

Area Code 219

Phone 284-7367

DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

From: Conklin

67/45

For Release AM's Monday, May 1:

Vaccination may provide significant protection against human tooth decay in the near future if research being carried out at the University of Notre Dame is successful.

A vaccine which protects rats against one of the germs which cause cavities has been developed by Dr. Morris Wagner, a microbiologist at Notre Dame's Lobund Laboratory, a center for germfree animal research. His research is described in a paper he is scheduled to deliver Thursday (May 4) at the national meeting of the American Society for Microbiology in New York, N. Y.

His research with rats indicates the possibility of a multiple vaccine which, when injected, would fortify a person against a number of decay-producing bacteria. Rats develop tooth decay similar to that which afflicts an estimated 98 per cent of the nation's population, including both surface cavities and deep-fissure caries.

The link between bacteria and tooth decay was discovered by experimentation with Lobund's famous germfree rats, which live their lives in sterilized environments. Normal rats and germfree rats were fed identical diets, high in decay-promoting carbohydrates, but only the normal rats with germs got cavities. When the germfree rats were fed the same diet along with a bacterial organism named Streptococcus faecalis, decay was produced. This portion of the research was carried on by the Lobund Laboratory in collaboration with Dr. Frank Orland of the Zoller Memorial Dental Clinic of the University of Chicago.

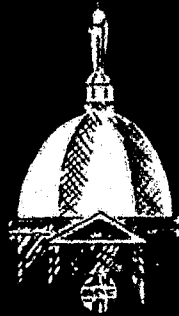
Dr. Wagner then inoculated the rats with a killed suspension of the same bacteria to immunize them. Decay was virtually eliminated in the immunized group while typical caries developed in their non-immunized counterparts.

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Notre Dame's research, which has been going on since 1945, has been supported by the Office of Naval Research and the National Institute of Dental Health. Research centers in the United States and Sweden have identified several strains of bacteria associated with tooth decay. Some 25 to 30 individual micro-organisms have been implicated in tooth decay by several investigators, but Wagner said these can probably be reduced to a manageable number of strains for which a vaccine can be developed since many are duplications.

Wagner declined to estimate how long it might take before a vaccine is prepared for human use. "It is probable," he said, "that no one procedure, such as a vaccine, will eradicate cavities from man." But if such a vaccine can be developed and used with current dental health measures—such as floridation—he held out hope that cavities can be significantly reduced.

The next step in Wagner's research is to study the individual bacteria which are known to be associated with tooth decay, classify them by type (Wagner believes there are five or six such groups), and then see if a mixed vaccine can be developed which protects against all of them. He emphasized that the list of germs implicated in tooth decay has been a growing one and there is no way of knowing whether the present list is complete until further experiments are made.

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67/47

Release PM's, Saturday, May 6

College Park, Md.--By the end of this century most Catholic institutions of higher learning will not exist in their present form, a specialist in the philosophy of education from the University of Notre Dame predicted here today (May 6).

Speaking at a committee meeting of the Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs at the University of Maryland, Dr. Herbert L. Johnston, an associate professor of philosophy at Notre Dame, was openly pessimistic about the future of Catholic colleges and universities.

Steadily increasing costs, the refusal of tax support, the proliferation of state university branches, and the drop in religious vocations, were among reasons cited by Johnston why few Catholic institutions of higher learning will survive as we now know them. Some "will either die on the vine or be taken over as part of a system of state schools," he said, while others will affiliate with neighboring colleges, federate with state universities or merge with other schools.

"The well-established Catholic universities will probably survive and grow in size and in quality," Johnston said, "but it is also probable that they will become increasingly secular in the process." He expressed doubt that attempts to perpetuate the "Catholic" character of such institutions through various requirements in the bylaws would prove effective.

Johnston's remarks were made in a paper on the "Christian Dimension of the Modern University." In that discussion he emphasized the difference between "theology as indoctrination enforcing faith" and "theology as free enquiry." The latter view is the one proper to theology in the academic setting

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Dr. Herbert L. Johnston...2

he stated. He objected, however, to moves on the part of some Catholic schools to drop any requirements in theology or philosophy, stating that it was "not unreasonable to require from students theological literacy as well as other kinds".

Johnston said the ideal of a Catholic university would be "a reasonable degree of theological literacy on the part of a preponderant majority of faculty members, and a group of theology teachers each with a special competence in some one of the other disciplines." The departmental specialization of the multiversity makes this ideal virtually unobtainable in all but small, undergraduate colleges, he added.

Examining the Catholic presence, usually through Newman Centers, on the secular campuses which now enroll 75 percent of Catholic college students, Johnston said that it is hampered by slow acceptance of theology as an intellectual discipline by secular school faculties. "The refusal to allow students voluntarily to investigate the intellectual implications of their faith amounts to an arbitrary exclusion from the academic dialogue of one of the oldest recognized disciplines," he argued. "Academic freedom should exist for believers, too," he said.

Johnston stressed the necessity of placing genuinely qualified Catholic lay and clerical theologians on secular faculties willing to accept them. "The one formal requirement that marks the Christian presence on campus, he said, "is a department of theology which is a regular part of the academic community--not for the purpose of indoctrinating or proselytizing, but for the purpose of research and teaching."

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For Release After 9 AM Saturday, May 6:

Notre Dame, Ind., May 6 — The University of Notre Dame today became the first major Roman Catholic university in the United States to reorganize its government to give laymen a more active and responsible role in the administration of its affairs.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president since 1952, at a news conference on the campus announced these developments:

- 1) Creation of The Fellows of the University, a group of six Holy Cross priests and six laymen exercising certain powers and functions granted by the charter to the founders of Notre Dame and formerly restricted to six clerical trustees;
- 2) Election by the Fellows of a predominantly lay Board of Trustees — thirty laymen and seven priests — and delegation to it of virtually all powers for the governance of Notre Dame;
- 3) Adoption of new Statutes of the University and new Bylaws of the Board of Trustees;
- 4) Election of Edmund A. Stephan, Chicago attorney, as chairman of the Board of Trustees and of Boston attorney Paul F. Hellmuth as its secretary;
- 5) Confirmation in office (by the trustees) of Father Hesburgh and other University officers and creation of the post of Vice President for Research and Sponsored Programs; and
- 6) Approval by the trustees of a new Faculty Manual.

Participants in the news conference, in addition to Father Hesburgh, included Stephan, Hellmuth and Rev. Howard J. Kenna, C.S.C., provincial superior of the Holy Cross Fathers' Indiana Province. The press briefing took place in the new Center for Continuing Education on the campus.

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While Notre Dame, perhaps the nation's best known Catholic university, has passed from exclusively clerical to predominantly lay control, Father Hesburgh stressed that one of the Fellows' major responsibilities is to maintain "the essential character of the University as a Catholic institution of higher learning." Notre Dame's newly-adopted statutes, he said, provide that "the University shall retain in perpetuity its identity as such an institution." Furthermore, it was noted, the bylaws specify that the trustees shall elect the president of Notre Dame from among the priests of the Indiana Province.

The news conference was held at the close of the first formal meetings of the Fellows and Trustees on the Notre Dame campus. The membership of the Fellows was announced as follows:

Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., former Notre Dame president;
Robert W. Galvin, chairman of the board, Motorola, Inc., Franklin Park, Ill.;
J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace and Co., New York, N. Y.;
Paul F. Hellmuth, managing partner of Hale and Dorr, Boston law firm;
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president;
Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president;
Rev. Howard J. Kenna, C.S.C., provincial superior;
Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C., vice president for student affairs;
I. A. O'Shaughnessy, president of Globe Oil and Refining Co., St. Paul, Minn.;
Edmund A. Stephan, partner in the Chicago law firm of Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown and Platt;
Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., vice president for academic affairs; and
Bernard J. Voll, chairman of the Sibley Machine and Foundry Corp., South Bend, Ind.

It was explained that the Fellows, a self-perpetuating group, 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. Such actions require a two-thirds vote. All other powers of governance have been delegated by the Fellows to the Board of Trustees which, Father Hesburgh explained, will function much the same as the trustees of other major universities throughout the country.

Notre Dame's new Board of Trustees, Father Hesburgh disclosed, consists of the twelve Fellows named above, twenty-two other men who, along with the six lay Fellows, served on the earlier Board of Lay Trustees established in 1920, and four newly-appointed members. This third group includes:

Dr. Thomas P. Carney, senior vice president-research and development, G. D. Searle and Company, Chicago, Ill. (Dr. Carney is immediate past president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association);

John T. Ryan, chairman of the board, Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;

Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.;

George D. Woods, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.

(EDITORS: THE COMPLETE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IS LISTED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS STORY. YOU MAY WISH TO IDENTIFY MEMBERS IN YOUR AREA.)

Father Hesburgh also announced that the trustees have elected Dr. Frederick D. Rossini as Notre Dame's first vice president for research and sponsored programs. A member of the National Academy of Sciences, Rossini has been serving as Dean of the College of Science at the University since 1960. Creation of the new vice presidency becomes mandatory, Father Hesburgh said, with Notre Dame's deepening involvement in the most sophisticated research in the physical and social sciences and the humanities. He said that more than 180 research and research-related projects are currently underway with the support of grants exceeding \$7 million annually.

The new Faculty Manual approved by the trustees:

1) Reaffirms the University's commitment to academic freedom and specifies the responsibilities of the institution and individual faculty members toward its implementation;

2) Provides for the creation of a Faculty Senate which shall make recommendations on matters germane to the University's Academic Council;

3) Creates mechanisms whereby faculty members are consulted in the appointments of deans and department chairmen; and

4) Specifies procedures for faculty appointment, promotion, tenure, and dismissal.

Father Hesburgh noted that the changes in Notre Dame's government emanate from many months of discussion, formally and informally, involving the trustees and officers of the University, its lay and religious faculty and other members of the Congregation of Holy Cross. The proposed reorganization was overwhelmingly approved by a Provincial Chapter of the Holy Cross Fathers' Indiana Province in January. It was subsequently approved by the General Council of the Congregation of Holy Cross and by appropriate Vatican authorities.

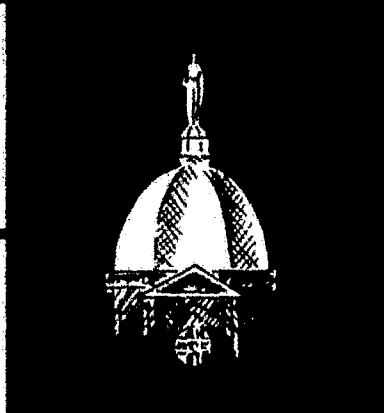
In a formal statement of policy, the Fellows of the University expressed the "strong conviction" that Notre Dame's reorganization is vital for the following reasons:

1) The increasing public character of the University as evidenced by the broad financial support it receives from charitable foundations, business corporations, government agencies and the public at large;

2) The dramatic growth the University has experienced in the past few decades which has been accompanied by unprecedented and complex problems in administration, fiscal matters, planning, development and public relations;

3) The need to draw upon all available skills in the operation of the University, both lay and clerical, to assure its continuity, growth and advancement; and

4) The importance of granting the laity a more independent and responsible role in the governance of Catholic institutions as a sequel to the pronouncements of the Second Vatican Council.



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67/48

For Release in AM's Tuesday, May 16:

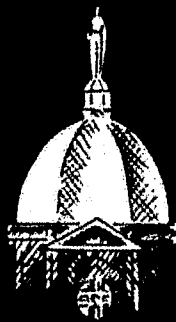
The Carnegie Corporation of New York has given the University of Notre Dame \$120,000 to support 1968 and 1969 summer institutes in contemporary American philosophy for teachers of philosophy in Catholic institutions of higher learning.

Each institute will enroll about 40 teachers of philosophy, according to the Rev. Ernan McMullin, head of the Notre Dame Department of Philosophy and director of the institutes.

The institutes, which will be held in Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education, will make use of lectures, seminars and informal discussions. While Notre Dame faculty members will form the basic teaching staff, guest lecturers from other universities will be invited. The Carnegie Foundation has supported two institutes of a similar nature—one on ethics at the University of Colorado in 1966 and another in the philosophy of science scheduled this summer at Stanford University.

The first Notre Dame institute will concentrate on some central themes in recent Anglo-American philosophy, especially in the area of linguistic philosophy. The philosophy of religion has been proposed as the theme of the 1969 institute.

Notre Dame's proposal to the Foundation pointed out that almost one-third of all teachers of philosophy in U. S. higher education are in Catholic colleges and universities. Studies have shown that many in this group have a graduate background which did not include any explicit work in contemporary American philosophy.

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67/50

Do Not Release Before Noon, Thursday, May 11:

The University of Notre Dame will receive a \$4,766,000 University Science Development Grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), it was announced this week by Dr. Leland J. Haworth, NSF director.

Notre Dame is one of five universities receiving three-year grants totaling \$21,856,000. The others and their amounts are: Carnegie Tech, \$4,339,000; University of Maryland, \$3,703,000; University of North Carolina, \$4,995,000; and Vanderbilt University, \$4,053,000.

The University Science Development Program is a major effort by NSF, an agency of the federal government, to increase the number of first rate science institutions in the nation. It is designed to help a limited number of already good institutions advance rapidly to a higher level of quality in an appreciable segment of their science activities. Support is granted to institutions judged to have substantial potential for elevating the quality of their scientific activities and maintaining this new high level of excellence.

"The University is most grateful to the National Science Foundation for its vote of confidence in the place of science at Notre Dame," said the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president of Notre Dame, who acknowledged the grant in the absence of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

The grant to Notre Dame is part of the University's plan to spend \$15 million over the next five years for the development of science. Notre Dame's proposal to the Foundation was submitted in January, 1966, by Dr. Frederick Rossini, the current dean of the College of Science who will assume the post of vice president for research at Notre Dame next fall.

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"This five-year plan provides for very significant improvement in the quality of graduate research and education in science, to be achieved by improving the existing strong programs and by developing some new ones," said Dr. Bernard Waldman, associate dean of the College of Science. "As a result, we expect a large increase in the quality and quantity of graduate research in science with the number of doctoral degrees in science—now averaging 36 a year—doubling," he added.

The University will strengthen existing programs in life science, chemistry, mathematics, and physics as well as develop new interdisciplinary areas of scientific investigation. New programs will be started in molecular biology, biophysics, biochemistry, chemical biophysics, solid-state physics and chemical physics.

Current areas of scientific study to be strengthened by the addition of faculty members and the improvement of facilities and equipment include: genetics; environmental biology; developmental biology; physiology; physical, organic and inorganic chemistry; nuclear, theoretical and elementary particle physics; algebra; analysis; topology; and geometry.

The grant also includes funds to help construct a Life Science Building in the southeast corner of the Memorial Library quadrangle. The new Lobund Laboratory building, which will be part of the Life Science Building, is now under construction there.

Waldman said that while none of the NSF funds are earmarked for the Lobund Laboratory, famed for germfree animal research, and the Radiation Laboratory, a world center for research in radiation chemistry, both these laboratories will provide "significant and important collateral support" for the five-year science development program.

Since 1960, the number of Notre Dame undergraduate science majors has increased from 400 to 600, the graduate students from 200 to 300, and the faculty from 84 to 130. The next ten years, Waldman said, should see growth to 1,000 undergraduates, 500 graduate students and 170 faculty members.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>NEWS RELEASES FOR MAY</u>
67/46	5-3-67	Dr. John Nicolaides-Parafoil
67/47	5-6-67	Dr. Herbert L. Johnston ✓
67/48	5-16-67 release	Carnegie institue support
67/49	5-11-67	Honorary degrees
67/50	5-11-67	National Science Foundation Grant
67/51	5 -23-67	"Audio-tutorial" system
67/52	5-23-67	Dr. Joseph Charles Hogan
67/53	5-23-67	Dr. Astrick L. Gabriel