59/183

For release in PM's, Thursday, July 2nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 2 -- His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, will address the formal opening of the seventh annual Institute of Spirituality to be held at the University of Notre Dame August 5-11.

More than one thousand superiors of women's religious communities will gather in Sacred Heart Church on the campus to hear the New England prelate August 5th (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. During the following week they will attend a series of lectures and workshops whose general theme will be "The Superior and the Personal Development of the Subject-Religious." The Institute is sponsored by Notre Dame's religion department.

Rev. Charles A. Curran, of Loyola University, Chicago, will give a series of talks on "Nature and Development of Christian Womanhood in the Sister." Another lecture series on "Conditioning Environmental Factors" and how they influence the nun will be given by Sister M. Annette, C.S.J., College of Saint Catherine, St. Paul, Minn. "The Superior-Subject Relationship in View of the Personal Development of the Sister" will be analyzed in a third series of talks by Rev. Charles J. Corcoran, C.S.C., Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C., and Mother Rose Elizabeth, C.S.C., Dunbarton College, Washington, D. C.

The emotional stability and mental health of nuns will be the subject of two programs. Rev. William C. Bier, S. J., of Fordham University, New York City, will discuss "Testing Procedures and Their Value." The early indications of personality disorders in the nun and the role of the superior and professional counselor in dealing with them will be the subject of Dr. John I. Nurnberger, of the Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis.

The Institute will close with a candlelight procession to the campus Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on August 11 at 8 p.m. The speaker at the final excercices will be Rev. Charles J. D. Corcoran, O. P., River Forest, Illinois.

59/1.84

For release in AM's, Sunday, July 5th:

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Notre Dame, Ind., July 4 -- One hundred fifty high school history teachers, the majority of them nuns, are expected to attend the annual meeting of the History Teachers' Club of Notre Dame here July 10-12. "Teacher and Pupil Responsibility for Cultural Enrichment" will be the theme of the sessions.

Dr. Jean Belliard, French Consul General in Chicago, will be the principal speaker at the opening session July 10th at 3 p.m. in the LaFortune Student Center. His subject will be "France Today." He will discuss current developments in France and its relationship to Germany and the NATO countries.

"International Politics in World Affairs" will be the subject of a panel discussion to be held at the Law Auditorium July 10th at 8 p.m. The speakers will include Dr. Stephen Kertesz, head of Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations; Dr. John J. Kennedy, also a member of the international relations group and associate editor of the University's REVIEW OF POLITICS; and George A. Brinkley, Jr., instructor in political science.

Sister Renata, C.S.C., of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind., will pre-

side at a panel discussion July 11th at 9:30 a.m. on "Teacher Responsibility for Cultural Enrichment." The responsibility of the pupil will be explored in a discussion to be led by Prof. Howard Phillips, of St. Joseph College, Rensselaer, Ind., at 2 p.m.

Officers of the organization are Sister Amata, H.H.M., Rocky River, Ohio, president; Rev. Norbert Skvarla, O.S.B., Lisle, Illinois, vice president; Hercedes Muenz, Notre Dame, Ind., secretary-treasurer; and Sister Mary Augustine, O.S.F., Sylvania, Ohio, editor of the quarterly bulletin. Rev. Thomas T. DcAvov, C.S.C., head of Notre Dame's history department, is the organization's moderator.

59/185

For release in PM's Tuesday, July 7th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 7 --- R. Gordon Brown has been appointed professor of architecture and director of city planning and architectural research at the University of Notre Dame, it was announced today by Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Professor Brown, who was dean of the faculty of architecture at the University of Hong Kong from 1950 to 1958, will assume his new duties in September.

While in Hong Kong, Gordon Brown served as adviser to the government for the redevelopment of the island's central area. He personally designed Hong Kong's new city hall as well as a 24-story hotel there. Among his other architectural projects in the British crown colony were two boys' schools, several apartment buildings and homes, and laboratories at the university.

Professor Brown has just completed sketch designs for the National Institute of Administration to be erected in Vietnam by the U. S. government. He was also the architect for the central government offices and secretariat at Jesselton, North

Borneo, completed in 1956.

A native of Durban, Union of South Africa, Gordon Brown is a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. He holds a diploma from the Architectural Association in London and a master of arts degree from the University of Edinburgh. From 1944 to 1950 he served as principal or head of the Architectural Association. During the same period he founded and taught at the architecture school at Edinburgh.

Professor Brown and his wife, also an architect, have three daughters.

59/186

For release in AM's, Thursday, July 9th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 8 --- Archbishop Albert G. Meyer of Chicago and Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota will be the principal speakers at the 11th annual convention of the Christian Family Hovement at the University of Notre Dame August 28-30.

The Illinois prelate will address approximately 700 CFM couples and 200 chaplains of the nationwide organization at the convention's opening session in the University Drill Hall August 28th (Friday) at 7:30 p.m. Senator McCarthy is scheduled to speak the following day (Sat., Aug. 29th) at 9:45 a.m.

Through a series of seminars, panels and workshops the convention will complete plans for the CFM's program for the ensuing year which will deal with the family's role in politics and international life. Former Democratic national chairman Stephen Mitchell will address a convention seminar on "Politics from the Inside." Dr. Jerome Kerwin, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, will conduct another seminar on "The Purpose of Government." A third seminar on "Provincialism in Politics" will be led by John Cort, contributing editor of COMMONWEAL.

Preceding the three-day convention of CFM couples, the organization's

chaplains will convene on the campus August 26th. At their opening session, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Reynold Hillenbrand, Hubbard Woods, Ill., will speak on "Lay Participation in the Liturgy in view of Pius XII's Decree." Mitchell is also scheduled to address the Thaplains on "Politics ---- How To Get People Interested." Other subjects to be explored by the CFM chaplains include the role of the laity in the world, the Church's doctrine on political life, and the priest's role in the spiritual formation of the laity.

59/187

For release in PM's, Friday, July 10th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 10 -- The appointment of three prominent businessmen to advisory posts at the University of Notre Dame was announced today by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

They are Ben Regan, president of Nationwide Food Service, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Edward J. Rogers, president and general manager of the Layne-Northwest Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.; and J. F. Connaughton, president of the Wheelabrator Corp., Mishawaka, Ind.

Regan has accepted membership on the advisory council for Notre Dame's College of Commerce. Rogers was named to the University's advisory council for science and engineering. Connaughton will serve as a member of the advisory council for the liberal and fine arts at Notre Dame.

The advisory councils meet on the campus semi-annually. Their

members consult with the University administration on the curricula and

research of Notre Dame's several schools and colleges as well as other

policy matters.

59/188

For release in AM's, Wednesday, July 15th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 14 -- A sterile, plastic room for rearing and experimenting with germfree animals has been developed here by University of Notre Dame scientists.

The dome-like, transparent enclosure, measuring 10-feet in diameter and 11feet high, is the newest technological development at Notre Dame's Lobund Laboratories. For more than twenty-five years the famed research center has pioneered in the use of germfree animals as a unique tool in biological and medical research.

According to Professor Philip Trexler, development of the sterile room was prompted by the steadily increasing demand for the germfree creatures by research scientists throughout the country. Major germfree animal. research centers have already been established with the help of Notre Dame scientists at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., and at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. Four commercial breeders plan to start raising germfree animals this year, Trexler said.

The new sterile room has several advantages over the steel autoclaves

which have been used for many years in germfree animal research, Trexler pointed out.

These metal isolators can accommodate a relatively small number of germfree rats and

mice and require more manpower than the much larger plastic room. Whereas the

sterile steel units cost up to al0,000, Lobund's new sterile plastic room cost about

\$350, and it can easily be deflated and stored when a particular project is completed.

The experimental plastic room is actually made sterile by a spray-bath of germ-killing peracetic acid. Filtered air keeps its atmosphere free from contamination. Before entering the sterile room, Lobund technicians don a plastic suit. They then step into a vestibule, comparable to an air lock, where the plastic garment is sprayed with peracetic acid. It takes thirty minutes before the technicians are "clean" enough to enter the room itself. Once inside the room, the technicians breathe the filtered air, and any bacteria exhaled is trapped in a portable purifier attached to the plastic suit. Technicians can remain in the unusual room four or five hours before becoming weary.

Just as in the older steel autoclaves, laboratory animals can be born, raised, and die in the sterile room free of any contamination detectible by modern science. The unique creatures, which have been called "living test tubes," have proved valuable in a great variety of research projects including those dealing with the common cold, nutrition, dental caries, cancer, amoebiasis, liver necrosis and others. Their germfree character enables the medical researcher to introduce one type of organism with the assurance that the effects observed will be attributable to that organism and not some contaminating influence.

The sterile, plastic room was developed by Professor Trexler and his

associates with the assistance of a grant from the National Institutes of Health

and with the cooperation of the Army Surgeon General and the Office of Naval Research.

59/189

For release in PM's, Thursday, July 16th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 16 ---- More than 1,700 nuns, priests and brothers constituting a cross-section of teachers in the Catholic educational system are studying for advanced degrees during the University of Notre Dame's 37th annual summer session. Lay students swell the total summer enrollment to 2,627, the largest in the University's history.

Approximately 300 summer courses are being offered, the bulk of them on the graduate level. The department of education, which numbers 70 school principals among its 350 students, has the largest enrollment. Its courses range from "Child Development" to a "Seminar in Church, State and Education in the United States." One of the larger summer school groups is in the department of art. Art students, many of them nuns, can be found almost any day sketching or painting picturesque scenes on the Notre Dame campus.

Two of Notre Dame's summer teacher training programs are sponsored by the National Science Foundation. Approximately 200 high school mathematics teachers are attending a summer institute here on NSF grants, and an NSF-supported institute

in Notre Dare's chemistry department has attracted 79 teachers. An unusual feature

of the mathematics program is a course in "Higher Algebra and Analytic Geometery"

being taught entirely via closed circuit television. Dr. Arnold Ross conducts

the course from the studios of WNDU-IV on the campus and his students, except for

a small studie audience, view his lectures on TV monitors in the Engineering Building two blocks away.

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Fifty-seven students, the majority of them nuns, are enrolled in the College of Commerce program leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration. The program is designed to develop competent teaching of business subjects in high schools or colleges as well as responsible leadership in institutions operated by religious communities. Among the students' research projects this summer are "The Investment of Funds by Religious Communities of Women" and "A Procedural Manual for Hospital Business Offices,"

Notre Dame's summer Liturgy Program includes a faculty of distinguished liturgical authorities from the Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany as well as the United States. One of the courses being offered this summer is "The Ecumenical Movement and Russian Orthdoxy." Approximately 70 students are seeking an advanced degree in liturgical studies, and a total of 150 students are taking one or more courses in the program.

Among other specialized summer programs at Notre Dame are two Workshops in Writing conducted by the department of communication arts. Intended primarily for high school journalism teachers, the workshops include courses on the designing and editing of school yearbooks and newspapers and the planning and writing of

radio and TV scripts.

59/190

For release in FM's Tuesday, July 28th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 28 -- The University of Notre Dame is expanding its experiment with closed circuit television as a medium for instruction in advanced mathematics.

Approximately 180 high school and college teachers, the majority of them nuns, are taking a summer course in "Higher Algebra and Analytic Geometry" via TV. Dr. Arnold Ross, head of Notre Dame's mathematics department, conducts the course from the studios of WNDU-TV, the University-operated station. Except for a rotating studio audience of about twenty, the students view his lectures on monitors set up in six classrooms of the Engineering Building two blocks away.

The current experiment grew out of an experimental two-week series of lectures on "Boolean Algebra" offered by Dr. Ross via closed circuit TV last summer. While last year's lecture series was "extra-curricular", this year's course carries three credit hours and is believed to be the most advanced mathematics course currently being offered in the new medium.

Although Dr. Ross is the only person appearing on the TV screen, he

stresses that the course is not a one-man project. Supplementing his daily one-

hour lectures are seminars conducted three times a week by other faculty members

of the mathematics department. The seminar leaders work closely with Dr. Ross in

evaluating the students' progress.

At least five personnel of the campus TV station are directly involved in putting the course "on the air." Included are director William McKenzie, two cameramen, an engineering supervisor and a remote engineer stationed at the Engineering Building. Closed Circuit TV 2

According to McKenzie, televising a college mathematics course can be "much more exacting" than airing a variety program although the former may appear to be more simple. "We try to make the medium accent what Dr. Ross is saying," he explained. The director must be particularly judicious in his choice of the TV shots so as to vary the picture on the screen without distracting the students from the difficult subject matter of the lecture, he said.

In his lectures Dr. Ross makes extensive use of the viewgraph, a device for projecting written material or figures on a large screen which replaces the conventional blackboard. Ross actually appears rather infrequently on the picture tube during his lectures with the cameras focused most of the time on the mathematical problem he is discussing.

The Notre Dama mathematician pointed out that television presents both advantages and disadvantages to the college lecturer. For example, he pointed out that "the intimacy of the camera is a tremendous asset." On the other hand, he said, the lack of two-way communication between teacher and student, taken for granted in the traditional classroom situation, presents a problem. In the current Notre Dame experiment with closed circuit TV, microphones have been set up in the several classrooms so that the instructor may gauge student reaction.

Dr. Ross stressed that the mathematics course now being offered on TV is

only "the beginning of the first phase" of a more comprehensive project. He is convinced that teaching via the closed circuit can bring about "better utilization of faculty talent." Television can be used to improve teaching, he believes, by using the most experienced faculty men on camera with the younger teachers in important supporting roles. The senior faculty also would work with student honors groups.

With the prospect of mushrooming college enrollment, Dr. Ross feels that educators are obliged to learn how closed circuit TV can best serve higher education through intelligent and searching experimentation. "When this summer course is over, we'll know at least some of the answers," he said.

59/191

For release in AM's Thursday, July 30th:

Notre Dame, Ind., July 29 -- The Republicans' failure in the South has not been due to a lack of effort despite the general impression to the contrary, according to Dr. Vincent P. De Santis, associate professor of history at the University of Notre Dame.

One of the great myths of American politics, De Santis contends, is the belief that the G. O. P. "wrote off" the states below the Mason-Dixon Line when northern troops were evacuated in 1877. On the contrary, the Notre Dame historian points out that Republican leaders have worked constantly to break up the Democratic South and to rebuild their party in these states on a strong and permanent basis.

Professor De Santis expresses his views in his new book, <u>Republicans</u> <u>Face the Southern Question - The New Departure Years</u>, which has just been published by The Johns Hopkins University Press. The volume tells the story of Republican policy and strategy in the South in the years after Reconstruction and clears up some of the misconceptions which have surrounded it.

It spells out Republican efforts to solve the Southern Question which

has both handicapped and sectionalized the party since its formation in 1851. In

great detail it traces the story of G. O. P. attempts to establish a party in the

South during the 1876-96 period. The book throws new light on the problem plaguing

the Republican Party for eighty years and one which is far from solution as another

national election approaches.

Professor De Santis, a specialist in American political history, has been a Notre Dame faculty member since 1949. He holds a doctorate from Johns Hopkins.

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