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Phone 283-7367

DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny

From: Conklin

October 28, 1970

Jay J. Kane

70/43

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- More aware of the social issues of the day, but not reflecting the modern interpretations of the Second Vatican Council as much as one might have idealistically anticipated -- that's the picture of Catholic youth revealed in a recent study by Notre Dame's Office for Educational Research (OER).

The survey covered eighth and twelfth graders attending Catholic elementary and secondary schools as well as their counterparts attending public schools and weekly Confraternity of Christian Doctrine classes in the Archdioceses of St. Louis, Mo. A greater number students than expected, when questioned on knowledge of their religion, resorted to pre-Vatican II and Baltimore Catechism concepts, a fact the OER researchers attributed to the authoritarian approach to achieving the goals of Catholic education still held by many pastors and parents. On the other hand, many educators, both lay and religious, strongly reject this model of teaching, the survey noted.

There is also disagreement about how to measure the effectiveness of religious education. Pastors and parents accept one measure of religious education effectiveness -- Mass attendance. Educators reject this measure. Since the means used in teaching about God, Christ, and religion will, to a great extent, determine the appropriate measure of any program's effectiveness, there can be little agreement on effectiveness while there is a conflict on means, according to the Rev. William Friend, co-ordinator of the survey.

What do the Catholic school students of Saint Louis understand about their religion? There were only three concepts that attracted over 50 percent of the students to an advanced category of religious understanding. These items

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concerned participation in the liturgy, the fact that Christ founded the one, true church so as to unite all men with Himself for His Father's glory, and the reason why religious take vows. Slightly less than half of all respondents were advanced in understanding the virtue of charity as it pertains to being a good neighbor and the reasons why Catholics love and honor Mary, the Mother of Christ. Between 40 and 44 percent of those participating in the study were advanced in understanding the teachings about heaven and the state of grace. About 35 percent are advanced in the concept of faith.

Fifty percent or more of the respondents were conventional in understanding the teachings about Confirmation, Baptism, how one can best show respect for his body, and the virtue of obedience. Between 40 and 49 percent of those responding held conventional understanding about Christ, Heaven, the Sacrament of the Sick, the Fifth Commandment, the Sixth Commandment, and sin. These concepts constitute areas of teaching and understanding that appear in need of renewal, according to Notre Dame researchers.

Moderate answers were associated with teachings about prayer, the sufferings and death of Christ, and Matrimony. About half of all respondents held moderate views of these questions.

A significant number of youths (36% to 40%) reflected understandings considered to be in error when asked to react to questions concerning creation, why work is necessary for man, and sin.

The St. Louis survey is the latest in a series of nation-wide investigations conducted by the Notre Dame office. Placed side by side with studies of other cities and similar surveys being conducted by eight American denominations, the final conclusions are expected to provide the most complete picture of educational progress, needs and attitudes in the non-public schools of the nation.

Parents, by a wide margin, are selected by St. Louis area youth as the most influential in their moral and religious development. In decreasing

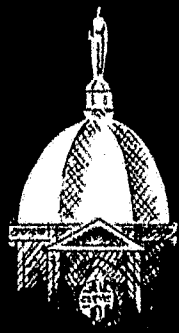
St. Louis . . . 3

importance are classmates, teachers, clergy and sisters.

When it comes to careers, the majority of today's students want to work with people rather than things. Grouped in second position are careers where students feel they can be creative and original, where they can be helpful to those in need, and where they can make a great deal of money. One-third of the respondents placed the last category in last place.

Analysis reveals that Catholic students in parochial schools are more inclined than Catholics in public schools to report their schools as succeeding well in the development of the character traits of respect and obedience. They are also more inclined to believe that the harder one works in school, the better off he will be.

In their attitudes about slum areas, Catholic school students are inclined to call for direct action by local government more than Catholics in public schools. Catholic high school seniors also depart from Catholics in public schools in the number (34 percent) who believe that outside agitators are a chief cause of race riots.

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(NOTE TO EDITORS: Your coverage of this meeting is invited. If you plan to staff it, kindly inform the Department of Public Information so that adequate press facilities may be arranged. Thanks.)

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Members of the Catholic Committee on Urban Ministry (CCUM) will meet November 10-11 at the University of Notre Dame to assess relevant trends in theology and sociology and to establish priorities for their activities in the immediate future.

The nationwide organization, claiming membership in every major city where clergy work with community associations for betterment of conditions, was organized in 1967 by Msgr. John J. Egan, a priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago who is currently a senior fellow in Notre Dame's department of theology.

Pastor of Chicago's Presentation Parish and chairman of the Association of Chicago Priests, Msgr. Egan has worked to bring together the representatives of CCUM, National Federation of Priests' Councils, U.S. Catholic Conference Urban Task Force, National Office of Black Catholics, Black Catholic Clergy Caucus, National Assembly of Women Religious and other groups involved in the urban ministry.

Planning to participate in the November meeting are Msgr. Geno Baroni, Rev. Charles Burns and Rev. P. David Finks of the Urban Task Force office in Washington, D.C.; Rev. John Shocklee, organizer of the Sophia Study Center in St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Timothy Meehan, director of the New Haven, Conn., office of urban affairs, and Rev. John T. Nowlan, director of the human relations division of the Archdiocese of Detroit.

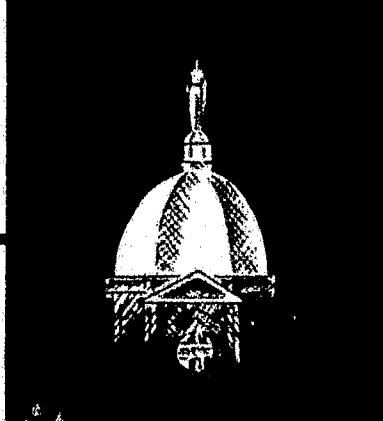
Also participating will be Rev. John Mc Carthy, Houston, Texas; Rev. Patrick Flood of the Milwaukee Council on Urban Life; Rev. Marvin Mottet of the Davenport,

ccum conference . . . 2

Iowa, Social Action Office; REv. Phil Murnion, New York, N.Y., and Rev. Daniel Pyle, South Bend, Ind.

Rev. James Morton, an Episcopalian minister and director of the Chicago Urban Training Center, will discuss initiation of a long-term project in the health field. A Presbyterian minister and vice president of Center for Community Change, Washington, D.C., the Rev. David Ramage, another participant, will discuss the quality of life in society and in the Church.

Conference meetings will be in Moreau Seminary where participants will be housed during the two-day conference.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 2, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Democratic administration in mental hospitals seems to foster good staff morale but clear, goal-oriented, centrally-controlled management contributes to high patient release rates, research at the University of Notre Dame indicates.

Dr. Claggett Smith, professor of sociology and anthropology, is completing a four-year study of the role administration plays in effective patient care under a \$58,221 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. He is evaluating a variety of decision-making structures, using such criteria as the quality of patient care, staff morale, rapid release of patients and the patient's eventual adjustment to community life.

Earlier work had shown that small hospitals with high staff-patient ratios and high daily costs were most effective in providing psychiatric and nursing care and high patient turnover, Smith said. The patients in such an institution held favorable attitudes towards the hospital experience, and the hospital enjoyed a good reputation in the community, he added.

However, Smith and his assistants are interested in learning the effect of administration on patient care when such factors as budget, hospital size and physical resources are held constant. These results should prove especially valuable to state hospitals, which try to optimize patient care within very stringent, budget, size and space restrictions.

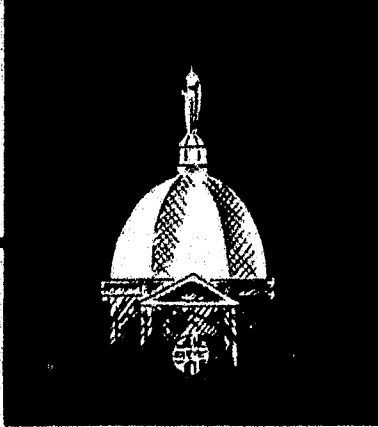
Preliminary results from the study indicate that effective communication and clear decision-making are important in the major goal of returning patients to the community, but do not correlate with staff morale or the quality of nursing

Dr. Claggett Smith . . . 2

and psychiatric care. On the other hand, lack of conflict contributes to high morale and humane treatment of patients, but does not further the goal of moving patients back to the outside world.

Smith and his assistants are presently evaluating the long-term adjustment of patients to community life, and will seek to correlate this final measure of a hospital's effectiveness to various management practices.

In performing this study, Smith and his assistants have surveyed over 30 hospitals in 15 states, including Connecticut, New Jersey, Georgia, Indiana, Colorado and Texas. The hospitals ranged from a 400-bed institution in Wisconsin to a 20,000-bed hospital in New York City, and represented all types of staff structures, financial conditions and types of patient affliction.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Jay J. Kane

October 2, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Fabens, Texas, a "dying" community on the Mexican-American border, is getting some deathbed curatives this week in the form of recommendations from a University of Notre Dame sociology-anthropology team.

Broadening of the decision-making powers and income distribution are major suggestions in a 500-page report prepared under the supervision of Drs. William V. D'Antonio and Irwin Press, both Notre Dame professors of sociology and anthropology. "In a society which makes the well-being of all its people its number one priority," the social scientists emphasize, "we believe programs must be developed which will insure decent housing, good health care, adequate educational opportunities and jobs that offer living wages and a sense of dignity and worth to the individual."

Work on the study began in April, 1969, when the parish priest, Father Robert M. Getz, and a 1963 Notre Dame alumnus, Jess Daffron, noted that Fabens' biggest export was people. Most of these, they noted, were poorly-trained and poorly-educated.

D'Antonio and Press expressed interest in Fabens' problem and when the community's parish offered funds to initiate the project, it became a reality. An additional \$15,000 was secured from the Robert F. Kennedy Institute at Notre Dame and a bilingual research team of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students was assembled which worked under the direction of D'Antonio and Press.

The researchers recognized that the primary responsibility for implementing change in Fabens was that of Fabens itself. Their goal was to provide as much information as possible with which Fabens could work and plan for a better community.

- more -

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Notre Dame's faculty-student team moved into what they described as a "basically unattractive" community where trash-filled empty storefronts and vacant lots were commonplace. The architecture, with the exception of the upper middle-class areas, was adobe or concrete block.

Eighty-five per cent of Fabens' 3,500 population is Mexican-American, and the figure is even higher for those 21 years and younger.

Methods were designed to obtain information on personal, economic, education, business, leadership, farming and other aspects of the community. The economic survey disclosed that 57 per cent of the people had annual incomes of \$3,000 or less, and another 19 per cent had incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000. Forty per cent of all families and 60 per cent of the Mexican-American families are classified as "poor." Working 20 miles away in El Paso does not necessarily assure a higher income.

While parents generally expressed high hopes for their childrens' future, many were resigned to the dim realities of the job market. Sixteen per cent of the Anglo residents in Fabens have been graduated from college, a figure well below the national average, but only three per cent of the Mexican-Americans received a college degree. In one five-year period, 1964-1969, one-fourth of the young left Fabens to establish a foothold elsewhere.

Family heads, on the other hand, said they would prefer to live in Fabens. The researchers' recommendation: "Unless Fabens organizes itself, provides the educational opportunities, seeks new directions in regional employment opportunities, and participates in federal, state and local government programs with appeal to the young, the decade ahead may be one of mass exodus of the young. Within a decade the town could change from one predominantly under 20 to one over 45 years of age,"

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Fabens is legally a "non-town." Incorporation was tried some 40 years ago, but failed for reasons that are not clear at this time. Forty persons signed a petition for incorporation a few years ago, and it was reportedly "killed" by six community leaders.

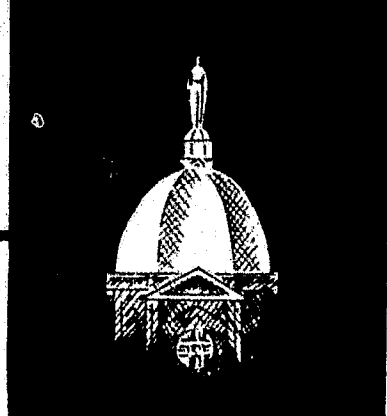
The Notre Dame team, pointing to the advantages of continuity of leadership and control, strongly urges action for incorporation at this time. Adoption of the measure would enhance the town's ability to hold and attract new industry and permit the formation of committees concerned with zoning, public education, health, farm liaison, etc.

Another major recommendation proposes that the Anglos act now to aid the emergence of the overwhelming Mexican-American majority "before they are swept up by it and can no longer even claim representation, let alone control." One way to accomplish this, it was suggested, would be to assure adequate representation on the town's governing and education councils.

Schools should accord equal status to the Mexican language and culture, it was added. Counsellors with a Mexican-American background must be employed in the same ratio as the enrollment of these students.

With the unionization of farm workers in the wind, the land-owners are urged to consider immediately raising all salaries to acceptable and competitive levels. Anything less than a serious preofessional attempt at diversification in both farming and industry is doomed, the researchers said.

D'Antonio and Press see the report as larger than a case study of one community beset with problems. They prefer to look on it as a handbook for hundreds of border communities where the future is clouded by the failure of leaders to "come to grips" with the real problems of the majority of their neighbors.

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October 2, 1970Mrs. Jean Horiszny
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From: Conklin

DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE 4:30 P.M. (EDT) MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- American universities face an unprecedented crisis of public confidence, the president of the University of Notre Dame told his faculty Monday (4:30 P.M. EDT, October 5).

In his annual fall term address, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., presented a generally pessimistic analysis of the state of higher education in the nation. "Never before," he said, "has the university taken on more tasks, and been asked to undertake many more, while the sources of support, both public and private, both moral and financial, seem to be drying up."

The university president is often the victim of conflicting constituencies, observed Father Hesburgh, who is entering his 19th year as Notre Dame's fifteenth president. "The great majority of the best university presidents that I have known, respected and worked with over the past years are simply resigning to escape what has become an impossible task: to keep peace inside and outside the university. Trustees cry 'law and order,' and students condemn this concept as another form of 'status quo' in a very imperfect world. Alumni think the whole enterprise is coming apart at the seams, while faculty call for even greater changes than those now taking place. Benefactors lose confidence in the whole unruly endeavor when they are attacked by students or faculty because they are accused of giving money gained through what is proclaimed to be an unholy military-industrial alliance. Parents expect a control over their children which they themselves have never been able to maintain, while the students in turn want absolute freedom and certainly no one acting in the place of their parents, however ineffective these may have been. At this point, the president, who is

Fr. Hesburgh . . . 2

believed to be in charge although his authority has been monumentally reduced, begins to see that he simply cannot succeed unless the academic community is a real community -- something becoming ever more rare in university circles."

On the positive side, Notre Dame's president noted the following:

-- A reemphasis on teaching, which for many professors had been slowly replaced by research.

-- A laudable moral concern evident in students.

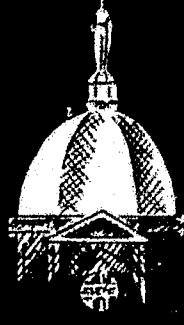
-- A more realistic view of the service limitations of the university.

("The university cannot become a Red Cross . . . it is not an overseas development corporation or a foreign or domestic Peace Corps.")

-- A readiness to experiment with new forms of governance without confusing the specific tasks of trustees, faculty, administrators or students.

Father Hesburgh repeated his belief that "the university can and must remain politically neutral as an institution, although its faculty, students, and administrators are free to take their own political stance, indeed must do so when faced with national and international crises with deep moral undertones."

He concluded: "I do not believe that the university has by any means come to the end of its road, but I am willing to concede that it faces a fork in the road and must make some real decisions as to where it is going."

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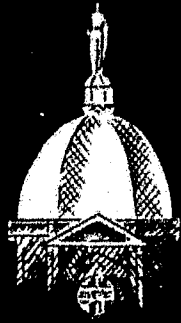
October 2, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Two University of Notre Dame professors chaired technical sessions at the UMR-Mervin J. Kelly Communications Conference at the University of Missouri, Monday (Oct. 5).

Dr. James L. Massey, professor of electrical engineering, chaired the first session on convolutional encoding. The topic describes methods of coding used, to transmit information from deep space. Dr. John J. Uhman, associate professor of electrical engineering, chaired the fourth session on "Phase-Lock Loop: Techniques and Analysis," dealing with equipment used to track actual signals transmitted from deep space.

The conference is in honor of Mervin J. Kelley, former president of Bell Labs and a graduate of the University of Missouri.

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From: Jay J. Kane

October 2, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- European immigrants in the American pre-Civil War period fought the same spirited battle for educational equality and relevance as today's alienated races, according to a Notre Dame professor writing in the current issue of *The Review of Politics*, a Notre Dame quarterly.

Dr. Vincent P. Lannie, visiting associate professor of education, recounts the bloody riots, public whippings and court fights stemming from the issue of Bible reading in the public schools during the 1840's. Expulsion faced Catholic students and dismissal was threatened for Catholic teachers if they refused to use the King James (Protestant) version of the Bible as a text.

The predominant Protestant population in America viewed with alarm the invasion of nearly four million immigrants during the period, Lannie said. "One commentator characterized them as 'the very scum and dregs of human nature,' while another feared that the continued emigration of the Irish would transform this country from a haven for all into 'the common sewer of Ireland.'" German immigrant fared no better.

In this environment Catholics made it clear that they did not oppose the presence of the Bible in the public schools nor the use of the King James Version for Protestant children. They simply wanted Catholic children excused from reading or studying a biblical version not authorized by their church. Second only to the dissatisfaction with Bible reading, Lannie writes, was the Protestant-oriented or subtly anti-Catholic textbooks. "Protestants usually emerged as righteous heroes while Catholics were painted as inquisitorial villains."

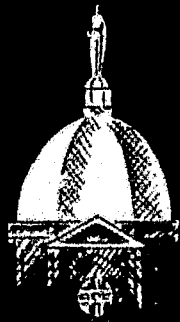
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Dr. Vincent P. Lannie . . . 2

The years immediately preceding and following the Civil War saw a decided shift of emphasis concerning Catholic discontent with public schools. Bishops increasingly began to attack the absence of religion in these schools and an ecclesiastical committee alerted Catholics to the "dangers of evil communication" of Catholic children with the children of "Protestants, Jews and infidels."

"This Catholic change in approach," Lannie continues, "brought into clearer focus, in the minds of many Catholics, the need for a 'separate system' of Catholic education." Bishop Hughes of New York was a forerunner here, decreeing that schools should be built before churches and impressing the fateful theme on the minds of all Catholics: 'every Catholic child in a Catholic school.' "

Lannie notes that with the feeling of alienation gone and the "seige mentality" lifted, a new rationale is needed for Catholic education.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

(Following is the text of an address to the University of Notre Dame faculty given by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, on October 5, 1970.)

In the twenty-five years that I have been associated with the university, as faculty member and administrator, I can think of no period more difficult than the present. Never before has the university taken on more tasks, and been asked to undertake many more, while the sources of support, both public and private, both moral and financial, seem to be drying up.

In the 314 years from the founding of Harvard until 1950, we grew in the United States to a total capacity of 3,000,000 students in higher education. From 1950 to 1970, that number and capacity more than doubled to over 7,000,000 students. Maybe our traditional ways of governance have not kept pace with our enlarged size and the new mentalities of both faculty and students. Maybe both we in the universities and the world beyond really expected too much of our university operation. We live in a university world of idea and imagination. But these alone will not insure peace, social justice, an end to racism and poverty.

Maybe our growth was too uneven, with the physical sciences getting the lion's share and all the other disciplines emulating the physical sciences' methodology to qualify for a larger share. This was doomed to failure for, however attractive the humanities and the social sciences are, they become singularly unattractive once quantified, mathematicized, and unattentive to values. Having sold their birthright, in large measure the mess of pottage was not forthcoming.

Maybe our problems relate more deeply than we suspect to the parlous state of the world around us - - to its basic malaise, to its anomie, to its frustration and rootlessness. I suspect that we are, in the Western world and even beyond its boundaries, passing through an historical watershed which we little understand and which may be ultimately of more importance than the Renaissance, the Reformation, or the industrial revolution.

I doubt that anyone would be able to label our age, although it might be called the age of frustrated expectations, the age of protest against almost everything, the age of unlimited possibilities and disappointing results. It is an age that can put men on the moon yet create an impossible traffic tangle in every metropolitan center. It is an age of unbelievable wealth and widespread poverty. It is an age of sensitivity to human dignity and human progress in which there is relatively little of either, despite the available resources. It is finally an age where the hopes, the expectations, and the promises of humanity have been more rhetorical than real. Because the university lives largely by rhetoric alone, it has come to be blamed for much of the frustration. In a very real sense, the university has been oversold as the key to all human progress. There is a wide gulf between the blueprint and the reality - - the word and the deed.

Given the actual state of the world around us, we in the university are little comprehended in that all of the world's anxieties are focused strongly in the university where there exists an explosive combination of young, searching minds that are invited daily to view all problems and every variety of response to them and a faculty that is problem-oriented and given to play to the generosity and idealism of youth. Also an administration that is only able to survive by responding positively and emphatically to the aspirations and hopes of faculty and students, however impossible they are of immediate accomplishment.

Into this explosive mix comes a strong cry for "law and order" from the so-called silent majority who are not anxious to face new approaches to human equality or social justice if these threaten their hard-earned gains. When the university responds negatively to this demand for law and order, which it rightly construes as "status quo", and continues to insist on stronger priorities for the nation, new initiatives for peace, for equality, for social justice, whatever the shock to the "status quo", then we have a super-explosive situation. The university is judged to be subversive, it is certainly not understood and it loses more and more the public and private support that is needed to sustain it.

It is simply an historic fact that any group, and particularly a university community, does not understand not being understood. What is more serious, young people in the university do not realize how much the university depends upon the support of the larger surrounding society. Even less do they understand that when their frustrations about the problems of the larger community lead them to act in anger and, at times, with violence, there is only one normal response, from that larger community, namely, counter-violence and repressive action. Japanese university students practically closed the principal universities in Japan for a year or so until the Diet passed a law envisioning the permanent closing of some universities, especially Tokyo, the largest. Then suddenly the message was manifest and the violence dropped off.

One might speculate what would happen if some American universities which suffer constant disruption were suddenly closed down for a year or two. It might be healthy and it might be disastrous, but it could happen and it may.

It would have been incomprehensible to mention such a possibility, even speculatively, a decade ago. But it does demonstrate the present state of affairs that it is being mentioned today.

Some have tried to describe the present situation as the politicization of the university. It certainly is true that faculties, even at Harvard and Princeton, have taken rather unanimous positions on the Vietnam War that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. University presidents have also spoken out to an extent that has brought them condemnation from the highest levels of government and from a broad spectrum of alumni and benefactors. Students who were termed apathetic a few years ago are now deeply involved in political lobbying, electioneering for favored candidates, and protesting the actions of other political figures with whom they disagree.

There is some merit in all of this, but some thoughtful university observers call it the politicization of the university and the end of that objective, other-worldly, balanced and impassionate activity that has long characterized the university. Some see in all of this the end of academic freedom and a call for repressive action.

The fact is that almost every state in the Union has considered in its legislature some punitive legislation against faculty and students -- about half of which has been enacted into law. Trustees and governors have practically forced the resignation of a number of presidents, for instance in Texas, Oklahoma, and California. Feeling is running high against many highly visible universities and the witch hunters are out and at work. Both federal and state programs of

support for higher education have been reduced or tied to impossible conditions. Many private universities find themselves hard put to hold fast to the support they now have, much less to augment it. Disaffection with universities, their presidents, their faculties and their students is simply a growing fact of life that will probably get worse.

The great majority of the best university presidents that I have known, respected and worked with over the past years are simply resigning to escape what has become an impossible task: to keep peace inside and outside the university, when trustees cry "law and order" and students condemn this concept as another form of "status quo" in a very imperfect world. Alumni think the whole enterprise is coming apart at the seams, while faculty call for even greater changes than those now taking place. Benefactors lose confidence in the whole unruly endeavor when they are attacked by students or faculty because they are accused of giving money gained through what is proclaimed to be an unholy military-industrial alliance. Parents expect a control over their children which they themselves have never been able to maintain, while the students in turn want absolute freedom and certainly no one acting in the place of their parents, however ineffective these may have been. At this point, the president, who is believed to be in charge although his authority has been monumentally reduced, begins to see that he simply cannot succeed unless the academic community is a real community -- something becoming ever more rare in university circles.

Many of the new experimental forms of university governance are aimed at building a stronger university community. Whether or not they will achieve this is simply conjecture at this point. In general, the trustee system has served American universities well, when faculties were allowed to decide academic matters and when students were given a reasonable voice in the arranging of their affairs. One might fault some university boards of trustees by noting that they have generally not represented the broad spectrum of the public they were supposed to represent. There have been all too few women, or blacks, or middle class, or younger people on most boards. Most of them, at least at the great private universities, resembled too much an exclusive club for W.A.S.P.s (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants). But this is changing as it should, and faculties and students are having an ever larger voice in those decisions that mainly affect them and their lives. Reform of governance alone is certainly not the total answer to the problems that face us.

So far, I have been mainly engaged in an analysis of the present situation facing universities in a changing world. The view, as I have thus far presented it, is admittedly pessimistic. As a committed optimist, I believe that at this time I should attempt to find a few positive aspects of the total picture.

To begin with, student and faculty unrest in our day -- a world-wide phenomenon -- is in large measure a manifestation of their moral concern for the priorities or the values of present-day society. One would find it difficult to fault them for those things they oppose: war, violence, racism, poverty, pollution, human degradation on a large scale.

It has been a quality and inclination of most young people, since the time that Aristotle accused them of being too vehement about everything, to see the

world in absolute terms of good and evil, to be inspired by great idealism, generosity, and enthusiasm, and often to give their all, to man the barricades for causes of justice and equality. Life, problems, and solutions somehow seem simpler to the young who are yet unscarred by the acid of cruel experience. This is not all bad. Maybe the weary and cynical world today, more than ever before, needs this kind of youthful conscience to find its way out of the lassitude and ambiguity that attend so much of modern human life. Maybe the university is the only place on earth where we can bridge the generation gap by common moral concern on the part of young and old, faculty and students. Granting that students are often naive in their concern for instant solutions to very complicated problems, granting their addiction to absolute black and white judgments in matters that are often very gray, granting their lack of a sense of history, their rupture with tradition, and their inability to appreciate experience and competence, they still are concerned and are unafflicted by the anomie that is the cancer of so many of their elders.

Perhaps this calls for a greater dedication to teaching on our part, for great teaching can manifest competence without preaching it, transmit a sense of history without seeming to be antiquarian, show how much patience is to be valued just by being patient with them. Good teaching, nay, great teaching, may yet be the salvation of the university and of society in our day. It has been rather obvious that our professors have in large measure sought distinction through research rather than great teaching, through adherence to their discipline far beyond loyalty to their particular institution. The theory was that research would enrich teaching, but for all too many professors, it has largely replaced teaching. This has not gone unnoticed by the students who flock to the chosen few who still can profess and teach.

I do not believe that the university has by any means come to the end of its road, but I am willing to concede that it faces a fork in the road and must make some real decisions as to where it is going. Generally speaking, I would conclude that the university can and must remain politically neutral as an institution, although its faculty, students, and administrators are free to take their own political stance, indeed must do so when faced with national and international crises with deep moral undertones. It is difficult for a president to do this as an individual, but he must always try to make this clear to the public. I am personally against faculties taking political stances as a particular university body academic, unless the matter is of supreme moral, national or international importance. Students are somewhat freer in all of this because they do not have such permanent attachment to the university. Alumni less so. Avoiding politicization in highly emotional and deeply polarized times is not going to be easy. The threatening loss of academic freedom or academic objectivity is reason enough to keep trying in every way one can.

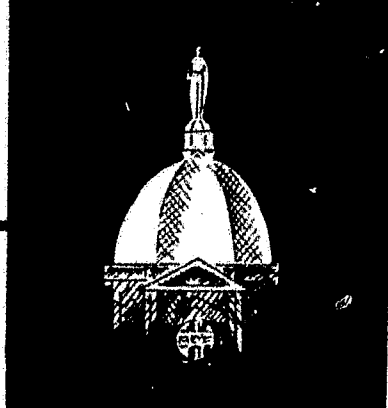
Balancing the development of research in the physical sciences, the social sciences and the humanities may be somewhat easier now that the golden age for research support in the physical sciences seems to be passing. Since teaching needs all the importance, respect, and reward that we can accord it, giving it some measure of priority may be at the heart of the solution.

The service relationship of the university to the communities that surround it,

local, state, national and international, is something that needs great clarification for the survival of the university. In some cases, the university has become too much of a service station expected to solve problems by its actual operation rather than seek solutions theoretically and pilot-test them in a more microcosmic fashion. The university cannot become the Red Cross immediately attending to all manner of social emergencies. It is not an overseas development corporation or a foreign or domestic Peace Corps. It may well have strong intellectual and educational ties to these and other service organizations, but it should never confuse its university identity or task with theirs.

Universities should be ready to experiment with new forms of governance, but I see no great value, in fact great loss, in confusing the specific tasks of trustees, faculty, administrators or students. Maybe we should proclaim more often that the prime function of the faculty is to teach, that of the students to learn and that of the administration to make the conditions for teaching and learning more fruitful. Trustees can be enormously effective to the whole operation if they appoint and protect good officers of the university, help keep the institution financially viable, and support against any power inside or outside the institution the integrity of the whole operation and its best priorities as they emerge from the total community, including the alumni. Every community needs, especially in troubled times, some final authority, some strong protector. Trustees have fulfilled this role for the better universities that have emerged in America.

One is often reminded of Charles Dickens' opening statement in The Tale of Two Cities: "It was the worst of times; it was the best of times." I think this can well be said of the state of the university in the rapidly changing world of our day. We can survive the worst if we achieve the better or hopefully, the best.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 7, 1970

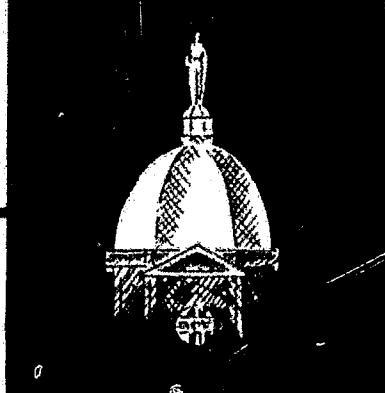
For Immediate Release.

Dr. Richard Jones, associate professor of medicine at the Pritzker School of Medicine at the University of Chicago, will speak on "The Way to a Man's Heart" at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday (Oct. 13) in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium.

The lecture will deal with the effects of nutrition on the heart, and is sponsored by the Council of Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association and the department of preprofessional studies at Notre Dame.

Jones, the author of 38 research publications and two books, is a member of the editorial board of the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology in Medicine and associate editor of Nutrition Reviews.

He is a member of the American Federation for Clinical Research, the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Clinical Nutrition and a fellow of the Council on Clinical Cardiology.

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From: Conklin

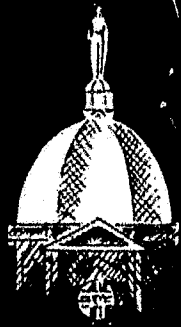
October 7, 1970

For Immediate Release.

"Why Priests Leave," the personal stories of 12 men who left the active ministry of the Catholic Church, has been published in paperback by Universal Publishing and Distributing Corporation, New York City. The book was edited by the Rev. John A. O'Brien, research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame.

The hardcover edition was published last year by Hawthorn Books and received wide critical acclaim. Illustrative of comment was a review by the editor of Sign magazine, Father Augustine P. Hennessy, who said, "This is a book which might easily be mocked as a gush of sentiment or an adolescent romanticizing of love. But if it is treated that way, there will be a real loss for the Church and for human understanding."

Father O'Brien points out in the book that the experience of the 12 priests argue for a change in the compulsory celibacy rules for Catholic priests.

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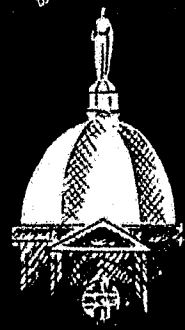
October 7, 1970

For Immediate Release.

An NBC-TV News film crew will be on the University of Notre Dame's campus this weekend and part of the following week to film a segment for the network's "First Tuesday" program.

Patrick Trece, a member of "First Tuesday's" New York-based staff, has indicated the program will explore "non-violent change at Notre Dame."

The two-hour magazine format documentary program is pre-empted by the elections in November, so the earliest any Notre Dame segment would be aired would be December 1.

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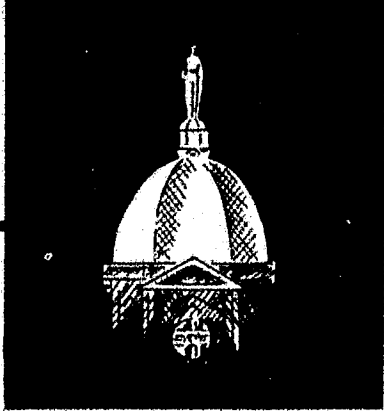
From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 7, 1970

For Immediate Release.

George Mc Govern, democratic senator from South Dakota and noted critic of the Vietnam war, will speak at 4:30 p.m. Friday (Oct. 9) in the O'Laughlin Auditorium on the campus of Saint Mary's College.

McGovern ran briefly for the democratic presidential nomination in 1968 and has been mentioned as a possible candidate in 1972. His talk is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College.

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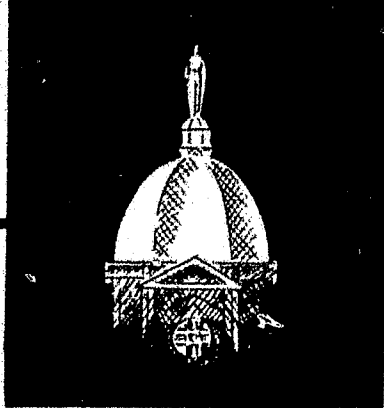
From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 7, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. R.D. Cess, professor of mechanics at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, will address a colloquium sponsored by the University of Notre Dame's department of aerospace and mechanical engineering at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 14) in Room 303 of the Engineering Building.

Cess will speak on "The Thermal Structure of Planetary Atmospheres" a general discussion concerning the mechanisms which cover temperature distribution in planetary atmospheres.

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From: Jay J. Kane

October 8, 1970

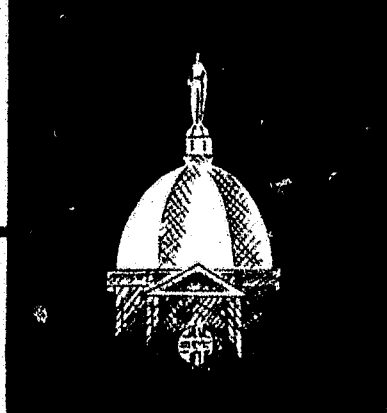
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- "Research Opportunities in Presidential Libraries" is the theme of a conference scheduled for Friday, October 30, in Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education.

Sponsored by the National Archives and Record Service in cooperation with the Society of American Archivists and the University of Notre Dame Department of History, the conference will bring together directors of six presidential libraries.

Speakers will include John W. Brentlinger, Chicago regional director of National Archives; Dr. Vincent DeSantis, chairman of the Notre Dame department of history; Herbert Angel, deputy archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C.; James E. O'Neill, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y., and Thomas T. Thalken, director of Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa.

Bruce C. Harding, chief of the Federal Records Center, Chicago, will speak at a noon luncheon in the Morris Inn. A tour of the University of Notre Dame Library and the University Archives will conclude the day's program at 4 p.m.

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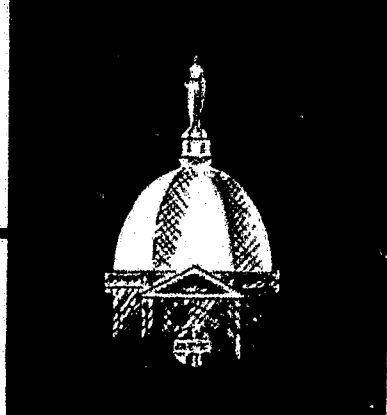
Notre Dame, Ind. -- Representatives of more than 30 school corporations in nothern Indiana will attend a drug abuse workshop, "Alternative To Panic," Thursday (Oct. 15) in the Center for Continuing Education, Notre Dame.

Sponsored by the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the conference is designed to recruit, inform and motivate a team of key people from each school district to work in the area of preventive education in an effort to control "the spiraling misuse of drugs by young people."

Members of the Indiana State Medical Association, meeting Tuesday through Thursday (Oct. 13 - 15) in Notre Dame's Athletic and Convocation Center, will be special guests at the workshop.

Speakers will include Dr. Karl L. Kaufman, director of Indiana Drug Education Center, and Dr. J.E. Berger, specialist on the marijuana controversy, both of Butler University; George Winters, associate director of Marona House, Gary, Ind.; George Morton, Weisser Park Junior High School, Fort Wayne, Ind., and David Strandin, Plymouth, Ind., High School.

The evening session will feature talks by Mr. and Mrs. Steve Glenn of Indiana University Graduate School, and Mrs. Howard Fick, South Bend public nurse and health educator. Additional information may be obtained by calling Mrs. Fick at 272-3630.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Jay J. Kane

October 8, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Members of the University of Notre Dame Alumni Senate will attend area meetings in widely-separated sections of the country during the coming month.

Major business items scheduled for discussion include: 1, Increased involvement by alumni in community service; 2, Continuing education for alumni; 3, Expanded placement service for alumni and summer job placement for students; and 4, Additional areas of involvement for women in the Clubs and closer co-operation with the Alumnae Association of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.

Senators and elected Board representatives of Area 1 will meet Nov. 1 and 2 in the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. Alumni Directors W. Jerome Kane, Seattle, Wash., Dr. John C. Lungren, Los Angeles, and Robert A. Erkins, Buhl, Idaho, will direct discussions of representatives from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

East-central representatives will meet Nov. 5 and 6 in Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education with Francis J. Wilson, Pittsburgh, John R. Panelli, Detroit, and Walter M. Langford, South Bend. States represented in this area include Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

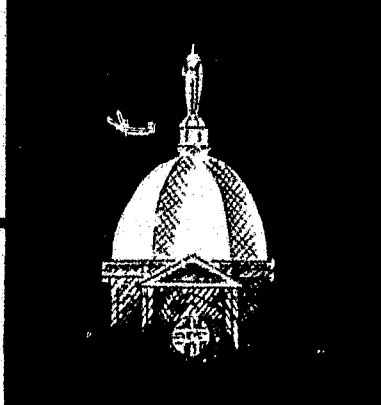
An area meeting in Philadelphia Nov. 15 and 16 will bring together delegates from Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania,

Alumni senate . . . 2

Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Board members include Leonard A. Tose, Philadelphia, James C. Mac Devitt, Great Neck, L.I., and Robert L. McGoldrick, West Hartford, Conn.

Delegates from southern states will meet Nov. 8 and 9 in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., with Donald F. O'Brien, Houston, Tex., current president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association, Daniel D. Canale, Memphis, Tenn., and Frank L. McGinn, Lighthouse Point, Fla. Represented will be clubs in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tēxas.

Midwest delegates, representing clubs in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, will meet Nov. 22-23 at O'Hare Inn, Chicago, with Leonard H. Skoglund, retiring honorary president; John T. Massman, Kansas City, Mo., and Joseph T. O'Neill, St. Paul, Minn.

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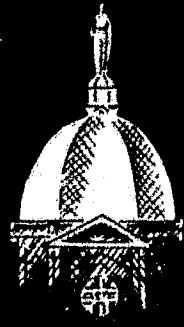
October 8, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Problems of Contemporary Eastern Europe will be explored during a panel discussion attended by three German educators at 8 p.m. Monday (Oct. 12) in the University of Notre Dame Architecture Auditorium.

The public is invited to the discussion, sponsored by Notre Dame's Program of Soviet and East European Studies.

Participating will be Dr. Friedrich Prinz, University of Saarbruecken professor; Dr. Georg W. Sfrobel, University of Mainz, and Dr. Heinrich Kuhn, director of the Sudeten-German Archive, Munich. Dr. Donald P. Kommers and Theodore B. Ivanus, Notre Dame professors of government and international studies, are also on the program.

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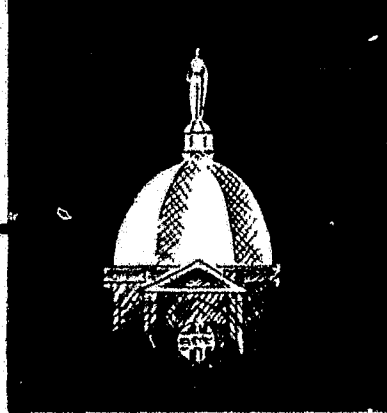
October 8, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Michiana Chapter of the American Society for Personnel Administration will hold its seventh annual conference, October 20 in Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education.

Speakers will include Wilbert E. Scheer, Chicago, editorial and research assistant for Blue Cross-Blue Shield; William L. Evans, Indianapolis, district marketing manager for Indiana Bell Telephone Company; Franklin P. Rosenbaum, director of training, Associates Corporation of North America, South Bend, and Bernard A. Hoyer, manager of employee services, Bendix-South Bend Division.

Mrs. N. Elaine Schenck, supervisor of cooperative education program, South Bend Community School Corporation, is general chairman of the conference.

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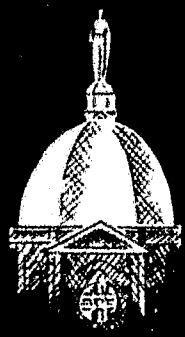
From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 8, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. Ronald Downey, associate professor of microbiology at the University of Notre Dame, will address a microbiology seminar at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 14) in the Auditorium of the Radiation Laboratory.

Downey will speak on "Formation and Function of Nitrate Reductase in *Aspergillus nidulans*." His talk will describe the mechanisms by which genes can be alternately repressed and turned on, depending on the needs of the organism.

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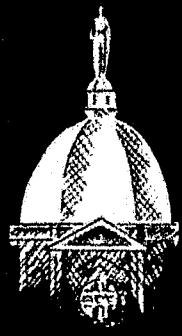
October 9, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The Latin American Circle of the Notre Dame - Saint Mary's Academic Commission is sponsoring a two-day commemorative program for Columbus Day.

A discussion of the political system of Chile and recent developments there is set for 8 p.m. Sunday (Oct. 11) in the Memorial Library Auditorium and will feature Professor Hernan Vera-Godoy, visiting professor of government and international studies at Notre Dame.

Native music, art and fashions will be highlighted in a Latin American cultural presentation at 8 p.m. Monday in the library auditorium. Both events are free and open to the public.

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October 9, 1970

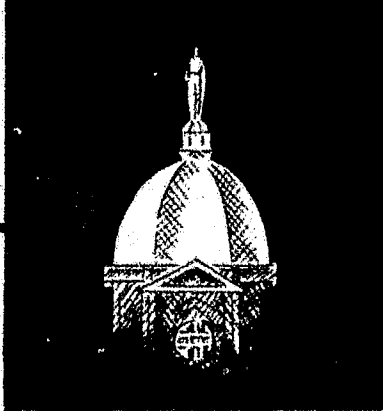
For Immediate Release.

Ti Grace Atkinson, pr sident of the National Organization for Women (NOW), will speak at 4:30 p.m. Thursday (Oct. 15) in O'Laughlin Auditorium on the Saint Mary's College campus.

Miss Atkinson's address, sponsored by the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Student Union Academic Commission, is open to the public. She succeeded Betty Friedan, author of "The Feminine Mystique," as president of NOW, and was instrumental in declaring August 26 "Strike for Equality Day."

A founding member of The Feminists, she has served as a board member and finance chairman for NOW, and as president of its New York chapter. She is presently writing her doctoral thesis on "The Concept of Function and the Concept of Institution in Class Analysis and Political Theory," as a candidate for a Ph.D. in philosophy at Columbia University.

The feminist leader has also written and spoken about feminism and human rights as it relates to women as a class, created documentary films about women, and appeared on national television to promote the Feminists.

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From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 13, 1970

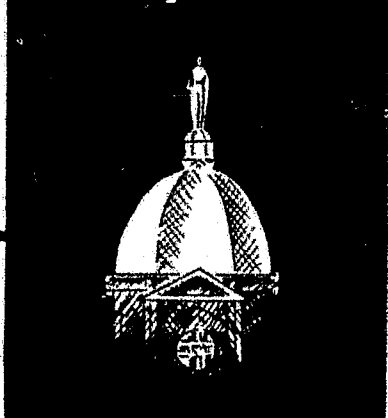
For Immediate Release.

Even pure, unburned gasolines may contribute to smog production according to Dr. William H. Hamill, professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, and graduate student Paul Merkel. On the basis of research at the Radiation Laboratory, the two suggest that the first step might involve a "forbidden" excitation of the hydrocarbon molecules found in ordinary gasoline vapor.

Merkel, who will begin post-doctoral research at the University of California at Riverside later this fall, recently earned his doctorate at Notre Dame for his work with the lowest excited state of simple hydrocarbons. This "triplet" state, as it is called, is expected to be highly-reactive and long-lived, and is thought to be important in chemical reactions occurring in biological systems.

Although Merkel produced the excited state by bombarding a thin film of hydrocarbons at low temperature with low-energy electrons, other experiments in the laboratory indicate that it can also be produced in the atmosphere. In the presence of oxygen, ultra-violet light can trigger the production of this state in the hydrocarbons, which easily break up into component parts. The parts then react further with oxygen, producing the irritating, corrosive compounds found in smog.

Merkel's results are also of importance to chemists and physicists. To the chemist, it represents the first experimental indication that these simple hydrocarbons have triplet states. To the physicist, it demonstrates that electrons of low energy can be effectively used to probe molecular secrets. Physicists have traditionally sought particles of high energy in studying the structure of matter.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 13, 1970

For Immediate Release

A synthesis of the germ theory of illness and the linkage of diseases to stress is presented by two social scientists in their book "Social Stress and Chronic Illness: Mortality Patterns in Industrial Society" published by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Dr. David L. Dodge, assistant professor of sociology at Notre Dame, and Dr. Walter T. Martin, professor of sociology at the University of Oregon, advance a theory of death and disease resembling those once denounced as primitive -- "disease is a result of disharmony between a sick person and his environment." Arguing that germ-induced illness can be accelerated by factors in the external environment, the two point out that chronic killers such as cancer can be viewed almost totally as the interaction between man and his environment.

Cancer, heart diseases and lesions of the central nervous system have replaced pneumonia, influenza and tuberculosis as the major killers of this century, Dodge and Martin explain. The modern diseases are not clearly infectious, and strike primarily those individuals who are most closely tied to a technological life-style.

The text is a technical and carefully-documented study illustrating and demonstrating the new synthesis of the germ and stress theories of disease. In essence, the two suggest that the environment of a modern, technological society can lead to socially induced stress, which can in turn alter the metabolism of the body and the size and function of many organs, perhaps leading to chronic diseases and death.

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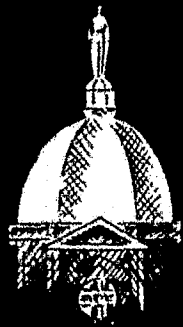
From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 13, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. King-sun Fu, professor of electrical engineering at Purdue University, will speak at 3:00 p.m. Friday (Oct. 16) in Room 303 of the Cushing Hall of Engineering.

Fu, whose research specialties include learning systems, pattern recognition and stochastic automata theory, will speak on "Linguistic Approach to Pattern Recognition." The address is open to the public, and is sponsored by the department of electrical engineering.

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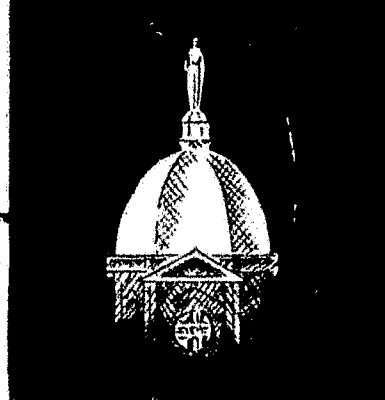
Oct. 13, 1970

For Immediate Release

Representatives of Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) will be on the Notre Dame campus Monday and Tuesday (Oct. 19-20) to interview area students who are interested in devoting a year or more of their careers in service to Americans.

Information centers will be located in the lobby of Memorial Library and The Huddle snackbar and will be staffed from 9 to 5 p.m. each day and 7 to 9 p.m. on Monday only. Informational movies will be shown in the LaFortune Student Center at 4 p.m. both days.

Recruiters say they are especially interested in the senior student, man or woman, who has a background in law, architecture, business or specialist skills. Applicants who are accepted will attend a six-week training period at one of four schools in the nation before being assigned to serve in Appalachia, Mexican-American, Indian or other needy areas of the country.

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
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From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 14, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Why does one brother take drugs and the other refrain, when both live in the same environment with equal access to narcotics? This central issue of narcotics usage has been and will continue to be studied by the Center for the Study of Man at the University of Notre Dame under a \$9,500 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice.

Under the direction of Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the President of Notre Dame, the "Study of Drug Use" hopes to suggest avenues of prevention and treatment on the basis of extensive data collected in several urban areas, but concentrating on East 100th St. in New York City. This single block accounts for eight per cent of deaths from overdoses in New York City, even though it houses five churches and three self-help agencies, Shuster said. Over 70 per cent of its residents would like to move, but only 6 per cent have any real hope of doing so.

The new grant will fund analysis of data already collected in a seven-year study of juvenile delinquency in the area, and the collection of some new data to complete the picture. The study is unique in presenting information not only about the addict, but about his non-addict peers and relatives as well, Shuster said.

Preliminary results from the earlier study indicate that non-users in the New York City block are not particularly stronger, smarter, more moral or more religious than their addict friends -- in fact, the non-users scored slightly less normal on psychological tests. Shuster suggests that addicts can use drugs as a resolution to an identity crisis and as a mechanism for coping with a destructive environment. Non-users, who apparently have no alternate coping
- more -

drug-use study . . . 2

mechanisms available, are at the mercy of their degrading surroundings. However, Shuster adds, this still does not explain why the non-users do not turn to drugs.

Other results from the preliminary study indicate that:

-- Drug usage in the East 100th St. is declining. The study suggests that the growing distrust among addicts repels new members, who used to be attracted to the tightly-knit drug culture. It is no longer so "in" to be an addict, Shuster explained.

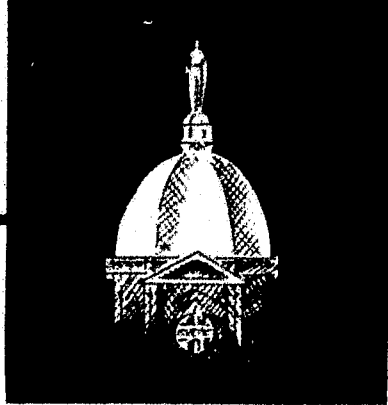
-- Fewer addicts work now than in the 1950's. The rising cost of supporting a heroin habit is blamed, for addicts could buy narcotics on their wages in 1950. Today, a habit costs about \$40 per day, and few unskilled workers can earn that much.

-- A major shift in the pattern of drug use involves the switch from the use of heroin and cocaine to the most sophisticated use of heroin and amphetamines, barbituates, wine, alcohol and other drugs in various complex combinations.

-- Over one-third of those experienced in drug usage on East 100th St. have kicked the habit, almost all without help from any treatment program. Only three are on the methadone program.

In examining the effectiveness of the methadone program, the study notes that it does keep addicts from getting sick and desperate, and apparently helps keep down drug-related crimes. However, the study suggests that methadone users continue to take amphetamines, barbituates and even heroin to secure the "rush" and the "high" that methadone does not offer. Shuster said that methadone is not always effective in blocking such a "rush," as its proponents claim it should.

The study advanced four basic motivations for turning to drugs -- to relieve the emptiness of life, to be "slick" or "in," to be a "rebel," and as a resolution to an identity crisis. Few of the East 100th St. sample mentioned "rebellious" as a motivation -- this reason is more prevalent among the LSD set, the study said.

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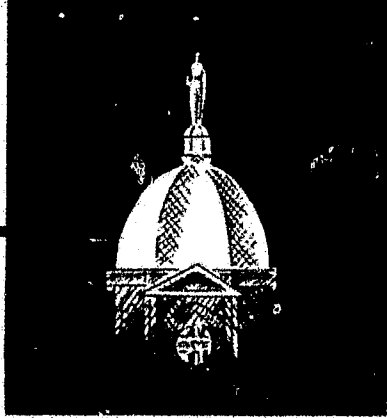
October 14, 1970

For Immediate Release

Nine members of a 10-member steering committee of the University of Notre Dame's Academic Council have been announced.

In addition to the Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost, and the Rev. Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C., associate provost, who serve ex-officio, seven Council members were elected to the committee. They are Dr. Frederick Crosson, dean of the College of Arts and Letters; Dr. Jeremiah Freeman, chairman of the department of chemistry; Dr. Bernard Waldman, dean of the College of Science; the Rev. Ernan McMullin, chairman of the department of philosophy; Dr. Bernard Norling, associate professor of history; Dr. Joseph Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering, and Dr. Edward A. Goerner, professor of government and international studies. An tenth member of the committee will be chosen later from among the seven students to be added to the council.

The steering committee will establish the agenda for each Council meeting, discuss in advance agenda items, convey summaries of issues and proposals for action to the Council, and create committees from among the Council to investigate and report on various proposals. The 65-member Academic Council is the chief academic policy-making body at the University.

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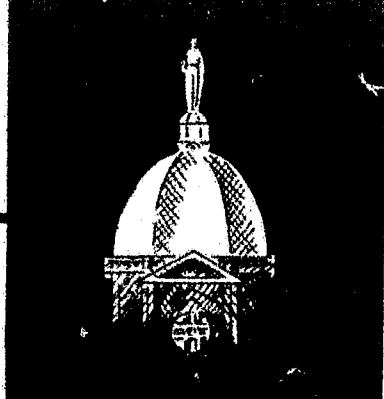
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October 14, 1970

For Immeidate Release

The Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost, and the Rev. Thomas E. Blantz, C.S.C., vice president for student affairs, have been formally elected University of Notre Dame Fellows and trustees. Father Burtchaell's election as a fellow and trustee was ex-officio. Father Blantz was elected a fellow to fill out the term of the Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C., former vice president of student affairs, whose resignation as a Fellow and a trustee was accepted with commendation.

The 12 Fellows, divided equally beteen lay persons and members of the Congregation of Holy Cross, have certain basic powers including those to elect trustees, to adopt and amend the statutes and bylaws of the University and to approve the transfer of a substantial portion of the University's physical properties. All other powers of governance have been delegated by the Fellows to the board of trustees, which currently has a membership of 34 lay persons and seven Holy Cross priests.

Area Code 219
Phone 283-7367DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION
Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 16, 1970

For Immediate Release:

Awards totaling \$217,460 have been accepted by the University of Notre Dame for the month of September, Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president of research and sponsored programs, has announced.

The largest award of \$92,548 from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) will support research in the Vector Biology Laboratory on "Biology of Aedes Mosquitoes." The Laboratory, directed by Dr. George B. Craig, professor of biology, seeks genetic methods of controlling the deadly Aedes mosquito, which carries the yellow fever still prevalent in many tropical countries.

Bro. Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., associate professor of microbiology, is directing a study on "Radiation Protection in Germfree Animals," funded under a \$45,256 grant from the U.S. Public Health Service. He is studying the role of bacteria in radiation sickness, seeking means of preventing the damage and of treating the sickness should it occur.

Awards for research totaled \$190,091, and included:

-- \$24,737 from the NIH for a study of "Recognition of Staphylococcus aureus" by Dr. Ronald J. Downey, associate professor of microbiology.

-- \$9,750 from the U.S. Department of Justice for a "Study of Drug Use" by Dr. George N. Shuster, director of the Center for the Study of Man.

-- \$6,200 from the American Oil Foundation for a design fellowship in the department of chemical engineering.

-- \$5,600 from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration for a research fellowship in the department of civil engineering.

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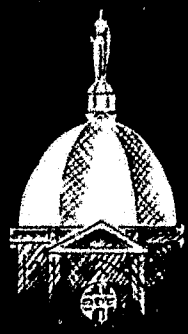
September awards...2

--\$3,000 from the U.S. Army for a study of "Delivery of Flares by Para-Foil" and \$2,000 from the U.S. Navy for a study of "Aerodynamics of Store Configurations" by Dr. John D. Nicolaides, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering.

-- \$1,000 from the Welding Research Council as a grant-in-aid to the department of metallurgical engineering and materials science.

Awards for equipment totaled \$13,369, a grant from the General Electric Company to the Institute for Studies in Education.

Awards for educational programs totaled \$14,000 and included \$10,000 from the Ford Motor Co. for "Industrial Design" administered by Frederick S. Beckman, professor of art, and \$4,000 from the National Urban Coalition for a "Mid-West Council of La Raza" directed by Thomas F. Broden, director of the Institute for Urban Studies.

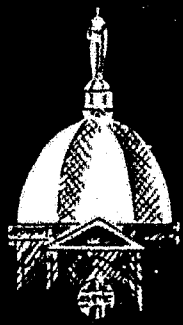


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Phone 283-7367

DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES**Richard W. Conklin, Director****Assistant Directors of Public Information:****Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane****From: Mrs. Horiszny****October 16, 1970****For Immediate Release.**

John Brademas, United States Congressman from Indiana, will speak at 8 p.m. Monday (Oct. 19) in the Memorial Library Auditorium on the University of Notre Dame Campus.

Brademas, chairman of the House Select Committee on Education, is opposed by Republican John Newman for the Congressional seat. His speech is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission.

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From: Mrs. Horiszny

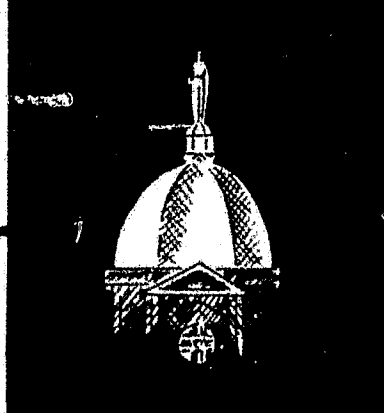
October 19, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. Don Mittleman, professor of computing science at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected to his second term as chairman of the Interuniversity Communications Council (EDUCOM) at their national convention in Atlanta, Ga.

Mittleman will serve as chairman until EDUCOM's next annual meeting in October, 1971. His duties include representing the Council of over 100 major universities, and serving on the Board of Trustees and its executive and finance committee.

EDUCOM is an international association of colleges and universities working together to apply modern technology of information processing to both the scholarly and administrative areas of educational institutions. This technology includes television, computers, satellites, and communications linkages.

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From: Mrs. Horiszny

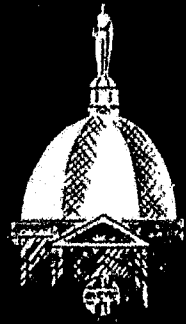
Oct. 19, 1970

For Immediate Release:

Alex Haley, author of "Autobiography of Malcolm X," will speak at 8 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 21) in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium on "Black Heritage -- A Saga of Black History." His appearance is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission.

After five years as a best-seller, Haley's famous autobiography is being made into a motion picture on the life of Malcolm X. Recently, both the New York Times and Time Magazine selected it among their "Ten Most Notable Books of the 1960's Decade."

Haley, an internationally-known author, world traveler and lecturer, has contributed regularly to the Saturday Evening Post, the New York Times Magazine and Reader's Digest. He is presently writing a book titled "Before This Anger," to be published by Doubleday & Co. in 1971. The book traces Haley's maternal lineage across nine unbroken generations back into the 1700's, to a tiny West African village and a specific family of the Mandinka tribe.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From Mrs. Horiszny

October 19, 1970

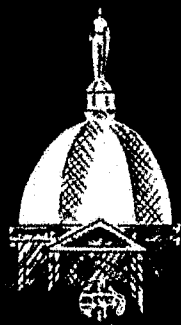
For Immediate Release:

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president of research and sponsored programs at the University of Notre Dame, has been reelected vice president of the Board of Trustees of Argonne Universities Association (AUA).

Rossini has served on the Board of Trustees since 1966, and as vice president since 1968. He is also a member of the AUA's Committee on Education and chairman of their Committee on Environmental Studies.

Rossini recently won the Priestley Medal, the highest award of the American Chemical Society (ACS), for his research in thermochemistry the chemistry of petroleum and hydrocarbons, and the assembling of numerical data for science and technology. He has also earned the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the ACS, the Pittsburgh Award of the Pittsburgh ACS and the Laetare Medal of the University of Notre Dame.

A former director of the Chemical and Petroleum Research Laboratory for the Carnegie-Mellon University, Rossini has served the University of Notre Dame for 10 years, as dean of the College of Science, as associate dean of the graduate school, and -- since 1967 -- as vice president for research.



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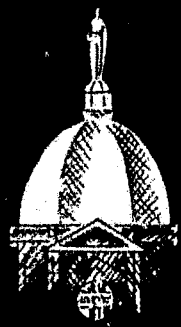
From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 20, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. George Bugliarello, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, will speak on "Artificial Intelligence in Continuum Mechanics" at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 28) in Room 303 of the Engineering Building.

Addressing a colloquium sponsored by the department of aerospace and mechanical engineering, Bugliarello will discuss using the computer as a device capable of providing logical assistance to the user. His talk is open to the public.

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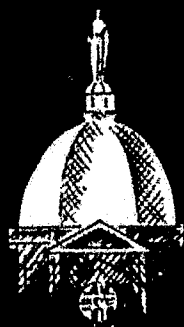
From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 20, 1970

For Immediate Release.

David Hawk, 24-year-old draft resister and co-founder of the 1969 Moratorium Day, will speak on "The Politics of the Anti-War Movement" at 8 p.m. Thursday (Oct. 22) in the University of Notre Dame's Engineering Auditorium.

Hawk, a former member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), is now attending the Theological Seminary in New York City. His talk is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission and the National Student Association.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Jay J. Kane

October 20, 1970

(Note to press: We shall have an advance on this speech, but there will be no press conference.)

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Anthony G. De Lorenzo, vice president for public relations of General Motors and a member of the Notre Dame College of Business Administration Advisory council, will speak at 3 p.m. November 5 in the Memorial Library auditorium.

The talk, part of the John Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture Series, will cover "The Role of Business in Solving Social Problems." Honoring the first dean of the College, the annual lecture series brings business leaders, scholars, and men of public affairs to the campus to supplement the regular program of courses.

De Lorenzo joined General Motors in 1949 and has served as a vice president since January 1, 1957. His journalism career began in Wisconsin where he served on the editorial staff of the Racine Journal-Times before moving to United Press International offices in Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit. As Michigan manager of UPI, he served as automotive editor and covered almost every major development in the World War II mobilization of the automotive industry.

He joined an advertising agency in 1944 and served as public relations counsel for the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, later moving to the same position with the Buick Motor Division at Flint, Mich. He joined the public relation department of GM in 1949 and was named director of press, radio and television relations in April, 1955.

De Lorenzo has been honored by the University of Wisconsin with its Award for Distinguished Achievement in Journalism and is the recipient of an

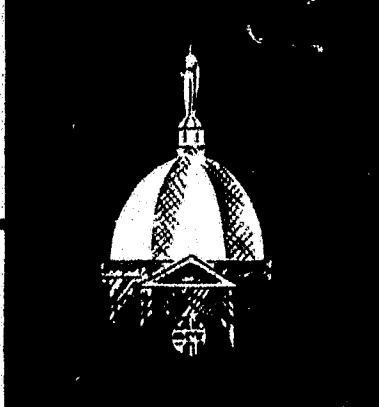
- more -

De Lorenzo . . . 2

honorary degree in business administration from Cleary College, Ypsilanti, Mich. An international publication, Public Relations News, named him "PR Professional of the Year" in 1969.

De Lorenzo is past president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and a director of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. He is also a member of the board of regents of General Motors Institute, Flint; the public affairs committee, United States Air Force Academy; board of trustees, Children's Hospital of Michigan; board of directors, United Foundation, Detroit; trustee of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and board of directors, The Advertising Council, Inc.

His afternoon talk, open to the public, will be followed by an evening seminar for members of the faculty of the College of Business Administration.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Conklin

October 21, 1970

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind.--The University of Notre Dame's Office for Educational Research (OER) today announced new services for Catholic superintendents of education.

Now available from OER is a model for analysis and projection of school enrollments and a model for financial anaalysis. Both are programmed for the computer and can be made available almost immediately after the data are received by OER, according to its director, Dr. Frank J. Fahey.

The services, available at minimal cost, "will especially benefit the superintendent who lacks a large staff in the diocesan office for education and who cannot afford the high costs of a comprehensive education study," Fahey said.

The model for enrollment analysis and projection, called the BEA Model, has been used successfully in several of OER's more notable research projects. It can measure for any given school system the relative importance of the three main factors affecting enrollments - changes in the numbers of Catholics, changes in the rate of births, and changes in preferences. By projecting each of these trends, the analysis derives a prediction of school enrollment for a period of five years hence.

The model for financial analysis, called the METEFIN Model, provides an analysis of the current financial status of the diocese on a school-by-school basis. Included in METEFIN is an analysis of actual costs by various budget categories, plus a budget category analysis adjusted for contributed services.

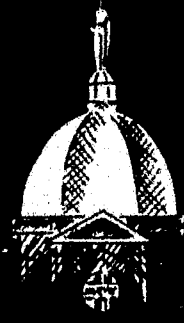
Research projects recently completed by OER include studies in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, the Diocese of St. Petersburg, the Diocese of

OER...2

Mobile, and the Diocese of Natchez-Jackson. In the study of education in Natchez-Jackson OER collaborated with CARA. Studies for the Dominican Sisters of Newburgh, New York, the Archdiocese of Atlanta, and the Diocese of Birmingham are under way. The Birmingham study incorporates a new approach to the analysis of CCD programs.

Additions to the OER staff this year include Sister Ellen Maher, CSJ, of Cleveland, who specializes in social psychology and the psychology of religion; Sister Marie Goldstein, RSHM, Ph.D., who is a specialist in education and curriculum and comes to OER from California; Richard G. Kieckbusch, a specialist in sociology; Susan Von Hake, a specialist in education; Raymond G. Whiteman, a specialist in religious education who comes to OER from Canada and Australia. The total OER staff now numbers 16 individuals who devote their time to educational research.

Inquiries concerning the BEA and METEFIN models should be addressed to Dr. Frank J. Fahey, Director, Office for Educational Research, University of Notre Dame, 46556.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

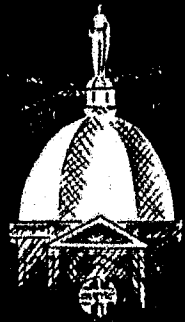
From Mrs. Horiszny

October 21, 1970

For Immediate Release:

Dr. Francis E. Payne, professor of microbiology at the University of Michigan, will describe research linking a chronic, degenerative disease of the central nervous system to measles virus at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 28) in the auditorium of the University of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory.

Payne's talk, sponsored by the department of microbiology, is titled "Measles and Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis." His research indicates that the measles viruses may not always be destroyed with the end of disease symptoms, but persist in the central nervous system causing severe damage. Several other degenerative diseases have been linked to viruses in recent years.

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From: Jay J. Kane

Oct. 21, 1970

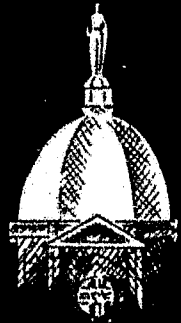
For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Brother Kieran Ryan, C.S.C., assistant vice president for business affairs at the University of Notre Dame, has accepted an invitation from T.H. Bell, acting U.S. Commissioner of Education, to serve on the advisory council on financial aid to students.

Part of the Office of Education, the advisory council includes representatives from education, from state and private nonprofit loan insurance programs, financial and credit institutions, and one or more undergraduate students in higher education.

Members of the council serve in an advisory capacity to the commissioner on policy matters relating to financial assistance to students and share in the evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs.

Brother Ryan served as director of financial aid at Notre Dame from 1967 to 1970. He was a member of the 1969-70 advisory council for the American College Testing (ACT) financial aid services and currently serves on the membership committee of the College Scholarship Service.

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From: Jay J. Kane

October 22, 1970

For Immediate Release.

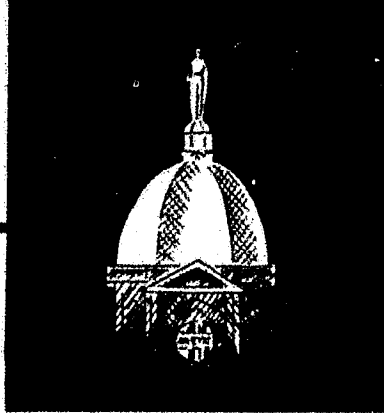
Notre Dame, Ind. -- More than half of the 1970 freshman class at Notre Dame ranked in the top tenth of their high school graduating classes while 79 per cent ranked in the top fifth. All but 36 students in the record-size freshman class of 1,735 ranked in the top 50 per cent, according to Dr. Peter P. Grande, director of admissions.

The annual profile of the new students disclosed that more than half are members of the National Honor Society and 28 per cent received National Merit Scholarship honors. Their achievements in extra-curriculars are equally impressive, with 10 per cent having served as student body president or senior class president.

An additional 11 per cent served as editor-in-chief of their school paper or yearbook, and two-thirds were members of publication staffs. There were 976 members of academic clubs (57 per cent), 823 members of religious organizations (49 per cent), 735 members of dramatic clubs (43 per cent), 823 members of musical organizations (48 per cent), and 290 members of debate groups (17 per cent).

Athletics were a major interest with 20 per cent of the class having captained a high school team and 60 per cent earning at least one major varsity letter. Track and cross country lettermen lead the list with 614, followed by football with 453, basketball with 335 and baseball with 257.

Leading the list of home states is Illinois with 233 freshmen. Following are New York, 226; Pennsylvania, 163; Ohio, 153; Indiana, 140; New Jersey, 126; Michigan, 71; California, 57; Missouri, 45, and Mass. 43. High Schools sending the greatest number of students include Loyola Academy, Willmette, Ill., 18; Notre Dame High School, Niles, Ill., and St. Joseph High School, South Bend, both with 17.

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From: Jay J. Kane

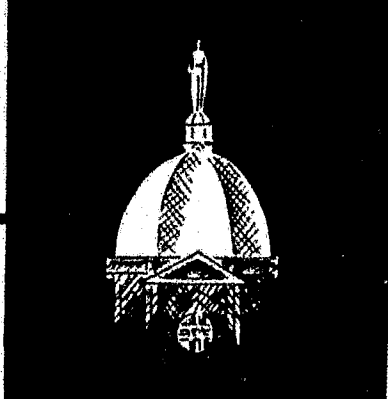
October 22, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. Elizabeth Fiorenza, assistant professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, is the recipient of the Munster University Faculty Prize for her doctoral dissertation, "The Motive of Priesthood and Kingdom in the Apocalypse," according to an announcement by the minister of education of the State of Nordrhein, Westfalen, Germany.

Dr. Fiorenza joined the Notre Dame staff this year after serving as a teaching and research assistant in her native Germany. She had earlier received her diploma in theology at the University of Wurzburg and her bachelor degree at Miltenberg College.

She is the author of three books and has contributed articles to Catholic Biblical Quarterly and Theology Revue.

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October 22, 1970

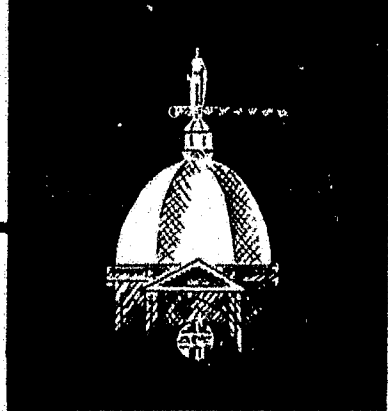
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Applications for admission to Notre Dame's Graduate School of Business Administration increased 18 per cent this year and the number accepted was up 23 per cent over 1969, according to a class profile completed this week.

There are 75 first-year students and 38 second-year enrolled in the master's in business administration program. The new students come from 22 states and eight foreign countries, representing 42 undergraduate colleges or universities. Their average grade point on entrance was 2.78 (out of a possible 4.00).

Forty of the new students (53 per cent) received an undergraduate degree in business or economics, 22 are arts and humanities graduates, and 13 are science and engineering majors. One-third of the new students are married and the average age of the class is 24.

The total MBA student body represents 58 undergraduate colleges or universities, 27 home states and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Venezuela and Brazil.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 22, 1970

For Immediate Release.

"The Future of Engineering" will be discussed at the fourth Industrial Associates Program seminar at the University of Notre Dame, according to Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president of research and sponsored programs.

The seminar, designed to promote interaction between industry and the University in examining particular problems, will be held November 4 in the Center for Continuing Education. Rossini inaugurated the Industrial Associates Program last year, with such member firms as Sherwin-Williams Co., Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp., Eli Lilly Co. and W.R. Grace and Co.

The all-day conference will include five major addresses by engineers, biologists, computer experts and industry spokesmen. The talks are titled:

--"Present Status of Engineering Education," by Dr. Joseph C. Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering. Hogan will discuss the history of engineering education, dwelling on the innovations of the last five years and indicating where education must go to satisfy the needs of society.

--"The Computer and the Future Engineer," by Dr. Bruce J. Morgan, assistant professor of civil engineering, Dr. Robert Betchov, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering and Dr. Henry C. Thacher, professor of computing science. The three will consider the dangers and benefits of computers, their part in engineering education and the proper relationship between engineers and computer specialists.

--"New Challenges for Engineering," by Dr. Ralph E. Thorson, professor of biology and Dr. James L. Massey, professor of electrical engineering.

Thorson will discuss bioengineering possibilities for 2000 A.D. while Massey

Industrial Associates Seminar . . . 2

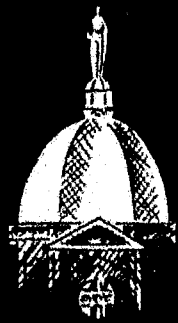
will consider technology probing the infinite reaches of space and the infinitesimal realms of sub-atomic particles.

--"Educating Engineers to Meet New Challenges," by Dr. John J. Uhran, Jr., associate professor of electrical engineering and Dr. Kenneth R. Lauer, chairman of the department of civil engineering. The two will suggest educating future engineers to work in multi-discipline research efforts, and will discuss the value of research, design, and laboratory work in engineering education.

--"Industry's Total Expectation for Engineers," by Joseph E. Higgins, assistant General Product Manager of the Linde Division of the Union Carbide Corporation. Higgins suggests that engineers should also be competent in management, and able to work well in group situations.

The Industrial Associates Program also offers member companies many services in addition to the regular seminars, including access to the University's libraries, Computing Center, annual reports on research, and advice on consultational services.

Last year three seminars were scheduled under the program, including "Pollution -- Time for Action," "The Problem of Unemployment" and "Mass Transportation."



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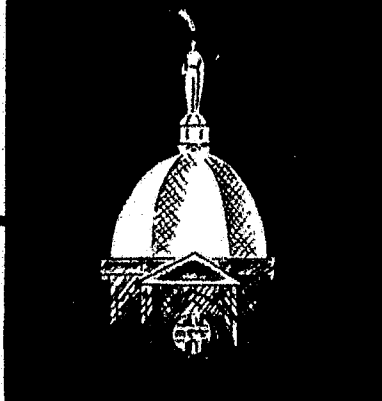
Richard W. Coaklin, Director

October 26, 1970

For Immediate Release.

Dr. Thomas S. Ruh, professor of physiology and biophysics at the University of Illinois, will speak at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday (Oct. 27) in Room 109 of the University of Notre Dame's Biology Building.

Ruh will address a biology seminar on "Studies on the Oestrogen Receptor." The public is invited to attend.

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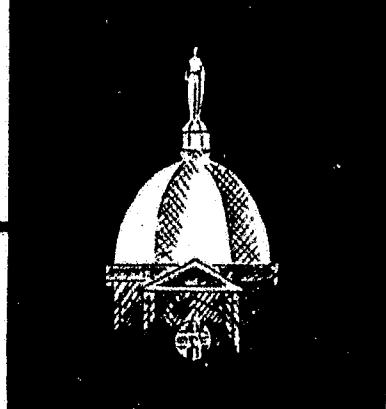
Richard W. Conklin, Director
October 23, 1970

From: Mrs. Horiszny

For Immediate Release.

Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of government and international studies at the University of Notre Dame, will speak on "After Communism What?" at 8 p.m. Thursday (Oct. 29) in the Memorial Library Auditorium. His address is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission, and is open to the public.

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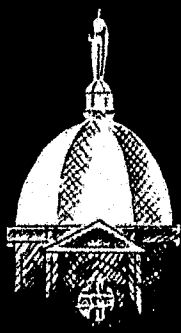
**Area Code 219**
Phone 283-7367**DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION****Richard W. Conklin, Director**

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 23, 1970

For Immediate Release.

The National Educational Television film "Holy Outlaw," a documentary on the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 28) in the University of Notre Dame's Engineering Auditorium. The film is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Mrs. Horiszny

October 26, 1970

For Immediate Release:

Cancer may result more from the wear and tear of living than from any single chemical or bacterial "cause," according to Dr. Morris Pollard, director of the Lobund Laboratory at the University of Notre Dame. In fact, Pollard has now shown that rats completely isolated from the "wear and tear" of the normal environment do not develop cancer -- nor a variety of other ills associated with aging.

Such common factors as smoking, stress, air and food pollutants, excess sunlight, radiation and some common viruses contribute to cancer, especially in prolonged exposure, Pollard explained. At some point, he speculated, the accumulated chemical, biological and physical insults overcome the body's natural protective devices, allowing a malignancy to take hold.

At Lobund, researchers are examining two aspects of the cancer problem -- the causes of uncontrolled growth, and the breakdown of the body's natural resistance to such tumors. The germfree animal is a valuable tool in pursuing such studies, according to Pollard, as it simplifies the incredibly complex cause-effect relationships that can lead to cancer and leukemia.

Since germfree rats do not contract cancer spontaneously, he explained, any malignant tumor can be clearly linked to the single agent under study. Researchers have already demonstrated a link between cancer and exposure to a variety of specific chemicals, viruses, radiation and other agents, some of which have been identified as air pollutants.

Pollard's recent evidence that aging germfree rats do not develop cancers

- more -

cancer research . . . 2

also demonstrates that the degeneration of aging is not solely responsible for the emergence of tumors, but that specific cancer-inducing agents must be involved. Nevertheless, Dr. Albert Nordin, associate professor of . . . microbiology, wonders why the body's immune system is not able to fight off the cancer before it becomes established.

Most mammals, including man, have a two-fold system to fight disease, Nordin explained. The most familiar is the antibody system, which is manipulated to fight disease when vaccinations are given. Once the body has been exposed to a virus, bacteria or foreign substance, it can manufacture giant proteins to render that agent harmless.

The body also maintains a legion of lymphatic white cells, called "effector cells," which essentially attack and digest living foreign matter of all types, Nordin continued. These cells are responsible for rejection of transplanted organs, but also guard against intrusions by harmful cells. Theoretically, Nordin said, these cells should "reject" a cancerous tumor as readily as a transplanted organ.

The reason they do not, he added, may be because antibodies form a protective shield around the cancerous tumor, disguising it from the white cells. Although no one knows how or why the antibodies accomplish this, Nordin notes that in this case doctors would like to suppress the action of antibody-producing cells, and accelerate the action of white cells which would attack the tumor. In the case of organ transplants, doctors would like to suppress the white cells which trigger rejection, while retaining the antibody-producing cells which protect the patient from infection.

Before medical science can manipulate the body's defense mechanisms in this manner, Nordin cautions, a far more detailed understanding of the

cancer research . . . 3

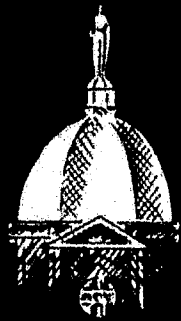
relationship of these two defenses must be gained. While the two parts of the immune system seem to be governed by different areas of the body-- antibody-producing cells originating in the bone marrow and effector cells in the thymus gland -- they are nevertheless related in a complex and essential manner.

Apparently the thymus gland plays a role in "helping" the bone-marrow cells produce antibodies, perhaps by producing separate "helper cells," or perhaps by means of the effector cells themselves. Until this relationship is understood, Nordin said, the body's defenses cannot be beefed-up to deal with tumors or facilitate organ transplants.

Researchers at Lobund are also studying leukemia -- a cancer of the blood-- in efforts to find out more about this peculiar killer. Leukemia is always associated with a virus, Pollard explained, although many animals carry this virus for their entire lives without developing symptoms of the disease.

Pollard and Dr. Nehama Sharon, associate faculty fellow, are studying powerful drugs which destroy leukemia cells, but also suppress the body's immune system. Germfree animals can tolerate much larger doses of such drugs than ordinary animals, who would succumb to bacterial infections without their natural protection. Lymphatic leukemia has been prevented by early treatment with the powerful drug cytoxan, and suppressed for very long periods with continued treatment.

Dr. Patricia Bealmear, assistant faculty fellow and Bro. Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., associate professor of microbiology, are experimenting with a method for restoring damaged bone marrow by transplanting marrow cells from healthy mice strains. They suspect that such transplants of healthy cells might aid leukemia victims, whose diseased marrow is producing uncontrolled numbers of immature white cells.



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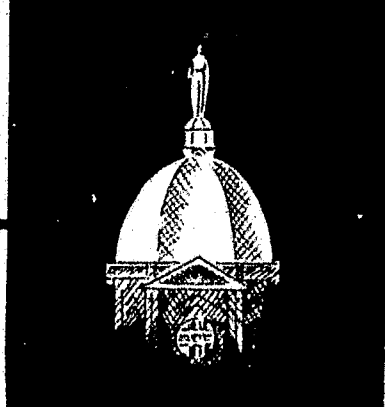
DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

For Immediate Release.

Marilyn Mason, chairman of the organ department at the University of Michigan, will present a concert of traditional and contemporary arrangements at 8:15 p.m. November 2 in the University of Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church.

Miss Mason will perform the Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C by Johann Sebastian Bach, Magnificat Du 3em Ton en la Mineur by Le Clerc, and the contemporary Trois Danses by Jehan Alain, among other selections. She has commissioned many contemporary composers to write for the organ, and has sponsored the adoption of 17th century sacred music to modern organs.

A veteran of concert tours through Europe and Latin America, Miss Mason has performed in Westminster Abbey and at the International Festival of Music in Brazil. She has been guest professor of music at Columbia University and at the Union Theological Seminary, where she received the Doctor of Sacred Music degree in 1954.

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

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October 27, 1970

For Immediate Release.

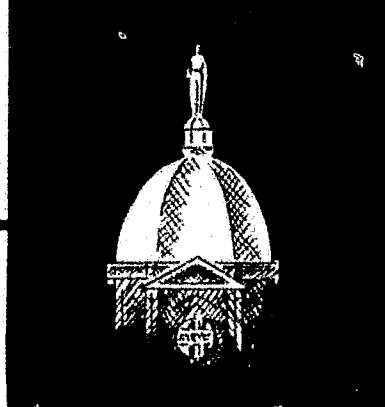
The Four Step Brothers, dancing veterans of stage, screen and the vaudeville circuit, will appear on the Bob Hope Show at Notre Dame's Athletic and Convocation Center (ACC) at 8:30 p.m. November 14.

Since their first appearance with Duke Ellington at New York's Cotton Club in the post-depression era, the brothers have danced their way across the stages of every major entertainment center in this country and abroad. They have appeared in movies starring Bob Hope, Donald O'Connor, Abbott and Costello, Allan Jones and Don Ameche.

Their routine of almost flawless precision is highlighted by the "challenge" portion where each member strives to top the others in difficult solos. An added feature has been introduced this year, a platform dance that adds excitement to each performance.

Also appearing with Hope will be Mary Ann Rose, one of the nation's top pop vocalists, and the Impact of Brass, a 10-man instrumental group originating at the University of Miami two years ago.

The ACC box office is open daily and tickets are priced at \$6.50 for loge, chair platforms and floor seats; \$5.50 for lower arena, and \$2.50 for upper arena. Mail orders are also accepted.

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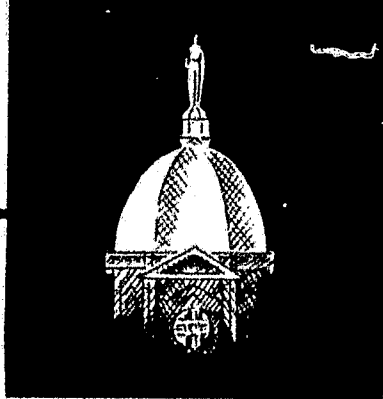
Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Director of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Dr. Paul D. Coleman, professor of electrical engineering at the University of Illinois, will address a colloquium at the University of Notre Dame at 3:30 p.m. Friday (Oct. 30) in Room 303 of the Engineering Hall.

Coleman will speak on "Far-Infrared Electrical Engineering Problems," describing problems involved in the generation, modulation, transmission and detection of signals in the far-infrared. He will also consider components designed to operate in this spectral region. His talk, sponsored by the department of electrical engineering, is open to the public.

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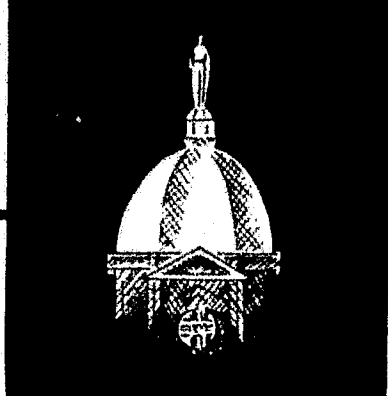
For Immediate Release.

Vitamin B12, chlorophyll, deoxyhemoglobin and other important, metal-containing compounds will be examined by Dr. Daryle H. Busch, professor of chemistry at Ohio State University, in the second Peter C. Reilly Lecture at the University of Notre Dame. Busch will talk on "Metal Complexes with Macrocyclic Ligands" at 4:30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday (Nov. 2, 4 and 6) in Room 123 of the Nieuwland Science Hall.

His talks will be titled "Coordination Template Effects in the Synthesis of Macrocyclic Complexes and Clathrochelates" (Monday), "Metal Complexes of the New Synthetic Macrocycles" (Wednesday) and "Chemical Foundations for Understanding the Functions of Natural Macrocyclic Complexes" (Friday). His talks will describe the synthesis of a variety of macrocyclic metal complexes. These artificially-constructed molecules can then be used to shed light on the structure and function of important naturally-occurring compounds like vitamin B12 and chlorophyll.

A consulting editor of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry Letters, Busch also serves on the editorial boards of the American Chemical Society Monograph Series, Coordination Chemistry Reviews and Inorganica Chimica Acta Reviews. He has received the American Chemical Society Award in Inorganic Chemistry, and has been Merck Lecturer at Bucknell University and Friend E. Clark Lecturer at the University of West Virginia.

The Peter C. Reilly Lectures are sponsored by the College of Science and the department of chemistry, and are endowed by the late Peter C. Reilly, an Indianapolis industrialist.

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October 28, 1970

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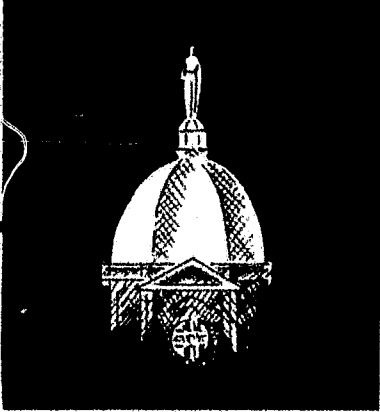
The San Francisco Mime Troupe, a radical theater company formed to return dramatic art to the streets and parks, will present two plays and assorted short pieces of guerrilla theater at 8:30 p.m. November 10 in the O'Laughlin Auditorium of Saint Mary's College. Their performance is sponsored by the Contemporary Arts Festival of the University of Notre Dame.

In their month-long tour of the midwest the troupe is presenting "The Independent Female, or A Man Has His Pride," a melodrama on women's liberation. Set at the turn of the century, it contrasts a woman's traditional role as a wife and mother with her desire for a greater share in the life of the world. The play is also an experiment in traditional American melodrama, with the liberated woman cast as an unusual "villain."

The second play will be "Seize the Time," a dramatization of Bobby Seale's history of the Black Panther Party. The troupe describes the play as representing the Panthers view of themselves, rather than the view painted in the press.

Originally formed to provide free shows for ordinary people, the San Francisco Mime Troupe has performed in streets, fairs, parks, on campuses and in community theaters. Their performances include comedy, mime, tragedy, political commentary, gutter puppets and demonstrations.

The troupe presents a message of Marxism, which it exhibits in its "collectivism." Members of the troupes are responsible for all creative and administrative functions ^{and} /from directing play-writing to booking and truck maintenance

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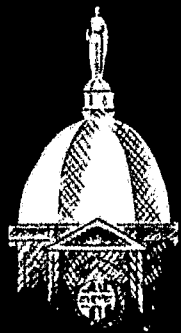
Notre Dame, Ind. -- Students representing almost 200 high schools throughout the United States, Canada and Latin American countries will participate in the fourth annual International Student Leadership Institute at Notre Dame Friday (Oct. 30) through Sunday (Nov. 1).

Directed by the Rev. Thomas E. Chambers, C.S.C., assistant vice president for student affairs and director of housing, and Richard J. Hunter, a senior from Belmar, N.J., the 1970 conference will focus on the characteristics and responsibilities of leadership.

Father Chambers will outline the purpose of the conference during the opening session at 5 p.m. Friday in the Center for Continuing Education. Other speakers during the evening hours include Hunter, a senior majoring in Russian Government; Raymond L. Connell, junior government major from El Dorado, Kan., and the Rev. William A. Toohey, C.S.C., director of campus ministry.

Joseph Mulligan, assistant director of the Notre Dame admissions department, will speak at 9:45 Saturday morning. Informal discussions with the deans of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College, faculty and administrators will precede the luncheon. An afternoon panel discussion of student vision and awareness will be conducted by David Krashna, Notre Dame student body president; Mark Winings, vice president; Anne Marie Tracey, St. Mary's student body president, and John Barkett, president of Morrissey Hall.

Dr. William M. Burke, dean of the Freshman Year of Studies Program, will speak at 8 Saturday night, and the Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., dean of theological studies and institutes, will speak at the closing session Sunday noon.

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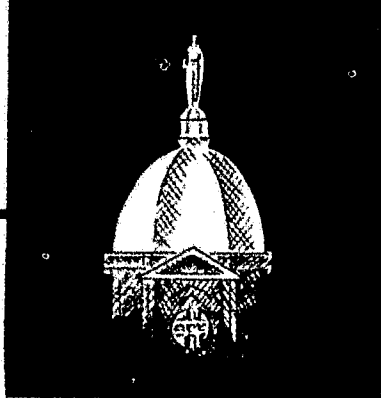
October 29, 1970

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Dr. Richard A. Lamanna, associate professor of sociology at Notre Dame, will participate in the second annual Vanderbilt University sociology conference at Nashville, Tenn., November 4-6.

The purpose of the conference, "Racial Tensions and National Identity," is to foster an interchange of ideas by specialists on selected topics and to encourage graduate and postgraduate education in the Southern region.

Lamanna will act as a discussant on an African studies paper prepared by Professor Immanuel Wallerstein, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, Calif.

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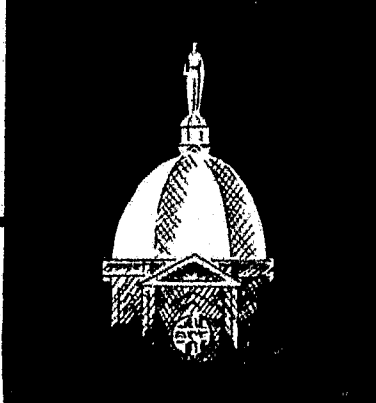
Mrs. Jean Horiszny
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From: Mrs. Horiszny

For Immediate Release.

Douglas Kinsey, assistant professor of art at the University of Notre Dame, will be featured in a one-man show at the Art Gallery from Sunday (Nov. 1) to December 20. The exhibit, titled "Douglas Kinsey: Recent Painting," will consist of 23 oil paintings including some oil on paper.

To supplement the exhibit, Kinsey will present a talk titled "Some Thoughts on Painting" at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday (Nov. 3) in the Art Gallery. A veteran of 14 one-man shows, Kinsey is a graduate of Oberlin College and the University of Minnesota. He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1968, following teaching experience at Berea College in Kentucky, the University of North Dakota, Oberlin College in Ohio and the University of Minnesota.

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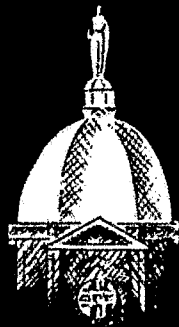
October 29, 1970

For Immediate Release:

Jane Fonda, actress and political activist, will speak on "Public Political Alternatives" at 8 p.m. November 8 in the Stepan Center on the University of Notre Dame campus.

Miss Fonda helped found the G.I. Office in Washington, D.C., to support soldiers who claimed they were illegally disciplined for expressing First Amendment rights. She has picketed with the Indians, publicly supported their efforts for self-determination and assisted a foundation concerned exclusively with fair treatment for Indians.

Also known for her starring roles in "Cat Balou," "Barbarella" and "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?", Miss Fonda is a national coordinator for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and has spoken out against what she terms as police attacks upon members of minority groups. Her address is open to the public, and is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission.

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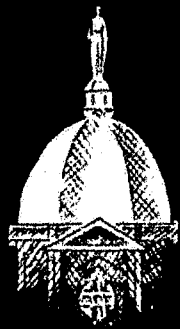
October 29, 1970

For Immediate Release:

Dr. Karamjit S. Rai, professor of biology at the University of Notre Dame, has been invited to deliver two papers in San Francisco and Tokyo in November.

At the Symposium on Biological Control of Mosquitoes to be held at the annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in San Francisco November 1-4, Rai will speak on "Chromosomal Translocation for Genetic Control of Mosquitoes." He will describe his work with a new breed of mosquito created in his laboratory, which reduces the mosquito populations by introducing a gene for sterility into succeeding generations.

His second paper will be "The Prospects for Genetic Control of Filariasis Vectors," to be delivered at a Working Conference in Tokyo November 7-12, on Shistosomiasis and Filariasis sponsored by the U.S. and Japanese Panels on Parasitic Diseases.

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From Jay J. Kane

DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES
Richard W. Conklin, DirectorOctober 30, 1970
Assistant Directors of Public Information: Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release

Dr. Edward A. Manier, associate professor of philosophy, will represent the University of Notre Dame at the Indiana conference of the American Association of University Professors to be held at Purdue University Friday and Saturday (Nov. 6-7).

Dr. Leon Botstein, 23-year old president of Franconia College, Franconia, N.H., will speak at the Saturday luncheon.