

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

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For release in AM's, Thursday, November 17th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 16 --- Pangborn Hall, the newest of fifteen student residence halls on the University of Notre Dame campus, will be formally dedicated Saturday (Nov. 19) morning. The \$800,000 building, which accommodates two hundred students, is the gift of Thomas W. Pangborn and John C. Pangborn, Hagerstown, Md., industrialists, through The Pangborn Foundation.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame, will be the celebrant of a dedicatory Mass in the Pangborn Hall chapel at 8:30 a.m. Following the Mass the building will be blessed by the Most Rev. Loras Lane, Auxiliary Bishop of Dubuque, Ia., and president of Loras College there. Bishop Lane is a 1932 Notre Dame graduate. The Moreau Seminary Choir will sing at the dedication rites.

Among those attending the dedication will be Notre Dame's Advisory Council for Science and Engineering of which Thomas Pangborn is a member. Members of the Pangborn family and the Advisory Council will attend the President's luncheon and the Notre Dame-Iowa football game Saturday afternoon.

Pangborn Hall is situated on the Notre Dame campus between Fisher Hall and the Rockne Memorial. The buff brick building was designed by Holabird, Root and Burgee, a Chicago architectural firm, and erected by Peter Schumacher and Sons, Mishawaka, Ind. Included in the structure are one hundred double rooms, a chapel and lounge.

Thomas Pangborn is president and his brother, John Pangborn, is vice president and treasurer of the Pangborn Corporation, founded in 1904. It is one of the world's largest manufacturers of blast cleaning and dust control equipment.

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For release in AM's, Sunday, November 20th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 19 --- One of the biggest and most unusual do-it-yourself projects is currently underway on the Notre Dame campus where a group of scientists is building the University's new 4,000,000 volt atom smasher. When completed early next year, the new installation will solidify Notre Dame's standing as one of the world's leading laboratories studying the interaction of electrons with matter.

The University is no newcomer to atomic research, however, since this new atom smasher is the third of increasingly powerful electrostatic generators to be installed on the campus since 1935. Since then Notre Dame scientists have recorded several "firsts" in atomic research. In 1939, for example, they were the first to show that the atom could be disintegrated by electron bombardment.

The atom smasher now being constructed in Nieuwland Science Hall, under the supervision of Dr. Bernard Waldman, Director of the Nuclear Physics Project, and Dr. Walter Miller, will be one of the strongest radiation sources in the world. It will produce X-rays of high intensity and penetrating power at the rate of 500,000 roentgens per minute. Its mechanism will be housed in a fifteen ton tank measuring thirty-two feet long and eight feet in diameter. Concrete walls and a roof thirty-seven inches thick will prevent radiation leakage.

Since World War II when Notre Dame's nuclear physics laboratories carried on research for the Manhattan Project, the University's physicists have concentrated on precision type experiments rather than exploratory experiments, Dr. Waldman explained. While atomic installations at some research centers may be more powerful, few will have the stability and precision of the new Notre Dame atom smasher, he said.

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Whereas a betatron, for example, would probably be the first to show that an element could eject a neutron, Notre Dame's atom smasher could measure the mass and properties of the neutron as well as the minimum energy required to eject it from the atom, Dr. Waldman pointed out.

Major areas in Notre Dame's future nuclear research program, he said, are the study of electron scattering, the production of monochromatic X-rays and the investigation of nuclear isomerism. In this latter field Notre Dame scientists were the first to produce nuclear isomers by X-ray and electron bombardment.

While Notre Dame has made significant contributions in atomic research as well as in other fields, Dr. Waldman believes that the first responsibility of a university is the training of students. Consequently, the experience to be gained by students is one of the important factors in considering possible research projects, he said. Through the years approximately fifteen students have received their Ph.D. degrees in nuclear physics at Notre Dame while nearly as many have been awarded master's degrees.

For many years Notre Dame's atomic research program has been supported jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Office of Naval Research. The construction of the new atom smasher has been made possible by a grant from the AEC.

Both Waldman and Miller carried on government research at the AEC Los Alamos laboratories during World War II. Waldman was aboard an official observer plane when the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

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For release in PM's, Friday, November 18th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 18 --- The conversation of Notre Dame students most often revolves around girls, studies and sports in that order, according to a Religious Survey of Undergraduates published here today.

The comprehensive survey, conducted by Rev. Charles Carey, C.S.C., prefect of religion at the University, is based on a detailed questionnaire completed by 900 students, approximately one-fifth of the undergraduate student body. It reveals the religious and family background of Notre Dame's students and provides an insight into their moral, intellectual and social life.

According to Father Carey, all but about 200 of Notre Dame's students during the 1954-55 school year were Catholics. His survey shows that more than three-fourths of them attended Catholic grade schools and 69% were Catholic high school graduates. Seventeen per cent of the students indicated at least one of their parents was a convert to Catholicism. Ninety-three per cent felt their mothers and fathers were "good practicing Catholics."

Three out of every four Notre Dame men receive Holy Communion at least once a week and nearly half the student body are daily communicants, the survey reveals. While Notre Dame students have the opportunity of receiving Holy Communion as late as noon, 90% of those participating in the survey approached the communion rail much earlier in the morning during Mass in their hall chapel. According to Father Carey, more than 150,000 student confessions are heard on the campus each year. The survey shows that 70% of the frequent communicants go to confession every two weeks or oftener. The others enter the confessional from every two weeks to a month or "when necessary."

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More than four-fifths of the students reported that their religious fervor had increased since coming to Notre Dame. Of those in the frequent communicants group 36% recite the rosary daily, 23% "often", and 11% at least weekly. The frequent communicants were much more likely to visit the Grotto and other campus shrines, the survey shows.

Ninety-four per cent of Notre Dame's students felt they were prepared to explain or defend their faith when the occasion arises. Less than half, however, have read recent papal encyclicals on labor, marriage and Christian education, according to the survey. About 60% claimed they devoted some time to "Catholic reading" ranging from pamphlets to Bishop Sheen's books. One student confided, however, "I can't stand these Catholic magazine stories."

Only 53% of the students felt there were "adequate opportunities for a wholesome social life" at Notre Dame. Sixty-four per cent conceded that the University's strict disciplinary regulations contributed to the success of their studies and religious life. According to the survey, only 13% of the students professed to be tee-totalers. One student stressed that soft drinks are "bad for the complexion."

Girls and marriage plans are most often discussed in campus bull sessions, the survey reveals. Only 28% said they dated South Bend girls while 39% expressed a preference for girls at nearby St. Mary's College. In any event, 80% of the students are resolved to marry a Catholic girl. When asked "What type of girl do you want to marry?", 35% said "a good Catholic," and 23% said they were looking for a good homemaker. A number of students are looking for wives "like my mother" while some seem greatly concerned that their bride will be able to cook. None suggested beauty as his first requirement in a wife, but one said he would settle simply for "a beautiful, rich Catholic."

Sixty-four per cent of the students said that one time or another they had thought about studying for the priesthood and 23% had considered entering the religious life as a Brother.

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For release in Wednesday PM's, November 23rd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 23--- Ten paintings have been acquired by the University of Notre Dame galleries in recent weeks, according to an announcement today by curator Paul Byrne. Two of the paintings are modern works while the others are by artists dating back as far as the 15th century.

Dr. M. L. Busch of Huntington Park, California, is the donor of "Ecce Homo" by Cornelis Massys, (1508-80), a bust portrait of Christ wearing the crown of thorns, and "Descent of the Holy Ghost Upon the Apostles" by Justus of Ghent, a 15th century Flemish artist.

Sir Henry Raeburn's painting, "Niel Gow in Highland Dress Playing a Violin," has been presented to the University galleries by Mr. and Mrs. David Findlay of New York City. Niel Gow was a famous Scotch composer and violinist.

Five works of art have been donated to the galleries by Morris I. Kaplan and his son, Stuart Kaplan, Chicago, Illinois. The paintings presented by the elder Kaplan include "View of the Piazzetta, Venice" by Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-28); "Clement XIV" by Anton Raphael Mengs (1728-75); and "Portrait of a Nobleman" by Frederigo Zuccherro (1542-1609). Stuart Kaplan's gift includes Sir William Beechey's (1753-1839) "George IV" and "Portrait of a Lady" by Bartholomeus van der Helst.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kilpatrick Perry of Pelham, N.Y., are the donors of two modern paintings by Amanda de Leon, "Boy with Dogs" and "At the Horse Races." These two works augment the galleries' growing collection of modern art.

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For release in AM's, Tuesday, November 22nd:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 21 --- His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, today (Monday, 5 p.m.) received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Notre Dame. Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, conferred the honor on the Indian prelate at a special convocation in Sacred Heart Church on the campus.

Cardinal Gracias, the first of his countrymen to be elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, was cited for "his efforts to achieve social justice for the destitute of India." He was praised for "his great triumph as a natural leader over difficulties and hardships so immense as to stir the soul."

Currently on an extended tour of the United States, Cardinal Gracias came to the Notre Dame campus from Chicago where he has been the guest of Samuel Cardinal Stritch. He will visit Los Angeles later this week.

Cardinal Gracias was named a Prince of the Church by Pope Pius XII at the consistory of January 12, 1953. Since 1950 he had served as the Archbishop of Bombay, the first native Indian to hold that post. He was appointed coadjutor to his predecessor and Titular Bishop of Tenneso in 1946 after having served as chancellor of the archdiocese for seventeen years. His priestly career has also included service as a teacher, editor, university chaplain and rector of the pro-Cathedral in Bombay.

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For release in Friday PM's, November 25th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 25 --- A cross section of leading British management and union officials attribute mature industrial relations in this country in part to the high degree of autonomy enjoyed by industrial relations departments of American companies and the extensive research services operated by a number of the larger unions.

Their findings are reported in Britain Views Our Industrial Relations, a new book by Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., associate professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame (Univ. of Notre Dame Press, \$4.25). Father Fitzgerald's book is based on the reports of sixty-seven British union-management teams which visited American industries between 1948 and 1953. The Notre Dame economist interviewed many of the team members in England after the American tour.

Authority exercised by industrial relations officials in American industry extends over a much wider range than in Britain, Father Fitzgerald writes. Team members were impressed, he says, by the size of the departments operated by such officials. They observed that internal divisions of the industrial relations sections are permitted to carry on specialized functions dealing with such matters as job classifications, advisory boards, and grievance committees. The British visitors found that the attention given to industrial relations by American companies in the past few years has borne fruit in terms of well-planned organization and methods in this field.

Experience of American unions with industrial research was regarded by the British observers to be a constructive approach toward the adjustment of union members to new methods of production. This rather recent development was stimulated by the large scale impact of scientific management on mass production. Union research departments publish for their organizations pamphlets and directives bearing on technical phases of production. At times union officials have even used such material to urge employers to improve methods of operation.

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Still another factor in American industrial relations noted by the British union-management teams was that incentive plans, whether individual or group, or on a profit-sharing basis, are present in the United States to a smaller degree than in Britain. One team was surprised to learn that less than a third of the labor force in American manufacturing is paid on the incentive basis.

Among his additional findings, Father Fitzgerald points out that it requires two to four times more work hours in Britain than in America to obtain the purchasing power necessary to acquire many items of food, clothing and personal use. A major factor accounting for the much higher wages per work hour in America, he says, is the extensive use of mechanical aids in production. "Prolonged depression and heavy physical and financial loss from two World Wars have reinforced the natural tendency of British management to extend the life span of obsolescent capital equipment," Father Fitzgerald notes. The Notre Dame economist observes that "proportionately Britain is still far behind the United States in the use of ordinary power tools," to say nothing of automation.

Father Fitzgerald stresses, however, that it would be "unwise to assume that a wholesale transplanting of American plant facilities and methods to England would be a proper course of action. Prosperity for Britain is dependent on adjustment to a quite different set of circumstances," he points out. "A relatively stationary population exists on the British Isles compared to our rapid upward trend." Nevertheless, the author emphasizes that Britain has made impressive gains in output over the last few years and one force given credit for this high industrial efficiency are the reports of the Anglo-American productivity teams.

Father Fitzgerald, in addition to his teaching and writing, is chairman of the annual Notre Dame Union-Management Conference. He is an arbitrator on the rosters of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association.

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For immediate release:

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. --- The Catholic Faith, a catechism specially designed for the instruction of converts, has been published here by the Ave Maria Press (\$1.00).

The volume contains the entire official edition of the revised Baltimore Catechism No. 3, commonly known as the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine edition, plus supplementary material, explanatory charts and illustrations.

The special material has been prepared by Rev. John A. O'Brien, author-in-residence at the University of Notre Dame and a leader in the convert movement in America. While the Baltimore Catechism is ideal for the instruction of Catholics, Father O'Brien says, it has not been so suitable for the instruction of non-Catholics since it assumes a recognition of the teaching authority of the Church.

To remedy this, The Catholic Faith devotes the first forty-three pages to a careful presentation of the credentials of the Church, clearly establishing its divine origin and its authority to speak to all mankind in the name of its divine Founder. Ten charts have been especially devised to drive home these important truths to every open-minded inquirer.

In addition, each chapter ends with a summary of all the important truths developed in that chapter. True incidents have been woven into the text to illustrate the application of the subject matter to daily life.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR NOVEMBER, 1955

NO.	DATE	T O P I C S
55/153	10/28/55	Three appointments announced by Father Moore.
55/154	10/28/55	Dr. Thos. G. Ward appointed to research staff at Lobund.
55/155	10/28/55	Dr. Burke helps students having difficulty with courses.
55/156	10/28/55	Dean of College of Cardinals praises Fr. Gabriel's work.
55/157	10/28/55	Ivan Mestrovic's sculpture highlight of Festival of Arts.
55/158	11/11/55	Pangborn Hall to be dedicated Nov. 19.
55/159	11/11/55	Atom Smasher being installed at Notre Dame.
55/160	11/11/55	Religious survey conducted by Fr. Carey.
55/161	11/18/55	Ten paintings give to N.D. galleries.
55/162	11/18/55	Cardinal Gracias receives honorary Doctor of Laws degree.
55/163	11/18/55	Father Fitzgerald's book on industrial relations.
55/164	11/18/55	<u>The Catholic Faith</u> , catechism, by Fr. John A. O'Brien.