UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Department of Public Information
James E. Murphy, Director

57/249

For release in PM's, Wednesday, December 4th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 4 -- Eight University of Notre Dame graduates have been nominated to serve as directors of the Notre Dame Alumni Association for three-year terms beginning in January, according to an announcement today by executive secretary James E. Armstrong.

Four of the candidates will be elected to fill vacancies on the Association's twelve-man board of directors in nationwide balloting which will close January 1st, Armstrong said. Notre Dame's 27,000 graduates are organized in 165 local alumni clubs from coast-to-coast and overseas.

The nominees include John P. Dempsey, '49, municipal bond department manager, Kidder, Peabody and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Peter J. Kernan, Jr., '49, staff associate and secretary of the operations committee, Ford Motor Company Fund, Dearborn, Mich.; Donnelly P. McDonald, Jr., '47, treasurer, Peoples Trust and Savings Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; and John C. O'Connor, '39, Indianapolis, Ind., attorney.

Also Charles E. Rohr, '30, Cleveland, Ohio, restaurant operator; James H. Sheils, '35, general partner, McManus and Walker, New York City brokerage firm; Joseph R. Stewart, '22, associate general counsel, Kansas City Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.; and Christopher M. Verbiest, '20, president, C. M. Verbiest and Associates, Detroit, Mich., insurance agency.

The four winning candidates will be installed at a meeting of Notre Dame's alumni board of directors January 24 and 25. J. Patrick Canny, general attorney for the Erie Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio, is current president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association.

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For release in AM's, Monday, December 2nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 1 -- The University of Notre Dame has been awarded a $77,300 grant from the National Science Foundation to support its 1958 Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Mathematics, Dr. Arnold Ross, head of the University's mathematics department, announced today.

Nearly 200 teachers are expected to enroll in Notre Dame's six-week summer institute program beginning June 19th, Professor Ross said. He explained that the NSF grant will underwrite the tuition, subsistence, dependents' allotments and travel expenses of approximately half of the students depending on individual needs and requirements.

A total of 108 summer teacher training institutes in science and mathematics will be held at 104 colleges and universities next summer under National Science Foundation sponsorship. Approximately 5,000 high school and 250 college teachers will benefit from the nationwide $5,340,000 program.

The campus institutes "are in step with current plans for strengthening the training of scientists in the United States," Dr. Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, said today in Washington in announcing the overall program. "Good science teachers are apt to be the first to stimulate an interest in science among our young people in secondary schools. But if instruction is not stimulating and contains outdated concepts, it tends to weaken youths' motivations toward science careers," he said.

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According to Professor Ross, the objectives of the Notre Dame mathematics institute are to give the participating teachers a deeper appreciation of the basic ideas of modern mathematics and to strengthen their capacity for motivating able students to consider careers in science. The sessions are also geared to bring the high school teachers into contact with prominent mathematicians on the institute staff with a view to stimulating their interest in the field and increasing their prestige professionally. In addition, Professor Ross explained, the Institute classes bring about greater mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's problems among mathematics teachers on both the high school and college levels.

Notre Dame's summer mathematics teachers institute was established in 1947, a decade before the current national concern of America's stature in science and mathematics developed. Twelve students enrolled in the program ten years ago, and 164 teacher-students attended last summer's classes. While teachers may enroll in the 1958 institute without committing themselves for future years, most persons attending the sessions are pursuing a five summers' program leading to a master's degree in mathematics, Dr. Ross pointed out.

Further information about Notre Dame's 1958 Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Mathematics may be obtained by writing Dr. Arnold E. Ross, Department of Mathematics, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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For release in AM's, Sunday, December 15th:

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 14 --- Architects cannot possibly create a type of construction which can survive an atomic bomb war, a University of Notre Dame scientist told the Indiana Society of Architects here tonight (Saturday).

Dr. Milton Burton, head of Notre Dame's Radiation Project, contended that "the world cannot survive a war of that kind. We are already so highly developed technically and are so dependent on highly involved techniques for manufacturing our goods, for cultivating our land and gathering its products, for distribution of power and water," he said, "that one can say almost didactically that an atomic bomb war will mean the end of civilization as we know it."

A specialist in radiation chemistry, Professor Burton addressed a dinner-meeting in the Marrott Hotel here attended by approximately one hundred Hoosier architects. He was introduced by Prof. Frank Montana, president of the Indiana Society of Architects and head of Notre Dame's architecture department.

"If an atomic explosion strikes a center of population," Dr. Burton pointed out, "transportaion would be disrupted, water supply would be interrupted perhaps for a long time and electric power might resume only at such a remote date and on so small a level as to be economically useless." The destructive power of atomic and hydrogen weapons is "so obvious to thinking people on both sides of the iron curtain," he maintained, "that we may anticipate that maximum effort will be made to see to it that no trivial difficulty is permitted to expand into a holocaust that means the end for all of us."

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Burton told the Hoosier architects that their efforts might be "more profitably expended" on other problems posed by modern scientific and technological development. Architects in designing airports and homes must cope with "the almost unbearable noise" of jet engines and planes breaking the sound barrier, he said.

Noting the tremendous noise and heat emanating from jet aircraft, the Notre Dame scientist visualized air terminals of the future with virtually all their facilities underground. A person would come above the ground only when he has to enter a plane, he said.

Looking even beyond the atomic age and the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes, Professor Burton said that architects must face the fact that "the sun is the ultimate source of power." Eventually, he said, "we are not going to permit solar energy merely to beat on our house tops without using it someway if we can. Experiments are already underway, he pointed out, with devices to convert radiation into stored energy and for heating and cooling homes. "We can expect that some of them will succeed and that eventually roofs will have a purpose far more utilitarian than merely covering the house and providing protection from the elements," he said. "Such dependence on solar power will certainly raise serious problems as to how to protect these essential technological developments from accidental damage by wind and weather."

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For release in AM's, Sunday, December 15th:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14 -- The National Science Foundation has awarded a $160,000 grant to the Midwestern Universities Research Association (MURA) for the support of basic research on high energy accelerators, according to an announcement today by Alan T. Waterman, Foundation director.

The University of Notre Dame is one of fifteen educational institutions which have pooled their scientific know-how to build the world's greatest atom smasher at an estimated minimum cost of $100,000,000. Rev. Thoedore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, is a member of the board of directors of MURA whose offices and laboratory are located at Madison, Wisconsin. Notre Dame comptroller G. E. Harwood and physics professor Bernard Waldman also represent the University in the project.

Today's grant is the seventh to be awarded MURA by the National Science Foundation and supplements funds received from the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. The MURAscientists will continue studies of new ways of producing high-energy collisions involving beams of protons. They will study the orbits and accelerating-field configurations for the intersecting beam method of producing "effective" energies of hundreds of billions of electron volts.

"It is especially important that scientists learn, through studies and test models, whether the intersecting beam idea is workable," Dr. Waterman said in announcing the grant. "The spectacular contribution the MURA studies are making to modern nuclear science fully justifies their support."

The site of the projected MURA atom smasher has not been finally determined. MURA officials prefer a location near Madison, Wisconsin, but the Atomic Energy Commission, which will have to finance the marmoth project, wants the facility established at the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois.

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