Area Code 219
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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director

67/19

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For Release in AM's, Sunday, March 5th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 4 — The Laetare Medal, conferred annually since 1883 by the University of Notre Dame on an outstanding American Catholic layman, will be awarded this year to J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace and Company, New York, N. Y.

The selection of the internationally known industrialist and humanitarian for Notre Dame's highest honor was announced here tonight by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president. The actual presentation will take place at a later date.

Grace heads an industrial giant whose annual, billion dollar business ranges from chemicals to cruise ships. With 53,000 employees, the firm's operations are global with plants and offices in nearly a score of countries. The company is deeply involved in industrial development in Latin America, and Grace himself has been decorated by the governments of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama and Peru.

Father Hesburgh said that Grace "personifies, to a remarkable degree, the genius of America's business and industrial leadership as well as the concern and compassion of the American people for those less fortunate than themselves both at home and abroad. Moreover," Notre Dame's president declared, "in this age of aggiornamento, it is to distinguished laymen like Peter Grace that the Church and her institutions will turn more and more for leadership and counsel."

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The Laetare Medal, generally regarded as the most significant annual award conferred on Catholic laymen in the United States, was presented to the late President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Last year the medal went to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick F. Crowley, Chicago, Ill., founders of the world-wide Christian Family Movement. Other recent recipients have included poet Phyllis McGinley, psychiatrist Francis J. Braceland, educator George N. Shuster, Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., scientist Frederick D. Rossini and diplomat Robert Murphy. In the words of the citation accompanying the 1896 award to General William Starke Rosecrans:

"The Laetare Medal has been worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church and enriched the heritage of humanity."

A native of Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y., where he still lives, Joseph Peter Grace joined W. R. Grace and Company in 1936 after his graduation from Yale University. He served in posts of increasing responsibility until 1945 when he became its president. In 1941 he married the former Margaret Mary Fennelly, and they have five sons and four daughters.

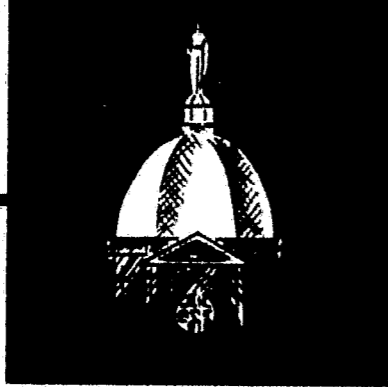
Grace is a director of many business or industrial firms including the Kennecott Copper Corp., Stone and Webster, Inc., the First National City Bank, the Ingersoll Rand Co., and the Miller Brewing Co. He serves on the national advisory council of the Peace Corps and as a council member of the Yale Institute of International Studies. He is chairman of Notre Dame's Board of Lay Trustees and also serves as a trustee of Fordham University. Indicative of his ecumenical interests are his service as president of the Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of New York and as a trustee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the National Jewish Hospital at Denver.

Laetare Medal...3

Grace is a member of the Cardinal's Committee of the Laity in New York City and has been honored many times by the Church and her institutions. He is a Knight of Malta and a member of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. He holds honorary degrees from Notre Dame, Fordham, Manhattan, Boston College, Belmont Abbey, Stonehill College, Mount Saint Mary's and St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia.

The Laetare Medal is so named because the name of the recipient is traditionally announced each year on Laetare Sunday, the Fourth Sunday of Lent and an occasion of joy in the liturgy of the Church. The actual presentation is scheduled for a later date, often in the hometown of the recipient. The medal consists of a solid gold disc suspended from a gold bar bearing the inscription, "Laetare Medal." Inscribed in Latin in a border around the disc are the words, "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The center design of the medal and the inscription on the reverse side are fashioned differently each year according to the profession of the recipient.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 67/20-4-7367

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/20

For Immediate Release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Mar. 9 — A total of \$12.7 million in construction is either underway or about to start at the University of Notre Dame.

Construction projects include the following:

--An \$8 million Athletic and Convocation Center rising east of Notre Dame Stadium. Scheduled for completion in the 1968-69 school year, this unique twin-arena building will house varsity, intramural sports, physical education classes and community events.

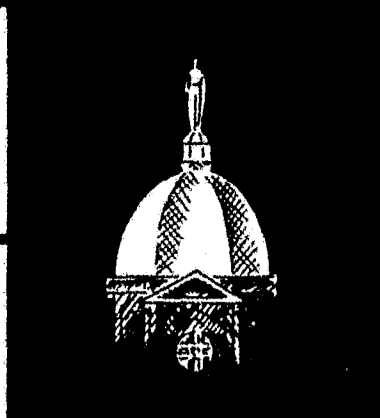
--A \$2.5 million electrostatic accelerator or "atom smasher" being built as an addition to Nieuwland Science Hall with University and National Science Foundation funds. The 80-ton, 15 million volt machine is four times the size of the one currently in use. Completion is expected this summer.

--A three-story \$1.1 million building for the University's famed Lobund Laboratory for germ-free animal research. Scheduled for completion this fall on the Memorial Library quadrangle, the building is financed by University and National Science Foundation money.

--A \$1 million gift to the University last April included funds to erect additional classrooms, laboratories and offices for the University's College of Business Administration. Construction on Hayes-Healy Hall, which will be immediately north of the present Edward N. Hurley building, is expected to start this summer with completion in about a year.

--The smallest construction project on campus is the \$50,000 underground addition to the Radiation Research Building to house a new six-million electron volt accelerator for pulse radiolysis and related research. Atomic Energy Commission money is underwriting construction.

In addition to current construction, a \$125,000 Notre Dame Post Office at the entrance to the campus was dedicated last month. The University's fourth Post Office doubles the size of its predecessor and was constructed by Notre Dame to be leased to the Post Office Department.



DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 284-7367

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/21

For Release in AM's Sunday, March 12:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 11 -- The extent of a modern university's involvement with the local community is graphically illustrated by a recent survey at the University of Notre Dame.

A survey of Notre Dame programs which affect directly the city of South Bend was made by the University's Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, and it revealed that more than 100 faculty members and several hundred students were involved in some two dozen programs.

Several involved the university's participation in federal programs which benefited local persons. A dozen faculty members, for example were active in last summer's Upward Bound program to enrich the educational experiences of disadvantaged youths. Other federal programs involving the University staff and local residents were the work-study program, a program for high-ability mathematics students from area high schools, a National Defense Education Act institute for minority group counseling, and a program to aid high school dropouts.

Two federally-supported programs drew heavy Notre Dame student participation-- an estimated 500 students were tutors in an Office of Economic Opportunity Neighborhood Study Help program, and 50 Law School students assist indigent defendants and appellants in a legal aid project.

A total of 38 faculty members were involved in six National Science Foundation institutes in mathematics, chemistry, physics, and geology during 1966, and local high school teachers were among participants.

Notre Dame students and Holy Cross seminarians help staff community welfare projects, such as the Christian Community Center for Migrants and Peter Claver House.

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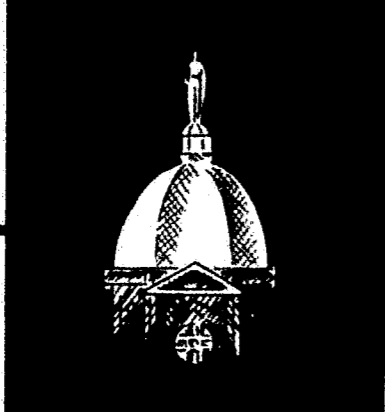
Research and Sponsored Programs Survey...2

The business community has been influenced by the Notre Dame College of Business Administration's supervisory development program for executives and by the Department of Industrial Relations' annual Union-Management Conference on Pending Issues in Collective Bargaining.

South Bend itself was the subject of a community analysis involving University personnel after the Studebaker shutdown, and Notre Dame faculty members were active in planning retraining for older workers.

Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew, a professor of government, is carrying on research into the voting habits of the community and is writing a history of the Third Congressional District in which South Bend is located.

In addition, the survey noted that many individual faculty and staff members of the University served in important posts in community volunteer organizations.



DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 284-7367

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/22

For Release in PM's Monday, March 13:

Will the next decade witness a significant increase in the number of nuclear powers?

If so, what is the likelihood of general war?

And what are the conditions for an effective, durable and comprehensive nuclear non-proliferation treaty?

These and other questions will be discussed Thursday, Friday and Saturday (March 16-18) at a regional meeting of the American Assembly at the University of Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education.

The American Assembly, established by Dwight D. Eisenhower at Columbia University in 1950, is an educational institution which holds non-partisan assemblies and publishes authoritative books on issues of United States policy.

Meeting to discuss the general topic "A World of Nuclear Powers?" will be about 80 persons from the Midwest area, representing business, government, labor, agriculture, education, religion, law, medicine and other professions.

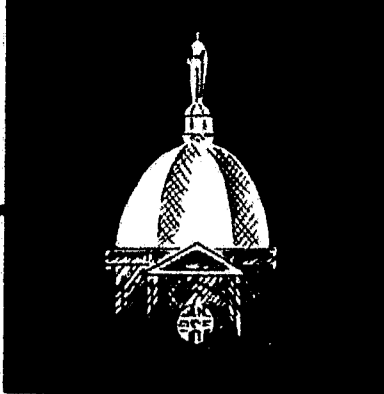
At the close of their discussions at a Saturday luncheon, participants will formulate a statement of findings and recommendations for effective policy which will be published and circulated widely.

Principal speakers for the three-day meeting will be James R. Schlesinger of the Rand Corporation, who will talk at the 6 p.m. dinner Thursday in The Morris Inn; Adrian S. Fisher, deputy director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the speaker at the 8 p.m. Friday plenary session; and John Brademas, congressman from Indiana's Third District and speaker at Saturday's noon luncheon in The Morris Inn.

more

American Assembly...2

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, will welcome delegates at a luncheon Thursday. Chairmen for the discussion sections are Robert Byrnes, director of the International Affairs Center at the University of Indiana; Alfred H. Kelly, chairman of the department of history at Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.; and the Rev. O. P. Kretzmann, president of Valparaiso University.



DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 284-7367

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/23

For Immediate Release:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 16—Five University of Notre Dame students have been awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate study, it was announced this week by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

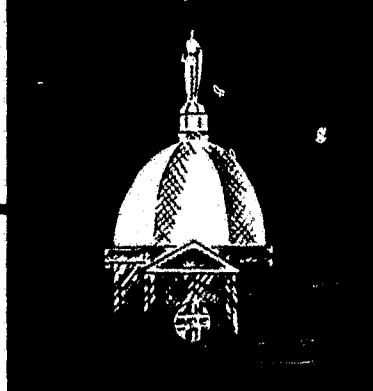
The students and their field of interest are James D. Andrew, Pacific Palisades, Calif., drama; Raymond R. Fleming, Santa Monica, Calif., comparative literature; Brother Kenneth E. Goodpaster, C.S.C., Parma, Ohio, philosophy; John R. Sajbel, Pueblo, Colo., mathematics; and Frank J. Yates, Memphis, Tenn., psychology.

The five will receive one academic year of graduate education (with tuition and fees paid by the Foundation), a living stipend of \$2,000 and allowances for dependent children. In addition, the Foundation will award a supplementary grant to the graduate school where each Fellow chooses to enroll, to be used for the most part for fellowships to advanced graduate students.

The Notre Dame winners, who were among 1,259 selected in competition between 13,596 students nominated from more than 1,000 colleges and universities in the U. S. and Canada, were honored at a campus luncheon March 14. Fellowships are given to students who give promise of becoming valuable members of the academic profession.

Ten Notre Dame students received honorable mention. They are Daniel M. Burns, Garden City, N.Y., mathematics; William K. Durlin, Denver, Colo., English; Richard G. Kiekbusch, Milwaukee, Wis., sociology; Robert W. Mugerauer, Oshkosh, Wis., philosophy; Robert T. Mundhenk, Mineola, N.Y., English; Daniel R. Murray, Baton Rouge, La., political science; Stephen A. Northrup, Richmond, Va., English; Thomas G. Sauer, Indianapolis, Ind., comparative literature; Thomas R. Sullivan, Cupertino, Calif., English; and Richard M. Wieland, Sunland, Calif., nuclear physics.

The 1967 awards brought to 127 the number of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships given Notre Dame students since the program's inception.



DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 284-7367

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/24

For Release PM's Wednesday, March 22:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 21—The 125th anniversary of the founding of the University of Notre Dame will be the theme for the 44th annual Universal Notre Dame Nights scheduled in more than 140 cities across the nation and overseas during the next three weeks.

A look backward at the remarkable history of the nation's best-known Catholic University, founded in 1842 by the Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., and six brothers of the French religious community known as the Congregation of Holy Cross, will highlight Universal Notre Dame night alumni dinner-meetings, which traditionally center on the University's educational, research and public service activities.

In more than 100 programs, the speaker will be an administrator, faculty member or other campus representative. In other instances, speakers will be nationally known alumni. April 3 is the official date of Universal Notre Dame night, but club observances are held both the week before and the weeks after this date.

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, will speak at dinners in Cleveland, April 3; Cincinnati, April 6; Louisville, April 10; and Chicago, April 24.

Other Notre Dame officials speaking in several cities include:

The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president—Los Angeles, April 3; San Francisco, April 5.

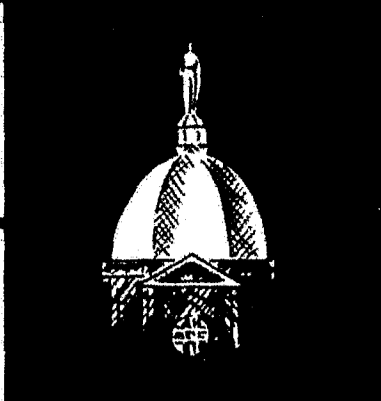
The Rev. John E. Walsh, vice president for academic affairs—Evansville, Ind., April 5.

James W. Frick, vice president for public relations and development—Dayton, April 5; Columbus, April 11; Buffalo, April 15; and Elkhart, April 17.

Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president—Kansas City, April 5.

Dr. Thomas E. Stewart, associate vice president for academic affairs—Twin Cities, March 30 and Northern New Jersey, March 31.

Ara Parseghian, head coach of the Notre Dame football team—Detroit, March 31 and Boston, April 1.



DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 284-7367

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/25

For Release PM's Monday, March 20:

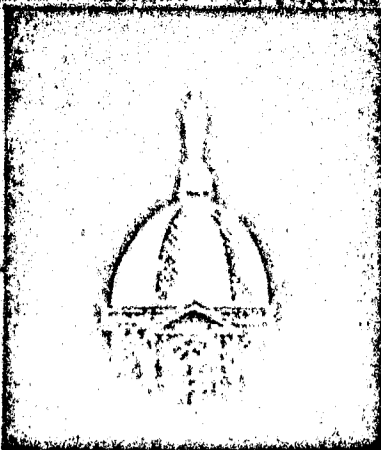
Notre Dame, Ind., March 19—The University of Notre Dame's widely travelled Concert Band departs Sunday (March 26) on a 3,500-mile tour through the northeast section of the United States. The tour, which will end April 7 on the Notre Dame campus with the Spring Concert, has been made annually since the end of World War II.

Band director Robert O'Brien and assistant director James Phillips will lead the 51-man tour which will require two busses and one truck for instruments. The Concert Band has performed in many parts of the U. S. as well as in Mexico and Canada.

The concert programs reflect a wide range of music, including classical works of Tschaikowsky, Mozart and Bach. Marches such as the French National Defile, the All American March, the Kilties March and Joyce's 71st New York Regiment will be played. In addition, concert audiences will hear selections from My Fair Lady and other standard, romantic pieces like "Stardust" and "April in Paris."

According to O'Brien, a highlight of the tour will be the performance by the Concert Band of the 1st movement from Symphony No. 1 for Band. This composition was created by Michael Hennessey, a graduate assistant of the band who holds a bachelor's and master's degree from Notre Dame.

The tour itinerary is: March 26, Fair Haven, N. J.; March 27, Flemington, N. J.; March 28, Lyndhurst, N. J.; March 29, Newark; March 30, New York City's Hunter College; March 31, Albany; April 1, Lewistown, Me.; April 2-3, Montreal; April 4, Port Byron, N. Y.; April 5, Buffalo; and April 6, Bucyrus, Ohio.



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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director

67/26

For Immediate Release:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 16—Is academic freedom possible in a Catholic college or university?

"Yes," conclude the editors of Academic Freedom and the Catholic University (\$4.95 cloth, 220 pages), to be published next week by Fides Publishers, Notre Dame, Ind.

The book, edited by two Notre Dame professors, John W. Houck, ^{associate} ~~assistant~~ professor of business organization and management, and Dr. A. Edward Manier, assistant professor of philosophy, is an expansion of papers presented at a Notre Dame symposium on academic freedom last April, sponsored by the University's chapter of the Association of University Professors (AAUP).

Authors of articles are Dr. Manier, Dr. Daniel Callahan, an associate editor of Commonweal magazine; Dr. Frederick Crosson, director of the General Program of Liberal Studies at Notre Dame; Dr. David Fellman, former AAUP president and a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin; Dr. J. Philip Gleason, assistant professor of history at Notre Dame; Daniel S. Greenberg, news editor of Science, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. Robert Hassenger, assistant professor of sociology at Notre Dame; the Rev. John L. McKenzie, S.J., a professor of theology at Notre Dame; the Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs at Notre Dame.

The basis for the affirmative answer to the question of whether academic freedom can be found on Catholic campuses is found in an article by Father Walsh. "The right to teach, which is the fundamental meaning of academic freedom," he writes, "means exactly the same in a Catholic university as it means in any university. It is a right or privilege won by advance learning and by recognized proficiency in the selection, organization and communication to students of knowledge, methods, attitudes, and ideals."

Father Walsh terms it a "very serious mistake" to speak of the Catholic university as part of the teaching function of the Church. Rather, he emphasizes, the Catholic university must be thought of as a "major expression or manifestation of the Church engaged in the work of learning."

Father McKenzie, a biblical expert, contends in his article that the ecclesiastical censorship of scholarly documents written by priests must be unequivocally rejected and that the priest-scholar must be afforded the same protection of academic freedom as his lay counterpart.

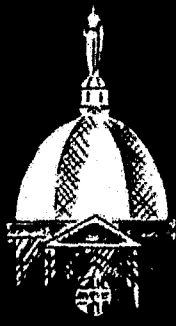
Dr. Crosson attacks the view that academic freedom is incompatible with religious conviction by stating that all scholarship is based on an original conviction concerning the importance and the accessibility to investigation of a body of data. Innovations in both science and theology are based on commitment, he writes, but this commitment cannot determine specific conclusions in either field.

Dr. Fellman stresses the frequently troublesome results of thorough and disinterested criticism of society by scholars, but says that students are ill-prepared for democratic society if isolated from its controversies during their university years.

Drs. Callahan and Hassenger contribute articles calling for a liberalization of campus rules governing student activity and a greater variety of student sub-cultures on campus.

Dr. Manier's article offers a critical comparison of the meanings of "academic freedom" as used by secular and Catholic authors, and historian Philip Gleason reviews the background of the academic freedom issue in American Catholic higher education.

The economic, political and social pressures generated by the modern university's drive for academic excellence are analyzed in the article by Greenberg.



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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director
From: Conklin 67/27

For Release in PM's Tuesday, March 28:

The Rev. Martin D'Arcy, S.J., an internationally known British philosopher, will be given the Aquinas-Spellman award by the American Catholic Philosophical Association at a dinner at the University of Notre Dame tonight (March 28).

The award, given periodically by the Association, honors premier achievement in Catholic philosophy.

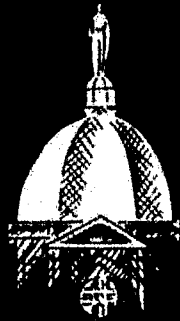
Father D'Arcy, currently a professor of philosophy at Boston College, studied at Stonyhurst College, Oxford University, and Gregorian University. He taught at Stonyhurst, Fordham, Georgetown, and Cornell and was a visiting professor in the Notre Dame Distinguished Professors program in 1955.

He has also served as Master of Campion Hall (Oxford) and provincial of the Jesuits' English Province, and holds honorary degrees from Fordham, Georgetown, Marquette, the National University of Ireland and Laval University, Quebec, Canada.

His fifteen books on philosophical and theological matters include The Idea of God, Thomas Aquinas, The Nature of Belief, The Problem of Evil, Communism and Christianity, and his most recent work, No Absent God, published last September.

The award dinner was part of the three-day 41st annual meeting of the American Catholic Philosophical Association which began Monday (March 27) at Notre Dame. Some 800 persons are attending sectional meetings in metaphysics, philosophical psychology, the history of philosophy, the philosophy of nature, and the philosophy of religion.

"The Nature of Philosophical Inquiry" is the theme of the annual meeting. The Association is headed by the Rev. Ernan McMullin, chairman of the Notre Dame Department of Philosophy.



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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director

From: Richard W. Conklin, assistant director 67/28

For Release PM's Friday, March 31:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 30—A full-length biography of John Cardinal O'Hara, C.S.C., a priest who prized the confessor's two-inch wide band of purple above the red robes of his high Church office, will be published this month (March) by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Father O'Hara of Notre Dame: The Cardinal Archbishop of Philadelphia (514 pages, \$7.50) is the story of an ascetic man whose apostolic ministry spanned the presidency of one of the nation's great universities, the administration of the nation's Catholic military chaplains, the leadership of one of the nation's largest arch-dioceses, and membership in the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The author of the biography is the Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., a professor of history at Notre Dame and University archivist.

The biography was suggested by Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, a close friend of Cardinal O'Hara's, and both he and Archbishop John J. Krol, who succeeded to the Philadelphia See, gave financial support to its preparation. The book includes a preface by Archbishop Krol.

Father McAvoy joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1933, a year before Father O'Hara became the 13th president of the institution. "To most Notre Dame men of his day," Father McAvoy writes in a foreword, "this tall thin bundle of energy and contradictions was a holy man, and they nicknamed him years ago 'John Faithful' because he was always ready to hear a confession or to give Holy Communion at any hour of the day or night."

The honors which came to Father O'Hara were accepted gracefully, but they were not sought by him, a fact which leads Father McAvoy in a couple of instances to refer to him as "the unwilling cardinal."

Father O'Hara of Notre Dame...2

Born May 1, 1888, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Cardinal O'Hara spent his early years at Bunker Hill and Peru, Ind. Between 1905 and 1909, he lived in South America where his father was consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and Santos, Brazil. This led to a lifelong interest in Latin American affairs, ranging from foreign policy questions to support of soup kitchens.

Returning to the United States, Cardinal O'Hara entered Notre Dame in 1909 and taught Spanish even as a student. He was graduated in 1911, entered the Holy Cross Fathers' novitiate in 1912, and was ordained Sept. 9, 1916, in Indianapolis, Ind., which he came to regard as his hometown. The ordaining prelate, Bishop Joseph Chartrand, clearly had a great influence on O'Hara's priestly life.

His role in shaping Notre Dame for more than two decades began in 1917 when he started teaching business courses. He organized the College of Commerce and served as its first dean from 1921 to 1924. A parallel campus career started in 1918 when he assumed the position of prefect of religion. His daily publication, "The Religious Bulletin," became famous on- and off-campus for its pithy insights into the religious life, or lack of it, among Notre Dame students. He vigorously promoted daily communion for all students.

"The picture of Father John F. O'Hara that graduates of the 1920's best remember is of a tall, thin man hurrying from Sorin Hall to Sacred Heart Church or to the dining hall with his rather small, quick steps, a smile on his face and a greeting, usually by name, for everyone and perhaps a wave of the hand," Father McAvoy writes.

Appointed president of Notre Dame in 1934, Father O'Hara concentrated on improving the University's graduate program. When he assumed the presidency, Ph.D. studies in mathematics, biology and physics were added to a doctoral program in chemistry which had been established for some time. He brought to Notre Dame world-renowned scholars as visiting lecturers and attempted to acquire for the permanent staff as many distinguished professors as the University's limited endowment of the time could provide.

Father O'Hara of Notre Dame...3

Buildings constructed during his terms included the Knute Rockne Memorial, an intramural athletic building, Wenninger-Kirsch Biology Building, and three student residences.

He relinquished the presidency of Notre Dame when elevated to the episcopacy in 1939. In 1940 he was appointed auxiliary bishop under Cardinal Spellman for Catholics in the armed forces, and he coordinated the work of Catholic chaplains in every theater of operations, stressing frequent communion on the battlefield as he had done on the campus.

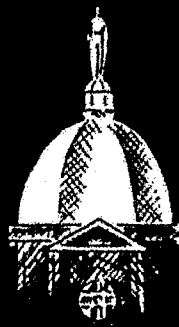
He continued his journalistic efforts with circular letters to the chaplains in the war. Later, as Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., (1945-51) and Archbishop of Philadelphia (1951-60) he regularly wrote pastoral letters, and in Philadelphia he also ran a regular series of articles defending Catholic education.

As Bishop of Buffalo, O'Hara built several high schools and encouraged the second-generation immigrants in the city to go into higher education. The great incident of his episcopacy in Buffalo was the Eucharistic Congress which he held in celebration of the centenary of the diocese, bringing Cardinals and Bishops from all over the world.

Again in Philadelphia his pastoral energy was devoted to keeping the Catholic school system, especially on the secondary level, abreast of a rapidly growing Catholic population. His work in Philadelphia was also marked by a great interest in handicapped children for whom he built new institutions.

On Dec. 15, 1958, Pope John XXIII named him to the Sacred College of Cardinals, the first priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross to be so honored. He died in a Philadelphia hospital on Aug. 28, 1960, and his body was taken to Notre Dame and interred in Sacred Heart Church.

He was eulogized as a priest who had made the transition from professor's chair to bishop's throne, from classroom to cathedral, without losing his essential character as a shepherd of souls. He belonged, in the words of his biographer, "not to the *aggiornamento* but to the best of the age of Pius X to Pius XII.



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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director
From: Conklin 8/1/29For Release in PM's March 28, 1967:

Atlantic City, N.J., March 28—"Catholic higher education is presently involved in the same sort of secularization process that led to the loss of religious identity in leading American Protestant universities in the late 19th century," a University of Notre Dame historian told a group of Catholic educators here today.

Speaking at the National Catholic Educational Association convention, Dr. Philip Gleason noted several analogies between developments leading to secularization of Protestant universities in the 1890s and trends in contemporary Catholic higher education, such as the issue of academic freedom, the influence of new biblical criticism, discoveries in comparative religion, evolutionary ideas in science, liberal humanistic sympathies on the part of clergymen, and an emphasis on the social gospel.

"There are differences between the situation now in Catholic schools and that in Protestant institutions three generations or so ago," said Gleason, "but there are also striking similarities worthy of serious consideration."

Gleason's remarks came at the end of a talk devoted to an analysis of academic freedom at Catholic institutions.

At the basis of the academic freedom issue, which has quickly become a pressing concern to Catholic educators, is "a fundamental change in Catholic pedagogical thinking," according to Gleason, an assistant professor of history at Notre Dame.

This change, he said, was caused by the following factors:

1. Social change—"In the mid-20th century American Catholics have moved up from working class to middle class status."
2. Institutional change—The faculty of Catholic schools is now composed mostly of laymen instead of religious, and a growing commitment to graduate education has increased the complexity of such schools.

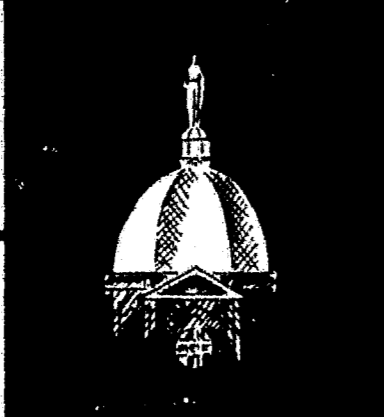
Dr. Philip Gleason...2

3. Intellectual changes—"The old synthesis of secular knowledge, intellectual skills, ethical values, and religious truth has all but completely dissolved."

4. Impact of Vatican II--The Decree on the Apostolate of the Laity, with its stress on the proper autonomy of the secular sphere, provides a framework for much of the current change.

Among areas productive of academic issues, Gleason cited arbitrary administration, selective hiring practices, student academic freedom, and student and faculty participation in controversial questions of public policy. The key issue in the future of academic freedom in Catholic institutions, according to Gleason, is the relationship of the Church's teaching authority to what is taught (specifically in theology) in Catholic colleges and universities.

In conclusion, Gleason said the academic freedom problem comes down to "how the Catholic identity of a university can be maintained if academic freedom requires a Catholic university to be just like any other university."

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director

From: Conklin

67/30

For Immediate Release:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 23—The Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame has received a National Science Foundation grant of \$106,800 to support micro-filming of the manuscript and archival collection of the world-famous Ambrosiana Library in Milan, Italy.

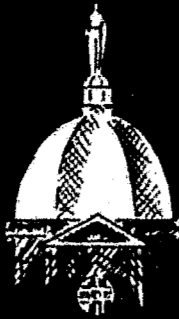
The microfilming project, begun in 1960, now includes some 9,000 manuscripts as well as 5,200 photographs and 2,000 colored slides of the library's illuminated manuscripts and drawings by 15th, 16th, and 17th century artists.

The current concentration in microfilming is on scientific materials, and those being copied constitute a pictorial history of science in the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Baroque period.

"The importance of the Ambrosiana microfilming for scholars and those interested in the common heritage of western civilization can not be questioned, especially after the damage caused by recent floods in Italy," Dr. A. L. Gabriel, director of the Mediaeval Institute and administrator of the Ambrosiana project, said.

Some of the material is more than 1,500 years old, ranging in age from the 4th to the 16th century. The Library contains more than 30,000 classical, mediaeval, Renaissance and early modern manuscripts of Latin, Greek, Italian, Hebrew, French, Spanish, Provençal and German origin. Arabic, Coptic, Syriac, Armenian and Persian manuscripts complete the collection.

The microfilms arrive in shipments containing from 300 to 400 manuscripts every two or three months and are stored in the Mediaeval Institute's Ambrosiana Room on the seventh floor of the Notre Dame Memorial Library. The Institute also has a xerox copy of the Ambrosiana card catalogue arranged alphabetically by author. Abstracts of library documents are also stored on magnetic tape in the University's Computing Center.

Area Code 219
Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director

From: Conklin

67/31

For Immediate Release:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 23—Non-nuclear countries must be assured of access to peaceful atomic energy and their security must be protected militarily if nuclear non-proliferation is to succeed.

This was the conclusion reached by participants in a regional meeting of the American Assembly held March 16-18 at the University of Notre Dame. The group's final report was published today (March 23).

The Assembly drew some 80 persons from the Midwest representing business, government, labor, agriculture, education, religion, law, medicine and other professions to discuss "A World of Nuclear Powers." Also present were representatives from the Washington, D.C., embassies of Russia and Poland.

The group's final report states that postwar alliances are undergoing significant changes, and while the dominant role of the superpowers is being challenged, smaller countries "are driven by both feelings of insecurity and demands for self-assertion to consider the acquisition of nuclear weapons of their own."

The report points out that acquisition of even primitive nuclear weapons could have "incalculable impact on regional power balances such as the Israeli-Arab conflict, the Indian-Pakistani border dispute, and the several tension points between the People's Republic of China and neighboring nations." If no significant measure of control over the spread of nuclear weapons is established, the danger is that even a limited nuclear exchange between small countries could escalate into general nuclear war.

The report says present nuclear powers in their efforts to obtain a non-proliferation agreement must assure non-nuclear countries "of continued development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including useful explosions which are internationally controlled, and their security must also be protected militarily

if they are to be asked to forego development of military uses of nuclear energy."

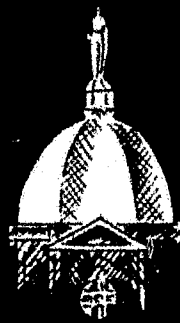
"The United States and other nuclear powers must also recognize that their asking other countries to sign a non-proliferation agreement places an obligation on them to protect those countries against nuclear attack," the report adds.

The Assembly urged that a treaty be drawn up which 1) binds the military nuclear powers not to transfer nuclear weapons to other states, 2) commits the other states not to build or acquire nuclear weapons, 3) assures all signatory nations of the opportunity to develop and share in the benefits of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and 4) contains an agreement on an international inspection system.

Among steps which could be taken before agreement on a non-proliferation treaty was reached, the Assembly report advocated extending the test ban treaty to include underground tests; setting up nuclear free zones in such places as Africa, the Indian subcontinent and the Middle East; and expanding exchange of information in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Speakers at the Assembly meeting included Dr. James R. Schlesinger, a nuclear analyst for the Rand Corp.; Adrian S. Fisher, deputy director of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and Rep. John Brademas (D., Ind.).

The American Assembly, established by Dwight David Eisenhower at Columbia University in 1950, is an educational institution which holds non-partisan assemblies and publishes authoritative books on issues of U. S. policy.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director
From: Conklin 6/7/34For Immediate Release:

Notre Dame, Ind., March 30—An ecumenical note was struck during the annual meeting of the American Catholic Philosophical Association (ACPA) which ended at Notre Dame Wednesday (March 29) that may have far-reaching effects on the 41-year-old organization.

In his dinner address Tuesday (March 28), the Rev. Ernan McMullin, ACPA president and head of the department of philosophy at Notre Dame, suggested the time may have come to widen membership in the group to include all Christian philosophers.

"We still have just as much work ahead as our founding fathers envisaged... and I think the time may have come for us to seek allies in doing it among other philosophers who are concerned with the implications and demands that Christian faith lays upon the reflective believer in every age," Father McMullin told his audience. "I am not so sure," he continued, "that a program such as the one of this convention, or a curriculum such as we now find in most American Catholic colleges, is best defined in terms of 'Catholic' as against the broader but perhaps philosophically more relevant title, 'Christian.'"

Father McMullin did not go further into the matter, apparently wishing to plant the suggestion and allow it to be discussed in the year leading up to the group's 1968 meeting.

At the dinner, the Aquinas-Spellman award for outstanding achievement in Catholic philosophy was given to the Rev. Martin D'Arcy, the internationally known British Jesuit philosopher and theologian who is now on the faculty of Boston College.

Later Tuesday night, a surprise motion critical of the conduct of the war in Vietnam was introduced by Michael Novak of Stanford University at a sparsely-attended ACPA business meeting.

His resolution was identical in wording to the open letter on the war signed by several prominent Catholics which appeared in eight Catholic papers last week. The Novak resolution and the open letter called for a review of U. S. policy and condemned certain aspects of the conduct of the war.

Opponents argued that the wording implied that such tactics as indiscriminate bombing and torture of prisoners were deliberate elements of U. S. policy and that this involved unsettled questions of fact. Proponents of the Novak proposal stated the proof of the resolution's allegations could be found in news accounts of the war.

Novak's resolution was in effect killed when a substitute motion, simply calling for all-out peace efforts, was brought to the floor but the meeting adjourned before any vote was taken on the substitute motion.

Among trends evident in the three-day convention, which heard discussion in several areas, ranging from the traditional metaphysics to the increasingly important philosophy of religion, was the ACPA's intensified interest in contemporary non-Thomistic approaches in philosophy. A half-dozen non-Catholic philosophers were on the convention's program, two of them faculty members from Protestant theological schools, Dr. John MacQuarrie of Union Theological Seminary and Dr. Langdon Gilkey, of the University of Chicago School of Divinity. Father McMullin in his talk stressed the importance of the Analytic School of philosophy, the dominant school in U. S. and British secular universities.

The ACPA's new president is Robert Kreyche, professor of philosophy at the University of Arizona. Other officers are the Rev. Norris Clarke, S.J., Fordham University, vice president; the Rev. George F. McLean, O.M.I., Catholic University of America, secretary; and Jude Dougherty, Catholic University of America, treasurer.

"Philosophy and the Future of Man" has been chosen as the topic for the 1968 ACPA meeting in New Orleans. The approaches of Christian and secular humanism to the "problem of man" and the "death of God" will be discussed, Kreyche said.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWS RELEASES FOR MARCH</u>
19	3/5/67 AM's	The Laetare Medal conferred on J. Peter Grace
20	Immediate	Construction Projects
21	3/12/67 AM's	Research and Sponsored Programs Survey
22	3/13/67 PM's	American Assembly
23	Immediate	Woodrow Wilson Fellowships
24	3/22/67 PM's	Universal Notre Dame Night
25	3/20/67 PM's	Concert Band Tour
26	Immediate	<u>Academic Freedom and the Catholic University</u>
27	3/28/67 PM's	Martin D'Arcy, S.J., Aquinas-Spellman award.
28	3/31/67 PM's	<u>Father O'Hara of Notre Dame</u>
29	3/28/67 PM's	<u>GILSON TALK AT NLEA MEETING</u> National Catholic Educational Association Convention
30	Immediate	Mediaeval Institute- National Science Grant
31	Immediate	American Assembly
32	Immediate 3/29/67	Review of Politics
33	Immediate "	"Priests in Contemporary Society"
34	Immediate "	ACPA (Wrap-up)