

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
James E. Murphy, Director

60/36

For release in AM's, Thursday, April 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 6 -- The University of Notre Dame has acquired the personal papers of the late Frank C. Walker, former Postmaster General of the United States and one of the most important aides of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

According to Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Notre Dame archivist and curator of the University's manuscript collections, Mr. Walker had given the University most of his papers before he died last September 13th. Some of the more intimate documents, which he had retained to work on his memoirs, have now been presented to Notre Dame by his son, Thomas J. Walker, Dania, Florida, Father McAvoy said.

Walker was a 1909 graduate of the Notre Dame Law School and had served as a member and chairman of the University's Associate Board of Lay Trustees. In 1948 he received Notre Dame's Laetare Medal which is awarded annually to an outstanding American Catholic layman.

Father McAvoy also announced that Walker's papers and the incomplete memoirs will provide the basis for a biography to be prepared by Dr. Aaron Abell, professor of history at Notre Dame. Abell, who had several conferences with Walker before his death, is a former president of The American Catholic Historical Association. He has just completed a history of the social policies of the Catholic Church in the United States since the Civil War. He is the author of The Urban Impact on American Protestantism, 1865-1920.

The Walker papers will become one of the most important collections in the Notre Dame archives. They house the largest collection of correspondence of officials of the Catholic Church in the United States as well as the personal papers of many prominent Catholic laymen. Included are the papers of Laetare Medalists Henry F. Brownson, Frederick P. Kenkel, William J. Onahan and Albert F. Zahm.

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Father McAvoy said the Walker papers are complete except for those dealing with his activities as treasurer of the organization which built the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N. Y. These were given to the library by Mr. Walker during his lifetime.

Frank Comerford Walker was probably the most distinguished Notre Dame alumnus in political life during the Roosevelt era. He was born in Plymouth, Pa., but was raised in Butte, Montana, where he first practiced law. He became district attorney and a member of the Montana legislature where he was responsible for much advanced social legislation.

In 1925 he moved to New York as vice president and general counsel of the Comerford theater chain. He soon became involved in the political campaigns of Franklin Roosevelt and in 1932 was one of the chief organizers of Roosevelt's drive for the Democratic presidential nomination. After the convention, Walker was appointed national treasurer of the Democratic Party. President Roosevelt called him to the White House to serve as his executive secretary and secretary of the National Emergency Council. In 1940 the President appointed Walker Postmaster General succeeding James Farley. Later Walker served as an American delegate to the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Among Walker/^{the}papers are many dealing with the preconvention organization and election of Roosevelt to the presidency. As Democratic Party treasurer and Postmaster General, Walker conducted correspondence with most of the leaders of the administration during the New Deal era. He also played a key role in attempts to arrange a meeting between President Roosevelt and the Japanese prime minister in an effort to avoid war between the two countries.

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60/37

For release in AM's, Sunday, April 3rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 2 -- The Ford Foundation has awarded the University of Notre Dame a grant of \$410,750 to inaugurate a new graduate education program for the preparation of secondary school teachers.

Announcement of the grant and a new Notre Dame program leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching was made today by Clarence H. Faust, a vice president of the Ford Foundation, and Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., head of the University's department of education.

Notre Dame is one of eight colleges and universities receiving Ford Foundation grants totalling \$2,761,250 to help advance a national "breakthrough" in the education of elementary and secondary school teachers. The nationwide program now includes 27 colleges and universities which have received support totalling \$18,200,000.

Father Walsh said the Notre Dame program, which will begin with the summer session on June 17th, will be conducted in cooperation with nearby Saint Mary's College, the South Bend (Ind.) school system and other public and private high schools in the area. Scheduled for a full academic year as well as the preceding and following summer sessions, the 15 month program will include graduate study in a specific teaching area and in professional education as well as a full-year teaching internship in one of the cooperating secondary schools.

The program will be directed by Dr. Robert W. Strickler, a specialist in educational administration and a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1953. Strickler is a graduate of Grove City College in Pennsylvania and holds advanced degrees from Saint Bonaventure University and Cornell University.

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Strickler said that thirty men and women, who are interested in high school teaching, will be accepted for the first term of the program opening June 17th. During the first summer session they will take six hours of graduate study in a teaching area such as English, modern languages, social studies, the physical and biological sciences, mathematics, music and art. He pointed out that members of the University's Council on Teacher Education, representing all departments engaged in teacher preparation, will serve as faculty members and consultants in the new program. Following the summer session, the graduate students will take part in a one-week campus workshop to prepare them for immediate entrance into teaching.

During the 1960-61 school year, Strickler said, each student will hold a teaching internship, teaching three classes daily in his major area. The intern will teach with the supervision of an experienced teacher designated by the cooperating school. He will be paid three-fifths of the salary of the full-time beginning teacher. During this year of internship the student also will take University courses in "Principles of the Teacher-Learning Process" and "Philosophy of Education." He also will participate in weekly seminars for his teaching area on the Notre Dame campus. The second summer session will be devoted to six hours of graduate study in his major area.

Strickler said that tuition grants and student loans would be available to applicants, particularly during the summer session, depending on individual need. He said that students interested in enrolling in the program must have filed their applications and other necessary papers no later than May 10, 1960. Requests for application forms and other information should be sent to Office of the Director, Master of Arts in Teaching, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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60/38

For release in PM's, Wednesday, April 6th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 6 -- The appointment of Rev. Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., as head of the department of art at the University of Notre Dame was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Father Lauck, who has been awarded numerous prizes for his sculpture, succeeds Professor Stanley S. Sessler who has headed the department since 1937. Sessler will continue as a member of Notre Dame's art faculty.

Professor Frederick Beckman, a specialist in design, has been named administrative head of the department of art. The appointments are effective September 1st.

A native of Indianapolis, Ind., Father Lauck received a professional diploma in the fine arts from the John Herron Art Institute there in 1936. He entered the novitiate of the Holy Cross Fathers the following year, was graduated from Notre Dame in 1942, and ordained to the priesthood in 1946. He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1950 after receiving a diploma in advanced sculpture from the Corcoran School of Art, Washington, D. C. He has studied under Carl Milles, the late Swedish sculptor, and the celebrated Ivan Mestrovic, who is now teaching at Notre Dame.

Father Lauck has received many national and regional awards for his sculpture. His walnut sculpture, "St. John Beside the Cross," won the Fairmount Park Purchase Prize and can be seen at the Pennsylvania Academy of Art in Philadelphia. His "Monk at Prayer," a limestone sculpture, won the Widener Gold Medal. Father Lauck has also specialized in stained glass and mosaics. He designed the stained glass walls for the chapel and library of the new Moreau Seminary on the Notre Dame campus.

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Through the years he has taught a number of art courses at Notre Dame including classes in carving, portrait and figure modeling, ceramic sculpture and mosaics. He has served as an art consultant and a member of a number of art juries. He has lectured on sacred art at several colleges and universities including the Catholic University of America, John Carroll University, Loyola University and the University of Detroit.

Under Professor Sessler's leadership there has been a four-fold increase in the number of students majoring in art at Notre Dame. Whereas there were about 15 art majors twenty years ago, there are 60 today, and an additional 90 students are taking one or more art courses. During the same period the department introduced a number of new courses including sculpture, commercial and advertising art, enameling, ceramics, automotive styling and industrial design. In 1954 the department inaugurated its graduate summer program which was attended by 160 students last year.

A native of St. Petersburg, Russia, Sessler joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1928. His paintings have been exhibited internationally and have received several awards. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and the International Society of Arts and Letters, Lindau-Bodensee, Germany, two of the world's most exclusive art groups.

Professor Beckman was graduated from Notre Dame in 1942 and received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1949. He has specialized in design for commerce and industry and serves as a consultant in that field. He directs the department's sequence of courses in industrial and automotive design. The program was initiated in 1955 with the support of The Chrysler Corporation.

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60/39

For release in AM's, Friday, April 8th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 7 --- Two Maryknoll priests, widely known for their scholarship, have been added to the faculty of the University of Notre Dame's summer graduate program in Theology, according to an announcement today by Rev. Robert Pelton, C.S.C., head of the theology department.

Rev. John J. Considine, M. M., professor of contemporary world affairs at Maryknoll Seminary in New York, will teach a course dealing with the theological and sociological implications of current problems at the global level. He will be assisted by Rev. William J. Coleman, M. M., professor of Church and mission history at Maryknoll.

Father Considine is the author of several books including New Horizons in Latin America and Africa, World of New Men. He has travelled extensively throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America and holds several editorial and advisory posts with international organizations. He represents the International Conference of Catholic Charities at the United Nations and is a member of the African Studies Association and the Council of Foreign Affairs. Father Considine holds an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Fordham University.

Father Coleman taught at the Colegio Gonzalo Correa in Chile for six years before joining the Maryknoll faculty in 1956. He is the author of Latin American Catholicism: A Self Evaluation. He received his doctorate from the Catholic University of America. His dissertation, based on two years research in the Vatican and South America, dealt with papal relations with the Latin American republics during the independence period.

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60/40

For release in PM's, Monday, April 11th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 11 --- The power of labor unions and how it affects the public interest will be explored in a Notre Dame Law School symposium here April 27-28 (Wed.-Thurs.), it was announced today by Dean Joseph O'Meara.

"It seems clear to me, as I expect it does to most people, that excessive power is now lodged in the great national labor unions," O'Meara said in announcing the symposium. "I think it is time to look at the matter squarely and candidly and ask ourselves what should be done now that unions have over-compensated for their early weakness," he said.

O'Meara said Professor Charles O. Gregory of the University of Virginia Law School will preside at the symposium. Other scholars who will participate include Prof. Bernard D. Meltzer, University of Chicago Law School; Prof. Sylvester L. Petro, New York University School of Law; Prof. David McCord Wright, McGill University, Montreal; Prof. Archibald Cox, Harvard Law School; and Prof. Charles H. Livengood, Jr., Duke University School of Law.

"It is our purpose to avoid, so far as possible, any bias in favor either of unions or management," O'Meara said. "We do not feel called upon to speak for either side. What we do want to do is to focus attention upon the fact that there is a third party involved, namely, the public --- the most important party, actually, though its interest is seldom adequately represented and is apt to be ignored."

The symposium sessions will be held in Notre Dame's Law Auditorium Apr. 27th (Wed.) at 7:45 p.m. and Apr. 28th (Thurs.) at 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

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60/41

For release in AM's, Sunday, April 10th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 9 --- People who live in America's great Midwest and intend to stay there are characterized by "a kind of self-centeredness," Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., professor of history at the University of Notre Dame declared here today (Saturday).

"This lack of world-wide ambitions has been mistaken for isolationism by those who do not understand the positive elements of much Midwestern thinking," the priest-historian said. "Midwestern people are not turning away from other people so much as they are creating here a twentieth century living."

Father McAvoy, speaking on "What Is the Midwestern Mind?", addressed the final session of a two-day Notre Dame symposium on "The Midwest: Myth or Reality?". Earlier speakers included Senator Gale W. McGee of Wyoming; Profs. Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University; Jay Wiley, Purdue University; John T. Flanagan, University of Illinois; and Donald R. Murphy, director of editorial research for WALLACE'S FARMER.

Rejecting the charge that the Midwest is isolationist, Father McAvoy said that "to attribute any anti-foreign notions to the Midwestern mind is not correct. Queen Elizabeth II was nowhere more royally greeted than in the heart of the Midwest, nor did Khrushchev find a more friendly reception than in Iowa. There is no narrowness of viewpoint or unfriendliness in the Midwestern mind," he contended.

The Notre Dame historian also dismissed suggestions that the Midwestern mind is "not distinctive." He conceded that the Midwest is lacking in unusual physical characteristics -- no Blue Ridge or Rocky Mountains, no golden California or Florida coasts --- but he insisted that modern man "is no longer dominated by the physical element and is no longer dependent on natural beauty for his pleasure."

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"The descendant of the peasant whose life was dominated by the physical contours of his old region has become the liberated, widely-travelled, and mobile Midwestern citizen whose pleasures are more of the mind, whether by book, or by radio or television, by movie, or on occasion by a short trip of a few hundred miles," Father McAvoy declared. "The poignancy of the pioneer of the plains was a sad pleasure of pioneer Midwest and is often still the plight of the unsuccessful farmer, but it is not the mind of most of the millions of Midwest America, whether in the large expanse of the whole region or in the smaller communities," he said.

Father McAvoy admitted that the Midwestern mind is not cultured enough. "It must be granted at the start," he said, "that the Midwest does not have, nor will ever have, the Ivy League universities; it cannot re-write the American literary products of the Transcendental Era, or of the other romanticists who created the great American literature of the nineteenth century." The cultural advances of the Midwest today and of the future, he said, "depend upon the ability of the people of the Midwest to make the things of the mind and of the soul more important than the vast material riches and advances of the modern way."

Education is the heart of the cultural process, and the new dominant force in the Midwest today is found in its huge state universities, Father McAvoy asserted. "Unfortunately," he observed, "this dominance of non-sectarian education threatens the new Midwestern mind with a kind of secularism from the absence of a balancing religious doctrine." Speaking of religion, the veteran Holy Cross priest described the Midwest as "dominantly Protestant." He said that Catholicism seems to have prospered in the Midwest. "But culturally the Catholics, being for the most part only one or two generations in the English atmosphere of Midwest America, have not been so vocal or so influential in public life as their numbers would suggest," he declared.

"The Midwestern mind," Father McAvoy emphasized, "is no longer that of the frontiersman who gave up comfort and culture to conquer the fields and streams, nor is it the mind of the raw immigrant who had not yet learned to live in the freedom of mid-America, either on the countryside or in the slums. Nor is it," he said, "that of the hard-working pioneer farmer and businessman whose practical ideals laid the foundation for the present prosperity."

Rather, the Notre Dame historian said, the Midwestern mind "has a new concept of human progress, accepting a basic sameness but dedicated to a newer progress, richer living, happier homes amid the possession of the land. It is symbolized by a new architecture, new artistry, new concepts of living, and a new faith in the spiritual dignity of men."

The Midwestern mind, Father McAvoy reiterated, belongs to those "who intend to stay in the Midwest and make it their home. But that is not to say that these same people do not want to retain the strength of character of the pioneer, or the spiritual courage of the incoming immigrant, or the matter-of-fact hard working spirit of the transplanted Yankee of other days. But the mind is something spiritual that cannot be tied down to the limits of a place or a region. The mind is part of the soul and its chief yearnings are for the things of the spirit. We are just beginning to see the flowering of that new Midwestern mind which will make all its newly acquired power and wealth serve the spiritual purposes of the earthly ruler of this new empire, the Midwestern man."

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60/42

For release in AM's, Wednesday, April 13th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Apr. 12 -- The inauguration of jet service, the awarding of airline routes to additional companies and the increased activity of supplemental air carriers have made the sale of airline tickets more competitive than ever, according to a University of Notre Dame professor.

Walter Kramer, assistant professor of marketing management in Notre Dame's College of Commerce, said the crucial problem is not in the production of air service but in its marketing.

"Finding sufficient passengers to occupy all the seats in our larger and faster planes will be a challenge facing the management of the airlines in the years immediately ahead," Kramer said. He pointed out that two jets have the annual seat-mile capacity equal to that of the largest ocean liner.

Before World War II, the Notre Dame professor observed, a great many airline tickets were sold by agents of one kind or another who were not employees of the carriers. Today, though the airlines maintain their own ticket offices in most urban centers, the travel agent plays a key role in sparse markets and in vacation markets, he said.

Kramer's findings are based on research conducted for his doctoral dissertation at Indiana University. It is entitled "The Role of the Travel Agent in the Marketing of Air Travel."

The travel agent is important to the airlines in some markets "because tickets can be sold through him at less unit cost than would otherwise be possible," Professor Kramer asserted. "The agents' commissions, ranging from 5 to 10%, cost the carriers less than operating their own ticket offices."

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The scramble for competitive advantage, however, often causes a bidding up of selling costs by the appointment of marginal agents, Kramer explained. Despite the efforts of the airline industry, "there is considerable evidence to indicate that more agents than are needed are being approved and appointed, raising the carrier's marketing costs," he said. A recent action of the Civil Aeronautics Board has made it easier for still more agents to be appointed, complicating the situation further, in Kramer's opinion.

The Notre Dame transportation specialist believes the airlines have not given enough attention to the travel agent as a marketing channel. "The gross lack of selling cost data via this and alternate channels is a disturbing example," he said. Kramer concedes that in some sales areas the airlines have outgrown the need for the travel agent. However, in those segments where the agent may still be useful, the airlines "have not made sufficient progress in integrating the travel agent into their marketing programs," he declared.

The travel agent, Kramer said, is in a unique position to make a significant contribution toward the development of that most promising segment of the air travel market, vacation travel. Package tours, for example, can best be merchandised through this channel, he pointed out. "It behooves the airline and the travel agent to cooperate with each other more effectively in this area," he said.

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60/40	4/11/60	Law School symposium on the power of labor unions.
60/41	4/10/60	Symposium on "The Midwest: Myth or Reality?"
60/42	4/13/60	Prof. Kramer - "The Role of the Travel Agent in the Marketing of Air Travel".
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