Area Code 219
Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

67/36

For Release in PM's Monday, April 10:

Notre Dame, Ind., April 10 — A total of \$10,180,547 in gifts and grants was contributed to the University of Notre Dame in 1966, according to a report of the Notre Dame Foundation released today by James W. Frick, vice president for public relations and development.

The 1966 figure is slightly under 1965's total of \$10,291,370, but the 1965 figure included \$2,812,256 in Ford Foundation matching funds, the last Foundation payment in the University's Challenge II development program.

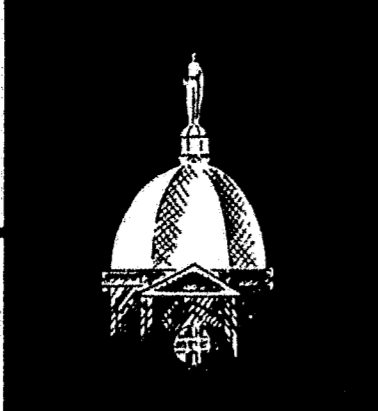
Both alumni and ~~parents~~ areas showed increases in giving over 1965.

A record number of alumni (13,712) made a record contribution of \$2,156,699 to their alma mater in 1966, an increase of \$728,358 over 1965. Slightly more than 50 per cent of the alumni contributed, and the average gift was \$203.

A total of 2,213 parents gave \$521,364 in 1966, compared with 1,540 giving \$423,365 the previous year.

Research grants and fellowships rose from \$3,619,164 in 1965 to \$4,708,177 in 1966.

While the number of corporations and foundations contributing to Notre Dame went from 659 in 1965 to 925 in 1966, the amount given fell from \$4,620,791 to \$1,613,390, again reflecting the \$2,812,256 in Ford Foundation matching funds included in the 1965 figure.

Area Code 219
Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

67/37

For Release in AM's Thursday, April 6:

"The Catholic church is in desperate need of a comprehensive theology and philosophy of freedom," the publisher of the National Catholic Reporter told an audience at the University of Notre Dame Wednesday (April 5).

In a talk sponsored by the University's Department of Communication Arts, Donald J. Thorman, publisher of the Kansas City, Mo., Catholic weekly newspaper and author of several books on the Church, said that the Church is not prepared to meet the demands for freedom which followed the Second Vatican Council.

"The elements of honesty and openness and responsible freedom" distinguish the old from the new in Catholic journalism, Thorman said.

"Pre-conciliar religious journalism was deeply infected with the germs of triumphalism and cover-up-itis," he stated. "The role of the press was then most often conceived of as part of the Church's public relations efforts with emphasis on preserving the image—even at the expense (consciously or unconsciously) of the truth. Happily, if not in practice, at least in the minds of scores of conscientious Catholic editors today this concept has been replaced by one which honors truth and honesty for the virtues of the one, true Church that they are."

Thorman said he felt it was "quite possible" that Father Charles Davis, the English Jesuit theologian, would not have left the Church had there been "a tradition of free and honest journalism."

Most of Thorman's talk was devoted to a discussion of the necessity of freedom in the life of the Church.

"There is an essential link between freedom and sanctity," he said, noting that "our love for God has merit in proportion as it is freely given."

more

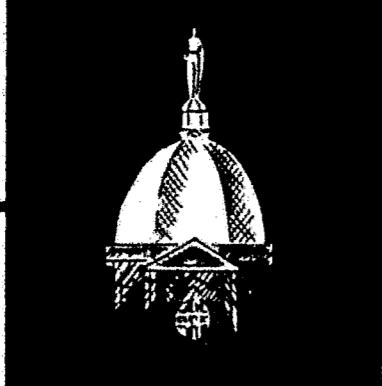
He decried the fact that "the official Church has not been and is not a citadel of freedom" and blamed an apathetic clergy and laity for allowing the situation to persist. He did point out, however, that "more and more of the laity and clergy are demanding free and open discussion of crucial issues at stake within the Church."

The humanity of the Church was brought home during Vatican II for all to see, Thorman said, and "for the first time great numbers of the laity began to look at their bishops and their clergy as human beings, deserving of love and respect, capable of greatness and sanctity, but also capable of human error."

"Today's laymen do not wish to flout authority," the newspaper executive stated. "But they do ask that those in authority regard authority as a service. The great danger Church authority faces in the future is that lay people will by and large ignore authorities who habitually allow a gap to exist between idealism and practice. The laity have been led to expect a period of openness and freedom and renewal and reform. If authorities believe they can simply return to a business-as-usual, pre-conciliar attitude, they must be prepared for significant segments of the laity to ignore them."

Thorman said there are undeniable risks involved in freedom, but stressed that "unfreedom" in the Church is even more risky.

"We have a twofold task," he said. "The first is to help men to understand what freedom means to them and to the Church, and the second is to attempt to persuade them to choose Christ freely and willingly."

Area Code 219
Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director
From: Conklin 4/19/67For Immediate Release:

67/41

The University of Notre Dame is planning to spend \$15 million over the next five years for the development of science, the Dean of the University's College of Science said this week.

In a recent speech on "Science at Notre Dame" delivered to science students and faculty, Dr. Frederick D. Rossini said plans call for nearly \$6 million for new buildings, \$5 million for additions to the science faculty, and \$2 million for apparatus, equipment and supplies.

Rossini said that support for the program is being sought from the National Science Foundation and other governmental and private organizations.

Both new research programs and instructional programs will have a heavy interdisciplinary emphasis. "We need," said Rossini, "to bring about a coalescence of knowledge, not only in each discipline, but also among several related disciplines. We need to look at science as a whole and to appreciate the essential unity of science."

Among new interdisciplinary research proposed are programs in molecular biology, biophysics, biochemistry, chemical biophysics, solid-state physics and chemical physics. Discussing undergraduate instruction in science, Rossini advised a hard look at the curriculum. "Where it consists of a whole series of relatively narrow topics presented in a more or less historical order, changes are urgently needed. The old conventional divisions of each discipline need to be broken down," he said, stressing the teaching of fundamental principles and their relationships to one another before the teaching of the historical development of a given science.

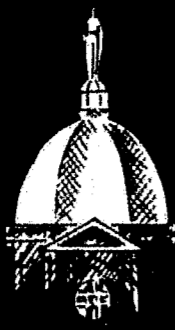
Dr. Frederick D. Rossini...2

"Emphasis must be placed on fundamental principles, otherwise the student will be unable to master the great expanse of knowledge, said to be doubling every eight years," Rossini said.

Since Rossini took over the direction of Notre Dame's scientific effort in 1960, the number of undergraduate majors has increased from 400 to 600, the graduate students from 200 to 300, and the faculty from 84 to 130. He predicted growth within a decade to 1,000 undergraduates, 500 graduate students and 170 faculty members.

Rossini pointed out that faculty research benefits undergraduates by insuring that a teacher remains "in tune with the developments of his subject." He also noted that some of the top science professors at Notre Dame "happily continue to teach freshmen and sophomores." (Rossini himself taught chemical thermodynamics to a largely sophomore class of 110 students last semester.)

The Dean emphasized the enormous increase in the extent to which science now influences everyday living. "Every person must now have some appreciation and understanding of science," he said, and pointed to Notre Dame's Unified Science Program for Non-Science Majors as an important step in providing non-science majors a picture of the totality of science. "The program emphasizes the methodology, facts and theories of modern science in order to develop in students an intelligent understanding of science with a foundation for making reasonable judgments on scientific matters as they are related to the social and political problems of our day," Rossini said.



Area Code 219

Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

4/19/67

For Immediate Release:

67/42

"Has Change Run Away With the Church?" is the theme for the second annual June University of Notre Dame Alumni Seminar, and the topic itself illustrates a changing focus in the University's alumni relations.

"The idea that an institution of higher learning's responsibility for education ends the day its students are graduated is being replaced by the concept of continuing education as the long-range goal of alumni activities," James Cooney, assistant Notre Dame alumni secretary, said.

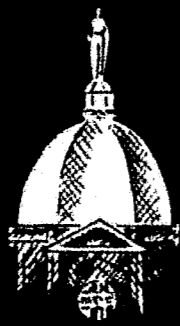
While there is no attempt to eliminate the customary social activities connected with reunions, academic aspects are increasingly in evidence and the response to upgraded reunion programs has been encouraging, according to Cooney.

The first Notre Dame alumni seminar was held last June on campus and dealt with the population problem. A pilot program to see if such seminars could travel was successful recently when the same seminar drew praise following its presentation to New York City alumni.

"Confrontations between alumni and faculty on major issues are beneficial to both," Cooney said. "Eventually we should like to build up a repertory of seminars on important issues from which we could provide programs for alumni groups in major cities."

Structuring the seminars for the Alumni Association has been the University's new Center for Continuing Education, headed by Dean Thomas P. Bergin.

The seminar on the Post-Vatican II Church, scheduled June 8-9 as part of a four-day annual Alumni Reunion, includes such discussion session titles as "Can You Pray At Mass?" "New Sins and Old Commandments," "Wanted Dead or Alive—God," "Authority, Conscience and Freedom," and "Why Bother Being a Catholic?" Notre Dame faculty members, primarily from the Theology Department, will lead the seminars.



Area Code 219

Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director
From: Dick Conklin 67/43

NB: Harald is the correct spelling.
For Release in AM's Monday, April 24:

Not only do bees "talk" to University of Notre Dame biologist Harald Esch, but also they use different "languages."

Dr. Esch, an assistant professor of biology and a specialist in the communication habits of bees, has discovered through extensive research that different species of bees communicate in different ways and that their language has evolved from simple sounds to a complex combination of noisemaking and dancing.

Most of the research has concentrated on the means by which a forager bee tells others in his hive the direction and distance of a food source he has discovered. Oscillographs and microphones have been used to record movement and noise by bees.

Since the original research on bee language by Austrian zoologist Karl von Frisch in the late 1940's both biologists and linguists have been translating in more and more detail the ways in which bees talk to one another, and their language has proved to be more involved than was originally thought.

"Their 'vocabulary' includes sounds and scents as well as the movements of dances," Esch explained.

Esch started with a close study of the wagging dance which previous researchers had discovered was a method of communications between bees. He constructed a dummy bee which duplicated these dances, but it drew no reaction from other bees. Tape recordings led to the discovery that, in addition to rhythmic movements, the bees during their dances generated strong sound signals by vibrating their wings.

"In other words, the language of bees was based not only on kinetics but also on phonetics," Esch said. He explained that the discovery of sound elements in bee communication also helped explain the fact that they were able to receive messages from one another in the darkness of a hive.

Dr. Harald Esch...2

"While there is no direct evidence that bees can hear sounds," Esch conceded, "there is plenty of indirect evidence that bees do perceive and respond to the sounds."

Further research with other varieties of bees led Esch to the conclusion that bee language evolved. In primitive species of stingless bees, Esch found foragers guiding fellow bees to food by marking a trail with a strong scent they secreted. In more advanced species of stingless bees, direction was indicated by a zigzag flight and the distance by a sound code. In the honeybee the language became symbolic with the direction indicated by the precise ritual of the wagging dance and its accompaniment of sound.

Esch, who outlined his research in an article in the April Scientific American, now plans extended research with many more species of bees to find out just how bee language developed.

A native of Germany, Esch received his doctorate from the University of Wuerzburg in 1960 and taught in Brazil and Germany before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1965.

Area Code 219
Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

67/44

For Release Sunday, April 30:

The University of Notre Dame has established an interdisciplinary Program for Research in Catholic Education, it was announced Saturday (April 29) by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University.

The program will carry forward Notre Dame's three-year study of Catholic education in the United States which was supported by the Carnegie Foundation and resulted in a report, Catholic Schools in Action, issued in book form last fall.

The study involved 92 per cent of the Catholic elementary schools in the U. S., 84 per cent of the nation's Catholic secondary schools, analysis of 170,000 questionnaires completed by teachers and parents, and depth studies of school systems in 13 of the nation's archdioceses and dioceses.

"The program will not only utilize the immense quantity of untapped data which were gathered during the progress of the Carnegie Foundation supported study, but expects to enter new fields," said the Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Directing the new program will be Reginald A. Neuwien, who headed the Carnegie-Notre Dame study.

A committee formed to guide the work of the program will be chaired by the Rev. Neil G. McCluskey, S. J., visiting professor of education at Notre Dame and former academic vice president of Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash. Other members of the committee are: Father Walsh; Neuwien; the Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, C.S.C., assistant professor of economics; Dr. William F. Eagan, associate professor of management; Dr. Philip Gleason, assistant professor of history; Dr. Robert L. Hassenger, assistant professor of sociology; Dr. James M. Lee, head of the Department of Education; and Dr. George N. Shuster, director of Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society.

more

Earlier this month, the committee met with Msgr. James C. Donahue, director of the United States Catholic Conference's Department of Education, and the Rev. C. Albert Koob, O. Praem., executive secretary of the National Catholic Educational Association, to explore avenues of cooperation and mutual assistance. One of the conclusions of this meeting was that educational planning, based on research rather than on past structures or emotional bias, is of vital importance to Catholic education in the years ahead.

"It is high time that the different levels of Catholic education begin to work more together," said Father McCluskey. "The Catholic university has resources and facilities which can immeasurably strengthen education on other levels. Notre Dame's national image and its central location, plus the experience it has in the study of Catholic education, make it a natural center for assisting Catholic education of all kinds," he added.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWS RELEASES FOR APRIL</u>
67/35	4/5/67	Review of Politics
67/36	4/10/67 PM's	Notre Dame Foundation
67/37	4/6/67 AM's	Donald J. Thorman
67/38	4/13/67	Lobund Laboratories "Life Island"
67/39	4/13/67	Dr. William T. Liu
67/40	4/13/67	Dr. Robert Hassenger
67/41	4/20/67	Dr. Frederick D. Rossini
67/42	4/20/67	Alumni Association
67/43	4/24/67 AM	Dr. Harald Esch (bees)
67/44	4/30/67	Program for Research in Catholic Education
67/45	4/28/67 for release in AM's 5/1/67	tooth decay vaccine, Dr. Morris Wagner