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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

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Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Jay J. Kane

January 12, 1971
71/1For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Educators around the world were challenged by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh to come up with an automated learning system that provides the same opportunities for education to the remote hillsides of Nepal as it does for the more affluent American neighborhoods.

This vision of educational equality (Jan.9) by the president of the University of Notre Dame was recounted Saturday at the closing session of a three-day meeting on continuing education. Some 176 university presidents and high-ranking officials in American education participated in the conference, the first of three meetings designed to reassess the role of continuing education in contemporary society.

Looking ahead to the year 2,000, Fr. Hesburgh said learning equipment containing all the information that man knows must be accessible to every member of the world society. "An aspiring physicist in the ghetto, a shepherd's son who would become the leader of a nation, or an adult who finally finds the time to critically study the great masterpieces should be able to press the right combination of buttons on a machine in his home, see the picture of an instructor appear on a screen, and hear the information he desires."

The cost of this worldwide system he estimated at about one-tenth of what is now being spent on the international arms race.

Dr. James A. Perkins, director of the Center for Educational Inquiry, New York, N.Y., and former president of Cornell University, listed the six criteria necessary for a successful continuing education system at an earlier meeting

continuing education . . 2

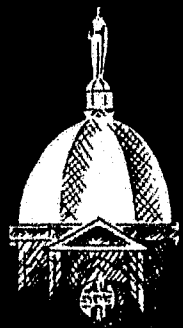
Saturday . These included, he said, the presence of a visible program for the years ahead, the necessity to develop a supporting constituency, multiple funding, a continuous chain of action from research through application, time and restraint as related to "the art of understanding people", and administrative apparatus appropriate to the task.

Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University, suggested that many of the activities of the continuing education programs might be profitably absorbed into the university's regular academic structure, thus erasing the step-child status that it is accorded on many campuses.

Dr. Elias Blake, president of the Institute for Service to Education, Washington, D.C., noted that 224,000 black freshmen should have entered higher education in the current semester, according to the population ratio. Instead, somewhere between 100,000 and 115,000 actually enrolled, he said. He suggested that efforts be intensified to provide proper nutrition for all children, to explore the possibility of additives in food consumed in ghetto areas, and to accord a disproportionate share of interest on the problems of the "haves" and "have-nots."

Congressman John Brademas of South Bend, chairman of the House Committee of Education and Labor, noted that 30 higher education authorities were scheduled to expire June 1 and urged his listeners to make known their preferences for committees and agencies that must be maintained and strengthened. Brademas also criticized the Nixon's administration's attitude toward continuing education.

Breaking the "monopoly of the young" on our educational system was a suggestion of Dr. Charles Frankel, Columbia University professor of philosophy and public affairs. He said one out of two school-age children in New York "vote with their feet and skip school." Rather than force the young to attend school, he proposed that more educational facilities be made available to those who get more profit from schooling, the adults.

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From: Conklin

January 5, 1971

(NOTE TO THE PRESS: A press room for this meeting will be established in Room 112 of the Center for Continuing Education. An interview room, primarily for the convenience of television newsmen, has been set aside in Room 114. The balconies above the CCE auditorium will be open for filming of speech excerpts or pan shots of the audience. We should appreciate your cooperation in using these areas.)

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- A total of 176 educators from the nation's colleges and universities are expected to attend a major three-day conference on continuing education starting Thursday (Jan. 7) at the University of Notre Dame.

The conference, sponsored by Notre Dame under a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., will draw a sprinkling of education writers, government officials and foundation executives in addition to 28 university presidents, a dozen provosts, seven trustees and more than 100 deans.

Dr. Thomas P. Bergin, dean of continuing education at Notre Dame and director of the conference, said the purpose of the meeting is to reassess the role of continuing education in contemporary society in five areas--academics, public affairs, social responsibilities, the professions, and new knowledge. Two more meetings will be held during the next two years, Bergin said, with the objective of setting priorities for the field of continuing education in the years ahead.

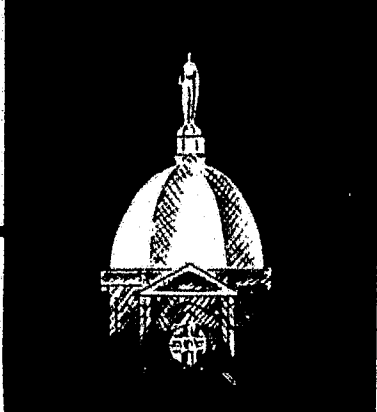
Principal speakers for the conference include the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame; Dr. Paul A. Miller, president of the Rochester (N.Y.) Institute of Technology; Dr. Samuel B. Gould, chancellor emeritus of the State University of New York; Dr. Douglas M. Knight, vice president of RCA's educational development division; Dr. Edward Teller, the noted nuclear physicist at the University of California, and Dr. Thurman J. White, vice

- more -

conference on continuing education . . .2

president for university projects at the University of Oklahoma.

The conference, to be held in Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education, is by invitation only.

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:
January 5, 1971Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Mrs. Horiszny

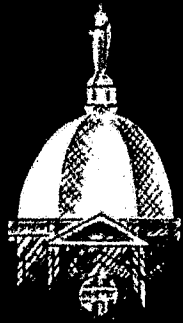
For Immediate Release:

The Rev. Joseph L. Walter, C.S.C., associate professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed acting chairman of the department of preprofessional studies. He succeeds the late Dr. Lawrence H. Baldinger, who served as a faculty member and administrator at Notre Dame for 37 years.

Students in the department may choose to take a major in such sciences as chemistry and biology which prepares them for a research-oriented medical degree or they may enter a concentration program in preprofessional studies designed to produce liberally-educated students who wish to become practicing physicians.

A member of the chemistry faculty since 1961, Father Walter is particularly interested in the structures of metal chelates--organic molecules like vitamin B₁₂ and hemoglobin which contain metal as part of their structures. He has contributed to several technical journals, and is a member of the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon. His research is supported by the National Institutes of Health and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Father Walter holds a Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh and a bachelor's of science from Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was ordained a priest in 1961.

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

From: Conklin

January 7, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Edward J. Murphy, a veteran professor of law at the University of Notre Dame, has been named acting dean of its Law School by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president.

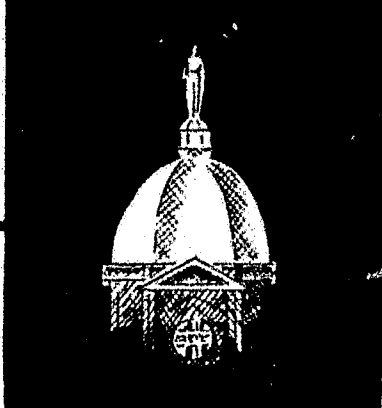
The 43-year-old law professor succeeds William B. Lawless who announced his resignation Monday (January 4) to head the litigation staff of a prominent New York City law firm. Murphy, who recently served two years as the first president of the Notre Dame Faculty Senate, will occupy the deanship while the University seeks a permanent replacement for Lawless.

A native of Springfield, Ill., Murphy received his undergraduate and legal training at the University of Illinois between 1944 and 1951, a period which included a year's service in the U.S. Army.

He was in private practice with the Springfield firm of Graham and Graham from 1951 to 1954 and then spent three years as clerk to Justice Harry Hershey of the Illinois Supreme Court.

He joined the Notre Dame Law School faculty in 1957 and specialized in the law of contracts and in commercial law. He is a co-author of "Studies in Contract Law," a casebook published last year and used by several of the nation's major law schools.

He and his wife, Mary Ann, and their nine children live at 1011 E. Madison in South Bend.

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EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

(Advisory to press: Neither Sister Alma nor Father Hesburgh will have comments on the Park-Mayhew report at this time. If clarification is necessary, contact Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, who has headed up joint cooperative efforts in recent years. Office: 283 8801. Thanks.)

For Release in P.M. papers, Monday, January 11, 1971

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The University of Notre Dame and neighboring Saint Mary's College today released a consultants' report which recommends that Saint Mary's College "join the University of Notre Dame as a separate and distinctive entity operating within the larger University framework."

Sister M. Alma Peter, C.S.C., acting president of Saint Mary's, and Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, said they were releasing the report so that it could be studied by students, faculty, administrators, friends and alumni of both institutions before submission to a joint meeting of the executive committees of the schools' boards of trustees in March. Both stressed that action by trustees of both institutions is necessary before any recommendations are adopted and that there is no prior commitment on the part of either school to the report's conclusions. The presidents also said a financial feasibility study would be done of the report's findings.

Saint Mary's, founded in 1844 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and operated by them, is an undergraduate liberal arts college for women. Notre Dame, founded in 1842 by the Congregation of Holy Cross and governed since 1967 by a lay-dominated board of trustees, now grants undergraduate degrees

only to men while its graduate programs are open to women. Notre Dame's undergraduate enrollment is 6,400 and Saint Mary's is 1,600.

The 10,500-word report, written by Dr. Rosemary Park, professor of education at the University of California in Los Angeles, and Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew, professor of education at Stanford University; recommends that Saint Mary's adopt the official name of "Saint Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame" and concentrate on an educational program primary for women. "Eventually," the authors note, "the two corporate entities of Saint Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame might merge" by obtaining a new state charter and creating a common governing body. "For the immediate future, however," the report stressed, "the two institutions can function cooperatively while still retaining separate corporate identity and the separate interests of the sponsoring communities."

Corollary recommendations of the report included the following:

- Appointment of a coordinator to implement the increased cooperation of both institutions.
- Creation of joint memberships on the boards of trustees of the two schools and much closer cooperation between the two governing bodies in academic and financial policy-making.
- Designation of the president of Saint Mary's as also a vice president of Notre Dame.
- Merger of the registrar's office, admissions staffs, psychological services and counseling activities, and security forces of the two institutions.
- Formation of joint committees in such areas as student personnel and religious life.

The report said that "as a general rule, departments from the two institutions should merge" but noted that some "because of personnel or peculiar"

circumstances will not move to the unified organization immediately." The authors emphasized that "specific provisions for safeguarding rights of faculty members" should be insured during merger activities in the academic area.

Academic degrees would be awarded by the institutions in which students matriculate. Those enrolled in Saint Mary's, for example, would receive a degree in the name of "Saint Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame," signed by both presidents. Students would be entitled to take majors offered by either institution, however. Saint Mary's women could thus pursue an architecture major in the University, while Notre Dame men could take an elementary education major in the College.

"The union of the two colleges as envisioned in this document will be viable only if each campus can create and maintain a distinctive educational mission while at the same time contributing appropriately to the educational mission of the other campus," the report concluded.

Before setting out its recommendations, the report reviewed national trends in higher education -- particularly those away from single-sex schools and toward inter-institutional cooperation -- as well as the history of the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's 127-year relationship. They praised recent efforts toward closer cooperation, including the exchange program which affects more than 2,000 students, and reported that the climate for closer ties was more favorable than ever before.

Among other alternatives discussed were the possibility of both institutions going co-educational or "simple absorption of Saint Mary's by Notre Dame." Both were seen by Park and Mayhew as less desirable than their final recommendation. The two consultants were retained by Notre Dame and Saint Mary's last spring, and they visited the campuses several times during the last few months to interview a wide range of students, faculty and administrators.

December 29, 1970

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ST. MARY'S COLLEGE AND
THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

By
Lewis B. Mayhew
and
Rosemary Park

St. Mary's College and The University of Notre Dame have existed side by side for over one hundred and twenty-five years, based in the same religious and cultural tradition, emphasizing the same educational values and reinforcing each other as they respectively provided education for young Catholic women and young Catholic men. Throughout that period, while there were always examples of irritations, mutual aloofness and sometimes invidious judgments of the other institution, the relationships have been close, friendships between the Sisters of the Holy Cross and the Priests of the Holy Cross warm and mutually respecting.

Generations of St. Mary's graduates married Notre Dame graduates, thus strengthening alumni regard for the two institutions. In some respects the two institutions could simply perpetuate their parallel development. However, there are powerful forces operating today to suggest the need for changed relationships.

Colleges and universities do not exist in a vacuum but rather are affected by broad changes and movements in the society and the national educational community within which they exist. Currently, American higher education is experiencing the most radical changes in its three hundred year history; and several of these have particular significance for the relationships between two colleges whose borders are only a mile and a half apart. First, there is the fact that as higher education has become more complex and expensive, autonomous single-campus institutions have proven inadequate to meet the needs of ever-increasing enrollment of constantly expanding heterogeneity. Thus publicly controlled higher education has created state-wide coordinating commissions and committees, supra-institutional boards of control and full state-wide systems of higher education governed by a single board of trustees. Privately controlled institutions of higher education have found it necessary to engage in many different forms of cooperation, coordination, and even merger. Thus the Great Lakes College Association or the Associated Colleges of the Midwest have banded together to provide enriched educational opportunities and some economies of operation such as coordinated purchasing. Private institutions in Missouri have formed cooperative alliances with the publicly supported University of Missouri for mutual benefits. Case Institute and Western Reserve University have actually merged to strengthen the educational and research efforts of each. In part, these newer arrangements have been established to meet financial or organizational problems; but to an even greater degree they have been set up to provide an enriched program of study for more sophisticated entering students whose needs were increasingly beyond the educational resources of a single institution.

Coordination among institutions has been fostered too by the fact that since the end of World War II profound changes in the relationships between the sexes have developed resulting in the gradual elimination of collegiate insti-

tutions which are limited to one sex. Co-education has become the rule for even bastions of single-sex education like Princeton, Yale, and Vassar. While a few institutions intend to persist in traditional styles of single-sex education, a close analysis of them reveals that each exists in a community where there are opportunities to students of one sex to relate socially and academically with students of the opposite sex in a nearby institution. For example, Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, can probably remain a women's institution because of the close proximity to the University of Missouri, and of the opportunities both institutions provide for students to attend classes and social events on the other campus. Especially significant has been a fundamental change with regard to appropriate roles and careers for women and the concomitant educational experiences required which sometimes exceed the capabilities of smaller institutions.

The full significance of these changes has been made stridently apparent to colleges and universities in the decade of the 60's through the influence of student opinion and the emergence of student power. Indeed, it was student opinion which led Princeton University to open its doors to women just as student discontent has brought many institutions to review century-old grading practices, departmental hegemony over courses and living styles of students on campuses, in residence halls, and in fraternities and sororities. St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame cannot remain aloof from the effects of these developments.

Apart from this national trend, however, the two institutions themselves reveal conditions which warrant a reexamination of relationships. It has long been apparent that St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame are the two most distinguished Catholic institutions of their type in the United States. Father Andrew Greeley once remarked: "As Notre Dame goes, so very likely will go all of Catholic higher education in this country." If national developments have been correctly assessed, then these two institutions, by studying and making changes in their relationships now, have the opportunity to become a model for other pairs and groups of colleges and universities which are subject to the same national pressures. By undertaking a reexamination of their mutual responsibilities, Notre Dame and St. Mary's will continue to provide leadership for all Catholic higher education.

Quite aside from the opportunity to influence national developments the institutions need to examine their relationships in order to avoid duplications of services and of effort which neither can afford at a time of increasing costs and restriction of funds. Some of these services, such as admissions, development and registration, could be made even more effective by coordination. There are also duplications in course offerings which, if removed by cooperative planning, could result in redeployment of faculty time, thereby substantially enriching programs offered to students. In addition, both St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame have particular educational strengths and uniqueness which, if shared, could benefit the young people of each campus. The students would also profit from a clearer awareness on the part of the institutions of the desire of contemporary youth to meet freely in social and academic settings with young people of the opposite sex. On both the University of Notre Dame campus and at St. Mary's College there is currently strong pressure for arrangements to facilitate this interaction. These pressures are great enough, though varying somewhat in intensity from one campus to the other, to assume safely that some changes will certainly occur. A thoughtful response would seem preferable

to precipitous action by either one or both of the institutions. It would be, for example, unfortunate indeed if the University felt compelled to take unilateral action and become a co-educational institution, thus entering into direct competition with St. Mary's.

An important and pervasive force for change arises too from the fact that both institutions have begun cooperation and coordination of some activities with varying degrees of success in the outcome. Understandably these first attempts have produced some friction and some awkwardness which might of course escalate and force resolution by precipitous means. Bringing about cooperation even between departments of academic men and women can be such a laborious undertaking that in frustration some participants may decide to stop the effort on the basis that anything is better than this excessive concern for trivia.

At a time when all of private higher education in America is in jeopardy as it competes with expanded capacity in the public sector. There can be real question whether the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College can remain viable if they follow completely independent courses. Should the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College each become co-educational institutions, they would be thrown into competition for the same students and the same sources of funds, which would leave one or the other considerably weaker. If the two mounted independent development programs, there is reason to expect donor reticence on the ground that supporting two independent agencies sharing the same traditions, values, and even locations is really misuse of scarce resources. It seems obvious that a liberal arts college such as St. Mary's College needs the resources of a University to provide the education its sophisticated students require; but it is also true that a professionalized university emphasizing graduate training, research and preparation for the professions, needs the humanizing influence of a liberal arts college.

While such argument is persuasive, there are forces and factors operating in the opposite direction, suggesting caution in establishing closer relationships between the two institutions. First among these is the possibility that the differing emphases of an undergraduate college and a university stressing graduate and professional work might be incompatible -- incompatible with respect to staffing, course offerings and financing, and even overall intellectual style. This would be particularly manifest if an attempt were made to fuse a department of St. Mary's College which stresses liberalizing values, with a department at the University of Notre Dame stressing professional values. A manifestation of this potential incompatibility is the danger that a smaller institution drawing closer to a larger would lose a valued identity created over a long history. St. Mary's College has made a distinctive and recognized contribution to the education of Catholic women and it guards its heritage tenaciously and with reason.

A second factor is related to external support of the two institutions. As they have developed indigenously, they have developed loyal alumni and friends of each institution. There is danger that this loyalty might be endangered if the two institutions were joined more closely. Similarly, since the two institutions reflect the educational interests of supporting religious Orders, there is the possibility that closer relationships could jeopardize that interest. It is at least conceivable that should St. Mary's College become associated with the University of Notre Dame in some organic way, the congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross might turn its interests, attention and support to other activities of the Order, thus denying such things as financial security and contributed services of the Sisters to the College and the same phenomenon might happen on

the other campus.

Then, too, there are a number of real and perhaps valid fears peculiar to each campus. There is the fear on the part of some of the University of Notre Dame faculty that closer relationships would serve to weaken the thrust for academic excellence which has characterized the history of Notre Dame in the last fifteen years. There is fear on the part of some of the faculty at St. Mary's College that a closer relationship with Notre Dame would endanger the sense of community and tranquillity characteristic of St. Mary's College, which has been such a potent force in the education of young women in the past. There is fear on the part of St. Mary's faculty that alliance with professionalized faculties from Notre Dame would distort the humanizing and liberalizing focus of its curriculum. And there is fear on the part of some faculty members at the University of Notre Dame that differing departmental emphases are so pronounced that any sort of fusion would distort and dissipate educational energies. There is also a kind of generalized fear that growing together in perilous times might actually weaken both. And especially on the campus of St. Mary's College, there is the genuine fear that coming together would be detrimental personally and professionally to many staff and faculty members.

In addition, there are the myriad processes and bureaucratic differences which could prove to be obstacles in closer relationships. Each institution follows its own budget-making cycle and the two differ. Each institution has its own set of regulations regarding student conduct and they differ. Each institution provides advising and counseling with students in different ways, and bringing them together would certainly prove vexatious. Then, too, the respective physical plants were created to serve quite indigenous needs. Closer cooperation would imply exploiting physical plant capacity of both campuses; but the very differences in kind and quality of space would make such exploitation most difficult. This last point can be well illustrated by the differing needs for space of the Arts Departments of the two campuses.

Especially during the past several years the two institutions as we have noted have cooperated extensively in a number of areas. Some assessment of those efforts might be instructive at this point. The coordinating committee, with representatives from the two institutions, and chaired by Father Sheedy seems to have performed well in general and to have accomplished a great deal in facilitating cooperative activities and generating a climate conducive to working together. While some criticism has been leveled at the committee on the grounds that it spent unnecessary time in detail, the fact that it did facilitate departments meeting, it did study potentialities for cooperation, it did expand the cooperative exchange program, and it did bring into existence such things as joint listings of courses, comparable course numbering and the like, is impressive evidence. Further, as the more intensive study of cooperative possibilities developed with outside consultants, the coordinating committee helped materially in setting the tone and direction of that inquiry and proved a valid testing device for ideas as they emerged.

Generally, there seems to be a much more open atmosphere regarding cooperation between the two institutions than in times past despite the fears referred to before. Boards of Trustees, alumni groups, students, faculty and administrators, who but a few years earlier would have been resistant to the

idea of close relationships between the two institutions, seem to have changed their minds and appear quite ready to examine next steps. With only a few exceptions, the most frequently expressed opinion was that the two institutions could never return to their previous isolation and that the only viable direction for movement was toward closer and closer relationships and greater and greater cooperation. Even within departments having individuals antagonistic to the idea of more unity of effort, there was acceptance of the fact that closer relationships seemed inevitable and that after momentary disfunctions they could be accommodated.

Given the differences between the two institutions and the human reluctances and bureaucratic complexities as barriers to an effective program of academic exchange, the results of the cooperative exchange program have been impressive. The figures for the academic year 1970-71 suggest that the cooperative exchange program is functioning well under relatively free market conditions. Thus, we are informed that over 700 girls are taking over 1400 courses at Notre Dame and slightly over 700 Notre Dame students are taking slightly over 1400 courses on the St. Mary's campus. It is expected that if the curricula at the two institutions are made even more flexible, these numbers will increase slightly and there will be more students presenting themselves to the other campus to take their major work. It is true that personal animosities and departmental differences have caused irritation, thus requiring a heavy load of courses in the students' major to be taken at the native campus. A completely free flow of students back and forth has thus been prevented. From time to time advising appears to have been chauvinistic by urging students away from courses on the other campus which were competitive with those offered locally. Further, reaching the position where most courses were eligible for student enrollment from the other campus was arrived at reluctantly and only after considerable effort on the part of the coordinating committee. The fact, however, is that decisions were made and the activity is well along toward becoming institutionalized.

The record of departments joining together and functioning as units is spotty. In Education and in Speech and Drama the results seem impressive, with the combined faculties reflecting a high esprit de corps and a clear willingness to share resources and to combine for appropriate emphases. Several, however, have not either wished to or been able to function as a unity for a variety of reasons. The departments of History and Music are simply illustrative, although several departments reflecting a desire to cooperate also point up fundamental educational differences. The Art Department at Notre Dame, for example, sees one style for itself, whereas the Art Department at St. Mary's perceives a different mission.

Given the inately threatening character of an inquiry which could affect the destinies of two institutions, and their personnel, the amount of overt antagonism and resistance to change seems to have been quite modest. There are people on each campus who don't like their counterparts on the other. There are instances of lack of professional regard and there seems to have been a normal amount of picayune behavior and faultfinding; but virtually no one seems so violently opposed to change as to wish to jeopardize the entire inquiry. A much more frequently encountered phenomenon was the belief that greater cooperation was desirable and that it was feasible--but that nothing would or could be done about the matter in the absence of pressure from above or from outside the particular unit. Testimony was received from a number of departments or organizations that after some initial joint conversations nothing much had happened

or, indeed, seemed likely to happen until a general policy directive from the central administrations of the two institutions were issued. One joint meeting of two departments in the same field, held in October 1970, was the first time that the two departments had come together in the memory of those present.

Student leaders on the two campuses seemed well disposed to work together for the mutual benefits of both. Some of their plans and studies reflected not only great cooperation but considerable sophistication as well. Limited public opinion polling, as well as impressions from interviews, suggest that the two student bodies would welcome much closer relationships in the future. There probably is a slight difference in emphasis in this judgment at Notre Dame and on the St. Mary's campus. The Notre Dame men seem much more concerned with having a larger proportion of women on the Notre Dame campus than was true of the women's institution with respect to men on its campus.

Some bureaucratic vexations exist, of course. St. Mary's girls feel slighted when they are denied equal access to recreational facilities on the Notre Dame campus and Notre Dame officials in some offices feel that the University is carrying a disproportionately heavy financial burden in such cooperative ventures as joint registration. Differences in food services on the two campuses have produced some feelings of irritation; and differences in student personnel policies have generated occasional feelings of frustration, irritation and threat.

At the administrative level, while there were obvious individual differences, the experiences of the past several years have suggested still further cooperation and these possibilities have been welcomed. A few administrative officers on each campus appear somewhat reluctant to envision future developments, not so much from dissatisfaction with earlier experiences as from lack of time and interest to examine thoughtfully and openly any of a variety of alternative directions.

Through campus visits and studies it is clear to the consultants that a number of possibilities for the future exist and should be examined carefully. The first of these, though quite unlikely, would consist in a return to conditions as they were at the beginning of the 1960's when there was little formal cooperation between the institutions, and each pursued its own destiny without conversation or coordination with the other. Events seem to have moved too far to make this a distinct possibility. More likely would be a decision by the University of Notre Dame, in response to student pressures and educational needs, to become a co-educational institution, converting some of its undergraduate residence hall capacity (possibly one of the new residence halls) into a women's dormitory. Such a move would result initially in a decrease in male enrollment since the University could hardly create new residence facilities given the present financial climate. Were feminine enrollment provided in this way, and were the University at the same time to curtail the cooperative exchange program, as would seem likely, St. Mary's College could go in several directions. It could also become co-educational and enter into direct competition with the University of Notre Dame. This would seem to be unfortunate if for no other reason than the greater public relations value of the Notre Dame name which would give the advantage in recruitment clearly to the larger institution. Or, St. Mary's College could continue as a women's college, accepting, if inevitable, a cutback in enrollment to perhaps the six-or seven-hundred student level. A drop in enrollment or a drop in quality of student at St. Mary's would seem to be a result of a Notre Dame decision to become co-educational. Such a pre-

diction is based on an estimate of the number of girls who attended St. Mary's because it is close to Notre Dame and who would like to receive a Notre Dame degree.

Since cooperative efforts have been satisfactory, another option might be simply to perpetuate the status quo. Men and women do take classes at the other campus; some departments do work well together, and some professors are able to teach courses at the other institution. Thus far the problems of balance of payments has not become particularly troublesome and some would therefore prefer this alternative. Friction and irritation are acute, however, in a few areas and the financial matter of balance of payments must be faced at some time in the future. Hence, almost any definition of existing conditions cannot be expected to last. More plausible would be an arrangement by which the two Boards of Trustees made even stronger statements regarding cooperation than they have in the past, and through administrative fiat required some services to be definitively combined. Such an alternative would envision perhaps a joint registration office but separate business management; a combined Education Department but History Departments each proceeding independently of the other.

Yet another alternative is some form of organic change which could be manifest in any of several different formulations. One would be a simple absorption of St. Mary's College by the University of Notre Dame which would operate St. Mary's as part of an extended physical plant to provide capacity for students. The St. Mary's campus could then become a Lower Division campus for the University, or it might be the principal undergraduate campus for work in Arts, Letters and Science, or a campus housing some relatively small professional schools, such as Law and Business. Such a conception would, of course, be repugnant to the faculty and administration of St. Mary's College and would very likely therefore be rejected by the Board of Trustees and by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. It therefore seems axiomatic that if there were to be an organic change which would result in greater fusion of effort, such a change would have to insure that St. Mary's College would be able to offer, in cooperation with the University, a viable and reasonably comprehensive undergraduate program designed primarily for women.

After examining all available options we believe that St. Mary's College should join the University of Notre Dame as a separate and distinctive entity operating within the larger University framework. Within such an arrangement, St. Mary's College would adopt the official name of "St. Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame" and would concentrate on an educational program primarily designed for women. Eventually, the two corporate entities of St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame might merge through obtaining a new Charter from the State of Indiana, and through creating new Fellows and a new Board of Trustees which would legally be so constituted as to project the interests of the two supporting Orders. At that time (and it should be stressed this is by no means imminent) perhaps 10 Fellows would be from the Notre Dame side, six from the St. Mary's side, and six selected by those sixteen. For the immediate future, however, the two institutions can function cooperatively while still retaining separate corporate identity, and the separate interests of the sponsoring communities.

If this fundamental change proves acceptable to the two Boards, a number of other recommendations for Board action should be considered:

1. The Boards should announce in a joint statement their intent to implement the new relationship between the two institutions, as speedily as possible.
2. To that end and with advice of counsel the Boards should move to create joint memberships on each Board with up to five members of each Board nominated by and from the Board of the other institution.
3. In particular, the Finance Committee and the Educational Policy Committee of each Board should include at least one member of the other Board in order to provide consistency of financial planning and management and clear understanding of educational objectives.
4. The two Boards should make provision through their standing agenda items to hear reports of significant decisions taken by the other Board. A similarity in the times and place of meetings of the Boards and their Executive Committees would facilitate this important exchange.
5. The Boards should agree to prior consultation 1) on the selection of a President for either institution, 2) on major financial or academic changes, 3) on changes in existing recruitment and personnel policies, 4) in major budget allocations or 5) in relationships with other institutions.
6. The Boards should approve the designation of the President of St. Mary's College as a vice president in the University of Notre Dame.
7. The Boards should appoint, upon the recommendation of the Presidents, a coordinator, responsible to the two presidents, to implement the increased cooperation of both institutions. At the invitation of the respective Boards the coordinator would report to the Boards, separately or jointly, on his activities.

The success or failure of joining the two institutions in a new relationship will rest largely on the Coordinator who should be a person of recognized professional competency having high administrative and diplomatic abilities. In general, this Coordinator should have derivative power from the Boards of Trustees through the Presidents over several matters:

1. He should be entitled to improve existing academic and administrative cooperation with the right to bring representatives of the two institutions together to settle differences.
2. He should therefore be empowered to obtain necessary financial planning, educational and personnel data from the relevant offices of each institution.
3. He should be empowered to examine services necessary to

both campuses like Counseling or Registration and recommend locations for principal and branch offices.

4. He should be charged with identifying new areas for combined effort and should therefore have easy access to the Presidents of the two institutions.

5. To this end he should be charged to study departmental relationships, to suggest reasonable ways of cooperation, to examine budgetary support and to take unresolved controversy directly to the Presidents of the two institutions for solution.

6. He should have the power to examine such innovative educational concepts as the experimental college, and after consultation with the committees of the two institutions recommended to the two Presidents and Boards of Trustees, that such an educational experiment or others come into existence for a limited number of semesters subject to later evaluation of the faculties as to its place in the regular offerings of the institutions.

Using such criteria as efficiency of operation, the needs of the two campuses, rights of individual faculty members or staff, and contributions to the long-term cooperation of the two institutions, the Coordinator should devote considerable attention to following administrative matters:

1. The registrar's offices and the admissions staffs of the two institutions should become single units operating with a unified budget contributed proportionately by the two institutions and possible making use of a branch office. A branch office should be maintained on each campus but the central location for each function should be placed where most convenient and efficient. Personnel from each campus should always be represented in the joint operation, and the coordinator should have power to approve all changes in personnel within the joint budget. For such offices, as for others, selection of personnel should be determined by years of service and by capacity to insure that the interests of both institutions are thoroughly safeguarded.

2. Psychological services and counseling should also be created as a single entity with the location of the two probably on the Notre Dame campus but with a branch office at St. Mary's College, in charge of a person holding a joint appointment in St. Mary's and Notre Dame.

3. When the University of Notre Dame completes its contracted-for expanded computer capacity, computer services for both institutions should be combined. This may require several years to accomplish because of contractual obligations of St. Mary's College to St. Joseph's Hospital; but in the long run it would appear wise to bring these together.

4. For a time, since the University of Notre Dame provided its own food services and St. Mary's College contracts with Saga Food Services, these may have to function separately. However, the Coordinator should try, in one way or another, to bring prices so into line that students from one institution can eat at the other simply by using a meal card issued by his or her native institution.

5. Since the heads of the two security forces seem to work well together, their future cooperation could be assumed in developing a joint plan which would make the security forces into one organization.

6. It seems imperative that the two Development offices should have the closest possible relationship so that all development campaigns could be devised to strengthen the finances of both institutions.

7. For a time, a joint committee, perhaps of students and administrators, on Student Personnel seems desirable, which would be able to coordinate activities but still maintain essential differences consistent with the traditions on the two campuses.

8. Similarly, the religious life of the two campuses might at the beginning best be the concern of a joint committee rather than a fused or integrated campus ministry.

9. The Coordinator would also want to bring about unification of catalogs, publications and other forms of public communication which seem appropriate.

A major part of the efforts of the coordinator will be to effect appropriate arrangements between academic departments for the curriculum. As a general rule, departments from the two institutions should merge with the clear expectation, however, that some departments, because of peculiar circumstances or personnel will not move to the unified organization immediately.

As departments join together, specific provisions for safeguarding rights of faculty members in each institution should be insured. As a general rule, joint departments should be represented by faculty from each institution, proportionate to the undergraduate enrollment in the subjects normally taught under the auspices of that department. This proportion is suggested as a possible model which may prove inadequate when tested empirically; but there should be some such general principle which will insure that neither institution gain an untoward numerical domination in a joint department. For fields in joint departments not combining, each institution must be insured the right to maintain an adequate indigenous program. Thus there could be for example a combined Biology Department which would offer some things in common but which would also offer distinctly different biological science programs on the two campuses. Both combined and discrete departments should also be encouraged by the coordinator to create new experimental programs which could be utilized by the students in both Notre Dame and St. Mary's. Whether specific departments are merged eventually

or not, we recommend that each department should invite a member of the corresponding department in the other institution to be a voting member of the department as soon as possible.

The coordinator will need to spend considerable effort to monitor program development, staffing policy, and the like, for both joint and discrete departments, with the clear understanding that he may use his access to the Presidents to resolve controversy.

The success or failure of joining St. Mary's College to the University of Notre Dame ultimately will depend on the goodwill, the mutual respect, and the shared values of men and women on the two campuses. However, that agreement can be powerfully reinforced by a number of stipulations, agreements, and self-denials which are suggested here for action by appropriate authorities:

1. As a general rule, faculty and staff at each of the two institutions should have their statuses preserved once the union of their activities has been accomplished. This means that tenure will be recognized as well as service leading toward tenure. Also, as a general rule, salary, tenure provisions and the like should become comparable, with one major exception: faculty members: who concentrate their efforts as undergraduate teachers should not be expected to compare for tenure or salary purposes with professors who conduct research and direct graduate students as well as teaching undergraduates. Here a pluralistic reward system may be required for a time.
2. St. Mary's now employs a proportion of men on its faculty. We urge on Notre Dame that women be appointed to that faculty with a view to providing at both institutions a group of distinguished women professors.
3. Academic degrees will be awarded by the institutions in which students matriculate. Thus a student who matriculates at St. Mary's would receive a degree in the name of St. Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame, which would be signed by the President of the University of Notre Dame. However, students would be entitled to take majors offered by either institution, though obligated to complete the degree requirements of the institution in which they matriculate. Thus a student at St. Mary's following the course of study prescribed by the University of Notre Dame for a degree in Architecture, could receive a Bachelor's degree in Architecture from St. Mary's College in Notre Dame. Similarly, a Notre Dame student concentrating in Elementary Education at St. Mary's would receive a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from the University of Notre Dame. Conflicts arising should be subject to the jurisdiction of a joint institutional committee which may be an ad hoc committee or a standing committee.
4. The effective and more complete opening to students of the educational resources at both institutions would be facilitated

by overlapping memberships on the Committees on Instruction at both institutions, which could be undertaken immediately.

In addition to and on behalf of the institutions, several self-denials should be stated explicitly by the Boards of Trustees of the two institutions:

1. The University of Notre Dame will matriculate no female undergraduate students in a degree program without the concurrence of St. Mary's College (it might however, and for example, admit students for summer school work in non-degree courses).

2. St. Mary's College will offer no graduate or graduate professional work leading to a degree above the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science Degrees without the concurrence of the University of Notre Dame.

3. St. Mary's College will matriculate no men students to degree programs (it might, however, admit men to summer school work of a non-degree credit character in such fields as Education) without the concurrence of the University of Notre Dame.

4. The University of Notre Dame will not offer undergraduate degrees in Education or in such other undergraduate fields as may be determined by the joint Boards of Trustees.

5. Each institution will offer new degree programs only after combined approval of the Faculties and Administrations of the two institutions and ratification by the Boards of Trustees.

Because the two institutions have historically been single-sexed institutions, and because student desire for new collegiate relationships between the sexes is such a potent force in the present inquiry, the matters of residence living and the relationships between the sexes pose a sensitive set of problems. At this time, no formal plan is being suggested regarding women residing on the Notre Dame campus or men on the St. Mary's campus. However, if in the future such a plan were to be deemed advisable, it should be clearly reciprocal--that is, St. Mary's would provide male residence units and Notre Dame would provide female residence units. However, it seems clear that both institutions should respond to the generalized need of youth, for a variety of ways by which men and women can interact socially, intellectually, and academically. This implies that both institutions should contrive eating and recreational places, hours and facilities which will encourage the healthy mingling of the two sexes and will produce a tone in which social and intellectual interaction between the sexes is considered normal and highly desirable. This is especially significant for Catholic institutions, in many of which students will have attended both elementary and secondary schools in isolation from the other sex.

At the present, there are probably good reasons why different standards exist on St. Mary's campus and the Notre Dame campus, in regard to such things as student hours, open or closed use of residence rooms for visitors. It seems

likely, however, that something approximating an eventual single standard will evolve as long as it can maintain suitable regard for individual privacy and does not force individuals into conforming to an undesired new standard of personal conduct. Anticipating this evolution, St. Mary's College might consider such things as allowing open rooms on weekends, or some other modification of its present regulations. Both institutions might wish to emphasize newer educational programs to help both men and women understand their own sexuality and the impact on them of changing relationships and changing social mores.

Important in the thinking of students about the two institutions is a desire for greater recreational opportunities to be together. The University of Notre Dame could go a long way toward accommodating student feelings by offering women equal opportunities for the golf course and the Rock to those accorded men. St. Mary's could reciprocate by accepting perhaps a somewhat higher cost on food to be borne by the institution while allowing Notre Dame men greater access to St. Mary's eating facilities and by encouraging appropriate and welcoming social and recreational facilities for both sexes.

The union of the two colleges as envisioned in this document will be viable only if each campus can create and maintain a distinctive educational mission while at the same time contributing appropriately to the educational mission of the other campus. The times seem right for St. Mary's College to create a new and distinctively responsive educational program which will prepare women for contemporary life. There are many elements which might enter into such a complex, several of which seem worthy of comment. The small campus enables the institution to emphasize a sense of community and continue to express a Catholic posture in many different and mutually reinforcing ways. The small campus is significant to the extent that it can create a sense of community, a task which should command the serious attention of individuals from both institutions. No woman attending college today can escape the need for a vocation to be practiced at several different times during her life. Thus St. Mary's College might properly expand its concerns in teacher preparation and move into the health-related fields in a major way. Further, the college, because it is small, might embrace more wholeheartedly educational experimentalism by engaging in such things as increased inter-disciplinary work and using the newer media in effective but humane ways. It might also accept the Fine and Performing Arts as one of its major emphases, although artistic effort should be in evidence on both campuses for the educational maturing of both student bodies. In a similar vein, St. Mary's should probably never consider eliminating all science instruction, for increasingly modern women should be aware of the rationale, the approaches, the potentialities, and the limitations of the Sciences.

Several other general principles should obtain. It is assumed that eventually tuition and fees at the two institutions will be the same. It is also assumed that the two institutions can move immediately to grant full faith and credit to courses earned at the other institution.

Burton Clark, discussing the distinctive college, identifies elements common to the building and maintaining of what he calls "an institutional saga."

"First, believers collect in the faculty and gain the power to project their cherished ideals and practices. Second,

features of the curriculum determining everyday behavior reflect and express the saga. Third, a social base of external believers provides resources, including moral support and interests a certain kind of student in the college. Fourth, the students develop a strong subculture that significantly incorporates the central idea of the college. Fifth, the saga itself as ideology, self-image and public image has forceful momentum. Personnel defense, program embodiment, supporting social base, allied student subculture, ideological force--these are the essential carrying mechanisms."

It would seem that St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame could be on the verge of developing a new and different saga for joined institutions which would be able to perpetuate the two distinctive traditions yet become increasingly responsive to the needs of a society radically changed. The effort to bring these two institutions together will be great; the frustrations encountered marked, and feelings of anxiety occasionally intense--but the effort does seem worthwhile.

Several mechanisms are suggested and an approximate timetable to be reached probably within five years. That timetable might consist of these elements:

January to March, 1971 Widespread dissemination and discussion of this report on the two campuses with perhaps the present Coordinating Committee collecting and collating judgments.

January, 1971 Formal statements by Presidents of the two institutions to undertake no major changes or major administrative appointments without joint consultation until after the two Boards of Trustees have had an opportunity to respond formally to this report.

March, 1971 The two Boards of Trustees meeting with the administrations and consultants should discuss thoroughly the implications of the report and, if they agree, take these steps:

1. Disband the present Coordinating Committee and appoint jointly the Coordinator whose functions have been described earlier.
2. Each Board move immediately to appoint Board Members representative of the other institution.
3. The University of Notre Dame Board should appoint the President of St. Mary's College as Vice President of the University of Notre Dame. The two institutions might wish to consider appointing several relatively young people to assist in the details of bringing about the union proposed here. Several of the graduates of the Class of 1970, who have worked long on this problem, might be appropriate candidates.

From: Conklin

EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

(Advisory to press: Neither Sister Alma nor Father Hesburgh will have comments on the Park-Mayhew report at this time. If clarification is necessary, contact Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, who has headed up joint cooperative efforts in recent years. Office: 283-8801. Thanks.)

For Release in P.M. papers, Monday, January 11, 1971

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The University of Notre Dame and neighboring Saint Mary's College today released a consultants' report which recommends that Saint Mary's College "join the University of Notre Dame as a separate and distinctive entity operating within the larger University framework."

Sister M. Alma Peter, C.S.C., acting president of Saint Mary's, and Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, said they were releasing the report so that it could be studied by students, faculty, administrators, friends and alumni of both institutions before submission to a joint meeting of the executive committees of the schools' boards of trustees in March. Both stressed that action by trustees of both institutions is necessary before any recommendations are adopted and that there is no prior commitment on the part of either school to the report's conclusions. The presidents also said a financial feasibility study would be done of the report's findings.

Saint Mary's, founded in 1844 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and operated by them, is an undergraduate liberal arts college for women. Notre Dame, founded in 1842 by the Congregation of Holy Cross and governed since 1967 by a lay-dominated board of trustees, now grants undergraduate degrees

only to men while its graduate programs are open to women. Notre Dame's undergraduate enrollment is 6,400 and Saint Mary's is 1,600.

The 10,500-word report, written by Dr. Rosemary Park, professor of education at the University of California in Los Angeles, and Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew, professor of education at Stanford University; recommends that Saint Mary's adopt the official name of "Saint Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame" and concentrate on an educational program primary for women. "Eventually," the authors note, "the two corporate entities of Saint Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame might merge" by obtaining a new state charter and creating a common governing body. "For the immediate future, however," the report stressed, "the two institutions can function cooperatively while still retaining separate corporate identity and the separate interests of the sponsoring communities."

Corollary recommendations of the report included the following:

- Appointment of a coordinator to implement the increased cooperation of both institutions.
- Creation of joint memberships on the boards of trustees of the two schools and much closer cooperation between the two governing bodies in academic and financial policy-making.
- Designation of the president of Saint Mary's as also a vice president of Notre Dame.
- Merger of the registrar's office, admissions staffs, psychological services and counseling activities, and security forces of the two institutions.
- Formation of joint committees in such areas as student personnel and religious life.

The report said that "as a general rule, departments from the two institutions should merge" but noted that some "because of personnel or peculiar"

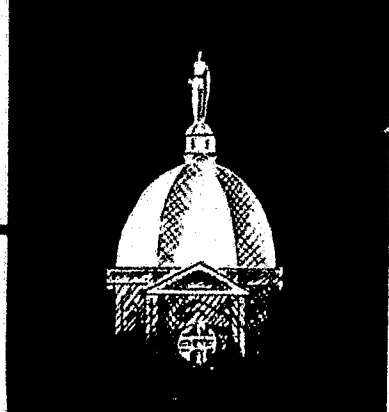
~~circumstances~~ will not move to the ~~unified organization~~ immediately." The authors emphasized that "specific provisions for safeguarding rights of faculty members" should be insured during merger activities in the academic area.

Academic degrees would be awarded by the institutions in which students matriculate. Those enrolled in Saint Mary's, for example, would receive a degree in the name of "Saint Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame," signed by both presidents. Students would be entitled to take majors offered by either institution, however. Saint Mary's women could thus pursue an architecture major in the University, while Notre Dame men could take an elementary education major in the College.

"The union of the two colleges as envisioned in this document will be viable only if each campus can create and maintain a distinctive educational mission while at the same time contributing appropriately to the educational mission of the other campus," the report concluded.

Before setting out its recommendations, the report reviewed national trends in higher education -- particularly those away from single-sex schools and toward inter-institutional cooperation -- as well as the history of the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's 127-year relationship. They praised recent efforts toward closer cooperation, including the exchange program which affects more than 2,000 students, and reported that the climate for closer ties was more favorable than ever before.

Among other alternatives discussed were the possibility of both institutions going co-educational or "simple absorption of Saint Mary's by Notre Dame." Both were seen by Park and Mayhew as less desirable than their final recommendation. The two consultants were retained by Notre Dame and Saint Mary's last spring, and they visited the campuses several times during the last few months to interview a wide range of students, faculty and administrators.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny

From: Mrs Horiszny

January 12, 1971 Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release:

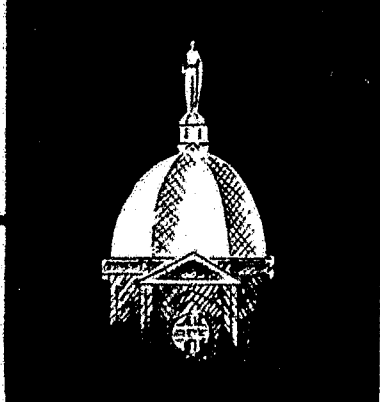
Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Biology at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, will deliver the annual Nieuwland Science Lectures at the University of Notre Dame February 1-5.

Using the specific example of staphylococcal nuclease, Anfinsen will discuss whether the folding of a protein is due to its unique amino acid sequence or to genetic mechanisms. The proper folding of any protein is essential to its proper functioning in the body. His talks will be titled "The Formation and Stability of Protein Tertiary Structure in Solution" on Monday (Feb. 1), "Staphylococcal Nuclease: Structure and Properties" on Wednesday (Feb. 3) and "Protein Folding: Staphylococcal Nuclease as a Model System" on Friday (Feb. 5). All his talks will be held at 4:30 p.m. in Room 123 of the Nieuwland Science Hall.

In addition to his research activities, Anfinsen is an editor of *Advances in Protein Chemistry* and has served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. His book, "The Molecular Basis of Evolution," was published in 1959.

Anfinsen is also director of the research associates program of the National Institutes of Health and is a member of the board of governors of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel. He has served as Kelly Lecturer at Purdue University, Leon Lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania and EMBO Lecturer for Sweden.

The Nieuwland Science Lectureship was established in 1943 as a permanent memorial to the late Rev. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., a Notre Dame professor who first synthesized rubber.

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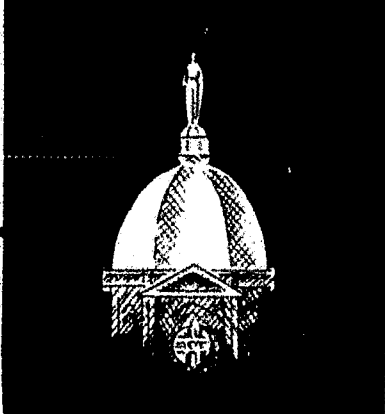
January 12, 1971

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of government and international studies at the University of Notre Dame, is the author of a new book, "Between Nothingness and Paradise."

An essay on "total critique," a form of social criticism which rejects not this or that injustice but damns the entire "system", the book traces the history of those which the author feels have become armed destructive movements: communism, nazism, anarchism, absurdism, and "so-called New Left."

Niemeyer, the author of several books, including "Law Without Force," "An Inquiry into the Soviet Mentality," and "Outline of Communism," isolates and analyzes the structure of ideas that have given rise to the total critiques of our time. The new book is published by the Louisiana State University Press.

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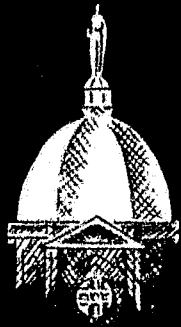
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Inc. -- Scientists, theologians and philosophers throughout the world are contributors to a new book, "Evolution in Perspective," honoring French philosopher Pierre Lecomte du Nouy. Published by the University of Notre Dame Press, the book is edited by Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to Notre Dame's president, and Dr. Ralph E. Thorson, chairman of the biology department at the University.

Included in the book are papers and comments presented at a 1967 Notre Dame conference where colleagues and students of Lecomte du Nouy discussed the philosophies of the author of "Human Destiny," published in 1947.

Lecomte du Nouy, like Teilhard de Chardin, believed the story of life on our earth can be told only in evolutionary terms, that the human brain is the summit of the evolutionary process, and that the future history of mankind will depend upon how that brain functions, the editors noted in a preface.

Authors of papers in the book include Thorsen, Sidney W. Fox, Pierre P. Grasse, Morris Goldman and Remy Chauvin. Jean Ladriere, Francois Meyer, Edouard Morot-Sir and Henri Gouhier present philosophical viewpoints while Dominique Dubarle, Paul Weiss, Charles Hartshorne Louis Dupre and Thomas Langan discuss several theological problems implied by evolution.

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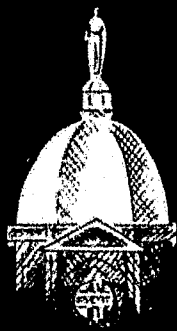
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Fifty-four per cent of the undergraduate students at the University of Notre Dame are sharing \$5,393,512 in financial aid, according to the University's office of financial aid and scholarships. This is a slight increase over the number of students who last year shared \$4,786,872.

A total of 3,469 students, out of a total enrollment of 6,407 undergraduates, are receiving financial assistance, compared to last year's 3,320 recipients when the enrollment was 6,194. The average aid this year is \$1,555 compared to last year's \$1,442.

Included in financial assistance figures are all students receiving university sponsored scholarships, state scholarships, federal assistance programs administered through the university, student loans through banks, and other scholarships such as ROTC, National Merit Awards, community and private scholarship grants.

A total of 772 students receive credit toward tuition costs by working 12 hours each week in such clerical positions as library assistant, microfilmmers, correctors, etc. An additional 443 receive monetary assistance by working in the dining halls, laundry or as research assistants. The college work-study program involves another 99 students who receive funds for service as laboratory assistants, tutors, community program aids and legal aid, both on and off-campus.

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January 12, 1971

For Immediate Release

Dr. Robert Gordon, associate dean of the College of Science at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected chairman of the Science Information Council of the National Science Foundation for a one-year term.

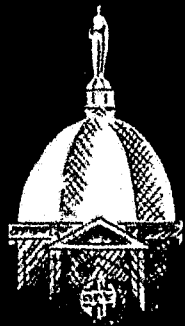
Gordon's election breaks the tradition of selecting the chairman from among those members serving their final year of appointment. He will serve as a member of the 15-man advisory body until January of 1973.

The Science Information Council advises the Science Information Service, which is responsible for making scientific information available both to the scientific community and the public. The council is appointed by the National Science Foundation.

Gordon is also a member of the United States National Committee of the International Union of Biological Sciences. The committee advises the president of the National Academy of Science on all matters concerning United States participation in international programs in the biological sciences.

A researcher in ecology, population dynamics and cold-blooded vertebrates, Gordon is a proponent of better communication between the scientific community and laymen. He is a member of the Pacific Science Association's standing committee for science information.

Gordon has taught at Notre Dame since 1958, and has served as both acting head of the biology department, acting chairman of the department of preprofessional studies and editor of the *American Midland Naturalist*.

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January 14, 1971

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From: Mrs. Horiszny

For Immediate Release.

A new, highly flexible program for talented science students is being launched this semester by the University of Notre Dame's College of Science, Dr. Bernard Waldman, dean of the College, has announced.

Called the Notre Dame Undergraduate Scientist Program, the new effort will offer highly qualified and highly motivated science students the chance to engage in independent study and research, fulfill required courses in a variety of ways, take interdisciplinary science seminars and pursue directed reading under a faculty moderator. It was developed by the Undergraduate Studies Committee headed by Dr. Emil T. Hofman, assistant dean of the College.

Hofman explained that the Undergraduate Scientist Program is not in itself a new degree program, but gives the talented student an opportunity to alter the traditional major or concentration requirements in view of his own background and interests. The major program is designed to prepare students for research careers in science, while the concentration program is intended for those students who do not necessarily wish to pursue the Ph.D. in one of the basic sciences.

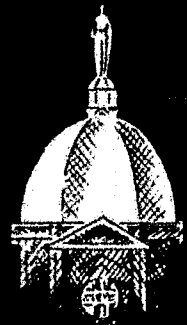
Undergraduate scientists would be able to replace one or two of the standard freshman science courses with more advanced courses and would be permitted to satisfy some requirements by taking special examinations or pursuing special projects in the course area. Any time released because of such arrangements would be used for research or independent study, Hofman said.

Upperclass undergraduate scientists will be required to participate in

College of Science . . . 2

an interdisciplinary seminar designed to present applications of science to problems of current interest, develop greater communicative and managerial abilities and encourage initiative and imagination in the student's approach to science.

Talented high school students are encouraged to enroll in the program as freshmen, although sophomores and juniors can also gain admittance. The purpose of the program is to attract superior science students to the University of Notre Dame and to provide for them "flexible, exciting and individually-tailored opportunities," Hofman said.

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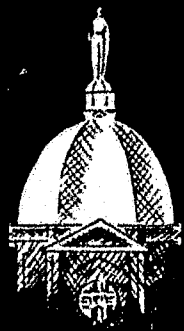
Assistant Directors of Public Information:
January 14, 1971Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Mrs. Horiszny

For Immediate Release.

Dr. Basil R. Myers, chairman of the department of electrical engineering at the University of Notre Dame and Dr. Ruey-wen Liu, professor of electrical engineering, will be guest speakers at the Mexico 1971 International Conference on Systems, Networks and Computers in Oaxtepec, Mexico January 18-21.

Myers will speak on "Pathfinding in Communication Nets" and Liu will present a paper on "Bounded-Input Bounded-Output Stability and Global Systems Linearization." Both will be guests of the National University of Mexico in Mexico City.

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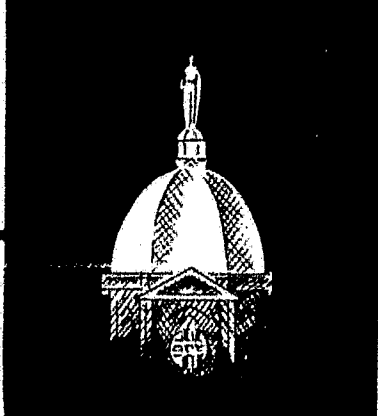
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- An eight-month study of economic problems in non-public schools of the nation for the President's Commission on School Finance was started this week by Dr. Frank J. Fahey, director of the Notre Dame office for educational research.

The study will include a review of enrollment trends in non-public education with projections to 1980 and a review of the financial trends affecting the operation of these schools. These trends will be analyzed and evaluated in terms of the ability of these schools to survive.

Also included in the survey, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education under a \$125,000 grant, is an analysis of the effects on public school systems where non-public schools are forced to close by a shortage of operating funds. Attitudes and values of parents to determine their motivation for choosing public or non-public schools will be part of an analysis to determine what public interest is served by the operation of non-public schools.

Fahey will be assisted in the survey by the Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, director of the Center for Study of Man in Contemporary Society at Notre Dame; Dr. Kenneth M. Brown, assistant professor of economics; Dr. Dennis J. Dugan, associate professor of economics; Dr. Thomas R. Swartz, associate professor of economics; Dr. Richard H. Metzger, assistant professor of education, and Reginald A. Neuwien, visiting professor of education.

Area Code 219
Phone 283-7367

DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Conklin

For Release 10 a.m. (EST) Thursday, January 14, 1971

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The University of Notre Dame today issued a position paper outlining its opposition to proposed annexation by the city of South Bend.

The statement was released by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, and Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president. The South Bend Common Council will consider the proposed annexation of Notre Dame's 1,110-acre campus at a public hearing January 25. The proposal also includes the 275-acre campus of Saint Mary's College and the 175-acre Holy Cross Junior College. The three schools are now located just north of the city limits.

The University contends that the annexation "is fundamentally advantageous neither to the city nor to the institutions" and "would impair a relationship between 'town and gown' which has remained close, cordial and mutually beneficial for 128 years."

The position paper included the following points:

-- The per-capita tax rebate revenue the city would receive by increasing its 125,580 population by about 10,000 would be offset by the cost of municipal services it would have to provide to the University. (Notre Dame now spends some \$322,000 annually to provide its own police and fire protection, garbage disposal, and roadway maintenance.)

-- Annexation would result in pressure to impose municipal taxation on the University, a non-profit institution dependent for survival on massive, nationwide financial assistance.

-more-

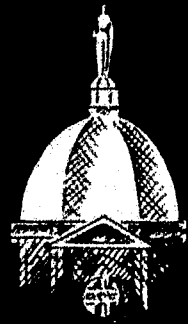
proposed annexation...2

-- The business and industrial development of the city, while immeasurably enhanced by the presence of Notre Dame, in no way depends on the University's actually being a part of South Bend, and annexation of the campus will provide no land for residential or commercial development.

-- Notre Dame's economic, educational and cultural contributions to the life of South Bend are also in no way dependent on the campus being legally part of the city. (The University is currently the second largest employer in the South Bend area with 2,850 employees.)

-- The controversy over annexation would be a divisive factor in the community, creating conflict for those with ties to both the campus and the city. The report noted that relations between the educational institutions and the city have been a model for "town and gown" situations and that the highpoint of this collaboration resulted in the designation of South Bend as an "All-America" city in 1968.

While legally unincorporated, Notre Dame secured its own postoffice in 1850, eight years after its founding, and the postmark "Notre Dame, Indiana" is shared by the two other educational institutions.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

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Jay J. Kane

From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 18, 1971

For Immediate Release:

The Pontifical Catholic University in Lima, Peru now has a science faculty of 30, a strong alumni association, \$500,000 raised by its own, new development office, and a modern language laboratory. In addition to strengthened administrative procedures and streamlined record-keeping techniques, these achievements are largely the fruits of a six-year formal association with the University of Notre Dame financed by the Ford Foundation.

Under the direction of Dr. George N. Shuster, special assistant to the president of Notre Dame, the program set four goals at its inception in 1964 -- to develop a capability in the natural sciences, improve administration, begin development and alumni associations and found a language laboratory.

The small Peruvian college had no science faculty when Dr. Thomas Stewart, then chairman of the mathematics department, inaugurated the natural science program in 1965. The situation was hardly unusual in a country with one Ph.D. in physics and only a few well-educated biologists and mathematicians.

Faculty from Notre Dame, including the internationally-recognized chemist Dr. Ernest Eliel, taught several courses in Peru. In turn, the Catolica University faculty visited Notre Dame to obtain advanced degrees in physics, mathematics and chemistry. The science department now offers majors in these subjects, and teaches service courses in science to students of law, engineering and agriculture. From 1968 until the present, the program has been headed by Dr. Bernard Waldman, Dean of the College of Science.

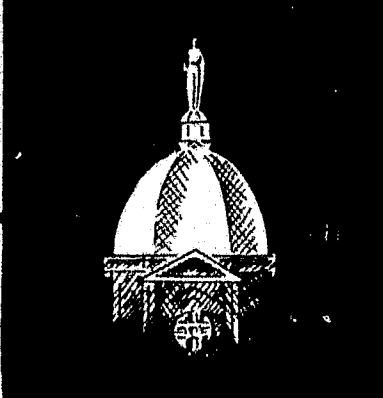
When the Ford Foundation program began, Catolica University was severely hampered by lack of funds for expansion and its inability to raise large sums

Peru program . . . 2

of money in a country with no philanthropic tradition. James W. Frick, vice president of public relations and development and James Conney, secretary of the Alumni Association, began helping the school develop fund-raising capacities in 1966.

Within a year and a half, a new director of development was hired and an aggressive fund-raising campaign began which raised 54,000,000 soles (\$500,000). In its efforts up to that point, the school had never raised more than \$100,000.

The formal association between Catolica University and the University of Notre Dame ended with the last Ford Foundation grant last fall, but informal and individual cooperation will continue, Dr. Shuster explained. In summing up the program in his final report to the Ford Foundation, he expressed satisfaction at the firm foundation for growth now evident at the Pontifical Catholic University, noting that such schools will be increasingly necessary and beneficial as Peru develops a middle class with a need for higher education.

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For Immediate Release

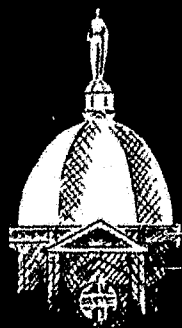
While polarization seems to be the trend in society at large, the Knights of Columbus and the Masons have succeeded in replacing enmity with friendship.

This was the observation of the Rev. John A. O'Brien, research professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, speaking Monday (January 18) at a Niles, Michigan, Shrine Club dinner at which the Niles Knights were guests. The dinner is an annual affair with the two fraternal organizations alternating as hosts.

"The Masons and the Knights of South Bend (Ind.) and Niles can take legitimate pride in the fact that the plans for reconciliation between the two groups on a national plane took place in this area," Father O'Brien pointed out. "They have given prudent, wise and courageous leadership to this great movement."

What is especially noteworthy about the accomplishment, commented Father O'Brien, is the fact that it took place "at a time when dissent and violence were pitting neighbors against one another, and riots, shootings, and bombings were the order of the day in hundreds of cities."

The Notre Dame theologian praised the contributions that Masons have made to the national life as presidents, statesmen, educators, generals and churchmen. Noting the European roots of the Catholic Church's distrust of Masonry, he described the current rapprochement as an offshoot of Pope John's "open Church" policy. "We look with horror at the feuds and warfare in which our ancestors engaged in the countries of the Old World," the priest said. "We want none of them in this New World, where the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship, speech and assembly to all its citizens."

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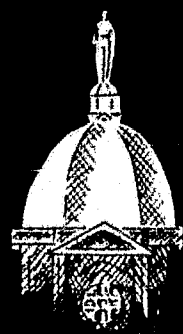
From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 19, 1971 Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release

Samuel R. Rosen, a former administrator-commissioner of the Indiana Supreme Court, will become a consultant to the University of Notre Dame's research project investigating the problem of delay in state criminal court systems.

The joint College of Engineering-Law School research project is funded by a grant from the Department of Justice National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rosen, the research supervisor of the Indianapolis phase of the project, will continue to head data collection in that city's courts. He was assistant Indiana State Attorney General for several years, and maintained a private practice in Poughkeepsie, New York for 25 years.

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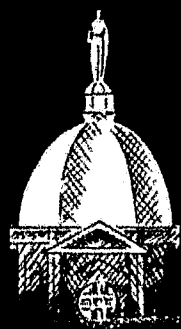
For Immediate Release

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) has awarded \$90,000 to Dr. John W. Mihelich, professor of physics at the University of Notre Dame, to pursue a "Program in Nuclear Spectroscopy."

With Dr. Emerson G. Funk, professor of physics and Dr. Leo L. Riedinger, a postdoctoral student, Mihelich is investigating the structure of the atomic nucleus by studying the half-lives of atoms which stay around for as little as one ten-billionth of a second.

To produce excited nuclei for their experiments, Mihelich and Funk follow two basic approaches. Some nuclei are made radioactive with neutrons or charged particles. Others are created "in beam" in Notre Dame's Tandem accelerator, where a beam of heavy particles is bounced off target nuclei, producing very short-lived, excited states. These nuclei, as they return to their normal states, give off gamma radiation, which can be studied to learn more about nuclear structure.

Mihelich and Funk will deliver two papers on some of their recent research at the American Physical Meeting in New York February 1-4.

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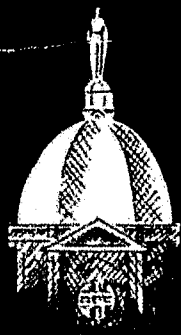
From: Conklin

January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

The University of Notre Dame's Office of Provost has announced the following policy regarding students who are members of military reserve units activated during the course of the academic year:

"Students called to military duty under these circumstances will have refunded to them pro-rata the portion of the tuition corresponding to the unexpired portion of the semester. When they return again to enroll in the University, they will be credited with the amount that was paid for the incomplete semester. This policy will apply only when students have not completed enough course work to qualify for credit."

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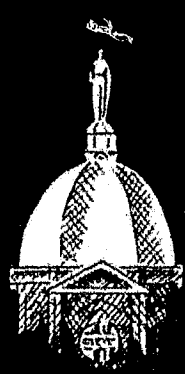
January 19, 1971
Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Dr. William V. D'Antonio, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at the University of Notre Dame, is the co-author of a new textbook, "Sociology: Man in Society."

Collaborating with D'Antonio in the publication were two Washington State University professors, Melvin L. DeFleur, sociology department chairman, and Lois B. DeFleur, associate professor. The book is published by Scott, Foresman Co. and has been made available for second semester use on some campuses.

D'Antonio had previously authored "Power and Democracy in America, " "Religion and Social Change in Latin America," and "Leadership and Decision-Making in Two Border Cities." A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1959, he is a graduate of Yale University, University of Wisconsin and Michigan State University.

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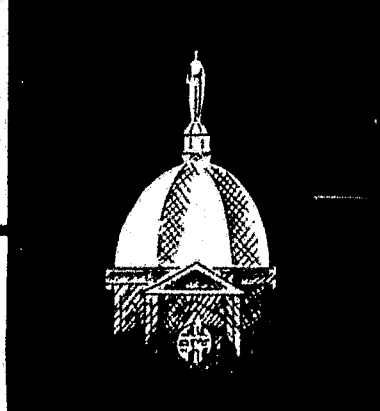
January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- John E. Smith, Yale University professor, will present the third in a series of Perspectives Lectures in Philosophy next week in the Notre Dame Memorial Library Auditorium. Sponsored by the department of philosophy, the talks are open to the public.

Smith's topic at 8 p.m. Monday (Jan. 25) will be "The Roots of the Distinction Between the Holy and Profane." "Religious Insight and Man's Distorted Existence" will be discussed at 8 p.m. Wednesday, and "Faith Seeking Understanding: A Fresh Approach" is the topic for 3:30 p.m. Friday.

Smith is the author of several books, including "Royce's Social Infinite," "Reason and God," "The Spirit of American Philosophy," "Religion and Empiricism," and "Experience and God."

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From: Jay J. Kane

January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The 1971 University of Notre Dame Economics and Banking Institute is scheduled for May 23-28 in the Center for Continuing Education.

James Saxon, former comptroller of the currency, Washington, D.C., will be one of the major speakers attending the conference. His topic at the dinner meeting on May 26 will be "Current Status of Commercial Banking."

Other topics to be discussed include "The Traditional and Emerging Roles of the Public Sector," "Bank Credit and its Influence on Consumers and Investors," "Politics, Personnel, and Strategies of Federal Economic Policy," and "New Economic Legislation: Its Direct Impact on the Financial Community."

Persons planning to attend are requested to make reservations by contacting the Center for Continuing Education, Notre Dame, Ind.

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From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

The Nuclear Structure Laboratory of the University of Notre Dame has received \$425,000 from the National Science Foundation to continue its program in nuclear spectroscopy in the coming year.

Dr. Cornelius P. Browne, professor of physics, explained that the funds will support five major research projects of more than 30 technicians, graduate students, post-doctorals and faculty. Most of the laboratory's work involves a new high-energy accelerator installed in 1968 which provides beams of very fast protons, ions and electrons to probe the atomic center.

All five projects, Browne explained, are seeking to learn more about how the nucleus is arranged, how it absorbs energy to form excited states and how it then releases this energy to return to its normal level.

Dr. Sperry E. Darden, professor of physics, uses beams of "polarized" ions as tools to study nuclear structure. The polarized ion source he has developed and built is frequently used in conjunction with the accelerator, and makes Notre Dame one of the country's major centers for research in this area. Darden is particularly interested in studying the mechanisms of nuclear reactions, as well as in determining the properties of the nucleus.

Dr. Paul R. Chagnon, professor of physics, is measuring the number of gamma rays given off at different angles and simultaneously with heavier particles. This tool allows him to learn the level of excitation of the nucleus, and to calculate the angular momentum of each state.

Dr. Walter C. Miller, professor of physics, is using beams of high-speed electrons to produce X-rays, which he then shines on the nucleus. By measuring the scattering of the X-rays from the atomic center, he can

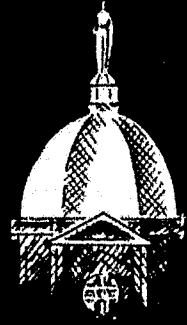
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nuclear structure laboratory grant...2

determine the properties of each nuclear state, and learn how long the nucleus exists at that level.

Dr. Andre A. Rollefson, assistant professor of physics, and Browne are continuing to perform accurate measurements of the energy released in nuclear reactions, and both seek to understand what goes on in such reactions. In addition, both are interested in the effect of electric charge on the forces which hold the nucleus together, and find that charge effects can be used as a tool to learn the arrangement of particles within the nucleus.

The structure laboratory, administered by Dr. Edgar D. Berners, associate faculty fellow in physics, was formed in 1968. In the future, Browne said, its members hope to study larger nuclei with a new spectrograph capable of measuring the many, closely-bunched excited levels these nuclei exhibit.

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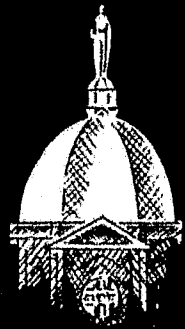
From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 19, 1971

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Life between the high-tide and low-tide levels of the ocean will be discussed in a biology seminar at 4:30 p.m. Wednesday (Jan. 20) in Room 109 of the University of Notre Dame's Biology Building.

Dr. Robert T. Paine, professor of zoology at the University of Washington, will speak on "Experimental Investigations on the Role of Predation in Structuring Rocky Intertidal Communities." Paine will explore the energy relationships existing among organisms which can tolerate alternating submersion and exposure. The public is invited to attend.

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From: Jay J. Kane

January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Background observations on the religious strife in Ireland, "where the only Catholic in a Protestant pub is likely to be the bartender," are detailed in a new article by Dr. John J. Kane, a sociologist on the faculties of the University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College, in the current issue of Review of Politics.

Completing research for the Western European Studies department under an O'Brien Fund grant, Kane has made several trips to Ireland, the latest last summer when he interviewed current leaders on both sides of the centuries-old conflict. The title of his article in the quarterly published by Notre Dame is "Civil Rights in Northern Ireland."

The Notre Dame professor cites the Strongbow incident of the tenth century, the Flight of the Earls in 1607, and the defeat of James II in 1690 as historical footnotes to the religious division. Contemporary historians generally agree, he says, that the basis of the conflict is the partition of the six counties in the North from the 26 counties in the South as dictated by the London agreement of 1925.

The Catholic minority of Northern Ireland, claiming they were tricked into becoming a foreign minority in their homeland, point to the under-representation in local government as the result of gerrymandered districts, discrimination in the public allocation of housing and employment.

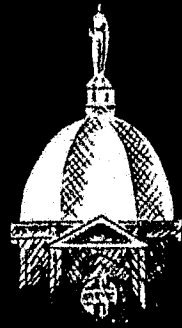
With this background of conflicting life styles, Mrs. Patricia MacCluskey of Dungannon, County Tyrone, began to agitate in 1963 for fairer distribution of jobs and houses. She compiled statistics to support her point, and the

Irish rights...2

movement developed into a 1968 demonstration where civil rights marchers were confronted in Londonderry by police using batons and water cannons.

The situation is further agitated by parades staged by the Loyal Orangemen who annually celebrate 300-year old victories over the Catholics with demonstrations in the area of Bogside, a Catholic ghetto, and the Apprentice Boys Parade, commemorating a 1689 victory and acquisition of land owned by Catholics. Catholics counter these activities with marches on St. Patrick's Day, the Feast of the Assumption and with civil rights demonstrations.

Dr. Kane sees no signs on the horizon of a truce. Compromisers have been met by the Protestant philosophy, "not an inch," and the Catholics are handicapped by the absence of an outstanding leader or party to which they can pledge allegiance.

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From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

The University of Notre Dame has accepted \$823,549 for the month of December to support research, new facilities and educational programs, according to Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president for research and sponsored programs.

The largest grant was the National Science Foundation's annual award to support nuclear structure research in the Nuclear Structure Laboratory. Administered by Dr. Cornelius P. Browne, professor of physics, the grant supports five research projects aimed at learning more about the atomic center and the mechanisms of nuclear reactions.

Dr. John Koval, assistant professor of sociology and anthropology, received a grant of \$2,000 from the National Federation of Priests' Councils to complete his "Study of Priestly Celibacy." Koval recently delivered a paper on his research at the American Association for the Advancement of Science convention in Chicago.

Awards for research totaled \$542,122 including the above grants and:

-- \$30,000 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for a study of "Convolutional Coding Techniques for Data Protection" by Dr. James L. Massey, professor of electrical engineering.

-- \$30,000 from the U.S. Air Force and \$24,760 from the U.S. Navy for "Improved Accuracy and Dispersion of Fin-Bodies" by Dr. John D. Nicolaidis, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering.

-- \$17,500 from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for a study of "Biochemical Aspects of Erythropoiesis" by Dr. Charles E. Brambel, professor

-more-

December grants...2

of chemistry.

--\$11,440 from the Rudy Manufacturing Co. for "Heat Exchanger Alloy Development" by Dr. Nicholas F. Fiore, associate professor of metallurgical engineering and materials science.

-- \$1,422 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a "Bibliography of American Universities Founded Before 1800" by Canon Astrik L. Gabriel, director of the Mediaeval Institute.

Awards for educational programs totaled \$279,925 and included:

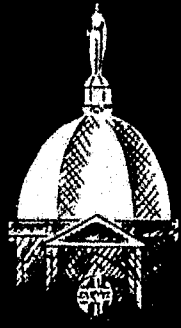
--\$271,125 from the National Science Foundation for a comprehensive project to aid area high school mathematics teachers obtain advanced degrees administered by Dr. Abraham Goetz, professor of mathematics.

-- \$4,500 from the Eastman Kodak Co. as a grant-in-aid to the office of financial aid.

--\$4,000 from the Inland Steel Ryerson Foundation as a grant-in-aid to the office of the freshman year.

-- \$300 from the Damon Foundation Inc. as a grant-in-aid to the department of biology.

Lobund Laboratory received an award of \$1,502 from Scogland Associates to purchase new equipment.

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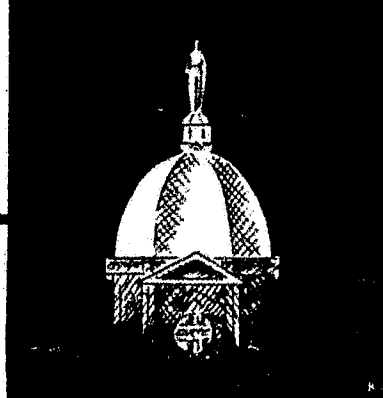
Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Five new directors have been named to the University of Notre Dame Alumni Association. Balloting of the 48,000-member organization was conducted during the last month.

Named to three-year terms on the board are Peter F. Flaherty, a 1951 law graduate and mayor of Pittsburgh; Joseph G. Bertrand, president of the Highland Community Bank and candidate for the treasurer's post in Chicago; Paul J. Doyle, vice president of the Rede Company, a financial consulting firm Houston, Tex.; William K. McGowan, Jr., vice president of American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Co., Indianapolis, and Charles F. Osborn, senior partner in a Seattle, Wash. law firm.

A three-year transition of Alumni Board election procedures was concluded with the current balloting. The five new members, elected from a slate of 10 will bring to 15 the number of members serving on the board and provide full geographic representation for each of the 15 regions in the U.S. for the first time.

The new members will attend their first quarterly meeting of the association on the campus Feb. 4-6.

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January 19, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Top U.S. census officials will attend a conference at the University of Notre Dame on February 3 to demonstrate profitable use of census statistics by the public. Sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Notre Dame Institute for Urban Studies, the conference is scheduled for the Center for Continuing Education and is open to the public.

Dr. Thomas Broden, institute director, said census information will be available on a block by block, district by district, town, county, state and national basis. The conference is designed to show businessmen, clergy, educators, industrialists, public and voluntary agency officials, and volunteers involved in planning, as well as students, faculty and researchers, how to make use of the 1970 census materials.

Gerald L. O'Donnell, chief of the User Conferences Staff of the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C., will discuss the publication of census questionnaire results, including the contents and possible uses of summary tapes, public use sample tapes, and other special tabulations.

Richard Schweitzer of the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Washington, will discuss the possible uses of census maps, master enumeration district list, address coding guide and the geographic file.

An evaluation of the results and current trends indicated by the census questionnaire will be discussed by Curtis T. Hill, regional director of the Census Bureau office in Chicago. Edward J. Drost, president of DAYET, Inc., a Chicago data use and access laboratory, will present local uses of census data in business and community planning and research.

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census conference...2

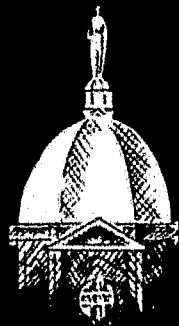
Small group workshops will follow the formal presentations. Dr. John R. Malone, associate dean for graduate study in the Notre Dame College of Business Administration, will direct discussions of the community and business planning session.

Vincent Benanati, executive director of United Community Services, St. Joseph County ; Richard Johnson, assistant executive director of the St. Joseph County Area Plan Commission, and Hill will serve as panelists.

Dr. David L. Dodge, assistant professor of sociology at Notre Dame and director of the Social Stress and Illness Study, will conduct a workshop on research. Serving as panelists will be Dr. David L. Appel, assistant professor of marketing management; Dr. Jose F.B. DaSilva, associate professor of sociology, and Schweitzer.

Dr. William I. Davisson, associate professor of economics, will direct a discussion on technical questions with Drost and O'Donnell serving as panelists.

Persons planning to attend the conference are asked to make reservations by calling the Center for Continuing Education, 283-6691.

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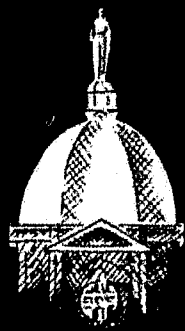
Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Dr. Thomas J. Hanratty, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Illinois, will deliver a series of three Peter C. Reilly Lectures at 4:15 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday (Jan. 25, 27 and 28) at the University of Notre Dame.

Hanratty, an expert in fluid dynamics and chemical kinetics, will talk on "The Use of Electrochemical Techniques to Study Flow Fields" Monday in the Radiation Laboratory Conference Room, on "The Structure of Turbulence Close to a Wall" in the Radiation Laboratory Conference Room Wednesday and on "Waves Generated by the Flow of Air Over Liquid Films" Thursday in Room 123 of the Nieuwland Science Hall. The lectures are sponsored by the department of chemical engineering.

A National Science Foundation Fellow and winner of the William H. Walker Award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Hanratty is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American Physical Society.

The lecture series is named for the late Indianapolis industrialist, Peter C. Reilly.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:
January 20, 1971Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Conklin

For Release at 8:30 (EST) Wednesday, January 20, 1971

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Challenges to the tax-exempt status of private colleges and universities by financially pressed cities may mean the end of private higher education, the president of the University of Notre Dame warned Wednesday (Jan. 20).

Speaking on a public service television program devoted to discussing the proposed annexation of Notre Dame and two adjacent educational institutions by the city of South Bend, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., said that a breakdown in tax-free stature "can put schools completely into bankruptcy."

Notre Dame officials cited the city of New Haven, Conn., which has asked Yale University for \$9 million over a three-year period as payment for city services in lieu of taxes. "Once you start down that road," Father Hesburgh commented, "I think it is the end of private education."

One of Notre Dame's arguments in opposing annexation by South Bend, a matter coming up Monday (Jan. 25) for a public hearing by the city's Common Council, is that South Bend would have to assume much of the \$322,000 the University now spends annually on fire protection, campus security and roadway maintenance and would eventually be pressured to charge the University for these services. The pro-annexation city administration has disclaimed any intention of "taxing" the University, but Father Hesburgh said he is "worried about 20 years up the line" when financial pressures on city resources probably will be even more severe.

Other points made during the half-hour program included:

--The reiteration of Notre Dame's contention that the city's expected \$150,000 increase in per-capita state tax rebates would be more than offset by the added expense of providing services to Notre Dame which the University now provides itself.

annexation . . . 2

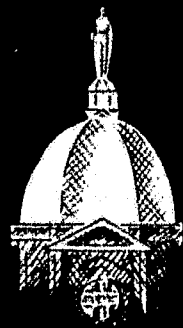
--An acknowledgement of the value of current standby service by the South Bend fire department but a denial that such service requires any additional city fire equipment or manpower. Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice president of Notre Dame, said the University has offered to pay the city for actual costs involved in backup fire runs and occasional city ambulance calls to the campus.

--A look at the economic contribution of Notre Dame to the South Bend area. The University has a budget of \$50 million, is the area's second-largest employer with 2,850 on its payroll, and has brought nearly \$100 million into the local economy through nationwide fund-raising campaigns over the last ten years. Referring to recent "town-gown" relations, which have been markedly free of controversy, Father Hesburgh quoted a show business axiom: " 'Don't rewrite a hit.' "

Father Hesburgh emphasized that Notre Dame was aware of the financial problems of South Bend and wanted to contribute to their solution as an educational institution, but did not feel that the city's annexation of a tax-exempt educational complex was advantageous to either.

Appearing on the program with Fathers Hesburgh and Joyce were J. Allan MacLean, president of the Dodge Manufacturing Corp. and head of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, and Frank E. Sullivan, president of an insurance firm bearing his name and chairman of the Urban Coalition of St. Joseph County. The program, taped Tuesday (Jan. 19), was broadcast over WSBT-TV, South Bend's CBS affiliate, at 8:30 p.m. (EST) Wednesday (Jan. 20).

The station has offered the city administration equal time to air a pro-annexation program. The city has proposed annexation of Notre Dame's 1,110-acre campus, the neighboring 275-acre campus of Saint Mary's College, and the 175-acre Holy Cross Junior College. The three institutions are now located just north of the city limits.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

January 20, 1971
Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

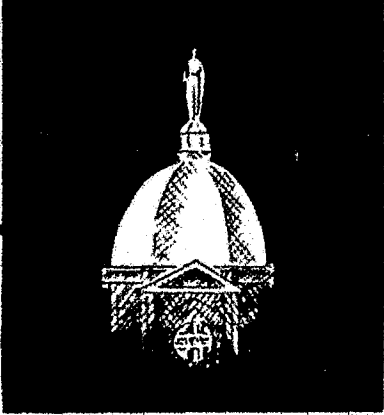
From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 20, 1971

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Dr. Robert Betchov, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering at the University of Notre Dame, will spend six months in the Soviet Union under a scientist exchange program arranged by the Soviet and American Academies of Science.

Betchov will pursue research at the Institute for Atomospheric Physics in Moscow from February to August as well as give lectures and visit other centers of learning. He will also stop in West Berlin for a week to give lectures on hydrodynamics and turbulence at the West Berlin Institute of Technology.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
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From: Jay J. Kane

January 21, 1971

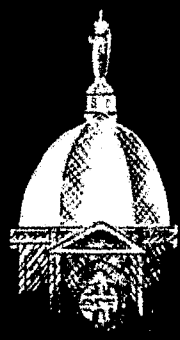
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The University of Notre Dame Law School's year-around program in London, England, will continue this summer when Professor Peter W. Thornton directs a six-week session at Brunel University. Classes are open to students of all fully accredited law schools.

A distinguished faculty of British and American educators will conduct courses in British and American criminal law and land use systems, international business transactions, trusts, federal jurisdiction, negotiable instruments, and law and technology. A student may choose up to seven hours of courses which comply with the standards of the Association of American Law Schools.

Participants in recent Notre Dame programs abroad have found that their educational experience in the birthplace of the common law and in a leading center of international and comparative law was enhanced by the daily interchange of ideas, viewpoints and experiences with students from more than 40 law schools throughout the world, Thornton said.

Total registration and tuition cost is \$300. Student lodging and three daily meals will be available on the Brunel campus for \$340, and round-trip air transportation is priced at \$199-\$229, depending on departure from Detroit or New York. Additional information may be obtained by writing to Professor Thornton, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Mrs. Horiszny

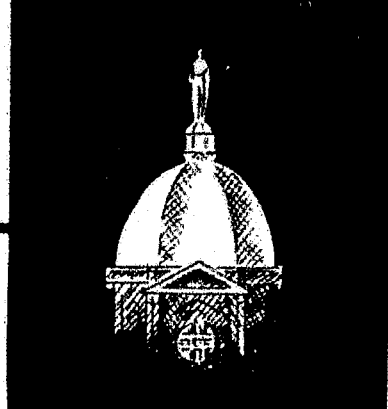
January 21, 1971

For Immediate Release.

A University of Notre Dame architecture student has won \$300 as complimentary prize in an international competition on prefabricated housing design. Edward Suzuki, fifth-year architecture student from Tokoyo, Japan, was among 206 entrants from 16 nations to take part in the contest, judged by six prominent Japanese architects and an American designer.

Suzuki designed basic housing components which any family could arrange to suit its own needs and preferences. The system is basically pneumatic geodesic, where air-inflated plastic-membraned, triangular "cushions" support the dome or sphere in place of the rigid rods used in normal construction.

The competition centered on the theme "Capsule Space as Personal Space." The contestants attempted to create pre-fabricated units that are pleasant to inhabit and capable of individuality, as most mass-produced houses are not. His design, as well as the designs of the other prize-winners, will appear in the next issue of "The Japan Architect."

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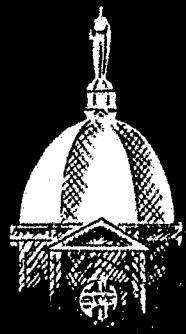
From: Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The Theology of Death lecture series at the University of Notre Dame will begin the spring semester Tuesday (Jan. 26) with a film and panel discussion open to the public at 8 p.m. in the Engineering auditorium.

Dr. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross will be featured in the film "Until I Die." Panelists in the discussion will include Dr. George Plain, South Bend physician, and Sister Judith Ann, a member of the nursing staff at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The lecture series was organized in conjunction with Theology course 237.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

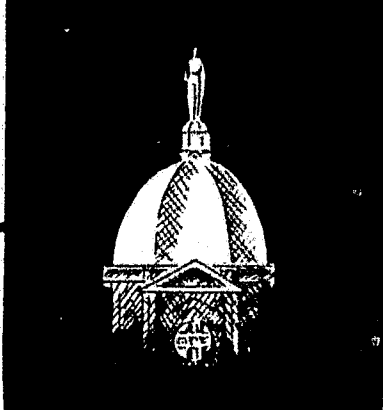
From: Mrs. Horiszny
Assistant Directors of Public Information:
January 22, 1971Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release:

Two aerospace and mechanical engineers at the University of Notre Dame will present papers Monday through Friday (Jan.25-29).

Dr. Thomas J. Mueller, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, will present a paper on "An Analytical and Experimental Study of Nonuniform Plug Nozzle Flow Fields" at the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics to be held January 25-27 in New York. The paper is co-authored with Charles R. Hall, Jr.

Dr. Teoman Ariman, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, will present a paper entitled "Heat Conduction in Blood" at the American Society of Civil Engineering Mechanics Division Speciality Conference at the University of Illinois on January 27-29.

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:

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Jay J. Kane

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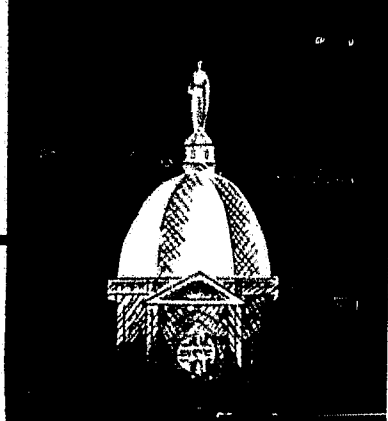
January 22, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Dr. Philip J. Gleason, associate professor of history at the University of Notre Dame, is the editor of a new book, "Catholicism in America." This is a volume in the series, "Interpretations of American History," edited by John Higham and Bradford Perkins and published by Harper & Row last year.

The volume comprises 10 essays dealing with the general theme of the adjustment of Catholicism to the American social and cultural environment. Each of the essays is by a different author and has been previously published. Gleason wrote a general introduction and contributed one of the essays.

Other Notre Dame authors represented in the volume are the late Father Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., historian and University archivist before his death last year, and Dr. Vincent P. Lannie, visiting associate professor of education. Dr. David J. O'Brien of the College of the Holy Cross is a Notre Dame alumnus, and Msgr. John Tracy Ellis served as a visiting professor in the department of history in the spring of 1970.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

From: Jay J. Kane

January 22, 1971
Assistant Directors of Public Information:Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The many legal rights provided for the unborn child are detailed in a student-written article in the current issue of Notre Dame Lawyer. William J. Maledon, a second year law student from Rochester, N.Y., recounts the historical legal protections facing the test of abortion statutes in "The Law and the Unborn Child: The Legal and Logical Inconsistencies."

Citing the fact that 16 states have liberalized their abortion laws since 1967, with half going beyond the limits of the Model Penal Code and permit abortions at any stage of pregnancy, Maledon says the law has put itself in the anomalous position "of protecting the legal rights of one who is considered to have no legal right to live."

Medical and legal authorities have generally agreed that the child is in existence from the moment of conception, he reports. The law of property states the child in the mother's womb is capable of having a legacy assigned to it, of having a guardian appointed, of having an estate limited to its use as if it were then actually born.

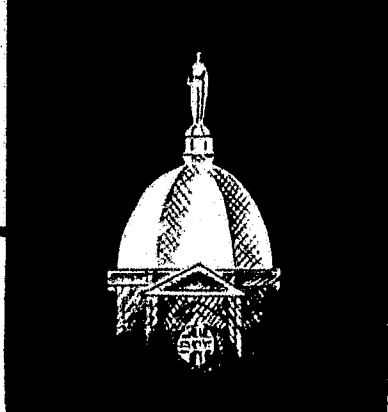
"The law of torts provides even more striking examples," Maledon writes. "Will the pregnant woman who is hit by a negligent driver while she is on her way to the hospital to have an abortion still have a cause of action for the wrongful death of her unborn child? If so, how is it possible for the law to say that a child can be wrongfully killed only hours before he can be rightfully killed?"

Maledon concludes: "Social and economic pressures are probably the main impetus for the liberalized abortion statutes; surely there is no legal

Notre Dame Lawyer...2

precedent. While social and economic problems should not be disregarded by the law in its decision-making process, they should not be the sole consideration; they should not be allowed to blind the law of its true purpose -- justice."

Notre Dame Lawyer is published quarterly by the students of the University's Law School.

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:

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From: Conklin

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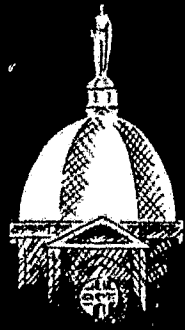
Notre Dame, Ind. -- Graduate education at the University of Notre Dame has improved over the last five years, according to a rating survey of leading graduate institutions by the American Council on Education (ACE).

The recently released 1969 report, a follow-up to a similar one in 1964, included 14 graduate disciplines at Notre Dame, eight more than the next most often rated Catholic university.

Notre Dame's chemistry department received the survey's highest rating, that of "strong or distinguished." Five disciplines were rated as "good": philosophy, entomology, mathematics, physics, and chemical engineering. A rating of "adequate plus" was given to eight departments: English, history, sociology, microbiology, zoology, civil engineering, electrical engineering, and mechanical engineering. Departments improving their rating over 1964 were chemistry, mathematics, physics, philosophy, and sociology. The four engineering disciplines were not included in the 1964 survey because they had only recently been authorized to award the doctorate.

Notre Dame does not offer the doctorate in 15 of the 36 disciplines involved in the study, for example, music, French, and geography. And there are several areas in which the University has doctoral programs -- such as theology, mediaeval studies, and metallurgical engineering -- that were not part of the ACE survey.

In both the 1964 and 1969 studies, recognized scholars from the fields to be rated were asked to evaluate the faculties of graduate programs in more than 100 American universities.

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DEPARTMENT of INFORMATION SERVICES

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Assistant Directors of Public Information:

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From: Jay J. Kane

January 25, 1971

For Release Sunday, January 31

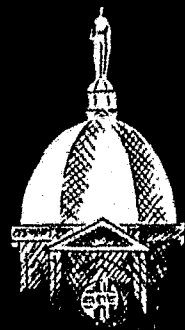
Notre Dame, Ind. -- Dr. Robert J. Lampman, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, will discuss "The Current Controversy Over President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan" at a Cardinal O'Hara memorial lecture at 3 p.m. Thursday (Feb. 4) in the Notre Dame Memorial Library auditorium.

A staff member of the Institute for Research on Poverty and editor of the "Journal of Human Resources," Lampman is the author of five publications dealing with the low income population. These include "Transfer Approaches to Distribution Policy," "Approaches to the Reduction of Poverty," and "Top Wealth-Holders' Share of National Wealth."

Lampman will conduct a seminar for members of the University's faculty and graduate students at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in Room 121, Hayes-Healy Center. His topic will be "Alternatives for Financing Health Care." He will also spend Friday (Feb. 5) on the campus, meeting informally with members of the faculty and students.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Lampman has been a faculty member of the University of Washington, Seattle; American University of Beirut, Lebanon, and the University of the Philippines. He served as research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research in 1957-58, and as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers 1962-63.

The Cardinal O'Hara lecture series honors a former Notre Dame president and the first dean of its College of Business Administration. Outstanding scholars, businessmen and men of public affairs annually visit the campus to supplement courses taught in the college.

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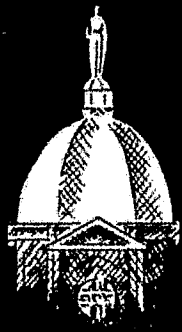
From: Jay J. Kane

January 25, 1971

For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Sculpture and drawings of the Rev. Anthony J. Lauck, C.S.C., director of the Notre Dame Art Gallery, are currently being featured at a series of one-man shows sponsored by the Jacque Seligmann Galleries of New York, N.Y. Some of the more than 35 pieces on exhibit have reportedly been purchased.

Fr. Lauck, associate professor of art and a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1950, was honored at a reception in New York last week.

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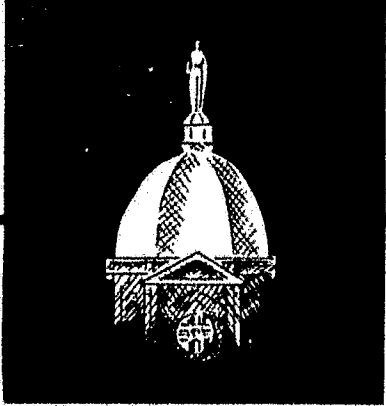
January 25, 1971

Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The University of Notre Dame has received a \$2,500 grant from the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del., for the support of teaching and research in the sciences and engineering. This is part of the \$2.09-million allocated to 152 universities and colleges by the industrial firm this year.

Other DuPont programs support research by young faculty members, assist predominantly black institutions, and supply research funds for pilot projects aimed at improving educational opportunities for minority students.

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January 25, 1971

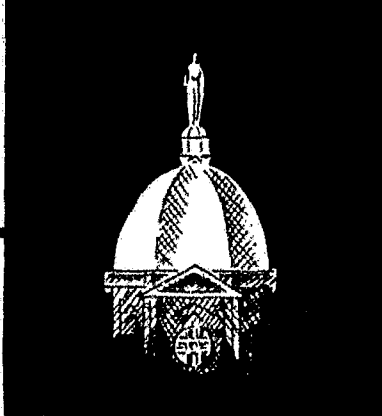
Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- H. Allen Brooks, visiting professor of art at Vassar College and past-president of the Society of Architectural Historians of America, will discuss the growing trend to raze aesthetic structures during an illustrated lecture at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday (Jan. 27) in the Notre Dame Architecture Auditorium. Sponsored by the architecture department, the talk is open to the public.

"Every city is subject to this cultural erosion," Brooks has said, "but the midwestern cities, including South Bend, seem particularly representative of this region of the nation." In his talk he will outline the contributions made by Walter Burley Griffin and the Prairie School, a group of distinguished Chicago architects practicing at the turn of the century.

A former faculty member at the University of Illinois and the University of Toronto, Brooks is the author of an unreleased book, "The Prairie School, Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest Contemporaries."

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information: ^{January 26, 1971}Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Conklin

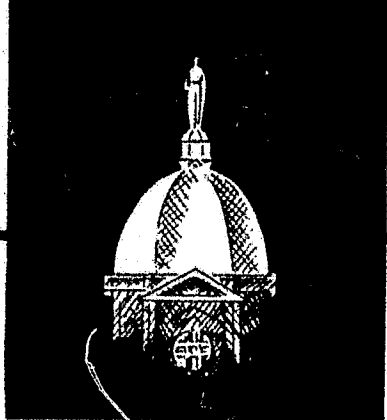
For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The South Bend Common Council Tuesday (Jan. 26) voted against the annexation of the University of Notre Dame, ending a two-year discussion.

In a 6-3 vote after a 4 1/2-hour public hearing, the Council defeated a city administration proposal to annex Notre Dame and the neighboring campuses of Saint Mary's College and Holy Cross Junior College. Involved were 1,560 acres just north of the city limits.

City officials argued that annexation was necessary to orderly expansion of the central city and cited an increase of \$100,000 in per capita tax rebates which would result from adding 10,000 persons to the South Bend population. University officials contended that the cost of services which the city would be legally obligated to provide the University would be far in excess of the tax windfall, and they expressed fear of future taxation.

While legally unincorporated, Notre Dame provides virtually all its own services, such as fire and police protection and roadway maintenance, and has had its own post office since 1850. The other two educational institutions share the postal address "Notre Dame, Indiana,"

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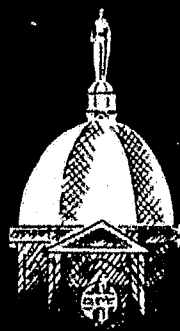
From: Mrs. Horiszny Assistant Director of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. KaneFor Immediate Release.

Dr. John L. Magee, associate director of the University of Notre Dame's Radiation Research Laboratory and professor of chemistry, has been elected vice-president for the fifth International Congress of Radiation Research. The Congress meets every four years alternating among Russia, Europe and the United States. Their 1974 meeting will be in Seattle, Wash.

Magee, presently on sabbatical leave at Oxford University in England, joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1948. With Dr. Milton Burton, director of the Radiation Research Laboratory, he edits a series of texts on "Advances in Radiation Chemistry." He has delivered scientific papers in France, Germany, Canada and Japan, and is a noted theoretician in the area of radiation chemistry.

A member of the board of editors of Chemical Physics, Magee was a staff member of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory which developed the atomic bomb. He had also served as a National Research Fellow at Princeton University, a physicist with the B.F. Goodrich Co. and a staff physicist with the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago before joining the Notre Dame faculty.

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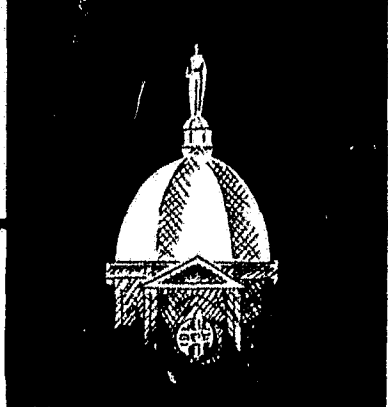
Assistant Directors of Public Information:
January 27, 1971Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

From: Mrs. Horiszny

For Immediate Release.

Florynce Kennedy, noted author, film actress and advocate of black power, consumer action and women's liberation, will speak on "Women's Liberation: The Black View" at 8 p.m. Monday (Feb.1) in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium.

The author of "Abortion Rap" and star of "Black Roots," Miss Kennedy is a New York attorney and director of Consumer Information Services. Her talk, which is open to the public, is sponsored by the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Academic Commission.

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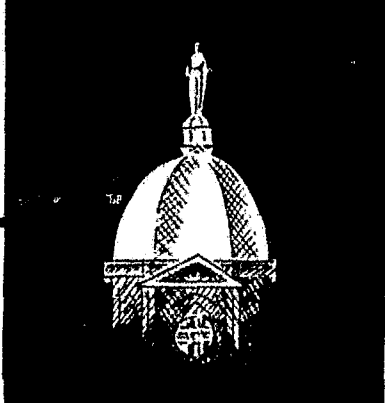
From: Mrs. Horiszny

January 27, 1971

For Immediate Release.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) engineer will present a seminar at 3:15 p.m. February 10 in Room 303 of the University of Notre Dame's Engineering Hall.

Dr. Yih-yun Hsu, aerospace research engineer for NASA's Lewis Research Center, will speak on "Compressibility of Vapor Bubbles in Pulsating Pressure Field." An expert on boiling, two-phase flow and heat transfer to near-critical fluids, Hsu holds a Ph.D. from Northwestern University. His talk, which is open to the public, is sponsored by the department of aerospace and mechanical engineering.

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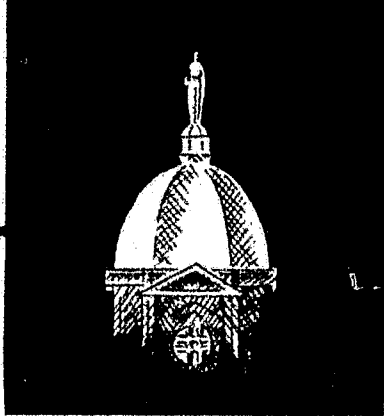
January 28, 1971

For Immediate Release:

Dr. Salvatore J. Bella, chairman of the department of management in Notre Dame's College of Business Administration, will conduct a community and human relations seminar Friday (Jan. 29) for the Police Command School in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The seminar is a follow-up to a December 4 conference on the same topic. Bella has been invited to present a series of several such seminars to the command school through the spring. Officers with the rank of lieutenant or higher will attend the comprehensive course which includes discussion of minority groups, student unrest and the crisis in urban areas. In future seminars, high-ranking city officials will also attend.

With Jesse Jones, professor of management at Notre Dame, Bella conducts a course in the graduate division of the College of Business Administration on social, economic and political forces and has taught human relations in South Bend Police department programs.

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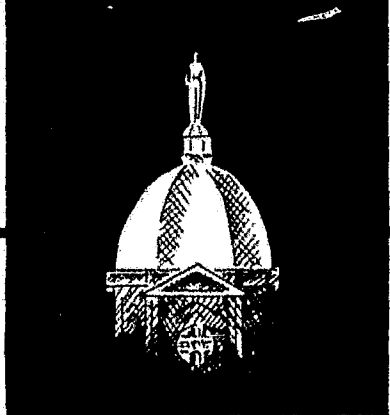
January 28, 1971

For Immediate Release:

The Lyric Trio of Chicago will present a concert of Brahms, Beethoven and Honegger at 8:15 p.m. Friday (Feb. 5) in the Memorial Library Auditorium of the University of Notre Dame.

Victor Aitay, co-concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will play the violin; Frank Miller, principal cellist of the Symphony, will perform on the cello, and Catherine Glaser, guest-pianist with the Symphony, will play the piano.

The Trio will perform "Trio, Opus 101" by Brahms, "Duo, for Violin and Cello" by Honegger and "Trio, Opus 97" by Beethoven. The concert is sponsored by the department of music.

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January 28, 1971

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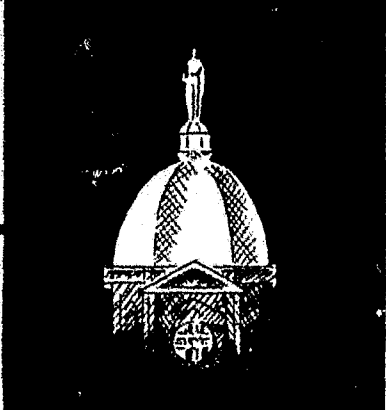
Notre Dame, Ind. -- Additional public programs in the Theology of Death lecture series, sponsored by the University of Notre Dame theology department, have been announced by Theodore W. Hengesback, instructor. Classes are held at 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Memorial Library auditorium.

Dr. James P. Danehy, associate professor of chemistry at Notre Dame, will discuss "The Scientist and Death" on Feb. 4. Also appearing during the month will be Dr. Gary M. Gutting, assistant professor of philosophy, "The Philosophy of Science and Death," February 9; Dr. D. Chris Anderson, chairman of Notre Dame psychology department, "Behaviorism and Death," February 11; Dr. Rudolph Gerber, assistant professor of philosophy, "Martin Heidegger on Death," February 18, and the Rev. Morton Kelsey, assistant professor of education, "C.G. Jung on Death," February 25.

March programs will open with the film "Ikiru" at 7 and 9:30 p.m. March 9 in the Engineering auditorium and close with an analysis of Leo Tolstoy's "The Death of Ivan Ilych" by Dr. Joseph A. Gatto, assistant professor of modern and classical languages on March 25.

Dr. Rita Cassidy of the African Studies department, Saint Mary's College, will discuss "Death in Africa: An Analysis of Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart,' " on April 1. Hengesback will outline "The Catholic Theology of Death" and show the film, "Watts Made Out of Thread," on April 20, and Dr. Joseph Blenkinsopp, Jr., associate professor of theology, will analyze the Gilgamesh epic, "The Search for Immortality," on April 27.

The Rev. Robert J. Nogosek, C.S.C., will present an analysis of Karl Rahner's "Theology of Death" on May 4.

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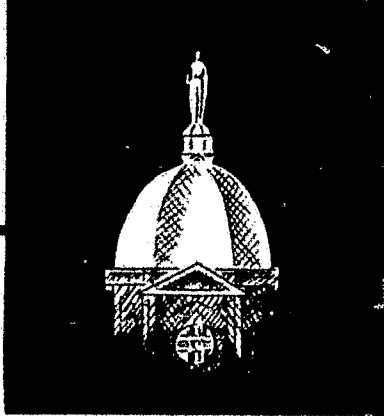
From: Jay J. Kane

For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- Louis L. Hasley, professor of English at the University of Notre Dame, is the author of three current articles on figures in the world of literary humor.

"The Durable Humor of Bill Nye" appears in the winter issue of the Mark Twain Journal. "Ring Lardner: The Ashes of Idealism" appeared in the fall issue of the Arizona Quarterly, and "Robert Benchley, Humorist's Humorist" appeared in the fall issue of the Connecticut Review.

A member of the Notre Dame staff since 1931, Hasley is president of the Indiana College English Association and will preside at the annual meeting April 2-3 at DePauw University.

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Richard W. Conklin, Director

Assistant Directors of Public Information:

Mrs. Jean Horiszny
Jay J. Kane

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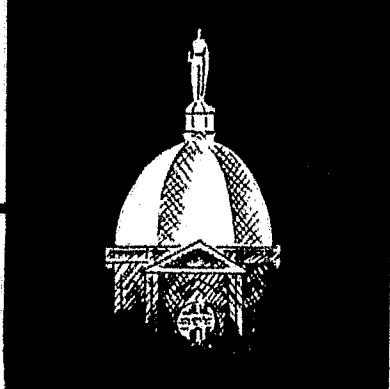
January 28, 1971

For Immediate Release.

Leo M. Corbaci, assistant provost and registrar at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected chairman of the steering committee of the College and University Machine Records Conference (CUMRC). The 16th annual conference will be held in Dallas, Texas on May 3-5, 1971.

The committee's primary responsibility is to review and approve the general preparations and program, as well as decide policy for the annual conference. The committee will also make recommendations to its related national organization, The College and University Systems Exchange (CAUSE).

Serving on the steering committee with Corbaci are the directors of the computing centers and/or the directors of administrative data processing from Michigan State, Northern Michigan, West Virginia, Drake, Wayne State, Ohio State, Miami, Stanford, Northern Illinois, Southern Methodist, Iowa State, University of Alberta, Baylor and Wisconsin.



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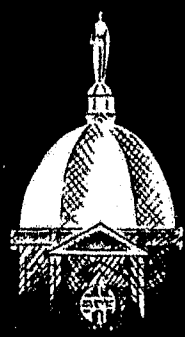
Assistant Directors of Public Information:

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Prof. A. L. Gabriel, director of the University of Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute and an internationally known authority on mediaeval education, will lecture on "Your Predecessor: The Mediaeval Student" at 8 p.m. Tuesday (Feb. 2) in the University's Memorial Library auditorium.

The lecture, which is sponsored by the Graduate Student Union and is open to the public, will include use of colored slides to illustrate patterns of student life in the Middle Ages.

Before coming to the United States, Gabriel headed the French College in Godollo, Hungary. In 1950-51 he was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and during 1963-64 was Charles Chauncey Stillman guest professor at Harvard University. He is a corresponding fellow of the French Academy, a fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America and has been on the Notre Dame faculty since 1948.

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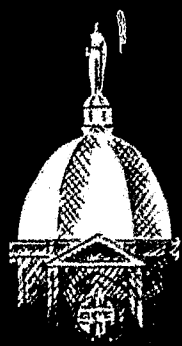
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January 29, 1971

For Immediate Release.

Saul Alinsky, noted community organizer, will speak on the role of community organization in urban areas at 8 p.m. Wednesday (Feb. 3) in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium.

The author of "Reveille for Radicals" has helped a variety of groups organize to obtain power, from poor Irish in Back-of-the-Yards, Chicago to Indians and blacks in rural and urban settings. His talk is sponsored by the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Academic Commission.

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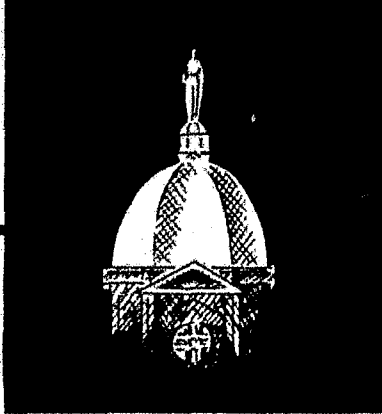
For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The executive committee of the University of Notre Dame's board of trustees has authorized the formation of a Graduate Affairs Committee composed of four administrators, two faculty members and six students.

Proposed as an alternative to membership on the Student Life Council, which is normally concerned with undergraduate matters, the committee is seen by the trustees as a means "whereby graduate and professional students could be better represented in the deliberations of the University." There are 1,849 graduate students, including 424 law students, in Notre Dame's total enrollment of 8,156.

Membership of the committee would include the associate dean of the graduate school, the associate provost, the assistant vice president for student affairs, the assistant vice president for business affairs, two faculty members elected by the Graduate Council, the president of the Law School student bar association, the president of the Graduate Student Union, and students representing the four divisions of the Graduate School -- science, humanities, social sciences, and engineering. The Rev. William A. Botzum, C.S.C., associate dean of the Graduate School, has been asked to set up the committee, which is expected to be a non-legislative, informal group charged with discussion, resolution and referral of problems.

In another action, the executive committee approved the addition of two students as full members of the Graduate Council, a formal University committee responsible for review of the policies, practices and procedures of the Graduate School. The students will be selected in a manner to be determined by the Council in consultation with the Graduate Student Union. The trustees also directed that the associate dean of the Graduate School and the director of the Summer Session be named ex-officio members of the Graduate Council.

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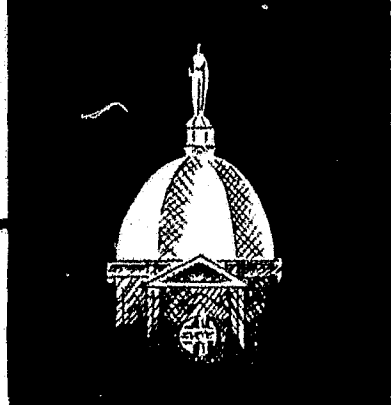
For Immediate Release

Notre Dame, Ind. -- A proposal to combine the functions of the dean of the University of Notre Dame's Graduate School and its vice president for research and sponsored programs will be brought before the Academic Council of the University soon for approval.

The newly created position would be a vice presidency for advanced studies under which would come all post-baccalaureate instruction and research as well as sponsored programs. The new vice president would report to the provost in all matters except financial matters under the jurisdiction of the executive vice president. There would be two assistant vice presidents, one for instruction and the other for research and sponsored programs.

The proposal, which has been authorized by the executive committee of Notre Dame's board of trustees, comes at a time when current positions are to be vacated. Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, vice president for research and sponsored programs, is retiring at the end of the academic year, and the Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., dean of the Graduate School, will be returning to teaching in the Mediaeval Institute.

If the proposed reorganization is approved by the Academic Council, the University's major academic policy-making body, plans are to fill the new post by September 1. The new vice president would be nominated by Notre Dame's president, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., and the appointment approved by the University's trustees. Meanwhile, Father Hesburgh will ask the committee already elected to seek qualified candidates for deanship of the Graduate School to make recommendations to the provost for the new vice presidency. The committee is headed by Dr. O. Timothy O'Meara, chairman of the department of mathematics.

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For Immediate Release.

Notre Dame, Ind. -- The appointment of Dr. Dennis J. Dugan as chairman of the University of Notre Dame department of economics has been announced by the Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost. He succeeds the Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, C.S.C., who last year was named director of the Center for Study of Man in Contemporary Society.

Two administrative appointments have been announced by the new chairman. Dr. Roger B. Skurski, assistant professor of economics, will serve as director of graduate studies, and Dr. William H. Leahy, associate professor, will be director of undergraduate studies.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1966, Dugan completed undergraduate work at Creighton University and received his doctorate from Brown University. He has served as a consultant to the U.S. Office of Education in program planning and evaluation in his capacity as public policy fellow of the Brookings Institution.

Dugan has also served as chairman of the Notre Dame Economics Seminar Program, as a member of the Committee on Social Sciences, and as a senior staff member of Latin America Population Research Institute. He has participated in the Notre Dame education surveys in St. Louis, Boston and Denver, and in labor-income research completed by the University in Valparaiso, Chile, and Cali, Columbia.

Dugan has collaborated in the publication of two books on education and is the author of several articles and papers dealing with education costs. He has been the recipient of the Phi Beta Kappa Award, two Woodrow Wilson Fellowship awards, and two National Science Foundation grants for graduate teaching and research.