

'72-'73

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July 6, 1973

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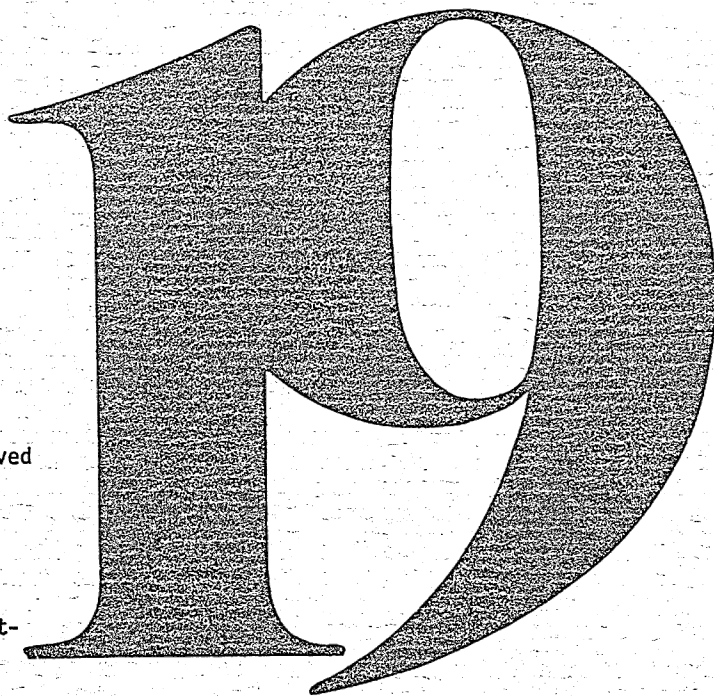
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the university

Dean's List

A total of 2,416 undergraduate students -- or 37 per cent -- at Notre Dame have been named to the Dean's List for academic achievements during the spring semester.

Arts and Letters, the University's largest College, reported 934 honor students while the Freshman Year of Studies Program listed 520. Other College figures include 406 in Science, 327 in Business Administration, and 229 in Engineering.

To qualify for the Dean's List a student must achieve a 3.25 grade point average. An average of 4.0 is perfect.

Campus Renovations

A major renovation and air conditioning of the South Dining Hall highlights a list of summer improvements under way on campus.

Work on the 46-year-old dining hall will increase the seating capacity from 1,326 to 1,808 with the introduction of a "scramble" system. Under this plan, students move directly to one of the new serving areas located in a section of the former kitchen where they may select hot dishes, sandwiches, salads or desserts. The former serving lines in both the east and west wings of the building have been removed in favor of the new plan.

Students will also enter the building from the main door to move to one of the serving areas rather than side doors where lines of students at peak periods were exposed to inclement weather. Entrance to a public cafeteria on the same floor has been moved to the main hallway on the north to avoid conflict with the student areas.

A reduction in size of the former kitchen area where the new serving areas are located was made possible by the transfer of the bakery, meat processing operations and other facilities to the newer North Dining Hall. Air conditioning for the building resulted from a new cold water line extended from the east

mall near the flagpole.

Renovation of Farley and Breen-Phillips Halls for use by women students will follow the same pattern as changes in Walsh and Badin Halls last summer when Notre Dame prepared to admit her first undergraduate women students. Changes include the addition of clothes storage facilities in each room as well as washing and drying areas in each hall.

Art Gallery Exhibits

Several new exhibits have been added to the Notre Dame Art Gallery for viewing by students and summer visitors to the campus. New groupings in the four east galleries complement the Benefactor and Very Small Object shows in progress in the main gallery, according to Rev. Anthony J. Lauck, C.S.C., director.

Designed and produced by Don G. Vogl of the art department and Fred L. Geissel, gallery preparator, the new exhibits include a rich selection of sculpture, contemporary prints by living artists, paintings from the Kress Study Collection, and 16 block prints of Utagawa Kunisoda selected by Ann Born of the gallery staff.

Featured pieces in the sculpture collection are two bronzes by Jacob Epstein and Jacques Lipschitz on loan from Mr. and Mrs. Harris Klein of New York. The Notre Dame gallery rooms have been refurbished for this display.

The exhibitions, open to the public without charge, will continue through August in the O'Shaughnessy Hall Gallery. The Gallery is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 1 to 5 p.m. weekends.

faculty notes

University appointments

Mr. Paul S. Holowczak has been named field representative for alumni relations.

Mr. Carl T. Magel has been appointed managing editor of Notre Dame Magazine.

Mr. John W. Monczunski has been named assistant director of information services.

Mr. James E. Reilly has been named regional director of development, New York City.

Non-university appointments

Dr. John G. Borkowski, Acting Chairman of the Department of Psychology, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Mental Deficiency as Consulting Editor, effective July 1.

Dr. Joseph C. Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Society of Engineering Education (ASEE), as well as chairman of the Society's Council for Public and Specialized Services.

Rev. Anthony J. Lauck, C.S.C., director of the University of Notre Dame Art Gallery, has been elected to the Indiana Academy in ceremonies in Indianapolis. The Academy was organized in 1971 to honor persons, living and dead, who have made significant contributions to the state through public service, higher education, arts, sciences and literature.

Dr. Peter W. Thornton, professor of law, has been named founding dean of a law school to be established at Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He will begin work in early July, and the first students will be enrolled in September, 1974.

Rev. William Lewers, C.S.C.

A University of Notre Dame professor of law was chosen to head the Indiana Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross at its triennial Provincial Chapter held at the University of Portland in June.

The new provincial is Rev. William M. Lewers, C.S.C., 46, a member of the University's law faculty since 1965, which was also the year he was ordained. A native of Kansas City, Mo., Father Lewers received his bachelor's and law degrees from the University of Illinois and pursued graduate study in law at Yale University.

He taught law at Illinois and the University of Kentucky before entering the Holy Cross Fathers' novitiate in 1960. A specialist in international law, Father Lewers also directed Notre Dame's London law program in 1971-72.

During the summers of 1965 and 1966, Father Lewers worked on hospital desegregation suits, voter registration and other civil rights matters in Mississippi with the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights. In the summer of 1967 he was in Delano, Calif., with Cesar Chavez's United Farmworkers Organizing Committee and the California Rural Legal Assistance Program, and during 1966 and 1967 he served as counsel for 16 Catholic prelates of Southern states in an eventually successful court attack against the prohibition of racially mixed marriages.

As a member of the Indiana State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights from 1965 to 1971, the priest-lawyer took part in hearings on the administration of Indiana welfare law, housing conditions for migrant workers, and racial discrimination in Indiana penal institutions.

There are 413 priests, 44 brothers and 69 student candidates in the Holy Cross Fathers' Indiana Province which Father Lewers will direct for the next six years.

Miscellany

Dr. Teoman Ariman, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "A Microcontinuum Model of Blood" at the Fourth Canadian Congress of Applied Mechanics in Montreal, Canada, May 28 - June 1. At the same conference, Dr. Nai-Chien Huang, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Inelastic Buckling of Eccentrically Loaded Columns" and Dr. Lawrence H.N. Lee, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Dynamic Behavior of Inelastic Cylindrical Shells at Finite Deformation." At the 1973 Joint Applied Mechanics and Fluids Engineering Conference at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta June 19, Dr. Ariman presented a paper entitled "A Microcontinuum Model of Blood with Deformable Cells." Dr. John R. Lloyd, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "On the Separated Flow Produced by a Fully Open Disc-Type Prosthetic Heart Valve" at the same conference.

Dr. Harvey A. Bender, professor of biology, was one of the scientific participants at a genetics planning meeting of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation at Newport Beach, Calif. June 14-15. Dr. Bender was one of 12 invited authorities reviewing federal and state resources, projected plans, national foundation programs and plans in the general area of genetics and mental retardation.

Dr. Joseph Blenkinsopp, Jr., associate professor of theology, will read a paper entitled "Prophecy and Priesthood in Josephus" at the Sixth World Congress of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem, Israel, August, 1974. In the following month, he will read a paper entitled "The Last Paragraph of the Pentateuch" during the Oxford International Biblical Conference in Oxford, England.

Dr. Raymond M. Brach, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, and Mr. Leslie G. Foschio, assistant dean of the Law School, addressed a training meeting for court specialists of Midwest Region V of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration at Bloomington, Ind. on May 16 on the subject of the Notre Dame Law/Engineering Analysis of delay in court systems.

Mr. Leo M. Corbaci, dean of administration, has been honored by College and Universities Machine Records Conference (CUMREC) by being named recipient of the first annual Frank Martin Award, named for the founder of the educational records bureau.

Dr. Eugene W. Henry, professor of electrical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Real-Time Bode Analysis via Hybrid Computer" at the Joint Midwestern and Eastern Simulation Council Meeting: Aerospace, Transportation, Engines on May 22 at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

Mr. Daniel J. Koob, part-time instructor in Collegiate Seminar, has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Scholarship from the U.S. Department of State. He will present lectures on the founding period of American government during the coming academic year at the University of Poitiers in France. Koob and

his wife, Saskia Sassen-Koob, have been awarded a post-doctoral fellowship by the University Consortium for World Order Studies to work with Dr. J.S. Nye at the Center for International Affairs of Harvard University the following year.

Dr. James L. Massey, Frank M. Freimann Professor of Electrical Engineering, presented a one-day tutorial on "Coding Techniques for Digital Communications" at the 1973 IEEE International Communications Conference in Seattle, Wash., June 11-13. Dr. John J. Uhran, Jr., associate professor of electrical engineering, was chairman of a session on Communication System Theory and also presented a paper entitled "Signal Discrimination Using FFT and FWT Processing" at the same conference. Dr. Basil R. Myers, chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering, also attended the conference.

Dr. John O. Meany, associate professor of Graduate Studies in Education, presented a paper on "Hesychast Meditation (Prayer) As Psychotherapy" at the National Meeting of the Society for Psychotherapy Research in Philadelphia, Pa. June 15.

Mr. John David Mooney, assistant professor of art, has several plasma light sculptures on exhibit at the Hallmark Gallery in New York City during June and July.

Rev. Edward D. O'Connor, C.S.C., went on a lecture tour in California following the close of the spring semester. He spoke to groups in San Francisco, San Leandro, Oakland, San Diego and Los Angeles on the Charismatic Renewal.

Dr. Thomas Werge, assistant professor of English, presented a paper entitled "Language as a Reality: The Word as Deed in Crime and Punishment" at the regional meeting of the Conference on Christianity and Literature, Hope College, on March 23.

office of advanced studies

Information Circulars

National Endowment for the Arts Architecture + Environmental Arts Program

NO. FY74-1

Introduction

Architecture + Environmental Arts constitutes one program area of the National Endowment for the Arts. The Endowment, an agency of the Federal Government, was established to initiate grant-in-aid programs in support of and for the encouragement of artists, art and cultural groups. Grants may be awarded to governmental units, private and public organizations, or to individuals of exceptional talent. However, by statute, the Endowment is limited to making grants to organizations only if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of a private stockholder or an individual and provided donations to such organizations are allowable as charitable contributions under Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended. Organizations making application are required to submit a copy of their Internal Revenue Service Tax-exemption Determination Letter with every application. Further, it is required that an organization applying for a National Endowment for the Arts grant obtain at least 50 percent of the total cost of each project from non-Federal sources.

The Architecture + Environmental Arts Program seeks to influence the quality of the man-made environment in this country. The Program recognizes that its scope, especially as it concerns the "environmental arts," is subject to broad interpretation. Thus it may be useful to describe our Program's operational milieu as encompassing those design professions whose main concern is the shaping of the physical environment -- architecture, landscape architecture, planning, interior design and industrial design.

It should also be noted that the Architecture + Environmental Arts Program is currently in the process of being developed and

refined; as a consequence, the program areas outlined herewith are subject to modification and change.

Architecture + Environmental Arts grants will normally range from \$10,000 to \$50,000 (matching) for organizations and governmental units, and up to \$10,000 (non-matching) for individuals. Grant awards are usually for less than the maximum dollar amount. Applicants are urged to budget realistically and present minimum figures of Federal support needed to achieve the purpose of the project. Grants generally do not exceed a one-year period. In addition, in evaluating proposals, particular consideration is given to those projects whose successful execution will tend to achieve results beneficial to an entire community or to a large population segment.

The National Council on the Arts, our advisory body, has felt it would be unwise to use this program's limited funds for acquisition of real property, capital construction or renovation/modification of existing structures at the expense of program development in the arts. Therefore, no grant requests can be considered for these purposes.

All formal applications should be mailed to the Grants Office, National Endowment for the Arts, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506. Any specific questions concerning program interests or application procedures should be directed to the Architecture + Environmental Arts Program.

Review of applications will be by a panel of design professionals with a final recommendation on funding made by the National Council on the Arts.

Submission of applications should be supported by pertinent letters of endorsement both to the project's desirability and to the investigator's general qualifications to undertake such studies. Such letters should accompany the application and must be received by the deadline date.

BICENTENNIAL PARTICIPATION

The Endowment recognizes that the arts will play an important role in the next few years

in the celebration of our country's Bicentennial. The Endowment welcomes this involvement on the part of artists and cultural organizations. The Endowment has an active interest in participating in these efforts, within funds available to it, and insofar as they are directed to professional creation and presentation of new works, improvement of artistic standards, preservation of our cultural heritage, and increasing the availability of the arts for all Americans. If funds under these guidelines are sought for projects deemed by the applicant to be related to the Bicentennial, a brief description of this relationship should be made in the application.

The type of projects being funded by NEA are:

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The lack of quality design in our man-made environment is evident throughout the country and has reached the point of national concern. One way the Endowment plans to address these problems is through education for the environmental design professions.

The 200 schools of architecture, landscape architecture, planning, industrial design and interior design in this country are in need of curriculum development and programming assistance if they are to keep pace with the rapidly changing world of design and provide their students with a quality education.

Grant funds on a matching basis will be made available to these schools for a variety of programs which could serve to strengthen their educational capabilities, including curriculum development and research.

Basic research by universities, individuals and non-profit organizations to improve the processes by which the elements of our physical environment are designed and built will be funded by the Architecture + Environmental Arts Program.

Postmark deadline for submission of applications under this program is July 20, 1973. Applications will be reviewed by a panel of design professionals with its recommendations being presented to the September meeting of the National Council on the Arts for consideration. Notification of grants and rejections will be made in late October. Grantees should not anticipate receiving Endowment funds earlier than December 1, 1973 and, as such, project commencement dates may not be earlier than December 1st.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Increased professional competence will be of limited value unless it is accompanied by an increased public awareness of the man-made environment, its problems and the potential for improvement.

The physical fabric of a country can be no better than the level of awareness and demand of its citizens. They are the clients and users of the built environment and form a partnership with the professional designers in the construction of that environment. Programs to assist in educating the public to the importance of their role in the design process are directed at the public school level, the public communication media, and public institutions.

A limited number of matching grants will be made to assist in the preparation of educational materials in a variety of media; e.g., film, tape cassettes, TV, exhibitions, textbooks and journalistic commentary. It will be the purpose of these materials to foster public awareness of the designed environment. Applications which reflect specific means for distribution of material developed under these grants will receive priority consideration.

In addition, this program seeks to stimulate creative and imaginative ways in which environmental design concepts may be presented within the curriculum in our public schools. The goal of this program is to insure a full integration of design and environmental values in the education experience at the elementary and secondary level.

Postmark deadline for submission of applications under this program is November 15, 1973. Applications will be reviewed by a panel of design professionals with its recommendations being presented to the February 1974 meeting of the National Council on the Arts. Announcement of results will take place in April, 1974. Successful applicants under this program should not anticipate receiving Endowment funds earlier than May 1, 1974, and, as such, project commencement dates may not be earlier than May 1st.

NATIONAL THEME: CITY OPTIONS

Last year a National Theme Program was initiated by the Endowment. The first theme, City Edges, proved to be of great popularity and applicability throughout the country.

The Architecture + Environmental Arts Program will combine both FY 1974 and FY 1975 national theme funding into one grant program which focuses upon design and planning opportunities common to communities throughout the country. This theme, City Options, will concentrate on those special settings and areas and places within a city that provide distinctive character and identity. City Options is designed to pose this question: Will your community choose to plan for the conservation of its unique and special characteristics, or will change in the form of unplanned growth and development eliminate the individuality and identification of your city? In the era of our Nation's Bicentennial, we believe this a most appropriate question. We urge cities

and groups throughout the country to consider what is different about their city, what sets it apart from other cities, and exercise their City Options by seeking assistance from the Endowment to plan for the preservation and enhancement of these settings.

It should be stated that while the Endowment encourages and supports historical preservation, our primary program interest is not in the preservation of individual historic structures, nor in their restoration, but rather in the sympathetic adaptation of buildings and districts to create new vitality and to affect an enhancement of the community.

Proposals which provide for a broad interdisciplinary approach to City Options situations and which possess real possibilities for implementation, will be accorded prime consideration for funding.

Details of the City Options program will be announced on July 1, 1973. However, requests for application forms and specific information can be received prior to this date.

Applications for the City Options program must be post-marked by December 1, 1973. Applications will be reviewed by a special panel of design professionals in January with its recommendations for funding being forwarded to the February 1974 meeting of the National Council on the Arts for consideration. Announcement of City Options results will be made in April 1974. Successful applicants should not anticipate receiving Endowment funds earlier than July 1, 1974 and, as such, project commencement dates may not be earlier than July 1st.

CULTURAL FACILITIES DESIGN ASSISTANCE

Historically in all societies, the arts have reflected and influenced the thought and behavior of people. This has never been truer than today. Thus, it is particularly important that facilities for the arts, both classic and contemporary, be developed and utilized to keep pace with increased public enthusiasm. The places in which the arts are experienced assume critical significance in today's urban environment as their location and environmental effectiveness can aid in bridging racial, economic and social barriers.

A special need has become evident since the Endowment's creation in 1966. Hundreds of letters have been received from groups around the country requesting assistance with design fees for new cultural facilities, both for the adaptation of existing buildings and for new construction. Funds within the Architecture + Environmental Arts Program have never been available to develop a program to meet these requests for assistance. However, it is anticipated that FY 1974 Congressional appropriations to the

National Endowment for the Arts will allow for the development of a pilot program in this area. But, as this program cannot be implemented without exact knowledge of Endowment funding levels for FY 1974, and as this might not occur until the fiscal year has already commenced, what follows is only a general description of our intent.

Architecture + Environmental Arts hopes to establish a special program that will provide matching grants to cover the first one-fourth of the professional architect's and engineer's fees. This will allow the Endowment to provide assistance through the planning design stage. We believe that this is the critical stage in such a project and our assistance can provide grantees with the necessary support to assist in the development of a design and promotional package leading toward the construction of a cultural facility.

For specific information on how to make application within this pilot program, interested parties should contact the Director, Architecture + Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C. 20506.

There are guidelines for fiscal year 1973 currently on file in OAS and those for FY 1974 have been requested.

Council on Library Resources, Inc., 1974-75 Fellowship Program

NO. FY74-2

Background

Since 1969 the Council on Library Resources has offered a limited number of fellowships each year to mid-career librarians of the United States and Canada who have demonstrated a strong potential for leadership in the profession. Similar to the traditional sabbaticals enjoyed by their faculty colleagues, the fellowships enable successful applicants to pursue a self-developed study or research project aimed at improving their competence in the substantive, administrative, and/or technical aspects of librarianship. Including the 1973 CLR Fellows, 114 librarians from 30 states and the District of Columbia have received the awards to date.

The Award

The fellowships are intended to cover costs during a period of continuous leave, which may range in time from a minimum of three months to a maximum of nine months. They do not cover salary but are for expenses incident to the proposed program. It is expected that salary while on leave of absence will be paid by the parent institution.

Internship Option

Some candidates may find an internship with a particular institution or institutions the most profitable use of the fellowship opportunity. Such applicants should clearly define their goals and make certain that appropriate internship arrangements can be made.

Award Limitations

The fellowships are not intended to support work toward an advanced degree in librarianship, although course work which complements a candidate's program and is outside the normal professional curriculum may be considered.

Requirements

Applicants must be professional librarians who are citizens of the United States or Canada, or have resident status in either country. Their employers must be willing to provide them with a period of continuous leave of at least three months in which to carry out the proposed program. A final report of the study must be submitted to the Council.

Rights to the Report

CLR Fellows retain full rights to the results of their programs and are encouraged

to seek publication of their final reports and to write articles and make professional presentations based on their findings.

Application Procedures

Interested librarians may receive an application form by writing to: The Fellowship Committee, Council on Library Resources, Inc., One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Nomination of Others

The Fellowship Committee will welcome nominations of candidates for the awards.

Deadline for Applying

Completed applications must be received no later than November 1, 1973. The awards will be announced on or about April 1, 1974.

Selection Procedures

Applications are first evaluated by a screening committee of eminent librarians; final selections are made by the Council's Fellowship Committee. In reviewing the applications emphasis will be placed on the thought and care given to the development of the proposed study, investigation, training, or internship; its usefulness to the profession as a whole; and on the candidate's professional qualifications.

Monthly Summary

Awards Received

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1973

<u>Department or Office</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Short title</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Amount-\$ term</u>
AWARDS FOR RESEARCH				
Civil Eng.	Morgan	Severe storm detection and track- ing photographic mission	Natl. Oceanic Atmos. Admin.	3,580 4 mos.
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Wostmann	Nutritionally defined gnotobiote: development and use	Natl. Inst. Health	124,598 1 yr.
Art	Beckman	Grant-in-aid for the Industrial Design Fund	Arundel Corp.	5,000 ---
Chemistry	Castellino	Studies on the activation of plasminogen to plasmin	Amer. Heart Assocn.	9,680 1 yr.
College Engineering	Hogan	Wastewater treatment apparatus-phase IV	Telecommunications Ind., Inc.	19,100 6 mos.
Civil Eng.	Mak	Structural integrity of high- rise buildings under fire loads	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	66,200 2 yr.
Advanced Studies	Gordon	Biomedical sciences support grant	Natl. Inst. Health	19,983 1 yr.
Mediaeval Institute	Gabriel	Photographing art works of Ambrosiana Library, Milano, Italy	Samuel H. Kress Fdtn.	8,000 3 mos.
College Engineering	Hogan	Fellowships in engineering	Whirlpool Corp.	12,380 1 yr.
Physics	Khorana	Quantum properties of liquid helium	Natl. Bureau Standards	15,000 1 yr.
Mathematics	Matsushima, Nagano	Lie groups and differential geometry	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	37,300 1 yr.

Mathematics	Stoll	Theory of several complex variables	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	16,600 1 yr.
Mathematics	Connolly	Algebraic and geometric topology	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	10,000 1 yr.
Provost's Office	Burtchael	Grant-in-aid	Mr. Richard I. Gagnon	5,000 ---
Civil Eng.	Kelsey	Supplement to NSF Grant No. GK-35788	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	5,500 2 mos.
Metallurgical Eng.	Miller	Study of magnetic behavior of some rare-earth-cobalt compounds	U.S. Navy	39,348 1 yr.
Sociology Anthropology	Bellis	Field school in Indian archaeology, in Northern Indiana	Lilly Endow., Inc.	13,730 1 yr.
Biology	Weinstein	Parasitology: biochemical, developmental, genetic	Natl. Inst. Health	37,636 1 yr.
Chemical Eng.	Banchero	Design fellowship for 1973-1974	Amoco Fdtn., Inc.	6,200 1 yr.

AWARDS FOR FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Aerospace Mechanical Eng.	Yang	Grant-in-aid	Nyloncraft, Inc.	150 ---
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AWARDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Art	Beckman	Industrial design grant-in-aid	Eastmet Corp.	15,000 ---
Art	Beckman	Grant-in-aid	General Motors Corp.	475 ---
Advanced Studies	Gordon	Fellowships	Arthur J. Schmitt Fdtn.	50,000 1 yr.
General Program	Crowe	Conference on government and the family	Ind. Comm. Humanities	3,650 5 mos.
Advanced Studies	Gordon	HEA Title IX-B Fellowships	U.S. Off. Educ.	147,500 1 yr.
Chemical Eng.	Banchero	Grant-in-aid	Michael D. Cise	130 ---

Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1973

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Amount-\$ term
PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH				
College Engineering	Jerger	Deep sea engineering	U.S. Navy	135,000 1 yr.
Microbiology-Lobund Lab.	Wagner	Sugar diets in relation to cardiovascular disease in germfree rats	Internatl. Sugar Res. Fdtn., Inc.	45,925 1 yr.
Philosophy	Bobik	Seventeen known commentaries on Aquinas De Ente et Essentia	Natl. Endow. Humanities	50,669 1 yr.
Biology	Saz	Carbohydrate utilization by anaerobic helminths	Internatl. Sugar Res. Fdtn., Inc.	26,026 2 yr.
Chemical Eng.	Kohn	Solubility of hydrocarbons in cryogenic NGL and LNG	Natural Gas Processors Assocn.	19,951 1 yr.
Electrical Eng.	Gajda	Electrode materials used in charge-coupled devices	Natl. Aero. Space Admin.	5,381 3 mos.
Education	McCabe	Relationship of trust to personality	Natl. Inst. Health	34,920 1 yr.
Chemistry	Martinez-Carrion	Probes of structure and mechanisms of heart enzymes	Natl. Inst. Health	21,067 1 yr.
Education	Sciortino	Racial prejudice and life functioning impairment of adolescents	Natl. Inst. Health	55,465 1 yr.
Law School	McIntire	Methods of enforcing sewer use limitations in municipalities	Environ. Prot. Agency	8,415 7 mos.
Microbiology-Lobund Lab.	Kulpa	Mode of assembly and structure of bacterial membranes	Natl. Inst. Health	28,457 1 yr.
PROPOSALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Civil Eng.	Linger	Integrated air pollution/law training program	Environ. Prot. Agency	52,889 1 yr.

Law School, Biology	Murdock, Bender	Legal internship program: law and the handicapped	Natl. Handicapped	42,570 1 yr.
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PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS

Urban Studies	Broden	Urban law project	New World Fdn.	59,862 1 yr.
Urban Studies	Broden	Upward Bound Program, 1973-1974	U.S. Off. Educ.	114,045 1 yr.

Summary of Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1973

AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	13	\$355,825	6	\$ 99,010	19	\$454,835
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	1	150	1	150
Educational Programs	2	197,500	4	19,255	6	216,755
Service Programs	-	---	-	---	-	---
Total	15	\$553,325	11	\$118,415	26	\$671,740

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	3	\$164,482	8	\$266,794	11	\$431,276
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	-	---	-	---
Educational Programs	1	52,889	1	42,570	2	95,459
Service Programs	1	114,045	1	59,862	2	173,907
Total	5	\$331,416	10	\$369,226	15	\$700,642

documentation

A New Vision for Spaceship Earth

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an address given by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. at the Alumni Exercises, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 13, 1973.

It is a strange paradox that the most striking photograph brought back from the moon by the astronauts was not a close-up picture of the moon itself, but a far away picture of the earth. There it shines as no earth dweller had ever seen it before: blue, green, flecked with white cloud patterns, a beautiful small globe set against the blackness of space's void through which it is whirling at incredible speed.

Harvard's own Archibald McLeish caught the poetry of the vision. It is up to all of us to make the new vision come true. The sad reality is that the earth is much more beautiful from afar than it is up close. Not that physical beauty does not exist on earth. I have been awed by the majesty of the soaring snowy, wind-swept heights of the Himalayas seen against the jade green uplands of Nepal. The pastel colored sweep of the Britannica Range in Antarctica seen from McMurdo base camp almost two hundred miles away is enough to thrill the soul of any observer. A sunset following a storm at sea, a sunrise on the hushed African game-filled caldera of Ngorongoro Crater, the cordillera blanca of Peru and Chile viewed from a high flying jet on a bright Winter afternoon, these are unforgettably beautiful visions. Note, however, that in most of them, man, apart from the viewer, is almost completely absent, and where man is present in large numbers on earth, one can almost always expect a diminution of beauty, both physical beauty diminished through pollution and spiritual beauty marred by violence and injustice.

It is a singular blessing for our age that we have been able to see the earth from the moon, to see it as it really is, in Barbara Ward's words: "Spaceship Earth, a beautiful, small space vehicle, providing a viable ecosystem for human beings with quite limited resources. As Heilbroner has said so well: "Life on this planet is a fragile affair, the kind of miraculous microbial activity that flourished on the thin film of air and water and decomposed rock which separates the uninhabitable core of the earth from the void of space."

We, the passengers of spaceship earth, have the capability of creating by our intelligence and freedom, a whole series of man-made systems that will enhance the inherent beauty of our planet, and make it even more humanly viable and physically beautiful, or we can turn spaceship earth into an ugly wasteland where human beings barely survive and hardly live in any human sense.

If you have any doubt that we are doing the latter rather than the former, walk through the streets of Calcutta, visit the favellas, barriadas, villas miserias, and callampas surrounding the Latin American capital cities, step aboard the floating junks adjacent to Hong Kong's harbor, or look at the native locations north of Johannesburg in South Africa, or inspect some of our own inner city slums or Chicano colonias in the Southwest, or miners' rotting villages in Appalachia, or almost any American Indian reservation in the West. It isn't just what you see that will sicken you. It is that it is all so unnecessary, that it is man-made, and man-kept, and that it is in startling contrast to the way other humans are living in luxury only a few miles away from each of these human sewers and garbage heaps.

An easy answer would be to say that there is just not enough of the world's resources to house and feed everyone -- but then remember that last year, and for most of the years that we can remember, the governments of this planet have spent about \$200 billion on armaments,

and that is more than the total annual income of the poorest half of the earth's population. We do it because the Russians do it, and they do it because we do it, and so the foolishness goes on, and on, and on, all around the world. Meanwhile, the poor go to bed hungry, if they have a bed.

To put the case for the poor most simply, imagine our spaceship earth with only five people aboard instead of more than three billion. Imagine that one of those five crew members represents those of us earth passengers who live in the Western world of North America and Europe, one fifth of humanity on earth, mainly white and Christian. The person representing us has the use and control of 80 per cent of the total life sustaining resources available aboard our spacecraft. The other four crewmen, representing the other four-fifths of humanity -- better than 2-1/2 billion people -- have to get along on the 20 per cent of the resources that are left, leaving them each about 5 per cent of our man's 80 per cent. To make it worse, our man is in the process of increasing his use of these limited resources to 90 per cent.

Now if this sounds piggish to you, it is! If you put resources just in terms of energy, we in the United States, with 6 per cent of the world's population, used last year about 40 per cent of the total world's available energy. While we complained about a trade deficit, we made two billion dollars excess from the less developed countries, depending on our less favored brethren in Latin America to provide us with one billion of these dollars in surplus trade balances, while we provided them with the least aid ever, since aid began.

How much human peace can you visualize or expect aboard our spacecraft when its limited resources are so unjustly shared, especially when the situation is worsening each year? Peace is not gained by armaments, but by justice. If four-fifths of the world's people live in misery while the other fifth in the United States and Europe enjoy ever greater luxury, then we can expect no peace aboard spaceship earth, only frustration, despair, and, ultimately, violence.

The tragedy is that this is the world that man has made and is making. The general human condition is very bad indeed aboard our spacecraft.

Is there any hope for man? Is our spacecraft really hurtling towards massive human disaster, cataclysmic human upheaval and ultimately the reduction of this beautiful globe to a burned-out cinder in space? One can be optimistic, I believe, only if this generation -- and I address the young particularly -- can shuck off the madness of the nightmare that man for centuries, and increasingly of late, has been creating aboard our planet. A new global vision is needed if man is to create on earth the beauty that this planet manifests and seems to promise from afar. The vision must be one of social justice, of the interdependence of all mankind on this small spacecraft. Unless the equality, and the oneness, and the common dignity of mankind pervade the vision -- the only future of this planet is violence and destruction on an ever increasing scale, a crescendo of man's inhumanity to man that can only result globally in the extermination of mankind by man.

As one of our graduates in the Peace Corps in Malawi, Africa, put it: "While our leaders have their power battles and ego trips, countless millions of unknowns are in need of a bit more food, a year or two more of education, another pot or pan, a sensible way of controlling family size, a book or a bicycle. These people aren't asking for much; they would only like to be a bit more free to be a bit more human."

I believe that none but the young -- or the young in heart -- can dream this vision or pursue this ideal. Why? Because it means leaving behind the conventional wisdom that pervades the old and aging bones of the Western World. The vision of one peaceful community of mankind on earth, dedicated to justice, equity and human dignity for all is contrary to most of the modern American myths -- unlimited growth for us at the expense of almost everyone else; the absoluteness of our Declaration of Independence; patriotism isolated from every other moral value, my country right or wrong; security only by force of arms, however unjustly used; material wealth as the greatest goal of all, since it guarantees pleasure, power, and status -- everything but compassionate, unselfish rectitude.

Who but the young or young in heart can say, I will march to another drumbeat; I will seek another vision for my country and my world. Not a vision of might makes right, but noblesse oblige. Not a vision of power, but of honor. Not just honor proclaimed as we hear it proclaimed so loosely today, but honor lived. As Robert Frost said:

"Two roads diverged in a wood, and I --
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference."

What is mainly needed today to make the difference is a vision of justice to which we commit ourselves anew at home, to demonstrate that if justice is possible here in America, between different races, different religions, different socio-economic classes, it might just be possible all around the world. America's leadership must be demonstrated at home while it is proclaimed abroad, and lastly, our leadership must be inspired by the same kind of vision that first inspired the birth of this country, a vision of human equality and dignity needed today to create the rebirth of one whole world, a new planet where human beings aspire to be humane, where beautiful human beings begin to replace the past creations of human ugliness with new creations born of compassion, concern, and competence, too.

Is all this an empty dream, a naive vision? Not if young people take it seriously, joining intelligence to their idealism, competence to their vision, and the courage to dare to be different in how they view the world they are going to make, or better, remake. I am often asked, "How can we possibly turn the world over to them?" My answer is both simple and obvious. "What other choice do you have? Tomorrow is theirs, not ours."

We might all begin by a declaration of the interdependence of mankind today. The evidence is totally on the side of such a declaration -- even as regards this country which was founded almost two centuries ago by a Declaration of Independence. There is no serious problem facing our country, and indeed the world today, that is not global in its sweep, as well as in its solution. You can make a whole list: pollution, the dollar, population, trade, peace, human rights, human development, security, health, education, communication, drugs, crime, energy, space, raw materials, food, freedom, and so forth. Try solving any one of these problems in any adequate way without involving the whole world. Try even thinking about the philosophical implications of a true solution without reference to the inherent unity, equality, fraternity, and dignity of mankind and what that dignity demands and requires of human persons everywhere, but more especially those who live where the power, the wealth, and the leverage lie.

I was brought up in an America visualized as completely separated from the rest of the world, proud of its independence and oceanic-insured isolation. Now we learn that the energy that makes all of America run, or be lighted, heated, mechanized, and mobile, will depend mainly on sources outside the United States in another dozen years, and that the fourteen basic metal resources we need for our manufacturing and industrial process will come mainly from other less developed countries by the turn of the century. The almighty dollar my contemporaries idolized has been devalued twice in less than two years.

Containing Communism has been for almost three decades the one all-embracing reason for doing almost anything abroad -- from the Marshall Plan announced on this platform to save Europe, to destroying Vietnam in order to save it. What validity does containing Communism have now when our greatest diplomatic concerns today are better relations with the two worldwide root sources of Communism, Russia and China? If we can recognize self-interested and new interdependence in this new relationship with China and Russia, as indeed we must, then we can recognize it anywhere and everywhere. As our students love to sing during liturgical celebrations at Notre Dame, "There's a new world coming, every day, every day." Indeed there is!

It would appear quite obvious at this point that the winds of unity are blowing, that many are working to bridge the many chasms that have separated mankind aboard spacecraft earth. Diplomacy is happily bridging the chasm of ideology. All mankind need no longer visualize society exactly as we do. Ecumenism is bringing the Christian and non-Christian religions together in understanding at last, thank God. Cultural exchange is finding new and mutual values in the East and the West, while mercantalism in the modern dress of the multi-national corporation is pioneering some unusual ways of economic development between the Northern and Southern parts of our spacecraft. The energy crisis is pushing for a solution to the Middle Eastern dilemma. Racial prejudice stands convicted worldwide of idiocy when Africans in Uganda expel Asians who were born there and have adopted that country long ago, or when the citizens of Bangladesh cannot forgive their fellow Bihari. Male chauvinism is on the way out in the Western World, belatedly since in the East and Middle East, India and Israel already have female Prime Ministers. The unity of mankind must be the wave of the future if we are not to divide ourselves unnecessarily according to race, religion, color, sex, and age, and thereby make human life impossibly complicated aboard our shrinking spacecraft.

This leaves the one great remaining divider of human kind, perhaps the worst of all, national sovereignty. Suppose that an intelligent and cultured visitor from another solar system were to be informed, on seeing our planet earth as the astro-

nauts saw it from the moon, that in addition to all the inequities, injustices, and alienations already mentioned, mankind on earth insisted on governing our spaceship by dividing it into 150 different nationalities, some very large, some impossibly small, and quite a few in between. Our inter planetary visitor would also learn that there was no reasonable rationale for these national divisions, that they often represented people of the same language, religion, race, and culture, and were, in fact, often separated only by historical accidents. Now that the political separation is a fact, they are ready to fight to the death to maintain their national identities and territorial prerogatives.

Since this is a factual description of how things mainly are on spaceship earth, how difficult it will be to achieve human unity, decency, and oneness of purpose aboard our spaceship. We must find some new way of transcending this inane block of nationality that pits human against human because by an accident of birth they happen to be American or Canadian, Kenyan or Ugandan, North or South Vietnamese.

I would like to propose a solution that would by pass, rather than cut the Gordian knot of nationality. It is likewise a solution which is bound to be misunderstood unless someone stands in spirit on the moon and views the world from there, with all its promise of beauty, unity, and a common home for mankind united. As McLeish said: "To see the earth as it truly is, small and blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats, is to see ourselves as riders on the earth together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold -- brothers who know now they are truly brothers".

What I would suggest is that everyone in the world, would be allowed to hold dual citizenship -- to be a citizen of the nation in which he or she happens to be born and, in addition, to be able to qualify for world citizenship.

The application to be a citizen of the world, of spaceship earth, would involve certain commitments:

1. One would have to certify his or her belief in the unity of mankind, in the equal dignity of every human being, whatever his or her nationality, race, religion, sex, or color.
2. One would have to certify his or her willingness to work for world peace through the promotion and practice of justice at home and abroad.
3. One would have to do something to prove the sincerity of these beliefs, something to promote justice for all, something to promote the peace and well-being of his or her fellow humans at home and abroad.

The growing number of human beings on spaceship earth who would freely opt for world, in addition to national citizenship might begin to prove that men and women are ready to regard each other truly as brothers and sisters, to seek justice for all, to live in peace, to commit one's idealism to practice, to transcend nationalistic chauvinism, and to seek to realize a new vision of a spaceship earth with liberty and justice for all -- the only true road to world peace.

One would hope that whatever international agency would certify this additional world citizenship might also grant to its world citizens some benefits befitting their commitment, such as free passage without visas anywhere in the world, a small concession, but one symbolic of what one free world might be for all its citizens as more of them apply for world passports.

One would like to hope that our country, with its rich transnational, multi-racial, and poly-religious population base, might be the first to propose and allow this new idea of dual citizenship for all who would desire to give leadership and meaning to this new concept of a more beautiful, more human spaceship earth.

I would like to say for myself, and I would hope for many of you, that I would welcome this kind of opportunity to declare myself interested in the welfare of mankind everywhere in the world, concerned for the justice due all who suffer injustice anywhere in the world. I would like to believe that being a citizen of the world would enlarge me as a person, would declare my fraternity with every other man, woman, and child in the world. I would take world citizenship to be a firm commitment to work for a new vision of spaceship earth and all its passengers, to be a harbinger of hope for all who are close to despair because of their dismal human condition, finally, to be a beacon of light for humanity beleaguered by darkness in so many parts of our world today.

Again, one of Notre Dame's Peace Corps volunteers, now studying at Harvard, puts it well: "One comes away from an experience like the Peace Corps with a sense of real international brotherhood. The fact that a fellow who had never been out of the Midwest and could speak only English could then live in two countries on the South and Eastern fringes of Asia, form deep and lasting friendships with the native people, learn a language and a culture in both Ceylon and Korea and function well in them -- it makes one feel a sense of oneness with people all over the world."

I do not see the possibility of world citizenship as a panacea or an immediate answer to all the world's ills and evils. Rather, it would be for each of us a chance to declare our interdependence with one another, our common humanity, our shared hopes for our spaceship earth, our brotherhood as members of the crew, our common vision of the task facing humanity -- to achieve human dignity and the good life together.

One more, Barbara Ward has elucidated the new vision best:

"One of the fundamental moral insights of the Western culture which has now swept over the whole globe is that, against all historical evidence, mankind is not a group of warring tribes, but a single, equal and fraternal community. Hitherto, distances have held men apart. Scarcity has driven them to competition and enmity. It has required great vision, great holiness, great wisdom to keep alive and vivid the sense of the unity of man. It is precisely the saints, the poets, the philosophers, and the great men of science who have borne witness to the underlying unity which daily life has denied. But now the distances are abolished. It is at least possible that our new technological resources, properly deployed, will conquer ancient shortage. Can we not at such a time realize the moral unity of our human experience and make it the basis of a patriotism for the world itself?"

It will be easy to scoff at this vision of our humanity, our oneness, our common task as fellow passengers on a small planet. The great and powerful of this earth, and indeed of our country and Europe, can easily sniff cynically and return to their game of power politics, national jealousies, mountains of armaments, millions of graves of men mourned by widows and orphans, ravaged oceans, and unverdant plains and hungry homeless people who despair of the good life. Somehow I believe that there is enough good will in our country and in the world to expect millions of people to declare all of this powerful posturing of corrupt politicians to be arrant nonsense on a common spaceship, to say that we do want all men and women to be brothers and sisters, that we do believe in justice and peace, and that we think homes, and swaying fields of grain, and schools and medicine are better than billions spent for guns, tanks, submarines, and ABM's. The trouble is that the millions of little people, the ones who really man spaceship earth, the ones who really work, and suffer, and die while the politicians posture and play, these little ones have never been given a chance to declare themselves. And this is wrong, globally wrong.

It is, I believe, a most important, urgent, and timely part of the new world a-borning that everyone in the world should be able to declare his or her broader citizenship in adopting a wider vision for spaceship earth, a vision that transcends nationality and anything else that separates man from man. Having traveled across the face of our beautiful planet, having traversed all its oceans and its continents, having shared deep human hopes with my human brothers and sisters of every nationality, religion, color, and race, having broken bread and found loving friendship and brotherhood everywhere on earth, I am prepared this day to declare myself a citizen of the world, and to invite all of you, and everyone everywhere to embrace this broader vision of our interdependent world, our common humanity, our noblest hopes and our common quest for justice in our times and, ultimately, for peace on earth. Lest I sound too Utopian, or even too secularistic, since I am first and foremost a priest, may I also now pray that the good Lord Jesus who lived and died for us may also bless these living efforts of ours to be truly followers of Him who blessed both the peacemakers and all who hunger for justice.

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Tuition Increase

June 18, 1973

Dear Parents of Notre Dame Undergraduates:

Notre Dame's Board of Trustees has several responsibilities. The trustees, first of all, are pledged to maintain and hopefully enhance the quality of a Notre Dame education. They are no less concerned that the University's Catholic character be safeguarded. Another of their concerns is that the University be fiscally sound. Otherwise, Notre Dame's position as an internationally celebrated Catholic center of learning would be endangered.

At its recent meeting on the campus the Board of Trustees reviewed and approved the operating budget for the 1973-74 fiscal year beginning July 1. It is my obligation to inform you that it provides for a \$200 increase in tuition, room and board for undergraduates living on the campus. Specifically, undergraduate tuition will be increased \$165, from \$2,450 to \$2,615. For campus residents there will be a \$35 room and board increase with the actual fee varying somewhat depending on the hall and the kind of room.

I regret, of course, that these increases are necessary. I know that the parents of many undergraduates are sending their sons and daughters to Notre Dame at considerable personal sacrifice. I know, too, something of the impact which inflation is having on the family budget, particularly food. Familiar with your own family situation, you must have some insight, then, into the financial problems Notre Dame faces in educating, housing and feeding thousands of undergraduates. It takes approximately \$150,000 a day every day of the year to operate the University.

Notre Dame and I will be grateful for your understanding in this matter. On behalf of the trustees, administration and faculty, once again I pledge our unrelenting effort and dedication to the proposition that a Notre Dame education will continue to be a quality education, infused with that moral dimension which is so desperately needed today in the affairs of our nation and the world.

Devotedly yours in Notre Dame

(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President

P.S. It is not clear whether the government's 60-day price freeze, invoked subsequent to the trustees' meeting, applies to college tuition and room and board charges. Nor is it clear, of course, what, if any, government restrictions may apply in September. However, it seems prudent to alert parents that the increases cited above will be in effect unless contrary to federal regulations in force at that time.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Graduate tuition was increased from \$2,230 to \$2,416.

Editorial Board

Pursuant to the recommendations contained within the Report on the University of Notre Dame Press submitted by the Editorial Board (1972-73 NDR 11, 229-234), and to the administration's response (1972-73 NDR 14, 337-339), the Editorial Board was consulted regarding its own future composition and membership. The following faculty members have agreed to serve as indicated, and are hereby appointed effective September 1, 1973, to terms expiring on August 31 in the years indicated. A chairman will be appointed annually, Father Beichner continuing until 1974.

Dr. Stephen D. Kertesz	1974
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Dr. Ralph M. McInerny	1974
Professor of Philosophy	
Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C.	1975
Professor of Medieval Studies and English	
Dr. Julian Samora	1975
Professor of Sociology and Anthropology	
Dr. Joseph Blenkinsopp, Jr.	1976
Associate Professor of Theology	
Dr. Frederick B. Pike	1976
Professor of History	
Dr. Carvel Collins	1977
Professor of English	
Dr. Vincent P. Lannie	1977
Associate Professor of Education	

James BurtchaeII, C.S.C.

(Rev.) James T. BurtchaeII, C.S.C.
Provost

O.S.H.A. Central Committee

To carry out standards and criteria set forth by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, an O.S.H.A. Committee has been formed to represent all areas of the University. Brother Kieran Ryan, C.S.C., assistant vice president for business affairs, is the chairman; other members and the areas they represent are:

Rev. Jerome Wilson, C.S.C., vice president for business affairs
Rev. James L. Riehle, C.S.C., administrative assistant, student affairs
Brother Borromeo Malley, C.S.C., director of utilities
Sister M. Celeste, C.S.C., infirmary
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Mr. Vincent Fraatz, new buildings
Mr. Adolph Keglovits, laundry
Mr. Edwin Lyon, maintenance
Mr. Bernard Mehall, food service
Mr. Joseph O'Brien, personnel
Mr. John Plouff, Athletic and Convocation Center
Mr. Edward Riley, health and safety
Mr. Robert Watkins, purchasing

Advisory Council Meetings

Because of the date of our football game with the Air Force Academy was moved from Saturday, November 24 to Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 22, it has been necessary to reschedule some of the fall Advisory Council meetings. The revised schedule is as follows:

September 21 - 22
(Northwestern)

Art Gallery
Arts and Letters
Library

October 5 - 6
(Michigan State)

Business Administration
Alumni Board (F.Y.I.)

October 26-27
(Southern California)

Trustees

November 2 - 3
(Navy)

Engineering
Law
Science

Dean Joseph C. Hogan
College of Engineering
Box 309
Notre Dame, Ind. 46556

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