)

- EDITOR: JOHN H. JANOWSKI

C

Building for the Future

-DAY 1961!



*Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President
The University of Notre Dame*



*Mr. I. A. O'Shaughnessy
St. Paul, Minnesota
Honorary Chairman*



*Mr. J. Peter Grace, Jr.
New York, New York
National Chairman*



*Mr. Joseph I. O'Neill
Midland, Texas
General Appeal Chairman*

NOTRE DAME'S \$18,000,000

CHALLENGE PROGRAM

SET FOR NATION-WIDE KICKOFF . . .

OCTOBER 17 . . .

Across the nation on the evening of October 17, thousands of alumni and friends who make up the Notre Dame family will join in a gigantic rally marking the opening of the University's \$18,000,000 Challenge Program General Appeal.

In 175 cities, large and small, Notre Dame supporters will gather for unprecedented simultaneous meetings to "kick-off" this most important fund drive in the 120-year history of the University.

Many of these cities will be joined by a special closed-circuit telephone program, emanating from the campus at 8 p.m. (C.D.T.) and featuring remarks of the Challenge Program leaders and music by the Notre Dame Glee Club. All of the cities will show a special filmed address by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's President, who will emphasize the vital need of the Challenge Program to the continuing growth and development of Notre Dame.

Joining Father Hesburgh in his appeal on the October 17 Rally program will be I. A. O'Shaughnessy, Honorary Chairman; J. Peter Grace, National Chairman; and Joseph I. O'Neill, Jr., General Appeal Chairman, and other campaign leaders on the campus and around the country.

This Rally will mark the first time in the history of the University that alumni and friends of Notre Dame have shared a common date for a nationwide observance of this nature and stature. It will also serve to marshall the strength and loyalty of all Notre Dame men for this important task.

Already, many have heard about the Challenge Program and the great opportunity afforded the University as the result of the generous Ford Foundation grant which provides \$6,000,000 matching funds to the University on contributions of \$12,000,000 by Notre Dame's alumni and friends on or before July 1, 1963.

On the following pages, you will find a brief explanation of the scope and urgency of Notre Dame's \$18,000,000 Challenge Program.

The Challenge!

- 1** A thirteen-story Memorial Library already under construction on the Notre Dame campus with a capacity of two million volumes.

\$8,000,000

- 2** Two Graduate Students Residence Halls; one for Teaching Nuns and the other for Lay Students providing "on-campus" living quarters for 400 persons.

\$4,000,000

- 3** Student Aid in the form of scholarships, fellowships, and direct loans. Necessary to finance deserving students who have need of such help.

\$2,000,000

- 4** Faculty Fund increases to secure the best possible teaching talent available and compete successfully with the more lucrative offerings of private industry.

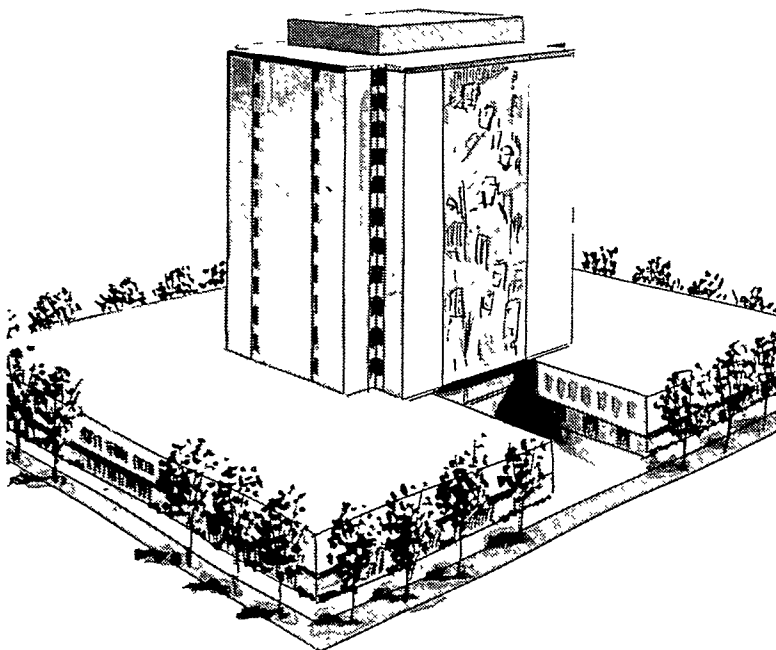
\$3,500,000

- 5** An Administrative Fund to establish a retirement program for non-academic employees of the University who work long and faithfully for the advancement of Notre Dame ideals.

\$500,000

- Total** The Challenge Program of the University of Notre Dame — the greatest single need in the history of the University and so vital for continuing excellence!

\$18,000,000



1 . . .

A great library can exist apart from a university, but it is impossible for a university to achieve eminence unless it has a truly great library. A large new library is Notre Dame's most urgent and critical need. It will stimulate the students, expedite faculty research, generate new life in all the schools and colleges, and symbolize the University's dedication to academic excellence.

The present University library was constructed during World War I when Notre Dame had an enrollment of only 1,200 students. Today, with an enrollment of 6,000, the building is entirely inadequate and is filled to capacity with over 400,000 volumes. Its design precludes the open-shelf policy of most modern libraries. The reading rooms, once commodious, are overcrowded. At examination time it's virtually "standing room only."

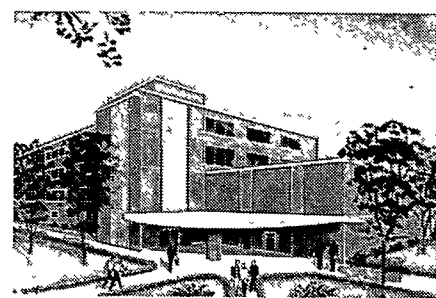
The new library will be the largest edifice yet built at Notre Dame. Architectural studies indicate that it will cost at least eight million dollars. Its thirteen stories will house 2,000,000 volumes and *provide study facilities for up to one-half of the University's 6,000 students at one time.* Modern design and expert planning assure that books will be readily accessible for study and research.

Whereas there was no graduate school when the present library was built in 1917, there are twenty-six departments offering graduate degrees today. The current graduate enrollment of 700 is expected to grow steadily. The new library will attract outstanding faculty members and promising graduate students who will find in it the facilities and atmosphere conducive to research.

The Notre Dame Memorial Library will be, in Father Hesburgh's words, "the academic heart of a University destined to become a real center of excellence in higher learning in the very heartland of America."

The new library building and its facilities offer many opportunities for *living memorials* or designated gifts.

One of the things which makes Notre Dame unique among colleges and universities is its extensive residence hall system. Seventeen residence halls accommodate 4,450 undergraduates and constitute an indispensable ingredient of the University's life and spirit. Campus housing for graduate students, however, is severely limited. In the near future Notre Dame plans to build two graduate residence halls, one for lay students, the other for sisters, at a total cost of \$4 million.



A graduate hall for men, coupled with the new library, and increasing number of fellowships, and a faculty constantly growing in excellence, would attract graduate students of the highest caliber to Notre Dame. Virtually all of the University's lay graduate students today must live off-campus, often in quarters not conducive to scholarly work. Living away from the campus, they miss the University atmosphere, the camaraderie of their fellows, and the spiritual and cultural advantages which Notre Dame offers its residence students.

The graduate residence hall for men will be located on the east side of the campus near the proposed Notre Dame Memorial Library. It will contain its own chapel, recreation room, and study lounge, in addition to 200 rooms accommodating a like number of graduate students.

With the completion of this important building project the influence of the graduate student on the over-all campus life will be more pronounced.

In turn, graduate students will be able to live on the campus of Notre Dame

while obtaining their advanced degrees, thus eliminating the worry of accommodations and transportation which accompanies off-campus living.

The sisters' graduate hall will be far more than a campus convent. It will, indeed, be a center of scholarship where nuns will live a year or more before returning to the Catholic educational system with advanced degrees.

Today the majority of sisters pursuing master's degrees spend five summers at the University. If residence facilities were available during the regular school year, they could accomplish their goal in a year-and-a-half. Approximately seventy sisters currently enrolled in



The Graduate School live in a remodeled section of the old convent. Their number could be tripled with the erection of a new residence hall.

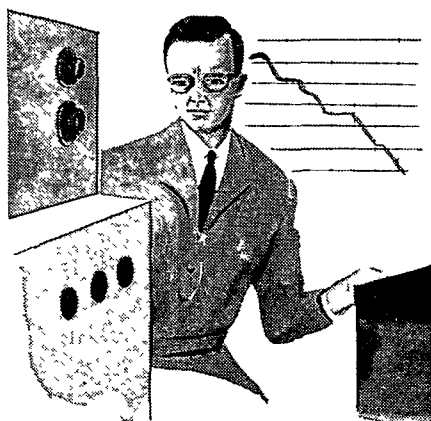
The extension of Catholic leadership in the arts, sciences and professions and the improvement of teaching and scholarship in our Catholic schools are two goals of primary importance today. Erection of two graduate residence halls at Notre Dame, one for lay scholars and another for teaching sisters, will be of inestimable value. The University will benefit, to be sure, but of greater significance is their value to the Catholic educational system. The new library and the two graduate halls within its shadow will become a center of scholarship and research of untold benefit to the nation and the Church.

Notre Dame feels a deep obligation to provide a graduate residence hall for nuns if we are to continue to provide the best possible teachers for the Catholic schools throughout the nation.

3 . . .

Funds for scholarships, fellowships and loans must continue to grow if Notre Dame is to compete successfully for its share of outstanding students.

University-administered scholarships were available in the fall of 1960 for less than 10% of the 675 freshman applicants in need of financial assistance. About half of the 116 high school valedictorians who had hoped to enroll at Notre Dame were unable to do so because scholarship aid was lacking. Although five hundred undergraduates hold scholarships of various kinds, funds are urgently needed to give still more deserving young men the opportunity of a Notre Dame education.



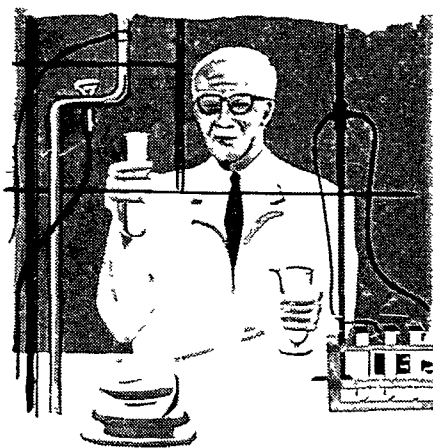
The greatest need of The Graduate School is financial support for its students. Few of them can rely on parents for further assistance. Instead they depend on fellowships (tuition plus a stipend for living expenses) and part-time jobs. Fellowships, which do not involve teaching or other work, are particularly important for the first year of graduate study, and Notre Dame has virtually none! A gift of \$75,000 will endow a one-year fellowship, and the income from a fund of \$60,000 will underwrite tuition, board and room for an undergraduate for one year.

Notre Dame's student loan funds have grown to a half-million dollars — much more than that is needed! Although one out of every seven students holds a part-time campus job, the growing cost of a higher education makes it inevitable that more students will turn to loans to help finance their way through college in future years.

4 . . .

The stature of a university and the strength of its academic departments depend ultimately on the quality of the faculty. Since 1953, Notre Dame's faculty development program has been accorded the highest priority. Funds for increased faculty salaries constitute the largest single segment of the University's ten-year development blueprint.

Already much has been accomplished. Faculty salaries have been increasing about \$250,000 annually. The number of Notre Dame faculty members holding



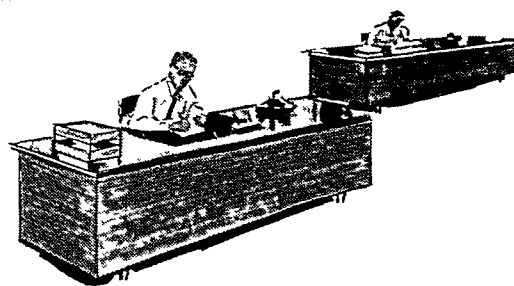
doctorates has increased by 116 during the past ten years. Renowned scientists, scholars and artists have joined the University's distinguished teaching corps permanently or as visiting professors.

The momentum of Notre Dame's faculty development program increased sharply with the dramatic Ford Foundation grant of \$3,074,500 during 1956-57. Now, recognizing what the University has accomplished to date, The Ford Foundation challenges Notre Dame to even greater progress in the future.

5 . . .

A university is a community of scholars, but the modern campus could not function effectively without hundreds of supporting, non-academic personnel. Laymen predominate in Notre Dame's business offices, on the public relations and development staff, in food service, maintenance and related activities. Some have served under as many as eight Notre Dame presidents!

While faculty members have participated in a retirement plan for thirteen years, the University has not been in a position to inaugurate a comparable plan for non-teaching employees. A fund of \$500,000 would enable Notre Dame to develop a retirement program which would provide for the security of its senior employees and serve to retain and attract first-rate administrative and technical personnel.



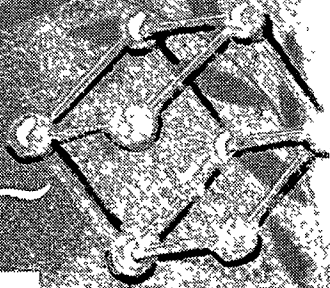
May we please have your help?



the



President's Page



For every human institution, as for every human person, there comes a moment of truth. Notre Dame's moment of truth will be upon us this Fall. It will not be the first that Notre Dame has faced in 120 years of uphill history. Nor will it be the last. But this is the moment of truth that we face now.

We may all understand this moment better if we remember another moment, many years ago, in fact, eighty-two years ago. On one April afternoon, most of what was then Father Sorin's life work at Notre Dame went up in smoke. His moment of truth meant one of two paths: to quit in disgust, or to advance in faith. Without plans, without money, without even food or beds at hand, he began to clean off the bricks as they cooled on the heap of ruins, and from those ruins grew a greater Notre Dame, one that somehow was paid for, no not somehow, because atop the new Notre Dame was a Golden Dome, a throne for Notre Dame, Our Lady.

Much has happened since. Bright days and grey days have come and gone. But throughout the history of this hallowed place, in all its moments of truth, there has shone the bright vision of faith in the future. "What though the odds be great or small, Old Notre Dame will win over all."

I have told all of you, sons and daughters and good friends of Notre Dame, that what we need most at this juncture in our history is a splendid new Library that will be a living, work-

ing monument to the saints and scholars of all times: those long dead and those who follow them with bright eyes and pure hearts through the portals of Notre Dame in our day.

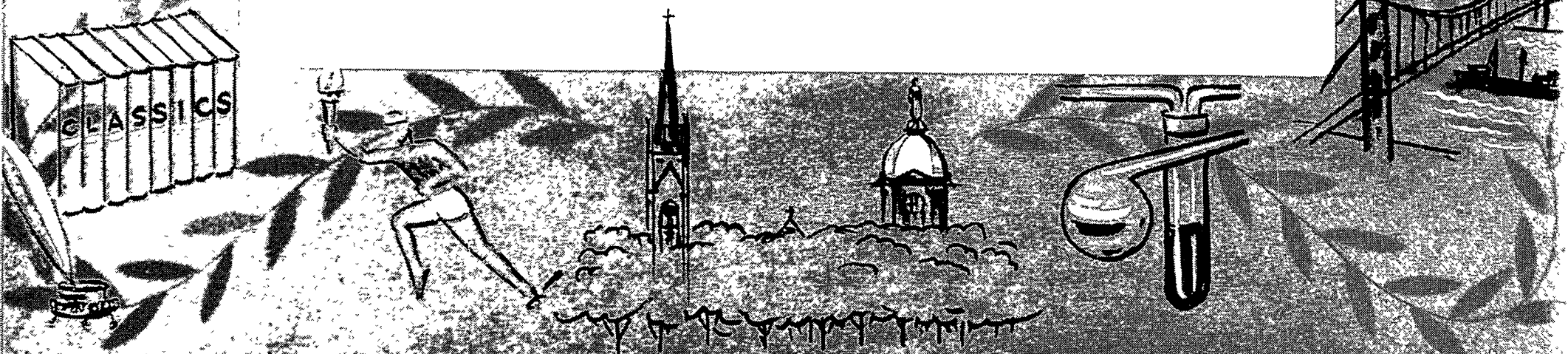
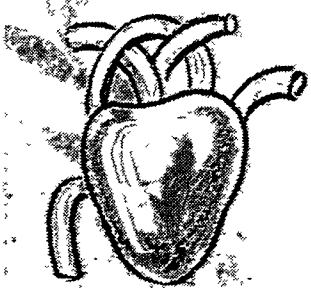
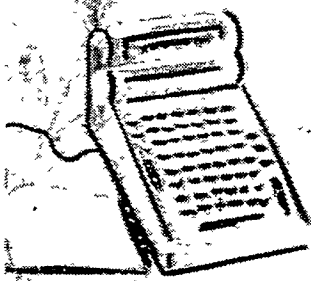
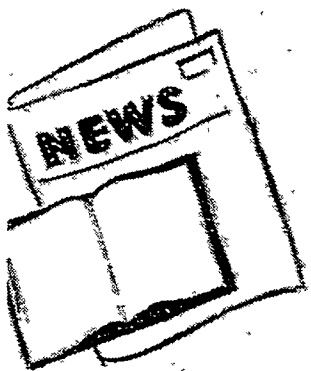
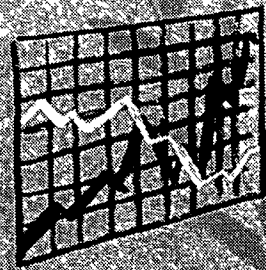
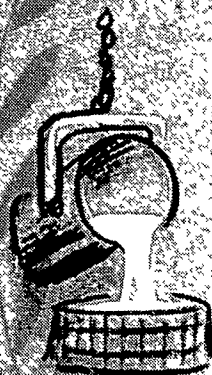
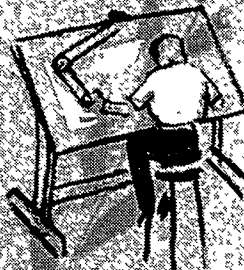
Because we need this, we have begun to build it—not with the money in hand, no more than Father Sorin had, but with the same faith in you and in Notre Dame's future. Whether this spells folly or vision is the substance of our moment of truth this Fall. Either the funds mount as the building mounts, or we are in trouble. All moments of truth are like this. They can go either way: life or death, success or failure, happiness or unhappiness.

As I stand beside the gaping two acre excavation for the new Memorial Library, and listen to the pile drivers hammering in the foundation, I confess to an occasional passing twinge of fear, but not to a lack of confidence in all of you who have helped make Notre Dame the shining beacon that it is today. What Notre Dame will be tomorrow is also in your generous hands to make. I do not doubt that we shall successfully face, with your help, this latest moment of truth.

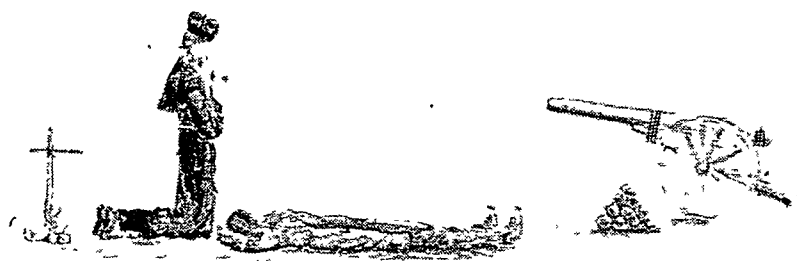
Ever devotedly yours in
Notre Dame,

Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President



100 YEARS AGO



NOTRE DAME PRIESTS

By Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C.

in the Civil War

Notre Dame men have always responded eagerly to serve our country in time of war.

Scores of Notre Dame priests have volunteered their services as chaplains and served courageously in three major conflicts of the 20th century. But 100 years ago Notre Dame priests initiated this tradition by serving as chaplains in the Civil War. The history of these Civil War chaplains of the Congregation of Holy Cross and the University of Notre Dame stand out most prominently. Father Edward Sorin, C.S.C., the founder of Notre Dame, speaking in his journal for the year 1861 relates the following:

"... And by the end of autumn about six hundred thousand had abandoned everything to defend their country.

"Of this number one-third were Catholics. Notre Dame du lac at once thought of providing those Catholic soldiers with the helps of their holy religion. Father Paul Gillen was the first sent to Washington, the headquarters of the Grand Army, towards the end of June. He did much there. Three other Fathers were successively sent thither and accepted by the government as chaplains,

namely: Fathers James Dillon, Peter P. Cooney, and William Corby."

And when Father Corby returned to Notre Dame in 1864 for a visit, this group had been increased to eight. These, with the exception of the young Father Julian Bourget, C.S.C., who died of cholera while serving in the army hospitals, are mentioned in the following passage from Father Corby's book, "Memoirs of Chaplain Life."

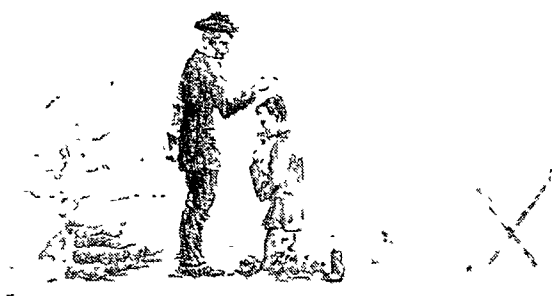
"Notre Dame sent out seven priests as chaplains, and counting the Rev. Dr. Kilroy who is also a child of Notre Dame, there were eight priests of the community of Holy Cross rendering spiritual aid to the poor soldiers in the field and in the hospitals. These were the Revs. J. M. Dillon, C.S.C.; P. P. Cooney, C.S.C.; Dr. E. B. Kilroy, C.S.C.; J. C. Carrier, C.S.C.; Paul E. Gillen, C.S.C.; Joseph Leveque, C.S.C.; and the writer W. Corby, C.S.C."

Apologists are always ready to point with pride to the record of these noble priests, but a fitting written record of their accomplishments is unavailable except in Father Corby's book. Father Peter Paul Cooney, C.S.C., had planned to publish an official record of the services of Catholic chaplains in the Union and Confederate armies, and had collected considerable material for it, but ill health prevented the accomplishment of the task. He did leave behind letters that are in the Notre Dame Archives, along with his notes, which give valuable information.

One must bear in mind that in the Civil War the life of a chaplain differed quite a bit from that of the chaplain of today. Now our chaplains are forced to live according to a strict Army discipline; and, in fact, become an integral part of the Army. Judging from Father Cooney's letters, as well as from other published sources,

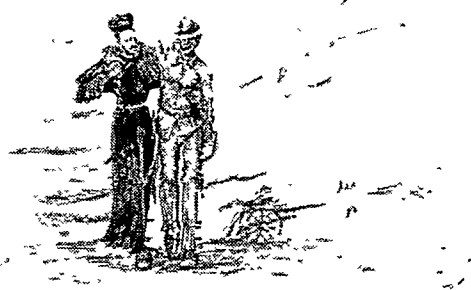


Rev. William Corby, C.S.C.

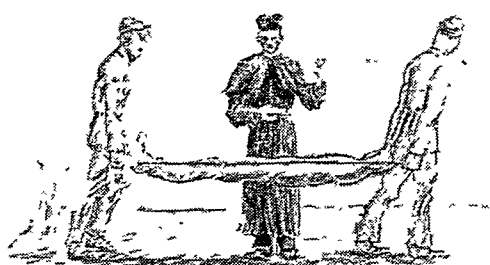




Rev. P. P. Cooney, C.S.C.



Rev. Paul E. Gillen, C.S.C.



the life of a Civil War chaplain was much less constrained. At first, their uniforms were of their own picking, their attachments to their regiments were not officially close, and their personal independence greater. Their relations with the soldiers were not confined to spiritual direction and administration of the sacraments. Father Cooney, for instance, acted as an adviser in temporal as well as spiritual matters, even assuming the duty of conveying the soldiers' money from the camp to their families.

These chaplains were not bound to reside all the time in the camp. Frequently they resided with the resident priests in the towns visited by the armies. They made frequent trips between the camp and their homes. And in the administration of the sacraments, the priest had almost the run of the camp—the opportunity for confession and spiritual comfort holding the supreme place on the eve of battle, and on certain feast days. The devotion that existed between the chaplains and their charges was usually open and sincere; and in no case was this more manifest than in that of Father Cooney and his "Irish regiment." When the time came for his release from service he wrote that he would fear separation from these men more than separation from his family. The men in turn, sent a grand petition to his religious superior, Father Edward Sorin, C.S.C., for his continuance as chaplain, giving ample proof of their deep affection for their chaplain.

The interest that attaches to the war chaplain, however, is directed primarily to his connection with the war. The number of battles in which he assisted, the number of war notables he was associated with, the cases of actual influence upon a soldier's life, and the peculiar incidents of camp life are the chief bits we want to know about any chaplain and the following should be of interest.

Briefly, here are the service records of Notre Dame's Civil War chaplains:

Father P. P. Cooney, C.S.C., volunteered shortly after the war broke out when Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton asked Father Sorin for chaplain priests. Father Cooney's first assignment was with the 1st regiment of Indiana volunteers—Indiana's Irish Regiment. He then became associated with the 35th Indiana, which was part of the Army of the Cumberland and fought in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Father Cooney was discharged on June 16, 1865, after having given four of the best years of his life in the service of the country.

During his service, Father Cooney helped to bring money back from the soldiers to their families at home, and he became very close to the soldiers he served. As an example of the affection they had for Father Cooney, Father Sorin's journal describes an episode where Father Sorin was asked to let Father Cooney continue on as chaplain of the 35th.

"When this same Father, worn out by fatigue and almost a wreck, some weeks afterward, preaching at Mass, announced to his regiment that his superior recalled him, and it was evident that his state of weakness did not permit him any longer to continue a ministry which was too burdensome for him, those veterans as he himself relates who during nearly four years had fearlessly met all the imaginable dangers of war, began to weep like children. On that very day a petition was drawn



Father Corby's blessing at Gettysburg. (Right): Captain J. J. McCormick, Father James Dillon, Father Corby. (Standing): Father Patrick Dillon and Dr. K. O'Hanlon.



up and signed by all the officers of the regiment and by the General of the division, who with his own hand declared that the recall of F. Cooney 'Would be a calamity.' This document is a real masterpiece of the noblest sentiments of the human heart. The superior of Notre Dame could not resist; F. Cooney could nowhere else be more highly esteemed, more loved, in a better position to do good."

Father William Corby, C.S.C., was probably the most colorful of the Notre Dame Civil War chaplains. His book, of course, is filled with many experiences and impressions. Like Father Cooney, Father Corby also collected money from the soldiers to bring back to their families. He served with the Army of the Potomac and perhaps his greatest moment was when he gave a general absolution to the Irish brigade before the Battle of Gettysburg. Father Corby stood on a large rock in front of the brigade, and Catholics and non-Catholics alike bowed

down as Father Corby gave the blessing. This scene has been preserved in a painting housed at the University of Notre Dame and illustrated in this article. Also, the battlefield of Gettysburg itself contains a monument honoring Father Corby and his bravery.

Father Gillen, C.S.C., was also with the Army of the Potomac and served various units of the army in his many travels. At first he refused a commission because in so doing he had a better chance to travel between outfits, saying Mass and administering the sacraments; but finally he did accept the commission and gained fame for moving about with a "portable" altar set up on a wagon, which also served as a shelter in stormy weather.

Father Joseph Carrier, C.S.C., was sent to join Sherman's army under Grant during the siege of Vicksburg. Fathers Paul Gillen and James Dillon served in the battles of the Potomac. Father Gillen served from July 21, 1861, Bull Run, until the end of the war, one of the longest periods of service among the chaplains.

In addition, Father Cooney gave general absolution at the Battle of Stone River in Tennessee similar to that of Father Corby of Gettysburg.

Each of these chaplains can be cited for other brave deeds and courageous exploits; but because of the limitation of space, let us just point out an interesting fact in conclusion.

These men who served from Notre Dame as chaplains in the Civil War were the "cream of the crop" of Notre Dame's priests. After the war they became leaders of the Congregation of Holy Cross as provincials and superiors and Father William Corby, C.S.C., became president of the University of Notre Dame.

Notre Dame is proud to look back 100 years to find that even then, the Holy Cross priests were giving their all for "God, Country, and Notre Dame."



Rev. James M. Dillon, C.S.C.

PEACE CORPS Volunteers *train at Notre Dame*

by **Walter M. Langford**

Just two months ago, on July 20, Notre Dame — and the 33 other universities and colleges of the Indiana Conference of Higher Education — got into the Peace Corps act in a big way.

On that day more than 50 Volunteers from 23 states zeroed in on the Golden Dome to undergo intensive training for eight weeks preparatory to departure for Chile, where they will work for the coming two years in basic education and the betterment of living standards of the rural population in southern Chile.

Naturally, July 20 did not really mark the start of this Chilean Peace Corps Project but merely the beginning date of its first active phase. The idea for this venture goes back several months to the day in late March when Notre Dame's President Father Hesburgh and Peter Fraenkel, assistant to President Herman Wells of Indiana University, flew to Chile to scout personally the possibilities of such a project and to work out many of the preliminary details. Afterwards there ensued an endless round of correspondence, meeting, and discussions involving the top personnel of the Peace Corps and representatives of the 34 Indiana institutions of higher learning.

All of this planning culminated in the first announcement of the Chilean Project by Mr. R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, when he delivered the Commencement Address at Notre Dame on June 4, 1961. He pinpointed the importance of the project by identifying it

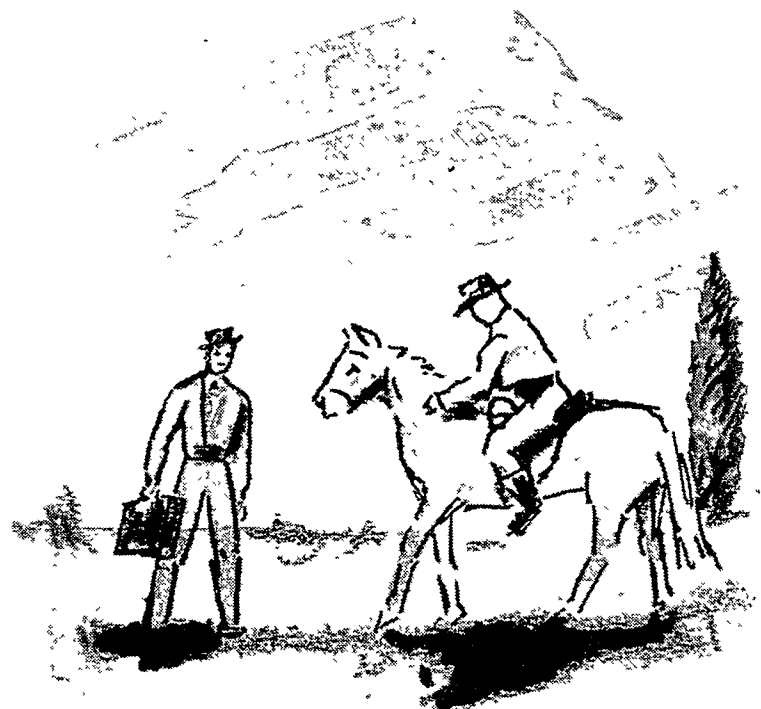
as "the first agreement of its kind ever reached between an agency of the U.S. Government, a consortium of American universities, and a foreign country."

A problem of recruitment among the Indiana schools existed automatically by virtue of the fact that by the date of the announcement of this project a great many of the colleges had already finished their academic year. Nevertheless, recommendations for 52 graduates of many of the Indiana schools were soon in the hands of a state-wide selection committee, and this number was augmented by more than 100 applicants from the Peace Corps' national pool of Volunteers. Eventually, 62 were invited to report to the training program beginning July 20th at Notre Dame and 52 accepted. Of this number not more than 42 will eventually be chosen for the work in Chile.

The Chilean Volunteers represent a wide assortment of colleges as well as of states. Surely the Notre Dame

family can be pardoned for taking some pride in noting that our graduates form by far the largest group from any single campus, there being nine Notre Dame men in the group. Our friends across the road at Saint Mary's College hold down the second spot with three Volunteers in the training program. In all, the graduates of Indiana colleges account for almost 40% of the total number in training. The Notre Dame Volunteers are: David W. Coombs, '61, Delray Beach, Florida; Michael E. Curtin, '61, Tulsa, Oklahoma; James G. Fitzgerald, '61, Chicago, Illinois; William H. Fox, '56, Chicago, Illinois; Joseph J. Keyerleber, '61, Shaker Heights, Ohio; James D. Madden, '61, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas G. Paulick, '61, Chicago, Illinois; Martin T. Roman, '61, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas J. Scanlon, '60, Scranton, Pennsylvania

Besides representing a wide variety of col-





Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's President, welcomes a contingent of Peace Corps Volunteers to the University, where they began an intensive course of studies before departing for work in Chile.

leges and states, the Volunteers also have training and specialties in many different fields, such as nursing, farming, social work, horticulture, home economics, forestry, nutrition, dental hygiene, zoology, photography, recreation, radio, construction, teaching, animal husbandry, and others.

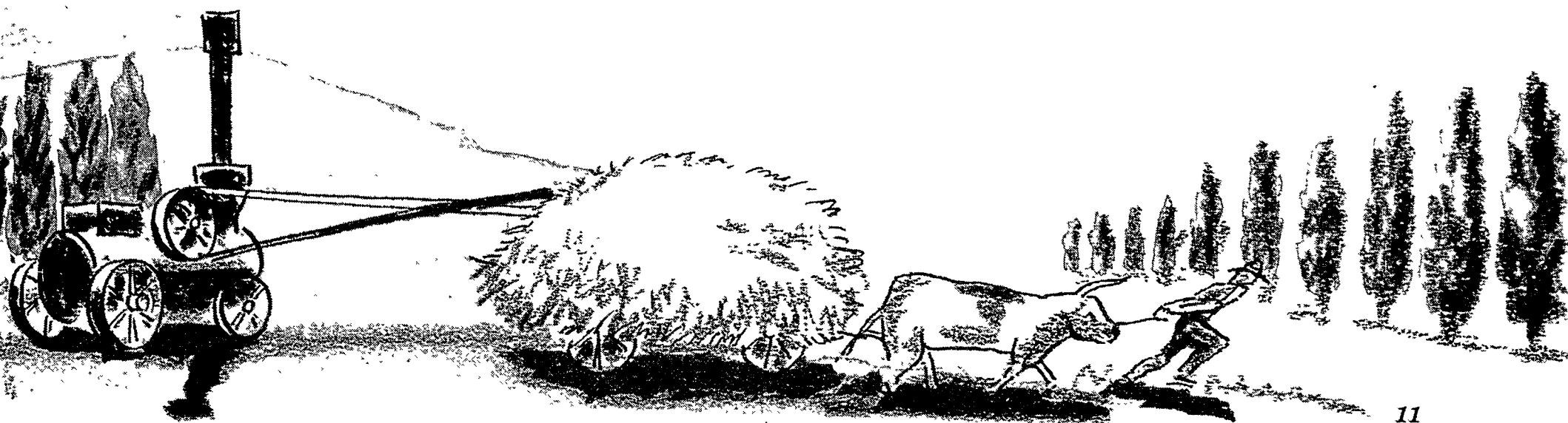
It was mentioned earlier that the training would be intensive. To be specific, the Volunteers put in 60 hours of work each week (8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on Saturday). More than 1/3 of these hours are devoted to Spanish—classroom instruction, laboratory drills, conversational practice in small groups, and study time, plus guided conversation at lunch and dinner. The remainder of the time is claimed by study and work in Chilean civilization and culture, Chilean history and institutions, the American heritage (a practical, concise treatment of our way of life for its proper interpretation abroad), physical education and recreational training, a medical course (first-aid and self-treatment, hygiene and sanitation, mental health, etc.), plus group discussions, films, lectures, and other activities.

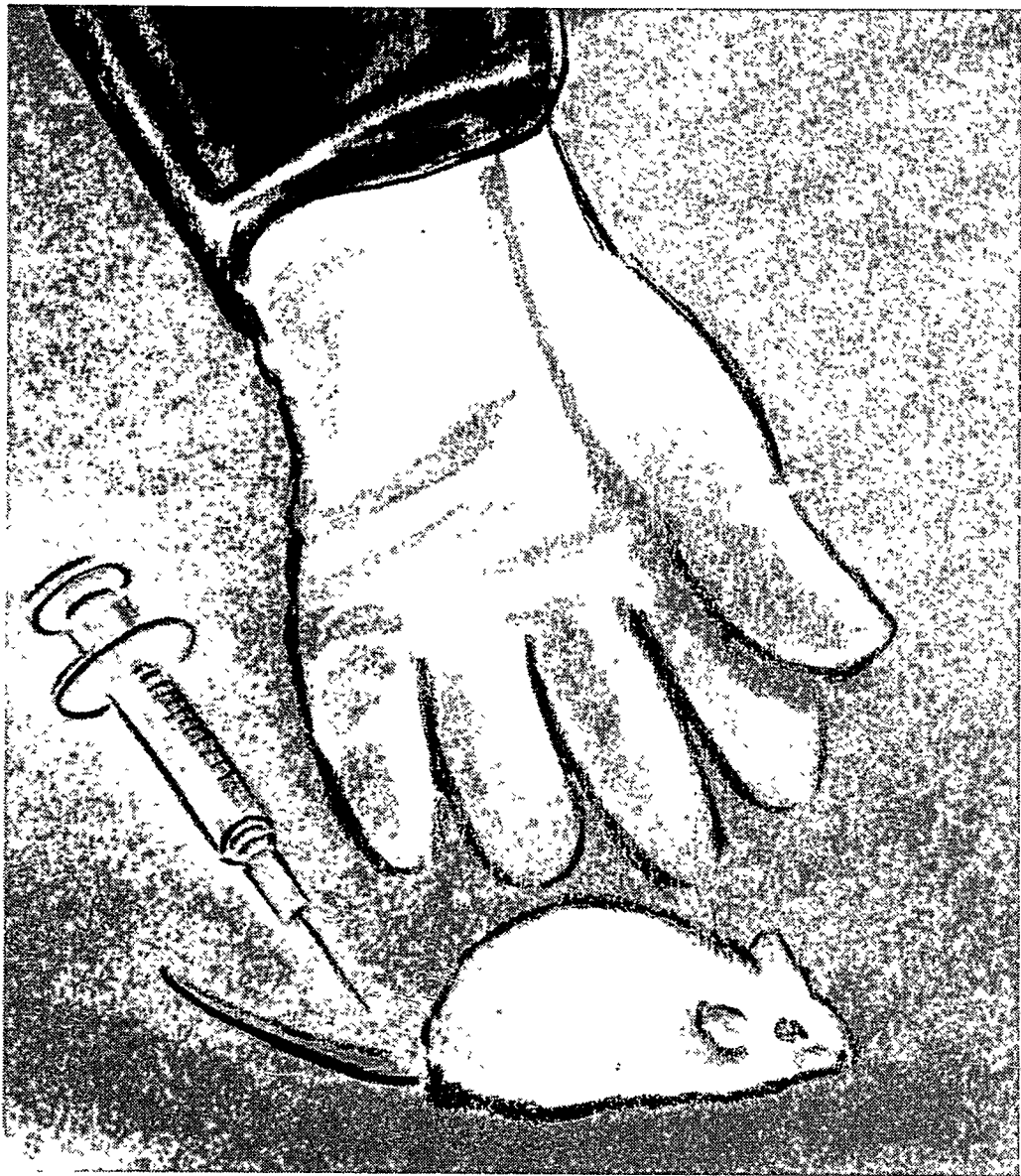
The Indiana Conference has accorded me the honor and responsibility of serving as coordinator of the Chilean Peace Corps Project. The assistant coordinator is George E. Smith, associate professor of modern languages at Purdue University. We will accompany the group to Chile and remain in direct charge during the stay in that country.

Upon arrival in Chile the Volunteers will embark upon another rigorous training program, this one of ten weeks in length. The emphasis again will be largely on the Spanish language, along with an on-the-scene study and familiarization with Chilean life. At the same time our group will be trained in the activities and techniques of the Institute of Rural Education, a non-sectarian private organization which is widely recognized for its work in basic education and community betterment among the peasants and small farmers of rural Chile. It is with this national organization that our Volunteers will do their work in Chile.

The exact nature of the work that will be done is not easy to describe in a few words. Let us say first that it may best be called fundamental education and that

(Continued on page 19)





Of MICE and MEN and CANCER

by **BROTHER RAPHAEL WILSON, C.S.C., Ph.D.**

Cancer research at Notre Dame's Lobund laboratories, now a part of the Department of Biology, currently involves studies in tumor transplantation. Lobund scientists hope that the new knowledge gained here will not only aid scientists in cancer research but may also provide a key to the very nature of cancer.

The present experiments represent one more way in which germfree animal techniques developed at Lobund are being applied to the solution of current problems in

biology and medicine. Tumor transplantation is not new to the research scientist, but transplanting tumors into germfree animals is a *new approach*.

Tumor transplantation follows the same rules as tissue transplantation. Tumors can be transplanted successfully only from one animal to another of very close genetic relationship. Animals of different strains are not capable of maintaining transferred tumor material because, it is believed, of defense mechanisms which reject it.

The defense mechanism in a germfree animal is at a low level of development, it has been previously demonstrated at Lobund. As a result, the germfree animals are more susceptible to tumor transplants than are those living under normal conditions. The opportunity to study tumor development in germfree animals is, therefore, welcomed by the scientist interested in the body's defense against cancer.

The defense mechanism is a system of cells, known as the reticulo-endothelial (RE) system, which penetrates all parts of the body and is believed responsible for certain immunities and other types of natural protection. Although this RE system is underdeveloped in the germfree animals, it is not necessarily defective. Tumor transplants might possibly stimulate the system to such

This germfree rodent may someday hold the key to man's conquest of cancer.

After the injection by the researcher, this mouse will provide vital medical data.



high activity that the tumor would be rejected. To prevent this, some of the animals are given doses of x-irradiation which cripple the RE system of cells.

Ordinary animals whose defense mechanism was thus treated would be subject to bacterial infections which might kill them. At the least, such infections would obscure the effects of tumor transplantation. This cannot happen to the germfree animals because they are kept in complete isolation from all types of bacteria. And because the defense mechanism is made inactive, it is possible to transplant into these animals tumors from animals which are not of close genetic relationship, including even those from human beings.

So far, 25 malignant tumors, of both human and animal origin, have been screened at Lobund for their transfer characteristics. One tumor, which arose spontaneously in a germfree rat, has been followed closely. It has been possible to transfer this tumor indefinitely from one germfree rat to another. However, when the tumor is transplanted into conventional rats that are not germ-

free, it dies out after five or six transfers. This difference in response has become the subject of intensive study at Lobund.

Current experiments are designed to detect the mechanism of this difference by making the germfree animal resistant to the tumor through various means of stimulation. At the same time, the conventional animal is altered so that it becomes more susceptible. Such research is expected to add information about the body's natural defense against cancer.

The question as to whether or not certain tumors are caused by viruses is another aspect of this work. While it is not claimed that germfree animals are also virus-free, studies to date have not revealed any viruses in their bodies. And yet germfree animals *do* develop spontaneous tumors. Lobund cancer research, financed by a grant from the Cancer Society of St. Joseph County, Indiana, Inc., is collaborating with the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York City, in this phase of tumor studies.

COEDS of the CLOTH . . .

Coeds at Notre Dame? Impossible!

Well, not really, when you realize that each summer hundreds of nuns are enrolled at the University studying a variety of courses ranging from History and English to Chemistry and Engineering Drawing.

In this year's recently completed Summer Session, a total of 1509 Sisters were enrolled at Notre Dame. Approximately 75 per cent of this total were taking courses leading to graduate degrees.

In 1954, only 704 nuns attended the University. Each year since the number has increased, and the 1961 total is a record high.

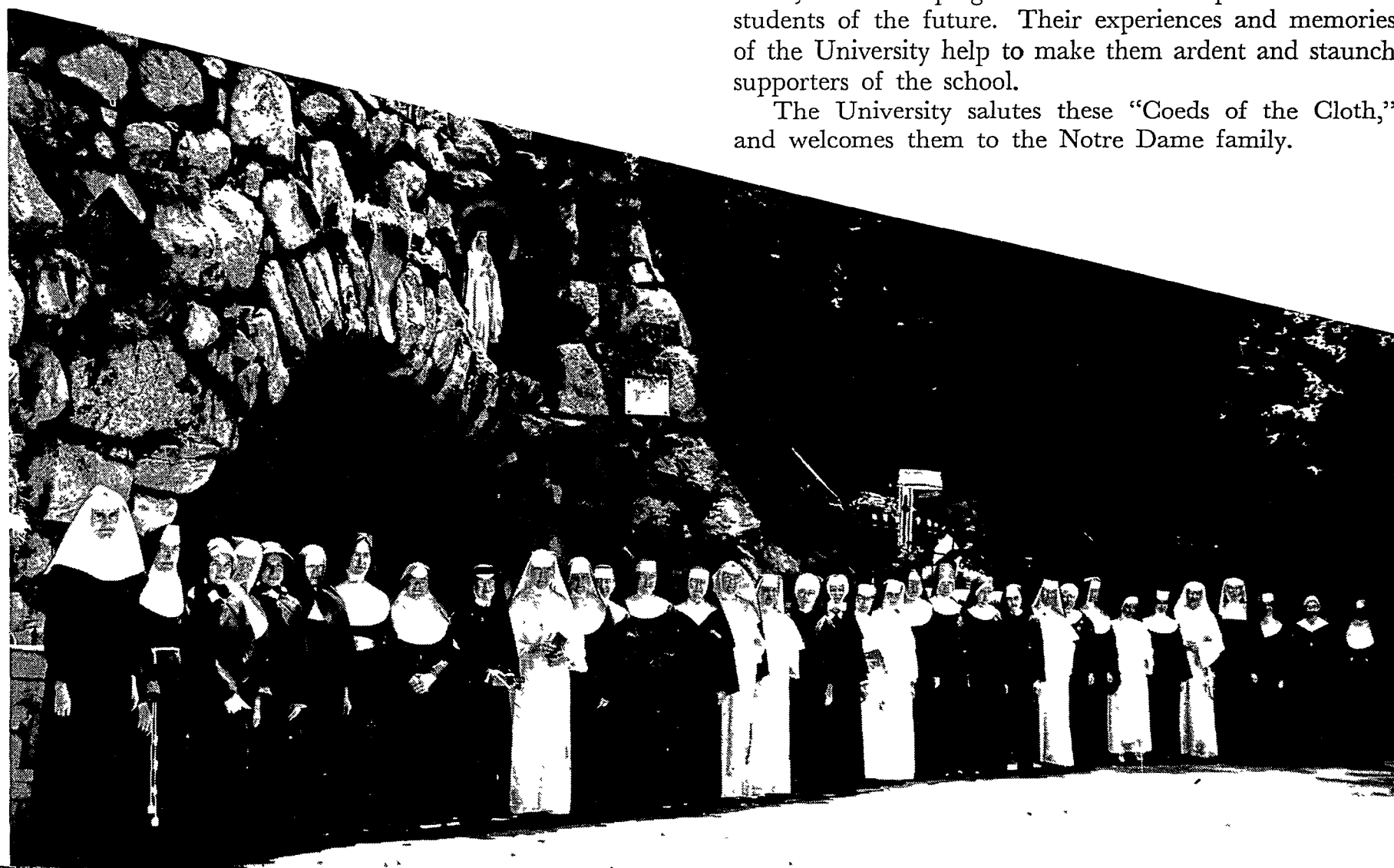
The Sisters who studied at Notre Dame this summer

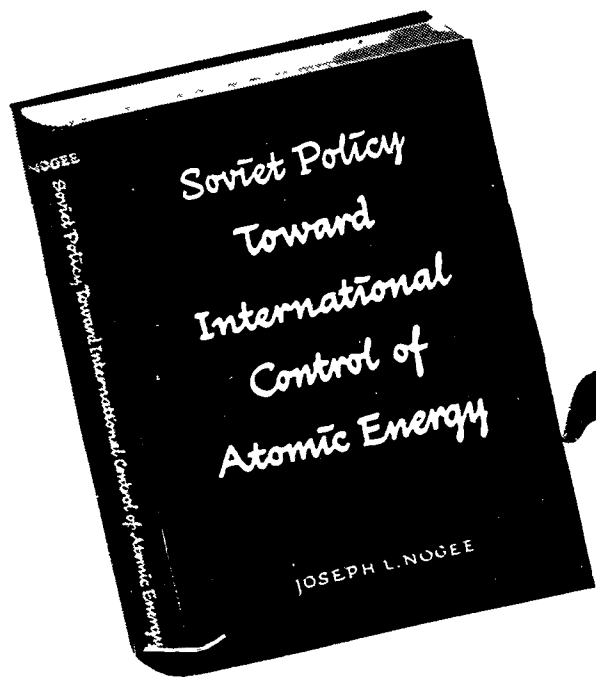
came from 253 religious communities. Two of the nuns were from Puerto Rico and 36 were from Canadian communities. In 1960's Summer Session, 1358 nuns from 245 religious communities were enrolled.

The growing influence and prestige of Notre Dame in the academic world is augmented by the fact that more and more religious communities throughout the North American continent choose Notre Dame as a place of study to advance the education of their teaching Sisters.

It is also gratifying to know that in years to come, these Sisters who have studied at Notre Dame themselves, will be helping to train and develop Notre Dame's students of the future. Their experiences and memories of the University help to make them ardent and staunch supporters of the school.

The University salutes these "Coeds of the Cloth," and welcomes them to the Notre Dame family.





SOVIET POLICY toward International Control of Atomic Energy

by Joseph L. Noguee

SOVIET POLICY TOWARD INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY (320 pp., \$6.50) was written by Joseph L. Noguee. By indirection, it is as starkly revealing of the reasoning behind American policies as is *American Diplomacy*. Professor Noguee examines the UN record of the official Soviet policies toward the control of atomic energy. In this fascinating account of the twists and turns taken by Soviet policy-makers in this matter, the

author has uncovered an underlying thread of strategic consistency that renders understandable the surface inconsistencies of Kremlin tactics.

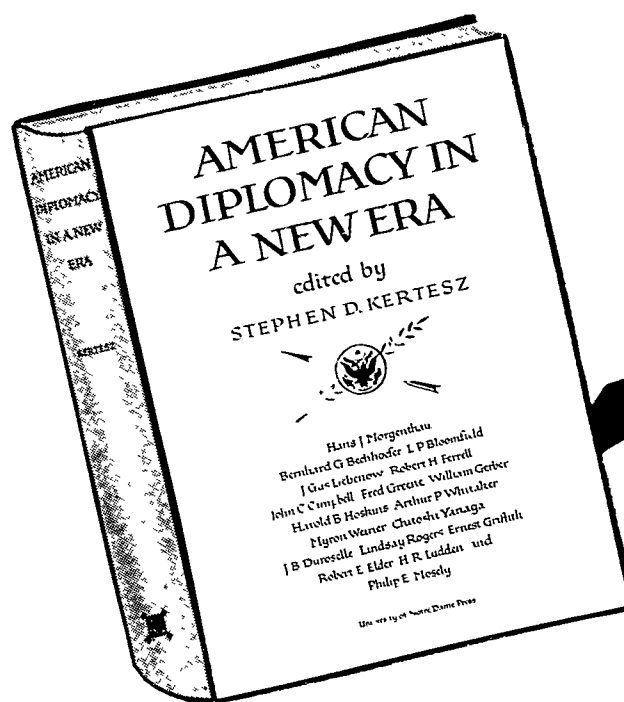
Mr. Noguee, a native of upstate New York, received his Ph.D. degree from Yale and is presently Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Houston. His book on Soviet policy is the outgrowth of research he undertook while at Yale.



Two new books, each in its own way revelatory of American attitudes toward current affairs, have been added to the University of Notre Dame Press' distinguished International Studies Series.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY in a NEW ERA

by Stephen D. Kertesz



AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN A NEW ERA (601 pp., \$10.00), edited by Stephen D. Kertesz, deals with the international problems that have confronted America's diplomats since 1945. Nineteen scholars of international affairs have contributed essays falling into three general categories: US area diplomacy, the State Department's organizational and policy-making structure, and the likely prospects of this country's policies in the future. Contributors include men like Hans Morgenthau, Philip

Mosely, and Lindsay Rogers, all known for the skill and insight of their diplomatic writing.

Stephen D. Kertesz, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, is a former Hungarian diplomat, who served in 1946 as secretary-general of his nation's delegation to the Paris peace negotiations. He severed his diplomatic connections the following year when he was unable to reconcile himself to serving a government which had fallen totally under communist influence.

New **Married Students' Housing** *at Notre Dame*



. . . Tolls Death Knell for Fabled 'Vetville'

A few months ago, the University of Notre Dame announced plans to construct apartments for married students and their families on the campus. Today several families have moved in or are making plans to move into the completed apartments. And as they do, another era of Notre Dame life passed into the realm of the remembered.

That era, of course, began immediately after World War II when veterans returned to the Notre Dame campus by the thousands — many with a wife and children who were not around when they left Notre Dame and entered the service. As they returned, accompanied by their families, a desperate housing need developed. No longer would the ivy-covered halls of Sorin and Dillon suffice. What were needed were apartments for families, complete with kitchen and laundry facilities and plenty of room for strollers, buggies, and playpens.

On November 1, 1946, "Vetville" officially became part of the Notre Dame campus. The first contingent of 24 veteran's families moved into the housing project on the eastern edge of the University, east of Juniper Road in an area extending north from the Stadium to the Power Plant.

Each apartment unit for a veteran's family contained two bedrooms, a kitchen and bath, gas heating and hot water facilities, and ample yard area on the outside. Three apartments were housed in each of the 39 wooden-frame structures which were originally used to house "prisoners-of-war" at a camp in Weingarten, Missouri.

Throughout the post-war years, veterans and married students vied for accommodations in "Vetville" for their families. The convenience of location (less than a half-mile from the heart of the campus) and the economical rent (\$27.00 per month plus utilities) were not the only features of this phenomenal community which attracted would-be residents. In addition, there was a spirit of

neighborliness and cooperation which seemed to abound and grow in the shadow of the Golden Dome.

Together, the families of "Vetville" grew! They grew in numbers with new babies arriving as the semesters passed. They grew in wisdom and grace too, with the help of their own special chaplain who ministered not only to their spiritual needs but also dispensed practical advice and material assistance ranging from "how to set up a budget" to arranging for student baby-sitters.

Many of the early residents of "Vetville" point with pride and recall the unselfish and tireless energy of their first chaplain, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., now Notre Dame's president.

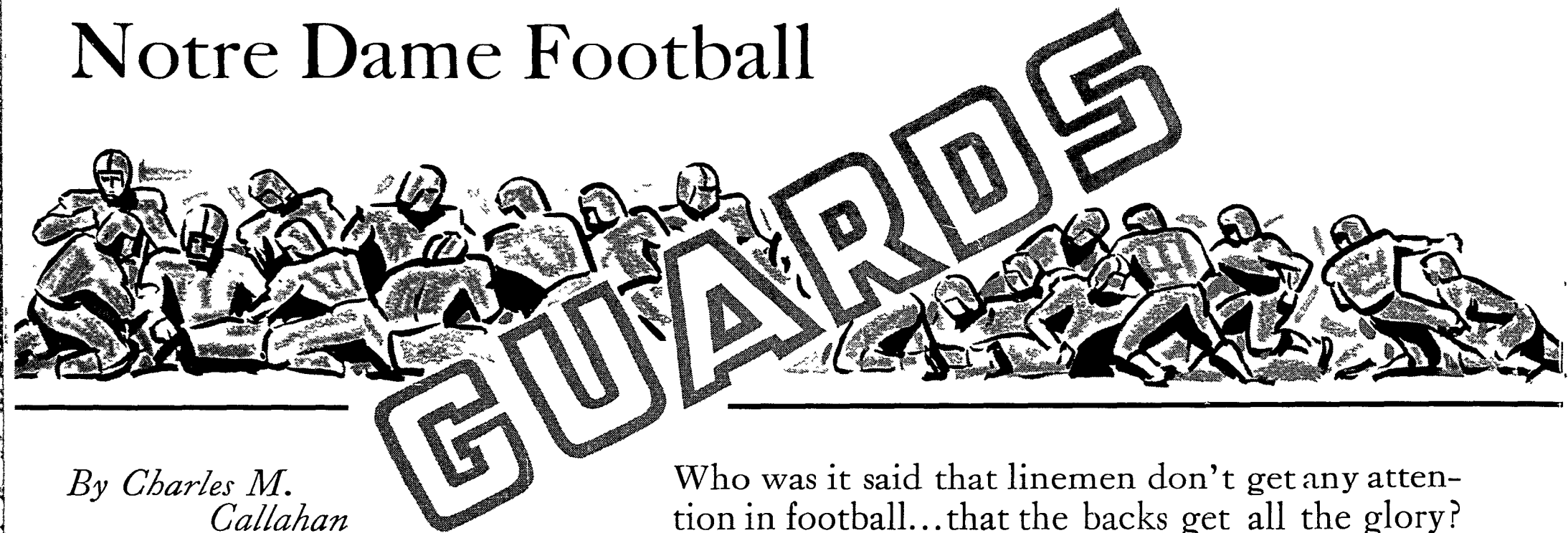
Today, the married student's housing project is partially completed and is located northwest of the campus proper near U.S. Highway 31. The entire center will eventually consist of 108 apartments. Upon completion of the construction, the new married students housing center will replace "Vetville" entirely, thanks to a \$1,000,000 loan from the U.S. Community Facilities Administration.

Statistically, "Vetville" housed more than 700 Notre Dame families in its 16 year life. Using the average of three children per family, more than 3500 persons were influenced by "life in Vetville." Each of these persons shared a common experience with their neighbors, which made them better students, better neighbors and better citizens.

The occupants of the new married students housing center on the Notre Dame campus will inherit this rich tradition of community spirit and unselfish cooperation from their predecessors in "Vetville." In addition, they will enjoy better living conditions in modern apartments with all the modern conveniences.

Yes, "Vetville" is dead, but its spirit lingers on for future ND families — thanks to those "Vetville" pioneers.

Notre Dame Football



By Charles M.
Callahan

Who was it said that linemen don't get any attention in football...that the backs get all the glory?

That would not be quite true in recent years at Notre Dame. For it would almost seem that the guards have taken over.

First of all, the boss of the gridiron picture is a former guard, Head Football Coach Joe Kuharich.

And for the last four years, a guard has either captained or co-captained the Fighting Irish. The guard captaincy reign began in 1958 when Al Ecuyer, an All-American, by the way, shared the team leadership with Chuck Puntillo, a tackle.

Ken Adamson captained the 1959 team, and the leader of the 1960 eleven was Myron Pottios, both guards. Pottios, like Ecuyer, won All-American honors.

Now for the forthcoming season, the co-captains will be Nick Buoniconti, senior from Springfield, Mass., and Norb Roy, senior from Baton Rouge, La. Both, of course, are guards; and it is interesting in this year of the Civil War Centennial that the Fighting Irish will be led by a "Yankee" and a "Rebel."

Going back to his own playing days, Kuharich was a monogram guard in 1935, 1936, and 1937. He was first team the last two years, and as a senior he won All-Midwest honors.

There is another interesting statistic on Notre Dame guards. Of the 76 Irish performers who have been honored by first or second team All-American selections, the guards rank number one position-wise. The Notre Dame All-America list shows: 16 guards, 13 ends, 11 halfbacks, 10 fullbacks, 10 tackles, eight quarterbacks and eight centers. It also should be pointed out that the only second team selections included were those picked by Walter Camp in the long ago when his All-American teams were the *only* All-America selections.

The roster of Notre Dame All-America guards is as follows:

1916—CHARLES BACHMAN (Walter Camp's 2nd team)

After his playing days at Notre Dame, Bachman became a successful head football coach. He spent 13 years as a coach at Michigan State. He played under Coach Jesse Harper when Knute Rockne was an assistant coach.

1923—HARVEY BROWN (Walter Camp's 2nd team)
Brown was Rockne's first All-American guard. He was team captain and later a successful physician in Detroit.

1927—JOHN SMITH (Grantland Rice, All-American Board, Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and Newspaper Enterprise Association)

Smith was nicknamed "Little Clipper" and was almost a unanimous choice for All-American honors.

1929—JACK CANNON (Grantland Rice, All-American Board, Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and National Enterprise Association)

Cannon was one of the speedy pullout guards on one of Rockne's great unbeaten teams. He, too, was almost a unanimous All-American pick.

1930—BERT METZGER (Associated Press, United Press)

Many will recall Metzger as the famed "watch charm" guard. He was picked as an All-American in Rockne's last season.

1931—NORDY HOFFMAN (Associated Press)

Hoffman was the running mate of both Metzger and Cannon in previous years and earned All-American honors as a senior.

1936—JOHN LAUTER (United Press)

Lauter was the only guard that played under Elmer Layden, but there were numerous Notre Dame candidates for consideration. Included were two South Bend guards, Joe Ruetz and Joe Kuharich.

1941—BERNIE CRIMMINS (Grantland Rice, All-Players Team)

Crimmins had played one season at right halfback and one season at fullback before switching to "pulling guard." When he made the move for Coach Frank Leahy, he earned All-American honors for his performance.

1943—PAT FILLEY (Grantland Rice, United Press)

Filley was also from South Bend and was captain of the team. He was one of four All-Americans on the national championship team of 1943.

1945—**JOHN MASTRANGELO** (International News Service)

Mastrangelo was one of the stars of the last war-time team of 1945. He returned the following year as All-American when many schools were "loaded" with returning veterans.

1946—**JOHN MASTRANGELO** (Grantland Rice, International News Service)

1947—**BILL FISCHER** (Associated Press, United Press, Football Writers, Newspaper Enterprise Association, 1st team; International News Service 2nd team; Football Coaches 3rd team)

Fischer not only made six All-American teams but was selected the "outstanding lineman of 1948" and received the Outland Trophy.

1948—**MARTY WENDELL** (Football Coaches 1st team; Football Writers and Grantland Rice combined their choices for Look Magazine starting in 1948; 2nd team)

Wendell earned his awards at the same time as his running mate Fischer. It was probably the first time two guards from the same team were named to All-America honors.

1948—**BILL FISCHER** (Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, All-American Board)

1953—**MENIL MAVRAIDES** (Paramount News)

Mavraides was a protege of one of Notre Dame's great guard coaches, Joe McArdle. He was a kick-off and extra point specialist.

1955—**PAT BISCEGLIA** (Associated Press, NBC Television 1st team; United Press 3rd team)

Bisceglia was from Massachusetts, like his predecessor Mavraides. The Bay State contributed many fine guards to Notre Dame teams in recent years.

1957—**AL ECUYER** (United Press, Sporting News, International News Service, Associated Press 2nd team)

1958—**AL ECUYER** (United Press, Sporting News, All-Players, College Sports Editors 1st team)

Ecuyer was a hard hitting, soft talking native of New Orleans. He captained the team in his senior year.

1960—**MYRON POTTIOS** (Time Magazine 1st team)

Pottios captained the Fighting Irish last year and was an inspiration to his teammates by overcoming his early season injury to gain national recognition.

Throughout the years, all of Notre Dame's guards have displayed rugged and inspired playing ability. Many who were not All-America selections will be remembered by avid Notre Dame football followers for making the key block in a particular game or making an outstanding tackle in a last minute goal line stand.

In this fall's season Notre Dame's opponents will have to contend with two of the finest guards in the business. Both Buoniconti and Roy gave excellent performances in past seasons and as captains this year will be leading Coach Kuharich's legions—"Onward to Victory."



Co-captains Norb Roy (60) and Nick Buoniconti (64) with Head Coach Joe Kuharich.



Recent star Notre Dame guards include Al Ecuyer (above), Myron Pottios (kneeling), and Ken Adamson (left). Each has written his own special chapter in the football history of Notre Dame.

"... the pursuit
of excellence ..."

DEANS' OUTLOOK...

Arts & Letters

Rev. Charles E.
Sheedy, C.S.C.
Dean of the College
of Arts and Letters



The College of Arts and Letters, the oldest and the largest of the campus colleges, welcomed 475 freshmen this September. They will spend most of the first two years in general courses of liberal art education, then concentrate in the last two years in one of the 13 Departmental major programs. . . . The total enrollment of the College will this year exceed 2,200, a record for any undergraduate college in Notre Dame history. . . . More than two-thirds of all these liberal arts students

move into graduate and professional schools after their baccalaureate program. Many of them will compete successfully for national prestige scholarships (Danforth, Woodrow Wilson, Fulbright, Marshall, etc.), just as their predecessors have done in record numbers. . . . The College of Arts and Letters is housed in the spacious and beautiful O'Shaughnessy Hall, which includes the Art Galleries, and the studios of the Art and Music students.

SCIENCE

Frederick D. Rossini
Dean of the
College of Science



To take advantage of the new knowledge available regarding scientific education in today's world, the College of Science has begun a revision of the undergraduate curricula in the several Departments of the College. . . . The faculty of the College of Science is being strengthened by the addition of new members, among whom are the following: Dr. Thomas E. Stewart, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Dr. Ludwig Tewordt, Assistant Professor of Physics; Dr. Daniel J. Pasto, As-

sistant Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Robert G. Hayes, Instructor of Chemistry; Dr. Morris Pollard, Professor of Biology, Associate Head of the Department of Biology, and Director of the Lobund Laboratory. . . . During the past year, the Department of Preprofessional Studies in the College of Science was formalized, with Dr. L. H. Baldinger serving as Head of the Department of Preprofessional Studies, in addition to being Associate Dean of the College.

Engineering

Norman R. Gay
Dean of the College
of Engineering



The expected enrollment in the College of Engineering for the academic year 1961-62 will be approximately 1,450 undergraduate students of whom 415 will be incoming Freshmen. There will also be 140 graduate students. This compares to a total of 1,331 students enrolled for the 1960-61 school year. . . . Dr. Norman R. Gay has assumed his duties as Dean of the College and will serve as Act-

ing Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering while Dr. Marcel K. Newman is on a year's leave of absence as consultant to the Arnold Engineering Center at Tullahoma, Tennessee. . . . Dr. Harold Ellithorn of the Electrical Engineering Department will also serve as a consultant to the Hughes Laboratories in California on leave for the coming academic year.

Commerce

James W. Culliton
Dean of the
College of Commerce



More than 1300 students will be enrolled in the College of Commerce this year including 300 freshmen. . . . Faculty changes for the year 1961-62 include the resignation of Professor Walter Kramer to become Associate Professor of Transportation at Georgia State University and the return of Professor Peter Brady in the Department of Accountancy. Additions include Edgar Crane, Research Assistant Professor in the Department of Marketing; James Fremgen, Assistant Professor, the Department of Accountancy; Yusaku Furuhashi, Assistant Professor, Department of

Marketing and Leonard J. Kazmier, Assistant Professor, Business Organization and Management Department. . . . In the summer, several members of the Commerce faculty engaged in activities away from the University including Dean James W. Culliton, visiting professor at Harvard University; Thomas T. Murphy was Acting Dean in his absence. Others were Raymond P. Kent, visiting professor at University of Utah; John Houck, Ford Fellow at Indiana University; Sherman Shapiro, Fellow at Merrill Center; and Thomas P. Bergin, NASD Fellow at New York.

LAW

Joseph O'Meara, Jr.
Dean of the
Law School



The Notre Dame Law School begins the 1961-62 academic year with a variety of interesting prospects in store. . . . Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas will preside over the court hearing the final argument in the Annual Moot Court competition early in October. This will be the sixth consecutive year in which a member of the Supreme Court of the United States has presided over the Notre Dame Court. . . . The president of the American Bar Association, Mr. John C. Satterfield, will be the featured speaker at

the annual Law Honor Banquet next Spring. In each of the four preceding years, as well, the Law Honor Banquet has been addressed by the president of the American Bar Association. . . . For the first time, the annual Law Scholarship campaign realized the \$50,000-a-year goal. Many talented students, eager to study law at Notre Dame would be unable to do so unless some financial assistance is available to them and for that reason, the Scholarship Program was initiated by the Law School.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

(Continued from page 11)

it will be carried out alongside young Chilean teachers and workers in the dozen or more schools and centers which the Institute of Rural Education has established in the long central valley of Chile stretching for more than 600 miles southward from Santiago. Our Volunteers will be assigned to these various places in small groups of from two to perhaps six, the assignments naturally depending upon the particular skills of the Volunteers and the needs of the location.

It is expected that our personnel with its variety of training and abilities will contribute handsomely to the work of the Institute in such things as personal hygiene and sanitation, cleanliness in the home, child care, sewing, cooking, public health, nursing, group recreation, light carpentry, improved agricultural methods and yields, raising of small animals, forestry, nutrition, elementary education, and radio education (which indeed may later become a much more important aspect of our work).

It must be pointed out that all who are entrusted with the administration and supervision of the Chilean Peace Corps Project are fully aware of the possible pitfalls in this operation. We realize that inadequate training or direction of our Volunteers could result in imprudent blunders which not only might cause the Project to be judged a failure but also might bring serious discredit upon our own group, the Institute of Rural Education, Notre Dame and the entire Indiana Conference of Higher Education, the Peace Corps, and the United States.

This means only that we have a great responsibility as well as a challenge worthy of our very best and an opportunity for good that is positively awesome. The desire, willingness, determination, and dedication being displayed by the Volunteers are more than enough to warm the heart of any man of good will and Christian charity. There is no doubt in mind that these young people will go down to Chile and get the job done in a manner that will do credit to all concerned.

The least I can assure you is that we will give it all we have. If we can also count on the prayers of the Notre Dame family I know I can say "We've got it made."

NOTRE DAME NEWS

(Continued from page 2)

organizations as: the Air Force Electronics Systems Division; the National Science Foundation; the Indiana Heart Foundation; the Allen County Cancer Society; the Office of Naval Research; the Von Kohorn International Corporation; the Social Security Administration; the Ford Motor Company and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Paintings by Everett McNear will be exhibited in the University of Notre Dame art gallery from October 8 to November 5 according to Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., head of the University Department of Art.

The Department of State, Washington, D. C. announced that Dr. Alvan S. Ryan, associate professor of English at the University of Notre Dame has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture at the University of Saarbruecken in Germany.

CREDITS



Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C.

Father McAvoy, former head of the Department of History, is archivist at the University of Notre Dame and an authority on the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. He is the author of *The Great Crisis in American Catholic History, 1895-1900* published in 1957. In addition to his other duties, Father McAvoy is also managing editor of *The Review of Politics*, published by the University.



Charles M. Callahan

Charlie Callahan has been Director of Sports Publicity at Notre Dame since 1946. He is a graduate of Notre Dame and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Football Hall of Fame. His outstanding publicity work has earned national recognition with an award from the Helms Athletic Foundation and two awards from the Football Writers' of America.



Walter M. Langford

Professor Langford has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty for 30 years. In 1959 he received the University's Lay Faculty Award, presented annually to a professor who has rendered distinguished service to the University. He is a specialist in Latin American literature, and also teaches courses in Portuguese and Latin American history. He is a former coach of the Notre Dame tennis team and has been fencing coach for 19 years.



Bro. Raphael Wilson, C.S.C.

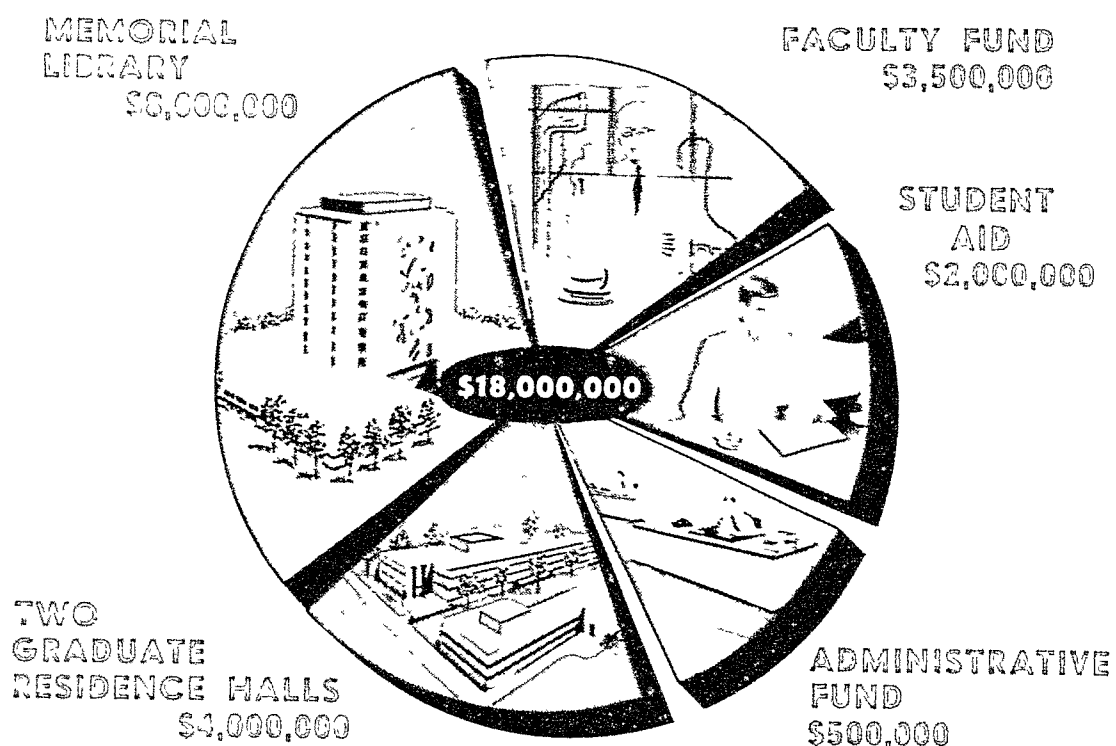
Brother Raphael is an assistant professor of Biology at the University of Notre Dame and a specialist in Virology. He has been a member of the faculty since 1959. Prior to teaching at Notre Dame, he was associated with St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, for 11 years. Brother Raphael has contributed articles to several professional journals.

PHOTOGRAPHS—M. Bruce Harlan, Chief Photographer, University of Notre Dame; Page 11—Roger Baele, South Bend *Tribune*; Page 15—Ernest Borrer.

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



Notre Dame's



3 FACTS TO REMEMBER

Notre Dame is building for the future. It has the responsibility to educate young men for tomorrow's world — a world filled with demands and challenges that no one today can clearly foresee. To prepare its students to meet these challenges, Notre Dame must provide the latest and best in ideas and facilities to mold these young minds for future leadership. Excellence is the keynote of Notre Dame's Program for the Future!

Because of a special matching gift program initiated by the Ford Foundation, Notre Dame is one of a few leading universities in the nation which will receive \$1 for every \$2 donated by alumni and friends of the University over a three-year period. This means the impact of your gift, whether large or small, will be 50% greater, thanks to the generosity of the Ford Foundation's matching gift program.

Notre Dame depends exclusively on its alumni and its many friends for its support. Loyalty and devotion to the University and the principles it exemplifies are needed now more than ever before because of this extraordinary Challenge Program, which is vital to Notre Dame's continuing growth and development.

May we please count on your help?

For additional information please address:
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION
Notre Dame, Indiana