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NOTRE DAME

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

FALL • 1951

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ROTC'S

NATURAL LAW
INSTITUTE

MARRIAGE
INSTITUTE

PERMANENTIALS DEPT.

PLACEMENT
BUREAU

LOBUND
LABORATORY

SCIENCE
BUILDING

REV. JOHN J. CAVANAUGH c.s.c.

NOTRE DAME respectfully dedicates this issue to Father Cavanaugh,
president of the University.

Contents:

Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund . . .	2
The Religious University George E. Sokolsky	5
The President of Notre Dame	6
R.O.T.C.'s	8
Student Guidance	10
The Natural Law Institute	11
Four New Buildings GOING UP! . . .	13
Radiation Sickness Research Begins in Lobund Institute	15
The University of Notre Dame Foundation James E. Armstrong	16
The Mediaeval Institute	19
Studying the Soviets	21
The Long-Range Program	22
Immediate Needs	23



VOL. 4 • NO. 3

Announcing the...

FATHER CAVANAUGH



IT was in the critical post-war period of 1946 that Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., was elevated from Vice-President to President of Notre Dame. His administration has been one of the most notable in the history of the University. However, like his predecessors in office, Father Cavanaugh would be the first to insist that it was the loyalty and devotion of many others—members of the administration, faculty, students, alumni and friends—a splendid team of which he has been the captain—that made these achievements possible.

By Canon Law he must retire in 1952. The Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund has been initiated to bring the University of Notre Dame's program—\$25,000,000 within a 10-year period—abreast of its schedule. The \$3,000,000 sought this year will equal 40 percent of the total needed while two-fifths of the time will have elapsed since this announcement was made in 1948 by Father Cavanaugh.

Not only will the urgently needed \$3,000,000 be a vital part of the 'time-table' but it also will constitute an important and progressive forward step for Notre Dame. Tentatively, the \$3,000,000 will be allocated as follows:

\$1,750,000 for heat, power, and water facilities for the present and future development of the campus.

\$750,000 needed to complete the Science

Building because of increased costs in construction and equipment.

\$350,000 to equip the buildings generously provided through major gifts.

\$150,000 for a sewage disposal system.

But Father Cavanaugh is not one for personal tributes. He is a modest man. He finds his honors in his work. His rewards lie in the success of the projects he has fostered.

So the launching of this Fund—the Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund—is the kind of testimonial—perhaps the only kind—that would bring him true gratification.

Father Cavanaugh's accomplishments as listed on the opposite page tell better than any other means what he has achieved and why your financial help is needed. They show how under an able administration like Father Cavanaugh's, your contributions serve to strengthen Notre Dame—to deepen and widen her intellectual and spiritual leadership.

To date, since 1948, \$7,000,000 has been given to Notre Dame by alumni and other friends. These generous gifts—including the Science Building, E. M. Morris Inn, I. A. O'Shaughnessy Liberal and Fine Arts Building, and the Fred J. and Sally Fisher Memorial Residence Hall—have intensified the need for the other projects in the long-range program—heat, water, sewage disposal and the like.

TESTIMONIAL FUND

HIGHLIGHTS OF FATHER CAVANAUGH'S ADMINISTRATION

College of Commerce Advisory Council formed.

Rockefeller Grant for International Relations.

Fred J. and Sally Fisher Gift of \$1,000,000 for residence hall and student loan fund.

I. A. O'Shaughnessy gift of \$2,173,533 for Liberal and Fine Arts Building.

E. M. Morris Inn, \$1,000,000.

New Science Building.

The University of Notre Dame Foundation organized.

Damon Runyon Cancer Fund Award of \$25,000 to Lobund Institute.

Marriage Institute for students.

Academic television pioneering with 1950 pre-game campus film shows.

New laboratory building for Lobund and elevation of Lobund to Institute status.

Organization of Vetville (residence quarters for veteran students and families).

Symposium on Soviet Russia.

General Program of Liberal Education.

Student Guidance and Testing Service.

Full-time Placement Bureau.

The Natural Law Institute.

The Mediaeval Institute.

Establishment of Audio-Visual Center.

Notre Dame Law Alumni Association formed.

World Trade Conference.

Annual Writers' Conference.

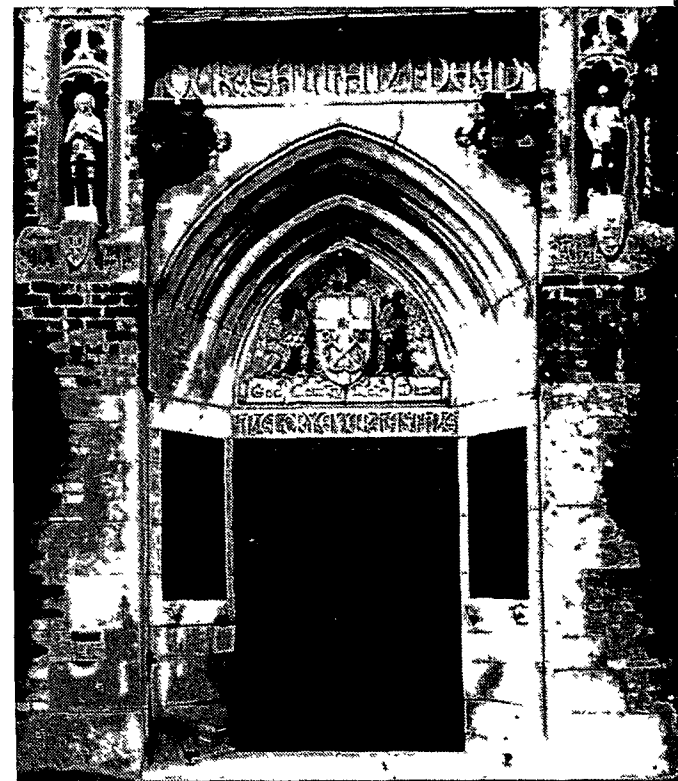
"... from humble beginnings ..."



Dedication . . .

In dedicating this issue to Father Cavanaugh, NOTRE DAME has printed in story form some of the many 'highlight' projects that were established and developed during his regime. If the University of Notre Dame, under the leadership of its dynamic president, is to maintain an academic pace equal with other outstanding institutions, it must have the continuing interest and support of alumni and friends. This issue of NOTRE DAME is not only a testimonial to Father Cavanaugh but it is also a recognition of the major problems confronting him as president of the University.

"... to a great University."



University of Notre Dame

Notre Dame, Indiana

Office of the President

July 6, 1951

My dear Frank:

I have just learned of the Notre Dame Foundation proposal.

As you probably know, all the work which has been accomplished during my term as president could not have been carried out without the special patronage of Our Lady, the generous cooperation of my fellow priests, nuns, brothers, and lay members of the faculty and Administration with whom I have been closely associated during these past years.

The University is specially indebted, as you know, to the alumni, the trustees, the advisory councils, and its growing circle of active friends. The workers of generations gone by and those who preceded me in this office made my job an enjoyable one. Their efforts in building the reputation and purpose of Notre Dame will always be respectfully remembered.

Upon learning of your proposal, I felt that I had to express these words of gratitude to the many people whose generosity and devotion are making possible a greater Notre Dame. "The Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund," therefore, is really a tribute to them and all they have done.

Gratefully yours,

Thos. Cavanaugh, csc

Mr. Frank C. Walker
National Chairman
University of Notre Dame Foundation
1600 Broadway
New York 19, New York

(*The Religious University* was expressly written by Mr. Sokolsky for the Father Cavanaugh Dedicatory Issue of NOTRE DAME.—Ed.).

ONE of the major problems in our times is not the teaching of subjects but the building of character. Many of our universities are degree factories.

Thousands of M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s are turned out who are specialists in particular fields. They know how the ant builds its hill and how molecules come together into a substance and they can read charts and graphs and tables of statistics.

But they have not been "educated"; that is, they have not related themselves to the culture of the human race, to the main streams of intellectual and spiritual development of man.

In some respects, therefore, many of our colleges and universities are trade schools, teaching young people some technique which will help them to earn a livelihood. In a sense, this must result in the proletarianization of the "educated," because a skill in a technique is the same, in value, whether it be the technique of boiler-making or the technique of operating a laboratory.

To "education," as it is called, must be added the leaven of culture—the yeast that causes the spirit to rise. This cannot be achieved without cultivating in the young an interest in, a desire for, an appreciation of those developments of the human mind which we call philosophy, literature, history, art, particularly music, and religion. For it is by this that man is pulled, by forces beyond his strength and even knowledge, out of the trough of materialism.

In the development of the American university, the religious institution stands as the foundation. Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Yale, and countless other of the most important scholastic institutions were founded as adjuncts of Christian denominations and were guided in their early years by religious inspiration. Many of our universities, so founded, have become wholly secular, or having been secularized, maintain a relationship to some theological seminaries. The Catholic universities retain their reli-



Mr. Sokolsky with Father Cavanaugh and Mr. Thomas F. Byrne (left), former president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association.

The Religious University

by George E. Sokolsky

Mr. Sokolsky, columnist, author, lecturer and industrial relations consultant, graduated from the School of Journalism, Columbia University, in 1917. The University of Notre Dame bestowed on him the degree of LL.D. in 1946; the University of Montana, an LL.D. in 1948; and St. Bonaventure University, a Litt.D., in 1950.

In 1917, he was the editor of the Russian Daily News in Petrograd. In 1918, he became the assistant editor of the North China Star, in Tientsin. From 1920 to 1930, he was associated

with the China Bureau of Public Information, the Shanghai Journal of Commerce and the Far Eastern Review, in addition to being the Shanghai correspondent for the New York Evening Post, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the New York World, the London Daily Express and the Japan Advertiser.

Since 1944, his column has been syndicated by King Features and appears in over 275 daily newspapers. He is also a commentator for the American Broadcasting Company.

gious characteristics. The Jews have, in recent years, developed a religious school, the Yeshiva University, into a school of increasingly important dimensions. And its atmosphere is religious.

The confusion that has arisen over the doctrine of separation of Church and state is inherent in the assumption that learning can exist without morality or knowledge without God. It is not so much a separation of Church from state, as it is a separation of "education" from religion, experience from faith, mental development from spiritual growth.

(Continued on page 20)

NOTRE DAME

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James E. Armstrong, '25, Editor.
John N. Cackley, Jr., '37, Managing Editor.

Contributors' views do not necessarily reflect those of the University. Requests to reproduce material in this magazine should be addressed to the Editor.

Vol. 4 No. 3. Fall, 1951

The President

REV. JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, embodies in his life story the highlights of the great American tradition of opportunity.

Son of a widowed mother, he left high school to become self-supporting and a help to his family. After he arrived at Notre Dame in 1917 one of his jobs was secretary to the University president. He graduated from the Notre Dame College of Commerce, in 1923, and accepted a job with the Studebaker Corporation in South Bend.

At the end of two and a half years, the young executive decided to forego what already looked to be a successful business career and entered the Novitiate of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Father Cavanaugh was ordained in 1931, and not long afterwards went to study at the Gregorian University in Rome, Italy. He received a Ph.L. degree there in 1933. From July, 1933 until 1940 Father Cavanaugh served first as Assistant Prefect of Religion and later succeeded Father O'Hara (now Bishop of Buffalo) as Prefect of Religion.

In 1940 he was made vice-president of the University and Chairman of the Board in Control of Athletics. Father Cavanaugh visited South America on an educational study for his Congregation. One of his early assignments as Vice-President was advisor for the picture "Knut Rockne All-American" then being filmed in Hollywood.

During the critical period of World War II he was instrumental in the successful adaptation of Notre Dame's resources to the U. S. Navy training program. In 1946, Father Cavanaugh was given the inevitable

His Holiness Pope Pius XII and Father Cavanaugh.
(Below) President Truman and President Cavanaugh.



of Notre Dame

recognition of his own outstanding leadership, and entrusted with the postwar presidency of his alma mater.

The five succeeding years have witnessed a diversified development of Notre Dame—academically and physically. Under Father Cavanaugh's leadership, Notre Dame has risen to new heights in intellectual prestige while a vast building expansion program is now underway on the campus. Under his guidance, Notre Dame pioneered pre-game television shows in the 1950 football season.

Father Cavanaugh is a member of the Board of Visitors at the U. S. Naval Academy as well as the U. S. Air Force University, Maxwell Air Base, Alabama. General Marshall named him to a special Citizens Committee to study conditions at armed forces training bases. He is an active member of the Adult Education Committee of the Ford Foundation.

Father Cavanaugh is one of the most widely traveled men in the nation. He has visited every continent in the world with the exception of Africa and Australia. While still a senior at Notre Dame, he and three other students sailed to the Philippines on a freighter during Summer vacation. His travels as president of the University have not only been extensive and arduous but extremely helpful in the University's development.

The president of Notre Dame is a member of the Board of Directors of the Great Books Foundation, and was recently appointed a committee member by the American Council on Education to draft plans for a new educational television program service.

Father Cavanaugh has served well "God, Country and Notre Dame".

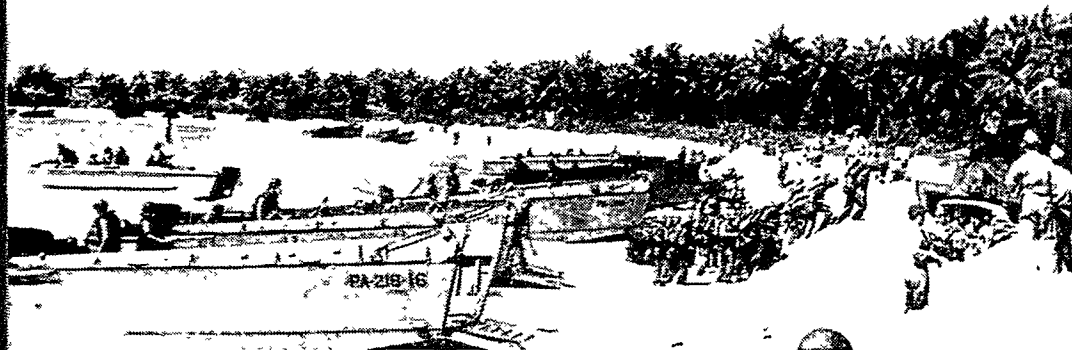
(Top to bottom) Father Cavanaugh with the following notables: Laetare Medalist and screen actress, Irene Dunne; Admiral Nimitz, Navy hero of World War II; Price Stabilization Director, Mr. DiSalle, receiving an honorary degree from Notre Dame; the Ambassador to Ireland and former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Matthews; and, General J. Lawton Collins, U. S. Army Chief of Staff.



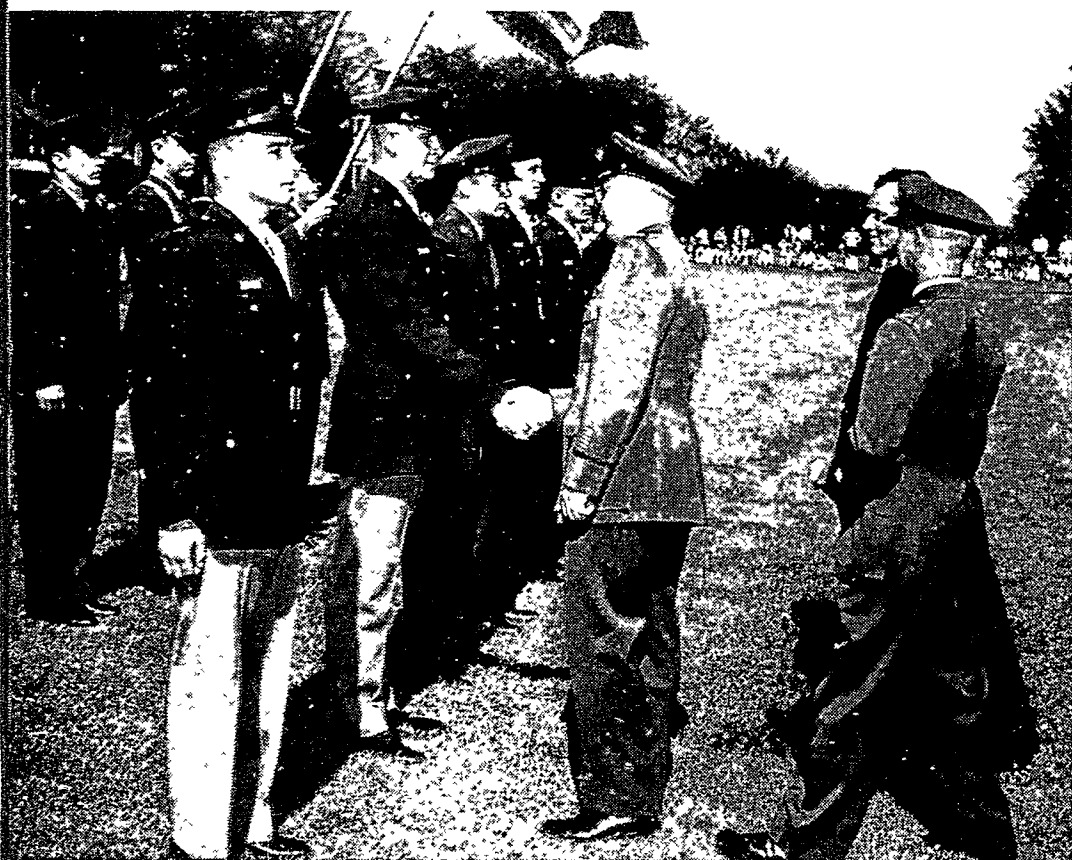
ROTC'S



Air, Navy, Army and Marines represented in Notre Dame's R.O.T.C.'s



ND ROTC students participate in 'Summer School' exercises.



Air ROTC stands inspection by military and University officials.

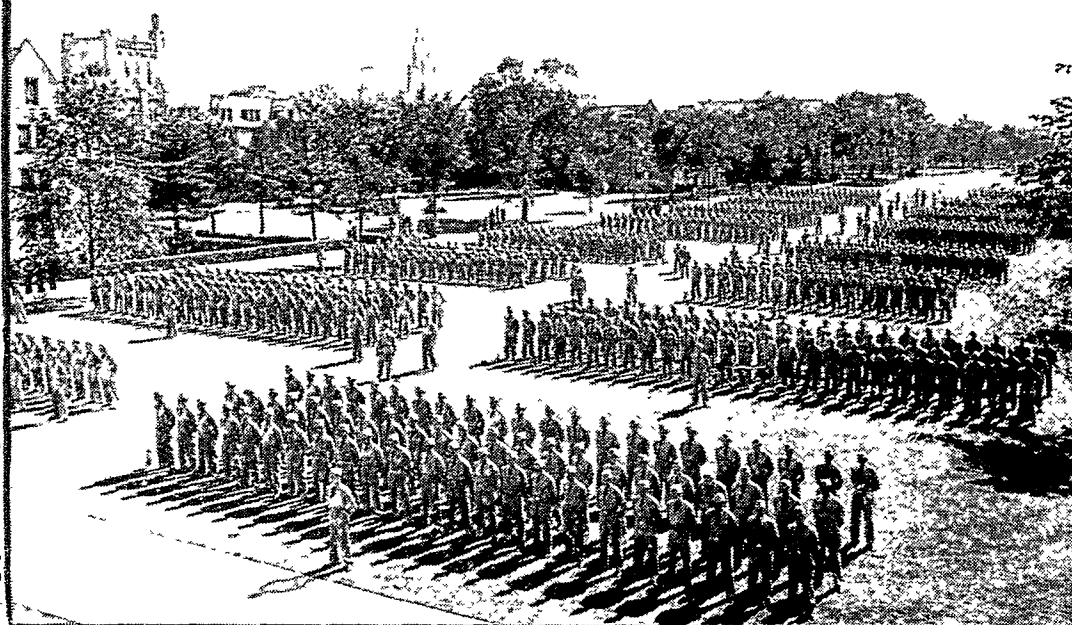
THE military program at Notre Dame is unique in having all four branches of the service represented—one of the few educational institutions in the nation which offers training to students for commissions in the Air Corps, Army, Navy and Marines. In this issue of NOTRE DAME emphasis will be placed on the Air and Navy units.

Father Cavanaugh has been instrumental in arranging for the continuation of the Naval program, after World War II, as well as establishing a curricula for the Air group. Notre Dame offered facilities to the Navy during World War II, with the result that 25,000 men were in training here and 12,000 of these received commissions in the Midshipman's School.

Colonel Melie J. Coutlee heads the Air Force staff at Notre Dame and is assisted by four other officers and five sergeants. Each Summer a number of the men receive specialized training at various air bases. The University of Notre Dame Air Force ROTC was organized soon after World War II. During the school-year of 1949-50, two cadets in the Air ROTC unit at Notre Dame received awards from the *Chicago Tribune* for outstanding records based on excellence in military achievements, scholastic attainment and character.

Men in the Air group study such subjects as Geopolitics, Navigation, Administration, Logistics, Flight Op-

Navy passes in review during WW II training program on campus.



A total of 25,000 men trained at Notre Dame in WW II.





The Naval R. O. T. C. color guard in front of Rockne Memorial.

eration, Controllorship, and various other military courses pertaining to a commission in the Air Force.

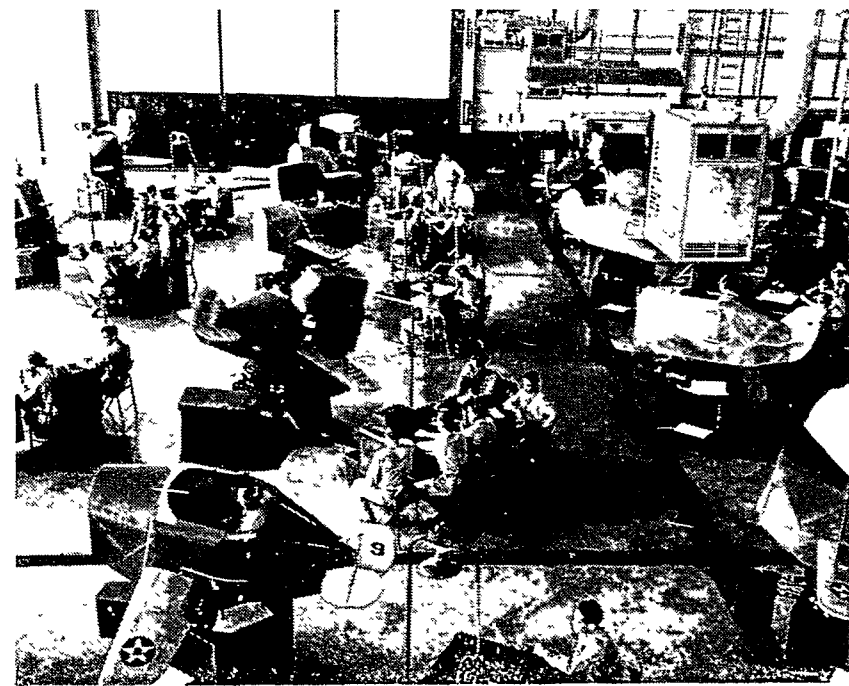
The Naval ROTC is under the leadership of Captain Thomas F. Conley, who is assisted by eight other officers and seven enlisted men. By comparison of 'records' the NROTC rifle team has been as successful as some of Coach Leahy's mighty Irish elevens. For the past two



"Swearing in" of graduating seniors as commissioned officers in the Air Force and Navy.



Air R. O. T. C. students undergo practical instruction during Summer training.



Air Corps teaches flying to Summer students at bases.

years the Navy marksmen have won national championships in ROTC competition while one of the group has topped the field in individual shooting.

Future ensigns study Ordnance and Gunnery, Naval History, Navigation, Naval Machinery and other courses. There are 52 Naval ROTC units in colleges and universities throughout the nation.

Student Guidance

Assisting Young Men to Plan for the Future

NOTRE DAME'S Testing and Guidance Department provides specialized service to all incoming students, at University expense, and is one of the most important developments during Father John J. Cavanaugh's administration.

Freshmen are privileged to undergo certain tests for guidance and placement purposes. These test records are valuable sources of information to faculty members, the student being examined, and to prospective employers. Particularly, executives are most anxious to see test records of potential job applicants.

Besides group testing of incoming first-year men, the department administers "exams" for the Law School Admission Test (quarterly), the Medical School Admission Test (semi-annually), and the Navy Aptitude Tests once each year, and does individual counseling and testing throughout the year.

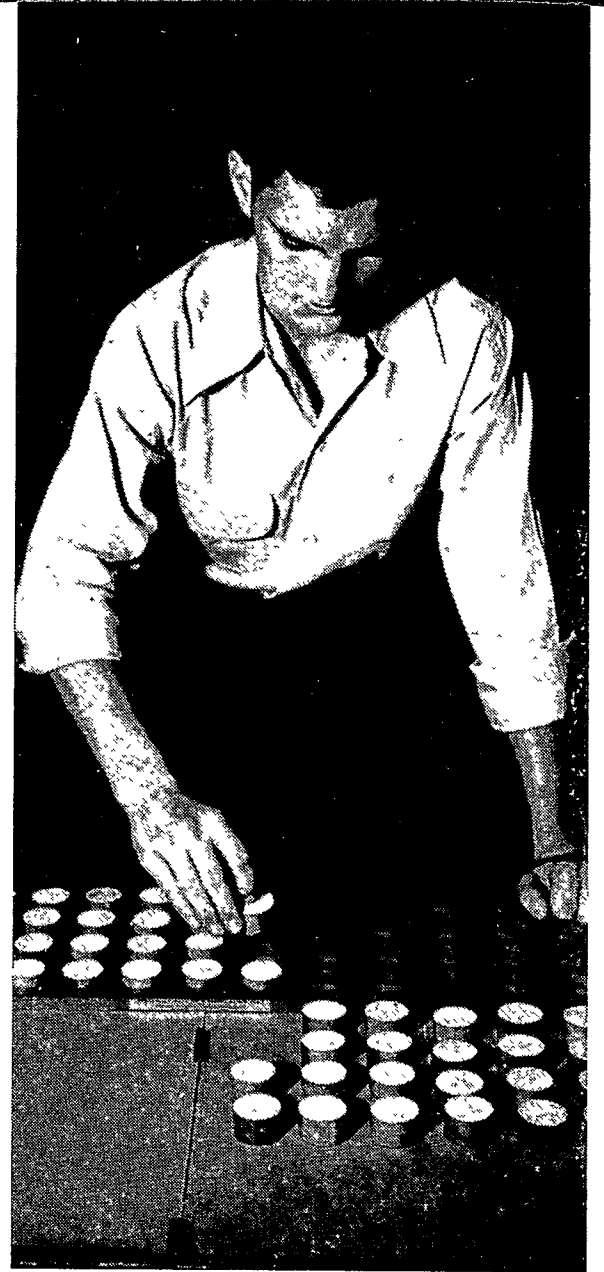
Individual testing, such as is pic-

tured on these pages, is especially beneficial to students who have encountered scholastic difficulties — primarily because of not knowing their true aptitudes and abilities. The counselor can be very helpful in suggesting methods to overcome various weaknesses.

Even the above-average student — one who has attained excellent scholastic grades — can gain new insight into his potentialities, his vocational or career interests. Usually tests are given in small, private booths under the supervision of an experienced counselor. Silence reigns supreme during the examining period.

As occupational placement is the natural means to an end of a well-conceived guidance program, the department has been very helpful in cooperating with students seeking employment.

Tests, which are shown here, may be the deciding factors in enabling students to choose, wisely, their career.



Colored blocks test student's mechanical ability and muscular coordination.

Vocational interests are a vital part of the objective test record. Here, two students start testing programs by recording their interests on a pin-punch test in Department special booths.

Mr. Quinn, department head, gives the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale to a student in obtaining an accurate analysis of general intelligence.



The Natural Law Institute

Another Notre Dame "First" in
Father Cavanaugh's Administration

THE Natural Law Institute was another Notre Dame "first." Beginning in 1947, the Institute was initially sponsored by Notre Dame's alumni club in New York City, while subsequent Institutes, held annually, have been sponsored by Mr. Alvin A. Gould of Cincinnati, O. Some of the nation's best legal minds assemble on the Notre Dame campus for a study of the Natural Law — the fundamental basis of human rights, the Law of God recognized by reason.

Participants in the four Institutes have included Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, at that time president of the General Assembly of the United Nations; George E. Sokolsky, nationally known columnist and a widely-respected expert on current affairs; the Honorable Thomas J. Brogan, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Dr. Felix Morley, Pulitzer prize winner and former editor of the *Washington Post*; the Honorable Richard O'Sullivan, of London, England, former King's Counsel of Great Britain; Dr. Edward S. Corwin, noted authority on the Constitution and the Supreme Court; and Dr. Stephen Kuttner, internationally known for his research in mediaeval canonical law at the Vatican.

For more than twenty-two hundred years, the world's greatest thinkers have referred to the Natural Law. They may have differed in their ways of expressing it, but they did agree on the essential points. The Institute seeks to study the purpose and nature of Law itself.

Since establishing the Natural Law Institute, in 1947, the College of Law at the University of Notre Dame has become the leading center for the study of the Natural Law doctrine. The Institute has served as a model for a similar institute to be inaugurated in Cologne, Germany.

This year Mr. Gould, sponsor of the annual Natural Law Institutes for the past three years, donated a new

Library to the University's College of Law.

The Natural Law Library, to be known as the Alvin A. Gould Collection, is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world. The Gould Collection will consist of a complete and representative group of books and materials on the Natural Law and will be accessible to scholars and students of the Natural Law. These books currently are being collected from all parts of the world.

Officiating at the library dedication ceremonies were the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, Dean Clarence W. Manion of the Notre Dame College of Law, and Mr. Gould.

Notre Dame's College of Law is the oldest Catholic Law School in the United States, the outgrowth of a course in law established in 1869 and later set up as a separate College of the University.

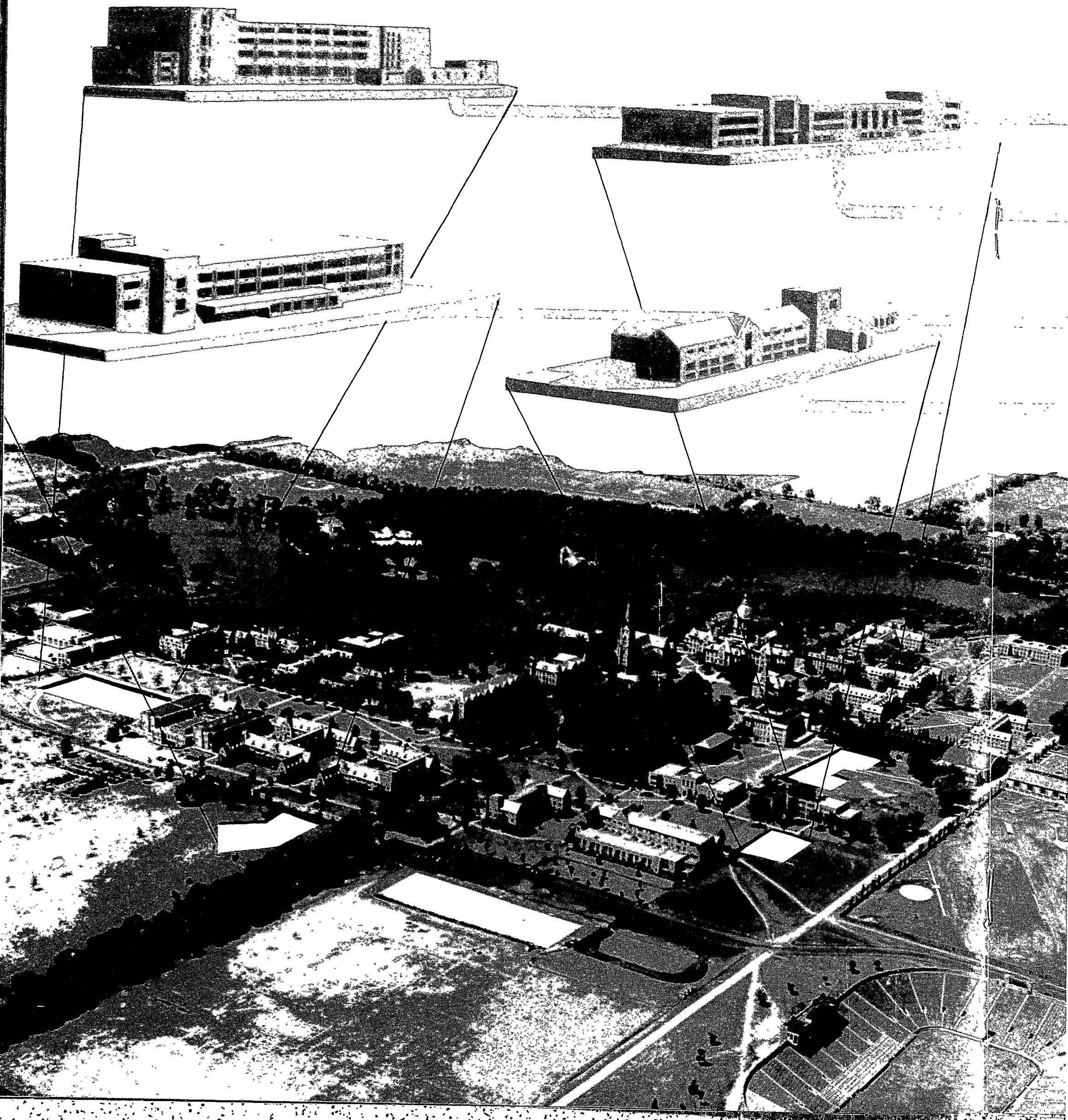
With a curriculum and standards fully approved by the Association of American Law Schools and by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, the College of Law has long held a position of honor in American legal education.

It confers one of two separate degrees on the student completing his law education after requirements have been fulfilled: Bachelor of Laws, and the degree of Juris Doctor.

Mr. Alvin A. Gould, of Cincinnati, O., (right) at dedication of Natural Law Institute Library presents key to Dean Clarence W. Manion, of Notre Dame's College of Law, and Father Cavanaugh. Mr. Gould has sponsored Natural Law Institutes for past three years.



Four new buildings



... GOING UP!

FRED J. and SALLY FISHER RESIDENCE HALL

SCIENCE BUILDING

E. M. MORRIS INN

I. A. O'SHAUGHNESSY LIBERAL AND FINE ARTS BLDG.

FOUR new buildings are in the process of construction on the Notre Dame campus. Included in the group are the following structures: The I. A. O'Shaughnessy Liberal and Fine Arts building; the Fred J. and Sally Fisher Student Residence Hall; a Science Hall; and the E. M. Morris Inn. Other buildings erected thus far in Father Cavanaugh's administration are three structures used by LOBUND Institute adjacent to the main campus.

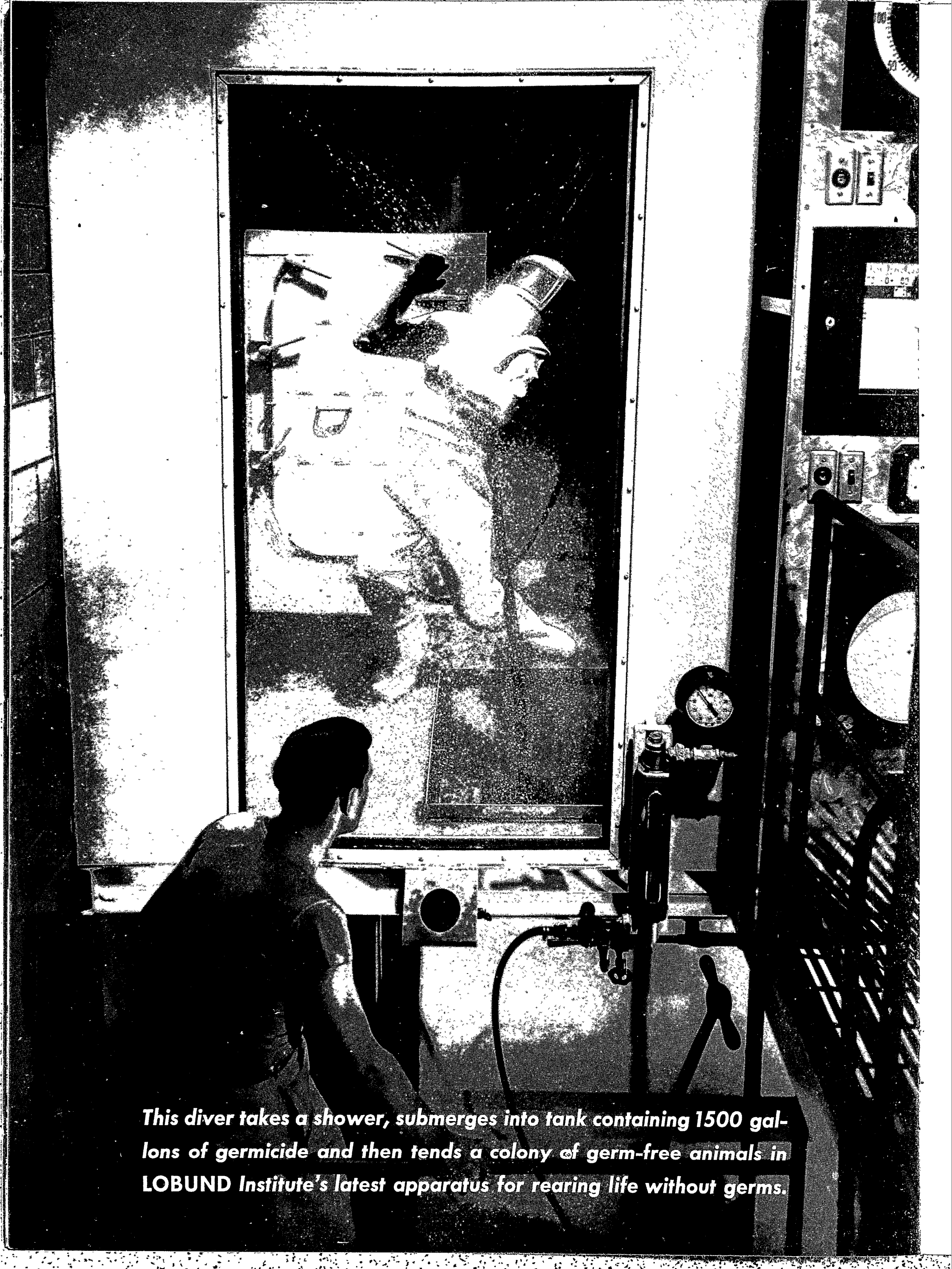
A new Liberal and Fine Arts building was made possible through the generous benefaction of Mr. I. A. O'Shaughnessy, of St. Paul, Minn., president of the Globe Oil and Refining Company and also president of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's original gift of \$1,500,000 was supplemented by an additional \$673,533 to complete the building fund after an increase in costs had occurred. The departments in the College of Liberal Arts as well as the University's Art Galleries will be housed in the O'Shaughnessy Liberal and Fine Arts Building.

The new Fred J. and Sally Fisher Residence Hall will bring the total of campus halls for student living to fourteen. Mrs. Fisher, the widow of the late Lay Trustee Fred J. Fisher, generously gave the University \$1,000,000. Of this amount \$750,000 will be used in the construction of the residence hall while the remaining \$250,000 has been established for a Student Loan Fund.

The Science building is being erected from funds provided by alumni and non-alumni friends. It will cost about \$2,500,000 to build and equip. In a public campaign the citizens of South Bend, Mishawaka, and surrounding community pledged \$500,000 for this structure.

The Morris Inn, donated by the late Mr. E. M. Morris, of South Bend, Ind., an alumnus and former president of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at Notre Dame, will cost approximately \$1,000,000. It will provide living accommodations for about 200 guests, as well as dining room facilities.





This diver takes a shower, submerges into tank containing 1500 gallons of germicide and then tends a colony of germ-free animals in LOBUND Institute's latest apparatus for rearing life without germs.

Radiation Sickness Research Begins In Lobund Institute

A new basic research project, designed to provide a better idea of the role of "normal" bacteria in the disease of radiation sickness, soon will be inaugurated in the Germ-Free Life Laboratory of LOBUND Institute at the University of Notre Dame.

The project, which will be conducted by LOBUND scientists in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Office of the Naval Research, was announced recently at a meeting on the University campus of the Biology Committee of the Notre Dame Advisory Council for Science and Engineering.

Members of the Biology Committee, who inspected facilities for the new radiation sickness project at Notre Dame, include E. C. Kleiderer, of Indianapolis, Ind., Executive Director of Research and Control at Eli Lilly and Company; Bradley Dewey, President of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Edgar Kobak, New York City business consultant and former President of the Mutual Broadcasting System; and Harold S. Vance, Chairman of the Board and President of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

The LOBUND radiation sickness project will be housed in a new "radiation wing" of the Institute's Germ-Free Life Laboratory. The new wing, which is nearing completion, was built and equipped by Notre Dame with assistance from the Atomic Energy Commission.

By obtaining a better understanding of the role played by "normal" (as opposed to disease producing) bacteria in radiation sickness, LOBUND scientists hope to pave the way for the discovery of better methods of control and treatment of the disease. LOBUND research will treat that phase of radiation sickness in which the bacteria invade the blood stream by penetration of the intestinal wall.

The LOBUND research project will employ a 250,000-volt X-ray machine and a special radiation germ-

free animal cage. The X-ray will be used to provide the radiation (which also can be produced by atomic explosion), and both germ-free and normal animals will be exposed to radiation in order to compare the effect on both types of animals.

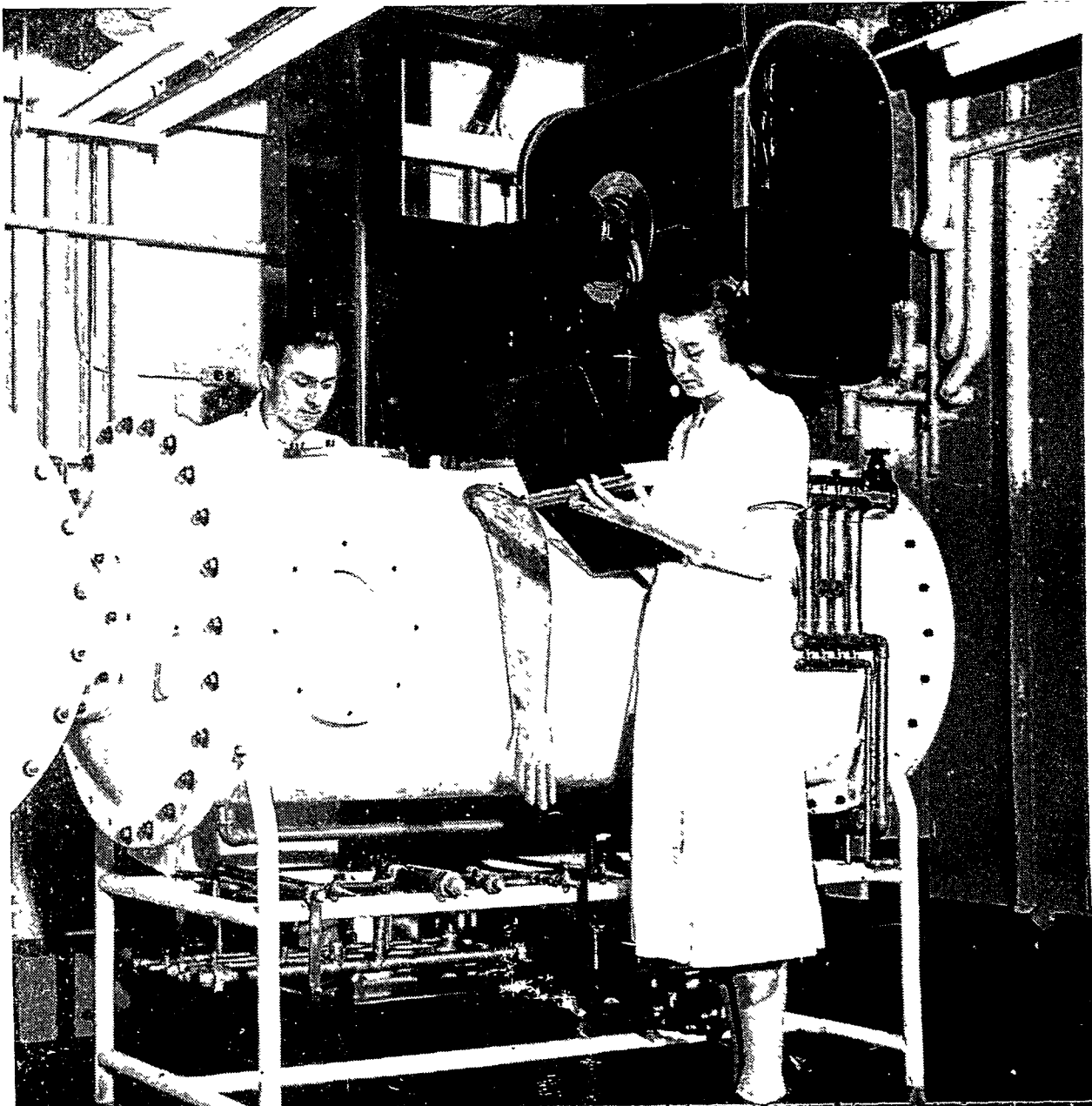
Germ-Free life research, perfected at LOBUND Institute, is centered at Notre Dame. Animals reared here, completely free from demonstrable microbes, are especially useful in those biological and medical problems where uncontrolled germs make exacting research difficult, if not impossible. Certain aspects of radiation sickness involve uncontrolled microbic invasion of the blood, and precise experimentation on this phase of the disease has not been possible with "normal" contaminated animals.

Since it is not possible to remove germ-free animals from LOBUND's apparatus without contamination, it has been necessary to design and construct a special germ-free cage for the radiation experiments. The X-ray beam will penetrate the wall of this unit and radiate the animals.

Once the animals are radiated, various tests will be performed to compare the effect of this exposure on germ-free and control animals. Rats and chickens will be the first animals used in these experiments.

Basic scientific questions which it is hoped might be answered during the LOBUND research include the problems of how bacteria penetrate the intestinal wall into the blood stream, and which types of bacteria are most apt to penetrate the wall.

The 250,000 volt X-ray mounted above this special germ-free cage is used to radiate experimental animals and is housed in a new wing of the Germ-Free Life Building.



The University of Notre Dame FOUNDATION

Founded in 1947, the Co-Ordinating Agency for the Recording and Stimulating of Support From Alumni and Non-Alumni Friends Has Advanced Rapidly Under Father Cavanaugh

by James E. Armstrong

NO ONE concedes more promptly than the University of Notre Dame Foundation that the loyalty and support of alumni and friends antedates by many years the advent of the Foundation in 1947.

Archives of the University, the publications, the big bell in Sacred Heart Church, bookplates in the Library, plaques on many of the buildings, are eloquent testimony to a generosity that began when Father Sorin arrived on the South Bend of the St. Joseph River in November, 1842.

But so fast was the growth of the University that most of these testi-

monials of friendship are also testimonials to immediate projects. And as the University moved into its post-war development at the close of World War II, the scope of its opportunities argued a long-range plan that in turn demanded a long-range agency for effecting this plan.

The University of Notre Dame Foundation, co-ordinating the various channels then existing and designed to create new channels, launched in 1947 by Harry G. Hogan, Fort Wayne attorney, banker and industrialist, then president of the Alumni Association, with the encouragement of the Uni-

versity and his board of directors, is the long-range agency.

Many seeds, planted in the hearts of benefactors long before the Foundation, have borne fruit within the short life it boasts. Many of these generous gifts recognize the sacrifices and interests and influences of priests and professors and friends now gone.

Only one function may be attributed to the Foundation, that of turning the spotlight on Notre Dame, of bringing into clear focus the relationships of what has been done with what is being done, and what needs doing.

This is, in brief, the function of the Foundation.

Scientific research was established with world significance on the Notre Dame campus a half century before the Foundation.

The Notre Dame literary tradition was a by-word in American letters before the athletic tradition was born.

Benefactors — Breen, Phillips, Cushing, Hurley, Gillen, Reilly — had paid eloquent tribute to Notre Dame achievements before 1947.

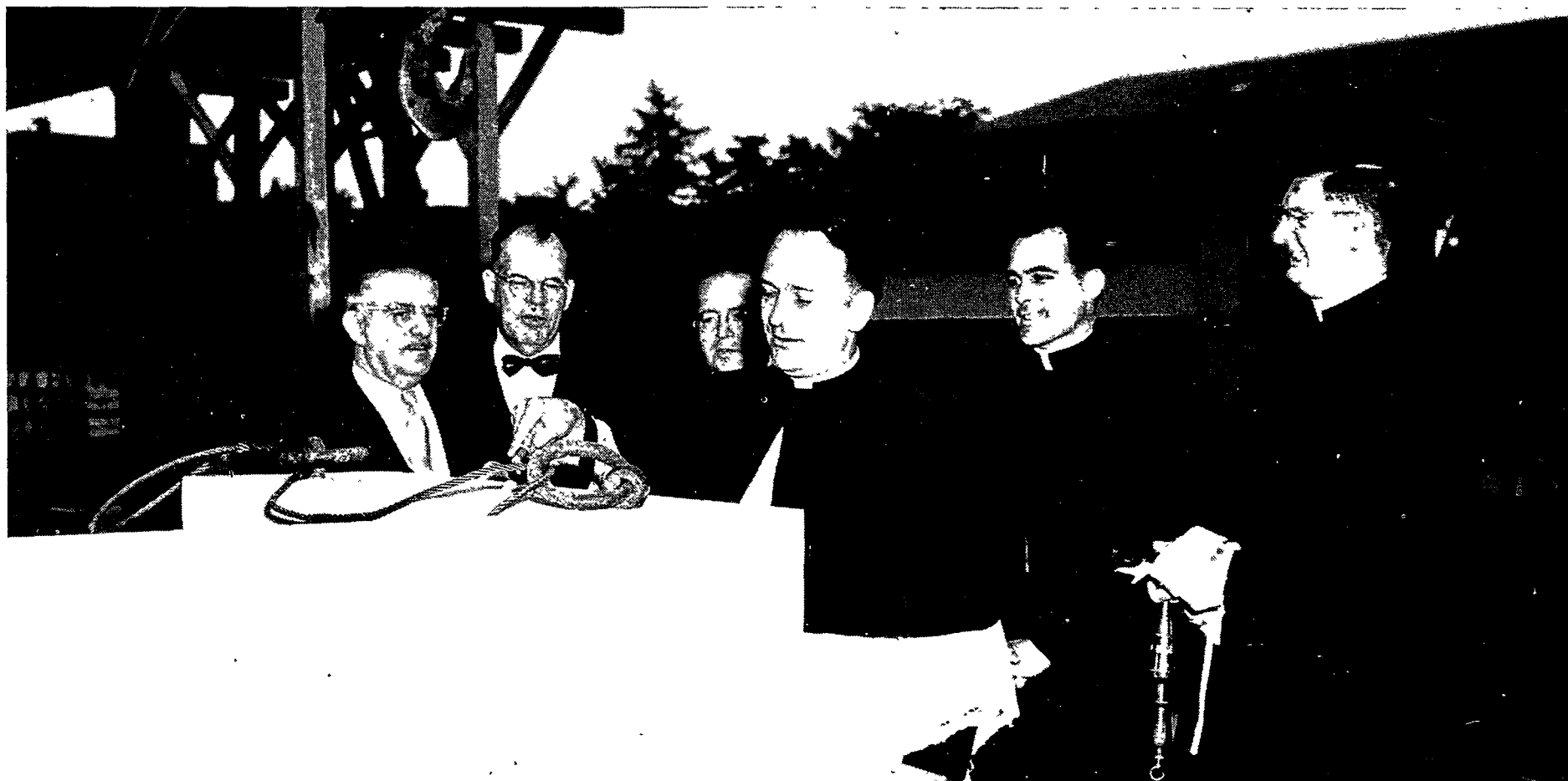
But the scope and the diversity of the University's program, and its opportunities, had become in the post-war years a challenge to administration, faculty and alumni. Its interpretation appealed for crystallization. And the need for additional support, to effect the program without disastrous delays, was early evident.

It was against this background that the outstanding organizational ability of Alumni President Harry Hogan took the stage.

In January, 1947, upon his election to the office of president of the



Foundation area map, showing location of 227 chairmen and 49 governors, is checked by James W. Frick, of Foundation staff.



Father Cavanaugh officiates at cornerstone laying of new Science Building, assisted by (left to right) Mr. Paul Gilbert, representing South Bend-Mishawaka community; Mr. R. Conroy Scoggins, Houston, Texas, president of Notre Dame Alumni Association; Dean Lawrence Baldinger, of Notre Dame's College of Science; Father Cavanaugh; Father Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., Executive Vice-President of the University; and, Father John H. Murphy, C.S.C., Vice-President of Public Relations.

Alumni Association, he fixed Notre Dame's financial plight as the key problem of the era.

In April, 1947, he appointed a Board of Governors from Notre Dame's alumni, to assume responsibility for financial aid to Notre Dame in 48 States, the District of Columbia and foreign countries.

After discussion with Father Cavanaugh, the need for expansion of the support beyond the alumni was so evident that in July of 1947 the University and the Alumni Association, following a meeting of the Board of Governors, announced the creation of the University of Notre Dame Foundation, built on the same structure, but aimed at a broad expansion of the program into non-alumni fields.

Father Cavanaugh was named Director of the Foundation, Harry G. Hogan, chairman of the Board of Governors, and James E. Armstrong (continuing as alumni secretary), vice-chairman.

In addition to the already existing organization of Governors, the Foundation, working through the State Governors, launched a program of City Committees, headed by a City Chairman. At the present writing there are 227 City Committees.

On September 18, 1947, the first

meeting of a Governor and his City Chairmen was held at Notre Dame, for the State of Indiana, and the workability of the program established by common consent.

In rapid order, the Alumni Board endorsed the new program at its September meeting; the Local Club Presidents Council at its second annual meeting in November; and the Associate Board of Lay Trustees at its November meeting. By October, 1947, more than 100 City Chairmen had accepted appointment. At the end of

1947, the 60 Governors had been augmented by 160 City Committee heads, many of them with Committees.

The first test of the Foundation away from the University's home area came with a regional meeting of the New England State Governors and City Chairmen in Boston in January, 1948. And in February a series of City Committee meetings was held in Texas. Both these areas were visited by Father Cavanaugh and Mr. Hogan for these occasions.

In May and June of 1948, after

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME FOUNDATION

1948	\$25,000,000				1958
DEVELOPMENT					
Alumni			Other Friends		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
48 -----	6,973	\$ 451,898.28	691	\$ 163,041.14	
49 -----	7,517	506,231.16	1,158	1,418,310.51	
				492,105.70*	
50 -----	6,824	2,052,384.07	2,666	380,594.76	
				505,400.35*	
51** -----	4,286**	103,324.64**	1,185**	152,319.07**	

*Fellowships, grants for research, gifts of equipment.

**For the first half of the year, to July 1, 1951, only.

much advance in the details of field and campus organization, the long-range program was announced, confirming the University's need for a minimum of \$25,000,000 within a 10-year period, to achieve the developments immediately demanding realization.

The Foundation announced the opening up of the channels of Annual giving, Corporation giving, Wills and Bequests, Insurance, and Special Gifts, to accelerate the attainment of this long-range goal.

Periodical backbones of the Foundation are the bi-monthly Notre Dame ALUMNUS (founded in 1923) and NOTRE DAME, a quarterly for non-alumni friends (founded in July, 1948).

In the Fall of 1948, the New Science Building, a \$1,750,000 project (at that time) was announced as the Foundation goal for 1949.

In January, 1949, after two years of intensive, voluntary, and unremunerated work at the head of the Foundation, Harry G. Hogan resigned his post of Chairman along with the termination of his presidency of the Alumni Association.

The organization carried on the program of the Science Building, falling short of the goal for the immediate project in 1949, but exceeding the total goal with the announcement of other diversified gifts to the University.

In January, 1950, Father Cavanaugh appointed an Executive Committee of the Foundation consisting of Frank C. Walker, New York City,

chairman; James E. Armstrong, Notre Dame, (continuing) vice-chairman; J. Arthur Haley, Notre Dame; John B. Kanaley, New York, co-chairman and executive director of the New York office; and John N. Cackley, Notre Dame.

In 1950 came the crystallization of many of the projects contained in the long-range program of the Foundation.

A gift of \$1,000,000 was announced from Mrs. Sally Fisher to provide a Fred J. and Sally Fisher residence hall for students, and a \$250,000 student loan fund.

A gift from the late E. M. Morris of \$1,000,000 for a new Campus Inn to bear his name, was announced.

And I. A. O'Shaughnessy was announced as the donor of \$1,500,000 for a new Liberal and Fine Arts Building. This building, to bear his name, later received an additional gift of \$673,533 to meet rising cost estimates, and all three of the above buildings, together with the Science Building are under construction as this is written, to be completed in 1952.

The construction of the Science Building was made possible by a short, successful campaign for \$500,000 conducted in the St. Joseph Valley (South Bend and Mishawaka) by the individual, business and industrial alumni and friends of the University.

This is a summary account of the short years of the University of Notre Dame Foundation.

As originally pointed out, the Foundation does not claim credit for the \$7,000,000 received by the University

in gifts and grants during the period from 1948 to the present, toward the realization of the \$25,000,000 long-range goal.

But the accompanying chart, showing this development, indicates that the program pursued by the Foundation for Notre Dame is attainable.

It shows that men and women, many graduates, many non-graduates, are willing to make a tangible declaration of faith in fundamentals, as taught by Notre Dame to the moral responsible leaders of the future.

It indicates that men and women are unwilling to have private education, particularly private religious education, driven to the doubtful recourse of federal subsidy so long as the great tradition of educational opportunity through private philanthropy, which has built up the great American system of private education, can remain free through necessary support.

The University's problem, as reflected by the Foundation is basically a three-fold problem:

1. Rising costs for established operation.
2. Maintaining operation at the lowest possible cost to young men, traditionally some 30% below actual cost of operation.
3. Meeting expanding opportunities in an increasing number of fields, and the increasingly vital challenge of our times to moral responsible leadership.

Only with ever-increasing support from alumni and non-alumni, in numbers and in amount, can Notre Dame come close to the great destiny that it now confronts.

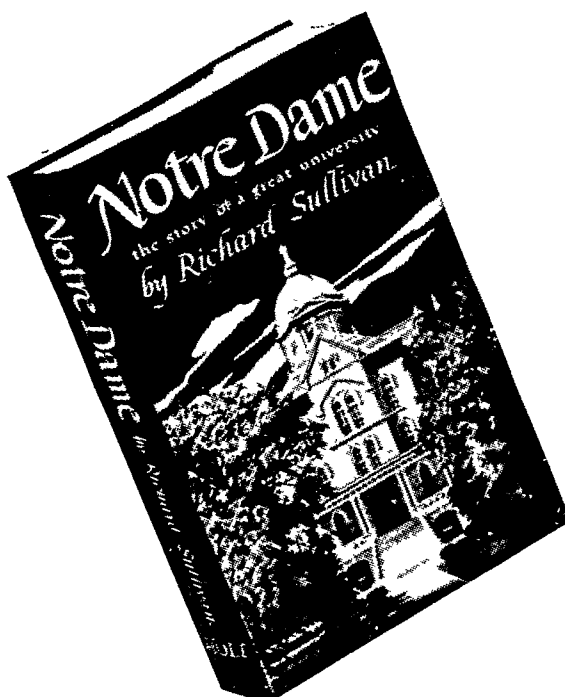
A New Notre Dame Book

The University of Notre Dame is much more than a victorious football team, more than a peaceful campus on the outskirts of South Bend, more than a group of gray stone buildings.

For Notre Dame is a living, growing idea—a top-ranking educational institution with a distinguished faculty and a glowing history, filled with students from all corners of the world, representing many races and religions.

According to the author, Richard Sullivan, *Notre Dame* is "a kind of travel book, but done on the spot and covering only 1,700 acres and a bit over a century."

With the author, through the pages of this book, you'll stroll around the sunny Notre Dame campus in fall, through class-



rooms, dormitories, Vetville, Rockne Memorial, Log Chapel, the Grotto, the fire house, and the ticket office on the day of a football game.

You will be introduced to the diverting pastime of selling radiators in student rooms to unsuspecting freshmen at rates varying according to the degree of gullibility.

Among the men profiled here are: Father Edward F. Sorin, the founder of Notre Dame; Jerome Greene, a faculty member who sent the first wireless message in America; Father Julius Nieuwland, the noted chemist and botanist; Knute K. Rockne; and Father John W. Cavanaugh, the ninth president of the University.

All of these—and the rich traditions—are *Notre Dame*.

ONE of the world's most promising institutes for higher studies and research . . . with a rather straightforward purpose . . . is Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute.

It is engaged in a thorough study, according to the best modern methods, of the long tradition of Christian culture which is still, consciously or unconsciously, the vital factor in the day-to-day living of many people.

The clearest expression and the most virile embodiment of that tradition to be found in history occur during the Middle Ages. That is why they afford the most promising field for investigating the roots of Christian thinking and Christian living.

The Faith which Christ delivered to His Church has shaped and formed western civilization through long ages of prayer, study and work. We Americans belong to that civilization. It is the inheritance which our forefathers brought with them from their European homelands.

Although the world at large (our country, too) has lost a great deal of that which gave vigor and strength to that legacy of Christian thought and life, the cultural capital upon which we live is nevertheless the spiritual and intellectual wealth of the inheritance, amassed through centuries of Catholic thinking and Catholic living.

To rebuild and increase that capital, to restore vitality and power to those Christian traditions of living and thinking, to recapture that culture and adapt it to the needs of our own age and to protect it against false and subtle ideologies, foreign and hostile to its very spirit, a thorough, painstaking and laborious effort is required. We need to achieve a clearer understanding and a deeper appreciation of the treasures of knowledge we have inherited from the Christian past and of the rich principles of humane Catholic living to which we have fallen heir.

To become the center of the most



“. . . rendering available . . . accurate information about the Ages of Faith.”

highly developed Catholic scholarship seems to have been inscribed in the destiny of this venerable institution from the days when the courage, vision and holy daring of its founder, Father Sorin, first envisaged the establishment of a great center of Catholic learning and culture in this country. Today that courage and that vision are fully justified in the creation of the Mediaeval Institute.

It proposes to bend all its efforts to unearthing, interpreting and rendering available to this twentieth century accurate information about the Ages of Faith: to reach a precise understanding of the thought which guided the development of Catholic culture in the Middle Ages and the motives which gave direction to the lives of

mediaeval men; to gain a thorough knowledge of the institutions which grew up in those ages of Catholic civilization; to acquire a just and accurate appreciation of their art and of the culture which they fostered. In a word, to discover and trace the workings of lofty human purposes, guided by Christian ideals, through all the aspects and phases of a basically Catholic civilization and to translate the underlying principles of that Christian culture into the language of contemporary men, in order thereby to bring its influence to bear upon the personal problems of present-day living and upon the broader social, economic and political problems which confront nations and peoples the wide world over.

One of the most Important and Fascinating Developments in Modern Education

The Mediaeval Institute

New Liberal Arts and Engineering Program

A cooperative liberal arts and engineering program of studies, believed to be unique in Catholic education, will be effected in the 1951-52 school-year by the University of Notre Dame and the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

The new joint program was announced simultaneously by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame, and the Rev. Vincent J. Flynn, President of St. Thomas.

Under the new program of studies a student may begin his college education at St. Thomas, and after three years of liberal arts study transfer to the College of Engineering at Notre Dame for his final two years of specialized training in his chosen branch of engineering. Upon the successful completion of the joint five-year course, the student will receive simultaneously the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Notre Dame and the Bachelor of Arts degree from St. Thomas.

The new program is believed to be the first venture of such cooperative programs between two Catholic educational institutions.

Mr. E. M. Morris Dies After Long Illness

Ernest M. Morris, of South Bend, Ind., alumnus, trustee and benefactor of the University of Notre Dame, died May 3, in South Bend Memorial Hospital after a long illness.

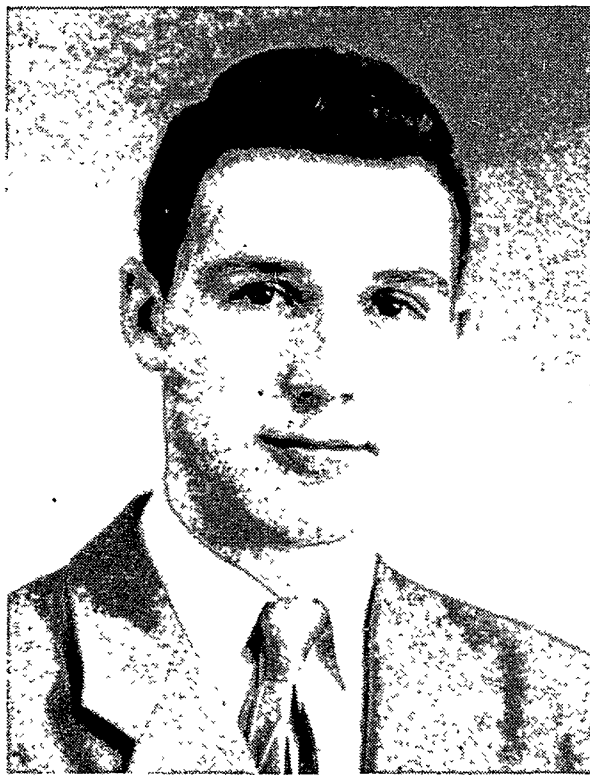
Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Board of the Associates Investment Company, last year gave Notre Dame \$1,000,000 for the construction of a new Inn to house visitors to the University campus. The Inn, to be known as the Morris Inn, currently is under construction at the entrance of the Notre Dame campus and is scheduled for completion in November.

NOTRE DAME, a new book by Richard Sullivan, (see page 18 of this issue), will be on sale after September 10, 1951, at leading book stores throughout the nation. Mail orders may be sent to the Notre Dame Book Store, Notre Dame, Indiana. Price: \$3 including postage.

N. D. Freshmen Wins Top Academy Entrance Honor

A University of Notre Dame freshman has finished first in the United States in a test among students from Naval R.O.T.C. units in colleges and universities throughout the nation to determine those who will receive appointments to the United States Naval Academy.

Word has been received at Notre Dame from the Department of the Navy that George J. McMurtry, of Rockville, Ind., who just completed



George J. McMurtry

his freshman year in the College of Engineering at Notre Dame, made the highest score among the 156 naval students from 52 Naval R.O.T.C. units in the United States. McMurtry is a member of the Naval R.O.T.C. unit at Notre Dame, which is commanded by Captain Thomas F. Conley, Jr., USN.

Art Professor Elected To World Famous Group

Professor Stanley S. Sessler, Head of the Department of Fine Arts at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected to membership in the exclusive Royal Society of Arts in England.

The Royal Society of Arts, whose patron is England's King George and whose president is Princess Elizabeth, was founded in London in 1754. Purpose of the elite society is to encourage the cultural developments in

art on an international scale, and to maintain and stimulate interest in art education and improvement in artists' materials and techniques.

The Religious University

(Continued from page 5)

Men may learn readily how to do, but the consequences of their acts, the reasons for them, the direction that they take, are as important as the acts themselves. It is the difference between doing for the sake of doing, or for some material gain, or doing by guidance, by an acknowledgment of God's intent that action be restrained by morality and designed toward service for mankind and for God.

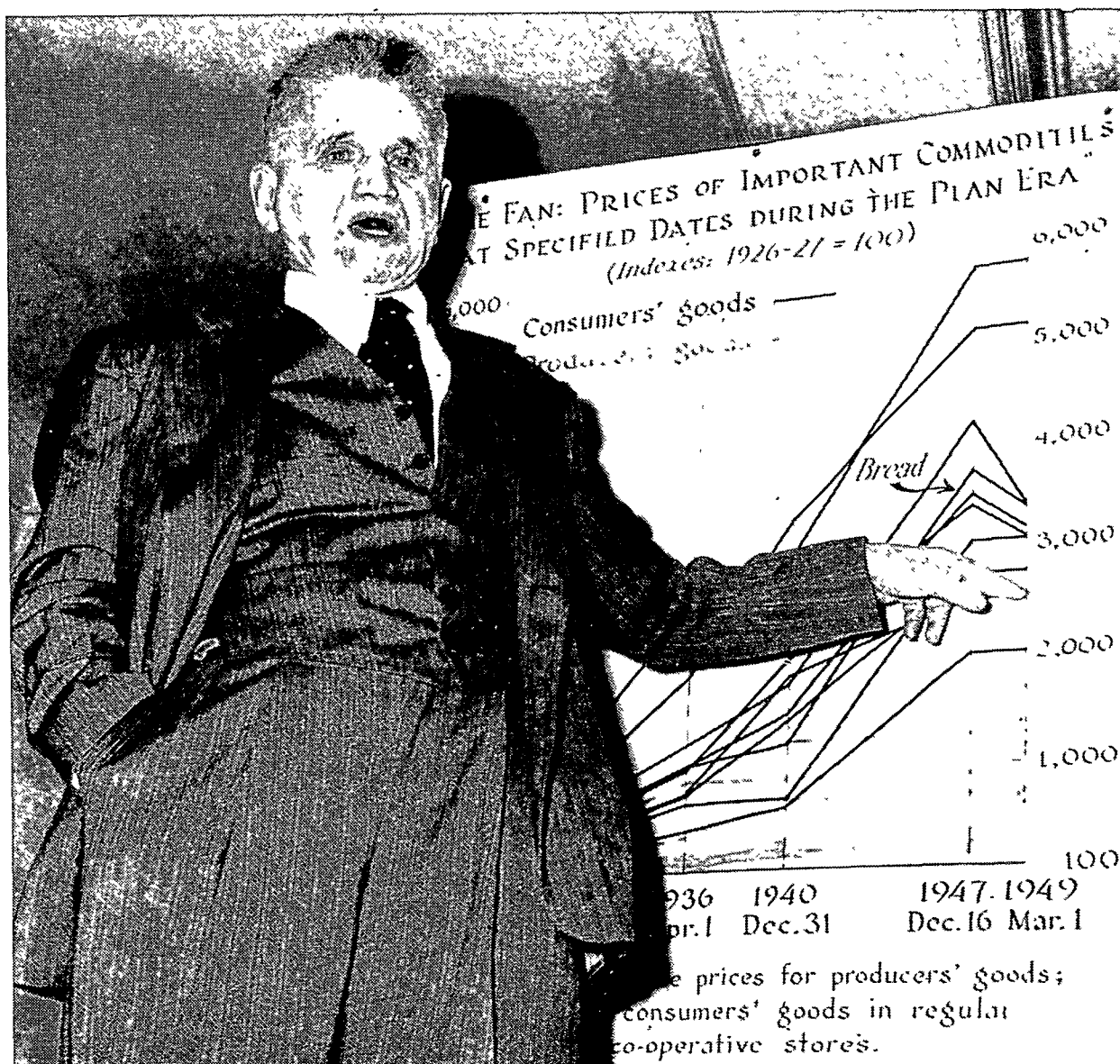
The atomic scientists faced this problem when they were frightened by the consequences of their work. It did not occur to many of them that their work was an inevitable fruition of the mental growth of the human mind and spirit and that they could not have discovered what the era in which they lived was not ready to receive. They could think only of the death they wrought; in time, they will know of the life-saving and life-giving richness they unfolded.

The religious university is not limited by bigotry. The best courses in Marxism in the United States were given at Notre Dame. The Institute of Natural Law does not avoid the implications of a non-Christian approach to the problem. The scientific courses, particularly in atomic fission, are as modern at Notre Dame as at the University of Chicago. Under the leadership of Bishop O'Hara and the two Fathers Cavanaugh, who have been my friends, Notre Dame has developed tremendous power as a university of the spirit as well as of the mind.

Religion does not require the suppression of knowledge but its systematic inclusion in the entire body of human culture, and directed to a moral end. The religious university does not surround knowledge by bigotry; it absorbs all knowledge in the whole of truth. It rejects the limitations placed upon science, for instance, that it exists for itself alone, as some artists used to say that art is for art's sake alone. It says that what exists is for the use of man and the glory of God, thus recognizing in all that exists, a moral purpose.

Studying the Soviets

A Symposium on the World's Number One Problem



Dr. Naum Jasny, former Soviet statistician.

THE world's number one problem, Soviet Russia, was the subject of a symposium sponsored by Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations. The nation's outstanding experts on Russia convened on the Notre Dame campus to present a comprehensive series of lectures designed to cover the entire scope of the problem. Acting as chairman for the symposium was Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., President of Notre Dame.

"The very existence of Soviet Russia threatens the entire world with a catastrophe," the first speaker, Doctor Waldemar Gurian, told the audience. Dr. Gurian, Russian-born chairman of

Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations, is the author of numerous scholarly articles and books on the Russian problem.

Second speaker on the symposium was Dr. Michael Karpovich, of Harvard University, who described the background of thought control in Russia.

Third speaker of the symposium was Dr. Istvan D. Kertesz, a former diplomat for Soviet satellite Hungary, now teaching at Yale University. He outlined the methods of Soviet penetration in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Philip Mosely, staff specialist in Columbia University's Russian Insti-

The Rockefeller Foundation, through a grant of \$69,000 to the University of Notre Dame for study of international relations, partially financed the symposium on Soviet Russia. In accordance with the terms set by the Rockefeller Foundation, a Committee on International Relations has been organized here, to direct research in the interrelations of religion, democracy and international order. It will also devote particular attention to the rise of political religions in the twentieth century. The symposium addresses are available in book form from the University of Notre Dame Press.

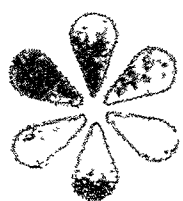
tute and a presidential adviser at many Big Three conferences, told of the way in which Russia has capitalized on national conflicts in Eastern Europe.

Fifth speaker on the symposium was Dr. Naum Jasny, now of Stanford University but once a statistician for the Soviet government, who told the group that the Soviet government is expending more than 60 per cent of its income on state investment and armed forces compared to only 42 per cent a little more than 10 years ago.

Dr. Vladimir Petrov, who spoke on Soviet terrorism, is a man who knows his subject first-hand. He was six years a prisoner of the Soviet government in Siberia.

Dr. Petrov, who now teaches at Yale, said that no one in the Soviet Union is free from the fear of the ever present secret police.

Final speaker on the symposium was Father Francis Dvornik of Harvard University. He went one step farther in attempting to demonstrate the historical basis for Church-State struggles within the Iron Curtain countries.



(Notre Dame's long-range needs as outlined in "The Substance of Things Hoped For," omitting those projects achieved '48-'52)

I. BUILDINGS

1. Auditorium
2. Memorial Library
3. Administration Building
4. Three (3) Replacement Residence Halls
5. Student Union Building
6. Additional LOBUND Buildings
7. Priests Residence

II. ENHANCED FACULTY

Endowment Funds for

1. Salaries for Teachers in Research Programs
2. Graduate Professorships
3. Distinguished Service Professorships
4. Visiting Professors and Lecturers

III. SPECIAL FUNDS

1. Library Maintenance (including purchase of books)
2. Subsidy of Learned Publications
3. Teachers Retirement Program and Sick Benefits
4. Employee Retirement Program and Sick Benefits

IV. STUDENT AID PROGRAM

1. Scholarships for outstanding undergraduates
2. Scholarships for graduate students
3. Post-doctoral scholarships for advanced study

V. GENERAL UNRESTRICTED ENDOWMENT

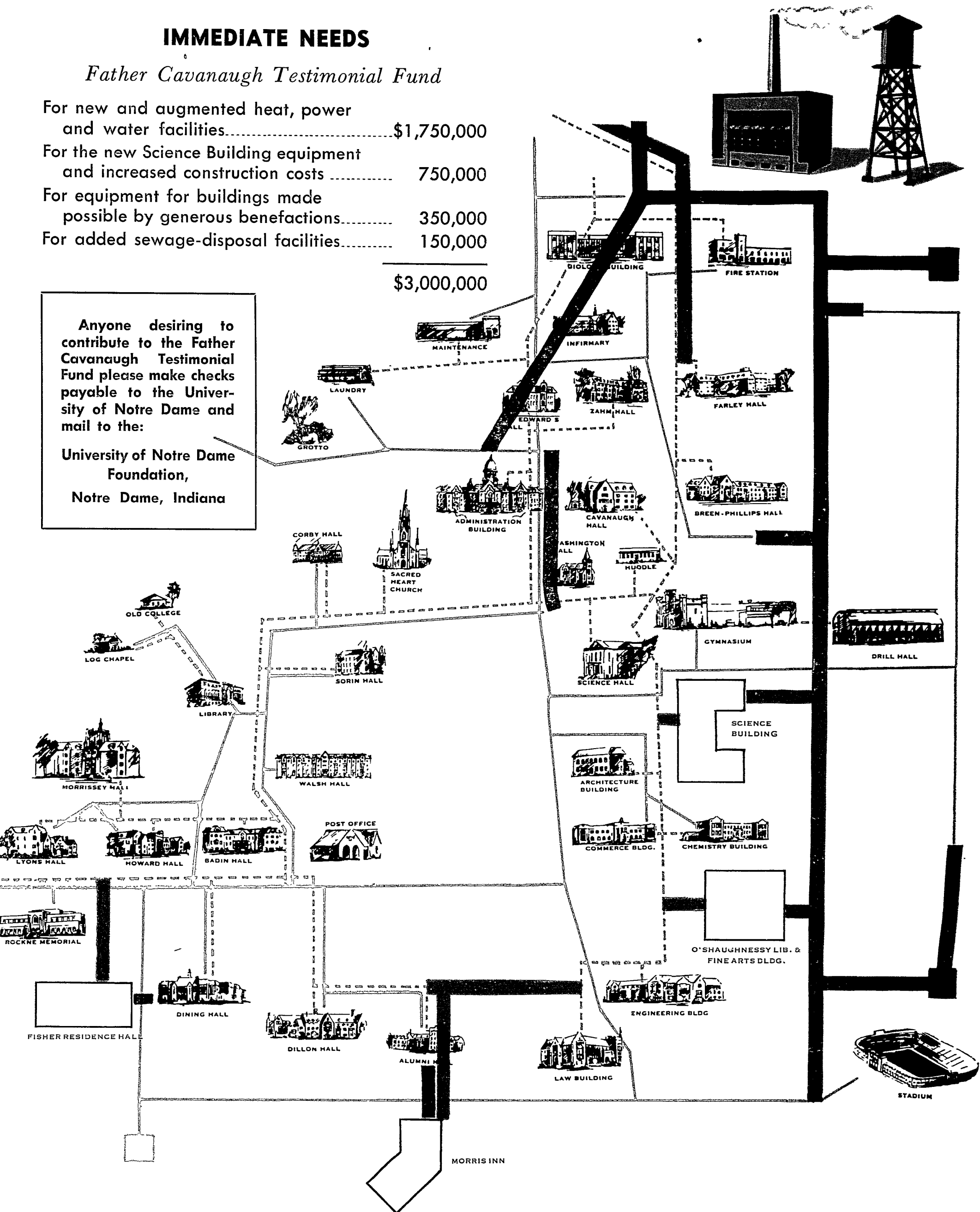
IMMEDIATE NEEDS



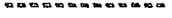

Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund





For new and augmented heat, power and water facilities.....	\$1,750,000
For the new Science Building equipment and increased construction costs	750,000
For equipment for buildings made possible by generous benefactions.....	350,000
For added sewage-disposal facilities.....	150,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,000,000

Anyone desiring to contribute to the Father Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund please make checks payable to the University of Notre Dame and mail to the:

University of Notre Dame
Foundation,
Notre Dame, Indiana



 Steam additions needed.
 Water additions needed.
 Present steam facilities.
 Present water facilities.

 Steam additions needed.
 Water additions needed.
 Present steam facilities.
 Present water facilities.

