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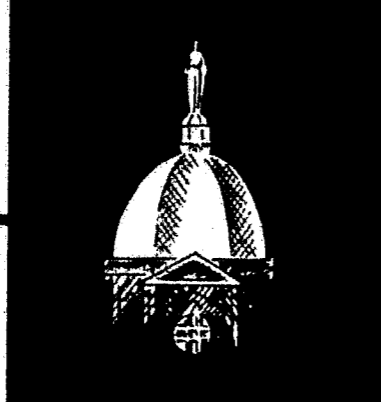
James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director  
From: Conklin 8-4-67 67/63For Immediate Release:

The University of Notre Dame Concert Band, under the direction of Robert F. O'Brien, will be on tour April 14-26, 1968.

Any organizations or schools in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi or Tennessee interested in sponsoring a concert should write to O'Brien at Box 523, Notre Dame, Ind.

The tour, O'Brien said, is self-financed and sponsoring organizations in previous years "have realized sizeable profits for their various projects."

The associate conductor on the tour will be James Phillips, assistant director of bands at the University.

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

From: Conklin

8/4/67

67/64

For Immediate Release:

A new format, including an ecumenical emphasis, some contemporary examples of liturgical music, and an active role for teen-agers, will mark the 15th national convention of the Christian Family Movement (CFM) at the University of Notre Dame Aug. 22-27.

Some 5,000 persons are expected to attend the meeting, the 13th held at Notre Dame, and its program has been recast to allow greater participation by both CFM parents and their older children.

Added to the traditional general convention sessions have been a dozen Saturday (Aug. 26) morning and afternoon reaction seminars on each of two convention themes, "Building Community" and "Reaching Out into the Political Sphere." The 24 seminar leaders include author Sidney Callahan; the Rev. Gregory Baum, O.S.A., a theologian; the Rev. John Thomas, S. J., a sociologist; and two political figures, Rep. John Brademas (D., Ind.) and Sen. Mark Hatfield (R., Ore.). One of the keynote addresses will be given by Bishop Walter W. Curtis of Bridgeport, Conn., moderator of the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Conference.

Speakers at other convention sessions include Dr. Harvey Cox, Jr., an associate professor at Harvard University's School of Divinity and author of the best-seller, "The Secular City"; Gordon Zahn, professor of sociology at Loyola University, Chicago; and the Rev. John McKenzie, S.J., professor of theology at Notre Dame.

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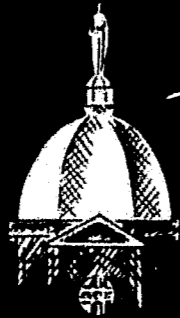
## Christian Family Movement...2

Teen-age members of CFM families attending the convention have been relieved of their customary baby-sitting role by a Grand Rapids, Mich., parish youth group, and will have their own sessions on Friday (Aug. 25). A highlight of the convention for them will be the Friday afternoon (Aug. 25) celebration of the popular "Mass for Young Americans," written by composer Ray Repp, who will be at the convention.

Another liturgical music expert at the convention will be the Rev. Clarence Rivers, who has received the Catholic Art Association medal for his liturgical compositions. Father Rivers will introduce two of his new Masses on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, (Aug. 26-27).

CFM, a married couples group concerned with applying Christian principles to family and social life, began as a men's group in 1943 and changed to a married couples' organization in 1947. It now has a membership of more than 100,000 couples in the United States and several foreign countries.

Persons attending the convention are urged to send their reservations to the Center for Continuing Education, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

8-4-67

67/65

For Release 6:30 p.m. Friday, August 4 (A.M. papers Saturday, August 5)

Church-related colleges and universities will gain the financial support necessary for survival only if "they recognize their distinctive role and live up to their responsibility to contemporary society," a noted priest-educator told a University of Notre Dame summer commencement audience Friday (Aug. 4).

The Rev. Neil G. McCluskey, S.J., visiting professor of education at Notre Dame, and former academic vice president of Gonzaga University, said that the "tragedy is that so few of the 817 American church-related institutions of higher education have been able successfully to articulate a distinctive philosophy to justify their present existence."

He cited statistics which indicate that within 10 years 80 per cent of the college-level students will be enrolled in public institutions. Last year, he said, slightly less than half the 230 four-year Catholic colleges and universities met their predicted freshman enrollment, and curtailment of student tuition and fees revenue can often mean "drastic austerities that can well-nigh suffocate the life of the institution."

"Finances may be the immediately pressing problem," he said, "but if a number of institutions fade from the scene it will be for more deep-rooted reasons than economic anemia." America, he said, needs institutions whose inspiration springs from the Christian revelation and tradition, but such institutions must convince potential sources of support—private and public—that they have a distinct identity and clearly defined goals.

In comparing the late 19th century severance of ties with Protestant groups by such universities as Yale, Harvard and Chicago with the current "declericalization" of Catholic universities such as Notre Dame and St. Louis, Father McCluskey said the historical situations were different.

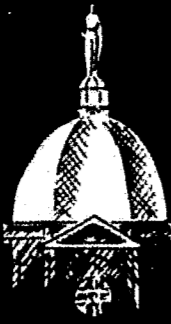
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He attributed the demise of the Protestant-sponsored university to the inability of churchmen-educators to cope with such hypotheses as evolution and to adapt to the scientific age.

He said Catholic institutions can learn from the experience of the Protestant-sponsored schools of the 19th century. "The Christian-inspired college and university is more needed today than at any time in history," he said. "But it must be relevant. It must be contemporary in the best sense of that misused word."

Those who claim that Catholic institutions with lay governance are on the road to complete separation from the Church "lack confidence in the kind of machinery that can be established to guarantee a perpetuity of the original religious commitment," he said.

He also took issue with those who have said that the nature of higher education is opposed to juridical control by a church, making a distinction between control and sponsorship. "Juridical control and sponsorship are not the same thing, even though most Catholic institutions are conducted as if they were," he said. "Just as the Catholic layman today is becoming more and more conscious that the Church is his Church, so he is becoming persuaded that the schools he has helped build and staff and populate belong to everybody who works for them. His attitude is simply another expression of the new spirit in the Church, which urges real co-operation between lay and clerical members as well as with men of good faith."



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## DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director  
From: Conklin 8/24/67 67/66

For Release PM's Wednesday, Aug. 30

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 30—The more Catholic college education a Catholic has, the more open-minded he is likely to be, two sociologists reported here today at the convention of the American Sociological Association.

The findings of Dr. James M. Fendrich, assistant professor of sociology at Florida State University, and Dr. William V. D'Antonio, chairman of the sociology department at the University of Notre Dame, contradict the widely held belief that there is a high correlation between the religious involvement of a Catholic and personal closed-mindedness.

The authors were quick to caution that their survey did not compare education at Catholic versus secular colleges and universities. It is possible that level of education itself, rather than the specific ethos of a university, is responsible for the increase in open-mindedness, they pointed out.

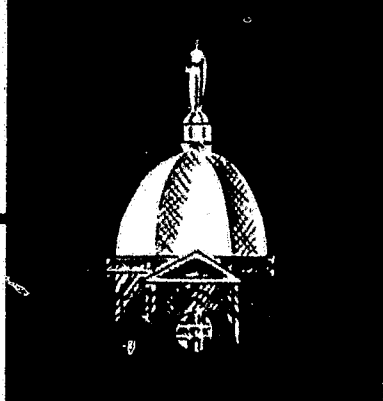
The two researchers based their conclusion on the results of a questionnaire, designed to assess the relationship of ten different measures of religious involvement to open- or closed-mindedness, completed by a random sample of 225 male Catholic undergraduates at a Catholic university. The sample represented 63.8 per cent of a group of 400 given the questionnaire.

The amount of Catholic college-level education was the only one of the ten measures which showed a significant relationship to the attitude of open- or closed-mindedness. The greater the amount of Catholic college-level education, the lower the score on closed-mindedness. Other measures of religious involvement—such as church attendance and reception of the sacraments—proved to be unrelated to a person's open- or closed-mindedness.

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Education became significant only at the college level; both open- and closed-minded Catholics were as likely to have completed Catholic elementary and secondary education.

Dr. Fendrich and Dr. D'Antonio pointed out that their sample probably contained a larger proportion of what has been described as the "new breed" of American Catholics. Even though the students had a high level of religious involvement, they noted, a sizeable majority appeared to value intellectual autonomy. "Only 21 per cent felt they had no right to question the Church's teaching," the sociologists reported, "while 79 per cent felt they had a right to question the teachings of the Church in some or all cases."



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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director  
From: Conklin 8/16/67 67/67

For Immediate Release:

Mosquitoes are being used against themselves in unusual insect control research now being done at the University of Notre Dame.

Various experiments now going on in the University's internationally known Mosquito Genetics Project laboratories have one thing in common: they use mosquitoes themselves as an "insecticide."

The Project's research, under the direction of Dr. George B. Craig, a professor of biology at Notre Dame, uses the species which is among the most important carriers of disease in the world, Aedes aegypti. This mosquito is responsible for yellow fever and other parasitic and viral diseases found in the tropics and subtropics, including the southeastern United States. An Asian variety of hemorrhagic fever, found since 1960 in Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries, has also been traced to the Aedes aegypti, which is found in both jungle and city.

"For some time, entomological work in insect control was stymied by the widespread belief that chemical agents such as DDT were the only answer," said Craig. Nowadays, he pointed out, the drawbacks of toxic substances—such as the development of resistant strains of insects, the tendency to upset the balance of nature, and the possible harmful effects of insecticide residue in food and drink—are more evident. "We now realize that more imaginative approaches to insect control, including new biological methods, are necessary to solve our problems," he said.

Imaginative research is the hallmark of Craig and his research associates, Drs. Morton Fuchs, Dickson Despommier, Karamjit Rai and William A. Hickey. Their biological attack on the mosquito population problem has included distorting the sex ratio in a mosquito colony, inducing sterility in males, and injecting females with a substance which prevents insemination.



Their research has been sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service, the National Institutes of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Atomic Energy Commission.

By crossing diverse strains of the aegypti species, Notre Dame biologists have developed mosquitoes with an abnormally increased genetic tendency to produce males. Instead of the normal 1:1 ratio of males to females, these products of genetic manipulation produce from 90 to 95 per cent males. One such population bred itself into extinction in 42 weeks, Craig reported at a recent Washington, D. C., meeting on genetic insect control, sponsored by WHO.

Introducing male sterility into a mosquito population is another promising control factor. Chemically induced sterility seems to be preferable to using radiation, which weakens males so that they cannot compete successfully for females with healthy, non-sterile males. Better yet is changing the chromosomal make-up of a male mosquito by radiation, resulting in a genetic sterility which is passed from generation to generation and does not affect mating competitiveness.

While the one field experiment which used radiation-sterilized males as a control factor failed, Craig believes it was poorly done and left unanswered the crucial question of whether released laboratory-raised sterile males can get their genetic material into field females. In cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, Craig is planning field experiments, using a genetic "marker" (a bright silver thorax) to try to answer the question.

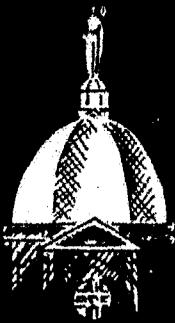
In a third method of mosquito population control, seminal fluid of the male is injected in diluted form into the female, triggering a hormonal response which prevents future copulation. Since the female can be inseminated only once, this substance renders her impotent for life.

Notre Dame researchers are now analyzing the seminal fluid to identify its molecular make-up. If the fluid can be synthesized, it may someday be possible to spray it on female mosquitos, Craig noted.

### Mosquito Genetics Project...3

While Craig's decade of experimentation with laboratory colonies of Aedes aegypti has resulted in control applications, he pointed out that only about 100 of 2,400 species of mosquitoes in the world are amenable to laboratory life. Among those who will not mate normally in the confining condition of Craig's pint and gallon ice cream containers is the species Aedes vexans, the common backyard mosquito, so barbecuers may have to wait awhile before throwing away the familiar bug spray.

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

6/7/68

For Release in PM's Thursday, August 24:

The removal of national flags from Catholic churches and the abolishment of military training at Catholic schools were among practical steps in support of pacifism advocated by sociologist Gordon C. Zahn in a talk today (August 24) to a Christian Family Movement (CFM) chaplains' session at the University of Notre Dame.

"Until we awaken to the realization that it is not the proper role of a churchman (or a church) to make war, to bless war, or even to praise war and the deeds of war, we will never be able to bring the required measure of dedication to our vocation of peace," he told the priests, who were meeting as part of CFM's 15th National Convention (August 22-27).

Zahn, who described himself as "an avowed religious pacifist of long standing," is leaving Loyola University in Chicago to join the sociology faculty of the University of Massachusetts at Boston.

The basic thesis of his talk was that "the indispensable prerequisite for fulfilling the Christian vocation of peace is a firm rejection of war and violence as an option open to those who would identify themselves as followers of Christ."

He criticized Catholics for ignoring Papal statements on peace and on the Vietnam war while accepting "whatever degree of violence the military authorities may deem necessary or advisable."

Any conflict between loyalty to one's country and to one's conscience must be decided by the Christian in favor of the latter, he stated. "The true Christian must always set some limits to his patriotic commitment, even to the point of being prepared to witness the downfall of his nation if the only alternative be the serious violation of God's law," he said.

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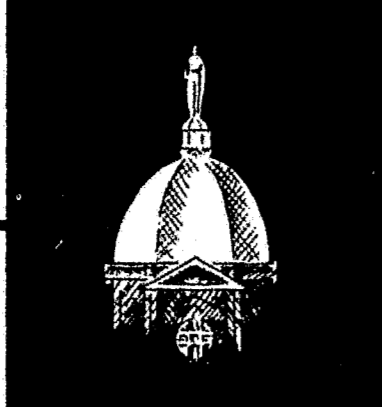
Zahn backed efforts to include recognition under United States draft laws of so-called "selective conscientious objection," which would allow persons to refuse to bear arms if they felt a specific war were unjust. (Under present law, conscientious objectors must hold the belief that all wars are unjust.) He said the Catholic theological distinction between "just" and "unjust" wars supports this form of conscientious objection.

Zahn also called for establishment of "inquiry classes" in every parish to explore the implications of Catholic conscientious objection and urged all Catholic pastors to meet with local draft boards to explain the basis for Catholic conscientious objection.

Zahn conceded that a country committed to pacifism would be at the mercy of armed nations, but he said that the Christian community must be willing to endure hardships and find means of converting them "into occasions of grace."

The best alternative to war, according to Zahn, lies "in perfecting some form of international order and authority which would supercede and even replace the present and clearly inadequate system of individual and sovereign states, each pursuing its own selfish interests."

Some 5,000 persons are expected for the main CFM Convention activities which begin Friday (August 25).

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DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

8/24/67  
James E. Murphy, Director - Richard W. Conklin, Assistant Director

From: Conklin 8/24/67

67/69

For Immediate Release:

The University of Notre Dame will observe its 125th anniversary this fall with a record freshman class and total enrollment.

The largest freshman class in the University's history—1,630—is expected on campus Sept. 15 for three days of orientation for new students and their parents. Total University enrollment is expected to be up slightly to a record figure of 7,500, including some 6,100 undergraduate students. Classes start Sept. 20.

The 1967-68 academic year will see changed forms of University and student government. It will be the first year that Notre Dame will be under its re-organized Board of Trustees, which brought a change from clerical to predominantly lay governance of the institution. Student government at the University has also undergone structural change, with legislative and student life aspects invested in a Student Government body and the service functions in a new body, known as the Student Union.

There will be several different faces in top administrative posts: Dr. Frederick Rossini, the University's first vice president for research and sponsored programs; Dr. Bernard Waldman, who replaced Rossini as dean of the College of Science; Dr. Joseph Hogan, new dean of the College of Engineering; the Rev. James Riehle, C.S.C., new dean of students; and the Rev. Joseph Fey, C.S.C., new University chaplain.

Campus construction, a trademark of the administration of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president since 1952, continues apace. Construction now underway or about to begin totals more than \$16 million, including a mammoth \$8 million Athletic-Convocation Center; a \$1.1 million building to house the University's famed Lobund Laboratory for germfree animal research;

more

School Year 1967-68...2

a nearly completed \$2.5 million "atom smasher" as an addition to Nieuwland Science Hall; and \$3.5 million to increase the capacity of the University's power plant. Construction of a \$981,000 Hayes-Healy Hall to house graduate study in business and public administration is expected to start this fall.

There are also new programs in both academic and non-academic areas. Among new academic programs is the addition of a third foreign campus to Notre Dame's Sophomore Year Abroad Program, which began in 1964. This year 13 students majoring in business administration or liberal arts will be enrolled in Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan. The two other campuses are Innsbruck University in Austria and the Catholic University of the West in Angers, France. On the non-academic side, the Rev. Ralph Dunn, C.S.C., will head a new Psychological Services Center at the University which will provide diagnostic and treatment services for students with emotional problems.

Chief among 1967-68 innovations for students of Notre Dame and nearby Saint Mary's College will be a "half-way house" on the west side of the Notre Dame campus which it is hoped will become a center of both academic and social activity for students from the two schools.

Notre Dame has leased from the Congregation of Holy Cross and renovated the former Holy Cross Seminary. One area of the building will serve as a residence hall for 163 Notre Dame students while a separate section will provide facilities for both social and academic activities, including rooms for seminar classes, involving students from both institutions. Some office space for student operations which cannot now be accommodated in LaFortune Student Center may be provided. Directing the half-way house program will be the Rev. Joseph W. Hoffman, C.S.C., who will be rector of the residence hall in the building, and the Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., assistant professor of theology, who will work with representatives of Saint Mary's College in developing a program for the new facility.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR AUGUST

67/63	8/4/67	University Concert Band
67/64	8/4/67	Christian Family Movement (CFM)
67/65	8/4/67	Summer Commencement—The Rev. Neil G. McCluskey, S.J.
67/66	8/24/67	American Sociological Assn. Dr. William V. D'Antonio
67/67	8/16/67	Mosquito Genetics Project
67/68	For Release PM's 8/24	CFM—Gordon C. Zahm
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