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UNIVERSITY OF
NOTRE DAME
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NOTRE DAME
COLLECTION

'73-'74

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contents

February 8, 1974

the university

- 203 Committee on Linguistics
- 203 "History of Religions"
- 203 Committee Change
- 203 Director of the Notre Dame Press
- 203 Law School Program
- 204 Music Department Concerts
- 204 Biography of Fr. Sorin

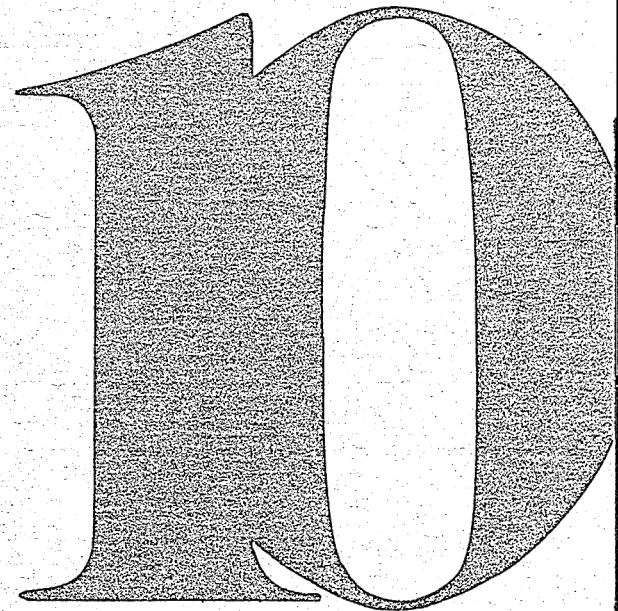
faculty notes

- 205 University appointments
- 205 Non-university appointments

- 205 Miscellany
- 205 Necrology

documentation

- 206 College Review Committee
- 206 Minutes of the Academic Council January 24, 1974
- 214 Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1972-1973



the university

Committee on Linguistics

Dean Frederick J. Crosson recently announced the appointment of five faculty members to a newly-constituted Committee on Linguistics of the College of Arts and Letters. Committee membership includes Professors Frederick Columbus, James Doubleday, Edward Kline, Paul Mellema and Ellen Ryan. Frederick Columbus holds the post of director of the committee, which has as its chief function the supervision of the undergraduate concentration in linguistics. The committee will also function as an on-campus resource group in the area of linguistics, engage in investigation of linguistics research projects and represent Notre Dame in the field of linguistics. A brochure describing the revised curriculum for linguistics concentration, the work of this committee, will appear this spring.

"History of Religions"

A growing fascination with Eastern religions, catching many high school, college and seminary teachers unprepared to discuss the subject, has led to the inauguration of a new concentration, "History of Religions," at Notre Dame.

Sponsored by the Department of Theology, the faculty will include authorities in Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam, as well as Judaica and the Greco-Roman religions. Courses leading to a master's degree in theology may be pursued over a series of summers or in two summers plus an academic year.

Specialized courses planned for the 1974 Summer Session will include Introduction to the History of Religions, Religions of China and Introduction to Indian Religion, plus a series of public lectures and films discussing theology and the history of religions. The program allows for electives from the Department of Theology where areas of specialization are biblical, historical-systematic, liturgical and pastoral, or from collateral disciplines.

A total of 36 credit hours is required for a master's degree. Eighteen of these must be in history of religions, twelve in theology and six in electives. Additional information on course contents may be obtained by contacting Dr. Francis Fiorenza, Department

of Theology. Applications for admission and requests for other information are being accepted by Rev. Robert Austgen, C.S.C., dean of Summer Session.

Committee Change

Dr. Robert W. Williamson, Jr., associate professor of accountancy, has accepted membership on the Freshman Year of Studies Program Committee. He is replacing Dr. Norlin G. Rueschhoff, associate professor of accountancy, who is on a year's leave of absence.

Director of the Notre Dame Press

The University is seeking applications for Director of the Notre Dame Press. Resumes and salary history should be sent to University Press Search Committee, Office of Provost. Verbal inquiries should be directed to Sister John Miriam Jones, S.C., assistant to the provost.

Law School Program

Students at Notre Dame have entered yet another courtroom in a continuing Law School program of emphasizing the educational value of actual professional experience. The newest locale is the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago, just one level below U.S. Supreme Court action.

With the encouragement of Chief Judge Luther M. Swygert, two students have appeared before the Court to present oral arguments, a function usually reserved to practicing attorneys. The Chicago jurist and Notre Dame graduate sees a healthy future for the program, which is designed both to help the Court with its case load and to give the participating students valuable experience in appellate litigation.

Two Notre Dame professors with extensive experience in appellate work, Assistant Dean Leslie G. Foschio

and Francis X. Beytagh, are appointed by the Court to represent indigent defendants in cases pending on appeal. Each case is then assigned to teams of students in the appellate practice program who then correspond with the client, research the law, prepare briefs and motions and make certain that all filings conform to proper appellate procedures.

Foschio and Beytagh exercise a supervisory role once a case has been assigned to students. They consult with the students and approve the briefs in their final form, but the student determines the approach to be taken much the same as he would in actual practice.

Music Department Concerts

Music department series (MDS) and guest artist series concerts during the spring semester:

- Wednesday, Feb. 13 -- Hector Olivera, organ (Argentina). Sacred Heart Church. Free
- Wednesday, Feb. 20 -- Roberta Bowers, mezzo-soprano; Rhea Shelters, piano. Library. Admission \$1.
- Friday, Feb. 22 -- Philidor Trio. The sixth visit to Notre Dame by this outstanding ensemble of early music. Library. Admission \$1.
- Friday, Mar. 1 -- Jeanne Traun, soprano; Harriet Peacock LeJeune, flute; Hilda Freund, piano. Library. Admission \$1.

- Tuesday, Mar. 5 -- Chamber Music Concert. Louise Foreman, cello; Karl Greenshields, violin; William Cerny, piano. Library. Free (MDS)
- Wednesday, Mar. 20 -- Robert Conant: Contemporary Music for the Harpsichord. Library. Admission \$1.
- Thursday, Mar. 21 -- Notre Dame Concert Band. Robert O'Brien, director. O'Laughlin Auditorium. St. Mary's College. Free (MDS)
- Wednesday, Mar. 27 -- Dennis Bamber, saxophone; William Cerny, piano. Library. Free (MDS)
- Monday, Apr. 1 -- Chicago Symphony String Quartet with Louis Sudler, baritone. (Vaughn Williams: Five Mystical Songs) Library. Admission \$1.
- Wednesday, Apr. 3 -- Notre Dame Glee Club. David Isele, conductor. Washington Hall. Free (MDS)
- Thursday, Apr. 4 -- Wind Ensemble from Quincy College. Washington Hall. Free
- Sunday, Apr. 7 -- Notre Dame Choral Ensembles. 4:00 p.m. Washington Hall. Free (MDS)
- Wednesday, Apr. 17 -- Sue Seid, organ. Sacred Heart Church. Free (MDS)
- Wednesday, Apr. 24 -- Yolanda Davis, violin; William Cerny, piano. Library. Free (MDS)
- Thursday, May 2 -- Notre Dame Orchestra. Charles Biondo, conductor. Washington Hall. Free (MDS)

Biography of Fr. Sorin

A biography of Father Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder of the University, has been assured with the awarding of a preliminary research grant to Dr. Thomas J. Schlereth, assistant professor of American Studies. The initial grant was underwritten by the O'Brien Fund Committee of the Center for Study of Man in Contemporary Society at Notre Dame.

Father Sorin, prominently mentioned in several books about Notre Dame, has never been the subject of a definitive biography written by a professional historian. Yet, his multi-faceted career included that of missionary, founder of Notre Dame and other educational institutions, real estate developer, superior and provincial of the Holy Cross Order, influential member of the American hierarchy and civic leader in the development of South Bend and St. Joseph County.

faculty notes

University appointments

Leo R. Judy, director of operations at the Computing Center, has been appointed to a newly created position of director of management information systems.

Non-university appointments

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, has been named to the board of directors of the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR).

Dr. Kenneth R. Lauer, professor of civil engineering, has been elected a Fellow of the American Concrete Institute.

Miscellany

Dr. William E. Biles, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a lecture on Jan. 24 at Purdue University entitled "Gradient-Regression Search in Simulation Experimentation."

Dr. John Borkowski, acting chairman, Department of Psychology, presented a talk entitled "The Rights of the Mentally Retarded" to the Indiana Association for the Rights of Children on Jan. 19. Dr. Borkowski has been recently appointed as the Northern Indiana representative to the Midwestern Psychological Association.

Dr. James M. Daschbach, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering presented a lecture at the Omaha Nebraska Chapter of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers on Jan. 17 entitled "Criminal Justice and the Industrial Engineer."

Dr. William E. Dawson, assistant professor of psychology, gave a talk entitled "The Senses and the Brain" at the Jan. 7 meeting of the South Bend Chapter of the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities.

Dr. Waldemar M. Goulet, assistant professor of finance participated in a panel discussion on the energy crisis and its affects on unemployment in the recreational vehicle industry. The program was aired Jan. 13 on WSJV-TV's program "Contempo 28." Excerpts from this program were presented on the late news section on Jan. 11.

Dr. Kenneth E. Moore, assistant professor of sociology and anthropology, presented a paper entitled "Spanish Values Amidst Industrial Tourism" at the National Conference of the American Anthropological Association in New Orleans. In another session of the same conference, he delivered a second paper entitled "The City as Context: Context as Process."

Dr. Thomas J. Mueller, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented two seminars entitled "Transport Phenomena Related to Thrombus Formation and Erythrocyte Damage." These seminars were presented Jan. 11 at the von Karman Institute, Rhode-Saint-Genese, Belgium and on Jan. 14 at the Aerodynamic Institute of the Technical University, Aachen, Aachen, West Germany. Dr. Mueller is presently on a Sabbatical to the von Karman Institute in Belgium.

Dr. Stephen T. Worland, associate professor of economics, served as program chairman at the session on "Moral Issues in Collective Action" at the annual meeting of the Association for Social Economics, New York City, Dec. 28.

Necrology

James E. Armstrong, first executive secretary of the Notre Dame Alumni Association, died Jan 16, in South Bend following a long illness.

documentation

College Review Committees

Under Article III, Section 4 of the Academic Manual, the dean of a college is subject to formal review every five years. Two college committees have recently been elected by their respective colleagues and presently are carrying out this mandate in the College of Science and the College of Engineering.

College of Science Committee

Dr. Ralph Thorson, Department of Biology, Chairman
Dr. Gerald Jones, Department of Physics
Dr. O. Timothy O'Meara, Department of Mathematics
Dr. Daniel Pasto, Department of Chemistry
Dr. Morris Wagner, Department of Microbiology
Dr. Louis Keppler, Fourth year Preprofessional student

College of Engineering Committee

Dr. Raymond Brach, Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, Chairman
Dr. Nicholas Fiore, Chairman of the Department of Metallurgical Engineering
Dr. Kenneth Lauer, Department of Civil Engineering
Dr. Jeffrey Leake, Department of Electrical Engineering
Dr. James Massey, Department of Electrical Engineering
Mr. Todd R. Gattuso, Fourth year Metallurgical student

Minutes of the Academic Council January 24, 1974

The Academic Council met on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1974. The two topics on the agenda for this meeting were: I. The Academic Calendar for 1974-75, and II. The Pass-Fail Option.

I. The Academic Calendar

Father Burtchaeil gave an introduction to the matter of the academic calendar. On Dec. 5, 1973, a petition was received signed by ten members of the Academic Council. This petition stated:

As members of the Academic Council we do hereby request the President to convene an Academic Council Meeting as soon as possible to formally reconsider the proposed 1974 Fall Semester Calendar.

This petition was signed by:

Dr. James W. Frick, vice president for public relations and development
Mr. David E. Sparks, director of University libraries
Professor Donald E. Linger, College of Engineering
Professor Walter J. Nicgorski, College of Arts and Letters
Professor Arthur J. Quigley, College of Engineering
Professor James E. Robinson, College of Arts and Letters

Professor Mario Picconi, College of Business Administration
Professor William T. Liu, director of center for continuing education
Professor Robert W. Williamson, College of Business Administration
Mr. Christopher A. Nedeau, student academic commissioner

Father Burtchae11 noted that because it was late in the semester when this was received and because examinations were coming up, it was mutually agreed that the meeting would be held the first part of the second semester. He then gave a brief review of calendar discussions in recent years.

At a meeting of the Academic Council on Nov. 25, 1969, the Council took these actions:
1) Passed by a vote of 23 to 9 the Motion: "...to start early enough in September to permit sufficient class days, with Thanksgiving vacation and examinations, to terminate before the Christmas recess." 2) Approved by a vote of 19 to 14 the amendment "that ordinarily registration for the fall semester will begin no earlier than the first Tuesday after Labor Day."

At a meeting of the Academic Council on March 6, 1972, this amendment to a proposed calendar was passed by a vote of 37 to 15: "That a three-day weekend in October be provided in the calendar and that if any changes need be made to bring classes to that desired number, they be made administratively." The proposed calendar was published and scheduled orientation for Aug. 30, 1972 and the beginning of classes on Aug. 31, 1972. Shortly after the publication of this calendar ten members of the Council petitioned a meeting of the Council to reconsider.

At a meeting of the Academic Council on March 22, 1972, a new calendar for the Fall Semester of 1972 with registration on September 5 and the beginning of classes on September 6 was put forth and approved by a vote of 33 to 15.

On Dec. 14, 1972 the Academic Council approved by a vote of 28 to 19 this motion:

That the Administration be authorized to begin the first semester before Labor Day when necessary to get adequate free time within the first semester.

Mr. Christopher Nedeau, Student Academic Commissioner, spoke in favor of changing the calendar. He said he knew the only thing that could be discussed in the Council was the pre-Labor Day start. Last year the students did not feel they could argue for the change, but he was made Academic Commissioner with the understanding that his first priority would be to try to get the calendar changed. Mr. Nedeau referred to the results of a calendar survey among the students. (This is attachment 1 to these minutes.) He also referred to a conversation with Dr. Joseph Semrow, Executive Director of North Central Accreditation Association's Commission on Institutions of Higher Learning. Dr. Semrow was reported to have said there is no particular number of days in a semester required by North Central. (Note attachment 2 to these minutes.) Mr. Nedeau noted the University of Michigan has 66 days in the first semester of the 1974-75 academic year. He further quoted from a report from the Academic Commission at St. Mary's which stated, "The students of the Saint Mary's community are opposed to a pre-Labor Day 1974-75 calendar. They feel that an early start in the fall would hurt job opportunities during the summer months. The major issue seems to be what can be gained by any of the Saint Mary's community--students, faculty, or administration. However, for the sake of co-exchange, the students did agree that if Notre Dame does begin early we have no choice but to comply." Further he noted it is not too late to change the calendar; the students are deeply concerned and think the Council is not responsive to the needs of the University or its various constituencies.

Mr. Nedeau then made this motion which was seconded:

Motion:

That the Administration prepare the academic year calendar commencing with the academic year 1974-75 so that the Fall Semester registration begin no earlier than the day after Labor Day.

Discussion:

Every other school in Indiana starts before Labor Day and so does Michigan except next year when Labor Day is September 2.--For accreditation the number of days in the semester is not so important as the number of weeks in the semester and it is expected a semester is usually 15 weeks.--It would be possible to extend this semester closer to Christmas but too many students live too far away for that.--If the loss of income to the student is between \$100 and \$200, it is the equivalent of a tuition raise to students but worse be-

cause it produces no additional income to the University and hurts the students that have to work.--The only place for flexibility seems to be a shorter holiday in midsemester.--They have gained a week of work at the beginning of each summer so only those would be hurt whose job required working on Labor Day.--Opposed to a week off in October and a half week off at Thanksgiving anyway.--The vacation in the middle of the semester is for a cushion, for persons to collect themselves in case of sickness, a family tragedy, emotional upset, etc.; it makes good sense educationally.--If school starts after Labor Day are we so prostrated in October that we need a week off?--There are Saturdays in the first semester before and after the football season that could be used to make up days.--It is not clear that the October break is pedagogically sound since a momentum can be lost. The early start also exacerbates faculty in other ways: some go to institutes or meetings at this time or use the time for field work.--Since there is a four week break in December that is a good cushion, is it necessary to have a break in October? The students do not feel they need a break in October.--There should not be a large break in the semester. If a ten day break is really needed in October then we should go to the quarter system.--This is an emotional issue. Should we address ourselves to that fact and make a decision in view of that fact? There is ample evidence a lot of people are bothered by the change. The arguments indicate that to make the change is to make some subtle conveniences for the University but to inconvenience a lot of people. In this case the vote should be for the individuals.--It was reported that a poll of the freshmen in their respective residence halls concerning an October break gave these results: thirteen of the halls felt an October break was of first priority; the remaining six halls favored a September start as the first priority; nearly all freshmen felt ten days too long; a great deal of satisfaction was expressed with this year's calendar. These results were sent to Dean Hofman by the Freshman Advisory Council.--The move to a pre-Christmas semester has eroded a serious examination schedule. According to the proposal when Labor Day comes later in September there would be further erosion.--Could Saturdays be used? It is a matter not of class days but of weeks.--With an early start what effect will it have to teach students who do not want to be here?--The calendar is not to be decided merely by a survey. Other considerations should enter in. The personal preferences of this group should not enter into responsible decision making on the part of the Council. Would vote against the motion because it commits the Council to an indefinitely long structured set of parameters.--There seem to be three parameters: 1) Does the mid-semester break augment academic progress? How long should it be? 2) We need about 70-71 class days. 3) We should terminate by Dec. 20. Then there are questions that lead to variations. It was suggested that if the mind of the Council could be determined on some of these perhaps some acceptable amendments to the motion could be made.

Straw votes were then taken on three questions:

1. Should the October break be four days (two class days and a weekend) or nine days (five class days and two weekends)? Vote: 43 voted for four days and 5 voted for nine days.
2. Should we have a minimum of 70 class days in any semester? Vote: 39 voted yes and 6 voted no.
3. Would you be in favor of an alternative calendar starting after Labor Day, eliminating the October break and extending the Thanksgiving vacation to a full week? Vote: 21 would favor; 24 would not favor.

Father Burtchaell then made a presentation in which he explained to the Council why the published calendar was formulated as it is. He made these points: 1) The first semester must end before Christmas. The examination schedule has already been compressed to five days. 2) Ordinarily there should be no Saturday classes. 3) There should be between 70-75 class days. This is kind of a par value around the country for a semester. The NCA recommends 15 weeks. The Law School is obliged to 15 weeks. 4) There should be an appropriate break. How long should it be? It should be long enough to permit students from the west coast to fly home and back and the students from the east coast to drive home and back. If the break is too short it will be eroded by class absences. When should it come? Thanksgiving is too late. 4) The calendar should be the same as that of Saint Mary's for the sake of the co-ex program.

He further noted. Although loss of summer income is given as an objection against starting early, there are many students who do return to school early. It is hard to arrange for a family vacation is stated as another objection. There is no other profession that has as much free time as faculty. The questionnaire from the students does show enormous student opposition. But how should this be assessed? Not all the realities have been taken into account.

In conclusion Father Burtchaeil observed: 1) it has been agreed the calendar should be set administratively within guidelines set by the Academic Council. ii) The calendar should not be set by referendum. Anything settled by referendum at a university will result in a decline of academic standards. iii) We have agreed that community opinion is important but in the case of the calendar would trust it more after the fact. iv) The calendar for 1975-76 will not be published till we have lived through the first semester of 1974-75 and see if the Council thinks it has been a good thing. v) If the motion on the floor is adopted the Council will be telling the Administration that the Council wishes to intervene between policy and its administrative implications. vi) It is not appropriate at this time to consider arguments for what should be done after next year. vii) Ordinarily the standard is academic excellence.

Although it was agreed to vote by show of hands it was later agreed for the sake of accuracy to vote by paper ballot.

The Vote:

The motion was defeated by a vote of twenty seven (27) in favor and thirty (30) opposed.

II. The Pass-Fail Option

A brief summary of the operation of the pass-fail option at Notre Dame is presented on attachment 3 to these minutes.

The Executive Committee positively recommended this motion to the Academic Council:

Motion:

That each junior or senior undergraduate may file with the Registrar at the time of registration his decision to take one elective, non-major course, per semester on a pass-fail basis. Such a filing is irrevocable and will result in conversion by the Registrar of the professor's grade report into an entry of "pass" or "fail" on the student's record. No notice of the pass-fail decision will be communicated to the professor. The grades through D will be counted as "pass."

Dr. Burke in presenting this motion noted it had the unanimous endorsement of the Grade Committee of which he is the Chairman. He noted the reason the pass-fail option was adopted originally was to encourage students to break college bounds and broaden their base. There are now more courses in the College of Science and the College of Engineering for students from the College of Arts and Letters than when the option began. He encouraged the Council to vote to continue the option.

In the discussion it was suggested that many students did not use the option for its original purpose but to get a slack course each semester or in effect to give the student a four course semester.

Amendment:

The amendment to change the motion so that the last part of the first sentence reads:

...one elective course, outside his major department and not required by his program, per semester on a pass-fail basis.

was approved by voice vote.

The motion as amended was approved by voice vote.

This amendment to the motion just passed was transmitted to the Council by the Executive Committee.

Amendment:

A student may receive his earned letter grade in a course previously designated pass-fail if the student so requests of the Registrar prior to four weeks before the last class of the semester.

Dean Crosson presented this amendment to the Council and spoke in its behalf. If the basic idea of the option is to encourage students to try courses that may be beyond their ability

to do well in, then it would be well to let the students who do well get grades especially since grades are so important for post-baccalaureate studies. He moved the amendment to take effect this semester if it carries. The motion was seconded.

Discussion:

If the amendment passes, one hundred percent of the juniors and seniors will take a pass-fail course next semester. They have nothing to lose. If it looks like they are doing well they can get a good grade. Many more students will take pass-fail and not for reasons for which the policy was originally adopted. This amendment does not enhance the major objectives of the pass-fail system or of the educational endeavors.--Given this amendment students could take courses on pass-fail option because they are easier and not because they are better.--The reward is evaluation. This amendment would weaken the link between the work and evaluation. A course is an intellectual enterprise between the professor and the student. Not all that much is to be gained by the student being grade conscious every year.--If this is adopted then anyone knowing how to interpret a Notre Dame grade report will have to interpret a P as a C or D.--This amendment would give the student a chance to use pass-fail to manipulate his grade point average.

A proposal to amend so that this would apply only to courses outside the student's college was defeated by voice vote.

Vote:

The amendment was defeated by a vote of twenty-one (21) in favor and twenty-seven (27) opposed.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Rev.) Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C.
Secretary to the Academic Council

Attachment I

PERCENTAGE RESULTS OF CALENDAR SURVEY

CALENDAR SURVEY

Please answer honestly and comments are encouraged. The proposed calendar for the 1974 Fall Semester begins August 28. It includes a semester break of approximately one week in October (which may encompass one or two home football games).

1. What is your class? Senior 13 Junior 26 Sophomore 28 Freshman 33 %
2. Do you favor this proposed calendar? 2. Yes 11 No 89 %
3. Would this calendar affect your opportunities for summer employment? 3. Yes 59 No 41 %
4. Would this calendar appreciably decrease your summer earnings? Approximately how much? 4. Yes 69 No 31 %
5. If you planned to attend summer school, would this calendar interfere with your scheduling? 5. Yes 34 No 66 %
6. If you intended to live off-campus, might this affect your housing arrangements (rent, sub-letting)? 6. Yes 52 No 48 %
7. Did you remain here for the October (1973) break? 7. Yes 43 No 57 %
8. a. Would you leave campus during the proposed (1 week) October (1974) break? 8a. Yes 70 No 30 %
 b. If it meant missing a football game? 8b. Yes 35 No 65 %
 c. If the dorms and dining halls were closed but you could still remain (similar to spring break)? 8c. Yes 58 No 42 %
9. Would you prefer a full week vacation at Thanksgiving to the proposed October break? 9. Yes 74 No 26 %
10. Would you be in favor of an alternative calendar starting after Labor Day, eliminating the October break and extending the Thanksgiving vacation to a full week? 10. Yes 74 No 26 %

Attachment II

PROPOSED CALENDAR FOR 1974-75

August 31, September 1, 2	Orientation
September 3	Registration
September 4	Classes Begin
October 18 - 21	Midsemester break after last class
October 22	Classes Begin
November 27	Thanksgiving break at 12:00 noon
December 2	Classes Resume
December 14	Last class day
	Ours 70 1/2 days
	Theirs 70 1/2 days

Dr. Joseph Semrow
Executive Director of North Central
Accreditation Association's
Commission on Institutions of Higher
Education

When asked if a specific number of days in a collegiate semester is required by North Central, he said "There is no particular number of days in a semester required by North Central." Dr. Semrow noted that he could not see what difference two or three more days would make in the education of a college student.

When asked if a difference of two or three days would endanger Notre Dame's accreditation by his committee, he responded "not at all, in no way could it conceivably endanger your accreditation."

Further conversation with Dr. Semrow revealed that with the many institutions and types of academic calendars, only the school's administration needs to worry about something as trivial as the number of days in an academic year.

Attachment III

Brief Summary of the Operation of the Pass-Fail Option at Notre Dame

Since the fall semester of 1971-72, a pass-fail (PF) option has been in effect at Notre Dame on an experimental basis. The option is restricted to junior and senior students who may exercise it in at most one elective, non-major course per semester. The student makes an irrevocable decision to exercise his PF option at registration time. His instructor receives no notification of this fact from the Registrar and at the completion of the course assigns the student a letter grade as usual. The Registrar then converts a grade of D or higher to a "pass" P on the student's record, but a grade of F stands. The grade of P has no effect on the student's grade point average (GPA).

The following summary of the operation of the PF option at Notre Dame is based on data that has been gleaned from an extensive statistical report, compiled by the Dean of Administration in December 1973, on the PF option for the six semesters commencing with Fall 1970. This summary was prepared by an ad hoc subcommittee (Profs. J. Massey, E. Vasta and R. Williamson) of the executive committee for the use of members of the Academic Council.

For convenience in presenting the relevant data, the six semesters, commencing with Fall 1970, during which the PF option has been in effect will be denoted as semesters 1 through 6 respectively in this summary.

1. Participation

The percentages of eligible students who exercised their pass-fail option are as follows:

Semester	1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentage	21.5%	29.3%	18.0%	26.0%	16.5%	26.0%

There is an obvious increase of participation in each spring semester. Participation in the fall semester has been declining slightly each year.

Of those exercising the PF option, in each semester, about 75% have been Arts and Letters (AL) students, from 15 to 20% have been Business Administration (BA) students, from 3 to 8% have been Science (SC) students, and about 2% have been Engineering (EG) students.

There are a few courses which have had a disproportionately large share of PF students. For instance, Art Traditions drew 23, 61, 55 and 80 PF students in the four semesters it was offered during the study period (and this same course drew its PF students from the greatest variety of major backgrounds of any course.) But the mass of data suggests that the great majority of PF options are exercised in courses where the PF students constitute a small percentage of the total enrollment.

As a rule, AL students tend to exercise their PF options in AL courses. BA students predominantly choose AL courses to exercise their PF options but a substantial minority choose BA courses. The majority of SC students and EG students also prefer AL courses for their options with the minority about equally divided between SC and BA courses.

Student's Major	PLACE WHERE PF OPTION WAS EXERCISED							
	ECON	AL Except ECON	SC-EG	BA	ACCT	MGMT	FIN	MARK
ACCT (210)	2.9%	46.7%	5.2%	10.5%	5.7%	8.6%	19.5%	1.0%
MGMT (111)	3.6%	49.5%	7.2%	4.5%	6.3%	2.7%	14.4%	11.7%
FIN (142)	3.5%	59.9%	6.3%	4.2%	21.8%	4.2%	0%	0%
MARK (117)	3.4%	58.1%	7.7%	6.8%	5.1%	11.1%	6.0%	1.7%
ALL BA (580)	3.3%	52.8%	6.4%	7.1%	9.7%	6.9%	11.0%	2.9%

TABLE II: Preregistration Data for Semesters 3,4,5 and 6 Showing Where BA Students Exercised Their PF Options (Numbers in parentheses are the total number of PF students in the four semesters.)

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1972-1973

Expenses	Total operations	1972-73	1971-72*
		\$54,252,857	\$51,368,478
In Operations	Instruction	13,055,270	12,686,394
	Sponsored programs	7,079,007	7,934,897
	Libraries	1,660,974	1,544,756
	Physical Plant	3,416,698	3,028,284
Resources	Total operations	51,607,927	48,678,328
For Operations	Student tuition and fees	20,143,656	18,451,102
	Sponsored programs	7,079,007	7,934,897
	Endowment income used	991,236	927,158
Student Aid	Total	6,440,103	5,770,950
	Scholarships, fellowships, grants	6,072,395	5,120,370
Gifts	Total	9,399,096	7,091,383
	Unrestricted	1,424,205	1,393,404
Financial	Endowment at market	71,954,317	70,235,014
	Investment in physical plant--carrying value	76,509,406	76,266,709
	Physical Plant at insured replacement value	185,660,000	179,000,000
Statistics	Enrollment--undergraduate	6,722	6,439
	Enrollment--graduate	1,825	1,798
	Degrees awarded--bachelor	1,640	1,419
	Degrees awarded--advanced	918	806
	Tuition--undergraduate	\$2,450	\$2,300
	Tuition--graduate	\$2,250	\$2,045
	Faculty	726	750

*Certain items adjusted to reflect reclassifications made in 1972-73

For the third successive year, we are able to report a modest increase in our Current Fund Equity as a result of an excess of cash income over cash expenditures. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, this amounted to \$339,000. In fiscal 1972 the excess was \$187,700; in fiscal 1971 it was \$76,200.

While the operating results for the past three years provide a welcome respite from the preceding several years of cash deficits, there is no reason to be euphoric about it. We always have the spectre of depreciation looming in the background. If this noncash item were treated as an operating expense, as it is in the business world, the fiscal year 1973 would show a net operating deficit of \$2,644,900.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that the seven funds which make up the University balance sheet showed a net growth of \$10,000,000. The Endowment Fund increased \$4,500,000. The Plant Fund increased \$800,000. The Restricted Fund increased \$3,500,000, and the other four funds accounted for the remainder. We should note, however, that the increase in the Restricted Fund brings with it obligations for future expenditures.

Gifts apart from grants and contracts totaled \$9,399,100 in 1972-73, up \$2,307,700 from 1971-72. However, almost all of this increase was in gifts which the donor restricted as to use. Unrestricted gifts amounted to \$1,425,000.

Grants and contracts for Sponsored Research and Other Sponsored Programs again declined from \$7,935,000 in 1971-72 to \$7,079,000 in 1972-73. Grants and contracts in 1970-71 amounted to \$10,265,000, so there has been a decline of 31 per cent in two years. This reflects, for the most part, cutbacks in government spending for research at universities.

The University received once again a very generous gift of \$633,132 by way of contributed services from the religious of Holy Cross.

We should mention a few other rather significant things. Salaries and fringe benefits in 1972-73 amounted to \$26,933,000 and were 53 per cent of the total budget. Library expenditures, including the cost of operating the Memorial Library, but not including depreciation, exceeded \$2,000,000, which averages roughly to \$250 per student. Endowment funds for scholarships and fellowships reached \$18,000,000 in the past year.

Finally, it is important for us to note that Educational and General Revenues in 1972-73 have risen \$7,600,000 over 1968-69, while Educational and General Expenditures in 1972-73 rose only \$6,300,000 over 1968-69. This helps to explain how we have been able to turn things about from a cash deficit of \$937,000 in 1968-69 to a cash gain of \$339,000 in 1972-73.

Again our deepest gratitude goes to our alumni, the religious of Holy Cross and to those many corporations, foundations and individuals who contributed so generously to the University in 1972-73.

Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C.
Vice President, Business Affairs

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