

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

62/1

For release in AM's, Sunday, January 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 6 -- The University of Notre Dame has received a gift of \$500,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Tavares of La Jolla, California, it was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Mr. Tavares, a 1927 Notre Dame civil engineering graduate, is president of the Tavares Construction Company, Inc., in La Jolla. He is a member of the University's Advisory Council for Science and Engineering.

Father Hesburgh said the half-million dollar Tavares gift is "one of the largest received to date" in Notre Dame's \$18,000,000 Challenge Program, a nationwide fund-raising effort. He described Mr. and Mrs. Tavares' generosity as "truly magnificent" and said their gift would be used to help finance the thirteen-story Notre Dame Memorial Library currently under construction.

As a direct result of Mr. and Mrs. Tavares' philanthropy, the Ford Foundation will award the University an additional \$250,000. The Foundation is committed to match on a one-for-two basis every gift which Notre Dame receives from non-governmental sources up to June 30, 1963. Notre Dame is one of six American universities benefitting from the matching-gift provision of the Foundation's "Special Program in Education."

Objectives of Notre Dame's current \$18,000,000 development program include the Notre Dame Memorial Library, \$8,000,000; two graduate residence halls, \$4,000,000; faculty development, \$3,500,000; student scholarships and fellowships, \$2,000,000; and a retirement program for non-academic employees, \$500,000.

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62/2

For release in PM's, Monday, January 8th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 8 -- The election of four University of Notre Dame graduates to the board of directors of The Notre Dame Alumni Association was announced here today by executive secretary James E. Armstrong.

Named to three-year terms on the board are Albert D. Castellini, Cincinnati attorney; Philip J. Faccenda, president of the Midwest Container Co., Inc., Chicago; Peter J. Kernan, college recruiting coordinator, The Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.; and Adam J. Walsh, Brunswick, Me., a U. S. Marshal and former collegiate and professional football coach.

Armstrong said the newly-elected directors of Notre Dame's alumni organization will be installed at the winter meeting of the board January 18-20 on the campus.

Walter Fleming, Jr., vice president of Fleming and Sons, Dallas, Tex., is the retiring president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association which numbers more than 30,000 members in this country and abroad. His successor will be elected by the 12-member board of directors at the forthcoming meeting.

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62/3

For release in AM's, Thursday, January 11th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 10 --- The University of Notre Dame will conduct a Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers of German and Spanish June 18th-August 3rd, it was announced today.

According to the institute director, Dr. Charles Parnell, fifty-four teachers, equally representing private and public schools, will be enrolled in the program. The Notre Dame institute will be held under provisions of the National Defense Education Act in cooperation with the Language Development Program of the U. S. Office of Education, he said. Similar institutes were held at Notre Dame during the summers of 1960 and 1961 for teachers of French and Spanish.

Parnell said those teachers are eligible for the Institute who have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, who have a minimum of two college years of study of the target language, and who will be teaching that language on the secondary level during the 1962-63 school year. Tuition and fees of all trainees will be underwritten by the government, and public school teachers will receive a stipend of \$75 per week plus an allowance of \$15 per week for each dependent.

The principal objective of the institute, Parnell said, is "to increase the participants' own skills and knowledge and to show them how best to utilize these skills and knowledge to render their teaching as effective as possible." The program will include a Civilization and Culture Course, conversation classes, a course in Linguistic Analysis and Pattern Practice and a Methods Course with Demonstration Class. Extensive use will be made of Notre Dame's new language laboratories.

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Eric W. Bauer, assistant professor of German at Notre Dame, will serve as assistant director of the Summer Institute. Other staff members will include Dr. Henry Hare Carter, associate professor of Spanish at Notre Dame; Francis Dannerbeck, instructor of German at Purdue University; Dr. Harold Whitehall, professor of linguistics at Indiana University; Dr. Angela Paratore, assistant professor of linguistics at Indiana University; and Mrs. Aida Perez Stevenson, a faculty member at Laporte (Ind.) High School.

Several other individuals will serve as native informants for German and Spanish and as language laboratory technicians, Parnell said.

Applications and requests for further information should be directed to Dr. Charles Parnell, Department of Modern Languages, Notre Dame, Ind.

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62/4

For release in PM's, Friday, January 26th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 26 -- The University of Notre Dame's Union-Management Conference will be observing its tenth anniversary when it opens in Washington Hall on the campus February 23rd (Friday) at 9:30 a.m., C.S.T.

"Industrial Relations in a Dynamic Economy" will be the theme of the sessions, according to Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., founder and director of the annual event. More than five hundred industrial executives and labor leaders are expected to attend the parley which is sponsored by the University's department of economics in cooperation with the Notre Dame Law School, unions and management.

The three principal conference speakers and their subjects will be Joseph F. Finnegan, chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation, "The Impact of Recent Collective Bargaining Contracts on Industrial Relations"; Thomas G. Ayers, vice president of Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, "Changing Technology and Employment"; and Ken Bannon, director of the National Ford Department, United Auto Workers' International Union, Detroit, "The Role of the U.A.W. Public Review Board."

Finnegan became head of the New York State Board of Mediation last June after serving for six years as director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. A Fordham law graduate, he has figured prominently in the settlement of many significant labor disputes.

Ayers has been associated with Commonwealth Edison or its subsidiaries since his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1937. He is a director of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry and a former president of the Industrial Relations Association of Chicago.

Bannon assumed his present post in 1947 and has handled all Ford national negotiations since that time. Included were the successful pension negotiations in 1949 and supplemental unemployment benefits in 1955, which were the first of their kind in heavy industry.

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62/5

For release after 2:30 p.m., EST, Sunday, January 28th:

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 28 --- The nation's Catholic schools must gear themselves and prepare their students for profound changes in American life, the outcome of which cannot be foreseen, Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of the University of Notre Dame, declared here today (Sunday).

The only thing we have to fear, the veteran educator said, is "that we may not have the oil in our lamps which alone can make them glow in the winds and storms of this time. We cannot for one instant admit that Catholic Christianity, which in other dark times guarded the cultural heritage of humanity and saved the learning and lore of antique civilization, should do anything but its absolute best when the common good now so earnestly demands it."

Speaking at the University of Dayton's winter commencement, Shuster described a nationwide study of Catholic elementary and secondary education recently launched with the support of a \$350,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Very Rev. Raymond Roesch, S. M., University president, conferred 218 undergraduate degrees at the exercises.

The study of Catholic grade and high schools, centered at Notre Dame, "would be meaningless if it were any sort of exercise in stone throwing. It is anything else than that," Shuster emphasized. He said it is designed to ask three questions of major importance:

- 1) "What is Catholic education and whom is it serving?"
- 2) "What are the goals it has in mind when it considers the present and future of the Catholic population in the United States?"
- 3) "How well prepared is it to reach those goals?"

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Shuster said the study is being undertaken with two principles taken for granted: "because certain forms of schooling were adequate forty years ago, they need not be considered satisfactory now; and, because education did some things well forty years ago, it is not necessary to think these useless now."

The Catholic school system exists because of the Church's "deep concern for the faith and morals of young people, "but this is not the only reason, the former Hunter College president asserted, citing Cardinal Newman. "The schools are to prepare the young for the world in all its manysided enterprises," he added. In some Catholic quarters, he observed, it is mistakenly feared that our schools are in this respect inferior. Shuster noted that "while few are worried about the faith and morals of their offspring --- indeed, they palm off responsibility for these on Sisters and Brothers with alacrity and nonchalance --- they have a laming suspicion" that Catholic schools will not properly prepare their children for the kind of society into which we are moving.

If Catholic education has problems, it also has "remarkable assets," Shuster pointed out. "It profits immensely from the motivation which grows out of the deep spiritual conviction and the tireless loyalty which inform so many of its teachers, from the relative soundness of the Catholic family, and from the spirit of sacrifice which has so generally been shown by those who serve it. On the other hand, the population bulge has brought about shortages of every kind --- of staff, facilities, money." By way of illustration, Shuster said "we have not been able to train every teacher as well as he or she ought to be trained."

While there may be room for improvement in Catholic education, Shuster said that neither Notre Dame nor individuals conducting the study of Catholic schools "will expect everybody to be excellent before tomorrow morning's breakfast." Describing himself as being "some twenty leagues this side of Admiral Rickover," Shuster said he had seen so much of the bright and seamy sides of education in this country and abroad that "like a good family doctor, I have long since grown accustomed to every measles, mump and bulge from which its body suffers."

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Catholic teachers, administrators and the laity generally "must build their educational system together even as Chartres Cathedral was built," Shuster said. "Careful planning of the parochial school system," he continued, "might well lead to surprising results in terms of both economy and efficiency. I have used the word 'careful' because the matter is not at all simple."

"It is easier to project the number of young people who will be in schools ten years hence than it is to forecast the number of Buick cars which will then be sold," Shuster observed. "But assuming a demand for Buicks, it is far easier to manufacture them than it is to take into one's charge the education of young minds."

Stressing that "nothing is good just because it is modern," the Notre Dame official said that "a great deal has been learned during the past century about the learning process, about the effective organization of the classroom, and about the psychology of children, and about such things as the integration of school and community. Many Catholic schools," Shuster said, "have made almost heroic efforts to avail themselves of this new knowledge. And as a result there are schools which can serve as models from which the whole American educational community can learn a great deal. The time has surely come," Shuster concluded, "when we should listen carefully to our school superintendents who have in this respect led their teachers to success and spend less time echoing the view of men whose children have gone to excellent private schools on the subject of 3R's for the masses."

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
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62/6

For release in AM's, Sunday, January 28th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 27 --- For the first time, three brothers are graduating from the University of Notre Dame at the end of the current semester (Feb. 1st).

They are Jeffrey, Alan and William Hamilton, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Hamilton, 7 Conway Lane, Clayton, Mo., a St. Louis suburb.

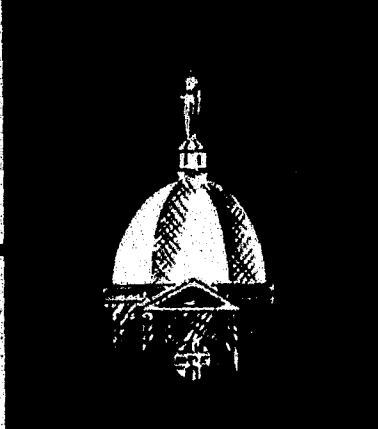
Jeffrey, who is 23, is a 1960 Notre Dame liberal arts graduate who is now receiving a second undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering. He will begin work immediately at George C. Marshall Space Center, Huntsville, Ala. Alan, 22, and William, 21, both have been English majors at Notre Dame and will enroll immediately in the Washington University (St. Louis) Graduate School of Business. All three attended Our Lady of the Pillar parochial school and Chaminade High School in St. Louis.

The Hamiltons are the oldest of twelve children, eight boys and four girls. Five other sons have their eyes on Notre Dame though the youngest is still in kindergarten. Their father is director of production for the Mesker Brothers Iron Company in St. Louis.

During this semester the three Hamilton brothers have shared an apartment in South Bend. Alan did all the cooking, "mostly hamburgers." Bill handled the housework. And Jeffrey worked part-time as a draftsman to help balance the budget. At various times they have served as officers of the Saint Louis Club at Notre Dame, Jeff as vice president, Alan as treasurer, and Bill as secretary.

Last year the three Hamiltons and four friends leased a two-story house in South Bend. Their 85-year-old grandmother came from St. Louis to keep house for the seven boys. Reports Alan: "Grandma has twice the energy of any person in their 20's. She cooked, baked and cleaned the house. We all had a fine year, especially Grandma!"

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

For release in p.m.'s, Tuesday, Jan. 8th:

62/70

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 8 -- The election of four directors of The Notre Dame Alumni Association was announced here today by executive secretary James E. Armstrong.

Named to three-year terms in balloting among 30,000 Notre Dame alumni were George A. Bariscillo, Jr., Bradley Beach, N. J., attorney; Paul I. Fenlon, Notre Dame, Ind., retired professor of English at the University; attorney Morton R. Goodman, Los Angeles, Calif.; and W. Lancaster Smith, Dallas, Tex., attorney.

Armstrong said the newly-elected members of the twelve-man alumni board will be installed at its winter meeting on the campus February 14-16. William P. Mahoney, Jr., U. S. Ambassador to Ghana, is president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association which numbers 190 clubs throughout the world.

Bariscillo, secretary of the Class of 1944, returned to Notre Dame after World War II to receive a law degree in 1949. He is a Commissioner of Bradley Beach and vice president of the Monmouth County (N. J.) Bar Association.

Fenlon taught English at Notre Dame for more than forty years until his retirement in 1961. He is well-known to alumni for his courses in the novel and short story. He holds three degrees from the University.

Goodman, a 1930 Notre Dame Law School graduate, practices law in Beverly Hills, Calif. He has served as president of the Notre Dame Club of Los Angeles and was its "Man of the Year" in 1961.

Smith, who took his law degree in 1950, was halfback on Notre Dame's undefeated football teams of 1946-48. He is a former president of the Notre Dame Club of Dallas and the father of eight children.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - CE 4-9011, Ext. 401 or 402

For release in AM's, Thursday, Jan. 10th:

62/71

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 9 -- Catholicism in America will always be dependent on the character of its priests, according to Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame archivist.

There has been little anti-clericalism in the Church in America, Father McAvoy writes, "because there has been little mobile wealth to quarrel about and even less political power in the hands of the priests to excite envy."

Despite the talk about clerical "powerhouses" in some very Catholic cities, "there are no clergymen holding positions of political power in this country," the Notre Dame historian maintains. "Essentially, the Catholic priest in America is a pastor of souls whose chief functions are at the altar." His acceptance by the layman will ordinarily follow, Father McAvoy believes, so long as the priest is faithful to the ideals defined by his work.

Father McAvoy, author of a forthcoming biography on the late John Cardinal O'Hara, C.S.C., describes "The American Catholic Clergyman" in the current issue of CITHARA, a Saint Bonaventure University publication. He is an authority on the history of the Church in the United States and served for more than twenty years as head of the Notre Dame history department.

The American clergy have "a deep sense of full priestly obligation to authority which calls for and even supposes complete dedication to priestly work," Father McAvoy writes. "The American respect for authority does not have that obsequiousness of the feudal kind that still exists in the Church in some parts of Europe, but the obedience is likely to be more intelligent."

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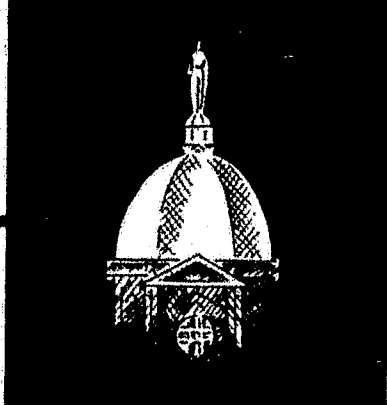
The Notre Dame historian contends that the lack of criticism between the clergy and laymen in America "arises not from any fear by the laymen but from the lay supposition that the American priest is totally devoted to priestly functions, and laymen do not care to criticize the clergymen for clerical dedication. If the American priest exercised political power, there would undoubtedly be more criticism."

Urbanization and improved mass communications have had an important effect on the American priest, Father McAvoy points out. "Just the very effort to get acquainted with the people in the few blocks of a city parish is tremendous," he writes. The Catholic priest in the city --- where about 80% of American Catholics live --- "has had to deal with a large group for whom the small parish supervision is almost an impossibility. The greatest impact of this problem has been the near-professionalization of the priest. The ordinary priest finds that his parish tasks absorb all his time."

The priest portrayed by Bing Crosby in the movie, "Going My Way," is "a type that many a younger priest would like to emulate, but Crosby was an idealized priest in an idealized setting," Father McAvoy writes. "Finances, parish divisions and squabbles, socials that lack sociableness, societies that lack quorums and unrepentant sinners give the curate and active pastor little additional time for urban redevelopment or rural life conferences. Many a priest does not show up at the local bond rally or civic betterment conference simply because he has little energy left."

At the end of the nineteenth century, before the development of graduate studies in our universities, American priests were often regarded as the best educated class in the United States, Father McAvoy recalls. While this is no longer true, "they are well trained and intellectually awakened but as priests their educational interests are practical." Aside from the hierarchy, Catholic clergymen "who write books and edit papers and magazines are usually religious (order) priests or seculars freed from parish work."

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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For release in PM's, Friday, Jan. 11th:

62/72

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 11 -- A University of Notre Dame faculty member maintains that government support of church-related schools does not violate the principle of separation of church and state "since the state acts for the family, not for the Church, and does not itself espouse any religious doctrine."

Dr. Herbert L. Johnston, associate professor of philosophy, contends that "to refuse this help is to deny to the parents who wish it the public assistance in education to which they have a right as citizens."

Johnston expresses his views in a new book, A Philosophy of Education, published by McGraw-Hill. Designed for use at either the graduate or undergraduate level, the book is the latest in the publisher's "Catholic Series in Education."

Dr. Bernard Kohlbrener, professor of education at Notre Dame, is consulting editor for the series.

"Parents have the primary obligation to educate their children and hence the primary right to choose the means of doing so," Dr. Johnston insists. "The state, like the Church, is in the field of school education primarily to help the family and is the educational agent of the family. Parents who wish instruction in sacred doctrine for their children should have the help of the state in this as in other forms of education."

While the family is the first educating agency in nature as well as in time and while it has educational rights that no other agency has given it or may take away, its rights are not unlimited, Johnston observes. Parents have a right to educate their children, "not to fail to do so, and to educate them in truth and goodness, not in falsehood and vice," he writes.

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"This is why," Johnston continues, "the state quite reasonably imposes a minimum school-leaving age, insists that certain intellectual standards be met in the schools, and, in extreme cases, takes children away from parents who are seriously neglecting their upbringing. This is why the Church quite reasonably insists that parents use every available means for their children's education in religious doctrine and practice, though Her sanctions are of a different character from those of the state."

Johnston describes the school as "an educational society in the natural order, not in the supernatural. Its end is intellectual development, not salvation. Any school, then --- public or private, religiously affiliated or not --- exists to aid parents in a part of the educational process that the parents cannot carry out as well themselves. Every school, precisely because it is a school, is directly an agent of the family, not of either the state or the church."

The Notre Dame philosopher claims that the state has the duty to maintain "on the same basis on which it maintains public schools for those who wish them religiously affiliated schools for those who wish them." He denies that such a position would result in the destruction of the public school system. And he answers the standard objection that church-related schools are divisive and undemocratic.

"They are certainly divisive, but so also are existing differences in color, in ethnic origin, in political affiliations, in economic interests, in social standing and in a hundred other things," he writes. "These differences do not make it impossible for citizens to cooperate on the political level, to unite for the achievement of the goals of a democratic society, while differing on other points. There can be unity without uniformity...The church-related school is not undemocratic; it is untotalitarian."

NEWS RELEASES FOR JANUARY, 1962

62/1	1-6-62	\$500,000 gift from Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Tavares
62/2	1-8-62	ND Alumni Assoc. announcement of election of four new members to the board of directors.
62/3	1-10-62	Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers of German and Spanish, June 18-Aug. 3.
62/4	1-26-62	Tenth Annual ND Union-Management Conference
62/5	1-28-62	Dr. Shuster's commencement speech on Catholic Education
62/6	1-27-62	Three Hamilton brothers graduating from ND.