

## DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INFORMATION

James E. Murphy, Director - Area Code 219, Phone 284-7367

For release in PM's, Friday, December 13th:

63/70

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 13 -- The University of Notre Dame will raise undergraduate tuition fifty dollars per semester effective next September, it was announced today.

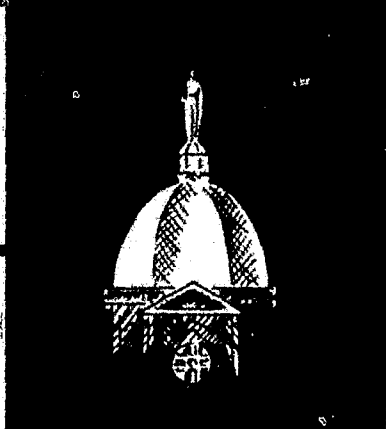
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, said continually rising educational costs have forced Notre Dame to set its undergraduate tuition at \$1,400 for the 1964-65 school year. Tuition for graduate students and law students will remain unchanged at \$1,000 per year, he said.

Although the cost of living is at an all-time high, Notre Dame will hold the line on its fee for board, room, infirmary care, publications and the like, the University president stated. This fee ranges from \$780 to \$940 per academic year, varying with the individual student's room. Father Hesburgh pointed out that Notre Dame's board-and-room fee is substantially the same as in 1952.

Beginning next September, the overall charge to Notre Dame's 4,450 boarding students will range from \$2,180 to \$2,340. The University's current total enrollment is 6,801.

Father Hesburgh said the University will endeavor to make special provision for any students for whom the tuition increase would work an undue hardship. These young men, he said, will be given special consideration if they apply for assistance from our established governmental or University student loan funds.

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For release in AM's, Sunday, Dec. 15th:

63/72

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 14 -- In this age of phenomenally fast "thinking machines", two University of Notre Dame faculty members have just published a book designed to help both philosophers and computer technologists better understand the workings of the human mind.

They are Dr. Kenneth M. Sayre and Dr. Frederick J. Crosson, editors of the new volume, The Modeling of Mind, Computers and Intelligence (University of Notre Dame Press). Thirteen other scholars and scientists are contributors to the book which attempts to clarify the problems shared in common by philosophy and computer technology.

The editors hope the book will "open a channel of communication between two groups of persons concerned with the impact of computer technology upon our conception of the human mind." Conceding "there is no nostrum to make philosophers out of technologists, or to impart technical competence to philosophers," Sayre and Crosson believe "there is at least some hope for bridging the informational gap between these two groups of researchers committed to furthering our understanding of the human mind. The present volume is intended to serve as a plank in this bridge."

The Modeling of Mind, the editors point out, is not concerned with "operations research" -- the use of computers for complex calculations in business, industry and government -- but rather with their potential for imitating behavior which until a few years ago "would have been considered uniquely human."

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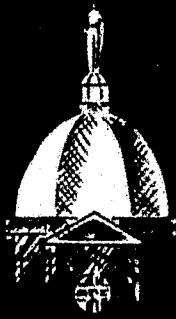
Sayre and Crosson note that computers have been designed to play chess, compose music, write poetry, recognize letter-patterns in print and in script, and to do rather sophisticated problems in logic and mathematics. Some have gone so far to suggest, they observe, that men eventually "may become mere servants within a society of mechanical brains."

Aside from the desirability of having machines take over many or most of man's mental functions, "it is not in fact established that these goals are capable of being realized," the editors write. They insist that "existing chess-playing machines are not really very clever, and that mechanical compositions of music and poetry are far from being imaginative."

These relative failures, Sayre and Crosson believe, are probably due to the fact that the computer technologist is attempting to simulate mental functions which themselves are not well understood. Philosophers and technologists alike are in agreement, they write, "that a person does not have a very good chance of simulating behavior which he does not understand."

"No one, regardless of professional training," the editors argue, "has an especially clear conception of what is involved in the function of pattern recognition, in artistic creation, or in the insightful decision-making exemplified in the behavior of even an amateur chess player." For centuries, they observe, philosophers have been attempting to understand such behavior and some progress has been made in recent years. Sayre and Crosson believe that whatever insight the philosopher is able to offer to the simulation specialist, "if it is offered humbly, might well be humbly received."

Contributors to The Modeling of Mind, Computers and Intelligence, include Aron Gurwitsch, Lejaren A. Hiller, Jr., Leonard M. Isaacson, John R. Lucas, Donald M. McKay, Allen Newell, Michael Polanyi, Anatol Rapoport, Gilbert Ryle, Michael John Scriven, Norman Stuart Sutherland, Hao Wang and Ludwig Wittgenstein.



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EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

63/73

For release in PM's, Thursday, December 19th:

Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 19 -- The University of Notre Dame has been awarded a second \$6,000,000 grant by The Ford Foundation provided the school doubles that amount in gifts and non-government grants by June 30, 1966.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president, today announced the grant as well as the Foundation's renewal of Notre Dame participation in its "Special Program in Education" for another three years. He said the grant's matching gift feature is retroactive to the successful completion of the school's greatest fund-raising effort earlier this year.

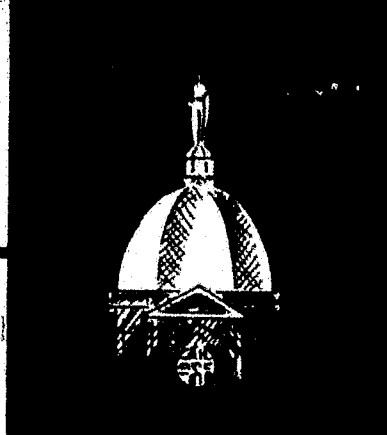
Father Hesburgh expressed deep gratitude to the trustees and officers of The Ford Foundation "for this reaffirmation of confidence in Notre Dame's future and for confronting the University with this second great challenge." He said planning is well-advanced for a comprehensive development program to be announced early in 1964.

Notre Dame was one of the first five private universities selected by The Ford Foundation to take part in the "Special Program in Education" when it was launched in September, 1960. Its objective, the Foundation said, was "to assist institutions in different regions of the country to reach and sustain a wholly new level of academic excellence, administrative effectiveness and financial support."

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During the three-year \$18,000,000 Challenge Program ending June 30, 1963, Notre Dame received a total of \$18,603,157 in gifts and grants from 23,438 donors. Of this, \$13,285,520 was in cash, qualifying the University for the first \$6,000,000 Ford Foundation grant. The unprecedented support included gifts averaging \$345 from a record 80% of Notre Dame alumni. The funds are being used in overall University development including construction of the 13-story Notre Dame Memorial Library, believed to be the largest library building in the world, which will be formally dedicated May 7th.

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EDITORS: PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE

For release in AM's, Sunday, December 22nd:

63/74

The University of Notre Dame today received a grant of \$1,543,000 from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., for the construction and operation of a Center for Continuing Education.

Announcement of the grant and the plans for the new adult education facility was made jointly today by Dr. Emery W. Morris, president and general director of the philanthropic organization, and Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

Of the grant funds, \$1,343,000 will erect and furnish the new Notre Dame building, and the remaining \$200,000 will subsidize the first four years of the Center's program.

Father Hesburgh, in expressing Notre Dame's gratitude to the trustees and officers of the Kellogg Foundation, said the adult education facility "provides an exciting new dimension for the University's educational resources. It will, " he said, "greatly facilitate Notre Dame's growth in quality and educational leadership and make its resources more available to greater numbers of persons."

Notre Dame was chosen as the site for the new Center, a Kellogg Foundation spokesman said, "because of its previous intensive interest in adult education, because it is national in character, drawing students from all over the United States, and because of its international reputation as a cultural center."

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Since 1951, the Kellogg Foundation has given approximately \$12,000,000 to help establish six other Centers of Continuing Education at Michigan State University, at the Universities of Georgia, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Chicago, and at Oxford University, England. The Center most recently completed, that at Chicago, was opened early this year, while the Oxford Center will begin operations next year. Construction is expected to begin on the Notre Dame facility in 1964.

Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education will serve a number of the University's constituencies. Among these would be scholars and others participating in academic and cultural conferences; alumni enrolled in continuing education programs; businessmen, professional people, tradesmen and others participating in specialized programs; and friends of the University, parents of students and visitors.

The new facility will be a buff brick, two-story building of contemporary design. Its major components will include a lobby and registration area, an auditorium seating 350-400 people, a series of seminar, conference or meeting rooms, a library and exhibition area, audio-visual facilities, limited food service, offices and quarters for visiting professors and research personnel.

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NEWS RELEASES FOR DECEMBER, 1963

63/70	12/13/63	Tuition increase
63/71	12/13/63	Notre Dame Alumni Association
63/72	12/14/63	<u>The Modeling of Mind, Computers and Intelligence</u>
63/73	12/19/63	\$6,000,000 grant by The Ford Foundation
63/74	12/22/63	\$1,543,000 W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant