

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

61/11

For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 1 -- High school students in five northern Indiana counties are eligible to enter exhibits in The 1961 Notre Dame Science Fair to be held in conjunction with the annual Open House of the University's College of Science March 25-26, it was announced today.

Harry T. Hanson, student chairman of the Science Fair, said students from St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, LaPorte and Starke counties may participate in the event which was established to stimulate young people's interest in the physical sciences. He said exhibits will be classified for purposes of judging into one of the three following categories: biology, chemistry and geology, physics and mathematics.

The Dean Henry B. Froning Memorial Award, consisting of a \$50 stipend and a suitably engraved plaque, will be presented to the student submitting the outstanding exhibit, Hanson announced. Cash awards of \$10 will be made to the best exhibit in each of the three categories. Second and third place prizes also will be awarded, and certificates of participation will be presented to all exhibitors, he said.

The new Froning Award has been inaugurated by Dean Fredrick D. Rossini of Notre Dame's College of Science in honor of one of his predecessors, the late Henry B. Froning, who headed the science school from 1940 to 1943 and its chemistry department from 1920 to 1940.

Entry blanks and further information about the Notre Dame Science Fair, including regulations governing exhibits, may be obtained from the science departments of high schools in the five county area or by writing Dr. Lawrence Baldinger, Associate Dean, College of Science, Nieuwland Science Hall, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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~~SECRET~~
61/12

For release in AM's, Sunday, February 12th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 11 -- The University of Notre Dame received \$5,719,651 in gifts and grants during 1960, it was announced today by Rev. John H. Wilson, C.S.C., director of The Notre Dame Foundation, the school's development organization. The record total represents an increase of \$2,343,859 over the previous year.

Included in the overall figure, Father Wilson said, is an initial grant of \$1,075,000 from The Ford Foundation under terms of its new Special Program in Education. The philanthropic organization has awarded Notre Dame a \$6,000,000 matching grant, to be remitted on the basis of one dollar for every two dollars which the University receives from alumni, friends, corporations and other non-governmental sources up to June 30, 1963. To meet this challenge, Notre Dame has spelled out a three year, \$18,000,000 nationwide fund-raising program including an \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library to be built beginning this summer.

Of the \$5,719,651 total, \$613,410 was in gifts providing life income to the donor, Father Wilson said.

According to The Notre Dame Foundation's year-end report, the University's alumni contributed \$625,169 during 1960, and the gifts of honorary alumni accounted for \$43,591. A total of \$3,134,153 came from non-alumni sources including 486 corporations and foundations. Research grants and fellowships, principally from government agencies, totalled \$1,916,737.

There were 10,976 alumni contributions averaging \$56.96, the report shows. For the second consecutive year, the class of 1928 contributed the largest amount to its alma mater, \$69,967, while the class of 1949 had the largest number of contributions, 478, for the second year in a row.

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Father Wilson reported that the parents of 1,979 present and former students contributed \$259,972 to their sons' school. This is an increase of 431 gifts and \$73,785 over the previous year.

Gifts and grants from corporations and foundations increased \$1,286,501 due largely to the Ford Foundation grant. The roster of corporate contributors to Notre Dame reads like a Who's Who of American business and industry, but it also includes relatively small local and family-controlled firms.

The total of Notre Dame's research grants and fellowships, \$1,916,737, was nearly a half-million dollars greater than in 1959. Principal sources of government support for research at the University included the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force.

During the past year Notre Dame received 368 gifts of \$1,000 or more. Of these, 77 were for more than \$5,000, and 11,334 were for \$25 or less.

Illinois recorded the greatest total of alumni gifts for 1960 with \$1,111,606 and also had the greatest number of alumni contributors, 1,481. Other states ranking high in terms of alumni financial support were Indiana, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Iowa, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Missouri in that order.

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61/13

For release in PM's, Monday, February 13th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 13 -- Dr. Theodore O. Yntema, vice president for finance of The Ford Motor Company, will deliver a Cardinal O'Hara Lecture at the University of Notre Dame February 16th (Thursday). He will speak on "Liberal Education as a Preparation for Business" in the Engineering Auditorium at 2:30 p.m. He will conduct a faculty seminar on the same subject at 7:30 p.m. in the Golfers' Lounge of The Morris Inn.

The annual lecture series was established in 1949 by Notre Dame's College of Commerce in honor of the late John Cardinal O'Hara, C.S.C., who was first dean of the commerce school. He later became president of Notre Dame, Bishop of Buffalo, Archbishop of Philadelphia and a Prince of the Church.

Previous lecturers in this year's series include Dr. George B. Cressey, Maxwell professor of geography at Syracuse University; former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins; and Dr. Willard L. Thorp, director of the Merrill Center for Economics at Amherst College.

Dr. Yntema has been Ford's financial vice president since 1949. During the seven previous years he was research director of the Committee for Economic Development. He has served as a consulting economist to a number of firms, including the U. S. Steel Corporation, and to government agencies. He taught accounting, statistics and business and economic policy at the University of Chicago over a period of twenty-five years.

A graduate of Hope College, Holland, Mich., Dr. Yntema received a master's degree in chemistry at the University of Illinois, another master's degree in business from the University of Chicago, and a doctorate in economics, also from Chicago. He is a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science and the American Statistical Association.

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~~6/14~~
61/14

For release in A.M.'s, Wednesday, February 15th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 14th-- The impact of foreign competition on American industry and labor will be explored at the University of Notre Dame's ninth annual Union-Management Conference in Washington Hall here February 24th.

Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., conference director, said the problem of foreign competition will be included in a morning panel discussion on "New Approaches to Collective Bargaining." Pearce Davis, chairman of the department of economics at the Illinois Institute of Technology, will serve as chairman of the discussion which will also include the subjects of job displacements and retraining programs for displaced workers.

The panelists will be William J. Reilly, International Harvester Co., Chicago; Alfred L. Wickman, of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, Denver; Clark Frame, Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburgh; Norman Matthews, United Automobile Workers Union, Detroit; Roy A. Dingman, A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee; and Peter Henle, AFL-CIO Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg will address the conference on "Industrial Peace --- A Three-Fold Responsibility." Other speakers will be William G. Caples, vice president for industrial relations, Inland Steel Co., Chicago; and Louis F. Buckley, regional director of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York City. More than 500 midwest industrial executives and labor leaders are expected to attend the one-day conference which begins at 9:30 a.m.

George E. Strong, general counsel of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, will preside over an afternoon panel discussion on "Preventive Medicine for Grievances." Panelists will include John H. Lind, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Chicago; Joseph P. Molony, United Steelworkers of America, Buffalo; E. E. Boam, Continental Can Co., New York City; and P.L. Siemiller, International Association of Machinists, Chicago.

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61/15

For release in PM's, Tuesday, February 21st:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 21 -- Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., head of the department of education at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed director of the Notre Dame Foundation and assistant to the president, it was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

His predecessor, Rev. John H. Wilson, C.S.C., has relinquished the two posts for reasons of health, Father Hesburgh said.

The Notre Dame Foundation, which has a professional staff of eleven laymen, coordinates the University's public relations and development activities. It currently is engaged in a three-year, nationwide, \$18,000,000 fund-raising program. The largest single objective of the program is the \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library to be built beginning this year.

Father Walsh has been head of Notre Dame's education department since 1957 and a member of the faculty since 1953 when he received his doctorate at Yale University. A specialist in the philosophy of education, he addressed the White House Conference on Children and Youth last year. In addition to his teaching and administrative duties, Father Walsh has served as liaison between the University administration and the Women's Advisory Council and the Notre Dame Library Association.

A native of Jackson, Nebraska, and a former resident of Milwaukee, Father Walsh entered Holy Cross Seminary on the Notre Dame campus in 1940, receiving an undergraduate degree from the University in 1945. After four years of theological studies at Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C., he was ordained to the priesthood on June 8, 1949, in Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church by the late Archbishop John F. Noll of Fort Wayne.

Father Walsh is a member of the Comparative Education Society and the Philosophy of Education Society.

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61/16

For release in PM's, Thursday, February 23rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 23 -- The Catholic school system in the United States is saving the nation's non-Catholic taxpayers at least \$2,735,162,500 each year, Rev. John A. O'Brien declared here today.

Father O'Brien, who is research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, said the saving results from "the staggering double burden" shouldered by Catholics who support the public school system through their taxes and then bear the entire cost of educating 5,142,070 pupils in elementary and high schools and 302,908 students in colleges and universities operated by the Church.

He bases the estimated \$2,735,162,500 saving in taxes on authoritative figures provided by the federal government. According to the U. S. Office of Education, Father O'Brien observed, the annual average cost for the education of a pupil in the elementary and high schools is \$448.62 while it costs \$1,414.05, on the average, to educate a college or university student. "Because Catholic families bear a double burden, the educational taxes of each non-Catholic family in the United States are reduced \$76.66 each year," he claimed.

Author of "Equal Rights for All Children" and many other books and pamphlets, Father O'Brien has made a special study of the methods of financing various types of school systems in different countries. The United States is "unique", he reported, "in that it allows no share of the taxes paid by parents to be used in the support of their own Church-related schools."

Father O'Brien cited the unanimous decision in the Oregon case in which the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that parents have the primary right to determine the character of their children's education. "To grant the right of parents to determine the education of their children, as the U. S. Constitution does, and then to make it exceedingly difficult or impossible financially to exercise it, is virtually to nullify the right itself," Father O'Brien contended. "When this simple truth is made clear to the American people, public aid will be forthcoming to all non-profit or church-related schools on all levels," he predicted.

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61/17

For release in AM's, February 26th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 25 -- Students from forty-four colleges and universities will compete in the ninth annual Notre Dame National Invitational Debate Tournament here March 3-4, it was announced today.

They will vie for several trophies and awards as they argue this year's national collegiate debating subject, whether the United States should adopt a program of compulsory health insurance for all citizens. The first round of debate will begin in the LaFortune Student Center March 3rd (Friday) at 9:30 a.m., and the finals are scheduled for March 4th (Saturday) at 4:30 p.m. in the Engineering Auditorium.

The name of the college or university winning first place will be inscribed on the Rev. William A. Bolger Memorial Trophy. The winning school will be awarded permanent possession of the Richard D. Schiller Trophy, and it will retain possession for one year of the Studebaker-Packard Corporation Travelling Trophy. Additional awards will be made to the three other teams reaching the semi-finals and to outstanding individual speakers.

The University of Kentucky won the Notre Dame tournament last year. Other previous winners include Dartmouth College, the U. S. Military Academy, Wilkes College, Augustana College, and Notre Dame.

Registration for the tournament will be held March 2nd (Thursday) from 7 to 11 p.m. A highlight of the event will be a tournament luncheon to be held at The Morris Inn on the campus Saturday noon. Hosts to the visiting collegians will be Notre Dame debate coach Leonard Sommer and Richard C. Meece, student chairman of the tournament.

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61/18

For release in AM's, Thursday, February 23rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 22 -- Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover declared here tonight (Wednesday) that unless the United States predominates in science and technology, it will not matter how well we perform in other fields.

"The survival of our own, of everyone's freedom depends today on power anchored in scientific superiority," he said.

The father of the nuclear submarine warned it is taking much too long to put new scientific ideas to practical use. Lead times on military items, Rickover said, have been "lengthening alarmingly" in this country -- from $2\frac{1}{2}$ years during World War II to ten years today. Meanwhile, he observed, lead times in Russia have been reduced to but five years.

"This is so serious a matter that we ought not allow obsolete organizational routines and preference for pleasant personal relationships to prevent us from reversing this ominous state of affairs," he asserted.

Rickover received the senior class Patriotism Award and delivered the principal address at the University of Notre Dame's traditional Washington's Birthday Exercises. He was cited as one "combining unusual genius and inventiveness with forceful character and courage." Former vice president Nixon received the award last year, and President Kennedy was the recipient in 1957.

Recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy's highest peacetime decoration, Admiral Rickover said our country can no longer afford to indulge in the luxury of ignorance of scientific and technical matters which delays vital enterprises and lengthens our lead times.

"Leaders in industry and government," he said, "must acquire a better understanding of science and its inexorable laws so they will find it less repugnant to consult technical experts, even those who are their subordinates."

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Admiral Rickover said the man of the future "on whom we shall depend more and more" is the professional expert. He predicted that administrators "whose sole talent is to manipulate men, money and words will be of little use to us in the future; professionals who can handle the intricate mysteries of complex scientific and engineering projects are on the way in," he said.

Interviews with hundreds of young men from the tops of their graduating classes have convinced Rickover "how poorly our public school system prepares American youth for the problems of tomorrow. These bright young people are, for the most part, badly deficient in basic knowledge, in a truly scientific spirit, in readiness to apply themselves with all their strength to a task that is vital to our future," he contended.

Alluding to pioneer days, Rickover said no parent then would have dreamed of sparing his son the risk of possible accident by not teaching him to shoot a rifle. Survival in pioneer days depended on a handy shot; the risk of a child hurting himself had to be taken, he recalled.

"Survival today," the admiral insisted, "depends on ability to raise intellectual capacities to higher levels than were ever before needed; yet though ability to think is as important today as ability to shoot was yesterday, many Americans will not accept the risk of their child hurting himself by failing in a tough curriculum."

Admiral Rickover criticized that "peculiar sense of logic which permits us to award the star athlete all sorts of honors, thereby motivating him to practice hard and continuously; while to do the same for children of superior intelligence and scholastic achievement is suppose to be 'undemocratic.' It is odd," he observed, "that we who think we are an exceptionally practical and realistic people should admire the kind of competence which has no great personal or social value in later life, while we deprecate intellectual prowess of which we have far too little and need a great deal."

61/19

For release in PM's, Friday, February 24th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 24 -- Despite today's serious unemployment problem, one of the major challenges facing American labor and management in the next ten years will be the effective utilization of scarce manpower, an official of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics declared here today (Friday).

Louis F. Buckley, the Bureau's regional director in New York City, estimated that 26 million new, young workers will enter the labor force during the 1960's, almost 40% more than during the last decade. But of these, he emphasized, only the skilled will find the path smooth in tomorrow's automated world. "The untrained or uneducated will not be able to design, produce, install, service, or operate the machinery of the future," he said.

Buckley discussed "The Changing Composition of the Labor Force" at the University of Notre Dame's ninth annual Union-Management Conference. Other speakers included Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry Holleman and William G. Caples, vice president for industrial relations of the Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. Seven hundred midwest industrial executives and labor leaders attended the sessions.

There will be only a relatively small increase among workers 25 to 44 and actually fewer workers aged 35 to 44 during the next decade, Buckley said. He compared the labor force of the 1960's to an hour glass, with a large number of younger workers at the top and of older workers at the bottom "with a manpower squeeze in the key middle age groups."

Buckley pointed out that workers in the middle age groups "normally supply a large proportion of our executives, managers, foremen and most highly skilled workers in industry and the key officials in labor organizations." Since it will be easier for people in these age groups to get other jobs if they are dissatisfied, "management will need to pay greater attention to how they are placed and how they are treated on the job," he said.

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One-half of the increase in the work force in the next ten years will be made up of women workers, Buckley said. He estimated that 47% of women aged 35 to 44 and 55% of women aged 45 to 54 will be in the labor market in the 1960's. Buckley predicted that the employment of scientists, engineers and technicians will increase at a much faster rate than the traditional fields of medicine, law, teaching and the ministry. There will be no increase at all in the unskilled labor group and a relatively small increase in the number of semi-skilled workers.

Caples told the Union-Management Conference that the seniority system "has not proved an undiluted blessing to American workers. "Today," he said, "a man laid off during times of recession finds it far more difficult to obtain a job with another company than prior to the widespread use of seniority. Today a job applicant can only be hired after all the men previously furloughed by that company are back at work on a full-time basis."

The seniority system can have diametrically opposite effects upon workers, Caples continued. "For those it protects and at the time it does so, the effects are possibly beneficial. For all other workers, it is a negative blessing. Its widespread use operates to restrict job opportunities and discourage labor mobility."

Caples called for changes in the unemployment compensation systems of the states. He made a clear distinction between workers temporarily laid off and those who are technologically unemployed and permanently displaced.

"Technologically displaced workers should have freedom to seek jobs in other areas," Caples suggested. "Their unemployment payments should therefore not require their reporting at any given office; rather, some form of interstate exchange must be developed so as to allow them freedom of movement without sacrifice of benefits." He also urged that technologically unemployed workers be given a longer period during which benefits are available.

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61/20

For release in AM's, Sunday, February 26th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 25 -- Plans for a Summer Counseling and Guidance Training Institute at the University of Notre Dame June 19-July 28 were announced today.

Dr. Anthony C. Riccio, Institute director, said thirty men and women currently engaged in the guidance and counseling of secondary school students or teachers planning to enter the field will be enrolled in the six-week program. The primary purpose of the Institute, he said, is to help enrollees acquire and improve skills in counseling with the talented student and his parents.

The Institute will be underwritten by a grant of \$31,070 from the U. S. Office of Education under the National Defense Education Act. The grant will cover instructional costs for all enrollees and will provide, for public school personnel, a basic stipend of \$75 per week plus an allowance of \$15 per week for each dependent. Riccio said applicants will be accepted from any state but that primary consideration will be given to those from Indiana and southwestern Michigan.

The program will consist of courses in the psychological foundations of testing as well as tests and measurements. The Institute will also conduct a laboratory in testing, a counseling practicum and integrative seminars. The program will be enriched by additional lectures in philosophy, sociology, psychology and the history of education.

Faculty members, in addition to Dr. Riccio, will be Dr. J. Jerome Fargen of Notre Dame's education department and Dr. Martin Stamm, director of pupil personnel and guidance for the School City of South Bend, Indiana.

Institute applications may be obtained from Dr. Riccio and must be filed no later than April 15th.

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