

'75-'76

# notre dame report

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May 28, 1976

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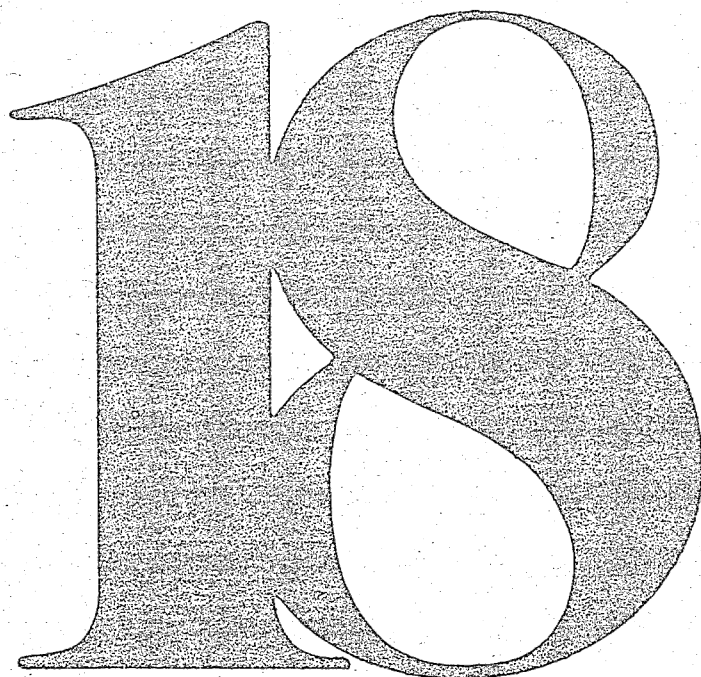
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# the university

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## Commencement

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League since 1972, addressed graduates at the University of Notre Dame's 131st annual commencement exercises May 16 at which 1,550 undergraduates and 358 advanced students were candidates for degrees. Before becoming head of the Urban League, Jordan held positions in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project, and the United Negro College Fund. In addition to Jordan, who will receive an LL.D. degree, eight others will be receiving honorary degrees from the University. They are:--Luis W. Alvarez, professor of physics at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and 1968 Nobel Laureate, doctor of science;--James W. Armsey, former director of the Ford Foundation's Special Programs in education, doctor of laws;--Most Rev. Helder Camara, Archbishop of Recife, Brazil, and champion of human rights in Latin America, doctor of laws;--Paul Foley, a Notre Dame alumnus, trustee and chairman and president of The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc., doctor of laws;--J.M. Haggar, honorary chairman of the board of the Haggar Company and a member of Notre Dame's Advisory Council for the College of Business Administration, doctor of laws;--Mrs. Rosemary Haughton, theologian and author, doctor of divinity;--John T. Noonan, former member of Notre Dame's Law School faculty and professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley, doctor of laws;--Brother Ephrem O'Dwyer, C.S.C., former treasurer of the University and first provincial of the Holy Cross Brothers' U.S. Council, doctor of laws.

Michael B. Apfeld, a government major from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, delivered the valedictorian address. Two other students who, along with Apfeld, achieved perfect grade point averages during four years at Notre Dame, were also honored at the ceremonies. They were: Edward J. Dropcho, a preprofessional major from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Michael J. Rizzo, a physics major from Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan.

## Memorial Library Hours

Memorial Library hours for the summer session Monday, June 21 through Thursday, August 5 will be:

1st & 2nd floors	
Monday-Friday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Saturday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

4th through 13th floors (Tower)	
Monday-Saturday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. - 10 p.m.

The hours of service of the Research Libraries are posted in the individual libraries.

All libraries will be open on July 4, Independence Day.

### Special note:

Effective Monday, June 21, an identification card will be required of all persons who wish to charge out material from the University Libraries.

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Second-class postage paid at Notre Dame, IN.

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## Faculty Senate Elections

Other new officers include William E. Biles, aerospace and mechanical engineering, vice chairman; Sarah Daugherty, English department, secretary; and Bobby J. Farrow, Social Science Training Laboratory, treasurer.

James E. Robinson, professor of English, was named chairman of the committee on administration; Irwin Press, associate professor of sociology and anthropology, committee on faculty affairs, and Rev. Robert L. Kerby, associate professor of history, committee on student affairs. Paul F. Conway, associate professor of finance and immediate past chairman of the Faculty Senate, will retain a seat with the officers.

James P. Danehy, professor of chemistry, has been named chairman of the Faculty Senate at the University of Notre Dame for the 1976-77 academic year.

## O'Brien Fund research

The Center for the Study of Man has announced the O'Brien Seed Fund Awards for 1975-76. They are:

Jose Anadon, modern languages.--The Original Manuscripts of Oviedo's "Historia General y Natural", \$1,500.

Peri Arnold, government.--The Creation of the Department of Labor: A Pilot Study in the Representative Functions of the National Bureaucracy, \$785.

James Bellis, sociology and anthropology.--Northern Indiana Archaeological Survey, \$250.

Gene Bernstein, English.--An Investigation of English Romantic Poets' Attitudes toward Mythology, \$1,200.

Charles Crutchfield, law.--Street Law, \$350.

Norman Girardot, theology.--Bibliographical Research Project on the 19th Century Foundations of Sinology and the Study of Chinese Religion, \$780.

Kenneth Goodpaster, philosophy.--Practical Rationality and Environmental Ethics, \$1,000.

Moses Johnson, Psychology.--Ameliorative Skills in Families of Persons with Intellectual and Behavioral Deficits, \$1,000.

Ruey Wen Liu, electrical engineering.--A Study of the Effects of Monetary and Fiscal Policies in Economic Stabilization: Taiwan, \$520.

Thomas Marullo, Modern Languages.--The Genesis of Russian Realism: a Formalist Study of the Natural School in Russian Literature, \$500.

Thomas Merluzzi, Counseling Psychology.--Effect of Control of Anxiety on Self-Concept, \$500.

Richard Sebastian, Psychology.--Victim Suffering and Aggression, \$1,000.

Philip Sloan, General Program.--French Leibnizianism and the Transformation of Enlightenment Natural History, \$1,000.

Penny van Esterik, Sociology and Anthropology.--Lactation, Nutrition, and Changing Cultural Values: Comparative Study of Infant Feeding Practices in American and Thai Communities, \$500.

## 'Pastoral Liturgy in America'

"Pastoral Liturgy in America" will be the theme of the fifth annual conference of the University of Notre Dame's Murphy Center for Liturgical Research June 7-10. Twenty-five leading figures on the American Church scene will discuss liturgy's theology, celebration and organization at sessions in the Athletic and Convocation Center.

Rev. John Gallen, S.J., director of the Murphy Center and first president of the North American Academy of Liturgy, will preside at an opening session June 7, a plenary session on June 9, "Liturgical Celebration American Style," and a closing "Eucharist" session on June 10.

Other participants from Notre Dame will be Rev. Leonel L. Mitchell, an Anglican priest and director of Notre Dame's master's program in theology; Rev. Vincent Dwyer, O.C.S.O., director of the Center for Human Development and William Storey, professor of theology and director of the Graduate Program in Liturgical Studies.

## Union-Management Conference

A Bicentennial Union-Management Conference, sponsored by the Department of Economics in cooperation with the Law School, Unions and Management, and Saint Mary's College, has been scheduled for June 4 in O'Laughlin Auditorium at Saint Mary's College. Leaders from the fields of government, unions and management will discuss "Bargaining Under Economic Challenge."

Major speakers will be: Alvin F. Grospiron, president of the International Union of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, "How do You Bargain in an Inflationary Period?"; Lawrence E. Weatherford, administrator of the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor

in Washington, D.C., "How is Unemployment Compensation Coping with the Economy?" and Richard J. Grunewald, corporate vice president of Industrial relations for Morton-Norwich Products, Inc., Chicago; "Critical Issues Facing Management at the Bargaining Table." In addition, Chicago arbitrator Peter M. Kelliher will chair a panel of union and management representatives on "Gearing Negotiations to the Business Cycle" and Ronald W. Haughton, vice president for urban affairs at Wayne State University in Detroit, will head a union-management panel on "Future Trends in Benefit Programs."

Chairman of the conference is Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., professor emeritus of economics at Notre Dame.

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# faculty notes

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## Appointments

Emil T. Hofman, since 1971 dean of the Freshman Year of Studies at the University of Notre Dame, will continue in that position. The appointment was made by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University, on the advice of a six-person search committee after Hofman withdrew his resignation as dean, which was submitted last February and led to the formation of the search committee.

## Honors

Thomas P. Bergin, dean of continuing education, has been asked by the National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C., to serve as chairman of a new Task Force set up to assess and redefine Alternative Education, a major Arts Endowment Program.

William H. Burke, assistant provost, received the Army's Patriotic Civilian Service Award at commissioning ceremonies for cadets in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps at Notre Dame, May 15.

E.W. Jerger, professor aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been named chairman of the Civil Preparedness Committee of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Edward A. Kline, associate professor of English, has been elected to a one-year term as president of the St. Matthew Cathedral (South Bend) Parish Council.

Robert Leader, professor of art, has been named a recipient of the Air Force Outstanding Service Award. The citation accompanying the award praises Leader for his work with the senior program at Notre Dame from 1953 to 1976. The presentation was made May 4 during the AFROTC Spring Awards Ceremony.

Thomas J. Mueller, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, was selected Teacher of the Year by the student chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and the student chapter of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) at their annual closing banquets held April 29 and April 26.

Yu-ming Shaw, assistant professor of history, was elected a member of the Council of the Committee on Taiwan Historical Studies of the Association for Asian Studies in its annual meeting held in Toronto, Canada, March 18-21. The appointment is for a term of three years, 1977-79.

Rev. Joseph L. Walter, CSC, chairman of the Department of Preprofessional Studies and associate professor of chemistry has been voted chairman-elect of the Association of Advisors to the Health Professions (AAHP), for a four-year term.

## Activities

Newly elected officers for 1976-77 for the Notre Dame Chapter of Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society of North America are:

President--James P. Kohn, professor of chemical engineering.

President Elect.--Harvey Bender, professor of biology.

Treasurer--John Lucey, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering.

Secretary--William Dawson, associate professor of psychology.

Several Notre Dame professors participated in a Bicentennial lecture and public discussion series called "Continuing the American Revolution: The Roots of Our National Identity" in April and May. Under the direction of A. Edward Manier, associate professor philosophy, the series was cosponsored by Notre Dame, the Forever Learning Institute and the South Bend Panel of American Women. The speeches were:

Peri Arnold, assistant professor of government and international studies. "The President and Bureaucracy: Who Represents Us?" at the Forever Learning Institute in South Bend, April 7;

Sister Madonna Kolbenschlager, assistant professor of American Studies, "Sexual Mythology in America: 1775-1875" at Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education, April 11;

James P. Dougherty, associate professor of English, "Monument in a Landscape: The Design of the National Capital." Forever Learning Institute, April 27, and "Coming of Age in the City: Sentiment and Impersonality," Forever Learning Institute, May 5;

Nathan Hatch, assistant professor of history; "Religion and Politics in the American Revolution," Center for Continuing Education, April 28;

James P. Stewart, instructor of economics and director of the Black Studies Program; "Ethnic Bootstraps and American Economic Development," Center for Continuing Education, May 4.

David R. Campbell, assistant professor of accountancy, was a participant in the Trueblood Seminar for Professors March 25-27 in Chicago.

James M. Daschbach, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, in his capacity as president of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Indiana in the State of Indiana, gave the annual Board of Directors meeting talk to the Elkhart agency of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters on May 7, in Elkhart, Ind. The talk was entitled "Three Aspects of the Volunteer".

Alan Dowty, associate professor of government and international studies, delivered lectures on "Political and Military Implications of the Current Diplomatic Situation in the Middle East" at meetings of local groups of the Canadian Professors for Peace in the Middle East, in St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, on April 12. He spoke for the same group on "Political and Military Implications of a West Bank Palestinian State" in Fredericton, New Brunswick, April 13. On May 2, Professor Dowty lectured at a Regional Conference on Hadassah in Rockford, Illinois, on "The Middle East: A Pursuit of Peace." He served as a panelist on "Future Options in Israeli Foreign Policy" at a conference on United States Foreign Policy and Israel's Political Position, in New York, May 1-2.

Msgr. John J. Egan, director of the Center for Pastoral and Social Ministry, delivered the 1976 baccalaureate addresses for the Law School (May 15) and the College of Arts and Letters (May 17) at Loyola University in New Orleans.

John Kennedy, associate professor of marketing, represented the college at the meeting of the Association of University Bureau of Research, American Assembly Collegiate Schools of Business, in Washington, D.C., May 2-3.

Bernard J. Kilbride, professor of finance, conducted a workshop on measuring investment performance for the Region VI Conference of Religious Treasurers in Cincinnati on April 27.

Richard A. Lamanna, associate professor of sociology and anthropology, presented a paper on "The Wirth Thesis on Community Size, Density, and Heterogeneity as Determinants of the Social Psychology of Urban Life," at the annual meeting of the Mid-continent Regional Science Association held at Bowling Green State University, April 30.

John R. Lloyd, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, was a program moderator of a technical session "Energy Transfer in Polymer Processing" at the 34th Annual Technical Conference of the Society of Plastic Engineers held in Atlantic City, April 27-29.

John Malone, associate of the College of Business Administration, represented the college at the Annual Meeting of the American Assembly Collegiate Schools of Business in Atlanta, April 27-30.

Michael K. Sain, professor of electrical engineering, presented a paper, co-authored with a Notre Dame graduate student, entitled "Data Display Improvements for a Social System Simulator" at the Seventh Annual Pittsburgh Conference on Modeling and Simulation at the University of Pittsburgh, April 27.

Maurice E. Schwartz, associate professor of chemistry, gave a lecture entitled "Accurate Valence Electron Theories for Chemical Systems, Derived from a Model Potential Formulation" at the Second International Congress of Quantum Chemistry on April 19-24 at New Orleans.

Yu-ming Shaw, assistant professor of history, delivered a paper, "The Place of the Chinese Communist Movement in Modern Chinese History," before the China Study Group of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on April 9. He also gave a lecture based on the same paper to the Chinese Student Society of Yale University on April 10.

J. Kerry Thomas, professor of chemistry, gave an invited talk on "Laser Photolysis in Aggregated Systems" at the Royal Institution in London, England, on March 26.

Rev. William Toohey, C.S.C., director of campus ministry, conducted a workshop on preaching for the priests of the diocese of Alexandria, Louisiana, April 27.

Anthony M. Trozzolo, Huisking Professor of Chemistry, delivered a lecture entitled "Photochemistry of the Lipid Components of Biomembranes" at the Eli Lilly Laboratories, Indianapolis on April 12. He lectured on "Cyclic Photochemistry" at the Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Illinois on April 22 and presented the Michael Faraday Lectures at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois on April 29-30. Title of lectures were: "Chemistry of Dye Lasers" and "Solid State Photochromism".

Kathleen Maas Weigert, adjunct assistant professor of Collegiate Seminary, participated in a panel on "Women and Policy" at the North Central Sociological Association Meetings in Louisville, Kentucky May 7.

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# office of advanced studies

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## Notes for Principal Investigators

### Transmission of Proposals, Preliminary Inquiries and Unsolicited Gifts

The following is a revision of a note which appeared in 1972-73 NDR, 17.

The Office of Advanced Studies (OAS) - Division of Research and Sponsored Programs is anxious to be of service to all members of the faculty and staff of the University in connection with all phases of sponsored programs. In particular, we wish to maximize the probability of an award, coordinate similar project, and keep all components of the University appropriately informed.

At times, because of departure from our simple procedures, some difficulties, embarrassment and misunderstandings occur. For the sake of all concerned, the University must coordinate all proposals and inquiries to prospective sponsors lest any approved submission be unwittingly shunted aside by a sponsor in favor of an inquiry which has not been approved. We wish to avoid such occurrences as much as possible. To this end, we remind members of the faculty and staff of the following:

#### Transmission of Proposals

Where the proposed sponsor is a government agency, the transmission will be from the Vice President for Advanced Studies or Assistant Vice President for Advanced Studies - Research directly to the proposed sponsor by mail.

Where the proposed sponsor is a private agency or individual, the transmission of the proposal will be similarly made, although occasionally a more personal form of submission involving the principal investigator may be used to maximize the probability of an award.

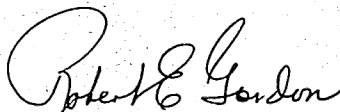
Such proposals are also to follow the normal academic channel to OAS, which will review for all approvals. To alert OAS, an appropriate remark for special processing should appear on the proposal routing form.

#### Preliminary Inquiries

At times, a preliminary inquiry to a private source on the possibility of support is more appropriate than the submission of a formal proposal. An abstract of the proposed project and budget details should first be submitted through established academic channels to OAS. Further, to avoid interfering with proposals which the University may already have before private sources, OAS will give formal clearance on identified private sources before submission of inquiries. In every case, copies of correspondence with prospective private sponsors should be transmitted to OAS.

#### Unsolicited Gifts

All gifts and donations received by any individual or office of the University must be routed without appreciable delay through normal academic channels for proper processing and acknowledgment. A routing form for this purpose is available from OAS. All correspondence relating to the gift, including the donor's letter and a copy of any acknowledgment, and, where appropriate, the gift itself, should be attached to the routing form.



Robert E. Gordon  
Vice President for Advanced Studies



# Information Circular

## International Sugar Research Foundation, Inc. Research Proposals

No. FY76-72

The International Sugar Research Foundation has announced that it is now accepting research proposals related to the utilization of sucrose.

### Purpose

To initiate, promote, assist, develop, maintain, conduct, and carry on, directly or indirectly, investigations, studies, and research relating to sugar and other sweetening agents, and any and all uses or possible uses thereof, in any form whatsoever, and whether as food or an ingredient of foods or beverages or in industry or otherwise, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the place and value of sugar or any other sweetening agent in the human diet, its relationship to other foods, and its nutritional, dietary, industrial, and other uses, purposes or effects, whether separately or as an ingredient of or in combination or conjunction with other foods or substances.

A primary objective is to increase the benefits which sucrose provides to society and thus promote its utilization. Preference is given to proposals which serve this purpose.

### Research Programs of Interest

1. Nutritional and metabolic studies of sucrose and other sugar-related public health issues, for example: Contributions toward an answer to the question: "Is sucrose a factor in cardiovascular disease, in on-set of diabetes"; the effect of sucrose on the physical and mental development of growing children; effect of sucrose on dental caries and its remedies or related studies.

2. Technology related to the improvement of sugar-containing processed foods, the use of sugar or its derivatives in the preparation of intermediate moisture foods, or experimental demonstrations of better food quality of those foods using sucrose or invert sugar in comparison with other sweeteners, for example: Comparative studies of sucrose and sweeteners derived from hydrolyzed starch in respect to their organoleptic properties, shelf-life characteristics and such effects on various processed foods or beverages and the application of sucrose in modern food technological studies.

3. Development of products resulting from research using sucrose or its derivatives as raw materials in industrial or other applications, such as agricultural chemicals. The interest in this field of investigation has been greatly enhanced by the shortage of certain widely used industrial chemicals and their rising prices.

4. By-product utilization. The use of sugar by-products in a broader aspect of fermentation.

### Deadline

July 31, 1976

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

## Current Publications And Other Scholarly Works

### ARTS AND LETTERS HUMANISTIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

#### Economics

Kim, Kwan-Suk

R. Liu, Y.C. Chang, K.S. Kim, and L.C. Suen. 1976. An application of MDR method to modeling of gasoline consumption of United States. Pages 114-125 in, Large-Scale Dynamical System. Point Lobos Press, North Hollywood, California.

Leahy, William H.

W.H. Leahy and J.P. Walter. 1976. Urban deprived youth and labour force in Peru and developing countries. International Journal of Social Economics 3(1):14-23.

#### English

Hasley, Louis L.

L.L. Hasley. 1975. The Knowledge of Poetry. The CEA Critic 38(1):30.

L.L. Hasley. 1976. A fable. Harper's Weekly 65(3158):11.

#### Government and International Studies

Sterling, Carleton W.

C.W. Sterling. 1976. Public financing of campaigns: Equality v. freedom. American Bar Association Journal 62:197-200.

#### History

DeSantis, Vincent P.

V.P. DeSantis. 1976. Eisenhower Revisionism. Review of Politics 38:190-217.

V.P. DeSantis. 1976. Helen Hunt Jackson. Pages 73-79 in, J.P. Dolan, ed. Heritage of '76. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Indiana.



### Theology

- O'Connor, CSC, Edward D.  
E.D. O'Connor, CSC. 1976. Seirei Korin  
Undo. Enderle Book Co., Tokyo. 281 pp.

### SCIENCE

#### Biology

- Fuchs, Morton S.  
W.S. Fong and M.S. Fuchs. 1976. The long  
term effect of  $\alpha$ -amanitin on RNA synthe-  
sis in adult female Aedes aegypti. In-  
sect Biochemistry 6:123-130.

#### Chemistry

- Pasto, Daniel J.  
D.J. Pasto and J.K. Borchardt. 1976. Car-  
bon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectral  
properties of alkenylidenecyclopropanes.  
Journal of Organic Chemistry 41(6):1061-  
1063.

- Scheidt, W. Robert  
J.W. Buchler, K.L. Lay, P.D. Smith, W.R.  
Scheidt, G.A. Rupprecht and J.E. Kenney.  
1976. Metal complexes with tetrapyrrole  
ligands XV. A carbonyl osmium porphodi-  
methene: Synthesis and determination of  
the crystal and molecular structure.  
Journal of Organometallic Chemistry 110:  
109-120.

#### Physics

- Blackstead, Howard A.  
J.T. Wang, M.O'Donnell and H.A. Blackstead.  
1976. Excitation of gigahertz magneto-  
elastic waves in dysprosium films: Fre-  
quency dependence. Physical Review B13:  
2044-2053.  
Kenney, V. Paul  
V.P. Kenney. 1975. Inclusive study of  
beam dissociation into leading clusters  
at FNAL energies. Page 192 in, H.J. Lu-  
batti and P.M. Mockett, eds. Particles  
and Fields - 1975, AIP Conference Pro-  
ceedings.  
V.P. Kenney. 1976. Multiparticle corre-  
lations. Page 255 in, H.J. Lubatti and  
P.M. Mockett, eds. Particles and Fields-  
1975, AIP Conference Proceedings.

### ENGINEERING

#### Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

- Huang, Nai-Chien  
N.C. Huang. 1976. Creep buckling of im-  
perfect columns. Journal of Applied  
Mechanics 98:131-136.  
N.C. Huang. 1976. Minimum-weight design  
of vibrating elastic structures with  
dynamic deflection constraint. Journal  
of Applied Mechanics 98:178-180.

### Electrical Engineering

- Liu, Ruey-wen  
R. Liu, Y.C. Chang, K.S. Kim and L.C. Suen.  
1976. An application of MDR method to  
modeling of gasoline consumption of Unit-  
ed States. Pages 114-125 in, Large-  
Scale Dynamical System. Point Lobos  
Press, North Hollywood, California.

### BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

#### Management

- Chang, Yu-Chi  
R. Liu, Y.C. Chang, K.S. Kim and L.C. Suen.  
1976. An application of MDR method to  
modeling of gasoline consumption of Unit-  
ed States. Pages 114-125 in, Large-  
Scale Dynamical System. Point Lobos  
Press, North Hollywood, California.

### RADIATION LABORATORY

- Bush, Robert L.  
R.L. Bush. 1976. Dielectric function for  
a disordered one-dimensional conductor.  
Physical Review B13:805.

# Monthly Summary

## Awards Received

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1976

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
RESEARCH				
Radiation Lab.	Waldman	Effects of radiation on matter	Energy Res. Dev. Admin.	919,000 --
Administration	Gordon	Biomedical sciences support grant	Natl. Inst. Health	61,587 12
Chemistry	Castellino	The activation of plasminogen	Amer. Heart Assoc.	14,000 12
Theology	Primus	Aqiva's contribution to Mishnaic law of agriculture	Bert, Etta Liss	250 12
Physics	Blackstead	Phonon spectroscopy in rare- earth metals and alloys	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	52,000 24
Sociology Anthropology	Samora	U.S. - Mexico border problems	The Ford Fdn.	7,000 3
Theology	Dwyer	Western spirituality	Lilly Endow., Inc.	6,480 4
Chemistry	Basu	Glycolipid metabolism in tumor and transformed cells	Natl. Inst. Health	44,245 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Webb	Thymocyte kinetics in germfree vs. conventional mice	Brookhaven Natl. Lab.	5,250 --
Chemistry	Fehlner	Polyalanines: Synthesis, stabi- lization and characterization	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	24,800 12
Physics	Marshalek, Shanley	Theoretical studies of nuclear structure and reactions	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	18,100 12
Electrical Eng.	Liu, Melsa	Minimal-dimension-realization method for systems identification	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	57,700 24
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Radiation Lab.	Waldman	Effects of radiation on matter	Energy Res. Dev. Admin.	65,000 --
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Psychology	Whitman, Borkowski	Research training in mental retardation	Natl. Inst. Health	51,726 12
Administration	Gordon	Arthur J. Schmitt fellowship program, 1976-77	Arthur J. Schmitt Fdn.	60,000 9
SERVICE PROGRAMS				
Theology	Dwyer	Needs assessment program	---	7,245 --

# Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1976

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
RESEARCH				
Biology	Crovello	Flora North America feasibility study	Natl. Park Service	22,961 18
Chemical Eng.	Carberry, Varma	Laboratory catalytic reactor studies	Energy Res. Develop. Admin.	113,767 24
Metallurgical Eng.	Kuczynski, Allen	Pore shrinkage and Ostwald ripening in metallic systems	Energy Res. Develop. Admin.	158,845 24
Biology	Greene	Intracellular blue-green algal symbionts	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	47,577 24
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Atassi	Unsteady aerodynamic forces on cambered airfoils	U.S. Air Force, AFOSR	50,154 16
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Daschbach, Cullinane	Educational package for teaching productivity analysis skills	Educ Fdtn. America	42,865 12
Psychology	Sloan	Impact of television on viewers' values, perceptions and beliefs	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	68,297 18
Sociology Anthropology	Scott	Empirical assessment of the de-segregation effort in Indiana	Lilly Endow., Inc.	91,428 15
Economics	Skurski	Economic impacts of arts activities on their communities	Natl. Endow. Arts	73,300 6
Sociology Anthropology	Scott	Empirical assessment of the de-segregation effort in Indiana	Natl. Inst. Educ.	91,705 15
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Biles	Response surface methods for multiple-response systems	U.S. Army, ARO	54,793 24
Biology	Morgan	Effect of the Michigan City power station on salmonid migrations	NIPSCO	113,797 12
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Chemistry	Freeman	EPR investigations of bio-chemical systems	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	56,942 12
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Management	Eagan	Indiana Project for law-focused education	Ind. Proj. Law-Focused Educ.	5,649 12
College Eng.	Berry	Women's career opportunities through engr. and science	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	10,000 8
Civil Eng.	Ketchum, Theis, Irvine, Sturm	Career facilitation training for women to enter grad. programs	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	79,923 24
College Eng.	Berry	Program to increase the number of women in engineering	U.S. Office Educ.	22,365 12
Sociology Anthropology	Smith	Fellowship-Conflict in international relations	Rockefeller Fdtn.	19,805 12
SERVICE PROGRAMS				
Biology	Craig	Survey of mosquitos of St. Joseph County, Indiana	St. Jos. Cty. Dept. Public Health	42,106 8
Urban Studies	Broden, Smith	Upward Bound	U.S. Office Educ.	80,281 2
Urban Studies	Broden	Multicultural education program	Lilly Endow., Inc.	218,552 24

# Summary of Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1976

## AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	8	\$1,140,732	4	\$69,680	12	\$1,210,412
Facilities and Equipment	1	65,000	-	---	1	65,000
Educational Programs	2	111,726	-	---	2	111,726
Service Programs	-	---	1	7,245	1	7,245
Total	11	\$1,317,458	5	\$76,925	16	\$1,394,383

## PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	2	\$163,946	10	\$765,538	12	\$ 929,484
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	1	56,942	1	56,942
Educational Programs	-	---	5	137,742	5	137,742
Service Programs	2	298,833	1	42,106	3	340,939
Total	4	\$462,779	17	\$1,002,328	21	\$1,465,107

## Closing Dates for Selected Sponsored Programs

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

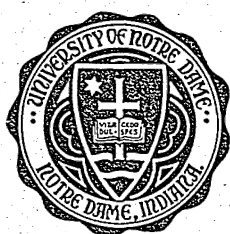
Agency	Programs	Application Closing Dates
Council for International Exchange of Scholars	University Lecturing and Advanced Research Abroad	July 1, 1976
National Center for Health Services Research	Developmental and Demonstration Projects (grants)	July 1, 1976
National Center for Health Services Research	Exploratory Research Grants	July 1, 1976
National Center for Health Services Research	Research Project Grants	July 1, 1976
National Endowment for the Humanities	Public Programs (consultants)	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Biomedical Publication Grants	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Biotechnology Resources	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Construction of Cancer Research Facilities	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Medical Library Resources (project grant)	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Medical Library Science Research Projects	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Projects of Support Animal Resources	July 1, 1976
National Institutes of Health	Research Project Grants	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health Epidemiology	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health of Children and Families	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health of the Aging	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health Program - Project Grants	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health Research Grants	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Metropolitan Problems	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Minority Group Mental Health Programs	July 1, 1976
National Institute of Mental Health	Studies of Crime and Delinquency	July 1, 1976
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	July 1, 1976
National Institute on Drug Abuse	Research on Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse	July 1, 1976
National Institute on Drug Abuse	Training for Health and Health-Related Professionals in Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse	July 1, 1976
National Science Foundation	International Cooperative Scientific Activities (U.S./Israel and visits - U.S./Japan)	July 1, 1976

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# documentation

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## Spring Commencement 1976 Honorary Degrees

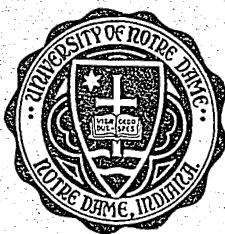


At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Science, honoris causa  
on

a man whose research has been in the forefront of physics. He has had the uncanny ability to be at places where exciting developments were occurring and has been a catalyst to make exciting things occur. The list of his accomplishments is extraordinary: the early work

with neutron beams, the discovery of the isotopes tritium and helium three, the invention of the tandem particle accelerator, and the design and construction of the first proton linear accelerator. During World War II, his research led to three important radar systems, one of which is the well-known Ground Controlled Approach from which most of us have benefited while land cloud shrouded airports. His imaginative use of the liquid hydrogen bubble chamber for studies of high energy particle interactions earned him the Nobel Prize in 1968. Always alert for innovative applications of nuclear physics, he used neutrinos from outer space to search for undiscovered tombs in the Egyptian Pyramids. On

Luis W. Alvarez  
Berkeley, California



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a man who for two decades has worked for an organization once described as "a body of money surrounded by people who want it." The organization is better known as the Ford Foundation, and the man we honor today is best known for his deft administration of a program which com-

mitted 360 millions of dollars to creating centers of excellence among selected independent colleges and universities across the land. We happened to be one of those institutions, but our commentary is not self-serving -- we speak here of an effort which reinforced quality independent education at a crucial period in American history. Before inflation gravely threatened the independent sector, the Ford Foundation had given leading educational institutions an infusion of unrestricted grants which drew more than one billion dollars in matching funds, ensuring financial and academic survival in leaner days. We honor a man whose discernment made sure that sizeable foundation grants promoted lasting excellence throughout a whole sector of higher education. On

James W. Armsey  
New York, New York



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

the Archbishop of Olinda-Recife in impoverished Northeast Brazil, a spokesman for the Latin American Church, a prophet for our time. As Auxiliary Bishop of Rio de Janeiro during the turbulent 1950's, he was instrumental in transforming the Brazilian Church. He pioneered a radically new approach to pastoral ministry, known as the "Core Christian Community" which has influenced religious practice throughout Latin America. As Archbishop of Recife, his outspoken defense of human rights and his unqualified support of religious and human freedoms in the powerful face of oppressive government have subjected him to continual harassment. He has survived several attempts on his life. Although he has found that the life of a peacemaker can often be surrounded by violence, nonetheless, his faith is in the tradition of non-violence and in the Christian promise that the meek shall inherit the earth. On

Dom Helder Pessoa Camara  
Recife, Brazil



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a 1937 journalism graduate, once the editor-in-chief of The Notre Dame Scholastic, who is one of the most creative and respected figures in the world of advertising. As Chairman and President of The Inter-public Group of Companies, he heads a consortium of advertising agencies with offices in forty-six countries and annual billings of more than one billion dollars. A brilliant writer and engaging speaker, he has generously shared his creative energy and counsel with this University, since 1969 as a member of its Board of Trustees. A man both sophisticated and practical, as much at home at the Louvre as on Madison Avenue, he is, in this Bicentennial Year, the author of a new book on contemporary paintings entitled Fresh Views of The American Revolution. Our accolade goes to a communicator without compare, a Notre Dame man whom his Alma Mater holds in great esteem. On

Paul Foley  
New York, New York



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a Texas businessman who came to America from his native Lebanon sixty-seven years ago. Beginning as a store clerk and later selling clothing from a pushcart, he became one of the world's largest manufacturers of men's clothing. Since the 1940's, he has been a counselor and benefactor of this University whose Hall of Psychology bears his name. Honored numerous times by the Church, by his industry, and by his community, he is the patriarch of a wonderful Notre Dame family. Today, following in the footsteps of his sons and grandchildren, he receives his Notre Dame degree with the admiration and gratitude of the entire University community. On

J. M. Haggar  
Dallas, Texas





At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa  
on

one of the most fruitful theological writers of our time. Nestled deep within the Scottish lowlands there is a wee farm; and on this farm, amid apple orchards and whitethorn hedges, cows and pigs and goats and bees, ten children of her own and some of their brides and friends to boot, besides still other toilers who have settled in and made their home and community on this wee farm, there lives a mighty theologian. Awesome she is as scholar, though she never studied in a university. Wholesome mother and faithful wife, she must often be away from home. Demure and even bashful, she is formidable at the public podium. From this remote commune, she writes to us all, having borne three times as many books as children, of family and of church, of psychiatric method and of fairy tales, of the standing forth of women and of the puniness of sin beside love. She is a courier of truth as was Teresa, a faithful provider as the Valiant Woman of Proverbs, a sagacious materfamilias like Hilda of Whitby, a gentle lady undwindled as Galadriel. For remembrance, on

Rosemary Haughton  
Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

the Executive Director of the National Urban League. He earned recognition as a fearless leader when he was marshalling civil rights demonstrations and organizing voter registration drives in the South. He marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in many civil rights campaigns and was at the side of Charlayne Hunter when she became the first black woman to attempt to enroll in the University of Georgia. As an attorney, former director of the United Negro College Fund, and board member of several of the nation's most prestigious foundations, corporations, and colleges, he has helped reshape America's institutions, recalling them to our country's founding vision -- a land where everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed. On

Vernon Eulion Jordan, Jr.  
New York, New York



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a legal scholar whose erudition has illuminated contemporary social issues. A graduate of Harvard Law School and a former member of our own law faculty, he published carefully researched books on usury, on the treatment of contraception by theologians and canon lawyers, and on the marriage courts of the Roman Curia that have all been definitive works. He has edited a book on the morality of abortion and is the author of a Constitutional amendment designed to protect innocent human life. We praise here a lawyer, a historian, a philosopher, a theologian, a canonist, a medievalist, a classicist, and an imaginative legal educator. On

John T. Noonan, Jr.  
Berkeley, California



At the 131st Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

A Brother of the Congregation of Holy Cross who has served as a teacher, scholar, administrator, and religious superior. Because he is a man of vision, as well as of Irish wit, he has acted with clarity, undaunted courage, and strength of purpose throughout his religious life. Despite the fact that he shouldered responsibility for many of his active years, and because of his deep trust and belief in God, he always remained profoundly human, and his solicitude for others has never wavered in his sixty-seven years of religious profession. With special affection, the University confers its accolade upon a former Treasurer of Notre Dame whose dedicated life, as those of so many other Holy Cross Brothers, has enriched this place. On

Brother Ephrem O'Dwyer, C.S.C.  
Notre Dame, Indiana

# Commencement Address

Delivered by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League at the commencement exercises at Notre Dame University, Sunday, May 16, 1976.

A century ago, on the occasion of America's Centennial, a British guest, Thomas Huxley declared:

"I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue, about which hangs a true sublimity, and the terror of overhanging fate, is what are you going to do with all those things? What is the end to which these are to be the means?"

Huxley thus raised an issue which haunts us still. Today, in this Bicentennial year, America still faces the unanswered questions he raised; it has yet to fulfill the dreams of its founders, it still finds itself far removed from being a society that has achieved for everyone the Declaration of Independence's guiding principle that "all men are created equal."

In his Centennial address, Huxley looked into the future and defined the basic problem we face today. "As population thickens in your great cities," he said, "and the pressure of want is felt, the gaunt spectre of pauperism will stalk among you ... Truly America has a great future before her; great in toil, in care, and in responsibility; great in true glory if she be guided in wisdom and righteousness; great in shame if she fail."

In this Bicentennial year, the jury is still out on whether our nation shall inherit the mantle of glory or the shroud of shame. Our progress toward equality has been halting, characterized by brief spurts of forward motion followed by long arid stretches of retreat and withdrawal.

It is in one of those regressive periods that we now find ourselves. The social programs, the civil rights advances, and the national commitment to economic progress and racial equality that characterized the decade of the '60s have faded away, and in their place have come economic stagnation, continued racial divisiveness, and an abandonment of national consensus on minority rights.

In a few short years, we have gone from "We shall overcome" to "we don't care."

In this Bicentennial that should be devoted to pondering our responsibilities and striving to fulfill the aspirations of all of our people, we see a growing anti-black, anti-urban, anti-government mood whose negativism can only ensure the perpetuation of inequality and poverty.

Back in the '50s and '60s the civil rights struggle was symbolized by those photographs of snapping police dogs and the fire hoses trained on women and children. In this Bicentennial year the symbol of the continuing struggle for civil rights and for equality has become the photograph of a Boston mob attacking two black men on the steps of City Hall with a flagpole bearing the stars and stripes.

That revolting incident laid bare the hypocrisy of so many northern communities and it drives home to us that the flag which we revere as a symbol of justice and freedom is, in the hands of racists, merely a weapon to use against innocent black people.

It symbolizes the mood of meanness and vindictiveness that effectively negates the meaning of the very principles this Bicentennial ought to be celebrating.

One of those principles ought to be pluralism--the celebration of the uniqueness of the many elements that together, comprise what we mean by America. It has suddenly become popular to talk of our nation's "ethnic heritage," but much of the rhetoric has a hollow ring to it.

It will take more than politically-inspired praise of ethnicity to make people forget the brutal discrimination that met members of ethnic minorities. Not many years ago there were "No Irish need apply" signs up at plants; Italian workers were put on special, low-pay scales for construction labor; Poles were attacked as strikebreakers and Slovaks exploited in the mines and factories.

Ethnicity then was considered un-American. Ethnic groups were to be exploited and over a process of generations, homogenized into an all-American model that was to deny them their heritage.

That attempt to strip people of their birthright appears to have failed but in its place has arisen a concept of ethnicity that seems designed to continue the divisions between ethnic groups that keep all of them relatively powerless. Ethnic heritage for example, arose as a campaign issue in the context of housing discrimination, of keeping so-called ethnic neighborhoods safe from the incursions of black families.

Thus, ethnicity has been degraded by its use as a racial code word signalling to all Americans that they shall remain racially-divided and will not have to accept black people as equals.

The real issue is not whether the ethnic character of neighborhoods shall be destroyed. That was never a problem when urban renewal developers destroyed the ethnic character of center-city black neighborhoods to build luxury housing for whites. The real issue is whether all people will have equal opportunities in housing.

Framing this issue in ethnic terms -- as virtually all candidates including the President have done -- is to further perpetuate ethnic and racial stereotypes that are false and destructive. The mass media appear to thrive on the assumption that ethnics are racists, despite polls that consistently show that, after the Jewish group, it is predominately Catholic ethnic minorities that are the most liberal in their attitudes, including their attitudes on race.

There are areas of friction, reflecting America's historic racism, the remaining insecurity of some members of ethnic communities, and the fears of economic competition. We see such factors at work in the Boston busing controversy, where the black and the Irish communities should be working to make the schools serve all children better, instead of engaging in a mini-civil war aimed at keeping South Boston's schools segregated.

Another area of friction is the issue of affirmative action, an issue that has serious implications for black efforts to enter the mainstream of an economy in which they have been relegated to the margins. There is a real threat that black people and other minorities will be condemned to permanent underclass status, and to the slow but steady erosion of our hard-won rights.

The civil rights laws of the 1960s are as often ignored as they are enforced, and nearly all of the economic gains made by black people in that decade have been stripped away through a combination of the death of federal social programs and the economic slow-down of the '70s which, for blacks, was -- and is -- a full scale depression.

Today, a fourth of the black work force is unemployed, up to two-thirds of black teenagers are jobless, a third of all black families are poor and half of them don't get a single penny from welfare, and black family income is slipping to only a little more than half of white family income. In almost every measure of socio-economic status blacks lag far behind whites and in many instances the gap is growing, not closing.

The national response to this desperate situation has been negative. Many of the same people who marched with us in the '60s say they don't want their kids to attend integrated schools, that they don't want black families to live on their block, and that social spending should be cut to the bare bones. Some people, barely a generation removed from the welfare rolls themselves, carry on about "lazy welfare cheats" and try to deny others the chance to escape the pit of poverty, conveniently forgetting that it was largely federal subsidies and federal action that enabled them to get jobs, go to school, and move to the suburbs.

Many such individuals may still think of themselves as liberals but true liberalism cannot embrace an apartheid conception of society; it cannot tolerate exploitation and poverty while blaming victims of society's malfunctioning for their plight.

Americans must come to understand that black disadvantage is the result of special treatment for over four hundred years, and that now a new, positive kind of special treatment is needed to make up for the past.

Lyndon Johnson said it so well just a few weeks before he died, "To be black in a white society," he said, "is not to stand on level and equal ground. While the races may stand side by side, whites stand on history's mountain and blacks stand in history's hollow. Until we overcome unequal history, we cannot overcome unequal opportunity."

Much of what I have said can be construed as pessimistic, but that would be mistaken. For grim as events may seem we know that America can change, we know that America can strive toward fulfillment of its true self, we know indeed, that America has changed.

There were changes in the '60s, and they came about because people cared and dared, because people led and bled, because people held fast to moral principles when all about them pleaded last-ditch resistance.

The signs of change are readily evident. We see black mayors and legislators where there were none. We see blacks in jobs and in public facilities from which they once were barred. We see schools in the deep South blazing a path of desegregation yet to move northward.

These are all significant indicators of the speed with which those sections most committed to segregation have moved toward creation of a society that, while still far from integrated, is significantly changed from the past.

We have reached a time when a southern candidate for the presidency can declare that the best thing that every happened to his region was passage of the civil rights laws. And if we work at it, that recognition will come to all Americans. For the goal of equality can be achieved if each and every one of us recognizes the moral imperatives of that goal.

So in this Bicentennial year, black Americans remind their fellow Americans that this land, America, is our land, too. America's soil is sprinkled with our sweat and watered with our tears and fertilized with our blood. Black people in America, for these many years, have dug potatoes and toted cotton and lifted bale and sank the canals and laid the railroad track linking the Atlantic and the Pacific. Indeed, black people helped build America's power and glory. We too, like you, our fellow Americans, sing "God Bless America." We too, sing "Oh beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain." We too, pledge allegiance to the flag, and we died defending its honor. Christopher Attucks, a black man, was the first to die to make America a democratic nation. Black men and women have fought in America's every war, from Valley Forge to the rice patties of Vietnam, even in segregated armies. Even in the darkest days of slavery and separation and even on the tortured road to desegregation we black Americans never waived, never doubted. Rather, we kept our faith in America and that faith has been like a tree planted by the rivers of water. It has not been moved.

So we say to America in this Bicentennial year, sustain and concretize that faith. And we remind America that the issues of race are not just political, social and economic. Indeed, it is a moral issue as well. We must recall Dante's great words that "the hottest places in Hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

We live in an age in which men have walked on the moon, have harnessed the vast power of nuclear energy, and have created enormous material wealth and riches. Yet our age is marked by ethical retardation, and by the passive tolerance of racism and poverty. Indeed, as Chesterton has written, "The Christian ideal has not been tried and found wanting. It has been found difficult and left untried."

And the result can be seen today in the cities and rural areas of our nation where the extremes of wealth and of poverty jostle each other in fear and loathing. While we preach the sermon of greed and indifference, we appear to have forgotten the Sermon on the Mount.

Such is the state of the nation into which you will seek careers, homes, and families. The question each of you must deal with is whether you will accept this situation -- with all of its inequities and injustices -- or whether you will struggle to help build a better, more humane society. Will you measure your success in terms of status and salary, or will you measure it by the efforts you make to overcome our society's heritage of discrimination and inequality?

Will you sit idly by, will you isolate yourself from the tides of human and moral events, will you withhold your moral commitment?

As you ponder these questions and your futures, I ask that you remember the thoughts voiced long ago by Edward Everett Hale that evoke the responsibility each of us has to give fully of ourselves:

"I am only one,  
But still I am one.  
I cannot do everything.  
But still I can do something.  
And because I cannot do everything  
I will not refuse to do the something that I can do."

With faith in ourselves, in our country and in our God, with strength in the cause of human equality in our hearts, with the determination to overcome a bitter past and divided present, let us help to build an America that is an open, pluralistic, integrated society of peace, freedom and equality for all.

I believe that based on your experience here at Notre Dame, based on the example of Father Ted Hesburgh's powerful moral commitment to equal rights, that you will in fact help to build a society of justice and equality, a society you will be proud to hand on to your children and to generations to come.

To that end, let us neither stumble nor falter, let us mount up with wings as eagles, let us run and not be weary, let us walk and not be faint.

## Valedictory Address

Michael B. Apfeld, B.A., Government and International Studies

John Updike tells us that no reminder of death "is so clinching as a photograph of a vanished crowd. Cheering Roosevelt, celebrating the Armistice; there it is wearing its ten thousand straw hats and stiff collars, a fearless and wooden-faced bustle of life: it is gone."

Consider that this graduating class, too, is such a crowd. Joined together for a moment in a common purpose, we are a fragile protrait of unity, and as this moment swiftly dissolves, so too will we, the crowd, dissolve into independent fragments. For our parents and ourselves this final rite of passage is a time of unrivalled solidarity and brotherhood; yet in the midst of this event the graduating senior cannot but hear the faintest snicker of doubt. This gathering's demise lies minutes away, and that doubt springs, not from fear of jobs or graduate schools, but directly from the chaos which seems to lie beyond the toll booth. No longer are we the occupants of well-defined roles and ranks in a society of relatively clear values. The suspicion arises that we are about to enter an alien and perhaps hostile culture, where people become means and there is no common end.

Here we sit, a living photograph ready to disintegrate. But have we no other function than to remind future generations of life's futility? Of course we do. A total education must not merely supply intellectual tools and a rational perspective. It must somehow help us discover who we are, for it is all too easy to let one's very self be dissolved in a swirling lifetime of contradictory desires and illusory goals. We must ask whether or not Notre Dame has given us an identity which will enable us to produce results that reflect our unique essence, and not just vanish like the ordinary, nameless crowd.

It seems appropriate to begin establishing our identity by placing us in time, between the Children of the Sixties and the rising age of silent contentment. We have seen the dreams of our immediate predecessors cruelly crushed by history and we have withdrawn, yet we now turn around and see the recurring spectre of materialism, and we shudder. In this light, caught, as it were, "between the desire and the spasm, between the potency and the existence, between the essence and the descent," can we escape the moral paralysis of T.S. Eliot's Hollow Men? Can we act, and not merely behave?

The question dangles. But I submit that we are not about to join the ranks of the Great Contented. We are children of a troubled age and have heeded well the "pointed threats" of its prophet Dylan, whose perhaps "wasted words prove to warn that he not busy bein' born is busy dyin'." We shall attempt the dream, we shall dare to actualize our potential, and we shall resist the worst temptations of our culture.

We say this in the proud spirit of self-conscious graduates eager for self-assertion. However, here lurks a danger, and in the shadow of modern higher education doubt whispers again; "Is not your education a game, a thin veneer meant to hide life's threatening absurdity?" Most schools answer this accusation by stressing only the individual, and the individual responds by ignoring his part in the greater order, forgetting his parentage--biological, intellectual, and cultural. The de-spiritualized individualism taught at most schools leaves no basis for any loving relationship between people. We find that, in a society that supposedly seeks to elevate the individual, identity amounts to a number, and the question "Who are we?" is meaningless.

All thought is the result of experience. This may be why only at Notre Dame can such a question as "Who are we?" be considered at all. For, although everyone here has an individual personality, we have all experienced that undeniable emotional bond that is the natural manifestation of a spiritual union. Which one of us will deny that in all the friendships, all the comradeship, all the rowdiness, and all the searching for truth, there is an implicit and heartfelt affirmation of our common brotherhood--and sisterhood--in a transcendent order? This is not a photograph of a random assortment of fleeting faces, but a symbolic gathering of a sacred family.

Unfortunately, the time approaches when the symbol--the class of '76--must depart. We now go to try to impress upon the outside world the marks of our identity, to try to realize our vision of the Good. Our ability to achieve this end is by no means certain. But as a community, as a group of rather special individuals united by a common identity and purpose, perhaps we can avoid the fate of Updike's crowd which "dies in the street like a derelict; it leaves no heir, no trace, no name." We must not be that crowd. We have a name, if we are willing to assert it; we have a legacy, if we are willing to bestow it. For this task we need the integrity to act upon belief. The ultimate outcome of all our decision remains to be seen. But if the friends and acquaintances that I have been lucky enough to know are any indication of all our personalities, then we will have no lack of the task's most vital ingredient: a heart full of courage, goodness, and love. With such an asset we might hope, despite the recognized hardships, to bask in the warmth of brotherhood and community forever.

I hope you feel the same.

Thank you.



## Laetare Medal

The University of Notre Dame  
to  
Paul Horgan  
Greetings:

Sir:

Nearly a score of years ago, this University conferred upon you the degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa. You achieved that honor, and many others, as a man of letters in an age of journeymen specialists. In poetry and history, biography and song, story and play, you explored the life of this nation as it extends from Northeast to Southwest. You made us see the evidence of ourselves and of the beauty of our land, and you helped us experience "that sense of a life above and beyond our lives which is the clue to our inmost natures." Through your works, you found for us "the common vision of all times."

Those achievements endure and have multiplied. Ambition, which is the fault of angels, still displays its folly in your first novel, while in your recent, monumental biography, you bring alive before us, more truly than ever before, Jean-Baptiste Lamy, first Archbishop of Santa Fe. Your cultural studies catch the breath of our great past along the Rio Grande and among the Indian, the Spanish, and the Anglo-American cultures of our Southwest. Your biographies and collections place us at the shoulder of Abraham Lincoln, in conversation with Stravinsky, and in correspondence with Maurice Baring. Your paintings will soon illustrate another of your volumes, and your early professions in music and the theater play a continuing part in your daily work. Your books now number two score, and your other works await numbering.

At Wesleyan, where you have taught for seventeen years, your work continues. This year brings your second Pulitzer Prize. The long habit of mornings at the typewriter hardly keeps abreast of your creativity. And as time passes, you strive, as always, for timelessness. The fashions of a current style or a prevailing cult have never adulterated your love of the pure forms of learning, belief, and art. You rise to your own sensibility, thereby achieving an empathy with human life and a triumph in esthetic form.

The University of Notre Dame is pleased to honor you again with its most honoring gift, the Medal reserved on Laetare Sunday, 1976, for an esteemed member of its family,

Paul Horgan  
Middletown, Connecticut

## Faculty Award

Every part of the University community will rejoice at the selection of Ronald Weber for the annual faculty award, the most honored of all faculty prizes. His colleagues, a committee of whom chose him, will rejoice, for they know how ably he has administered his new American Studies Department, bringing it in six short years to be the fourth largest major subject in the College of Arts and Letters. They also know of his other service, in the Faculty Senate, the Student Life Council, on the board of the University Press, and much else. Students who have worked with him on many of these will also be happy to see his merit acknowledged, but the students who will rejoice most are those he has taught so inspiringly and counselled so wisely. The administration will be gratified to see honor come to a man who knows how to get a wide range of things done right, from managing a Bicentennial conference on down to writing citations like these, without making a holy show of it. No one will rejoice more than his friends, for they know best, along with his family, the generosity of his modest spirit and the goodness of his warm heart. For a shortstop who couldn't hit a curve ball, Ron, you've come a long way.

Ronald Weber

## Madden Award

This university has fostered and cherished outstanding teachers who creatively challenge students to ask the significant questions. Teachers entrusted with the crucially important task of exciting the intellectual curiosity of our youngest students are singled out for special recognition by the Thomas P. Madden Award for the teaching of freshmen. We honor today a young biologist who has managed to convey his enthusiastic love for plant and animal life in our world to freshmen students who are not science majors. In a world increasingly complex and dependent on transcending the boundaries of compartmentalized disciplines, he has translated into a high level of dedicated instruction his concern that students become biologically well-informed citizens capable of analyzing significant problems with care and intelligence. Nominated by freshman students, freshman counselors, and the Freshman Dean and chosen by vote of past Madden Award winners is an assistant professor:

David Morgan

## Presidential Citations

The city is the candle of our traditions and our civilization. The American Revolution which gave birth to our country was fashioned and fought in the cities and towns from Boston to New Orleans. The great American experiment - liberty and justice for all - was first experienced by millions of immigrant Americans who came to the cities and there developed the rich mixture of human spirit which characterizes the form and style of a fully human life - an urban civilization.

This vision of the city is incarnate in the life and work of all too few university people. But a man with this vision is among us, one who has worked tirelessly in local ecumenical endeavors, who has achieved legal safeguards against inhuman treatment of incarcerated juveniles, who has developed a model multi-cultural educational strategy for our community.

The relationship of our University to its immediate surroundings and to American urban realities in general has been immeasurably enhanced by his presence: through generating academic research on urban problems, through mobilizing city-university coalitions, through grantsmanship in support of direct service to the powerless, through over twenty-five years of walking the tightropes between the world of speaking the truth as a scholar and doing good actions as a public person. We salute a man who has brought the best of the academy to the promise of our city. We salute

Thomas F. Broden

To hear the talk last weekend, you'd think no woman had ever set foot on the Notre Dame campus till four years ago. Yet when Eileen Conley and Dorothy Ahern, as she was then, came here, and it was more than four years ago, the University had a woman secretary. Father Carrico, the then Dean of Studies, presided over a set of charming and efficient ladies who kept the faculty in line, and Paul Byrne kept a chaste harem in the Library. It was to this haven of delight that these ladies repaired, where they found Marie Lawrence already ensconced behind the circulation desk at the entrance. Because Marie knew every title in the collection, Eileen and Dorothy were passed along to the mysterious quarters at the back of the old Library, now the Architecture Building, where they performed the arcane rites they had recently learned at the College of St. Catherine. Since a librarian, as everyone knows, is a person who disagrees with another librarian, you can imagine the general astonishment that these ladies stayed on harmoniously at Notre Dame, Dorothy with time out for marriage and children, to the enduring satisfaction of the whole University community. Eileen retired last year and went to live with her sister in Minneapolis. As you will recall, Marie was honored with one of these citations a few years ago, and it is a great pleasure and joy to extend now that same honor to Eileen and Dorothy on the occasion of Dorothy's retirement. It is especially right to honor these two intimate friends from their girlhood together, and to thank them together for their years of intelligent service to the Notre Dame they must love to have served her so long, and who tonight wants them to know she loves them back.

Dorothy Laughlin

Eileen Conley

To one of our own, whose national and international acclaim is the antithesis of the cliché "to err is human". More specifically, that acclaim is for communication codes which correct errors inflicted by nature or errant technology. In spite of the professional demands placed upon him by the world of information theory, he has never hesitated to expend his talents in service, which we consider exceptional, to the Notre Dame community. His leadership has been summoned to our most demanding councils and committees which are essential to our continued development, if not survival. Of special note here is his balanced chairmanship of the Student Life Council, during its fledgling forays, which brought a critical and significant measure of understanding to students, faculty, and administration alike. For his many contributions such as this, which have been so generously given over and above his efforts as a teacher at all academic levels, the University of Notre Dame expresses its gratitude to a scholar -- an academician's academician -- the College of Engineering's Freimann Professor:

James L. Massey

## Reinhold Niebuhr Award

Change affects persons differently. Some are confused by it; others cope with it. The man we honor tonight with the fourth Reinhold Niebuhr Award is invigorated by it. As a young instructor in religion on this campus, he popularized Catholic Action among our students and was subsequently active in the Christian Family Movement of the late 1940's and 1950's. Six years before the Second Vatican Council, he edited--as head of Fides Publishers--a volume which brought together the best thought of leading American Catholic intellectuals. And after Vatican II, he lectured and wrote with sensitivity about the priestly life necessary to serve a renewed Church. He published a book on the reform of seminary education and shortly thereafter found himself rector of Moreau Seminary. He left this rectorship in 1972, received emeritus status in 1974 after 35 years on our theology faculty, and stepped down as head of Fides in 1975. But he has not retired. He is engaged in yet another career, pioneering the Church's ministry to the aged as director of diocesan Family Life Services and as head of the Harvest House apostolate and Forever Learning Institute in South Bend. In the unique continuum of his ministry, it is possible that he has enriched the lives of the same people at three stages of their growth: youth, marriage and retirement. That can be said of few in ministry, and that is why we say it tonight in a special way...by naming Holy Cross Father Louis Putz the 1976 recipient of the Niebuhr Award.

Rev. Louis Putz, C.S.C.

# Faculty Senate Journal

April 7, 1976

At 7:34 p.m. the chairman, Prof. Paul F. Conway, called the meeting to order in Room 202 of the Center for Continuing Education and requested Prof. William E. Biles to offer a prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as circulated. The treasurer, Prof. Bobby Farrow, submitted a report in which he noted that the budget had been exceeded by \$318.19 so far.

The chairman noted that he had notified the responsible administrators regarding elections to the Faculty Senate. The chairman reviewed correspondence: a letter from him to the provost re right of agenda for the Academic Council, as instructed at the last meeting of the senate; reply from the provost ("no problem"); a letter to the provost, suggesting that Prof. James Lee be present at the meeting of the Academic Council at which the dissolution of the Religious Education Department is debated (Lee had already received an invitation); a letter from Edmund A. Stephan, chairman of the Board of Trustees, which conveyed a favorable reception by the Board of the suggestion of the senate that the Board adopt the statement of the AAUP on governance; a letter from the provost transmitting a statement of Indiana colleges re the possible change in federal income tax regulations concerning deductions for maintenance of an office in one's residence.

The chairman noted that the senate is responsible for conducting elections of faculty representatives to the Student Life Council and to the Faculty Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees. He distributed a list of persons who had indicated their willingness to serve. He requested each senator to write on a paper ballot his choices for nominees so that a ballot might be prepared and distributed to the faculty. The chairman also noted that the senate elects directly a faculty representative to the Advanced Student Affairs Committee, and he called for nominations. Prof. Sheridan P. McCabe was nominated by Prof. Robert L. Kerby. Since there were no further nominations, McCabe was declared elected.

The chairman recognized Professional Specialist Alberta B. Ross, chairperson of the Senate Committee on Administration, who introduced Prof. James P. Dougherty, who moved the following recommendation:

## WHEREAS:

1. It is a function of Notre Dame's Board of Trustees to provide long-term guidance and planning for the welfare of the University.
2. Among the criteria according to which a trustee is chosen is a familiarity with one or more of the public constituencies concerned in decisions on university planning and guidance.
3. Learning itself--its pursuit and its dissemination--constitutes a general public trust which is in some measure affected by decisions on guidance and planning made at any major university. Such decisions must contribute to the general academic climate within which the growth of learning is either stimulated or inhibited.
4. The pursuit and the dissemination of learning are a constituency and public interest best represented by faculty members actively engaged in research, teaching, and library management.

## THEREFORE:

1. We recommend that the nominating committee of the Board of Trustees appoint two trustees to the board, among whose criteria for appointment shall be current service as full-time members of a university faculty (teaching, research, or library).
2. In order to assure that the constituency represented by these trustees is learning itself, rather than any particular local interest, we recommend that the committee seek the best candidates available, without restrictions based on their current academic affiliation.

Prof. James T. Cushing asked, what is the length of service on the Board of Trustees? Ross: six years. Cushing said that Rosemary Park and Percy Pierre already fulfill the specifications of this motion. Dougherty distinguished by emphasizing the word "current." Prof. Peter T. Brady noted that Rev. Thomas Blantz, C.S.C., also meets the specifications, and that all administrators of the University are, by definition, members of the faculty.

Prof. Arthur J. Quigley suggested that "the Board always contain at least two persons who are currently teaching faculty members." Cushing, seconded by Quigley, moved to amend sentence (1) to read: "The Board of Trustees always have among its membership at least two members whose criterion will be major teaching duties without major administrative duties." Since there were a number of objections to the wording, but not to the idea, it was suggested that Dougherty, Cushing, and Quigley collaborate on a redraft during a recess.

The chairman recessed the meeting at 8:20 p.m. and reconvened it at 8:32 p.m.

The redrafted sentence (1) now read: "We recommend that the Board include at least two trustees whose principal criterion for membership be current service as fulltime members of a university faculty (teaching, research, or library), who do not have major administrative duties." The amendment was passed, 25 to 2. The main motion was then passed 24 to 1, with two abstentions.

Ross, still speaking for the Committee on Administration, moved:

The committee recommends that the chairman of the Faculty Senate appoint, for next year, on Academic Manual Compliance Committee. The purpose of the committee would be to review cases in which decisions affecting the academic governance of the university may have been made in violation of the procedures stated in the Academic Manual, and to advise the senate accordingly. Before the conclusion of the year the committee should make a recommendation to the senate as to whether the committee should be disbanded, reappointed, or established as a standing committee of the senate by revision of the bylaws.

The motion was passed without dissent.

Ross then moved, duly seconded:

The Faculty Senate suggests that when appointments of academic officers, particularly at the level of dean, are made by the President, that the appointments be announced to the faculty before release of the information to the press. The announcement to the faculty would be most appropriate as the culmination of the selection process in which faculty members have had significant responsibilities in the presentation and consideration of nominations, as well as in other consultative capacities. Moreover, since the news of such appointments is of great interest to the faculty, communication of the news at the first opportunity, and before the public announcement, would be appreciated.

The motion was passed without dissent, but with four abstentions.

Prof. James P. Danehy introduced the following report which had been prepared by Prof. Paul McLane at the request of the Executive Committee.

The Step-Rate Retirement Plan at Notre Dame, April, 1976:  
A Look at the \$15,300 Social Security Base.

In 1966 Notre Dame adopted the full 10-15% step-rate faculty retirement plan. At that time it was considerably better than the straight level 12% plan. But with the rapidly rising Social Security base (\$6600 in 1967; . . . \$9000 in 1972; \$10,800 in 1973; \$13,200 in 1974; . . . \$15,300 in 1976), with giant strides our retirement plan is becoming more inadequate. In 1972, for instance, under the \$9000 base Notre Dame contributed about 7% of faculty salaries to retirement; in 1976, in respect to the \$15,300 base, Notre Dame will contribute less than 6%.

As late as 1967, the Social Security base was \$6600. If we consider in isolation the \$8700 difference in the base between 1967 and 1976, the University will contribute to the faculty member's retirement \$435 a year less for the year 1976 alone (or \$13,050 in 30 years). Compounded at 7½% interest, the current TIAA dividend rate in effect since 1969, the \$435 a year in 30 years would amount to \$44,978 less in each faculty member's retirement accumulation, even if the Social Security base should go no higher than the present \$15,300. And with 50 to 75% in CREF, the loss would be between \$55,000 and \$65,000. (CREF has averaged a 11% net return a year since 1952). In the 1974 study, under the 7% TIAA dividend rate, with the \$13,200 Social Security base, the loss was about \$10,000 less (\$35,156) in 30 years.

Rev. James Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost has recently announced the \$7000 minimum University faculty retirement guarantee (it would include income from TIAA-CREF, Social Security, and other income of any kind by retiree and his spouse) for 1976 and thereafter without the 25 year-service proviso that would apply to those who retired earlier.

A phone call to the local Social Security office reveals that a faculty member who retires in June 1976 at the age of 65 would receive about \$370 a month from Social Security. His wife, if 65, would receive \$185 a month, for a total of \$555 a month.

The \$7000 a year University guarantee works out to \$583 a month. Hence, in this case, if the faculty member received \$18 a month from TIAA-CREF (and had no other income), the University would not have to grant a supplementary payment for him to achieve the guaranteed \$7000. In this fairly typical and rather common case, then, the new \$7000 minimum would seem to affect the University retirement program of few. But it might conceivably help a retiree with a few years of service (and no other income) who was unmarried or whose wife was dead (and hence the wife's social security payments would not figure in the total income). The \$7000 minimum recommendation of the Faculty Senate Committee on the Retired was mainly designed for those handful of retired faculty who answered the questionnaire whose yearly income was under \$7000.

For the last two or three years it has been generally known that retiring Notre Dame faculty members (who retire at 65 or 66 with 20 or more years of service) would average about 32 years of service past the age of 30. Their university retirement income from TIAA, CREF, and funded past service would range from \$220 to \$400 a month, according to the common options, with an average about \$325 a month (income from tax shelter additions not counted).

In a report made for the Faculty Senate in the spring of 1974, Professor McLane compared Notre Dame's retirement plan with the plans of 20 other Indiana colleges, those of our traditional football rivals, and those used by Father Burtchaell in his periodic studies in Notre Dame Report. Notre Dame was in the lowest 20% of these forty or so colleges and universities. This is still true and no amount of rhetoric or rationalization will change this reality.

McLane also pointed out that 151 universities pay the entire premium on retirement (i.e., even our 5%) and that even with a straight level 10% contribution by the University, nearly 200 colleges would have better plans than Notre Dame's. Indiana University for instance, more than doubles Notre Dame's contributions to faculty retirement each year. It would be illuminating, then, to look anew at the retirement plans of those universities selected by Father Burtchaell for his annual average-faculty-compensation studies. The institutional contribution for those with TIAA-CREF retirement plan is:

Northwestern	10% on full salary
Cornell	10% on full salary
Duke	7% on first \$9000; 14% on balance
Indiana	11% on 1st \$7800; 15% on balance, Retirement at 70
Vanderbilt	10% on full salary
Pittsburgh	to age 35, 5%; at 35, 6%; at 45, 7½%; at 55, 10%
So. California	8% on full salary
Iowa	6-2/3% on 1st \$4800; 10% on balance
Emory	7% on 1st \$15,300; 8% on balance
St. Louis	5% on 1st \$15,300; 8% on balance
Notre Dame	5% on 1st \$15,300; 10% on balance

With the exception of St. Louis, all of these universities have better retirement plans than Notre Dame. Undoubtedly, better retirement plans account for a higher average compensation figure than Notre Dame's for most of these universities. St. Louis' plan is obviously substandard; only a long study of TIAA booklets turns up a college with a retirement plan so inferior that it could serve as a low institution on a graph of average faculty compensation. In drawing up a list of peer universities, one does not normally bracket St. Louis (or Emory, either) with Notre Dame.

In his 1974 study for the Faculty Senate, McLane pointed out that whereas 214 colleges and universities have step-rate retirement plans, 753 have straight level plans. And of those on step-rate plans, over 40% of the colleges took remedial action and retained earlier social security bases of \$3600, \$4800, \$6600, \$7800, or \$9000.

(This study is a shorter version of the 1974 Senate Report on the Notre Dame Retirement Plan--brought up to date in terms of the \$15,300 Social Security base.)

Danehy suggested that the substance of this report presents another opportunity to use the consultative approach to the administration advocated at the beginning of this academic year. After some discussion Prof. Robert L. Anthony, seconded by Prof. John Lyon, moved that the senate approve the report, and that the chairman be instructed to send a copy of the report to the provost with the request that a small group of senators meet with the provost, and anyone else he may designate, in order to discuss the report. Prof. Vincent P. DeSantis suggested that the delegation obtain detailed technical information, before the meeting, as to how much various alternatives would cost. The motion was passed without objection, but with two abstentions.

The chairman reminded those present that at the previous meeting a proposal to change the bylaws had received a favorable vote. In accordance with Section XVII of the bylaws it is necessary that the changes be ratified formally at this meeting. Kerby moved, seconded by Cushing, to adopt Option (1), under Change (1). The motion was passed, 23 to 2, with no abstentions. Kerby moved, seconded by Lyon, to adopt Change (2). After brief discussion the motion was passed without objection, but with one abstention. The approved bylaws read as follows:

Article II. Section 1. The Committees of the Senate shall be an Executive Committee, and standing Committees on the Administration of the University, on Faculty Affairs, and on Student Affairs. The Chairman shall annually appoint each member of the Senate to one of the Standing Committees excepting that members of the Senate who are also members of the Academic Council will not serve on any Standing Committee unless they so request. The Chairman of each of the Standing Committees shall be elected by the members of the Senate annually, the election to take place at the last meeting of the academic year. The election procedure shall be the same as that of the officers (Article I).

Section 2. The Executive Committee is composed of the Chairman, the Vice chairman, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Chairman of the three Standing Committees of the Senate, and the immediate past Chairman if still a member of the Senate. In addition, the Chairman of the Senate may invite other members of the Senate to meet with the Executive Committee when it is deemed necessary. The Executive Committee, under the Chairman, is charged with the responsibility of administering the business and activities of the Senate.

Section 8. The chairman of each Standing Committee is responsible for calling the first meeting of his committee each year before October 15. The chairman of each Standing Committee is empowered to appoint from the membership of the full Senate whatever ad hoc committees are necessary to conduct the business of the Standing Committee.

Conway presented, from the Executive Committee, the recommendation that faculty members should have access to their personnel files. Cushing asked if the recommendation intended simply to put the senate on record as favoring this right. Conway replied that the "... senate can put some teeth in it if it wishes." DeSantis inquired as to the reasons for this recommendation. Kerby stated that it was "... a fairly simple item ..." taken from (1.a.) of the priorities list (see minutes of meeting of March 2, 1976). Prof. Joseph A. Tihen spoke against the recommendation, and DeSantis moved, seconded by Lyon, to table it. Motion to table was passed by 19 to 2, with two abstentions.



Danehy informed the senate that at a meeting of deans and department heads on the preceding day the provost had announced that departmental examinations could no longer be held in the evening; rather, they would be held at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays or Thursdays, and must be terminated by 9:05 a.m. After brief discussion Kerby moved, seconded by DeSantis, that "The Faculty Senate supports the right of departmental teaching faculty to determine the best times for administration of their own examinations according to academic needs." The motion was passed by 18 to 3, with two abstentions.

It was informally agreed that the chairman write a letter to Prof. Paul McLane, thanking him for his excellent job of updating the report on the University's retirement plan.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:36 p.m.

Members absent and not excused were:

Elizabeth Fiorenza, theology; Morton S. Fuchs, biology; Gary M. Gutting, philosophy; Alan Hagopian, Radiation Laboratory; Linda L. Hildebrand, Library; V. Paul Kenney, physics; Vaughn R. McKim, philosophy; Kenneth Milani, accounting; Harold F. Moore, Victor W. Nee, aerospace & mechanical engineering; Julian R. Pleasants, microbiology; Irwin Press, sociology and anthropology; James E. Robinson, English; Robert E. Rodes, law; Ronald H. Weber, American studies.

Respectfully submitted,

James P. Danehy  
Secretary

# Minutes of the 169th Meeting of the Graduate Council April 12, 1976

Prof. Robert E. Gordon, council chairman called to order the 169th meeting of the Graduate Council in Room 121, Hayes-Healy Center at 4:10 p.m., Monday, April 12, 1976. Not present were Professors Roger Bretthauer (chemistry, on leave), Frank Bonello (excused, economics), and Robert Vasoli (sociology-anthropology). David Donovan represented David Sparks (Library); Associate Dean Edward Jerger represented Dean Joseph Hogan (engineering).

## I. Approval of the Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the 168th meeting, March 8, 1976, were unanimously approved as distributed after correcting and amending the last two sentences of item V, pp. 3 and 4 to read:

"A minority favored retention of the requirement only if language courses of sufficient substance were offered to allow graduates without adequate prior foreign language training to pass the reading proficiency test without, as at present, having to take it repeatedly. The physics faculty was reported to favor the foreign language requirement as a departmental option rather than a requirement of the Graduate School."

## II. Graduate Degree Candidacy Applications

The departmental lists of applicants for degrees candidacy were submitted by the Graduate Office and unanimously approved by the council.

## III. Report of the Review Committee for the Graduate Mathematics Program

Prof. Sperry Darden (physics), chairman of the University Review Committee for Mathematics, presented his committee's report on the graduate mathematics review. A copy of this report is appended to these minutes. Professors Warren Wong (mathematics chairman) and Timothy O'Meara (mathematics graduate director) were the guests of the council for this final report on the now completed mathematics review.

The council discussion of the overall mathematics review focused on two of the several recommendations proposed by the external reviewers:

1. In the first of these, the external reviewers proposed the establishment at Notre Dame of two or three temporary research instructorships similar to the Gibbs Instructorships at Yale or the Moore Instructorship at M.I.T.

The light teaching loads and opportunity to participate actively in established research programs provided by these instructorships would tend to attract the outstanding young Ph.D's to the very areas in which the University has considered strength. By their presence, these young instructors would offer stimulation to the permanent faculty and inspiration to undergraduates and graduates alike.

Attractive to all as this recommendation was, it entailed, as Prof. O'Meara pointed out a substantial increment in support presently unavailable from either the current departmental budget or University endowed funds.

2. In the second of these recommendations, the external reviewers proposed an alternative to the present practice of hiring, as visiting assistant professors (VAPs) such of its new Ph.D's as have found no academic appointment on completion of their doctorates. Each VAP teaches four undergraduate classes a semester; a load which inhibits the research opportunities of these new Ph.D's with a consequent negative bearing on their academic futures. As a more equitable alternative to this practice, the external reviewers suggested appointing these new jobless Ph.D's to "acting instructorships at a little more than one half the current visiting assistant's salary but at half or less of the visiting assistant's teaching load."

Here again the economics of the recommendation ill fitted available funding no less than the needs of the appointees themselves of which twice as many than the present number of VAPs would be required for the same total teaching load but at greater cost.

Both Wong and O'Meara defended their tightly ordered course structure over three to five years including both a well conceived teacher training program and an applied mathematics requirement. These latter inclusions are calculated to strengthen their graduates' attractiveness in an especially tight academic job market without, however, diminishing their academic excellence in pure mathematics.

To the question whether such tight focusing and scheduling of graduate courses in response to a diminishing student enrollment was to the disadvantage of the students, O'Meara countered; on the contrary, clearing out the mix of middle range courses made for a strengthened content and structure in the program to the mutual advantage of students and staff. He noted that the presentation of some advanced graduate courses was more in the interest of the faculty than in the interest of the student and that the departmental action to reduce a number of advanced courses was in fact a move made to enhance the education of the students.

The external reviewers also suggested a more flexible policy on the allocation of graduate assistantships to improve the number and quality of annual admissions. This suggestion would allow for exceeding the department's allotted assistantships one year and contracting them in a subsequent year to balance its two year total to the budgeted two year allowance. It was noted that university budgeting of support allowances on a strictly one-year basis precludes this sort of flexibility. Chairman Gordon invited council members to submit any alternate suggestions that might produce an improvement in graduate admissions in a period of declining qualified applicants. He suggested that rolling, as distinguished from fixed, admission dates might permit stronger departments to take advantage of later second round applications from those better students who were not admitted to the first rate schools of their first choice.

Mixed reactions surfaced to this suggestion which apparently is already implemented by some departments, including theology, and eschewed by others, including mathematics, which sets Feb. 15 annually as the closing date for its admissions and grants.

Currently the Graduate School sets March 15 as the deadline for admissions with support but allows subsequent (hence, rolling) dated for unsupported admissions. Gordon took on advisement a closing suggestion that the Graduate School, on the model of the mathematics department, advance its supported admissions date from March 15 to Feb. 15 annually.

The discussion of the Graduate Mathematics Review terminated with unanimously approved motions:

1. To accept the departmental response to the External Reviewers' Report and
2. To accept the University Review Committees' Final Report on the Graduate Mathematics Review.

#### IV. Report of the Vice President for Advanced Studies

Vice President Gordon limited his closing comments to an invitation to the council members to give him the benefit of their thoughts on where we are and should be moving in the present unsettled state of graduate education in particular and post-baccalaureate education in general. He informed the membership that our involvement in recent regional and state graduate school meetings had heightened our awareness of the need to shape a position on the claims of non-traditional students as well as assess the effects of proliferating non-academic professional programs, degreed and undegreed, on advanced studies at Notre Dame.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

## Appendix

### University Review Committee Report on Graduate Mathematics Program

The external review of the graduate program in mathematics took place on Nov. 4 and 5, 1975. Comprising the committee of external reviewers were Professors R.H. Bing of the University of Texas, Wendell Fleming of Brown University, and Nathan Jacobson of Yale University. R.H. Bing is president elect of the American Mathematical Society, Wendell Fleming is chairman of its Committee on Employment and Education, and Nathan Jacobson is a recent past president of the American Mathematical Society. Both Bing and Jacobson are members of the National Academy of Sciences.

The local committee consisted of the undersigned and Prof. J.E. Derwent as liaison with the Mathematics Department.

Approximately one and one-half days were spent by the reviewers in conferences with the mathematics faculty and graduate students, and about one-third of a day was spent with administrative officers of the University. In addition, one dinner meeting and two lunch meetings were held with members of the mathematics faculty.

In their joint report, the reviewers begin by describing the Notre Dame Mathematics Department as "a very strong department containing a number of senior mathematicians of international standing and several younger members of considerable promise." They note with approval that the principal strength of the department is concentrated in a few areas; group theory, complex manifolds, and differential geometry. This, plus some strength in the areas of topology, logic, and universal algebra provide what the reviewers consider to be quite sufficient breadth for a balanced graduate program. Approval is also expressed of the department's policy of refusing promotion and tenure to assistant professors "with weak research records." The reviewers suggest that it might be better for all concerned if the appointments of individuals who appear unlikely to achieve tenure were to be terminated after one three-year term.

One of the strongest recommendations of the reviewers is that the establishment of research instructorships in mathematics at Notre Dame be seriously considered. These would be two-or-three-year temporary positions offering light teaching loads and the opportunity to work in established research programs. Instructorships of this nature already exist at many of the best mathematics departments in the country (e.g. the Gibbs instructorships at Yale, the Moore instructorships at M.I.T., and others at Chicago, Brown, Harvard, Wisconsin, Illinois and other institutions) and the presence of these talented young mathematicians is stimulating to both faculty and students. The reviewers go on to suggest that such positions might be funded as endowed instructorships bearing the name of the donor.

For some years there has existed a practice in the mathematics department of hiring several fresh (mostly Notre Dame) Ph.D.'s as Visiting Assistant Professors (VAP). These positions serve two purposes. They provide an extra year or two for those Ph.D.'s who have not yet found a job to look for employment, and they make an important contribution to the undergraduate teaching of the department. The teaching load in these positions is four courses and the salary is around \$9400. In the view of the reviewers the VAP program as it exists presently is unadvisable, mainly because the large teaching load prevents the VAPs from doing much research and tends to delay the publication of their dissertation research, both of which activities may be of crucial importance to the individual in competing for academic positions. The reviewers' recommendation is that these positions be replaced by some sort of instructorship involving a teaching load of at most two courses and a maximum salary of around \$5000.

As far as the operation of the department and its relations with the University administration are concerned, the reviewers are satisfied that the existing organization runs well and that the department enjoys a reasonable degree of autonomy in its own affairs.

The reviewers appear to have been favorably impressed with the quality of the graduate students, particularly some of the foreign students. They point out that a recruitment of good graduate students would be aided by a more flexible policy regarding the number of offers which the department can send out from year to year.

Several aspects of the graduate course program in mathematics were favorably commented on by the reviewers. They find the first two years of the curriculum to be quite satisfactory, and consider the practice of supporting first-year students full time without teaching duties to be an excellent one. Approval is also expressed of the teacher training which is incorporated into the curriculum, providing, as it does, no small advantage to the Notre Dame Ph.D. competing for college teaching positions.

The reviewers are less enthusiastic about the third and fourth years of the curriculum, which they consider to be too rigid. As a remedy, they suggest more emphasis on independent study and less on formal courses, and a waiving of the applied mathematics requirement in some cases.

Lastly, the reviewers mention the favorable impression they had regarding the quality of the library and emphasize the high priority which should be given to maintaining a good collection of research journals.

The report of the external reviewers was circulated among the faculty and graduate students of the Mathematics Department, who submitted their comments to the chairman for his aid in preparing the departmental response to the report. Not surprisingly, the departmental response finds relatively little to quarrel with in what is generally a very favorable report.

The department concurs with the recommendation that research instructorships for outstanding new Ph.D.'s be established, and in the response it is stated that they consider this suggestion to be one of the most significant recommendations of the external report. As regards funding for these positions (two positions have been suggested), they envisage part of the money coming from a diversion of some funds presently expended in the VAP program, and part arising from a new commitment of funds by the University. The possibility of expanding the current drive for funds for endowed professorships to include some endowed instructorships is also mentioned as a way of funding such positions.

The suggestion of the reviewers that a more flexible policy on offers to prospective graduate students be permitted is also one with which the department finds itself in agreement. The problem seems to be that negative replies to the restricted number of offers that can be sent out under the present policy often arrive too late to fill the vacancies with very good students, since these have by then already accepted offers at other schools. Allowing somewhat more gambling on offers would help this situation considerably. If in a given year, for example, the number of acceptances were to exceed the number of available positions, this could be compensated for by a reduction in the number of offers sent out the following year.

In response to the reviewers' criticism of the third-and fourth-year course program as being too rigid, the department has already modified the curriculum for these two years by deleting one of the courses formerly required in each of the third and fourth years.

With regard to the applied mathematics requirement there appears to be a difference of opinion between the reviewers and the Mathematics Department. While two of the reviewers appeared to feel that highly gifted students working in pure mathematics have no need of such a course, the opinion of the third reviewer and the prevailing opinion in the department seems to be that the practical advantage of such a course in terms of securing employment outweighs the inconvenience some students may feel at being required to take it.

The objections raised by the reviewers to the VAP program in the Mathematics Department are discussed at some length in the departmental response. The mathematics faculty are aware of the disadvantages of the program, and have made a token reduction in the teaching load of the VAP's from four courses to three and one-half courses (with two preparations) per semester. It is also planned to further cut the teaching load of the VAP's to three courses for the academic year 1976-1977, but it is not clear that the load could be maintained at this level in the absence of any research instructorships. The difficulty seems to be that the number of persons available for VAP positions would not be sufficient to fill the number of half-time-half-salary positions recommended by the reviewers which would be required to meet the teaching obligations of the department.

The reviewers' remarks on the library are seconded in the departmental response. The high priority which must be given to maintaining subscriptions to research journals is reiterated, but it is also pointed out that the amount budgeted for books has lagged behind inflation.

Some points emerged from the review and the resulting reports which the internal members of the review committee consider worthy of further comment. One aspect of the review schedule which we observed to be particularly useful was the inclusion of a period for consultation by individual faculty members who may wish to meet privately with reviewers, and another period reserved for the reviewers to be alone to consult with each other. Among the points raised by the reviewers but not covered in the documentation provided by the department is the question as to how effective the graduate program has been in terms of the number of outstanding graduates who have gone on to become productive research mathematicians. At one of the later meetings this information was provided to the reviewers' satisfaction, but in future reviews it might be worth including such material in the review documentation.

One possible difficulty in connection with the simultaneous existence of research instructorships and VAP positions in the same department is the morale problem which may arise from relatively well-paid faculty with low teaching loads working side by side with low-paid, high-teaching-load faculty at the same state of their career. It can be argued that differences of this sort are inevitable in any system in which merit and ability are to be recognized, but in this case the differences might be extreme enough to cause some difficulty.

As a final comment, we would like to note that two of the suggestions made by the reviewers could have relevance for departments other than mathematics and as such may merit wider consideration. One of these concerns the possibility of endowed named instructorships or assistant professorships in addition to, or perhaps as an alternative to, endowed full professorships. It is possible that, in some cases, the best interests of a department might be better served by bringing in bright young people for two or three years to occupy temporary chairs, than by the establishment of an endowed full professorship.

The other point has to do with the possibility of a department exercising more flexibility from year to year in sending out offers for graduate assistantships. If a way could be devised to permit departments to take more risk in sending out offers without provoking undue budgetary stresses, the effect on the quality of the graduate students attending Notre Dame might be significant.

T.J. Crovello  
S.E. Darden

# Academic Manual Changes

To the Faculty of the University:

At meetings held on January 20 and February 23, 1976 the Academic Council resolved to recommend several amendments to the Academic Manual. These changes had originated in proposals developed by the Faculty Senate. The amendments were put before the Board of Trustees at a meeting held May 7, 1976 and were approved. They are now effective. Although they have already been published in the minutes of the Academic Council, and will be incorporated into the fall edition of the Faculty Handbook, they are published here for your information.

James T. BurtchaeII, C.S.C.  
Provost

## Revisions

### Article III. The Faculty

#### Section 4, Procedure for Appointment and Promotion

##### Subsection (a) Teaching-and-Research Faculty

### Old

Appointments to and promotions in the Teaching-and-Research Faculty are made by the President of the University. The formal procedure for determining recommendations for appointment or promotion is initiated by the Chairman of the Department in consultation with his Department Committee on Appointments and Promotions. After such consultations, the Chairman of the Department submits written recommendations to the Dean of the College. After any necessary consultation with the Departmental Committee, the Dean makes appropriate recommendations in each case to the Provost, who, after consultation with the Associate and Assistant Provosts, the Vice President for Advanced Studies, and the Deans, then submits recommendations to the President. Composition of the Departmental Committee and principles governing cooperation of Committee, Department Chairman, and Dean, in determining recommendations are defined in Article IV, Section 6, Subsection (a).

### New

Appointments to and promotions in the Teaching-and-Research Faculty are made by the President of the University after the following procedures have been carried out. The formal procedure for determining recommendations is initiated by the Chairman of the Department, acting with his Departmental Committee on Appointments and Promotions. The Chairman of the Department submits his written recommendations, along with a written report of the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee, to the Dean of the College, who then submits these recommendations to the Provost along with his own. If the Dean anticipates disagreement with the recommendation of a Departmental Committee or a Departmental Chairman, or both, he consults formally with the Chairman and the Committee jointly before submitting his recommendations to the Provost. The results of any such consultations are forwarded to the Provost along with the recommendations. The Provost after consultation with such advisors as he may choose submits all recommendations, both positive and negative, and including his own, to the President for final action.

(changed February 23, 1976)

### New

#### Add to Article III, Section 4, Subsection (a)

In each case where a negative decision concerning reappointment, promotion, or tenure is made, the Chairman of the Department shall upon request of the faculty member concerned, convey the reasons for this negative decision to the faculty member.

(changed January 20, 1976)



Note:

The Academic Council approved, but not as part of the Academic Manual, this statement on the Implementation of the Policy on "giving reasons, when requested, in cases of negative decisions on reappointment, promotion and tenure:"

The Academic Council affirms that the explanation, made under this policy upon request by the faculty member concerned, is entirely for informational purposes and confers upon the faculty member concerned no right of any kind to a reconsideration of the decision or to a contestation of the reasons given. The Academic Council directs the Administration to effect whatever contractual changes or supplements are needed to assure that the policy is so construed and administered.

New

Article III, Section 4, Subsection (a) add:

In each case where a recommendation made by a Departmental Committee is not accepted by the Provost or the President, the reasons for nonacceptances are conveyed to the Committee through the Dean.

(changed February 23, 1976)

## **Interim Report of the Committee on the History of the University April 1976**

The Committee on the History of the University was established by the university provost in the fall of 1973 with a three-fold purpose: 1 - to advise on the collection and preservation of materials pertinent to the study of the University's history; 2 - to encourage scholarly research, dissertations, and other monographs on various aspects of the University's past; and 3 - to commission and sponsor a definitive history of the University, at least by our sesquicentennial year, 1992. The committee has been composed of Rev. Thomas E. Blantz, C.S.C. (chairman), Thomas Schlereth (secretary), and Francis Clark, Richard Conklin, Rev. Thomas Elliott, C.S.C., M.A. Fitzsimons, Philip Gleason, Vincent Lannie, and George Sereiko. The committee has met three times each academic year since its inaugural meeting on Nov. 28, 1973, and has also sponsored one social gathering with several retired or retiring members of the University faculty, staff, and administration in March, 1974, to solicit their recommendations for the work of the committee.

The committee agreed at its first meeting that its principal work in these early years would be assisting in the collection and preservation of materials of significant interest to the study of the University's history. It undertook a comprehensive survey of materials presently available in the University archives, the University library, the various administrative offices of the University, and the Archives of the Indiana Province of the Priests of Holy Cross, and plans were formulated to increase University holdings in areas where significant materials might be lacking.

During the past three years, the University has acquired, through the committee's initiative, copies of pertinent materials housed in other depositories of the Congregation of Holy Cross. In the spring of 1975, the University acquired from the Archives of the Indiana Province of the Priests of Holy Cross 49 rolls of microfilm of records pertinent to the work of the congregation in the United States from 1842 through 1909. From the Midwest Province of the Brothers of Holy Cross, the University received a xerography copy of the three volumes of "Brother Aidan's Extracts," a manuscript documenting the activities and accomplishments of the Holy Cross Brothers at Notre Dame and throughout the midwest. The 68 rolls of microfilm of records pertinent to the work of the congregation in North America and in France were acquired from the Archives of the Canadian Province of the

Priests of Holy Cross in Montreal in the summer of 1974. The committee has also been in contact with the Archivist of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross to discuss the possibility of duplicating records in their possession, especially various editions of the chronicles of the Sisters of the Holy Cross working at the University of Notre Dame from 1843 to 1958.

With the support and assistance of the committee on the History of the University, Anton Masin, director of the Department of Special Collections in the Memorial Library, has inaugurated a systematic procedure for collecting copies of all official University publications and publications of individual members of the University faculty and administration. This project is an important contribution to the committee's goal of preserving materials significant to the history of the University, and the committee is grateful to David Sparks, Director of Libraries, for the budgetary arrangements which made this project possible.

With the encouragement of the committee also, the University Archives has continued its project of conducting oral history interviews with persons particularly knowledgeable about University life and history. Approximately 12 retired members of the faculty have been interviewed concerning academic and student life at Notre Dame since World War I, and 40 women in the graduating classes of 1974 and 1976 have been interviewed on their experience in coeducation at Notre Dame. Both projects are continuing.

The committee also contacted many members of the Alumni Association celebrating their class reunion in 1975, and all the members celebrating their reunion this summer, and has encouraged them to donate to the University photographs, correspondence, newsletters and other materials in their possession that would be of benefit to future researchers and historians. Approximately 12 alumni have responded with very worthwhile materials so far and we expect many more to bring materials to the reunion this June.

The committee has been assisted in its work during the past year and a half by an undergraduate assistant who has arranged and indexed the photographic collection of the Notre Dame Archives and has assisted Francis Clark, University microfilmist, in mounting and systematizing the collection of clippings pertinent to the history of the University. The committee has also developed a procedure for requesting personal papers and other pertinent materials from faculty members nearing their retirement. Such materials, often collected over long periods of time by dedicated teachers closely associated with the University and its work, are of special benefit to future historians of the University.

At a meeting this spring, finally, the committee decided to encourage student research into the history of the University by offering a prize of \$50 for the best study of any aspect of Notre Dame life by a graduate or undergraduate student. Beginning in the 1976-1977 academic year, this prize may be awarded annually if, in the judgment of the committee, a study of sufficiently high quality is submitted.

We believe the committee has been successful, not only in the collection and preservation of pertinent materials and in the advice and guidance offered to various University officials, but also in helping to awaken an interest in the University's history in other members of the University community. Many members of the University faculty, staff, administration, and student body on their own initiative have offered suggestions or collected and forwarded pertinent materials, and all of these we are grateful.

Thomas Schlereth  
Secretary

# Faculty Promotions

## To Emeritus

William M. Burke, Assistant Provost; English  
 Brother Columba Curran, C.S.C., Chemistry  
 Reverend Arthur S. Harvey, C.S.C., Speech  
 and Drama  
 George F. Hennion, Chemistry  
 Dorothy Laughlin, Librarian

## To Chair

Frederick J. Crosson, The John Cardinal  
 O'Hara Chair in Philosophy  
 Edward J. Murphy, The Thomas J.  
 White Chair in Law  
 O. Timothy O'Meara, The Howard J.  
 Kenna Chair in Mathematics

## To Professor

D. Chris Anderson, Psychology  
 John G. Borkowski, Psychology  
 Roger K. Bretthauer, Chemistry  
 Neal M. Cason, Physics  
 Fernand N. Dutilleul, Law School  
 Michael J. Francis, Government and  
 International Studies  
 Stephen J. Rogers, Jr., General  
 Program of Liberal Studies  
 William G. Storey, Theology  
 H. Ronald Weber, American Studies  
 Program  
 Andrew J. Weigert, Sociology and  
 Anthropology

## To Associate Professor

Peri E. Arnold, Government and  
 International Studies  
 Paul G. Banikotes, Graduate  
 Studies in Education  
 Subhash C. Basu, Chemistry  
 Reverend Thomas E. Blantz, C.S.C.,  
 History  
 Joseph P. Bauer, Law School  
 Yu-chi Chang, Management  
 David L. Cohn, Electrical Engineering  
 Richard W. Greene, Biology  
 Kenneth P. Jameson, Economics  
 Paul A. Rathburn, English  
 Ellen B. Ryan, Psychology  
 W. Robert Scheidt, Chemistry  
 James H. Seckinger, Law School  
 Daniel H. Winicur, Chemistry  
 James L. Wittenbach, Accountancy

## To Assistant Professor

Dino S. Cervigni, Modern and  
 Classical Languages  
 Philip P. Changler, II, Collegiate  
 Seminar  
 William P. Frerking, General Program  
 of Liberal Studies  
 Moira M. Geoffrion, Art  
 Sophie M. Korczyk, Finance  
 Penelope Brett Van Esterik, Sociology  
 and Anthropology

## To Librarian

Maureen L. Gleason

## To Assistant Librarian

Katharina J. Blackstead  
 Dorothy Coil  
 Lynn M. Kaczor  
 Anton C. Masin

## To Associate Professional Specialist

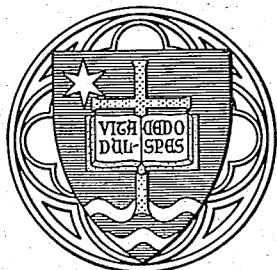
James F. Brogle, Psychological Services  
 Center

## Twenty-five years of Service 1951-1976

Leo M. Corbaci, Dean of Administration;  
 Economics  
 James P. Danehy, Chemistry  
 Thomas W. Fallon, Physical Education  
 George C. Kuczynski, Metallurgical  
 Engineering and Materials Science  
 James W. Frick, Vice President for  
 Public Relations and Development

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## notre dame report



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