

Sister Anna Marie Kane, a native of Worcester, was commissioned by Bishop Bernard J. Flanagan of Worcester at a concelebrated Mass in St. Joseph's Chapel. She was granted permission to distribute Communion at on-campus liturgies as an extraordinary minister of the Eucharist. [9-16-1974]

***In May, she became one of the first women to receive a degree -- a master's in chemistry -- from the college, which became coeducational in 1971.

***Sister Kane has been serving as a chemistry instructor but will limit her time in class to 10 hours a week so that she can build a community of prayer groups, discussion groups, and witnessing to the student body and being a visible image of the Church.

***Father John E. Brooks, college president, said, Sister Kane will not be a token image to the increasing number of women on campus, but will be full concerned with the problems of the male community on campus.

"The feeling at Holy Cross," he added, "is that not only are men and women created equal but more importantly, they are treated as equals."

***Sister Kane echoed that ideal as she spoke about her new duties which she sees as "counseling the coeducational students on religious, moral and psychological problems from a women's point of view, not maternally, but from an older, trusted sister's point of view."

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FATHER HESBURGH SAYS RIGHTS MOVEMENT STILL ALIVE (510)

***NEW YORK (NC) -- "The civil rights movement is still very much alive," according to Holy Cross Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and former chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

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*** In an article entitled "Civil Rights: Old Victories, New Battles" in The Nation, a political opinion journal published here, Father Hesburgh listed three challenges to the rights movement:

*** -- The growing complexity of achieving racial equality as "the focus has shifted from the blatant denials of equality, which once characterized in the 'separate but equal' regime of the South, to the more deep-rooted discrimination that pervades our society."

*** -- The loss of support for the rights movement by groups which once were a major part of the movement. This includes labor unions and Jewish civil rights organizations which have opposed efforts at affirmative actions programs. Affirmative action programs work for favor the minority group member in applying for jobs or school admission to make up for past discrimination. These policies have been criticized by some as "reverse discrimination."

*** -- The growing political opposition to the civil rights

and industry.

***Father Hesburgh defended affirmative action programs, but noted that they are temporary in nature and can be abused through "quotas and timetables."

***He also criticized the U.S. Supreme Court for the Milliken v. Bradley decision, which stopped a proposed cross-district busing program to desegregate Detroit public schools. But, he said, the decision does not prohibit all cross-district busing. Instead it approves such busing when it can be shown that districts have been intentionally drawn up to continue segregation.

***Praising advances in civil rights since the court's 1954 Brown decision against school segregation, Father Hesburgh said: "The achievements of the two decades since the Brown decision should reassure us that we ultimately can be successful if we are politically astute and steadfast in our efforts. During the late 1950s and early 1960s many of the civil rights issues that confronted the nation seemed as difficult as the issues of busing, metropolitan

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desegregation, affirmative action and scatter-site housing seem today. I for one am confident that we shall overcome now, and in the future, as we have in the past."

"Among the advances made since the Brown decision, according to Father Hesburgh, are:

-- The number of black voters in Alabama increased from 68,000 in 1962 to 290,000 in 1972. There are now 1,307 black office holders in the 11 Southern states.

-- Blacks increased their numbers in professional and technical positions by 123 percent from 1960 to 1971.

-- From 1967 to 1972 the number of blacks in college doubled to nearly 750,000 students. "Their achievements in the 1970s will show that they can compete equally and prove that our affirmative action efforts were a necessary, and temporary, expedient," Father Hesburgh said.

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STATEMENT BY REV. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C.

While I am on record supporting unconditional amnesty, I welcome the opportunity to help administer a conditional amnesty because I feel it is an important step forward in reuniting many young men with their country, and, in many cases, with their families.

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