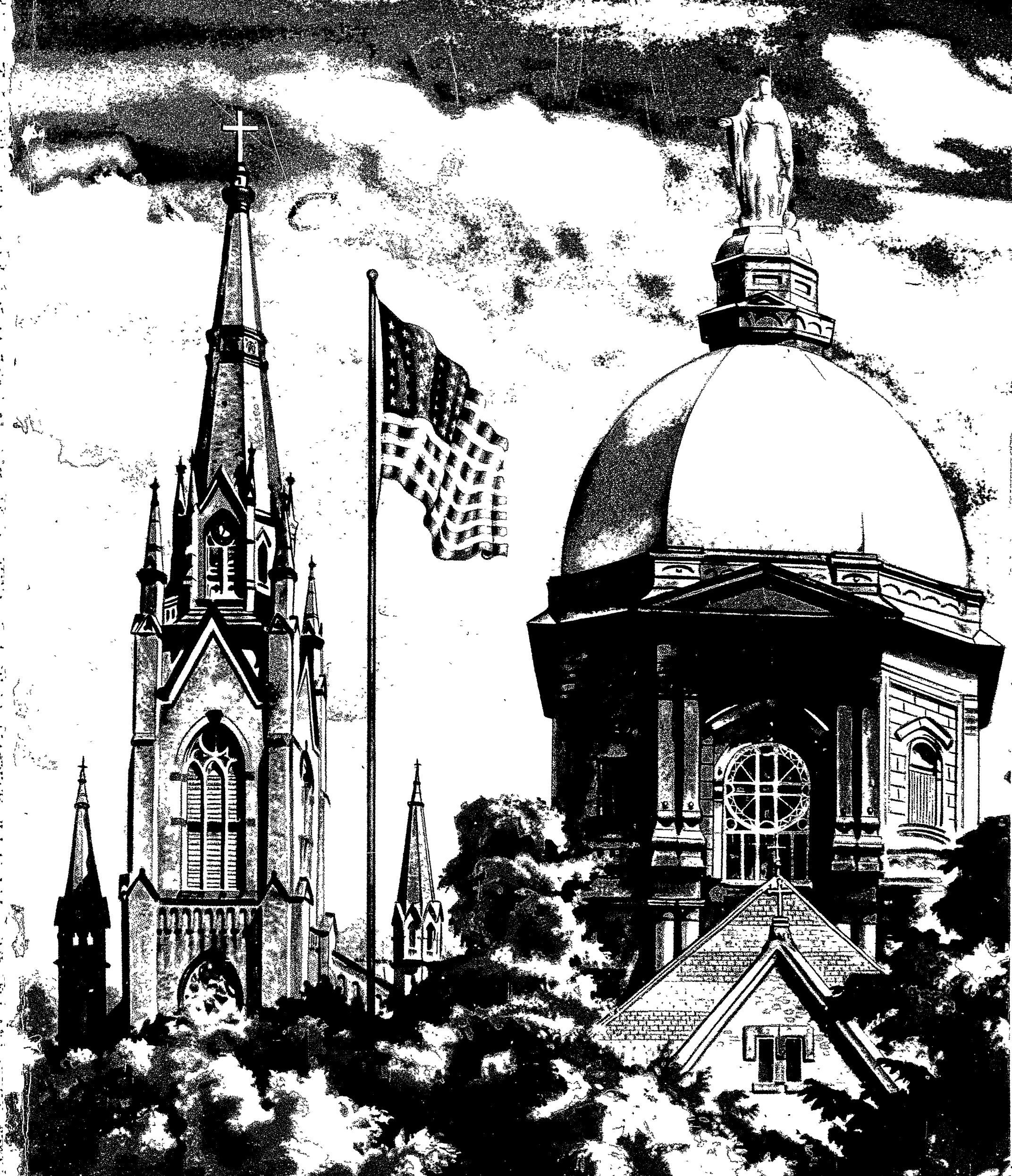


Notre Dame



The University of Notre Dame du Lac

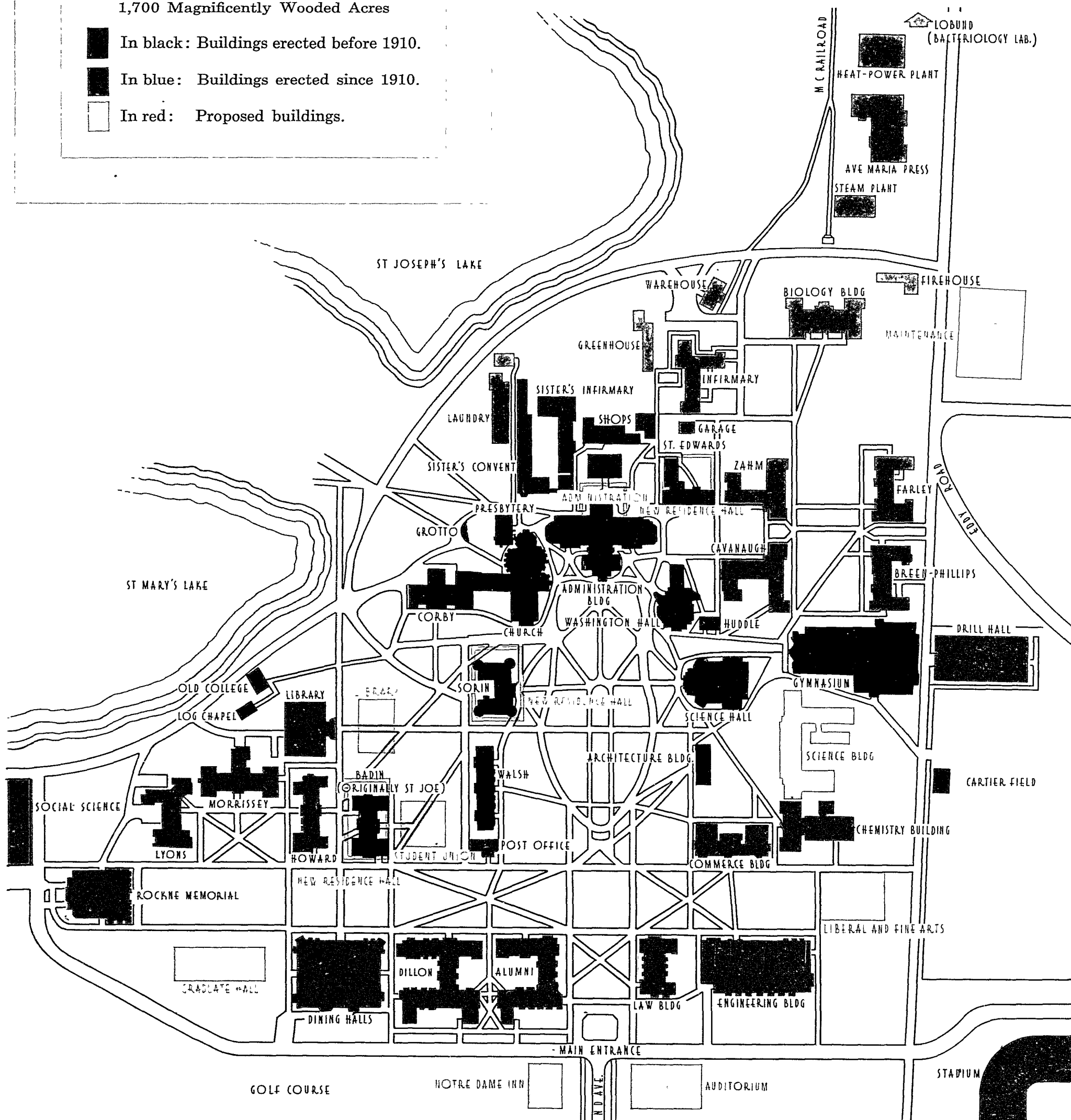
Notre Dame, Indiana

THE CAMPUS

50 Buildings • Two Beautiful Lakes
1,700 Magnificently Wooded Acres

- In black: Buildings erected before 1910.
- In blue: Buildings erected since 1910.
- In red: Proposed buildings.

Entered as 2nd class matter May 10, 1948, at post office of Notre Dame, Ind., under Act of Aug 24, 1912. Published quarterly. Vol 3, No. 1, 1950





Notre Dame's famous Golden Dome and Sacred Heart Church are appropriately prominent in a visitor's, parent's or new student's first view of the campus from the University entrance.

VOL 3. NO 1

One Fraternity...

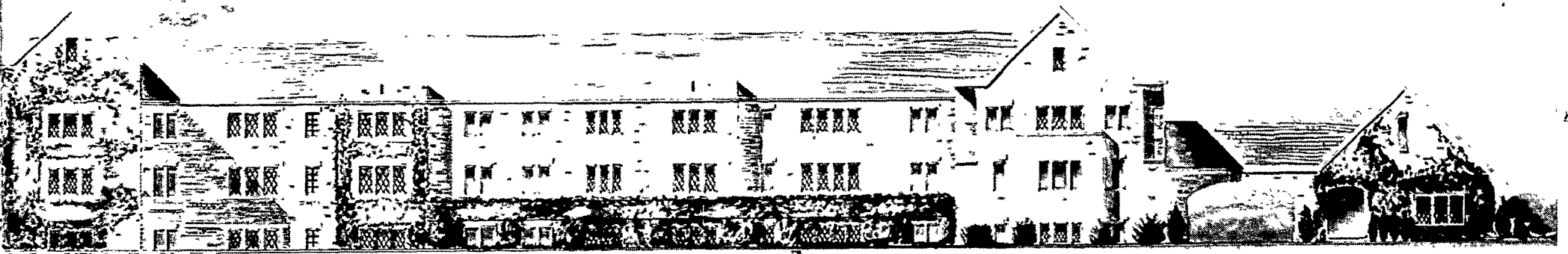
40,000 Members

THESE ARE WORDS AND PICTURES about a university with a single purpose: to train, within the next 35 years, a second 40,000 talented young men for moral, responsible leadership in the communities of America . . . and then *another* 40,000 . . . and another . . .

Notre Dame's *first* 40,000 young men have been trained for such leadership in the years since November, 1842,

when 28-year-old Father Edward Sorin, with three other French and four "Fighting Irish" brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross, founded Notre Dame . . . just north of South Bend, Indiana . . . on land given by the first priest ever ordained in the United States . . . beside a lake which, "with its mantle of snow, resplendently white, was to us a symbol of the stainless purity of Our Lady."

The story of such training is more than the story of 40 Departments offering degrees in Colleges of Arts and Letters, Science, Law, Commerce and Engineering; 15 Departments offering the Doctor's degree; the Mediaeval Institute; the Laboratories of Bacteriology; 50 buildings, and a stadium in which Notre Dame's 4,800 students gather with other thousands to "wake up the echoes cheering her name" and "shake down the thunder from the sky."



Overlooking Notre Dame's main entrance from the west, the new "Notre Dame Inn" will overcome a longstanding lack of campus housing for guests, alumni and students' parents.

One Fraternity — (continued)

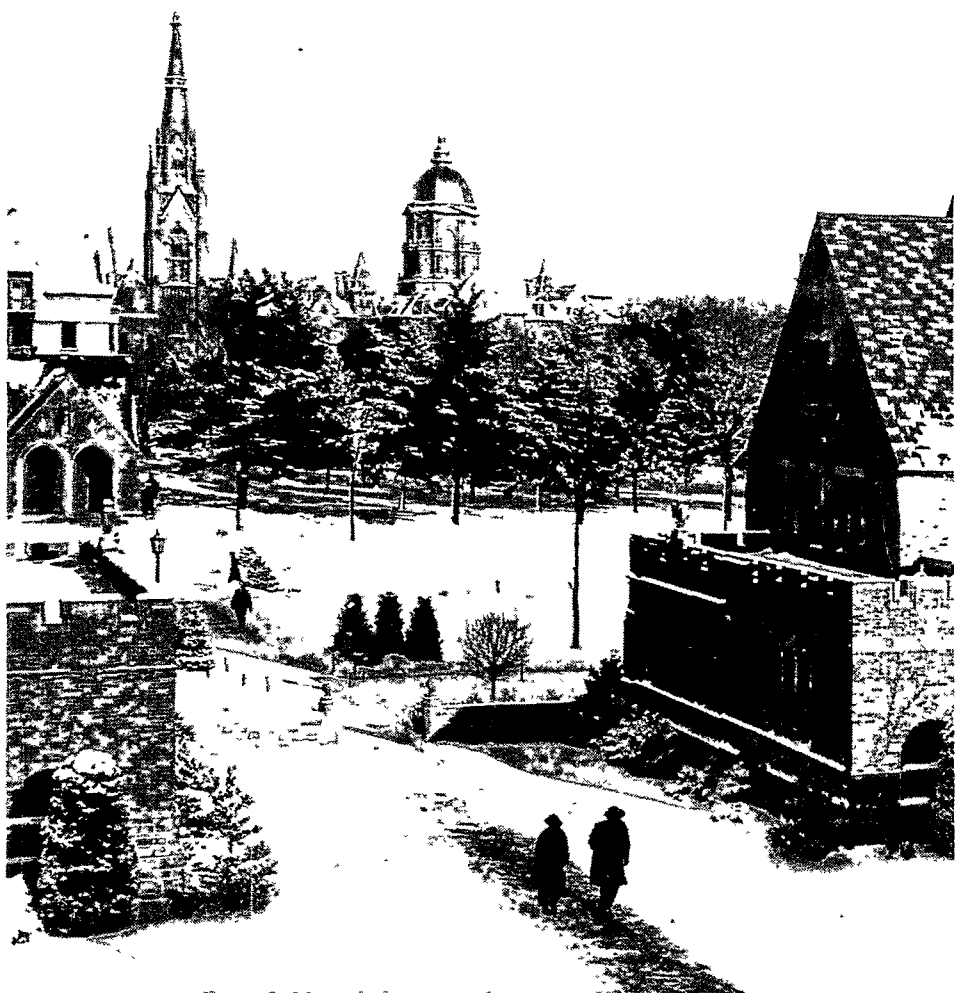
The story of Notre Dame is *much* more than that: it is, in the words of its students' own annual, *The Dome*, a story of young men contributing "the gifts of their imaginations and the experiences of their regions" to a common "knowledge perceived by the senses, fused by the intellect, integrated by religious guidance . . . men from all the union, from hard soil and rich, who come and are called the 'Irish,' but who are living visions of a long American

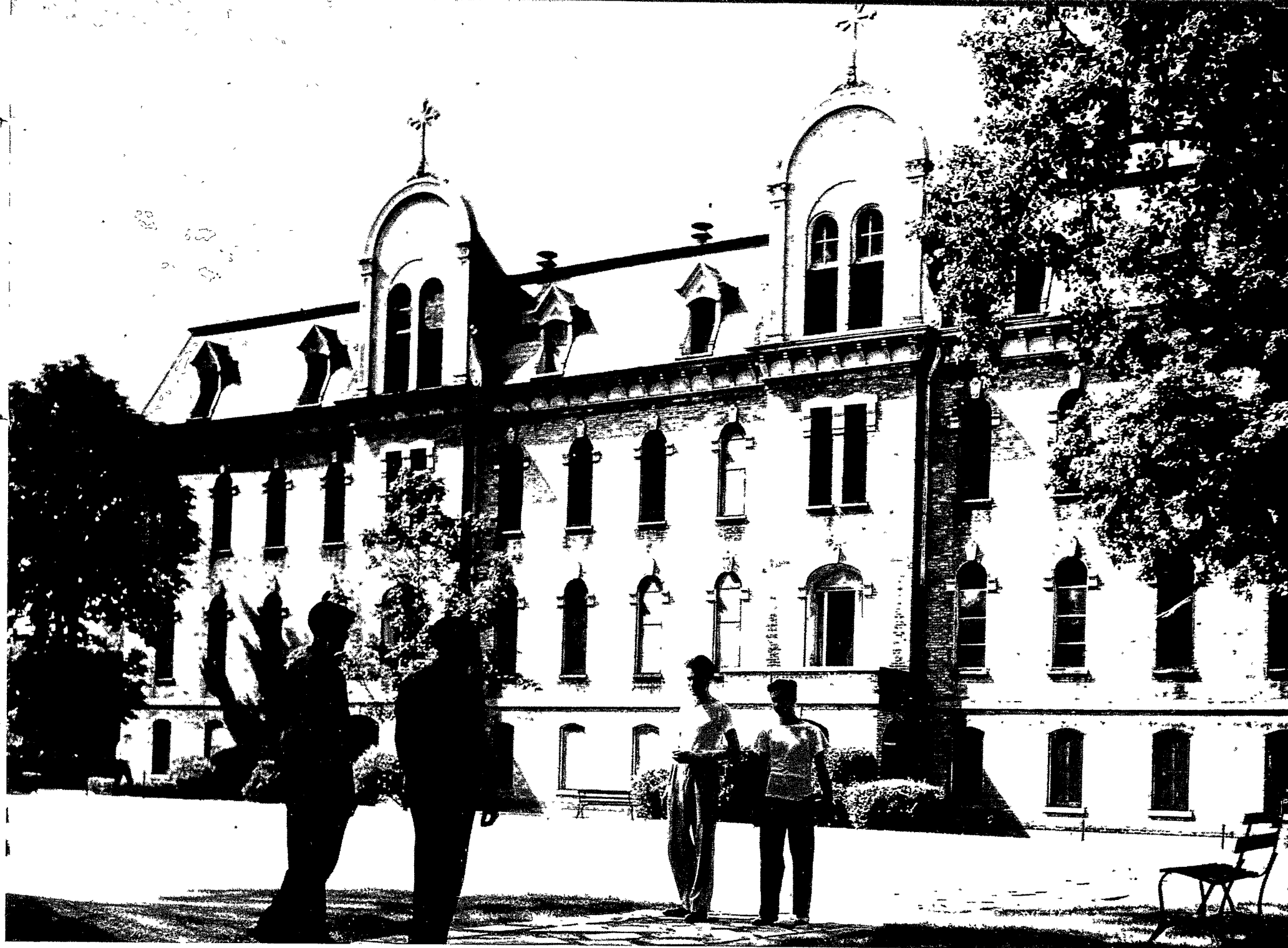
process, the slow molding of a nation out of many peoples and customs . . . men divided, but *one* in understanding and in the spirit."

It is the story of young men selected for native intelligence and moral character sufficient to mark them as the finest raw material for that *local* community leadership which, with enlightened *central* leadership, is one of society's sorest needs today.

It is the story of their life together . . . their classrooms; their libraries; their quivering lakes; their football Saturdays; their long quadrangles; their residence halls, perfected and counselled by resident priests, each with its own chapel and daily Mass and Holy Communion; the "quiet purpose" of their years here—"strong in the dim sanctity of the transepts of Sacred Heart Church, in the clear vision of Cross and Dome, in the old melody of 'O Salutaris' chiming down wooded paths, in the soft gray simplicity of the Grotto, in the Stations of the Cross by the lake—in *every* walk and tree, *every* building, *every* heart—this 'quiet purpose,' this tradition, this *real* 'Spirit of Notre Dame': a man's love for Jesus and Mary."

No mere formal part of a formal creed, this virtual habit of *personal* worship at Notre Dame; it is a part of these young men's *very lives*—guiding them *reverently* to new knowledge, "with a deep and humble awareness of Him Who authored all things and of His Mother who enhances all things, and thus bestowing upon such new knowledge a strength and purpose and lucidity which otherwise it can not have."



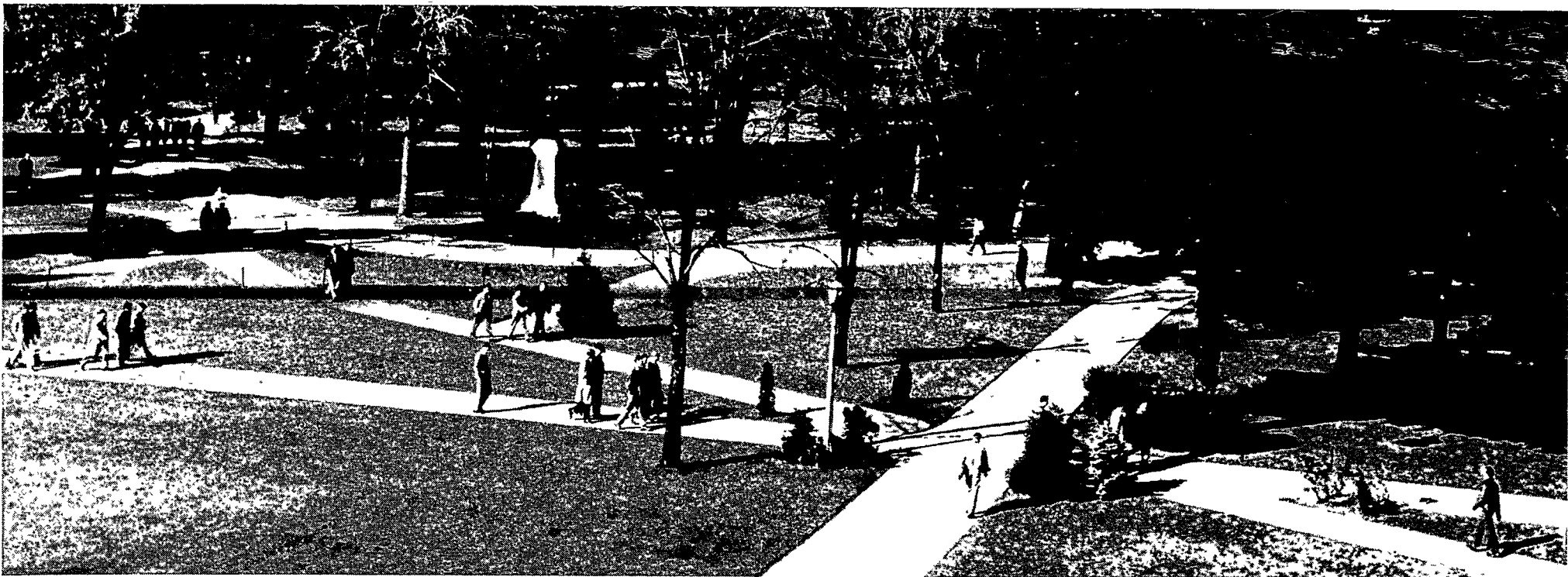


St. Edward's (1882) is one of the oldest of Notre Dame's 13 residence halls. It must be replaced by one of six new residence halls when sufficient funds are available.

Indeed, it is hard to tell the Catholic boy from the nearly 500 (about 10%) non-Catholics at Notre Dame. The late Knute Rockne, for instance, a completely typical Notre Dame undergraduate, did not become a Catholic until nearly 12 years after his graduation.

Notre Dame believes it is the *whole* man who should be educated . . . rather than any mere *part* of the man.

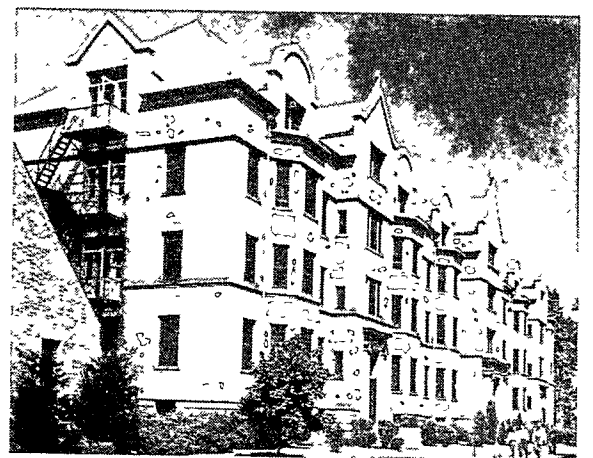
And Notre Dame believes that a man should be educated in high standards of *life* . . . as well as for high standards of *living*.





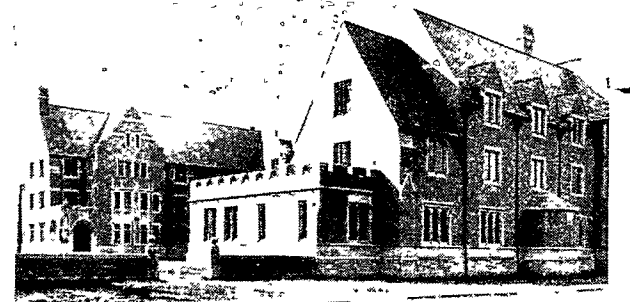
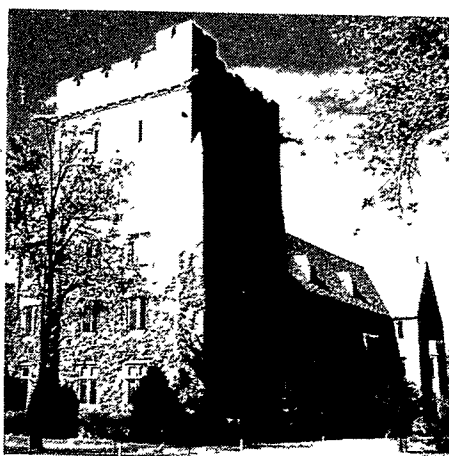
THERE IS NO freshman hazing; there are no fraternities. But each of the 13 residence halls has its heated rivalries and spirited traditions: Morrissey (above) boasts a panelled reception foyer . . . old Sorin is the first residence hall ever built at an American Catholic school (1872) . . . Walsh has closets (and says "no other hall can make that state-

ment!") . . . Breen-Phillips has the ticket office and coaches' quarters . . . Farley is the newest (1946) . . . Lyons is on the lake . . . Zahm has the best "rec room," and her twin, Cavanaugh (both built in 1936), is proud of her classic record concerts, religious library and reading room.



Above: Sorin, 1872, rebuilt in 1889; Badin, 1897, and Walsh, built in 1909.

Below: Lyons, 1926; Howard, 1925; Alumni, 1931, and Dillon, 1931.





A Full Life on a Full Campus

"LEARNING TO LIVE WITH PEOPLE" may be a cliché; but every Notre Dame man is incomparably grateful for his opportunity to *live closely* for four years with other Notre Dame men pursuing other curricular interests and stemming from other geographical areas and cultural climates than his own.

But many Notre Dame men recently have missed a few of the important advantages of spending the entire undergraduate period *on the campus*. Nearly a thousand of them (almost one-fifth) live in private homes in downtown South Bend. They lose valuable time in coming and going, and at least *some* of the relaxed enjoyment of Notre Dame residence hall life and social functions.

And there is, as yet, no Union Building to make daytime headquarters.

All students once were housed under the Dome of the main building! But excellent performance of its role in the educational world has brought Notre Dame face to face with new demands, new opportunities for still greater service to young men and the nation. Still, as always, Notre Dame refuses to turn down any more worthy applicants than necessary, even those in need of financial assistance. This is one reason why Notre Dame, unlike many other universities, never has known wealth—or even appreciable financial reserve.

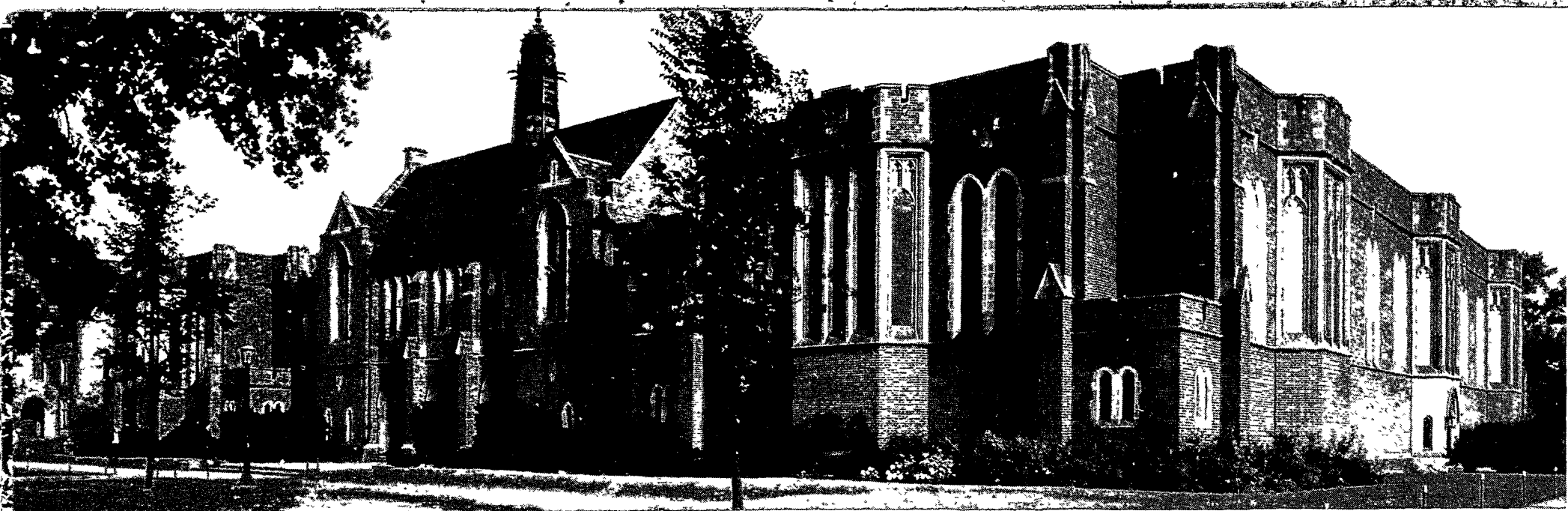


Architect's conception of one of six new residence halls to be erected when sufficient financial assistance is at hand. They would bring all Notre Dame undergraduates back onto the campus.



The proposed new Union Building, in which the University hopes to provide additional recreational and dining facilities and a home for publications, would be an activity center serving as a virtual laboratory for the further development of leadership. Such a Union Building is common to all other major universities.





"Modern Conveniences"



... 15,000 MEALS A DAY can be served in the Central Dining Halls (above), which also contain an excellent cafeteria for faculty, visitors and off-campus students . . . the 3-story Infirmary (left), served by Holy Cross Sisters and University physicians, is of first importance at Notre Dame, which never has forgotten its tragic experiences of cholera and malarial fever a century ago . . . a virtually self-sufficient city, the Notre Dame campus provides its students with their own post office, telegraph and railway express office, snack shop ('The Huddle'), book store, laundry and dry cleaning service—even a barbershop and shoe and watch repair shops.



Vets' Mayor and Council



Birthplace: Notre Dame

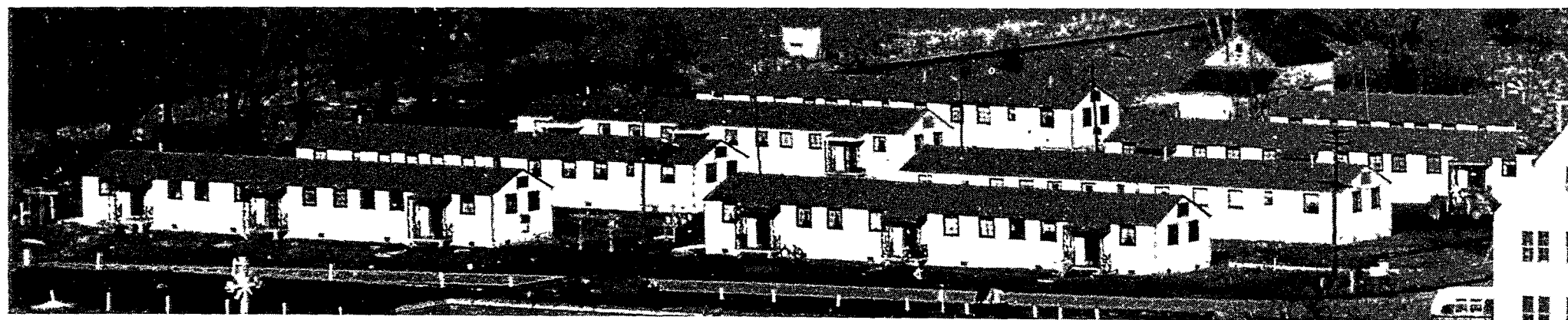


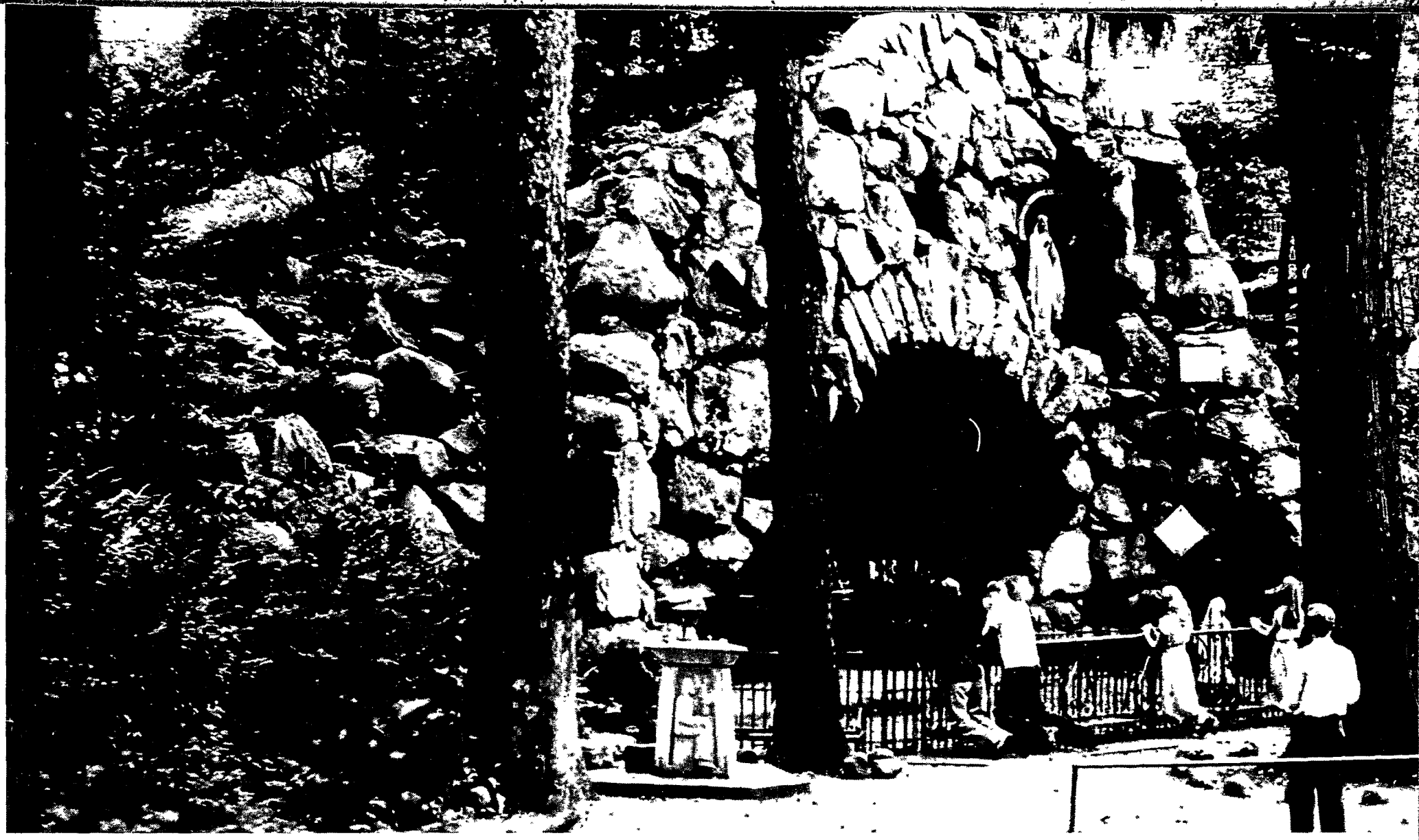
Vet and Family Move In



NOTRE DAME'S VETVILLE, the autonomous community which more than 100 veterans of World War II and their families made home, has been frequently and nationally recognized as one of the nation's most successful examples not only of veteran housing, but of the finest kind of self-

government as well. A mayor and Vetville council have been elected at regular intervals, and have been held responsible by the veterans and their wives for sound and equitable administration of the community's laws, regulations and general welfare.

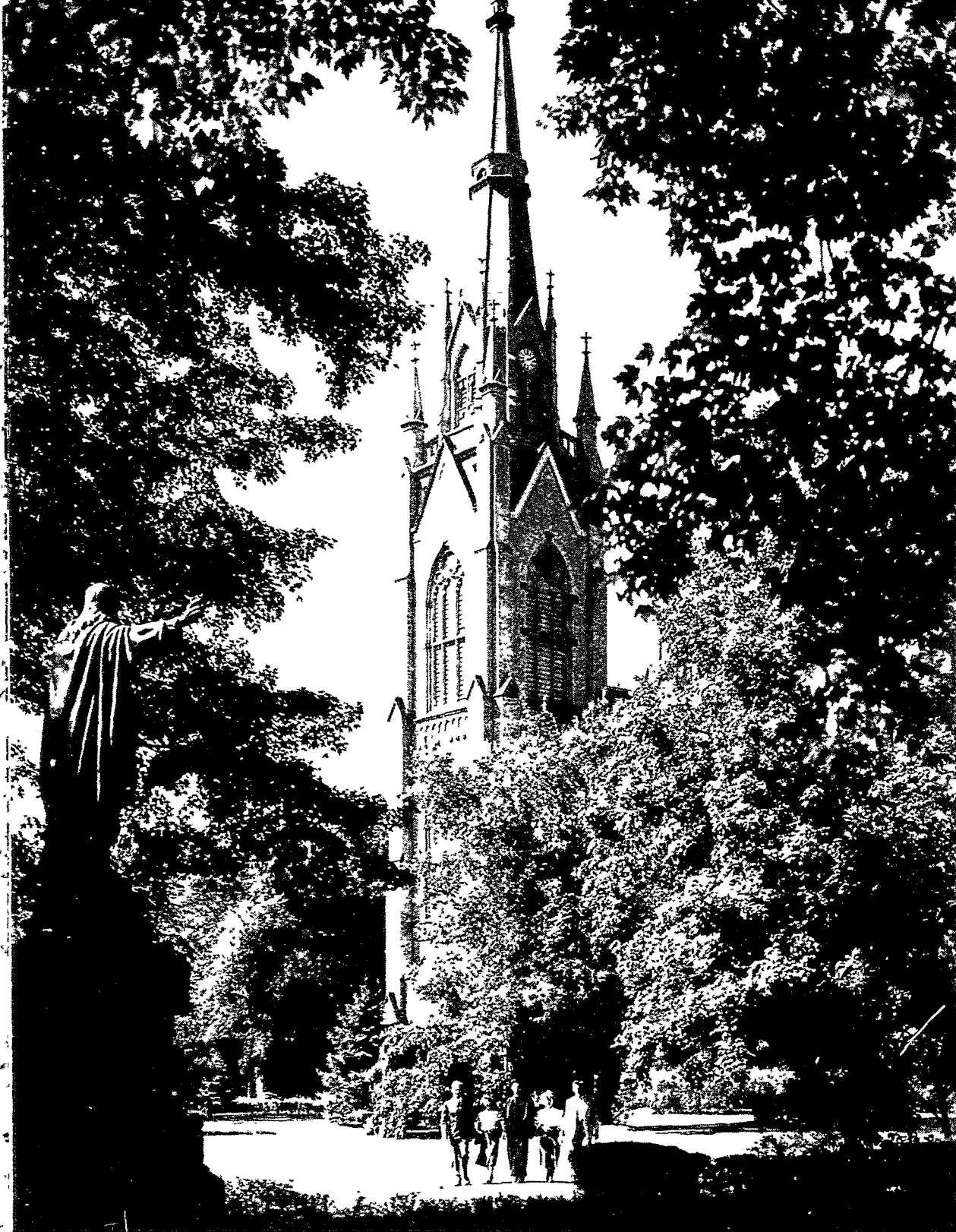




“...Mellow Traditions”

MOST FREQUENTED of all Notre Dame's cherished landmarks is the Grotto, replica of the shrine at Lourdes, in a wooded area near the lakes, just back of the Church. The inspiration of a student of 1855, it was erected in 1896 by his benefaction . . . The Log Chapel is a restoration of the original, which was standing when Notre Dame was founded in 1842; many alumni return to be married there; it was the scene of Knute Rockne's baptism following his conversion at the age of 37 . . . Pictured below are Notre Dame students of an earlier date, and “Old College” (now the Mission House), erected four months after the University's founding. It housed a classroom, bakery, refectory, clothes room and dormitories for then-only-hoped-for students. Like so many of Notre Dame's buildings still in use, “Old College” was built of bricks made by the priests and brothers from marl found on the banks of the lake.

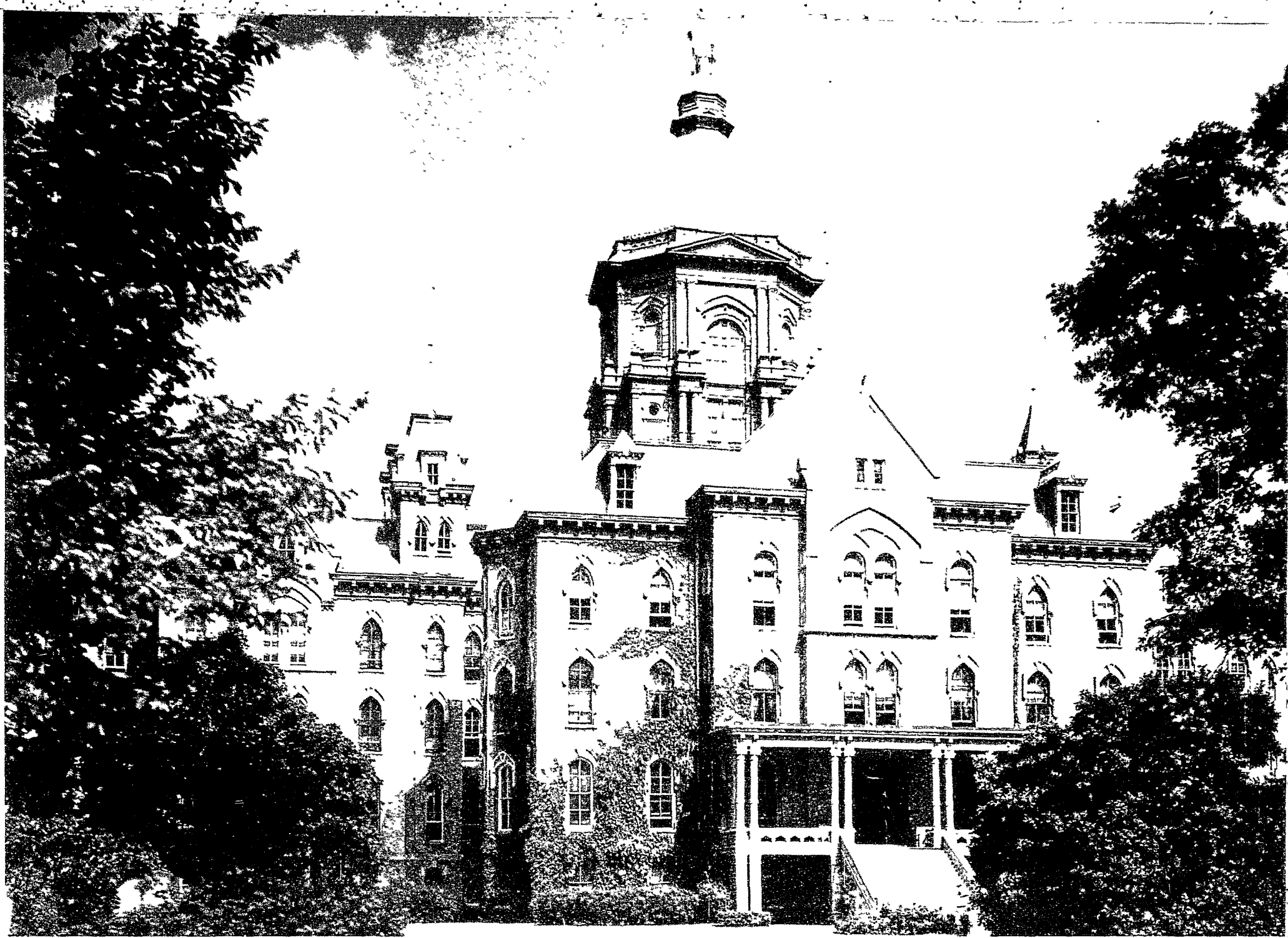




Sacred Heart Church

UNDER the 7-ton bell and 23-bell chimes of Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church, which overlooks the statue of Christ in the foreground, rise great arched ceilings which, with the Stations of the Cross, comprise superb exhibits of the talent of Luigi Gregori . . . Its beautiful stained-glass windows were the work of Carmelite nuns in Le Mans, France . . . The lovely altar in Lady Chapel is the only example in the United States of the work of the famed Bernini . . . The bodies of several early and distinguished missionaries to this country are interred in the crypt . . . The grave of Orestes Brownson, famous Catholic philosopher, is in the downstairs chapel of the Church.



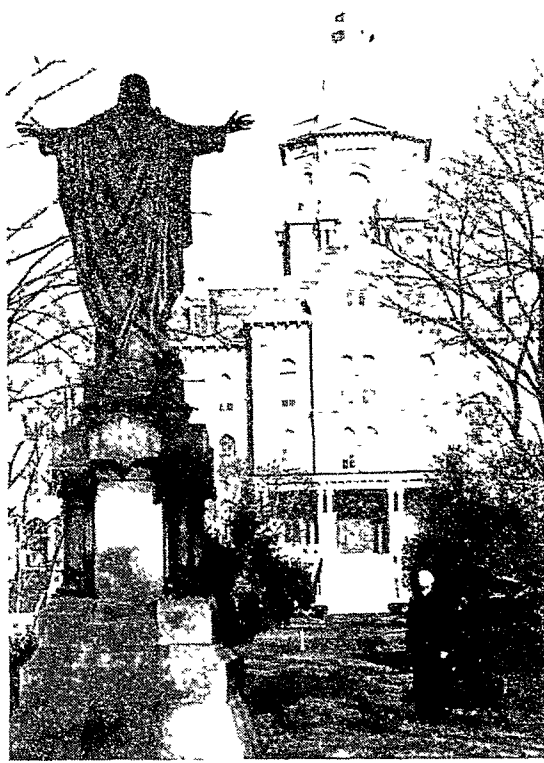
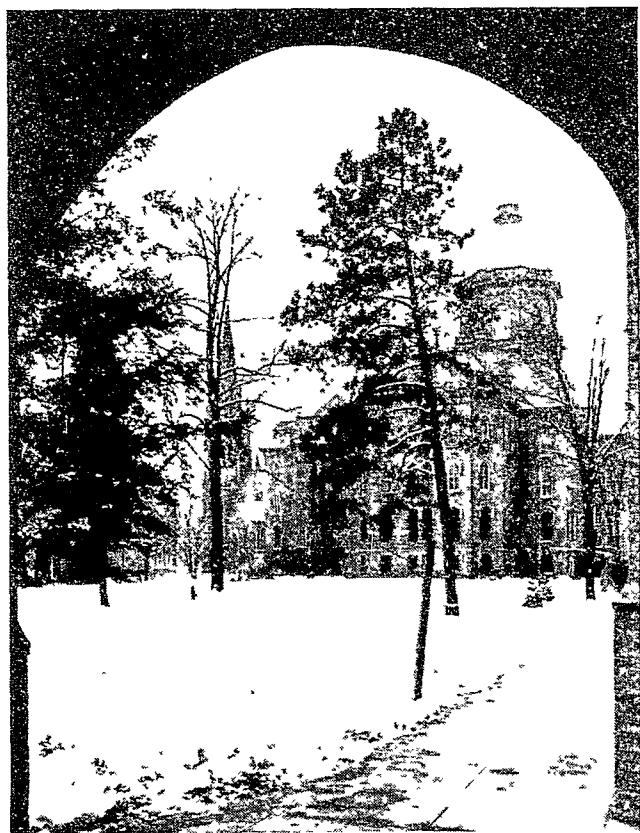


The Golden Dome

HIGH ABOVE the campus stands the golden statue of Our Lady, on the world-famous Golden Dome—always the University's *spiritual* symbol and for 85 years its *physical* symbol as well.

Here in the 5-story Administration Building (1879), the University's Administration works tirelessly to keep the soul of Notre Dame housed in a healthy body. Holy Cross priests, once constituting the entire faculty, receive no compensation but their subsistence. But salaried lay members of the faculty now comprise four-fifths of the teaching personnel. Even the student, paying full tuition defrays only 70% of the cost of his education. New opportunities for leadership, which have come to the University in the wake of an educational job well done, demand new facilities and expansion and resources. And they, in turn, can come only from private benefactors. For Notre Dame receives no financial assistance from church or state.

Founder Sorin spoke prophetic words in 1844: "When this school, Our Lady's school, shall grow a bit more, I shall raise her aloft so that, without asking, all men shall know why we have succeeded here. To that Lovely Lady, raised high on a dome, a Golden Dome, men may look and find the answer."



Two Kinds of Maintenance

THE University of Notre Dame Foundation was organized in mid-1947 to make "the *real* Notre Dame" as well known as its football teams and to encourage needed financial gifts for essential development.

The Foundation seeks to help the University make the most of new educational and research possibilities, sustain its dollar-aid to deserving students, hold student tuition and fees to a minimum, meet costs far greater than any in its earlier history, serve a larger student body, plan needed new buildings, provide for faculty and staff retirement and sick relief and enhance a faculty whose unpaid priests no longer comprise more than 20% of the total, the remainder being salaried laymen.

Bit by bit, "the *real* Notre Dame" is being described in pieces of literature and in *Notre Dame*, a new magazine, for thousands of non-Notre Dame people who had not realized that it ranks scholastically among the top American universities, that it receives no financial aid from state or church, that its endowment is the lowest among all major colleges and universities, that its football revenue is only 8% of its income (only enough to pay for its intramural and other sports programs and its aid to students) and that it constitutes one of America's greatest hopes for the defense of Christian freedom.

ENDOWMENT COMPARISON*

	Total	Per Student	Annual 4% Investment Return per Student
Amherst.....	\$13,761,231	\$11,632.49	\$465.28
Dartmouth.....	25,000,000	8,333.33	333.32
Duke.....	47,685,091	10,641.62	425.68
Harvard.....	182,824,335	14,509.87	580.40
Northwestern.....	60,000,000	5,882.35	235.28
Oberlin.....	23,668,918	10,426.85	417.08
Princeton.....	43,051,775	10,656.38	426.24
Rochester.....	53,000,000	30,477.29	1,219.08
Williams.....	13,176,781	11,870.97	474.84
Yale.....	124,673,459	13,860.37	554.40
NOTRE DAME.....	4,077,587	849.50	33.98

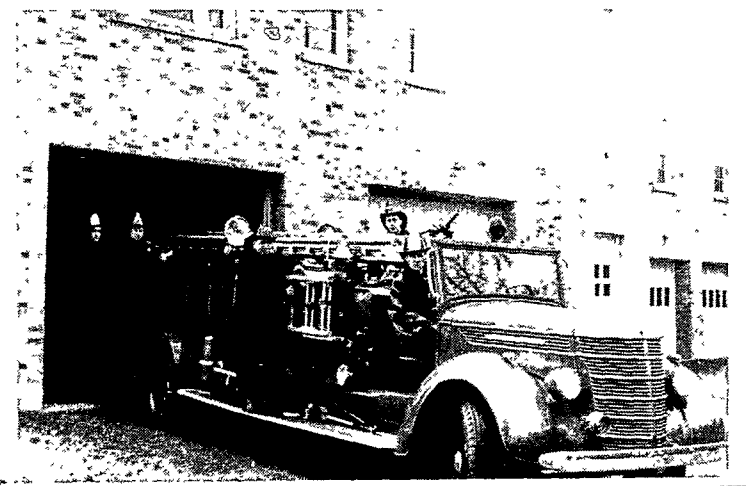
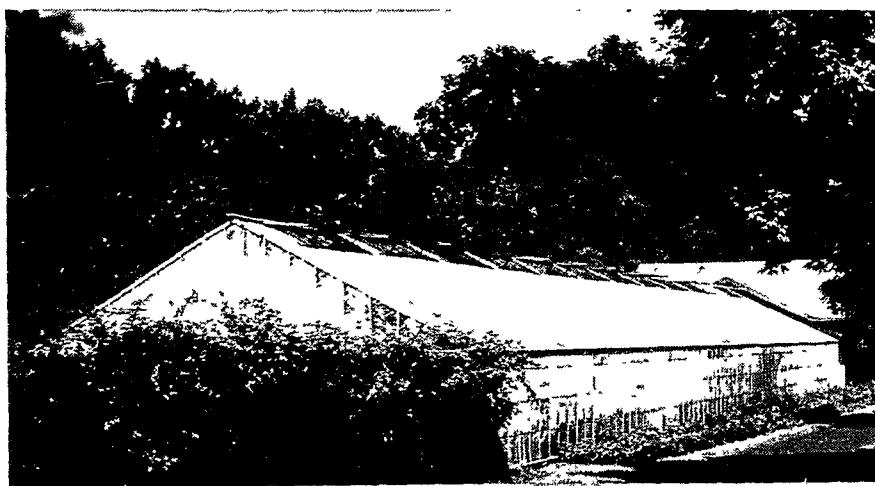
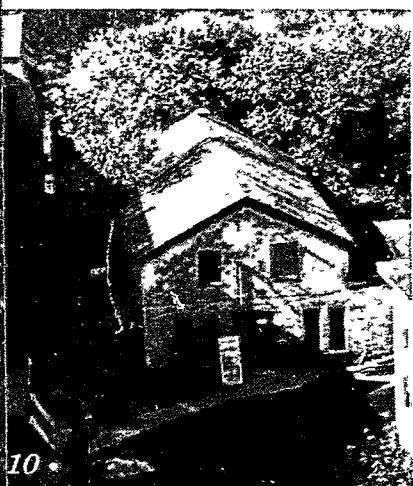
*based on figures from 1949 World Almanac

NOTE: Notre Dame's alumni, asked by the Foundation whether they agreed that they should "cultivate their own garden" before seeking non-alumni gifts, responded with a 77% participation in the alumni giving program—as against a national alumni participation average of only 33%!

Meanwhile—in the tin, paint, carpentry, plumbing and electric shops, comprising a picturesque little sector like something lifted from a French village and placed in the shadow of Notre Dame's main building—about \$10,000 a month is being saved because Notre Dame has its own maintenance department. On its staff are 50 skilled union repairmen, 15 movers and haulers

and 20 men who keep up the grounds. A two-engine fire department stands guard to prevent any recurrence of the fire of 1879, which almost completely destroyed the University.

A proposed new Maintenance Building, to unify operations and effect greater efficiency and savings, must be deferred until more pressing needs have been met.





Liberal and Fine Arts

OLDEST OF ALL its colleges—and, of course, most basic to the Notre Dame philosophy of educating “the *whole* man”—is the College of Arts and Letters.

With the College now physically dispersed through many parts of the campus . . . with the crowded Department of Fine Arts occupying a small “Seventh Heaven” niche under the Dome . . . and with the facilities of Washington Hall taxed past

any feasible concept of “capacity” . . . plans for a new and versatile building are hopefully envisioned.

The new Liberal and Fine Arts Building will unify the work of the College of Arts and Letters; provide much-needed classroom space and Administrative offices, and provide facilities for expanded Departments of Art, Music, Dramatics, Radio and Communications, and Speech (Notre Dame has been winning national championships in debate as well as in football!)

Proposed Liberal and Fine Arts Building



The Library's Relatives Have Moved In to Stay

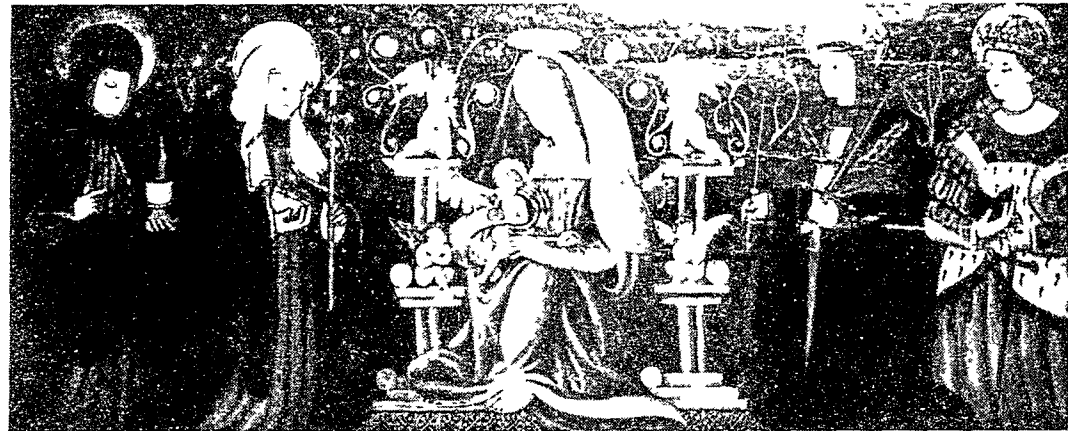
WHEN A STUDENT "goes to the library" at Notre Dame, he may not be "going to the library" at all.

He may be going in to see the Rubens, VanDyck, Murillo, Tintoretto, Constable and other original masterpieces in the Wightman, Reilly, Braschi and Wickett collections, which comprise one of the largest and most valuable accumulations of Christian art in the United States . . . or to visit the Archives, or The Mediaeval Institute, or the famous Dante Library of 3,000 volumes in 40 languages, or the Bureau of Economic Research.

These "relatives," whom the library let in when they had no other place to go, have moved in to stay. They've found ideal quarters—if the library can just find a new home of its own!

The present University Library, erected in 1917. Notre Dame enrollment at that time: 600. Today: 4,800.

Below: Proposed New Library



ABOVE: (Right) *Madonna and Saints*, altar piece painted between 1385 and 1392 by an unknown Italian artist and brought to Notre Dame from France in 1864 as a gift of Pope Pius IX. BELOW: (Left) Original painting of St. Teresa (17th Century, by a follower of Guido Reni), found beneath a scraped-away painting of St. Rose of Lima. (Center) *Madonna and Child*, by Lorenzo di Credi, contemporary of Leonardo. (Right) Portrait of Sir Patterson of Leith, famous Scotch civil engineer, by Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823).





Mediaeval Institute

ONE of the most important, fascinating and promising developments in modern higher education is Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute, established in recent years by Notre Dame's president and his council to help the contemporary world repossess itself completely of its own Christian tradition, expressed in terms of modern problems.

The Institute seeks to translate the underlying principles of our civilization, which is basically Christian, into the language of contemporary men—and thus to bring the influence of those principles more acutely to bear upon the problems of personal contemporary living and upon the broader social, economic and political problems confronting peoples and nations throughout the world.

This unprecedentedly comprehensive effort at Notre Dame has won the invaluable assistance of the most highly qualified of specialists in palaeography, Mediaeval Latin and early vernacular languages and literatures; authorities on Mediaeval art, archaeology, science, medicine and Jewish, Arabian and Byzantine cultures; theologians; philosophers; historians; experts in Roman and Mediaeval canon and civil law, and liturgical scholars.



The Theatre Circuit ... Slightly Shorted

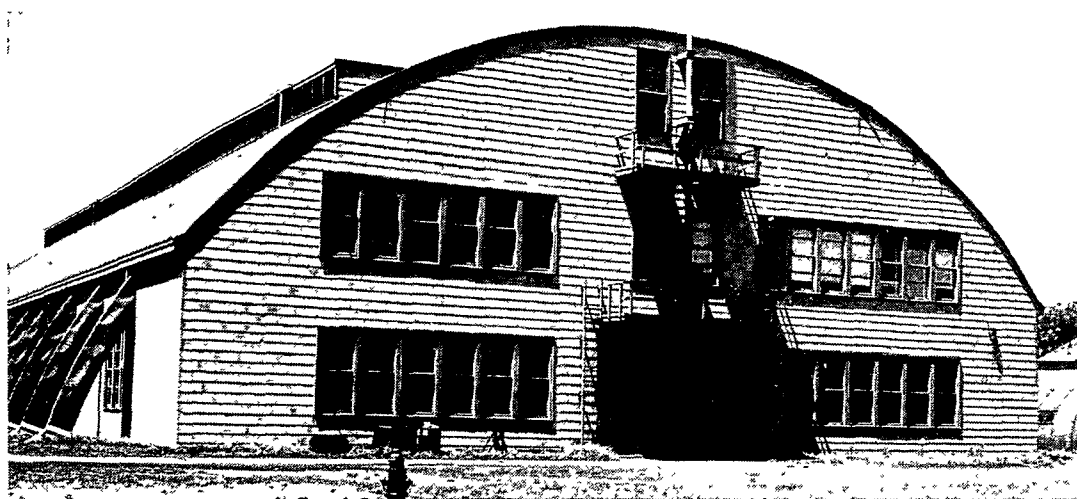
EXCELLENT stage productions by the student body (feminine roles are filled by the belles of nearby St. Mary's); visiting symphonies and other guest concert performers; such lecturers as Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, Jacques Maritain, Etienne Gilson; bands; choirs; glee clubs; vaudevilles; movies—all these and many other stage attractions long have played to "capacity audiences" at Notre Dame.

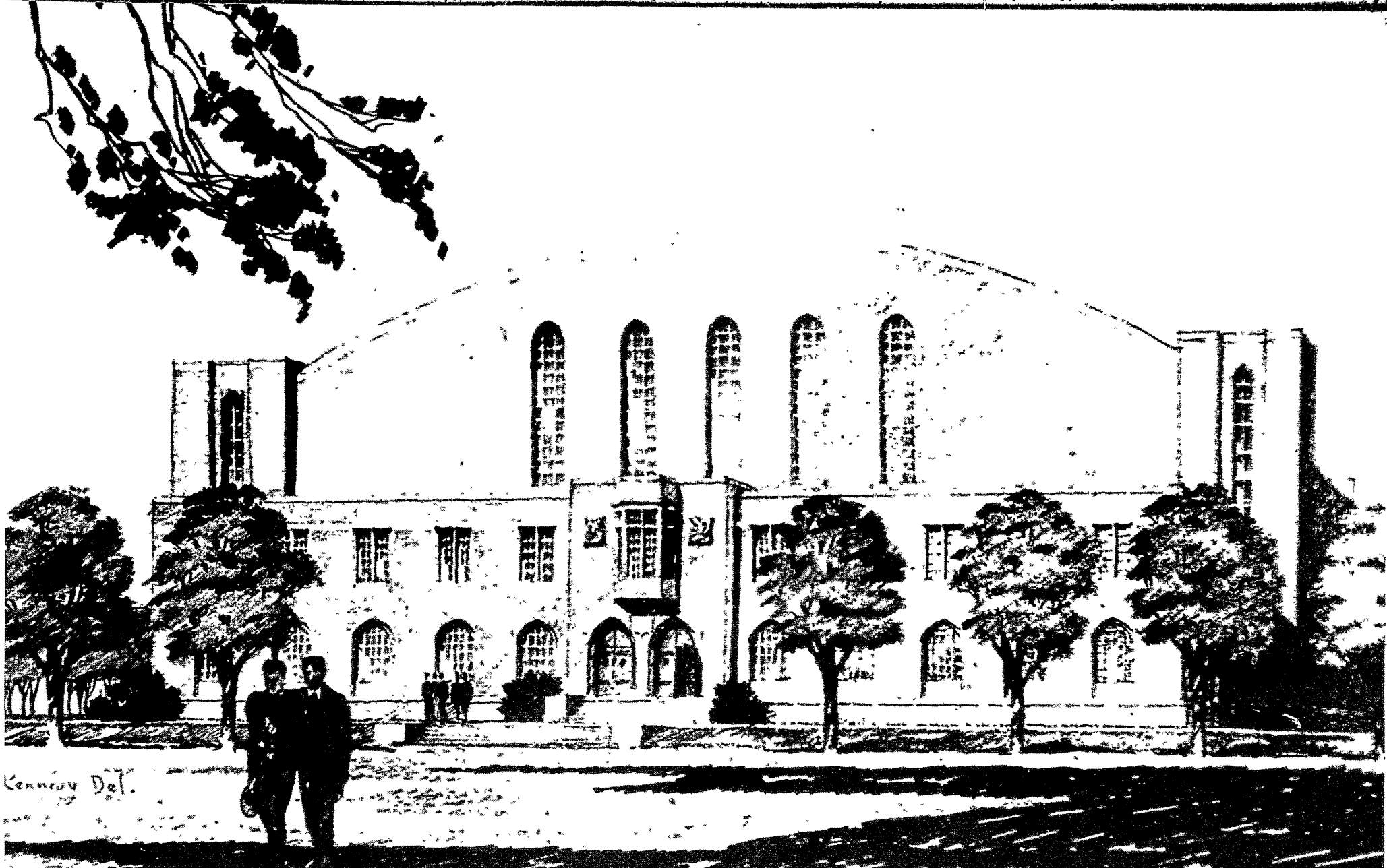
But "capacity"—in old Washington Hall, built in 1882—is only 900 of today's 4,800 interested undergraduates.

Commencement exercises, once held in Washington Hall, now are held in the stadium or Navy Drill Hall, where a total of 10,000 members of the Naval R.O.T.C. were trained during World War II.



ABOVE: Student productions of (Left) Gilbert & Sullivan's *Pirates of Penzance* and (Right) *The Milky Way*. BELOW: Lectures by Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen (Left) have become a virtual institution at Notre Dame, where he appears frequently. (Center) View of last commencement held in Washington Hall, before moving to Navy Drill Hall (Right) and stadium. When a new auditorium becomes a financial possibility, the Drill Hall may be retained as a movie theatre.





The still-hoped-for new Auditorium would meet Notre Dame's longstanding need of adequate seating capacity for student, parent, civic and other campus convocations.

"Everyman" (in time) Can "Play Many Parts"

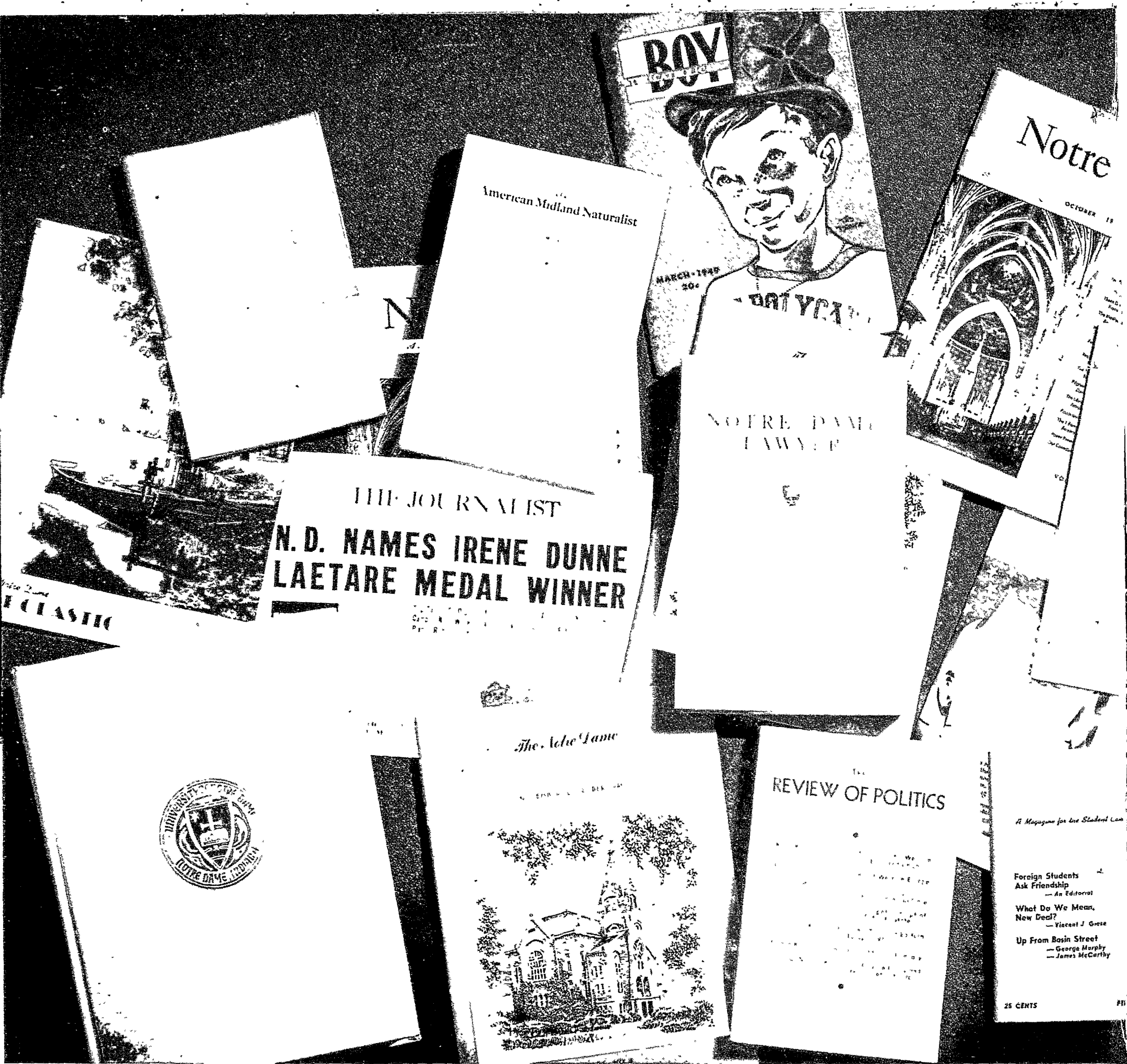
THE PROPOSED new Notre Dame Auditorium would do even more than accommodate from 8,000 to 10,000 persons for events and productions which now are either impossible to attract to the campus or necessarily limited to a fraction of potential audiences.

The new Auditorium, to be sure, would make possible more and better theatre, symphony and opera not only for Notre Dame undergraduates but for a South Bend public which also lacks adequate facilities for such occasions.

But, in the important interests of economy and efficiency, the new building also would house a basketball court (the present gymnasium, which was built more than half-a-century ago, holds a top of 4,200)—thus removing any need of a separate structure.

An ice arena, a relatively simple addition to the construction plans, would make it possible for ice hockey to become a Notre Dame sport and for traveling ice shows to schedule campus appearances.





Campus Periodicals

WITH THE COUNSEL, guidance and integrating direction of the University's Board of Publications, comprised of faculty and Administrative representatives, five periodicals are prepared and edited on the campus:

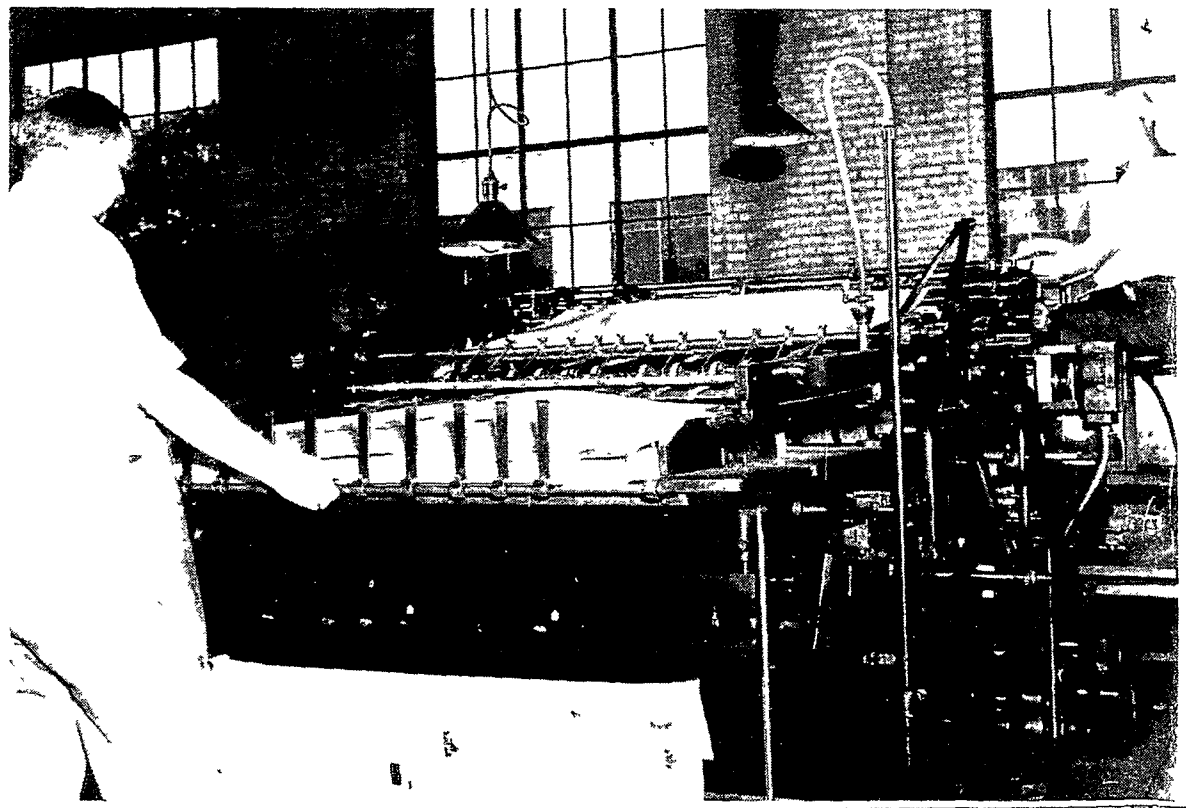
THE SCHOLASTIC—the student weekly for over 80 years.

THE DOME—the University annual for over 45 years.

THE JUGGLER—student literary quarterly.

THE RELIGIOUS BULLETIN—distributed to Notre Dame men in their residence halls, and to many universities and alumni subscribers, three times a week.

THE JOURNALIST—a laboratory publication of the Department of Journalism.



Known the World Over

Notre Dame Publications

FEW OF THE WORLD'S universities lay claim to a set of nationally and internationally circulated publications so extensive, so varied and so universally respected as those prepared and edited at Notre Dame.

While some have done more to increase the University's stature in scholarly and academic circles than to take "the real Notre Dame story" to the general public, all are growing in circulation and are bringing a great many other publications to the campus as exchanges—at a time when the University's budget for such material is necessarily curtailed.

THE REVIEW OF POLITICS—a quarterly edited by Dr. Waldemar Gurian, of Notre Dame's Department of Political Science. Walter Lippmann has said that it has "no superiors in the English-speaking world in the serious discussion of international politics." Regular contributors include Jacques Maritain, Mortimer Adler, Christopher Hollis, Don Luigi Sturzo (founder of Italy's Christian Democratic Party), John U. Nef (professor of economic history, University of Chicago) and others. It is repeatedly lauded by top college and university scholars, and the heads of Yale's Institute of International Studies have called it "indispensable reading for the political scientist."

THE AMERICAN MIDLAND NATURALIST—founded 40 years ago by Father Julius A. Nieuwland (as well known in botany as for his discovery of the components of neoprene synthetic rubber)—to chronicle the natural history, first of the Middle West, now of the entire nation.

THE NOTRE DAME LAWYER—published for a quarter of a century by students and faculty of Notre Dame's School of Law.

PUBLICATIONS IN MEDIAEVAL STUDIES—by the Mediaeval Institute.

PUBLICATIONS IN MATHEMATICS—a series of lectures by distinguished Mathematicians.

NOTRE DAME—an informative illustrated magazine begun in 1948 to tell "the real Notre Dame story" to friends of the University: fascinating developments in research and in Notre Dame's distinctive program for the training of moral, responsible leaders.

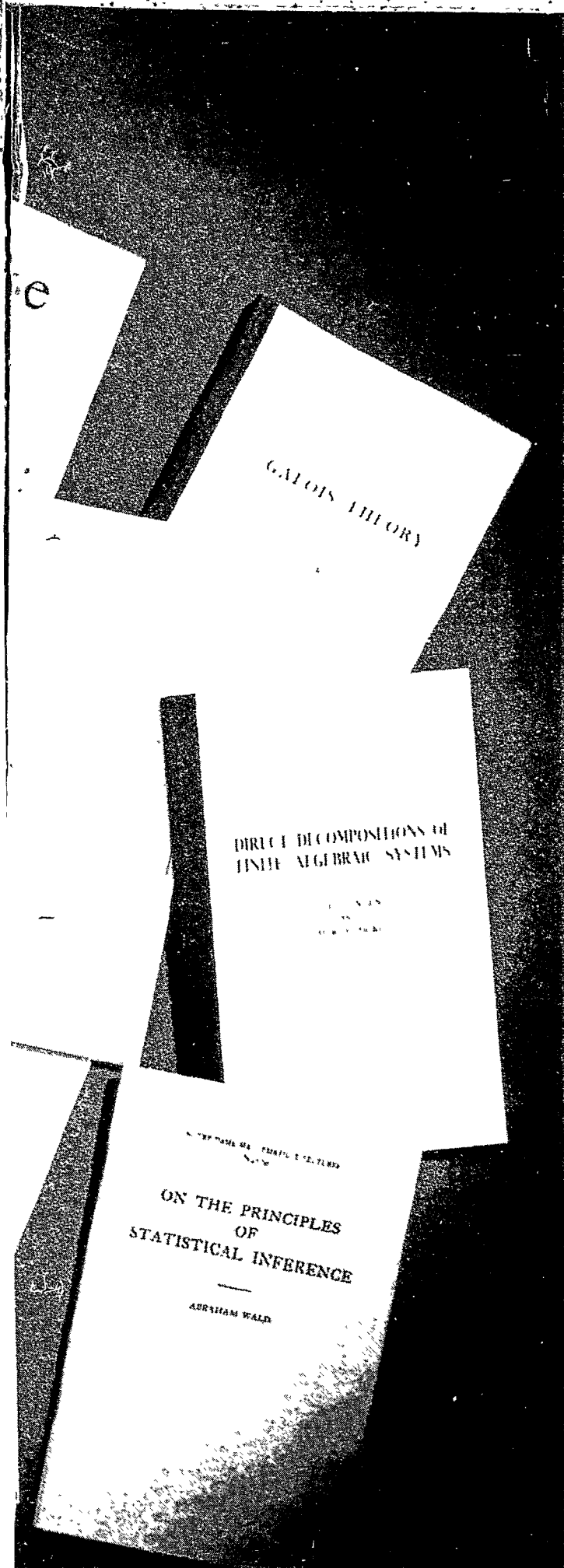
THE ALUMNUS—bi-monthly magazine distributed regularly to 15,000 alumni.

THE AVE MARIA—well known Catholic home weekly, founded in 1865 by Father Sorin (founder of Notre Dame), and edited by members of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

THE CATHOLIC BOY—a national Catholic monthly for boys, edited and published by the Congregation of Holy Cross.

CONCORD—national Catholic student magazine.

YCS LEADER—written by representatives of Catholic colleges and universities throughout the nation, and fostering the causes of Catholic Action.

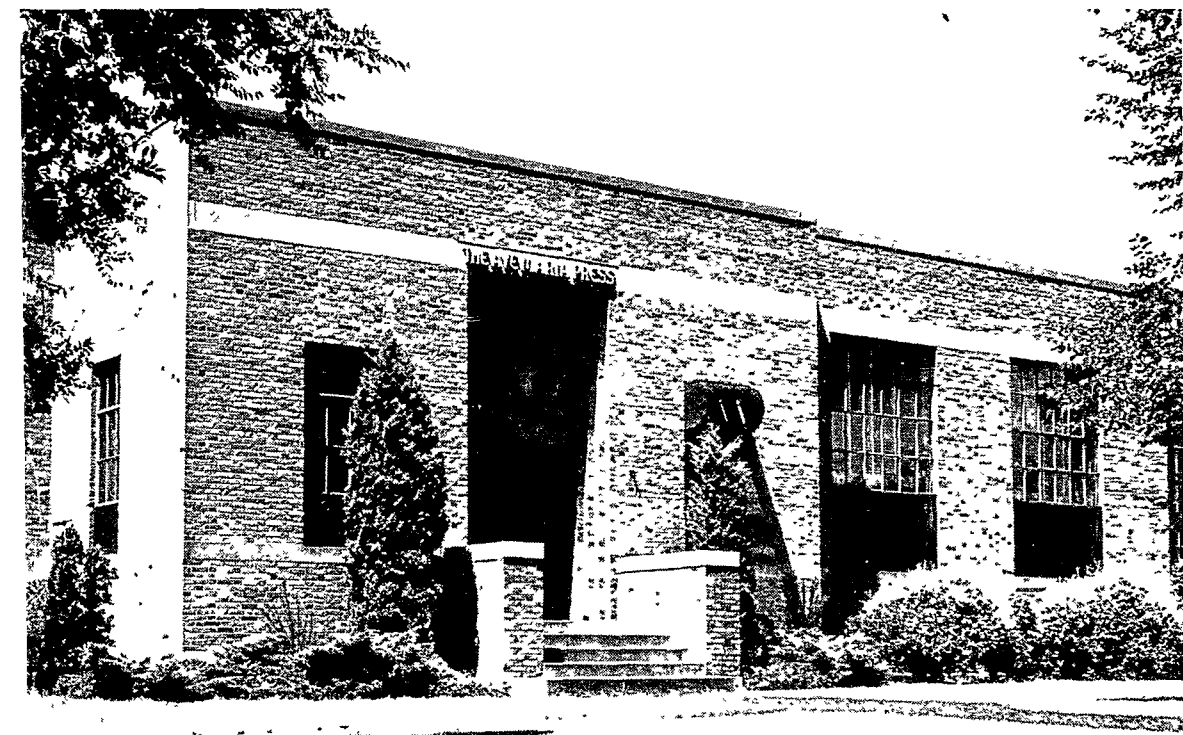


The University Press

Equipped with modern automatic Kelly, Miehle and Gordon presses—as well as a magazine press and a battery of Intertype typesetting machines—the University Press and Ave Maria Press are housed in a modern building where many books, pamphlets, bulletins, announcements and other University printed pieces are prepared.

The work is done by 50 Holy Cross brothers and lay employees.

Additional equipment includes 32 machine type faces and sizes; 161 hand type faces and sizes; electric cutting, trimming and folding machines; automatic gang stitchers; smaller hand-fed stitchers, and automatic addressing units.

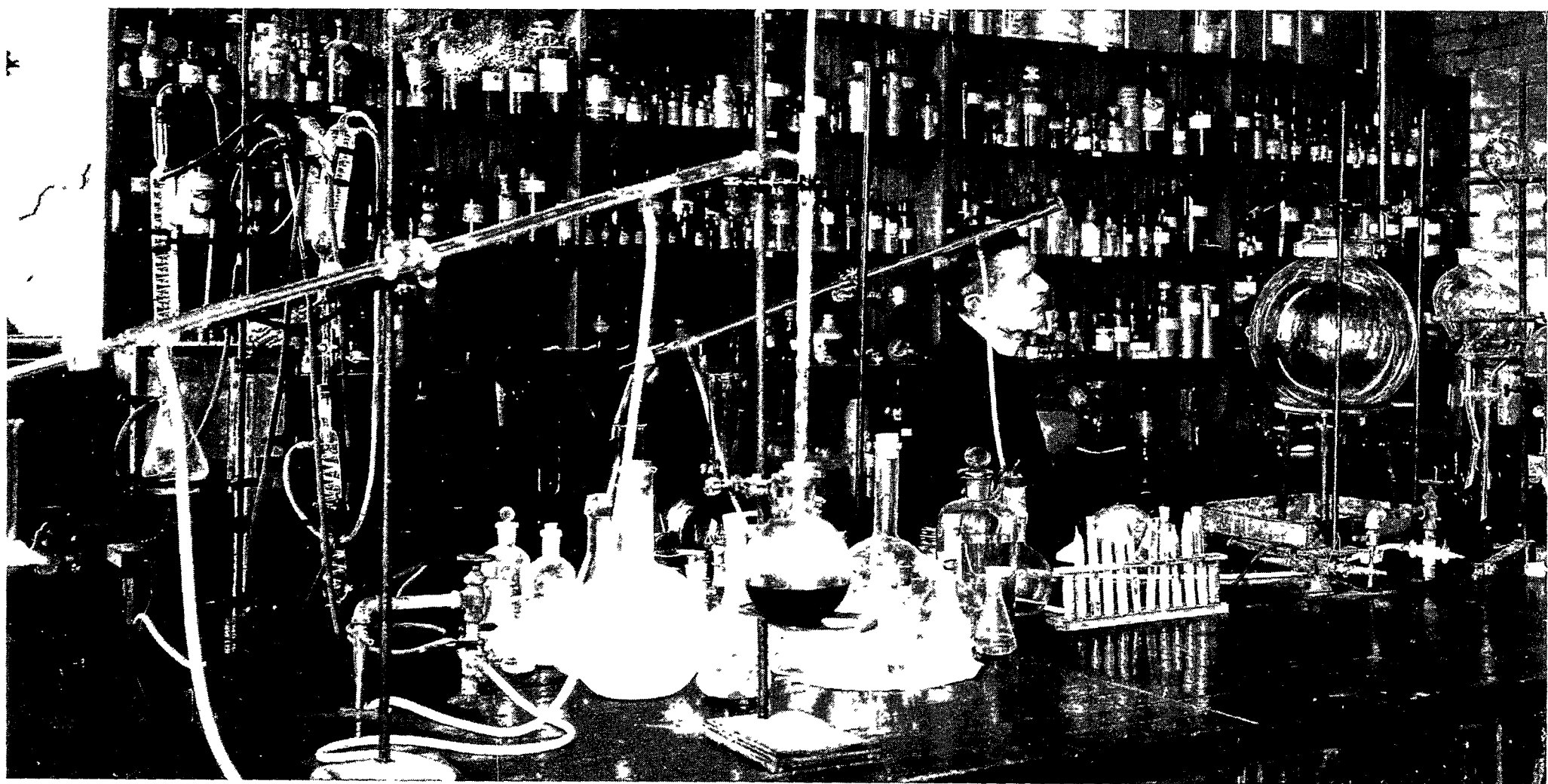


World's First Synthetic Rubber

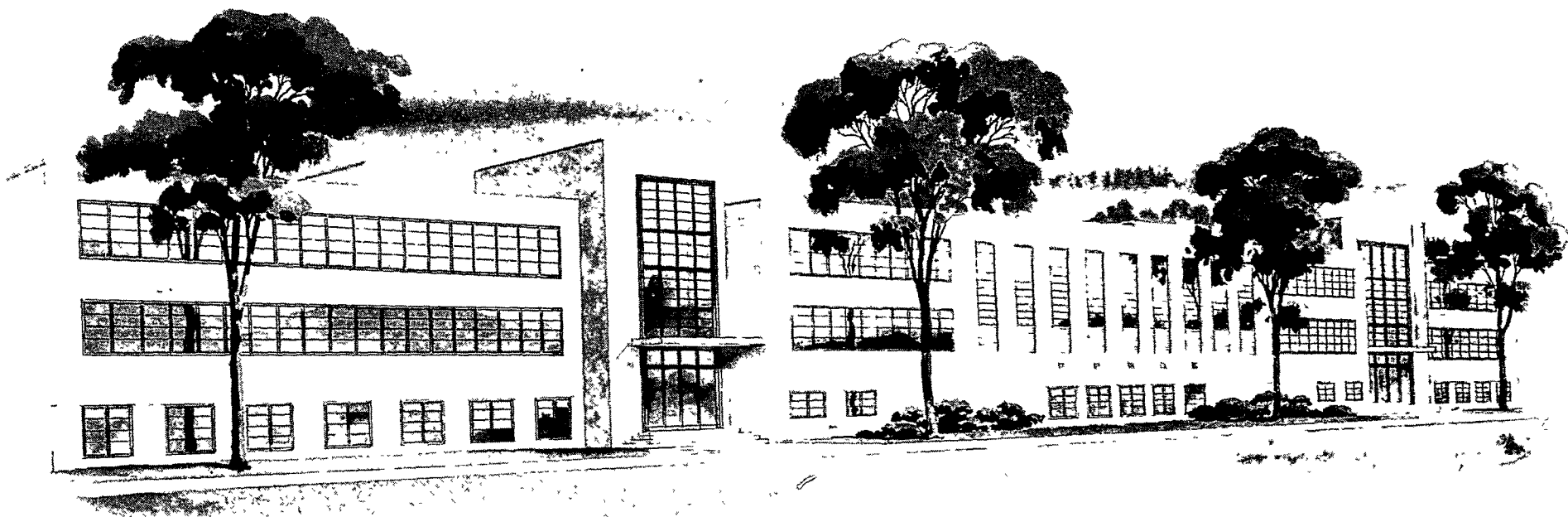
THE SUPERB RECORD which Notre Dame has made in science through the years is dramatically and faithfully exemplified in Father Julius A. Nieuwland, the priest-scientist who long headed the Chemistry Department until his death in 1936.

Distinguished pioneer of neoprene synthetic rubber, foremost authority of his day on acetylene and a renowned botanist, Father Nieuwland was the very embodiment of the kind of aggressive scientific inquiry which is carefully guided by a reverence of Christian truth.

It is the Nieuwland ideal which still permeates the training of Notre Dame undergraduates today—when the world stands sorely in need not merely of scientists, but of *well-rounded men* who are *also* scientists—when *fully 60 percent of American scientists are without church affiliation of any kind*. Fortunately, Notre Dame's past accomplishments in science have brought to its students and faculty the greatest opportunities for *new* pioneering which they yet have known.



Father Nieuwland in his laboratory in old Chemistry Hall. Having made and sold botanical slides to finance the experiments which followed his isolation of the components of neoprene synthetic rubber in 1906, Father Nieuwland went on to discover the process of acetylene polymerization which enabled DuPont scientists actually to synthesize the first practical synthetic rubber—which they first called Duprene, then Neoprene.



A program to raise funds for a new Science and Mathematics Classroom-Laboratory Building—long at the very top of Notre Dame's list of pressing needs—was launched early in 1949. Available from previous Foundation gifts was \$350,000, with \$1,400,000 needed for completion. Inadequate chemistry and physics laboratory space, research space terribly limited in the light of new opportunities in these fields, and existing equipment in danger of fire in old Science Hall, made this program vitally necessary.

World's First Victory Over the Rh Factor

ISOLATION of chemical compounds capable of neutralizing dangerous Rh antibodies in the blood (which cause miscarriages and stillbirths) was reported late in 1948 in *The Journal of the American Chemical Society* by Dr. Charles C. Price, young head of the Department of Chemistry. It was one of many such contributions to humanity resulting from constant Notre Dame work in science. (Dr. Price, in 1946, at the age of 33, received the American Chemical Society's Award in Pure Chemistry.) Many men and women may in the future owe their very lives to Notre Dame scientists, who also have been responsible for anti-malarial drugs promising relief for millions of victims every year.

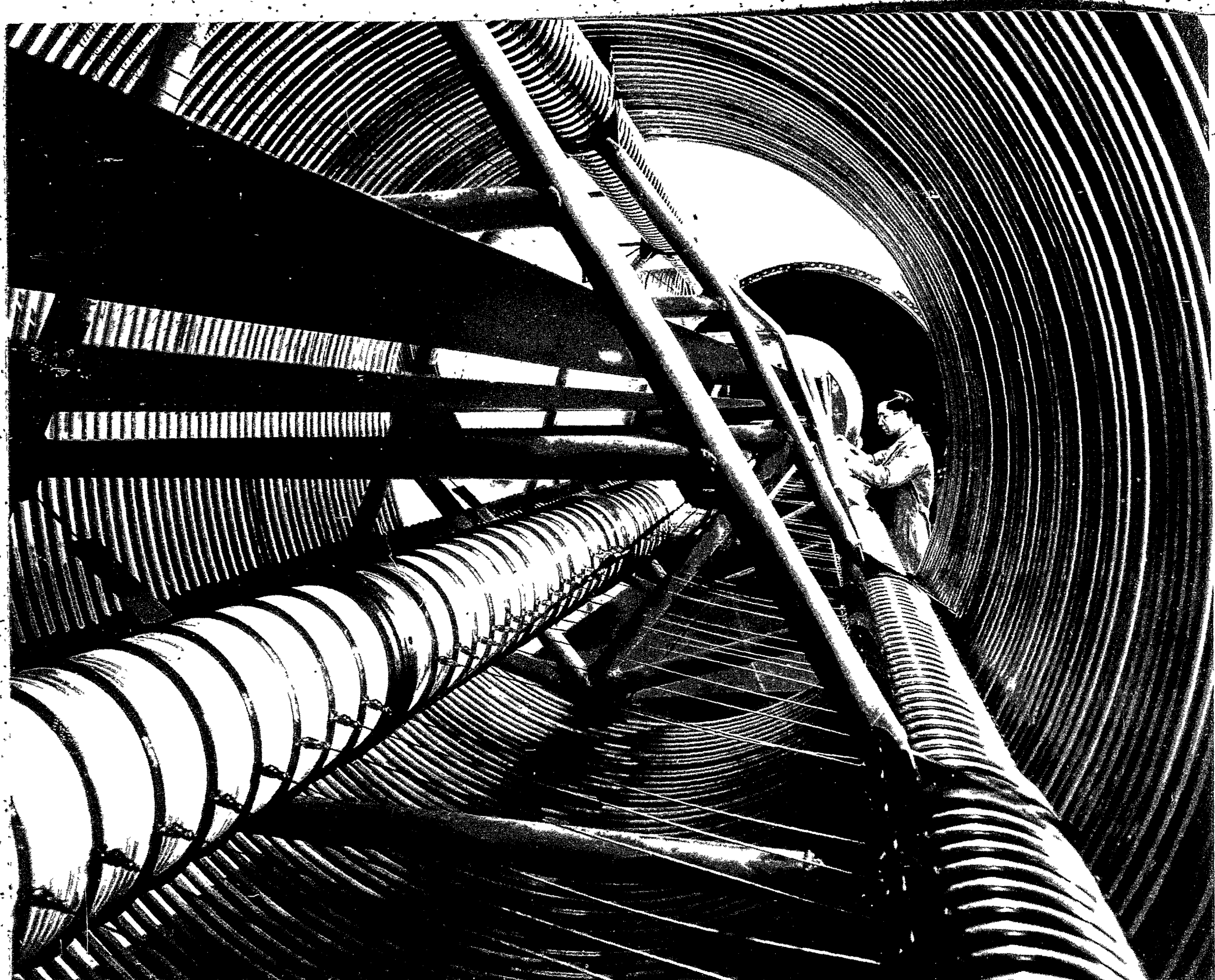
This work on the Rh factor and anti-malarial drugs, along with that in radioactive chemistry and further advanced rubber research, has all been done in old Chemistry Hall despite almost prohibitive handicaps.



Above: Chemistry Hall

Below: Biology Building





Nation's First High Polymer Physics Laboratory

RESEARCH in the physical properties of rubber and plastic materials, and in wave-mechanic theory, has been in high-gear progress for some time at Notre Dame—in the first polymer physics laboratory of its kind in the United States.

Other outstanding work in science has been so consistently sustained at Notre Dame in the past 50 years that it is easy to lose sight of *earlier* achievements.

In May, 1899, for instance, Dr. Jerome Green sent the nation's first successful wireless message from the spire of Sacred Heart Church to nearby St. Mary's College.

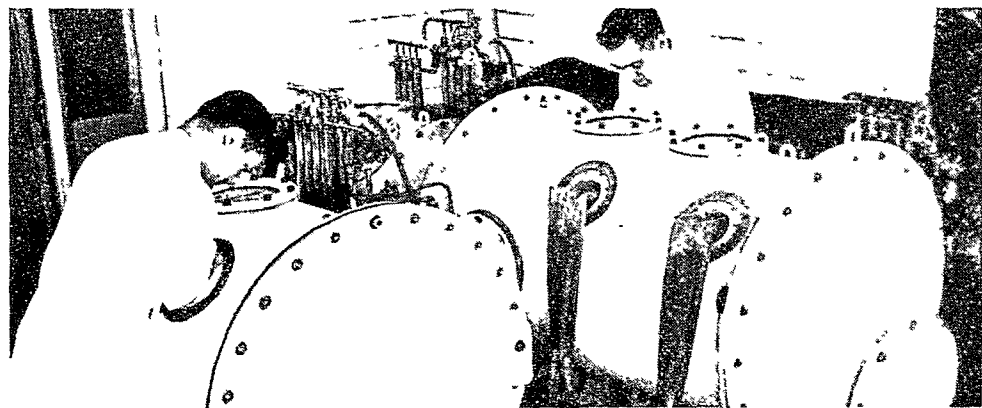
Pending completion of the new Science Center, young men are constantly at work in the old Science Hall (below) with the big electrostatic generator (above) on peaceful applications of atomic energy, with ultrasonic waves, advanced plastics research, radiation chemistry, television and in many other important fields of science.



World's First Germ-Free Life in Autoclaves

OUT OF NOTRE DAME have come the first autoclave-established answers to the centuries-old scientific question: "Is animal life possible without bacteria?" And the answers are throwing new light on problems of cancer, heart disease, nutrition, virus infection, tooth decay, airborne diseases and many others. The Navy, Parke-Davis and Co., the University of Chicago Dental Clinic and the Kellogg Co. are among many turning to LOBUND (Laboratories of Bacteriology, University of Notre Dame) for those answers.

The thinking of one man made this work possible: Professor James A. Reyniers, a 1928 Notre Dame graduate, now director of LOBUND's 45 laboratories and more than 50 research scientists, technicians and office personnel. And, like the rubber and Rh experiments, the early day-and-night Germ-Free work was done in a tiny makeshift laboratory in old Chemistry Hall. LOBUND, first to make it possible to exclude germs from experiments (and to introduce specific germs to the exclusion of others) by autoclave, now is divided into three divisions: Germ-Free Life, Biological Engineering and Micrurgy.



Germ-free animals are delivered in germ-free operating cage (Right), then passed through germ-free connecting lock into germ-free rearing cage (Left).



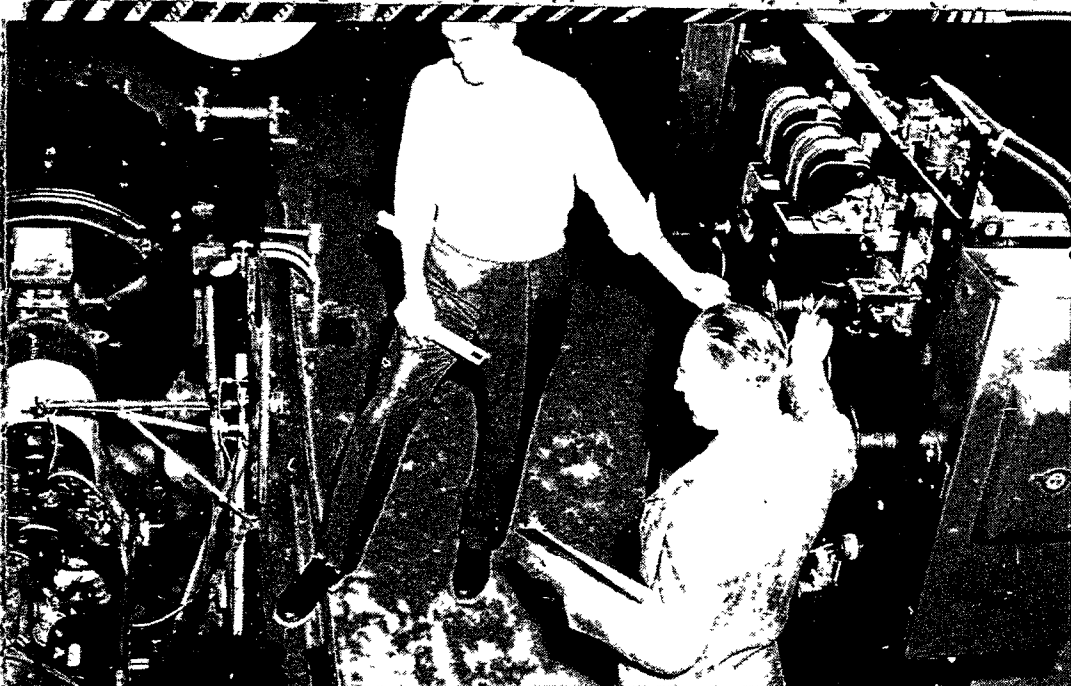
The new Germ-Free Production Laboratory. Every successfully reared germ-free animal is completely autopsied—blood, teeth and all organs are analyzed and photographed.



ABOVE: This germ-free monkey, delivered into the germ-free environment of an autoclave by Caesarean section, is breathing germ-free air and drinking germ-free milk every hour, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, until weaned—then will eat germ-free food until autopsied by technician wearing sealed-in germ-free gloves and standing outside germ-free cage.

BELOW: Glove form is plastic-coated in midst of special diving-suit equipment worn in apparatus where entire germ-free colonies are reared.





One of three dynamometers in Notre Dame's Heat Power Laboratory.

Mechanical engineering student milling a slot for inserted tool bit in metal processing machine shop.



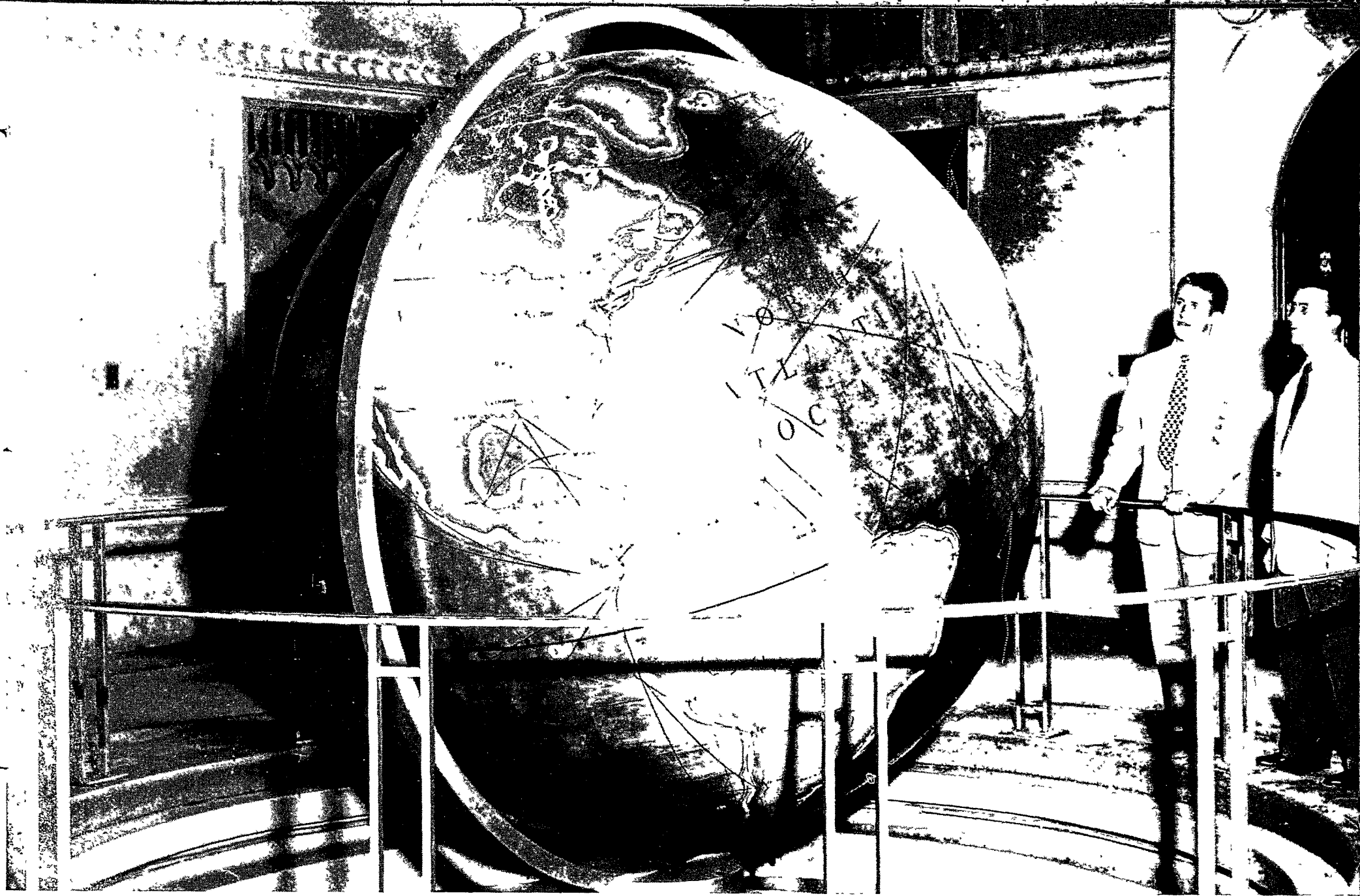
The College of Engineering (a gift of John F. Cushing, C.E., '06) includes an auditorium for 500 and a special laboratory for motion and time study.



World's First Modern Aeronautical Science

NOTRE DAME's Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, founded in 1873 and 1886, were the first engineering departments ever established in an American Catholic school. Today, of course, Electrical, Chemical, Metallurgical, Aeronautical and Architectural Engineering also are taught at Notre Dame, where special work has kept Metallurgy itself apace of demands for supersonic aircraft metals.

Albert F. Zahm, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1883 and a member of her Engineering faculty until 1893, is credited by many with being the virtual *founder* of modern aeronautical science. Although deprived of vital models and equipment by lack of funds, it was Zahm whose thinking led to design of a successful model helicopter, the world's first wind tunnel at Notre Dame *before* the world's first wind tube (also built by Zahm, in 1901), and a man-carrying glider. He organized America's first International Aeronautic Congress (Chicago, 1893), at which, in one of two historic papers, he was first to describe the modern method of launching a plane—10 years before the Wright Brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk. Zahm also held the Guggenheim Chair of Aeronautics in the Library of Congress.



The College of Commerce...

Notre Dame's Largest

KNOWN TODAY throughout the nation as a fine center of training for young men not only in the ways of commerce *per se*, but in business *ethics* and in the need of *integrating* Christian precepts with business practice, Notre Dame's College of Commerce, which graduated only 6 men in 1913, increased that number to more than 300 in 1920. Today it is the University's largest college.

The College of Commerce is a bulwark of the traditions of enlightened American enterprise. Its faculty is augmented by guest lecturers from among America's top business institutions.

The beautiful eight-foot recessed, revolving, aluminum globe (above), floodlighted in the two-story memorial hall in the center of the Commerce Building, is raised and lowered hydraulically.

Home of the College of Commerce, gift of the late Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago.





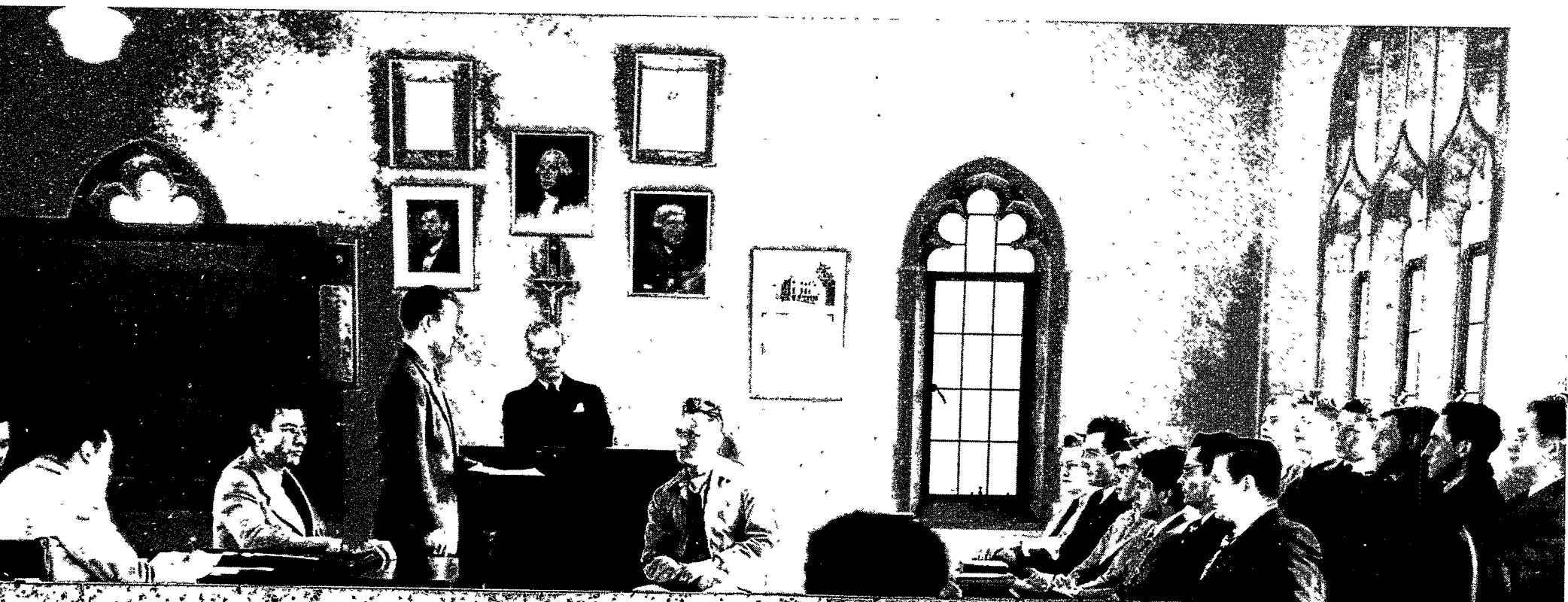
At the main campus entrance—Notre Dame's College of Law.

Nation's First Catholic College of Law

THIS OLDEST Catholic law school in the United States now is housed in a beautiful 3-story modern building at the main entrance to the Notre Dame campus.

Its much-used assembly hall seating 350, its excellent trial courtroom, its modern Gothic 35,000-volume library and reading room—these and its other facilities are but *aids* to the exposition of its well known basic philosophy: that God is the source of all meaningful legal authority, and hence that law cannot properly be studied or taught unless considered in that light; that the American Declaration of Independence and our nation's "first law," its Constitution, derive their entire validity from their recognition of the prime authority of God.

Dr. Clarence E. Manion, the Dean of Notre Dame's College of Law, has been for many years one of the nation's most successfully articulate public sponsors of the basic concept that the valid laws of government are rooted in the laws of God.



Nation's First Institute of Natural Law

MORE than 600 of the nation's best legal minds—jurists, lawyers, legislators, philosophers, educators, businessmen and others—are summoned each year to Notre Dame's significant new Natural Law Institute for a joint study of the *Natural Law*, fundamental basis of human rights, the law of God recognized by human reason.

The purpose of the Institute is to reaffirm, in a world engulfed by pragmatic materialism, the proposition that the roots of all human liberty can continue to rest with safety only in a recognition of the immutability of the principle of justice and the universality of morality . . . to study and re-proclaim the fresh and vital doctrine of the Natural Law to a legal profession "full of tangled things, texts and aching eyes" (in the words of G. K. Chesterton) . . . to increase and intensify recognition of the Natural Law by those most responsible for the moral, economic, political and cultural well-being of all peoples . . . to establish the importance of its acceptance by all nations as the fundamental principle underlying genuine international amity.

One of the most important and comprehensive research projects in the history of law in the United States, Notre Dame's Natural Law Institute attracts the most highly qualified discussion leaders in this and other nations.

A single recent session, for instance, was addressed by Dr. Gordon Hall Gerould, member of the Mediaeval Academy of America and professor emeritus of English, Princeton Uni-



versity; Dr. Maurice LeBel, head of the Greek Department, Laval University, Quebec, a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and Chairman of the Canadian Humanities Research Council; Dr. Ernest Levy, professor of law, University of Washington, author of several books and articles on Natural Law and formerly a professor of law in the Universities of Berlin, Frankfurt, Freiburg and Heidelberg; Dr. Heinrich A. Rommen, professor of political science, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., and author of *The Natural Law* and *The State and Catholic Thought*, and U. S. Judge Robert N. Wilkin of the Northern District of Ohio, former member of the Ohio Supreme Court and author of *The Spirit of the Legal Profession* and *The Eternal Lawyer*.

A recent session of the Natural Law Institute at Notre Dame.





"Make Fair Play an Obsession!"

— Knute Rockne

NOTRE DAME believes that young men should strengthen and nurture their bodies as well as their souls. Nothing, in fact, is more basic to the Notre Dame philosophy of education than the training of "the *whole man*."

Football is not overemphasized at Notre Dame. It is a sport—emphasized in the American scheme of things *generally*—which Notre Dame's young men have pursued with a measure of success which they are taught to *seek* in *every* field of endeavor.

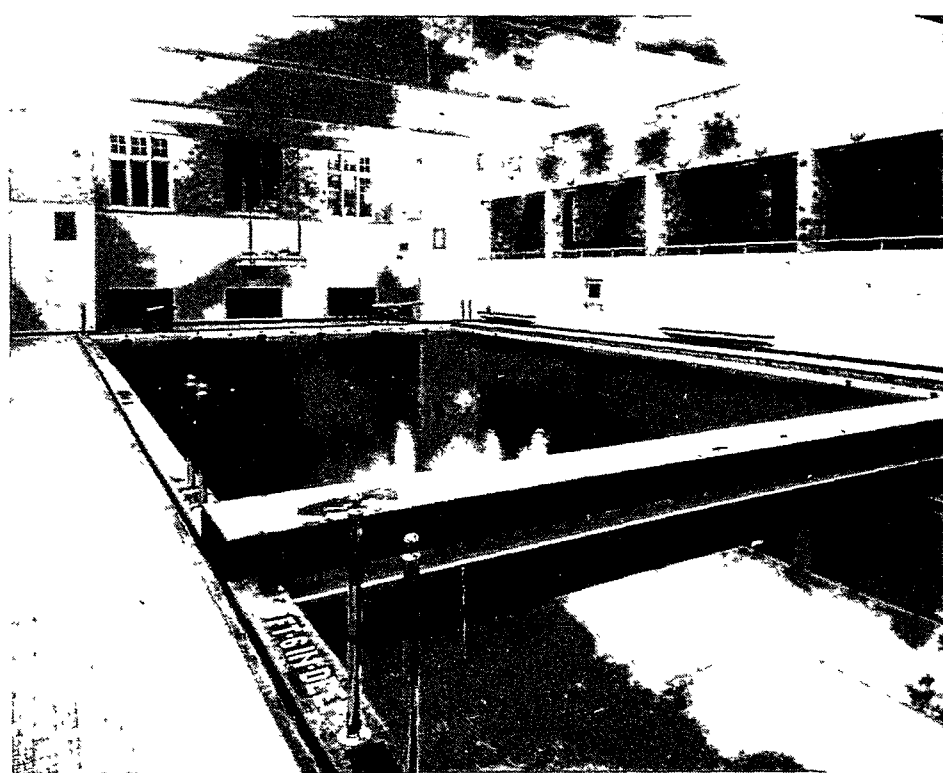
It would be a rare undergraduate, to be sure, who didn't profess pride in the tradition of Knute Rockne, the shy but fiery, timid but dynamic Norwegian immigrant who worked hard after high school to pay for his Notre Dame education . . . who was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1914 and then stayed on as a chemistry instructor and assistant football coach . . . and who became athletic director and head football coach in 1918 and led his teams to 105 victories, 12 defeats and five ties. It would be a rare undergraduate who couldn't tell you that Notre Dame had won national football championships in 1924, 1929, 1930, 1943, 1946 and 1947.

But, since 1887, football at Notre Dame has been no end in itself. It is only one of a *score* of means by which *every* Notre Dame boy's spiritual and academic training is complemented by physical training. (Revenue from football, by the way—about 8% of the University's total—is just enough to defray the cost of its other varsity and intramural sports programs and its financial assistance to deserving students.)

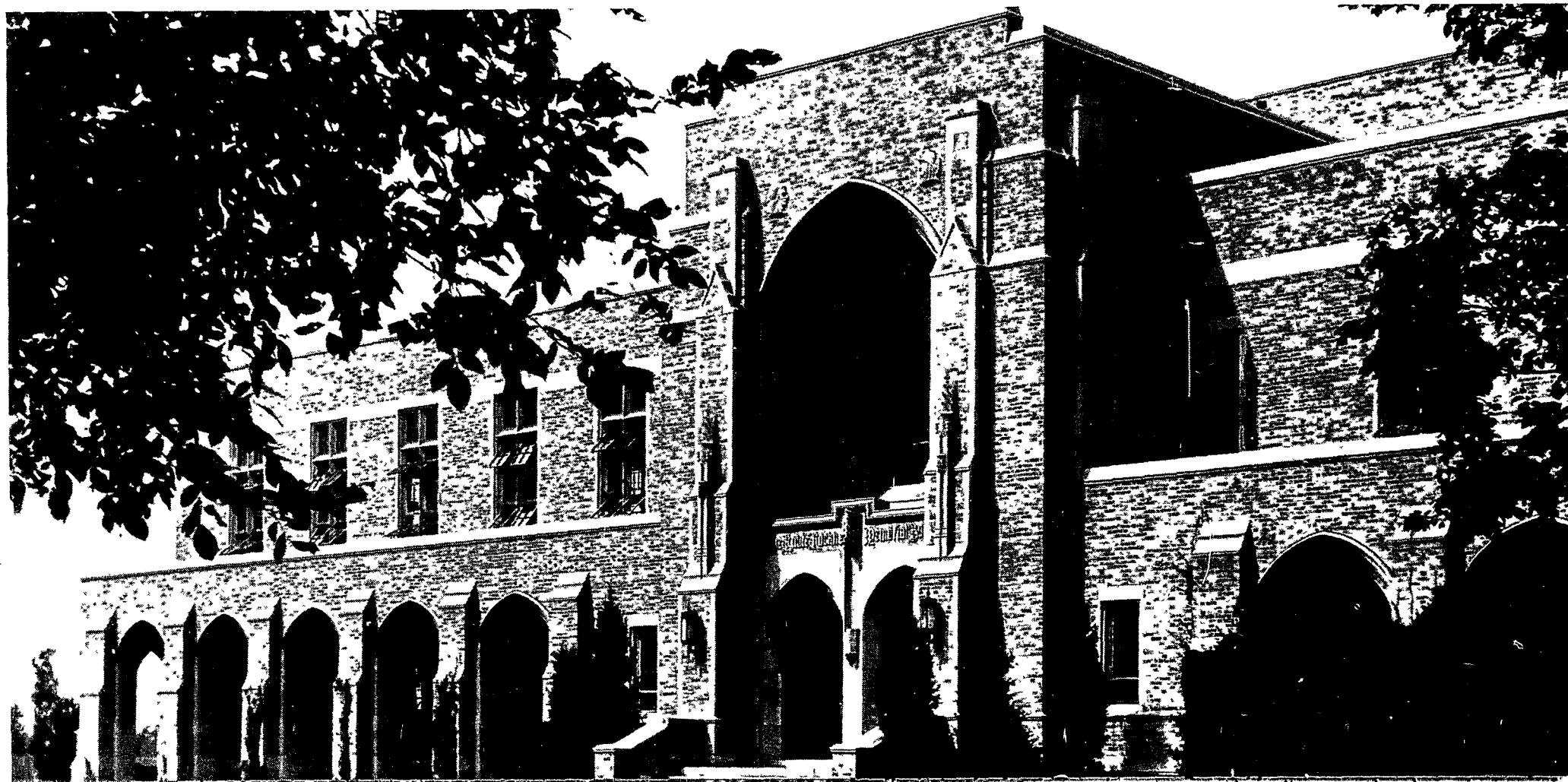


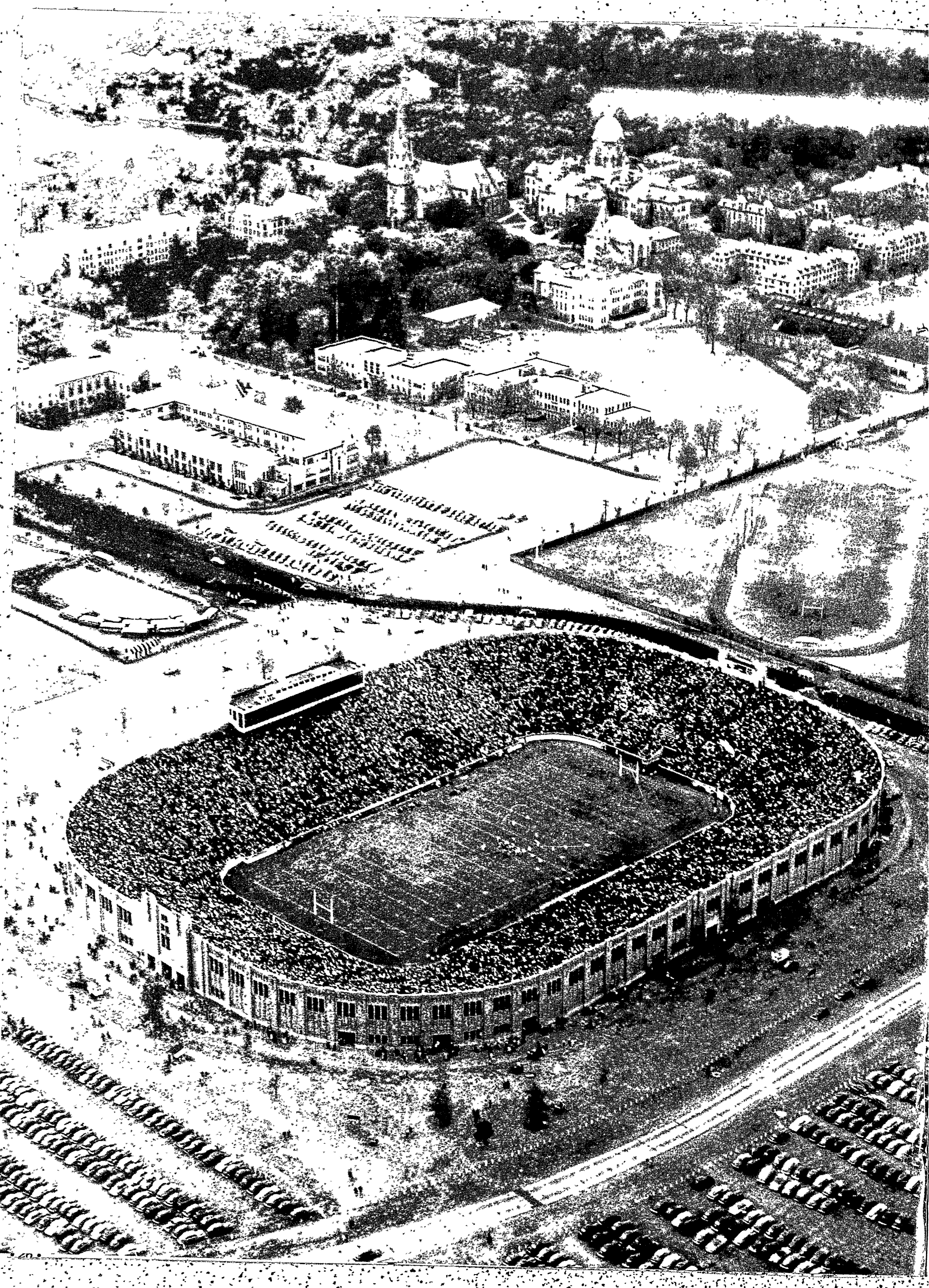
The gymnasium, built in 1899, capacity 4,200.

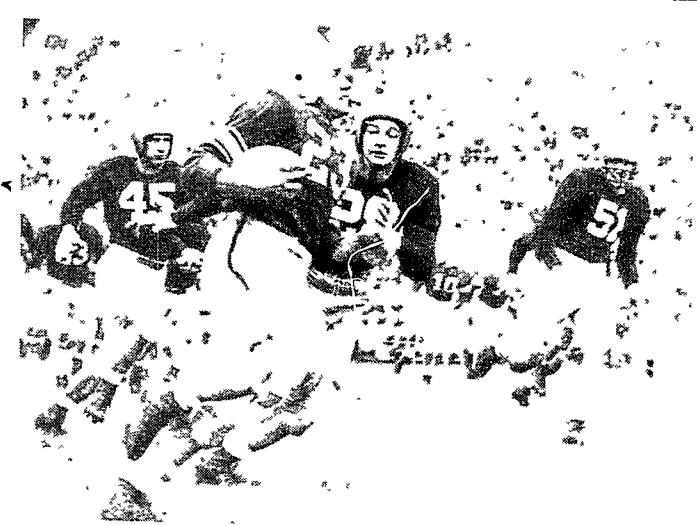
The Rockne Memorial's large modern swimming pool.



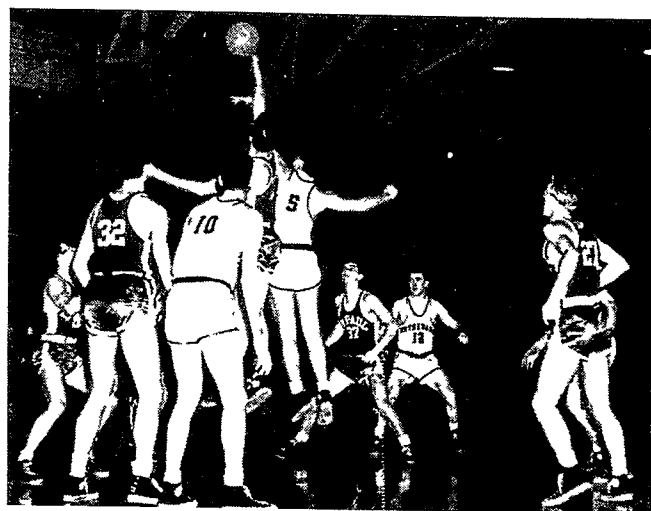
Rockne Memorial—erected in part by public subscription following Rockne's death in an airplane crash in 1931.







FOOTBALL



BASKETBALL



BOXING



BASEBALL



SOFTBALL



TENNIS

"Make Fair Play an Obsession"— (continued)

In a very real sense, it is even *more* appropriate that Notre Dame's memorial to Knute Rockne should house modern facilities for swimming, handball, wrestling, gymnastics, social events and study than if it had taken the form of a football stadium. For all those things, in the aggregate, play a greater role than football in accomplishing the ends to which football is but a single partial means.

What the late Father Charles O'Donnell once said of Rockne as a man is equally applicable to Notre Dame as

an institution: he "made use of all the machinery and the legitimate methods of modern activity to be essentially not 'modern' at all; to be quite elementarily human and Christian."... What Rockne said to his teams is still heard by *all* Notre Dame men: "make *fair* play an obsession!"... The recent words of a prominent Midwestern priest sum up one of the University's deep convictions: "Notre Dame is not a great University because it has a great football team; it has a great football team because it is a great University!"



GOLF



WRESTLING



GYMNASTICS



CROSS COUNTRY



TRACK



HANDBALL



FENCING

Leadership Begets Leadership

IMPORTANT STEPS in the broadening of Notre Dame's efforts to train young men for moral, responsible leadership in business, industry and society were taken in 1946 and 1948, with establishment of an Advisory Council for Science and Engineering and an Advisory Council for the College of Commerce.

The Councils have been notably successful in bringing men of *achievement* into closer association with the work of the University and with its undergraduates personally. Top business, industrial and engineering leaders have accepted

a real, working *share* in the training of Notre Dame men.

Council members have enlarged the relationship between the University and business and industry; counselled with the University as to the merits of existing and future research in economics, business techniques, engineering and science; helped to obtain certain research grants; helped to bring exceptional lecturers to the campus; supervised organization of conferences beneficial to management and labor; assisted graduates in finding valuable employment, and many have been most generous in their *financial* gifts to the University as well.

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E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.,
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MARVIN E. COYLE, Executive Vice President,
General Motors Corp., Detroit.

FRANCIS J. CURTIS, Vice President,
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Jefferson Electric Co., Bellwood, Ill.

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Dewey and Almy Chemical Co.,
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New York Central Railroad,
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EDGAR KOBAK
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Pangborn Corp., Hagerstown, Md.

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American Phenolic Corp., Cicero, Ill.

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Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland.

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Foley Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

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Whitaker Cable Corp., North Kansas City.

JOHN J. REYNOLDS,
realtor, New York.

The Laetare Medal

THE HIGHEST American honor which can come to a Catholic layman is to receive Notre Dame's Laetare Medal . . . "the American Golden Rose" . . . "worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church, and enriched the heritage of humanity."

It has been awarded annually since 1883, the year in which the idea first occurred to a Notre Dame professor, James Edwards. In proposing it to Father Sorin, the University's founder, and to the Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C., then president, Professor Edwards said: "I think Notre Dame should take the initiative in acknowledgment of what is done by American Catholics for faith, morals, education and good citizenship."

This expression of gratitude for outstanding instances of the kind of moral, responsible leadership for which the University endeavors to train its undergraduates is the American counterpart of the Vatican's Golden Rose, awarded since the 11th Century for conspicuous Catholic spirit and loyalty to the Holy See.

A recipient is chosen after three meetings of the University's Committee of Award, comprised of the President, his Council and 10 faculty members. At the first meeting, new names and names held over from the previous year are considered, and a vote taken to select names for investigation and consideration. Results of such investigation are considered at a second meeting, and the list narrowed to three. Detailed, thorough and strictly confidential interviews with sources close to the three candidates precede a third meeting, at which results are further discussed and a final vote taken.



Recipients of the Laetare Medal

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1883 JOHN GILMARY SHEA, historian. | 1906 FRANCIS J. QUINLAN, physician. | 1927 MARGARET ANGLIN, actress. |
| 1884 PATRICK CHARLES KEELEY, architect. | 1907 KATHERINE ELEANOR CONWAY, journalist and author. | 1928 JOHN JOHNSON SPAULDING, lawyer. |
| 1885 ELIZA ALLEN STARR, art critic. | 1908 JAMES C. MONAGHAN, economist. | 1929 ALFRED EMANUEL SMITH, statesman. |
| 1886 GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, engineer. | 1909 FRANCES TIERNAN (Christian Reid), novelist. | 1930 FREDERICK PHILIP KENKEL, publicist. |
| 1887 EDWARD PREUSS, publicist. | 1910 MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, author and diplomat. | 1931 JAMES J. PHELAN, business man. |
| 1888 PATRICK V. HICKEY, founder and editor, <i>The Catholic Review</i> . | 1911 AGNES REPPLIER, author. | 1932 STEPHAN J. MAHER, physician. |
| 1889 ANNA HANSON DORSEY, novelist. | 1912 THOMAS M. MULRY, philanthropist. | 1933 JOHN McCORMACK, artist. |
| 1890 WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, organizer of the American Catholic Congress. | 1913 CHARLES B. HERBERMAN, editor in chief, <i>Catholic Encyclopedia</i> . | 1934 GENEVIEVE GARVAN BRADY, philanthropist. |
| 1891 DANIEL DOUGHERTY, orator. | 1914 EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE, Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court. | 1935 FRANCIS HAMILTON SPEARMAN, novelist. |
| 1892 HENRY F. BROWNSON, philosopher and author. | 1915 MARY V. MERRICK, philanthropist. | 1936 RICHARD REID, lawyer and journalist. |
| 1893 PATRICK DONOHUE, founder, <i>The Boston Pilot</i> . | 1916 JAMES JOSEPH WALSH, physician and author. | 1937 JEREMIAH DENIS M. FORD, scholar. |
| 1894 AUGUSTINE DALY, dramatic producer. | 1917 WILLIAM SHEPHERD BENSON, Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations. | 1938 IRVIN WILLIAM ABELL, surgeon. |
| 1895 MARY A. SADLIER, novelist. | 1918 JOSEPH SCOTT, lawyer. | 1939 JOSEPHINE VANDYKE BROWNSON, catechist. |
| 1896 GEN. WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS, soldier. | 1919 GEORGE L. DUVAL, philanthropist. | 1940 GEN. HUGH ALOYSIUS DRUM, soldier. |
| 1897 THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, physician. | 1920 LAWRENCE FRANCIS FLICK, physician. | 1941 WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH, journalist and author. |
| 1898 TIMOTHY EDWARD HOWARD, jurist. | 1921 ELIZABETH NOURSE, artist. | 1942 HELEN CONSTANCE WHITE, journalist and author. |
| 1899 MARY GWENDOLIN CALDWELL, philanthropist. | 1922 CHARLES PATRICK NEILL, economist. | 1943 THOMAS FRANCIS WOODLOCK, editor. |
| 1900 JOHN A. CREIGHTON, philanthropist. | 1923 WALTER GEORGE SMITH, lawyer. | 1944 ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK, journalist. |
| 1901 WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN, orator. | 1924 CHARLES D. MAGINNIS, architect. | 1945 G. HOWLAND SHAW, diplomat. |
| 1902 JOHN BENJAMIN MURPHY, surgeon. | 1925 ALBERT FRANCIS ZAHM, scientist. (See p. 22.) | 1946 CARLTON J. H. HAYES, historian. |
| 1903 CHARLES JEROME BONAPARTE, lawyer. | 1926 EDWARD NASH HURLEY, business man. | 1947 WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, publisher. |
| 1904 RICHARD C. KERENS, diplomat. | | 1948 FRANK C. WALKER, business man, lawyer and former U. S. Postmaster General. |
| 1905 THOMAS B. FITZPATRICK, philanthropist. | | 1949 IRENE DUNNE GRIFFIN, actress. |

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Notre Dame

... a story which can't be told

"I wish I could tell you the story of Notre Dame," said one of her former presidents, the late Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., "but I can't, nor can any other man . . . no one knows it all."

It's too bad it can't be told. The REAL story of the REAL Notre Dame would make much more exciting reading than football games.

It would be the story of more than a century of struggle against mighty odds . . . a great University's struggle against fire, plague and poverty for its very life . . . struggle against decadent but sometimes stylish ideologies . . . struggle for the fuller and richer lives of American boys . . . struggle for the strengthening and safeguarding of American culture and the American republic itself . . . struggle for ALL that makes life dearest to ALL Americans.

It would be a story which might well begin and conclude in Father O'Donnell's own words: "MODERN in the opportunities she affords, but as OLD as Christendom in her insistence upon the education of the WHOLE man, Notre Dame teaches men NOT ONLY HOW TO MAKE A LIVING, BUT HOW TO LIVE!"

This is the theme, the common denominator, of ALL Notre Dame training. It is what Pope Pius XI meant when he defined "the subject of Christian education" as "man WHOLE AND ENTIRE, soul united to body in unity of nature, with all his faculties, natural and supernatural, such as right reason and revelation show him to be." It is what Cardinal Newman meant when, in his IDEA OF A UNIVERSITY, he said: "I wish the intellect to range with the utmost freedom and religion to enjoy an equal freedom . . . that they should be found in one and the same place, and exemplified in the same person."

Notre Dame is one of relatively few universities still insisting upon the INDISSOLUBILITY of leadership, responsibility and moral principle—still concerned not only with training good doctors and lawyers, but even more with training good MEN who are ALSO good doctors and lawyers. Notre Dame trains ALL of "the Notre Dame man" . . . to make a life as well as a living . . . in principles underlying facts . . . to know responsibilities as well as rights . . . to understand men as well as forces, and MEN as well as MAN . . . to preserve IN HIMSELF, and then to DISSEMINATE, our Christian culture . . . to strengthen his will as well as his intellect . . . and, in humble constancy, to seek WISDOM . . . mindful always that "knowledge of God is the BEGINNING of wisdom."



