

'75-'76

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October 10, 1975

contents

the university

- 57 Smith Professor Named
- 57 O'Hara Lectures
- 57 CCUM Conference
- 58 Executive Lecture Series
- 58 International Seminar On Technology Transfer
- 58 Colonial Coins
- 58 Conference Televised
- 58 Energy Conference

faculty notes

- 59 Appointments
- 59 Honors
- 59 Activities
- 61 Deaths

office of advanced studies

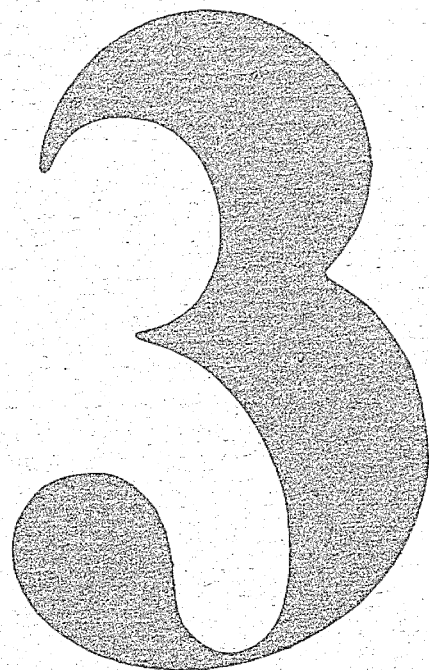
Notes for Principal Investigators

- 62 National Science Foundation Use of U.S. Flag Carriers In Grant-Supported Activities Information Circulars
- 62 Business and Professional Women's Foundation - 1976-77 Sally Butler International Scholarship For Latin American Graduate Students (No. FY76-28)
- 63 Business and Professional Women's Foundation 1976-77 Lena Lake Forrest Fellowships (No. FY76-29)

- 63 Lilly Endowment, Inc. Faculty Open Fellowships, 1976-77 (No. FY76-30)
- 64 National Science Foundation NATO Postdoctoral Fellowships in Science (No. FY76-31)
- 64 National Science Foundation Graduate and Postdoctoral Fellowship Program (No. FY76-32)
- 64 National Science Foundation NATO Senior Fellowships in Science (No. FY76-33)
- 65 The Japan Foundation - Programs Available in the United States, 1976-77 (No. FY76-34)
- Monthly Summary
- 66 Awards Received
- 67 Proposals Submitted
- 67 Summary of Awards Received and Proposals Submitted
- 68 Closing Dates for Selected Sponsored Programs

documentation

- 69 Provost's Statement on Affirmative Action U.S. Department of Labor Hearing on October 1, 1975
- 75 Minority Enrollment Report
- 76 SUVON---A New Telecommunications System



the university

Smith Professor Named

Lee A. Tavis, professor of finance at the University of Texas and a specialist in managerial finance and international financial management, has been named to the C.R. Smith Chair in the College of Business Administration. He will assume the professorship next July.

Tavis is a Notre Dame alumnus who earned his baccalaureate degree in marketing from the University in 1953. He received his M.B.A. from Stanford University in 1960 and his D.B.A. from Indiana University in 1969. His doctorate field was international business, and he was a Ford Foundation doctoral fellow from 1964 to 1967. He has co-edited two casebooks in marketing, as well as a third volume on corporate planning models. Tavis will join the Department of Finance at Notre Dame.

The C.R. Smith Chair was established in 1971 by American Airlines, Inc., and C.R. Smith, one of the founders of American and its chief executive officer for 40 years. Smith served as Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President Lyndon Johnson. He has been a member of the College of Business Administration advisory council since 1953.

O'Hara Lectures

The College of Business Administration is sponsoring two Cardinal O'Hara Lectures during the fall semester at Notre Dame. The lecture schedule is:

Oct. 13 -- 3:30 p.m. Frederick Herzberg, professor of management, University of Utah. Memorial Library Aud.

Oct. 13 -- 7:30 p.m. Faculty seminar. Hayes-Healy Center.

Nov. 10 -- 3:30 p.m. U.S. Senator Jakob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) Memorial Library Aud.

Nov. 10 -- 7:30 p.m. Faculty seminar. Hayes-Healy Center.

CCUM Conference

Coalition building as an effective strategy for social change will be examined at the sixth annual conference of the Catholic Committee on Urban Ministry (CCUM), to be held at the University of Notre Dame's Athletic and Convocation Center Oct. 26-30.

Barbara Williams, executive director of the Congressional Black Caucus, Washington, D.C., will deliver the keynote address. The general sessions, which for the first time will be open to the public, will include addresses by:

--Claire Randall, general secretary of the National Council of Churches, on coalition building for women in church and society;

--John Cardinal Dearden, Archbishop of Detroit and chairman of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops' Committee for the Bicentennial, on coalition building and the Church's Bicentennial program;

--Rev. Andrew Greeley, director of the Center for the Study of American Pluralism, National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, on the Church as coalition builder, and,

--Rev. J. Bryan Hehir, associate secretary of the USCC Office of International Justice and Peace, Washington, D.C., on global issues and problems and coalitions.

Msgr. Geno Baroni, president of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, Washington, D.C., William Lucy, international secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C., and Grace Olivarez, director of planning for the state of New Mexico, Santa Fe, will form a panel to identify and examine the key issues for 1976.

The five-day working conference is directed by Msgr. John J. Egan, CCUM chairman and director of Notre Dame's Center for Pastoral and Social Ministry. It will be followed immediately by the semi-annual meeting Oct. 30 of the National Convergence of Justice and Peace Centers.

Executive Lecture Series

Robert Anderson, president and chief executive officer of Rockwell International Corporation, Pittsburgh, will discuss "The American Corporation: Who Sits in Judgment?" at the first of two Executive Lecture Series talks at Notre Dame. The second lecture will be presented in the spring. Sponsored by the Graduate Program in the College of Business Administration, the talk at 3:15 p.m., Oct. 9 in the Memorial Library Auditorium is open to the public.

International Seminar On Technology Transfer

The University of Notre Dame will join the Lutheran Church of America in sponsoring an international seminar on technology transfer to economically developing countries in the furtherance of distributive justice. An activity of the College of Business Administration, the Nov. 3-5 seminar will attempt to define a program of cooperation between developed and developing countries by discussion of economic, political, legal, technological, environmental and moral considerations. Frederick W. Dow, professor of marketing-management and Hayes-Healy Professor of Travel Management at Notre Dame, and Rev. Richard Niebanck, secretary for social concerns of the Lutheran Church, are co-chairmen. Animesh Ghoshal, assistant professor of finance, is vice chairman. Dr. Robert Marshall, president of the Lutheran Church of America, New York City, will outline the seminar's goals in an address prepared for delivery at the opening dinner.

Colonial Coins

A collection of American Colonial coins and a U.S. type set of choice 20th century uncirculated coins have been presented to the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library by Robert H. Gore, Jr., '31 of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Gore is the son of the late Gove R.H. Gore, Sr., newspaper and insurance executive, who contributed a collection of rare steins to Notre Dame's University Club in 1968.

The Colonials range in date from 1652 to 1795 and most are in "fine" to "extremely fine" condition with several uncirculated. Included in the collection is a Continental Currency pattern coin struck in 1776 known as the Continental Dollar, the first dollar size coin minted in the United States. The gifts will become a permanent part of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.

Conference Televised

Talks delivered during the Sept. 17-20 Conference on Obscenity and Community Standards at the Center for Continuing Education are being aired on Cable Channel 2. Two talks have already been televised on the station. The remaining speeches are:

"Principled Pornography or Freedom's Revenge," by Philosophy Professor and Novelist Ralph McInerney, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 4 and 5 at 12:30 p.m. and 1 p.m. respectively;

"The Literary Exploration of Sexuality," by Assistant Professor of English Dolores Frese, on Oct. 11 and 12 at 12:30 and 1 p.m. respectively; and

A final symposium with talks by Roger Francis, director of the South Bend Public Library; Robert Laven, president of the board of trustees for South Bend Community Schools, and James Langford, director of the University of Notre Dame Press. This symposium will be aired on Oct. 18 and 19 at 12:30 and 1 p.m. respectively.

Energy Conference

The Student Union Academic Commission of the University of Notre Dame will sponsor a major conference on energy conservation Oct. 21-23. Noted authorities from government and educational institutions will participate in the sessions open to the public.

Speakers at the opening session on "Alternate Sources of Energy" at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 21, in the Memorial Library Auditorium will be Cal Hollis, president of Economic Ecology, Inc., Houston, Delaware; J. Kevin O'Connor, manager of Solar I Institute of Energy Conservation, University of Delaware, and Dr. Tyrone Cashman of The New Alchemy Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

"Other Possible Alternatives Including Nuclear Energy" is the theme of the second session at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 22, in Washington Hall. Speakers and their topics will be Dr. Herrell Degraff, former Babcock Professor of Food Economics, Cornell University, "Human Energy," and Dr. James Albert, director of National Center for Resource Recovery, Inc., Washington, D.C., "Reclaimed Resources."

The final session at 8 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 23, in the Library Auditorium will focus on "Economics of the Energy Crisis." Charles Hull Wolfe, president of the American Economic Foundation, New York City, will discuss "Free Enterprise Approach to Problem Solving" and David Morris of the Institute of Local Self Reliance, Washington, D.C., will speak on the topic, "Systematic Approach To Public Policy."

Conference coordinator is Joseph G. Bury, a junior Arts and Letters student.

faculty notes

Appointments

John N. Cackley, regional director of development in Chicago for the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed executive director of the University's Alumni Association. Between 1947 and 1961, Cackley assisted James E. Armstrong, executive secretary of the Alumni Association, in virtually every facet of office. Since leaving Notre Dame, Cackley has held development positions at a number of educational institutions and was administrator of Court College and Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales. Cackley succeeds Tom Pagna, who recently announced his resignation from the position.

Honors

Thomas P. Cullinane, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been elected a member of the College Industry Committee on Material Handling Education by the Material Handling Institute.

Ken Milani, assistant professor of accountancy was appointed to the position of Manuscripts Director of the Michiana Chapter of the National Association of Accountants for the 1975-76 competition year.

George E. Sereiko, assistant director for public services at Memorial Library, was elected vice-chairman of the History Section of the American Library Association's Reference Services Division.

Marshall Smelser, professor of history, has been named to the St. Joseph County Judicial Nominations and Qualifications Commission, for a three-year term. The commission nominates candidates and reviews judges of the Superior Court.

Evelyn Eaton Whitehead, assistant professor of theology, has been appointed Research Associate in the two-year National Endowment for the Humanities Research Design Project, "Human Values and Aging."

A. Robert Caponigri, professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame since 1946, has been appointed Fellow of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., for the year 1976. He will spend a period of residence at the library, which houses one of the world's most select collections of original and reprint editions of Shakespeare's works.

Activities

Teoman Ariman, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented an invited lecture at the 3rd SMIRT Conference (Structural Mechanics in Reactor Technology) in London, England on Sept. 1-5, entitled "Recent Developments in Thermo-Elasto-Visco-Plasticity and Neutron Irradiation of Metals in Nuclear Reactors." Ariman also chaired a session entitled "Structural Analysis of Heat Exchangers." He also presented an invited lecture at International ELCALAP (Extreme Load Conditions and Limit Analysis Procedures) for Structural Reactor Safe Guards and Containment Structures Conference Sept. 8-12 in West Berlin. The title was "Recent Developments on Dynamics of Thermo-Elasto-Plastic Continua for Nuclear Reactor Applications."

Hafiz Atassi, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper (co-authored by Professor Thomas J. Mueller and a graduate student) at the 44th Semi-annual Meeting of the Supersonic Tunnel Association, Sept. 17-20, in Toronto, Canada. The title of the paper was "Unconventional Nozzle-Cylindrical Diffuser Performance Using a Small Blow-down Supersonic Wind Tunnel."

Subhash C. Basu, assistant professor of chemistry, presented two lectures on "Biochemical and Pharmacological Implication of Ganglioside Function" and "Cellular Neurochemistry" at the International Society for Neurochemistry meetings held in Cortona, Italy on Aug. 29-30 and in Barcelona, Spain on Sept. 2-6.

Robert Betchov, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Non-Gaussian Aspects of Turbulence" at the XIIth Biennial Fluid Dynamics Symposium held in Bialowieza, Poland, Sept. 8-13.

Neal M. Cason, associate professor of physics, delivered an invited lecture on "Adventures with the KK System" at the conference on "New Directions in Hadron Spectroscopy" at Argonne National Laboratory, July 7-10.

John T. Croteau, professor emeritus of economics, delivered a paper, "The Locus of Decision in the Non-profit Firm," at the annual conference of the Atlantic Economic Association, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., Sept. 12-13.

James P. Danehy, professor of chemistry, has been elected president of the board of directors of the United Religious Community of St. Joseph County for 1975-76.

Sperry E. Darden, professor of physics, presented an invited paper on "Polarization Effects in Transfer Reactions" at the Fourth International Symposium on Polarization Phenomena in Nuclear Reactions at Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 25-29.

Walter Davis, professor of English, presented a seminar at Huntington Library, San Marino, California, on Elizabethan preacher Henry Smith.

William E. Dawson, associate professor of psychology, presented a paper entitled "A Power Transformation Model for Ratio Production" at the 8th annual Mathematic Psychology Meetings held at Purdue University Aug. 25-27. He also presented a paper entitled "Inverse Scales of Opinion Obtained by Sensory-Modality Matching" at the convention of the American Psychological Association on Sept. 3 in Chicago.

Jay P. Dolan, assistant professor of history, delivered a paper, "American Catholics and Revival Religion," at the Johns Hopkins-Harwichport Seminar in American Religious History on Aug. 22, at Harwichport, Massachusetts.

Msgr. John J. Egan, director of the Center for Pastoral and Social Ministry, will give the keynote address for the Kentucky Conference on Catholic Social Ministry, October 10, at King Center, Nazareth (Bardstown), Kentucky.

Robert S. Eikenberry, professor emeritus of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "The Notre Dame Fast Fortran Compiler" at the General Automation Computer Users Group meeting in Boston, Sept. 18-19. Eugene W. Henry, professor of electrical engineering, presided as program chairman at the meeting.

Astrik L. Gabriel, director emeritus of the Mediaeval Institute, gave an address on "Academic Taverns in Mediaeval Paris" to the International Congress of Historical Sciences Aug. 27 in San Francisco. He also chaired meetings of the International Commission on the History of Universities held there Aug. 27-28.

Walter J. Gajda, Jr. associate professor of electrical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Acoustic Conversion Efficiency in PZT Layered Transducers" at the Midwest Electronics Materials Symposium, in Milwaukee on June 6.

E.A. Goerner, professor of government and international studies acted as the discussant for the three papers given in the panel on "The Political Philosophy of Thomas Aquinas" at the annual convention of the American Political Science Association that met in San Francisco on Sept. 2.

C.P. Kartha, assistant professor of management, presented a paper titled "Effect of Senal Correlation on the Ophmal Target Value of a Production Process" at the 1975 Joint Statistical Meetings of American Statistical Association, Biometric Society and Institute of Mathematical Statistics at Atlanta, Georgia on Aug. 28.

V. Paul Kenney, professor of physics, reported recent results from the Notre Dame high energy physics programs on "Leading Particles and Leading Clusters" at the International Conference on High Energy Physics, Palermo, Italy on June 26. He also gave a Rapporteur review of "Multiparticle Correlations" on Aug. 27, at the Particles and Fields Meeting of the American Physical Society, Seattle, Washington, and spoke on "Track Sensitive Targets" at the Symposium on Bubble Chamber Hadron Physics, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Illinois, Sept. 18-19.

Brij M. Khorana, assistant professor of physics, presented two papers: "Some observations on the isothermal flow of superfluid helium through a small orifice" and "Vapor pressure of ^4He at the lambda-point" at the 14th International Conference on Low Temperature Physics held at Otaniemi, Finland, Aug. 13-20. Khorana lectured on "Coupled Superfluids" at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, in Bombay, India on Aug. 1-2, and at the National Physical Laboratories, New Delhi, Aug. 8-11. On June 6, he gave a Solid State seminar on "Coupled Superfluids" at the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois.

Rev. Ernan McMullin, professor of philosophy took part in a symposium on "The Concept of Matter" with Professor B. Kedrov, head of the philosophy of science division of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at the Fifth International Congress on Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science, held at London, Ontario, Aug. 29 - Sept. 2. His topic was "Matter and Activity in Newton".

Eugene R. Marshalek, associate professor of physics, served as a research consultant at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in Berkeley, California, from July 1 to Aug. 31.

Ken Milani and James L. Wittenbach, assistant professors of accountancy, presented a paper, "A Survey of Taxpayer Awareness and Understanding of Federal Income Tax Provisions" in the Research Exchange Session at the American Accounting Association Convention held in Tucson, Arizona on Aug. 19.

Thomas J. Mueller, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled, "Numerical and Experimental Fluid Dynamic Studies Related to Prosthetic Heart Valve Thrombus Formation and Erythrocyte Damage," at the EUROMECH conference on Respiratory and Cardiovascular Mechanics in Aachen, Germany, Sept. 17. He also spoke on the same subject on Sept. 22 at the von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics, Rhode-Saint-Genese, Belgium.

John Roos, associate professor of government and international studies delivered a paper entitled "Natural Right in Thomas Aquinas and Aristotle" as part of a panel on "The Political Philosophy of Thomas Aquinas" at the annual convention of the American Political Science Association in San Francisco on Sept. 2.

Ellen Bouchard Ryan, assistant professor psychology, presented a paper entitled, "Metalinguistic Development and Bilingualism, to the Summer Conference on Language Learning, held at Queens College, New York, on June 6.

Michael K. Sain, professor of electrical engineering, presented an invited paper entitled "An Exterior Algebraic Viewpoint on Linear Multi-variable Systems" to the International Symposium on Operator Theory of Networks and Systems in Montreal, Aug. 12-14. He presented a paper entitled "A Free Modular Algorithm for Minimal Design of Linear Multivariable Systems" to the Sixth Triennial World Congress of the International Federation of Automatic Control in Boston, Aug. 25-29.

John F. Santos, professor of psychology, lectured at a humanities forum in Gallup, New Mexico, Sept. 26, on "Conflict Between the Traditional and Modern Problems of the Old in the Land of the Young".

Anthony Trozzolo, Huisking Professor of Chemistry, presented an invited lecture entitled "Cyclic Photochemistry" at the 8th International Conference of Photochemistry held Aug. 8-13 at Edmonton, Alberta, in Canada.

Eugene Ulrich, assistant professor of theology, delivered a paper entitled "4QSam^a: The Vorlage of Josephus for 2 Sam 6?" at the convention of the Catholic Biblical Association in Denver, Aug. 18-21.

Deaths

Regidius Kaczmarek, professor of biology at Notre Dame from 1912 to his retirement in 1945, died Sept. 15 in South Bend at the age of 86.

office of advanced studies

Notes for Principal Investigators

National Science Foundation Use of U.S. Flag Carriers In Grant-Supported Activities

The Comptroller General of the United States, by Decision B-138942 of June 17, 1975, has provided guidelines for implementation of Section 5 of the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974, Public Law 93-623. These guidelines require that NSF supersede, in part, the current NSF grant provisions contained in paragraph 223 of the NSF Grant Administration Manual (NSF 73-26), which are made applicable to specific grants by a standard attachment to each grant letter.

Effective at once, any foreign air transportation of persons or property, the expense of which will be assisted by an NSF grant (specifically including an international travel grant), must be performed on a U.S. certificated air carrier if service provided by such a carrier is "available."

Passenger or freight service by a certificated air carrier is considered "available" even though:

- (a) comparable or a different kind of service by a non-certificated air carrier costs less, or
- (b) service by a non-certificated air carrier can be paid for in excess foreign currency, or
- (c) service by a non-certificated air carrier is preferred by the grantee, contractor or traveler needing air transportation, or
- (d) service by a non-certificated air carrier is more convenient for the grantee, contractor, or traveler needing air transportation.

Passenger service by a certificated air carrier is considered to be "unavailable":

- (a) when the traveler, while en route, has to wait six hours or more to transfer to a certificated air car-

- rier to proceed to the intended destination, or
- (b) when any flight by a certificated air carrier is interrupted by a stop anticipated to be six hours or more for refueling, reloading, repairs, etc., and no other flight by a certificated air carrier is available during the six hour period, or
- (c) when the flight of a certificated air carrier, by itself or in combination with other certificated or non-certificated air carriers (if certificated air carriers are "unavailable"), takes 12 or more hours longer from the origin airport to the destination airport to accomplish the Federally funded mission than would service by a non-certificated air carrier or carriers.

NSF will no longer consider as an allowable cost under any of its project grant foreign travel which does not meet the criteria both of prior NSF approval and of use of U.S. flag carriers, as prescribed in Section 220 of NSF 73-26, as modified above. Similarly, NSF will hold responsible for compliance with the revised provisions any employees of grantee organizations or institutions who travel abroad with the financial assistance of an NSF International Travel Grant.

Information Circulars

Business and Professional Women's Foundation — 1976-77 Sally Butler International Scholarship For Latin American Graduate Students

No. FY76-28

Criteria for Application

Applicants must be women from Latin American countries who have been graduate students at a United States university, who wish to continue their graduate studies in the United States and who expect to return to their own countries after graduation.

Stipend

\$500 to \$2,000

Requirements

Application must be made on Business and Professional Women's application form.

Deadline

Applications, in English, must be submitted by January 1, 1976 and must include a copy of graduate transcripts from universities in the United States. Four references listed in the application will be contacted by the Foundation.

Applications

Applications may be obtained from:

Scholarships Director
Business and Professional Women's Foundation
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

For further information contact the Office of Advanced Studies, Extension 7378.

Business and Professional Women's Foundation 1976-77 Lena Lake Forrest Fellowships

No. FY76-29

Eligibility

Doctoral candidates or post-doctoral scholars whose proposal for research has been approved by academic authorities, or a person able to demonstrate that the research will be conducted under standards of scholarship recognized at the doctoral level. Applicant must be a citizen of the United States.

Requirements

*Research must pertain to educational, economic, political, social, and psychological factors affecting business and professional women.

*Work is expected to be done during the academic year September 1976-June 1977.

*Four references, one graduate transcript, outline of proposed work.

*Application must be made on BPW Foundation standard form.

Deadline

Applications must be received before January 1, 1976. Candidates are notified by April 1, 1976. Stipend ranges from \$500 to \$3,000.

How to Apply

*When making an inquiry, include a brief statement about research subject and academic level.

*Write to

Research/Projects Director
Business and Professional Women's
Foundation
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

For further information contact the Office of Advanced Studies, Extension 7378.

Lilly Endowment, Inc. Faculty Open Fellowships, 1976-77

No. FY76-30

Purpose

The Lilly Endowment seeks to identify college and university faculty of real ability whose aspirations and needs cannot be served by conventional fellowships for study and research. It hopes to find teachers/scholars in mid-career who seek a break from academic routine through which they can hope for enrichment as persons and thereby as teachers. For some this will mean using the fellowships to test or apply theory in "real life" settings; for others, it may mean a period of reading and reflection on the overall enterprise of teaching and curriculum building. Or it may mean teaching in a completely fresh context, or a chance to work in a laboratory devoted to a field which did not exist when they were in graduate school.

Support

Applicants may apply for:

1. Supplemental support ("friction expenses") which would permit the Fellow to take a low-salaried job outside his present institution.
2. Full support for undertaking volunteer jobs with clinics, social agencies, and so on.
3. Full support for full-time study designed to broaden and enrich the fellow's teaching.

Stipend

The maximum stipend for a single award will be \$20,000.

Applications Procedures

Each institution may nominate up to three members. In the event that more than three faculty members express interest in applying, the Endowment asks that the institution design the process through which up to three are designated.

Deadline

December 1, 1975. Awards will be announced no later than February 15, 1976.

Eligibility

To be eligible, a candidate must have been a member of the faculty for a minimum of five years. Both the Fellow and the institution must plan for his or her return after use of the award. The candidate must be engaged in classroom teaching for at least 50% of his or her time.

For further information, contact the Office of Advanced Studies, Extension 7378.

National Science Foundation NATO Postdoctoral Fellowships in Science

No. FY76-31

In order to promote the progress of science and to assist in obtaining closer collaboration among the scientists of various nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is continuing its program of NATO fellowships. Each NATO country administers the NATO fellowship program for its own citizens. At the request of the Department of State, the National Science Foundation, an agency of the United States Government, administers this program for citizens and nationals of the United States, and selects Fellows. Approximately 40 awards known as NATO Postdoctoral Fellowships in Science will be offered for further study in the sciences at institutions outside the United States.

These fellowships normally awarded for tenures of either 9 or 12 months are intended for persons planning to enter upon or continue postdoctoral study in the sciences. Fields covered are the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering and social sciences, and the history and or philosophy of science. Also included are interdisciplinary fields which are comprised of overlapping areas among two or more sciences (such as oceanography, operations research, meteorology, and biophysics). Fellowships are not awarded for support work toward the M.D., D.V.M., D.D.S., or J.D. degrees not for support of residency training or other clinical work, or for work in education or business fields, or in social work, diplomacy, history, law, or public health. The closing date for submission of applications is November 10, 1975. Application materials

may be obtained from the Division of Higher Education in Science, National Science Foundation, NATO Fellowship Program Office, 1800 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

National Science Foundation Graduate and Postdoctoral Fellowship Program

No. FY76-32

The National Science Foundation has reopened its annual competition for graduate and postdoctoral fellowships. Early next year NSF plans to award approximately 500 graduate fellowships and 100 postdoctoral energy-related fellowships to citizens or nationals of the United States.

Graduate Fellowships are awarded for full-time study leading to the master's or doctor's degree in science, including the social sciences, mathematics, or engineering. The deadline for graduate fellowship applications is December 1.

The Postdoctoral Energy-Related Fellowships are designed to help meet the nation's future energy needs. Awards are made to individuals who have recently received the doctorate degree, and who present a plan for energy-related study or research. The deadline for postdoctoral fellowship application is December 8, 1975.

Awards in both fellowship programs are made in all fields of science, including interdisciplinary-multidisciplinary fields. Awards are not made in clinical, education, or business fields; in history or social work, or in studies toward medical, dental, public health, law or joint Ph.D.-professional degrees. For copies of the announcement and application materials, contact the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

National Science Foundation NATO Senior Fellowships in Science

No. FY76-33

As part of its efforts to promote scientific cooperation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has established its Science Fellowships Programme to stimulate the international exchange of students of the pure and applied sciences, and thus to increase the scientific strength of the member countries. Using funds made available by NATO for this purpose, the National Science Foundation, at the request of the Department of State, administers the NATO Senior Fellowships in Science Program. The primary objective of this fellowship

program is to provide opportunities for senior staff members of universities in the United States to carry out short visits to research and educational institutions in other NATO countries, or in countries cooperating with NATO, for the purpose of studying new scientific techniques and developments. A major consideration in the evaluation of applications will be the specific benefits that will accrue to the applicants' home institutions as a result of these visits.

Awards will be made in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, the history and philosophy of science, and in interdisciplinary fields comprised of two or more sciences. Fellowships are not awarded for support of study or work in clinical, education or business areas, nor in history or social work. Tenures may range from 30 to 90 days. Approximately 60 awards will be offered for the 1975-1976 year. The closing date is November 15, 1975. Application materials may be obtained from the Division of Higher Education in Science, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

The Japan Foundation — Programs Available In the United States, 1976-77

No. FY76-34

Fellowship Programs

1. Professional Fellowships- Professional Fellowships are intended for faculty members, writers, artists, or other professionals who have substantial training and experience in some aspect of Japanese studies and who desire to carry out research in Japan or who are interested in upgrading their skills or adding a new dimension to their professional capacities.
2. Dissertation Fellowships- Dissertation Fellowships are intended to provide an opportunity for doctoral candidates in the social sciences, the humanities, and other professional fields to carry out dissertation research. The subject of the dissertation must be related in substantial part to Japan or United States-Japan relations.

Visiting Professorships

Visiting Professorships are intended for Japanese professors in such fields as the social sciences, humanities, education, law and business administration who are invited by one or more American institutions to teach, lecture, or to participate in collaborative research projects relating to Japan.

Staff Expansion Program

This program is available to academic institutions in the United States for the expansion of their teaching staff in Japan-related areas.

Research Program

Academic institutions and Japanese studies programs in the United States may individually or cooperatively apply for support for research projects carried out in the United States which relate in substantial part to Japan.

Summer Institute Program

The Foundation will consider institutional applications for the support of a limited number of summer programs in Japanese studies which are directed at faculty members, students, and school teachers who lack skills in Japanese studies and wish to expand their competence into these areas.

Education Abroad Program

Under this program grants will be available to enable a group of students to travel to Japan for the purpose of obtaining intensive Japanese language training or acquiring first-hand exposure to Japanese society and culture.

Library Support Program

The Foundation will consider specific proposals for the acquisition of books and academic journals (back numbers only) in language which will be useful in the study of Japanese culture and society.

Teaching Materials Program

To facilitate Japanese language instruction in the United States, the Japan Foundation will consider requests for teaching and reference materials.

Audio-Visual Materials Support Programs

The Foundation offers a program for the acquisition of audio-visual materials such as 16 mm documentary films, video cassettes or slides.

Deadline

December 1, 1975. Announcement of awards will be made in early April, 1976.

For further information, contact the Office of Advanced Studies, Extension 7378.

Monthly Summary

Awards Received

IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1975

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
AWARDS FOR RESEARCH				
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Ariman	Pressure drop in fabric filtration	Dustex	3,774 2
Chemistry	Martinez- Carrion	Isozymes of heart glutamate aspartate transaminase	Natl. Inst. Health	53,518 12
Biology	Williams	Induction and surface charac- terization of osteosarcome	Phi Beta Psi Sorority	5,000 12
Chemistry	Martinez- Carrion	Probes of structure and mech- anisms of heart enzymes	Natl. Inst. Health	25,332 12
Biology	Saz	Postdoctoral research fellowship	Natl. Inst. Health	3,000 12
College of Eng.	Hogan	Whirlpool Corp. fellowships	Whirlpool Corp.	14,470 12
Biology	Saz	Chemotherapy and metabolism of filariids	Natl. Inst. Health	29,806 12
Biology	Saz	Intermediary metabolism of helminths	Natl. Inst. Health	87,531 12
Sociology Anthro.	Samora	U.S. Mexico border problems	Ford Fdtn.	15,384 7
Biology	Saz	Postdoctoral research fellowship for Dr. Carmen F. Fioravanti	Natl. Inst. Health	11,900 12
AWARDS FOR RESEARCH				
Govt. Internatl. Studies	Brinkley	U.S. East European exchange program	Internatl. Res. Exch. Bd.	3,175 9
Biology	Craig	Institutional allowance for NIH postdoctoral fellowship	Natl. Inst. Health	3,000 9
Chemistry	Castellino	Plasminogen and plasmin: structure and function	Natl. Inst. Health	22,200 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Pollard	Institutional allowance for NIH postdoctoral fellowship	Natl. Inst. Health	3,000 12
AWARDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
History	Gleason	Howard V. Phalin Foundation Fellowship	Howard V. Phalin Fdn.	1,500 9
Govt. Internatl. Studies	Kommers	Constitutional rights and mean- ing of community: Zoning	Ind. Comm. Humanities	8,000 5
Philosophy	Manier	Population and environment: Public discussion of policy	Ind. Comm. Humanities	260 9
Management	Bella	Jesse H. Jones Professorship	Houston Endowment	50,000 12

Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1975

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH				
Physics	Blackstead	Phonon spectroscopy in rare-earth metals and alloys	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	78,842 24
Microbiology-Lobund Lab.	Pollard	Studies on tumor metastasis earth metals and alloys	United Cancer Council	10,000 12
Metallurgical Eng.	Fiore	Hydrogen embrittlement of austenitic stainless steel	Welding Res. Council	2,500 12
Metallurgical Eng.	Fiore	Hydrogen embrittlement of austenitic stainless steel	U.S. Steel Res. Lab	6,000 12
Electrical Eng.	Massey	Coordinated design of coding and modulation systems	Natl. Aero. Space Admin.	25,263 12
Physics	Poirier	Research in elementary particle physics at high energy	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	198,502 12
Biology	Saz	Anaerobic energy metabolism in parasitic helminths	Natl. Inst. Health	15,200 12
Chemistry	Labinger	Catalysis by polynuclear organometallic complexes	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	84,861 36
Civil Eng.	Theis, Irvine, Pleasants	Biological control of acid mine drainage	Energy Res. Develop. Admin.	311,323 36
Biology	Duman	Role of macromolecular solutes in insect frost-resistance	Natl. Inst. Health	42,838 12
Microbiology-Lobund Lab.	Asano	Membrane and surface property of malignant cells	United Cancer Council	9,698 12
Chemistry	Basu	Glycolipid metabolism in tumor and transformed cells	Natl. Inst. Health	19,200 12
PROPOSALS FOR FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Metallurgical Eng.	Allen	Analytical scanning transmission electron microscope	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	176,525 12
PROPOSALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Yang	Undergraduate research participation	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	15,670 12
Civil Eng.	Ketchum, Irvine, Ross	Undergraduate research participation	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	15,870 3
Theology	Whitehead, Whitehead	Practice-based education for ministry	Lilly Endowment	81,868 20
Civil Eng.	Ketchum, Irvine	Student science training program	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	11,450 2
Management	Yeandel	Small business institute	Small Business Admin.	5,000 10
Electrical Eng.	Gajda	Undergraduate research participation	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	10,000 3

Summary of Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1975

AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	11	\$ 257,531	3	\$ 23,559	14	\$ 281,090
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	-	---	-	---
Educational Programs	2	50,260	2	9,500	4	59,760
Service Programs	-	---	1	15,000	1	15,000
Total	13	\$ 307,791	6	\$ 48,059	19	\$ 355,850

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	4	\$ 317,807	8	\$ 486,920	12	\$ 804,727
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	1	176,525	1	176,525
Educational Programs	2	20,670	5	122,323	7	142,993
Service Programs	-	---	-	---	-	---
Total	6	\$ 338,477	14	\$ 785,768	20	\$1,124,245

Closing Dates for Selected Sponsored Programs

Proposals must be submitted to the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs ten days prior to the deadline listed below:

Agency	Programs	Application Closing Dates
American Council of Learned Societies	Grants for Advanced Training in Chinese Studies	December 1, 1975
	Grants for Research on Chinese Civilization	December 1, 1975
American Lung Association	Research Grants	December 1, 1975
	Congressional Fellowship Program	December 1, 1975
American Political Science Association		
American Society of Church History	Brewer Prize Competition	November 30, 1975
Council for International Exchange of Scholars	NATO Research Fellowships in the Humanities and Social Sciences	December 1, 1975
	Program of University Research in Transportation	December 1, 1975
Department of Transportation	Study Grants	December 15, 1975
	Research in Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services	December 1, 1975
East-West Center-Health Services Administration	Academic Exchange Programs with East European Countries	December 1, 1975
	Exchange of Senior Scholars in all Fields with the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the USSR	November 15, 1975
International Research and Exchanges Board	Exchange of Senior Scholars in the Social Sciences and Humanities between ACLS and the USSR Academy of Sciences	November 15, 1975
	Summer Exchange of Language Teachers with the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education	December 1, 1975
National Endowment for the Arts	Work Experience Internship Program	November 21, 1975
National Endowment for the Humanities	Education Programs	December 1, 1975
	Research Programs (general)	December 1, 1975
National Research Council	Research Programs (tools and editing)	November 17, 1975
	Graduate Fellowships in the Sciences	December 1, 1975
National Science Foundation	Engineering Research Initiation Grants	December 1, 1975
	Senior Foreign Energy Scholars	December 1, 1975
Office of Education	Applied Research in Vocational, Occupational, and Technical Education	November 22, 1975
	Educational Opportunity Centers	December 1, 1975
	Educational Talent Search	December 1, 1975
	Equipment and Materials to Improve Undergraduate Instruction	November 3, 1975
	Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education	December 12, 1975
	Upward Bound	December 12, 1975
Social Science Research Council	Vocational Curriculum Development	December 1, 1975
	Various Programs in the Social Sciences and the Humanities	December 1, 1975

documentation

Provost's Statement on Affirmative Action U.S. Department of Labor Hearing on October 1, 1975

I am James Burtchaeil, provost of the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. I speak today on behalf of the College and University Department of the National Catholic Educational Association. I also represent the University of Notre Dame and its President, Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., who is unable to be present. Though I have no warrant to represent the Association of American Colleges, I should like to note that two years ago I concluded a three-year term on the AAC's standing Commission on Religion and Higher Education by serving as its chairman. At that time we initiated an extended discussion with the Department of Labor concerning some of the issues that form today's agenda.

The federal government has been a more forthright and aggressive antagonist for social justice in our country and in our time than any other major institution. As a professor and a priest I would have to admit that, while the Academy and the Church are now largely committed to the struggle for equal rights, their dedication to and consistent application of justice for all has at times been embarrassingly weak or mute. I offer these sincere compliments at the outset, lest you misconstrue my remarks today as resisting the good cause you have taken up. They will be mostly cautionary and critical. We would not be here today save to urge you, as allies, to pursue this goal of equal opportunity along better paths than you presently do -- and indeed, as citizens, to demand it.

Let me also state that the University of Notre Dame is and has been actively and energetically seeking to recruit capable women and ethnic minorities for our faculty and professional administration. During the past five years there is no single subject that has been explored more implacably at faculty and administration meetings than this. But our strongest reason for wanting more women and minorities among us is not because it is their right or their desire, still less that we are pressed to do so by the government, but because we need them: their presence on our campus has a positive, educational value.

The responsible ladies and gentlemen of the Department of Labor are surely familiar with Shakespeare's tale, Romeo and Juliet. I draw your attention, not to the two death-marked lovers, but to two possibly more interesting characters who owed it to Verona to put an end to the savage blood feud that repeatedly bloodied the public peace: the Prince and the Friar. The Prince's duty was to use his power sternly, to overwhelm the brawling families, to punish and deter their violence. The Friar's duty was to rebuke both houses, to preach an end to rage and revenge. Their capabilities were different. The Prince could oblige people to do his bidding, but he could only command behavior, not conviction. The Friar had no sure way to make his message heard, but if he was heeded, he could stir people at the deepest level of conviction. Yet both failed. The Prince could not bring himself to carry out his threats on his friends and fellow aristocrats; the Friar was fearful of rebuking such deaf and temperamental folk. Catastrophe follows, the lovers die, and Verona eventually gets its public peace, but no thanks to these poor public servants. The Prince who was to wield the sword fell to words instead. The Friar whose work was words tried stratagems. Because of cowardice they traded tasks, and each did the other's poorly. Verona had need of both, and serves us all a lesson on the matter at hand.

What the story tells you and us and any person charged with the common good is that none of us is omniscient to serve the social welfare. We each have different and specific forms of service. No single one of us is adequate to the task, yet each of us has a proper contribution to the good we all pursue without guarantee of success. Like the Prince, and like

any agency of government, the Department of Labor must address problems that are beyond its ability to solve. Unemployment and underemployment, hazardous working conditions, exploitation of unorganized labor and restraint of free trade by organized labor, collusion between management and labor leadership -- all of these are problems you must address, and it must be admitted that you cannot resolve a single one of them. For your weapons are the law and the courts and the penalties they impose, and more lately the withholding of public funds. All of these can indeed wield much influence on behavior, but none can touch the roots of these problems. These roots are greed and prejudice and the other corrupt forms of motivation that lie within the human heart at a level the American people do not wish the government ever to have access to. Where greed and prejudice and injustice exist, you may and should hound them in whatever form they appear. But you cannot uproot them -- it is not your business -- and so they will repeatedly reappear.

I make this point because public servants can easily be frustrated by their unsatisfying task, and imagine themselves sent to refashion society root and branch, rather than persisting in their limited and professionally qualified duties. Nothing but catastrophe can follow.

Let me explore, as a field rich in examples, the contemporary issue of equal and nondiscriminatory employment opportunity in institutions of higher education. I shall not be your only witness who finds that the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and other allied enforcement agencies of the government have made a mess of their good work, at least in the sector of higher education.

For one thing, we represent a fairly complex profession, not easily understood by the uninitiated, and certainly not to be maneuvered by them. Yet repeatedly the investigators who are sent to make inquiries and judgments are incapable of their task. In 1972 a team of three HEW investigators made an on-site visit at Notre Dame to ascertain whether our commitment to affirmative action was what it should be. Not a single one of these zealous young people was equipped by education or by experience to find out truly whether a university such as ours was or was not making sincere efforts. Again in 1974 five complaints by individual faculty members against Notre Dame were investigated by the EEOC official responsible for colleges and universities throughout Indiana. The woman who arrived to investigate was a former graduate student who had discontinued her studies. No amount of brilliance or dedication can make such an inexperienced person competent to investigate a group of professionals. Colleagues at other institutions have reported similar experiences. The results are inevitable. If the university is indeed making sincere and strenuous efforts to recruit a diversified and qualified staff, an inept government official can make allegations that are unfounded and will be disproved. If the institution is not minded to comply with affirmative action requirements, it is relatively easy to outwit an outsider with plans that promise much and deliver nothing. In the former case you have public embarrassment of the enforcing agency and irate educators alienated by harassment. In the latter you have gold boilerplate: costly and useless. The colleges and universities themselves never entrust to non-educators the tasks of visiting and evaluating institutions for accreditation. If the government wishes to monitor employment practices by institutions of higher education, it must hire for the task professional persons who by training and experience are competent to detect what is really going on.

Besides addressing itself to its task with competence, the government must realize that its remedies, while quite unique, are inadequate to produce successful results. You have the ability to coerce, which only the government can do. But coercion, even if zealously and evenhandedly applied, is incapable by itself of effecting satisfactory social change. It can at best be part of a total strategy, and so must be wielded with some restraint and patience. Let me offer a few illustrations. Every time a woman or a black or a Hispanic-American or a non-Catholic is unsuccessful in securing a faculty appointment or a promotion or tenure at a university such as ours, there is the inevitable temptation for him or her to believe, or at least to allege, that he or she was a victim of improper discrimination, and like most other schools we have had some complaints. In one typical instance, a department that had made only one faculty appointment in three years, had to produce endless documentation to prove that the complainant was not more qualified than the 563 other people who had applied. Our chairmen, our legal counsel, and our central administration are vulnerable to investigations that demand of us an inordinate amount of time to reassure various governmental agencies that we do in fact make professional decisions on the proper merits of employees.

Quite recently we were one of a score of universities who, having filed and revised affirmative action plans for more than five years, were threatened with loss of a major research contract if we did not sign forthwith a blank copy of the "Berkeley Plan". We refused to submit to this attempt at extortion, and declined to sign a 42-page document that would have made admissions and undertakings we regarded as both untrue and thoroughly unreasonable.

Both instances illustrate a deplorable temptation within federal agencies to act without a sense of proportion, to alienate their allies in the struggle for justice, and to be deceived by phony solutions that achieve nothing.

One last remark regarding realism in your enforcement of equal opportunity. The recent Carnegie Council study, soon to be published, indicates that there is no significant supply of qualified women or ethnic minorities unsuccessfully seeking appointments at colleges and universities. The percentage of female and minority Ph.D. holders now in "ladder" faculty positions equals or exceeds their relative numbers within the national pool of Ph.D. holders. I would venture to suppose that if affirmative action plans of all the colleges and universities in this country were put beside one another, and their goals added up, the sum of them would ludicrously exceed the possible supply of women and minorities who will even have the credentials -- not to mention the intellectual excellence -- to enter the profession of teaching and research in the various fields. What sort of sincere loyalty can you expect to develop around promises that are felt to be vain from the start?

The process of qualification to be a teacher-scholar is terribly lengthy. It stretches back through graduate school and college years to secondary and elementary schooling, back into family experiences and social encouragements that plant the seed of hope and desire in a youngster's mind. In fact I would have to say that the key to the presence of more blacks on the college and university faculties is going to be more assured by our graduate school admissions than by our faculty recruitment practices; still more by the Upward Bound programs sponsored on college campuses each summer; and probably even more still by the Head Start programs in cities across the land. It will require years and years of work by us all to introduce women and minorities in proportionate numbers into our profession.

I argue that the concern for full recruitment be pressed at every level of this long process. Apply it only at the locus of employment, and you achieve nothing. At present we do not have a problem of equal employment opportunity so much as one of availability. The Carnegie Council study already mentioned shows that problem is one of supply, not demand. The pool of females and minorities with credentials for faculty appointment is not unemployed, but it is relatively smaller than the proportional size of these two groups in the national labor force. The government, by its affirmative action programs, has succeeded in making it necessary for colleges and universities to have to pay up to \$5,000 more for a black professor than a white one, and perhaps \$2,000 more for a woman than a man, provided she be free to choose her location. It has not produced more qualified minorities and women. Also minorities and women are often being abruptly and prematurely promoted into positions of responsibility for which they have not had proper time to prepare, and in which they are going to fail. None of this is the best way to help solve our common problem.

Indeed, if the government is sincerely desirous of increasing the presence of women and ethnic minorities in the profession of higher education, a most effective way to help them approach academic careers would be to provide special fellowships, restricted to women and minorities, on the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Ford and Danforth Foundations have provided this kind of financial aid. Surely the government need feel no more squeamish about providing educational incentive funds restricted by sex and ethnic origin than it does about insisting institutions hire preferentially according to these same categories. Access to our profession requires schooling that is lengthy and costly. Why does the government not help us by putting its dollars where its Executive Orders are?

Therefore I urge this Department and others in the government to reconsider what their proper and crucial, yet limited functions must be in our striving for justice and excellence in the profession of higher education.

Now I wish to take up a second, and even more serious aspect of your policies on affirmative action.

This second theme of my testimony derives from the Constitution of the United States. Our Constitution was drafted and ratified by men who distrusted rulers and were persuaded that government officials would be better public servants if fettered in their powers over citizens. Therefore they purposely hobbled the government they were creating. At the outset they did this by protecting the people from the three instruments of power most abused by princes and officials: armed troops, tax levies, and arrest and imprisonment.

Foresight, however, is but the child of hindsight. The oppressions of the past which drove our founding fathers to protect the people's freedom from abusive government control could hardly instruct them how to provide against novel strategies of tyranny yet to arise. One relatively recent theater of government operations is that of social service. When the Constitution was written, government -- particularly the federal government -- was not expected to address itself to the economic, educational, domestic, corporal, or cultural needs of the people. Other agencies and organizations ministered to these. Quite recently it has become accepted practice for the government to supply most of the systemic support for

social welfare. The former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Caspar W. Weinberger, has described this immense political change as having transformed "the task of aiding life's victims from a private concern to a public obligation". This would be correct only if one identified the government as the single truly "public" agency, and considered as "private" the churches, the Red Cross, the Sierra Club, the Planned Parenthood Federation, and those tens of thousands of hospitals, orphanages, mental health centers, colleges, asylums, child care facilities, retirement homes, and other enterprises which the people have established over the years to care for human needs, simply because they did not happen to be managed by the government. In fact, the very supposition that the government is the only bona fide public organization in the land is at the root of much of the distress that brings us together today.

The discussion in Congress of our tax laws shows that this same curious viewpoint is lodged in the minds of some of our legislators, too. The classical theory of taxation holds that individual citizens and groups of citizens should be encouraged to give their money to support good works, and that the taxing arm of the government ought to respect these eleemosynary gestures of the people as possessing a dignity and a discretion that is prior both in right and in history. That view is being challenged by a newer theory: that all money of all citizens is rightly available to the government; that the government may in the past have declined to exercise its right to tax some moneys being devoted to "charitable purposes"; but that, because the government has a much wiser view of what the nation's social needs are (since our rulers stand upon the peaks, and citizens scan things only from the lowlands), it is now time to call in these previously privileged dollars and put them to better public use. This is the same, troubling view I am objecting to today: that the government knows best what all our common needs are, and claims the right to take our money and direct our actions towards chosen goals. This, ladies and gentlemen, is not the view of our Constitution, and if pursued long enough it will bring down our government -- or at least I hope it will.

Our nation has lived in the belief that the people should not have to depend exclusively upon governmental agencies to have all of their social needs provided for. We find increasingly that society can be well served through non-governmental agencies that are supported for this purpose by public funds. Examples of this pluralist policy are easily brought to mind. Transportation for school pupils is provided by private firms to school districts. Much foreign aid is distributed through religiously sponsored relief agencies. Public utilities privately owned supply power, water, and transportation. The Rand Corporation provides the Department of Defense with professional consultation. In some parts of America, independent educational institutions receive payment from the state for educating its citizens.

There is popular agreement that public subsidy is appropriate for agencies that serve a common need. In this respect they are "public" institutions, but not necessarily agencies of the government.

It was the almost limitless ability of the government to raise funds which finally persuaded the people to hail it into the field of social welfare. This the government has done partly by administering its own agencies, partly by financing those which had already existed (sometimes centuries before our government even existed).

Thus the government has drawn from the people levies of tax money far larger than before, and has consigned those funds to agencies over the land. Correspondingly, as tax moneys have come to be the new source of support for this vast array of social services, the service agencies discontinued their traditional fund raising. The government suddenly discovered that a new potential for social control had been made available. Once this entire sector of public life had become dependent upon the tax purse, it was possible to begin attaching conditions to the grants, conditions which the government had never previously been allowed to impose. The Constitution had gone to great lengths to pledge and protect the rights of the people, but had done absolutely nothing to sustain those rights when a citizen or an organization of citizens become recipients of tax funds. For no one really has a vested right to governmental moneys: all grants are a grace, and are quite discretionary. The government may give out its funds as it pleases. Consequently, there became available to our officials a new weapon of control: practically any social policy could be enforced by making it a rider on government contracts.

I do not wish to state or to imply that this has regularly been done for sinister purposes. For example, when tax moneys were made available to medical schools in the form of capitation grants, the government noted that the supply of doctors was inadequate to the nation's health needs, and obligated the schools to increase their enrollments. When the Congress addressed itself to our uncertain petroleum supplies, it lowered the highway speed limits throughout the country to 55 miles-per-hour. The federal government has no constitutional authority to mandate speed limits on our highways, that being a state power; however now that highway building and maintenance programs are virtually all subsidized by federal grants, the Congress needed only to attach the lower speed limit as a condition to these grants, and

all fifty states were compelled to comply. Not too long ago a Federal District Court in Chicago blocked needed federal housing funds from the city until the municipal authorities agreed to begin deploying housing outside the poorest districts of the city.

One might describe all three of these uses of the funding power for social purposes as constructive and intended for the public good. (I am aware, though, that not all citizens agree with this judgment.)

Examples abound that are not so easy to condone. Many an unsupported mother with children to raise has been told clearly by the welfare worker that if she bears another child the public purse will open less generously to her. Religiously affiliated colleges and universities, which were explicitly set aside by the Civil Rights Act from federal imposition of religious hiring rules, have been exposed to bullying by your office in the Department of Labor, which maintains regulations forbidding these institutions to consider the faith of their employees if they wish to continue administering federal research and student aid contracts. Hospitals which take the corporate position that abortion is homicide have been threatened with stoppage of federal program aid if they do not agree to perform these operations. These three examples, in contrast with the previous three, I regard with serious antipathy.

The real issue to consider, though, ladies and gentlemen, is not our judgment on any particular use of federal funding as a weapon to enforce a social policy of the government. The issue is this: an entirely new power of government over citizens has come into being with virtually no constitutional limits upon its exercise.

As President Kingman Brewster of Yale has put it:

Use of the leverage of the government dollar to accomplish objectives which have nothing to do with the purposes for which the dollar is given has become dangerously fashionable. . . It is not sufficient to say that since the government is paying the bills, therefore it has a right to specify the product. This would be understandable if all that is being offered were special support for the program of special federal interest. . . However, I do object to the notion that the receipt of a federal dollar for some purposes subjects a private institution to federal regulation and surveillance in all its activities. This is constitutionally objectionable, even in the name of a good cause such as "affirmative action." The essence of constitutional restraint, I was taught, is that the worthiness of the ends should not justify objectionable means.

Another distinguished university president said similarly six years ago:

With the almost disappearance of any doctrine of unlawful delegation, the growth of executive orders, the reliance on inherent authority, government executives at many levels pursue good ends as far as compulsion can take them, finding necessity in whatever they do. . . In these various forms, the awesome power of law is still present, but often as half-law, fitting no model of authorized command which can be authenticated, joining the many weapons which interest groups, including those in the government, may use. . . The casual vagueness of Equal Employment Opportunities legislation, where what might have been appropriate for a statement of purpose is all that is enacted, invites unguided implementation by executive order or administrative action.

That distinguished university president is now the distinguished attorney general of the United States.

As matters now stand, in order to receive or administer federal or state funds, an individual or an organization can be required and sometimes is required to forfeit rights otherwise guaranteed to it. I argue that the beneficiaries and distributors of public service should not be left with a Constitution minus ten amendments. Jurists must forge a new notion, midway between "right" and "grace", to describe the even-handed access people should have to federal funds, which will at once recognize that the government need exercise some discretion over the use of these funds, yet will prevent the government from using them to assume a control over the people that it should never otherwise have.

We do not argue that the government should have no say-so in who gets or who gives the people's money, nor that there is some obligation to fund programs or agencies that operate in the teeth of constitutional or lawful public policy. What I do argue is that the discretion of public officials to give or withhold funds for public use ought to be governed by something other than their own good sense and pleasure. There being no constitutional curbs and few

statutory curbs at present, I would recommend that a certain dose of self-restraint by the Executive Branch is necessary and appropriate. As Congressman O'Hara, chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Higher Education has put it recently:

If we are going to impose additional duties, then let it be done in the way the Constitution prescribes.

Let it be done by the elected representatives of the people.

Let it be done after full and free debate in which not only the representatives of the people but their constituencies can become involved if they wish to do so.

I think nowhere more than in the field of education have we seen bureaucracy run rampant.

Executive Order 11246 and its enforcement illustrate what I have been at pains to argue here. A comparison of the civil rights legislation with orders from the Executive Branch shows that the latter apparently ignore or even oppose a very significant freedom acknowledged by the former.

The basic difference between these two authoritative acts on behalf of equal employment opportunity is not one of scope. Both forbid discrimination on the same grounds: race, religion, national origin, and sex. The obligation imposed is the same, but they differ in their method of enforcement. The law guarantees certain rights of the citizenry, and offenders are brought to book through prosecution before the courts, where the accused are protected in their showing of innocence. This procedure is usually slow and painstaking, but it is protected by due process. The presidential decree pretends not to tamper with rights, of course, for no one can claim a right to be awarded a federal contract. Therefore those accused of discrimination can be punished without judicial process by peremptory denial or withdrawal of contracts.

In the struggle for nondiscrimination, the executive strategy for compliance is admittedly prompter and more formidable than the legislative-judicial one, since the administration need prove its accusations to no one, and is practically above challenge in its discretion. But there is cause here for misgiving. Federal funding is applied today in numerous areas where it was not previously available, e.g., scientific research, municipal development, legal aid for the poor, and higher education. The funding mechanism used with increasing frequency is the federal contract. It is an efficient mechanism, for it allows the executive virtually untrammelled supervisory power to determine whether the terms of the agreement are duly fulfilled. But this contractual discretion is now being used, not simply to assure proper delivery of service for federal funds, but also to enforce other social objectives.

Our position is that in matters of public policy, executive orders ought not stray significantly beyond the defined boundaries of law. Executive discretion is rightly left free to supervise accomplishment of contractual obligations. But when this same power is made into a weapon to create and impose public policy, then it intrudes upon the rights and freedoms of the people. It should be exercised only within limits imposed by the legislature, subject to judicial review. When large sectors of institutional life become financially dependent upon federal contracts, at public invitation and for the public good, then this contractual relationship must not be abused to afford the government a new and uncontrollable power to manipulate society as it pleases.

In conclusion, we recommend that the Department of Labor not be weak or indecisive in its policy of equal opportunity for all qualified persons to compete for positions in the field of higher education. But we also recommend that the department refrain from imposing upon federal contractors -- and I refer not simply to colleges and universities -- restrictions or requirements that would not be countenanced by the Constitution or the law. This may mean that some eminently desirable social objectives may be slower in their accomplishment than many of us would wish. But it will also conform to the distinctly American dogma that the role of governmental officers as shapers of the nation is and should by right be restrained.

(Rev.) James T. Burtchae11, C.S.C.
Provost

(Note: Father Burtchae11's testimony was accompanied by a written appendix, excerpted from a report to the Academic Council December 5, 1974. The excerpt can be found in Notre Dame Report, Vol. 4, No. 9. It begins at the section entitled "Affirmative Action" on p. 216 and ends with the paragraph commencing, "One can discern..." on p. 218.

Minority Enrollment Report

The Admissions Office concentrated again this year on bringing to the Notre Dame undergraduate community as many new ethnic minority students as possible. The efforts that proved fruitful in previous years were continued and expanded and some additional projects were undertaken. As the statistics within this report demonstrate, our efforts were successful. These students form the largest body of new ethnic minority students ever brought to our University and their overall records are quite commendable.

For the 1975-76 Academic Year we enrolled 107 new and seven readmitted students. Table A provides a comprehensive review of our ethnic minority enrollment since the 1966-67 Academic Year. In comparison to the previous years, this group is the largest ever to enroll here and they comprise approximately 6 per cent of the 1975 Notre Dame freshman class. While this is a modest figure it is an increase which goes against the trend the past three years on college campuses across the country. Universities in general have been accused of ending their commitment to minority enrollment and national statistics the past two years show a decrease in new minority students. We can be proud of the fact that the University of Notre Dame's commitment has, in fact, intensified, and our results have proved rewarding.

Fifty-three of our new students are Black Americans, 39 are Spanish Americans, 13 are Oriental Americans and one is an American Indian. Twenty-seven of these new students (25 per cent) are women. Table B offers a statistical profile of these new students.

The 1975 Notre Dame freshman class has 105 minority students. As shown in Table A, we have seen five previous classes with significant ethnic minority representation. The University's initial commitment began in 1970 when Notre Dame committed the receipts of the 1969 Cotton Bowl game for financial aid to worthy ethnic minority students. Since then we have seen the 1970 freshman class with 76 minority group students, the 1971 freshman class with 82 students, the 1972 freshman class with 66 students, the 1973 freshman class with 89 students, the 1974 freshman class with 94 students and this year's class with a record total of 105 students. More than half this year's minority group freshmen received grants through the \$3 million endowment for minority student aid announced by Father Hesburgh in October 1974.

As with all applicants for the 1975 freshman class, we received an increase in applications from minority students. Through our recruitment efforts, 509 minority students applied for admission. Specifically, we received 307 applications from Black Americans and 168 applications from Spanish Americans. Compared to last year's figures for these two ethnic groups, we had a 70 per cent increase in applications.

Of these 105 students in the 1975 freshman class, nineteen were graduated as either valedictorians or salutatorians in their high school graduating classes. Seventy-five per cent were graduated in the top 10 per cent of their classes, compared to 60 per cent of our total freshman class.

Table A

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS FOR THE NEW MINORITY ETHNIC GROUP UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS FOR THE 1975-76 ACADEMIC YEAR

	Total	Freshmen		Total	Transfer Students		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Black Americans	53	35	18	0	0	0	53
Spanish Americans	39	31	8	1	1	0	40
American Indians	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oriental Americans	12	11	1	1	1	0	13
Totals	105	78	27	2	2	0	107

Table B

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS FOR THE NEW MINORITY ETHNIC
GROUP UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS FOR THE 1975-76 ACADEMIC YEAR

	Total	Freshmen		Total	Transfer Students		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Black Americans	53	35	18	0	0	0	53
Spanish Americans	39	31	8	1	1	0	40
American Indians	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oriental Americans	12	11	1	1	1	0	13
Totals	105	78	27	2	2	0	107

SUVON---A New Telecommunications System

The Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System (IHETS), which came into being in 1967 by an Act of the State Legislature, provided for a multi-purpose, multi-media state-wide telecommunication system "to interconnect the main campuses and the regional campuses of the State Universities..." Recent amendment of the Act adds some private and independent colleges and universities to membership in the IHETS consortium, among them the University of Notre Dame.

The immediate advantage of our membership in IHETS is access to the State Universities Voice Network (SUVON) which will be effective on October 6, 1975. SUVON is a telephone system connecting the main and regional campuses of Indiana's public universities, the campuses of the Indiana Vocational Technical College, and the campuses of 32 independent colleges and universities. One of the networks provided by the Indiana Higher Education Telecommunication System (IHETS) to serve its member institutions, SUVON allows calls concerning University business to be placed to faculty and staff members at any of the connected campuses without incurring the usual long-distance charges. In addition, at those campuses where equipment has the capacity, the SUVON call can be extended off the network into the surrounding (non-toll) community.

Calls can be made "off network" from a Notre Dame Centrex station; in most cases the city number must be dialed by the campus PBX operator and it is up to the institution to decide whether it wishes to provide this service. Notre Dame's Centrex equipment will not permit "off-network" transfer of incoming SUVON calls, nor can users be connected to the SUVON network from a telephone outside of our Centrex system. Incoming calls will be received by the Notre Dame operator and switched by her to the person or campus number requested by the caller. Outgoing calls will be made by simply dialing the proper access code.

The IHETS regulations require that all student dormitory and public access area phones be restricted from SUVON access. The modification of our Centrex system to restrict these phones will require the use of a "4" dialing code in addition to the regular campus telephone number when making calls to St. Mary's campus from any Notre Dame Centrex station.

Because SUVON is so large and complex, it is most important that users dial slowly and accurately. Several pieces of switching equipment are involved in making the connections, and too-rapid dialing can misdirect the call. Here are dialing instructions to simplify your SUVON calling:

Reach another campus by dialing the access code listed in your pocket SUVON directory for the campus you want to reach. STOP--Your call is now at the distant campus switching equipment. At this point:

If you are calling an Independent Institution, your call will automatically ring at the switchboard. The Operator will:

- a) Connect you to the extension number you want;
- b) Make an Off-Net local call for you (where equipment allows); or
- c) Provide you with information.

If you are calling a State University campus, you can:

- a) Dial the extension number you want; or
- b) Dial "0" for the Operator for information or for Off-Net calling.

Following are the GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF SUVON AT NOTRE DAME which have been filed with IHETS:

1. Who should use the system? The system is primarily for use by the faculty and staff of the University but on occasion student and non-University personnel can be provided access to the network for University-related business only. Such access must be carefully controlled in order to avoid abuses which are of concern to IHETS because of possible repercussions in the State Legislature which provides support for the system. Student dormitory telephones will not have dial access to SUVON.

2. What is the purpose of the system? The system is to be used only for education, University business, and functions related to the University proper. Personal and other calls not related to the University are prohibited.

3. How is the system to be used? The effective use of the system is enhanced by business calls that are brief and to the point. The longer a line is tied up, the fewer people can use the system. It is therefore important that lengthy calls be made during off-peak times in order to make the SUVON service more available during peak calling periods in the morning and afternoon.

Though some institutions use the system for slow speed data transmission, etc., it should be remembered that the primary use of SUVON is for voice transmission. If data transmission is to be utilized the hours from 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. are recommended.

Calling from an "on-network" station (a telephone connected directly to the University's Centrex switchboard) to "off-network" stations (a telephone not directly connected to an institutions' switchboard) is permissible. "Off-network" calling to "off-network" stations is not permitted due to tariff restrictions and is not possible with the Notre Dame Centrex system.

4. SUVON Problem Reporting. All problems experienced with the SUVON system should be reported to the Notre Dame switchboard operator. In return these problems will be reported by the operator to the IHETS Control Center in Indianapolis.

The dialing instructions for the University of Notre Dame are given herein and will also be supplied in the form of a brochure for all faculty members, administrators and their support staffs. This brochure will provide space for frequently called numbers which will help expedite use of the system and minimize the work of switching calls by the operator at the institution being called.

Brother Kieran Ryan, C.S.C.
Assistant Vice President for
Business Affairs

**SUVON
VOICE NETWORK
of the
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION
TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

**DIALING INSTRUCTIONS FOR:
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**

DIALING SYMBOLS

- Campus PBX Operator will dial city number.
- ☒ You can dial city number.
- No off-network dialing service available.
- ★ You cannot reach the Indpls. city Operator.
- "x" Indicates digits required (3 digits or 4 digits, etc.) in reaching campus extension.
- ▲ All incoming calls terminate at PBX--operator will extend call.

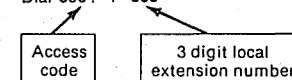
BALL STATE UNIV.	Code	Off-net Dialing	VINCENNES UNIV.	Code	Off-net Dialing
Muncie	5867+xxxx	●	Vincennes	58616+xxx	●
BSU-Grissom	5864+298	—	Vincennes-Jasper	58616+400	—
IND. STATE UNIV.			INDEPENDENT INST.		
Evansville	58613+xxx	☒	Ancilla	582158	—
Terre Haute	5868+xxxx	●	Anderson	582591	●
INDIANA UNIV.			Bethel	582588	—
Bloomington	5862+xxxxx	●	Butler	584146	—
Ft. Wayne	5866+xxxx	●	Calumet	584177	—
Gary	5865+xxx	●	DePauw	584291	●
Kokomo	5864+xxx	●	Earlham	584336	—
New Albany	5860+xxx	☒	Ft. Wayne Bible	584304	●
Richmond	58619+xxx	●	Franklin	584444	—
South Bend	5863+xxxx	☒	Goshen	584583	—
IUPUI			Grace	584654	—
IUPUI Med. Ctr.	58+xxxx	★	Hanover	584863	—
IUPUI Columbus	58+4069	—	Huntington	587146	—
IUPUI 38th St.	58612+xxx	—	Indiana Central	582217	—
IVTC LOCATIONS			Indiana Inst. Tech	587259	●
IVTC Bloomington	5862+73175	—	Manchester	582302	▲
IVTC Columbus	58+4951	—	Marian	582432	—
IVTC Evansville	58613+330	—	Marion	583483	●
IVTC Ft. Wayne	5866+5486	—	Northwood	583561	●
IVTC Gary	5865+451	—	Oakland City	583723	—
IVTC Hdqtrs.	58617	—	Rose-Hulman	582311	●
IVTC Kokomo	5864+301	—	St. Francis	582571	—
IVTC Lafayette	5869+2595	—	St. Joseph	583891	—
IVTC Mallory	58618+xxxx	—	St. Mary-of-the-Wds.	584161	●
IVTC Muncie	5867+4615	—	St. Mary's	583512	●
IVTC New Albany	5860+393	—	St. Meinrad	584968	—
IVTC Richmond	58619+321	—	Taylor	582512	●
IVTC South Bend	5863+4420	—	Tri-State	584769	—
IVTC Terre Haute	5868+2870	—	Univ. of Evansville	584261	●
IVTC Westville	58614+264	—	Univ. of Notre Dame	583011	—
PURDUE UNIV.			Valparaiso	583412	●
Ft. Wayne	5866+xxxx	●	Wabash	583881	●
Hammond	58615+xxxx	●			
Lafayette	5869+XXXXx	☒			
Westville	58614+xxx	●			

TO CALL ANOTHER CAMPUS:

Dial access code for distant campus + extension number.

EXAMPLE: Dialing to IU - Kokomo.

Dial 5864 + 333



(Note: When calling an independent institution dial access code for distant campus only. Operator will answer and extend call to desired local number.)

TO CALL OFF-NETWORK:

When you see this symbol ☒ dial access code for distant campus + "9" + city number. (See "exception" below.)

When you see this symbol ● dial access code for distant campus + "0". Operator will dial city number for you.

EXCEPTION: To dial off-network in Indianapolis from an independent institution dial access code for IUPUI - Med Ctr. + "610" + city number.

TROUBLE REPORTING:

Please report all SUVON troubles to your local PBX Operator.

DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE

Dial access code for distance campus + "0" (Operator). Campus operator will furnish you the desired extension number.

NOTE:

Purdue University at Lafayette, dial same as above except dial 48211 instead of "0" (Operator).

FOR BETTER SUVON SERVICE:

1. Dial slowly and accurately.
2. Be as brief as possible.
3. Keep an up-to-date list of your frequently called numbers. Refer to it while dialing.
4. Direct questions regarding special SUVON uses or problems to your campus operator or the IHETS office in Indianapolis. Dial IUPUI - Med. Ctr. + 7945.



Indiana Bell

notre dame report

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