

'75-'76

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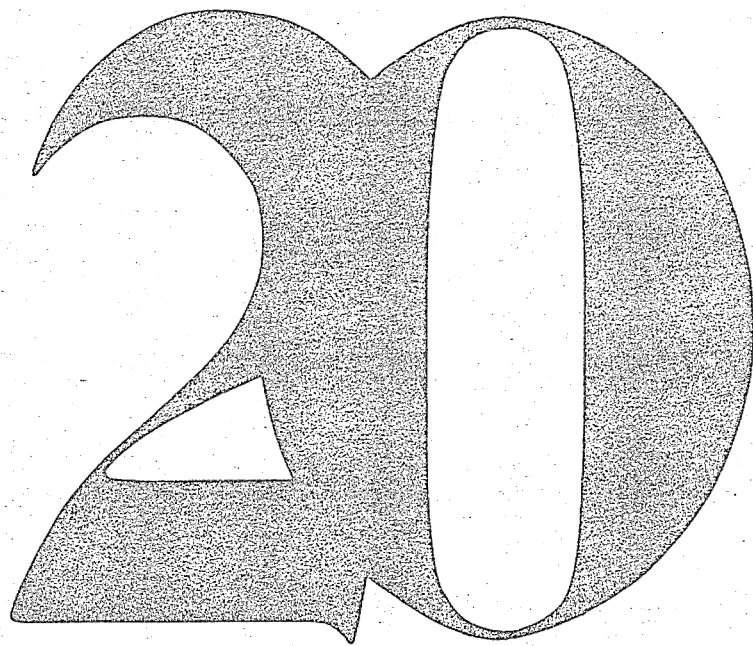
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the university

Parish Ministry

The first in a series of convocations on parish ministry will be held at the University of Notre Dame Sept. 6-9. The meetings are being sponsored by Notre Dame's Center for Pastoral and Social Ministry to help develop a richer pastoral theology.

Fifty parish teams, made up of a priest, sister and lay person and representing the diversity of parishes across the country, have been invited to participate. A group of bishops, theologians, scholars from other disciplines, and representatives of national organizations interested in parish ministry has been invited to observe.

The convocation will consist of several workshop sessions based on presentations which will include "Forming a Community of Faith," by Evelyn and James Whitehead, directors of the Field Education Program at Moreau Seminary, Notre Dame; "The Mission of the Local Church" by Rev. John Shea, instructor in systematic theology, St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Illinois, and "Ministries of the Local Church" by Rev. Josh Alves, permanent deacon, Archdiocese of Chicago. The final session, "Convocation on Parish Ministry," will be a critique and reflection by a panel of the observers.

Memorial Library Hours

Memorial library hours for Friday, August 6 - Monday, August 30, are as follows:

1st & 2nd Floors

Open: Monday - Saturday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Closed: Sundays

4th through 13th Floors (Tower)

Open: Monday - Saturday 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Sunday 1 - 10 p.m.

The Research Libraries will be open Monday - Friday 8 a.m. - noon and 1 - 5 p.m. They will be closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

All libraries will return to their regular schedules on Tuesday, August 31.

Hesburgh Honored

Father Hesburgh received two honorary degrees in recent commencements at Davidson College and College of New Rochelle.

He was also honored last month by the American Institute for Public Service which gave him its award for service to the disadvantaged, and will receive later this month the "distinguished service to higher education" award from the Council on the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE).

At the same CASE meeting, Notre Dame Magazine received for the second time in its four-year history the prestigious Newsweek public service award, which cited the publication's cover stories on "Activists Revisited" and "Work."

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Engineering Consortium

A national consortium of 19 universities and eight research laboratories to encourage minority students to seek graduate degrees in engineering has been announced by Joseph C. Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering. An Indiana nonprofit corporation, the National Consortium for Graduate Degrees for Minorities in Engineering, Inc., will be located at Notre Dame and Hogan will serve as chairman of the board of directors and president of the corporation. The consortium will offer financial support and practical laboratory experience to minority students, specifically, Black Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans and American Indians, while they pursue a master's degree in engineering.

Participating universities include the California, Georgia, Illinois and Massachusetts Institutes of Technology; Tuskegee Institute; Arizona State, Boston, Cornell, Howard, Johns Hopkins, North Carolina A & T, Purdue, Rice and Stanford Universities, and the Universities of Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Notre Dame and Texas. Participating laboratories include Argonne National Laboratory, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Sandia Laboratories, Savannah River Laboratory and Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

The consortium's goal is to increase by 100 the annual number of minority students receiving a master's degree in engineering. Capable minority engineering students will be recruited during their junior year and upon acceptance in the graduate program of one of the participating universities, will receive a \$3,000 fellowship for the academic year as well as tuition, which will be shared by the consortium and the university attended.

Tuition Assistance

The University of Notre Dame has announced it will apply a gift of \$180,000 from the estate of Leo X. Smith of Indianapolis to its endowment for faculty children educational benefits. Smith, an attorney, died in November, 1973, and left a considerable portion of his estate to the University.

The faculty children's educational benefits fund provides full tuition grants for children attending Notre Dame as well as scholarship aid for faculty children attending other colleges and universities.

Summer Session

More than 2,000 students are participating in the 1976 Summer Session which began June 22 at the University of Notre Dame. Classes will continue through Wednesday, August 4. Final examinations are scheduled for Thursday, August 5, and commencement ceremonies will be Friday, August 6. The conferring of degrees at 11 a.m. in the concourse of the Athletic and Convocation Center will follow a Baccalaureate Mass at 9 a.m. in Sacred Heart Church.

faculty notes

Appointments

G. Thomas Bull, executive director of personnel services for the Troy (Michigan) School District, has been appointed director of personnel at the University of Notre Dame. He replaces Joseph F. O'Brien, who on July 1 became business manager of athletics at Notre Dame after 21 years as director of personnel at the University.

Jeremiah P. Freeman, chairman of the department of chemistry since 1970, has been reappointed to the chairmanship by Father Hesburgh for another three-year term, effective September 1.

Thomas E. Kowieski, has been named assistant comptroller, effective June 14. Kowieski received his B.B.A. in Accounting from Notre Dame in 1971, and has worked as a senior accountant for Arthur Anderson & Co.

Brother Francis Meduri, C.S.C., has been appointed the ninth postmaster in the history of the government office at Notre Dame, Indiana. An assistant postmaster since 1969, he succeeds Brother Ramon Purzycki, C.S.C., who retired earlier this year.

Honors

Teoman Ariman, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been appointed to the International Scientific Committee on Structural Mechanics in Reactor Technology.

Raymond M. Brach, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been elected vice chairman of the Chicago Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers. In addition, he will assume the duties of Chairman of the Michiana Division of SAE.

David Clark Isele, assistant professor of music, has been selected for inclusion in the 1976 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America.

Thomas L. Whitman, associate professor psychology, has been named consulting editor of the American Journal of Mental Deficiency which is published by the American Association on Mental Deficiency.

Activities

Several members of the Lobund Laboratory faculty at the University of Notre Dame participated in a Gnotobiotics Lecture Series July 12-16 at Notre Dame: Bernard A. Teah, assistant faculty fellow in the laboratory, opened the series with a discussion of "The Basics of Germfree Techniques."

Morris Wagner, professor of microbiology, spoke on "Microbiological Monitoring of Germfree Gnotobiotics: Agreements vs. Disagreements Between Results of Fecal Matter and Microscopic Observance of Standard Fecal Smears."

Bernard S.J. Wostmann, professor of microbiology, discussed "Nutrition and Metabolism of Germfree Rodents."

Morris Pollard, director of the laboratory spoke on "Development of Model Systems for Cancer Research."

Phyllis M. Webb, assistant professor, presented a demonstration on "Bone Marrow Transplant in Germfree Mice."

Teoman Ariman, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, attended the Fourth National Meeting of the Universities Council for Earthquake Engineering Research at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, June 26-30 on a travel grant awarded by the National Science Foundation. He presented a lecture on "Cracked Pressure Vessels under Seismic Loads."

Thomas P. Bergin, dean of continuing education and chairman of the Artists in Schools Committee of the National Endowment for the Arts, participated in a White House Conference June 28 on vocations for young people who are creative in the arts.

Raymond M. Brach, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, addressed the dinner meeting of the North Central Branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers on June 8 in South Bend. His topic was: "Sound, Hearing and Environmental Noise."

Jae Cho, associate professor of finance and business economics, was a participant at a seminar on the role and responsibility of business in modern society, sponsored by Catholic University of America, the graduate School of Business, Columbia University and General Electric Corporation, in Washington, D.C., June 6-17.

Fabio B. Dasilva, associate professor of sociology and anthropology, presented a paper on "Husserl on Language and Culture" at the annual North Central Sociological Association Meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, May 7. He also presented invited lectures on Contemporary German Thought at the Faculdades Metropolitanas de Sao Paulo, the Bi-Cultural U.S. Brazil Institute and at the Contemporary Problems Seminar-Consultoria de Federacao de Industrias do Estado de Sao Paulo during May and June.

William Eagan, professor of management, participated in the 11th Annual Institute sponsored by the Law in American Society Foundation and the National Center for Law-Focused Education in Chicago July 6-23. He will direct a pilot project on law-focused education in the College of Business Administration during the coming academic year under a grant from the Law and American Society Foundation and the Lilly Foundation.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University, was the keynote speaker at the opening session of a national meeting, "Justice '76," sponsored by the American Judicature Society July 4 in Philadelphia. Father Hesburgh spoke on "Justice in America: The Dream and the Reality." Father Hesburgh also spoke at an Austro-American bicentennial observance in Salzburg, Austria, July 5.

Gilbert H. K. Hong, assistant faculty fellow in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Resonant Raman Spectroscopy of Molecules and Molecular Crystals with Tunable Dye Lasers" at the 31st Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy, June 14-18 at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

N. C. Huang, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Creep Buckling of Imperfect Columns," at the 1976 Applied Mechanics Conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, June 14-16 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

John Huber, administrative assistant in preprofessional studies, has been appointed to the Regulations Input Team by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education. The team met June 7-9 in Washington to draft the federal regulations with which the bureau will enforce the "Education for All Handicapped Children" Act passed by Congress in 1975.

David Clark Isele, assistant professor of music, served on the faculty of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Sewanee Province Church Music Conference, Monteagle, Tennessee the week of July 12. Isele gave a lecture on Rehearsal Techniques and performed a concert of twentieth century organ music, including three of his own works.

Clayton W. Jacobsen, postdoctoral research associate in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper at the 31st Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 14 entitled "Polarized Reflection, Zeeman and MCD Studies of Crystalline Porphyrins" and "Laser Kinetic Studies on the Dynamics of Trapped Electrons in Ethanol Glass".

Moses R. Johnson, assistant professor of psychology, participated in a symposium "Research and Development in a State Institute for the Retarded and Developmentally Disabled," and presented several papers with graduate students at the Midwestern Association of Behavior Analysis in Chicago, Illinois, May 1-4.

Howard P. Lanser, associate professor of finance and business economics, was a participant in the summer Institute in Advanced Management Studies June 13-25 at the Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh. Lanser also participated in a seminar on International Business at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., May 17-21.

John Lyon, chairman of the General Program of Liberal Studies, has been awarded a grant for research this summer in the Lilly Library at Indiana University in Bloomington.

John R. Malone, associate dean and director of the Graduate Division, College of Business Administration, conducted a seminar for the "Music Operators of America" at the O'Hare Hilton, Chicago, Illinois, on April 30, and May 1. His topic was "Budgeting: Key to Success." He also addressed the monthly meeting of the Home Builder's Association of St. Joseph Valley on May 11 on the topic, "Outlook for Business and the Construction Industry."

Robert L. Kerby, associate professor of history, conducted the annual session of the deacon formation program for the Melkite diocese at St. Basil's Seminary, Methuen, Massachusetts, June 3-25. During the session he taught courses in patristics and liturgy.

Stephen D. Kertesz, professor emeritus of government and international studies, attended the Tenth International Conference on European Affairs on "World Politics Detente and Crisis," in Wildbad Kreuth (Tegernsee), West Germany, May 26-29 and delivered an address on "Crisis on Transatlantic Diplomacy: Retrospect and Prospects."

A one-man show of art works by Dean A. Porter, director of the Art Gallery, was on display from June 27-July 17 in Milwaukee's Landmarks Gallery. The exhibition of prints and engravings featured "The Cathedral Builders," believed to be the largest multiple figure block print produced in this country.

Paul A. Rathburn, associate professor of English served as member of the planning committee for the series of Bicentennial lectures "Continuing the American Revolution: The Roots of Our National Identity," April 7-May 5 at the Center for Continuing Education at Notre Dame.

Thomas W. Scharle, senior systems programmer in the Computing Center, at the invitation of the Cracow Polish Academy of Science, presented a paper entitled "Higher Epsilons in Lesniewski's Ontology" at the 23rd Conference on The History of Logic, July 5-9 in Cracow, Poland.

Thomas J. Schlereth, assistant professor of American Studies, delivered a paper, "Caricatures and Stereotypes in American Art, Graphics and Photography: The Immigrant Experience," at the Multi-Cultural Education Conference, sponsored by the Institute of Urban Studies June 23 at Notre Dame.

Wendy Clauson Schlereth, assistant University archivist, delivered a lecture, "Oral History as a Method in Ethnic History," at the Multi-Cultural Education Conference sponsored by the Institute of Urban Studies at Notre Dame, June 24.

William D. Shephard, professor of physics gave an invited talk on "Recent Experiments with Track Chamber Techniques," at the International Conference on Multi-particle Hadrodynamics, Munich, Germany, on June 15.

J. Kerry Thomas, professor of chemistry presented an invited talk entitled "Rapid Events Leading to Photo-ionization" at the American Chemical Society Meeting at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, on June 16.

Ronald Weber, director of the American Studies Program, spoke July 7 before the South Bend Rotary Club on the subject "Thinking About America."

Thomas L. Whitman, associate professor of psychology, and his students presented five papers describing new experimental approaches for educating mentally retarded children at the Midwestern Association of Behavior Analysis Convention held in Chicago May 1-4. In addition Whitman was an invited participant in a symposium on "Research and Educational Programs in State Institutions for the Developmentally Disabled."

Charles K. Wilber, professor of economics, gave four lectures on the current crises in the United States economy at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies in Washington, D.C., June 21-25.

Correction

Byung T. Cho, who was voted outstanding teacher in the first year by the Class of 1976 in the Masters in Business Administration program, is a professor of management, not a professor of finance, as reported in Notre Dame Report #19.

office of advanced studies

Notes for Principal Investigators

Indirect Cost Rates For Government Sponsored Programs For Fiscal Year 1977

Negotiations for the fiscal year 1977 indirect cost rate for Government sponsored programs have been completed. The negotiation date to be used on proposal documents is July 2, 1976. The base used in calculating indirect costs is Total Modified Direct Costs (TMDC). Until further notice, the indirect cost rates to be used for Government sponsored programs are:

Research Projects:
On-Campus: 47.3% of TMDC^a
Off-Campus: 11.7% of TMDC^{a,b}

Education Projects:
On-Campus: 35.0% of TMDC^c
Off-Campus: 11.1% of TMDC^{b,c}

Radiation Laboratory: 19.5% of TMDC

^aTotal Modified Direct Cost is defined as total direct cost less capital expense.

^bOff-campus rates apply when work is performed for an extended period (normally one month or more) off-campus.

^cTotal Modified Direct Cost is defined as total direct cost less capital expense, stipend, tuition, dependents' allowance, participant travel, and participant books.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare Office of the Secretary Freedom of Information Act of 1974

TO PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS AND OFFICIALS OF GRANTEE INSTITUTIONS

As you may be aware, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has held that the Public Health Service must make available upon request copies of research and research training grant applications and progress reports for projects which have received funding from the Public Health Service. Washington Research Project, Inc. v. DHEW, 504 F.2d 238 (1974). However, the Office of the General Counsel, DHEW, has interpreted the court's decision to permit withholding, as confidential financial or commercial information any portions of applications and reports which reveal inventions as well as other similar valuable materials (e.g., copyrights) where such disclosures would have adverse effects upon future rights. This interpretation is embodied in an amendment to the Department's Public Information Regulation which was published in the Federal Register on May 1, 1975 (40 F.R.18997).

Since the Washington Research Project decision we have received requests for several hundred grant applications and reports. In each instance we have made careful efforts to ascertain if the requested documents contained inventive or copyrightable material, the rights to which might be adversely affected by disclosure. Unfortunately, our procedures for such determinations have resulted in occasional excessive delays in responding, particularly in instances when a single request involved a number of applications.

The Freedom of Information Act amendments of 1974 (P.L.93-502) have imposed very tight time limits on government agencies in their response to requests for documents and records. If an agency does not make a definitive determination as to a request and communicate it to the requestor within ten (10) working days after the request is received, the requestor can deem this non-action as a denial and bring suit.

It is obvious that we must protect your future rights and at the same time comply with the Freedom of Information Act. To accomplish these ends we need your active cooperation.

Henceforth, when the Public Health Service receives a request for access to a funded grant application or progress reports on a funded project, a PHS Agency official whose office administers the grant will immediately contact the principal investigator and the responsible official at the grantee institution by telephone or telegram. These will be asked to advise the Agency whether any material contained in the requested application or report reveals any material, the disclosure of which might adversely affect future rights.

In doing so it will be necessary for the grantee to identify precisely what portions of the application or report disclose the matter in question.

In instances where we are informed that patentable material is present, the records will be reviewed by the HEW Patent Counsel and, if the Department determines that portions of the records sought are exempt because disclosures thereof would adversely affect future patent rights, we shall, as in the past, excise such material from the records before they are provided to the requestor.

If there is a reasonable expectation that certain portions may be copyrighted, this in itself will not preclude release; rather, we shall release the material with an appropriate notice to the requestor. (For example: "While the National Institutes of Health is providing you with this copy, the originator of the material has retained his or her copyright, and you should obtain permission from the originator before making further duplication.")

In the event we are advised by the grantee institution that no invention subject to possible future patent or material on which a copyright is sought is contained in the application or report or if no response is received by the PHS Agency official within 72 hours (excepting weekends and holidays) after notifying the grantee institution of the request, it will be assumed that no patentable or other excludable material is contained in the requested records, and they will be released subject only to such deletions (e.g., detailed budgets showing individual salaries) as may otherwise be authorized under the Act.

We regret that we must impose such a stringent time limit on your response to such inquiries. In view of the tight time limits which Congress has imposed upon government agencies, we see no feasible alternative in protecting your rights and answering requests in a timely manner.

Theodore Cooper, M.D.
Assistant Secretary
for Health

Information Circulars

National Science Foundation Scientists and Engineers in Economic Development

No. FY76-84

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is announcing the Scientists and Engineers in Economic Development program for 1977. Under the SEED program, scientists and engineers from U.S. Colleges and universities teach and conduct research in developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The program is funded by the Agency for International Development (AID) and administered by the National Science Foundation. The program is designed to enable U.S. scientists and engineers to share their knowledge and experience in fields important to the economic development of the host country--engineering, physical sciences, earth sciences, biological sciences, social sciences, and science education.

The program provides two types of awards:

- Research/Training Grants that enable scientists and engineers to spend five months to a year at an academic institution in a developing country. Stipends and fringe benefits may be paid up to \$1,500 per month. Research/teaching grants may be of particular interest to faculty members who will be on sabbatical leave.

- International Travel Grants are awarded to scientists and engineers for short-term visits to conduct seminars, give lectures, review specific research projects, and survey educational developments.

The closing date for submission of proposals is December 15, 1976.

National Science Foundation Chautauqua-Type Short Courses

No. FY76-85

Forty-five courses with places for over 3,000 college-teacher participants will be offered in the 1976-77 program of NSF Chautauqua-Type Short Courses. Courses will be offered at either two, three or four field centers within the eastern, central and western circuits.

The program, which is administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a cooperative enterprise with the National Science Foundation, the colleges and universities in which the field centers are located, the college-teacher participants and their home institutions, and the course directors. The primary objective of the program is to make available to college teachers as quickly as possible new knowledge about topics of current interest in such a way that the materials will be directly useful in current or planned educational programs.

In general, the courses are open to college teachers of the natural and social sciences, mathematics, and engineering, although in some interdisciplinary courses a limited number of teachers from other disciplines may be admitted.

The National Science Foundation provides overall support, including four nights of room rent on a double occupancy basis for 20 participants in each class of 25. Course directors have available an allowance of \$13.50 for each participant for the procurement of instructional materials. Participants or their institutions must bear the costs of transportation, meals, and incidental expenses.

Each class meets twice in two-day sessions, once in the late fall and again in the early spring. During the interim period, the participants work individually or in teams on problems or projects related to the courses.

The final announcement of the program will be made in June 1976, through a brochure which will contain full course descriptions, class schedules, and application forms. To obtain a copy of the final announcement, write to Chautauqua-Type Short Courses, Box B, AAAS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Science Foundation Regional Research Conferences in the Mathematical Sciences

No. FY76-86

The National Science Foundation is seeking proposals from prospective host institutions in the U.S. for five-day regional conferences, each to feature 10 lectures by a distinguished guest lecturer on a subject of current research interest in the mathematical sciences. The conferences are to be held during the summer of 1977 or during the succeeding fall or winter. The objective of the project is to stimulate and broaden mathematical research activity, particularly in regions of the country where such activity needs further development. The organization of the conferences, evaluation of proposals, and arrangements for publication of expository papers based on the guest speakers' lectures are to be carried out by the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences, Washington, D.C., under contract with the foundation.

Approximately 10 conferences per year are projected, each to take place at a host institution during a summer week, or possibly within a recess of the succeeding academic year. Topics for conferences may be concerned with any of the subdisciplines of the mathematical sciences. Each conference should plan for a single principal guest lecturer and about 25 other invited participants, the latter to be active research mathematicians from the broad geographic region around the host institution. It is expected that the lecturer will give two lectures per day during the five days of the conference, with the remainder of the time available for study, informal discussion, and exchange of ideas. All invited participants in a conference receive allowances for travel and subsistence under the host institution's grant from the foundation for the conference. In addition, the principal lecturer receives from the conference board a fee for delivering his lectures and a second fee for organizing these into a substantial expository paper. The conference board arranges the editing and publication of these papers.

The deadline for receipt of proposals is November 15, 1976.

National Science Foundation Grants for Computer Research

No. FY76-87

The National Science Foundation awards grants to support research in computer science, computer engineering, and computer applications. Collaboration of computer scientists with researchers in other disciplines on projects of common interest is encouraged. Topics of interest to the foundation include, but are not limited to, the following:

Theoretical Computer Science

This program supports basic research in the theory of computation, numerical analysis and computational mathematics, theory of formal languages, analysis of algorithms, and other topics concerned with the theoretical foundations of computer science.

Software Systems Science

This is a long range research program into fundamental questions of communicating with and controlling computer systems. Topical areas include advanced procedural and non-procedural languages, the semantics of programming languages, information structures, file management and data base systems, control and allocation of computing resources and other topics concerned with the structure and representation of numeric or non-numeric software.

Software Engineering

This is a broad research program covering the methods, tools and techniques for specifying, designing and implementing quality software. The program scope includes development of prototypes or experimental implementations where these are integral parts of the research program. The program will include verification, testing, portability, reliability and human interfacing to numeric or non-numeric software systems.

Intelligent Systems

This program is directed toward research on computer-based systems which have some of the characteristics of intelligence. Relevant areas include pattern recognition, pattern generation, knowledge representation, problem solving, natural language understanding, theorem proving and others which relate to the automatic analysis and handling of complex tasks.

Computer Systems Design

Research on the principles of computer systems design is the subject of this program. Areas of interest include computer system architecture, performance, graphics, man-machine interaction, logic design and others which relate to the structure of computer systems or the process of systems design. The scope of the program may include experimental implementation where that is an integral part of the research.

Special Projects

This program considers research projects, studies, workshops, and other activities which encourage the development of new fields of computer science research that are responsive to the problems and opportunities arising from the widespread use of computers in society. Topics include, but are not limited to, technical questions of privacy in computer systems, human/machine interface, the state of computer science research, the concepts underlying computer simulation and conferencing, the structure and control of very large data bases, and computer networks or resources sharing.

The deadline for submission of proposals is November 1, 1976.

National Science Foundation Advanced Study Institutes

No. FY77-1

A primary aim of the NATO Science Committee since its establishment in 1958 has been to further international collaboration between scientists from the member countries of the Alliance. Almost all fields of basic science have received substantial support through programs of the Committee: NATO Science Fellowships allow individual students or young scientists to study in another country, the Research Grants Program supports international collaborative research projects and the Advanced Study Institutes Program finances certain types of international meetings.

The purpose of the Advanced Study Institutes is the dissemination of advanced knowledge and formation of contacts among scientists from different countries. The meetings are high-level teaching activities where a carefully defined subject is presented in a coherently structured program. Scientists eminent in their field and of international standing are among the faculty and the audience is composed of 50-100 scientists interested in the field, generally of post-doctoral level.

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

Office of Telecommunications Policy (OTP) Post-doctoral Fellowship Program in International Information Resources

No. FY77-2

The Office of Telecommunications Policy, Executive Office of the President, has invited Notre Dame to recommend prospective candidates to participate in its new Post-doctoral Fellowship Program in International Information Resources. Interested and qualified individuals may apply through the Graduate Office.

The main features of this program are:

(a) OTP is establishing two (2) post-doctoral one-year resident fellowships.

(b) While the candidates should have a PhD, JD or other equivalent graduate degree in hand at the time of application for this program, on the other hand such a degree should have been conferred not more than three years prior to application.

(c) Nominations shall be through the presidents and/or deans of various schools - either through the institution where the PhD dissertation was conferred, or the place of present employment if the applicant is presently teaching. In case of the latter, the school employing the applicant is expected to grant a sabbatical leave to the successful applicant.

(d) The financial stipend shall be up to \$15,000, but not less than the present salary of the applicant, plus special allowances as required. Any travel required for research purposes during the tenure of the research fellow shall be reimbursed by OTP.

(e) Successful candidates are expected to spend at least some of their orientation and research time at the OTP offices in Washington, D.C.

(f) The Director of OTP, assisted by his Chief Scientist and Assistant Director for International Communications as advisors, shall be due at OTP, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20504, on or before December 15, 1976. The selection and notification of candidates shall be made on or before February 15, 1977.

(g) The selected candidates shall be expected to report to OTP on or about June 1, 1977.

(h) It is expected that the research fellowship shall produce a written report on the results of their research, presented in an acceptable academic form, i.e. publishable in an academic journal or as a monograph in a special research series by OTP.

(i) The major fields of interests of the candidates might be any social science, business, legal or liberal arts field. Engineering degree and/or knowledge is not required, and even not expected. A background in information resources or technology transfer as well as an interest in a multidisciplinary approach to solving complex social issues is a plus.

(j) While candidates should not consider the following to be the only areas in which research might be supported, OTP is principally concerned with:

1. International telecommunications as an aspect of U.S. foreign relations, commerce, or diplomatic/military activity;
2. The mission, accomplishments, and adequacy of existing international telecommunications institutions;
3. International computer/communications interface within the broader concept of multi-national corporation information requirements;
4. Foreign trade in telecommunications goods and services vs. transfer of technology;
5. Structure of existing international telecommunications industry and its relationship with foreign administration.

(k) Applicants will be expected to visit OTP, and be interviewed by the director and his advisors, prior to final selection of candidates.

(l) There is no special application form to be filled out for this fellowship program and the sponsoring institutions are requested to provide as much biographical information on their applicants as they deem necessary.

Current Publications And Other Scholarly Works

ARTS AND LETTERS HUMANISTIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Economics

Bonello, Frank J.

F.J. Bonello, W.I. Davisson and T.R. Swartz. 1975. Explaining cognitive achievement in economics: A test of alternative procedures. Pages 90-98 in, *Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Economic Association*. Chicago.

Davisson, William I.

F.J. Bonello, W.I. Davisson and T.R. Swartz. 1975. Explaining cognitive achievement in economics: A test of alternative procedures. Pages 90-98 in, *Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Economic Association*. Chicago.

Swartz, Thomas R.

F.J. Bonello, W.I. Davisson and T.R. Swartz. 1975. Explaining cognitive achievement in economics: A test of alternative procedures. Pages 90-98 in, *Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Economic Association*. Chicago.

Wilber, Charles K.

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Monthly Summary

Awards Received

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1976

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
RESEARCH				
Chemistry	Hayes	X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of Heme compounds	Natl. Inst. Health	52,728 12
Civil Eng.	Theis, Marley	Contamination of groundwater by metals from land disposal	Energy Res. Devel. Admin.	50,000 12
Mathematics	Stoll	Theory of several complex variables	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	38,700 24
Aeros. Mech. Eng.	Atassi	Unsteady aerodynamic forces on cambered airfoils and cascades	U.S. Air Force	10,724 4
Chemistry	Creary	Metal ion promoted cyclization reactions	Amer. Chem. Soc.	9,000 39
Sociology Anthropology	Kurtz	Value of children to natural and adoptive parents	Ford Fdn.	505 2
Physics	Tomasch	Electronic tunneling from metals	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	32,700 12
Mathematics	Matsushima, Nagano	Lie groups and differential geometry	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	42,000 12
Metallurgical Eng.	Fiore	Hydrogen-dislocation interactions in austenitic stainless steels	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	96,000 24
Chemistry	Martinez-Carrion	Probes of molecular function in pyridoxal enzymes	Natl. Inst. Health	5,680 12
Metallurgical Eng.	Miller	Magnetic behavior of rare-earth compounds	U.S. Navy	49,552 12
Chemistry	Castellino	Metal ion in the activation of coagulation proteins	Ind. Heart Assocn.	10,000 12
Chemistry	Castellino	Effects of antifibrinolytic agents on plasminogen activation	Ind. Heart Assocn.	4,000 12
Microbiology-Lobund Lab.	Pleasants	Factors in lysinoalanine nephrocytomegalia in rats	Food and Drug Admin.	28,941 11.5
Civil Eng.	Irvine, Ketchum	Sequencing batch reactors for water and wastewater treatment	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	66,100 12
Sociology Anthropology	Sena-Rivera	The Chicano extended family as mental health resource	Natl. Inst. Health	7,100 12
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Electrical Eng.	Melsa	Undergraduate instructional scientific equipment	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	12,600 24
Library	Sparks	College library resources program	U.S. Office Education	3,930 12
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Modern Classical Lang.	Minamiki	Notre Dame, Japan Foundation program	Japan Fdn.	2,000 18
Advanced Studies	Gordon	Graduate fellowship program	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	21,900 64
Finance Bus. Econ.	Sim	Faculty fellowship award	Mortgage Bankers Assocn.	600 1 wk.
Microbiology-Lobund Lab.	Pollard	Tumor biology in germfree animals	Natl. Inst. Health	15,876 12
Sociology Anthropology	Farrow	Graduate training in social research	Natl. Inst. Health	40,345 12
Student Affairs	Benesh	1977 Collegiate jazz festival	Natl. Endow. Arts	1,000 9
Center Study Man	Manier	Is the melting pot a myth?	Ind. Comm. Humanities	5,542 -
SERVICE PROGRAMS				
Center Human Devel.	Dwyer	Needs assessment program	---	13,953 -
Inst. Urban Studies	Broden, Smith	Upward Bound	U.S. Office Education	63,992 2
Aeros. Mech. Eng.	Daschbach	Exchange of North American and Colombian scholars	Tinker Fdn.	5,000 -

Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1976

<u>Department or Office</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Short title</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Dollars Months</u>
RESEARCH				
Chemistry	Kowalski	Application to the synthesis of fungal metabolite LL-N313	Amer. Chem. Soc.	9,000 36
Architecture	Hurt, Crowe	Architecture: Concepts and realizations	Graham Fdn.	24,235 9
Earth Sciences	Winkler, Brehob	Nutrient balance in urban and suburban lawn ecosystems	Environ. Prot. Agency	68,320 24
Biology	Saz	Chemotherapy and metabolism of filariids	Natl. Inst. Health	30,632 12
Urban Studies	Broden	Local social service map	Social and Rehabil. Serv.	186,746 18
American Studies	Schlereth	The architectural achievement of Solomon S. Beman, 1853-1914	Natl. Endow. Human.	24,718 6.5
Microbiology	Kulpa	Enhancement of cancer chemo- therapy by liposomes	Natl. Inst. Health	47,272 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Pollard, Kulpa	Metastasis of experimental neoplasms	Natl. Inst. Health	81,429 12
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Brach, Yang, Szewczyk	Restricted grant-in-aid for research	Wheelabrator- Frye, Inc.	23,230 9
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Asano, Wagner, Pollard	Carcinogenesis induced by dietary nitrate and nitrite	Natl. Inst. Health	93,474 12
EDUCATION				
Electrical Eng.	Cohn	Introducing minority students to technological careers	CIC+MPME	79,553 12
Philosophy	Sayre	Cybernetics and philosophy of mind	Natl. Endow. Human.	38,299 10
Philosophy	Burrell	Understanding religious convictions	Natl. Endow. Human.	37,163 8
Urban Studies	Broden, Smith	Upward Bound	Office of Education	60,529 10

Summary of Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1976

AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	9	\$282,589	7	\$221,141	16	\$503,730
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	2	16,530	2	16,530
Educational Programs	3	61,763	4	25,500	7	87,263
Service Programs	1	63,992	7	18,953	8	82,945
Total	13	\$408,344	20	\$282,124	33	\$690,468

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	1	\$ 30,632	9	\$557,884	10	\$588,516
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	-	---	-	---
Educational Programs	2	140,082	2	75,462	4	215,544
Service Programs	-	---	-	---	-	---
Total	3	\$170,714	11	\$633,346	14	\$804,060

documentation

Letter to Holy Cross Community

Reverend William Lewers, C.S.C.
1304 East Jefferson Boulevard
South Bend, Indiana

Dear Bill:

On behalf of our chairman, Ed Stephan, the whole Board, and myself, together with the others who live and work here, I would like to send to you and, through you, to all the members of our local Community our heartfelt thanks for the generous check in the amount of \$598,656, representing the residual income balance of the Holy Cross Community at Notre Dame for the fiscal year 1975-1976. I can assure you that we could not have made it financially this year, in the way we did, without this wonderful assistance which represents an additional kind of Holy Cross assistance to the University over and above that given by so many who contribute mightily through their lives and talents. For this continued assistance, we are enormously grateful and I might add enormously proud of Holy Cross.

I am sharing a copy of this letter with Father John Gerber so that he might post it for the other members of the Community. We shall find a proper occasion to publicize this gift to the Notre Dame community at large and will include mention of the other Holy Cross gifts which are made possible by those who work here from other Provinces, both brothers and priests.

Many thanks again and all best wishes and prayers from here.

Ever devotedly in Holy Cross

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

Travel Accident Insurance Policy Restated

(This article is being published in accordance with requirements issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.)

The University provides an Accidental Death and Dismemberment benefit for Faculty and Staff members who sustain injuries while traveling on University business. The principal sum of the benefit is \$100,000. The beneficiary of an insured faculty or staff member shall be the one designated by the insured and filled with the University Personnel Department. The insured Faculty or Staff member must be under age 70.

Coverage is provided for insured faculty and staff members while traveling anywhere in the World during the course of any approved bonafide trip on University business. If faculty or staff members travel to attend learned conference, meetings, symposiums or give papers or lectures at other institutions or serve as consultants and their travel is approved by their department chairman or dean on behalf of the University, they will be covered.

Faculty or Staff members who travel on their own without prior approval of departmental chairmen or deans are not covered under this program. Faculty and staff members are not covered on any pleasure or vacation side trips that deviate from the intended business trip. The business trip requires that the insured person travels off campus.

Travel may be done by any type of conveyance, however, an insured person may not be a pilot operator or member of a crew of a commercial type mode of travel such as an aircraft, bus, or train. Aircraft coverage is further limited to civilian aircraft having a current airworthiness certificate or in any transport type aircraft operated by the Military Air Transport Service of the United States. Faculty and Staff members may not pilot their own aircraft.

There is an aggregate limit of indemnity per accident; \$500,000 for aircraft accidents and \$1,000,000 for all other accidents. These are the limits of the Insurance Carrier's liability for all indemnities arising out of injuries to two or more insured persons in any one accident.

The Insurance Carrier will pay benefits determined by a table of losses listed below provided the losses occur within 180 days after the date of the accident.

Description of Loss

Indemnity

For Loss of:

Life	Principal Sum
Both Hands or Both Feet or Sight of Both Eyes	Principal Sum
One Hand and One Foot	Principal Sum
Either Hand or Foot and Sight of One Eye	Principal Sum
Either Hand or Foot	One-half the Principal Sum
Sight of One Eye	One-half the Principal Sum

Bicentennial Speech by Father Hesburgh: Justice in America

JUSTICE IN AMERICA: THE DREAM AND THE REALITY

(Address given by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, at the National Citizens' Assembly on Improving Courts and Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1976)

What message does one bring to America on our 200th birthday? Much of what will be said around the country today will be self-congratulatory, as befits birthdays. However, Fourth of July oratory has, over all the years of our history, become a special kind of rhetoric, easily produced and as quickly forgotten.

The one exception is the Fourth of July speech of an escaped slave, Frederick Douglass, in Rochester, New York, in 1852. He began, "What to the American slave is your Fourth of July? I answer, a day that reveals to him more than all other days of the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is a constant victim." I spare you the rest of the speech, but it does set the stage for what I have to say today, because much has happened in America during the past 124 years since the Douglass speech.

Today is a very special occasion and we should not indulge in empty rhetoric. As one who has participated in a good many Bicentennial celebrations this year, mainly in university and religious settings, I have been impressed by the conflicting reactions to our 200th anniversary. There has been a curious mix of optimism and pessimism, both somewhat overdone, I believe. I would prefer to spend these few moments speaking quietly and honestly with you about what I believe to be the central and continuing message of America, to itself and to the world. The message will involve, I trust, optimism without undue pride, and pessimism without despair or utter frustration. Both too much optimism and too much pessimism paralyze us as a nation and impede all future progress.

Rather, I want to give you an honest appraisal of how far we have come and how far we have yet to go. But I say it with the firm hope that if we are true to our original dream, God will give us the grace to go farther than any nation ever has along the high road of freedom and justice under the law. That is the direction in which we were pointed at our beginning. Lincoln put our national destiny so well in his second inaugural: "With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

The primal law that gave us birth in the Declaration of Independence was an ideal expression that spoke to the heart of justice and human rights as never before in the history of man, if one excludes the transcendental law of the Gospel, "Love your neighbor as yourself." I must insist here that the Declaration of 1776 spoke; it did not effect the ideal that it proclaimed. What it proclaimed, though, really addressed humanity's deepest hopes and aspirations: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It was an additional stroke of genius that instead of saying "property" after life and liberty in the fashion of the earlier Colonial statements, Jefferson changed "property" to "the pursuit of happiness." By this one new addition, the vision of justice in America was broadened immeasurably. What a magnificent dream that all Americans should not only have the just right to life and liberty under law, but also to the pursuit of happiness, not happiness as the super-sensate hedonism of our day, but a right to all those basic human and spiritual endeavors by which we can seek to be happy in a very unhappy and unsettled world: the right to hope and to pray, to grow more each day as human persons, to have our inherent human dignity respected by others, to have equal opportunity to be educated, to earn a living, to provide for one's family, to acquire property, to have a decent home, to partake in the political process by voting and standing for election to public office, and, finally, to have the law and the courts protect these rights, even to enlarge them.

I have said that all this was proclaimed in that pregnant phrase of the Declaration, "the pursuit of happiness," but it immediately added "that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men," not to give these rights, but to secure them, for they are inherent (Jefferson's original wording) and unalienable.

It is difficult to recapture, 200 years later, the human situation that existed at the time that these words first electrified the world. Suffice it to say that Jefferson and the signers of the Declaration laid out an almost impossible task for America in all the years ahead, if America was to be ever more true to this original promise in all of its full meaning. I would submit to you today that the most central and exciting reality of America's history during the 200 years that followed was the ever fuller realization of this enlarged view of human justice, dignity, and rights under an ever-widening circle of laws and governmental action, inside and outside the courts, always aimed at greater justice. The path was always uphill, sometimes we slipped backwards, but in the long run we always moved forward to enlarge the law of justice for all.

The fundamental law, of course, was the Constitution which was written to establish the new government to secure these rights. It took more than a dozen years after the Declaration to get the Constitution written and approved by two-thirds of the thirteen original States. One of the several reasons given for the Constitution in its Preamble, the most important in my view, was "to establish justice."

As you may know, Jefferson was not present at the Constitutional Convention, since he was Minister to France at that time. Jefferson was mainly pleased when he saw the new Constitution with its unique system of the balance of the three powers of government: executive, a President to lead the country; legislative, a Congress to balance the President and to enact the laws; and, finally, judicial, a Supreme Court to watch both the President and the Congress, and to measure the validity of their actions against the Constitution.

Jefferson acknowledged the imaginative genius of this new instrument to create a new nation in unity and diversity. However, Jefferson said that the Constitution was not enough because it failed to specify those human rights for which all of them had pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor in signing the Declaration. Unless there were an additional provision for a Bill of Rights, Jefferson said he would oppose the Constitution. So great was Jefferson's prestige that the first Ten Amendments were soon passed to include the rights he proposed, and ingeniously allowing for future Amendments to enlarge the rights then provided.

I am not sure that our Constitution or our nation would have perdured without this provision of the Bill of Rights and future Amendments, despite a Constitution that even Gladstone, the dean of British Prime Ministers, called: "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Let me give you the reason why I say that the Amendments were so important. Despite the great universal ideal expressed in the Declaration, "all men are created equal," the fact is that this just equality applied in reality at that time only to propertied and free white Anglo-Saxon males. Women and young adults couldn't even vote. We had to correct this by two new Amendments enacted this century, one only a few years ago. But more importantly, the new nation was afflicted by a near-fatal flaw--slavery.

It is difficult to imagine that slaves were listed in Colonial law not as persons, but as real estate. By the same law, no slave could leave his owner's plantation without a pass. No slave could carry a club, staff, or other weapon. No slave could own a horse, hog, or cow. No slave was to run away. No slave was to resist his owner when he administered correction. No slave was to lift his or her hand in opposition to a Christian, except if that Christian were a negro, mulatto, or Indian. No slave was to prepare or administer medicine (fear of poisoning). No slave was to meet with four or more other slaves. No slave was even to attend a religious service, except with his or her white owners.

There were also provisions for punishing violations of this legal code, ranging from whipping to castration and to death. These statutes were those of Jefferson's Virginia where half of the more than 600,000 slaves dwelt.

The legislature provided that these statutes be read at the door of each parish church twice a year, so that no slave, even though newly arrived and not understanding English, could plead ignorance of the law. As chattel property, slaves had no rights since they were not even classified in the law as human persons.

It was proposed, in vain, that slavery be abolished, both in the Declaration and in the Constitution. Northern slave traders and Southern slave owners opposed the provisions. Even after England had abolished slavery, Jefferson, in rewriting Virginia's Statutes, still declared that no one was a slave unless born a slave, which said in legal jargon that no black was born free in America unless his parents were freed, which few were.

By a kind of ironic retribution for this near-fatal flaw which even Jefferson did not dare to change, despite the brave words of the Declaration and the Constitution, his best friend and law professor, George Wythe, Chancellor of the Commonwealth, signer of the Declaration, Speaker of the Revolutionary Assembly, was later murdered by his favorite grandnephew and namesake who sought to quicken his inheritance thereby. The murderer went scot-free because the only witness, a black slave woman, was forbidden by Virginia law, largely fashioned by Wythe and Jefferson, to testify against a white man.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is how far back we began in the establishment of justice in America. It was actually further back than I have indicated because, unlike the modern soap operas, I have left out all of the more sordid details, such as Jefferson's wife's half-sister being a slave in his house and legally liable to be sold at auction at his death--no provision otherwise being made in Jefferson's will. Jefferson, it should be said, knew that all of this was wrong. But he also said that the people wouldn't tolerate a change. Anyway, that's where we began--good reason for pessimism--and a long way to go for freedom and justice.

Almost a century passed before a bloody, fratricidal Civil War addressed this near-fatal flaw in our national quest for justice. Even the great Lincoln was ambiguous about slavery, although one gets a glimpse of his vision of America when the campaign oratory was ended and he declared America's purpose in his first inaugural, "to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

Personally, I think the moral issue of justice finally confronted Lincoln at the lowest ebb of the Civil War when he had to declare himself decisively. He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, presented it to his Cabinet, all of whom voted nay. He then voted aye and declared, "The ayes have it." We had three more Amendments, the 13th, 14th, and 15th, following the war, to buttress the Proclamation, but, even then, victory for justice was not to be. President Rutherford B. Hayes won, with fewer popular votes, a contested Presidency against Samuel J. Tilden by selling out the blacks to win the electoral votes of the South. The Reconstruction ended ignominiously, shortly after it began. Shamefully, the Supreme Court assured the national of another half-century of apartheid by declaring as constitutional, "separate but equal," a phony legal fiction, in Plessy-Ferguson. It was a sad day for the uphill struggle for equal justice in America. The great English historian, Arnold Toynbee, said in his Study of History, that he could not understand why the blacks in America did not really become bitter, revolutionary, Communist. Instead, their spirituals always spoke of hope. They were better Christians than we were.

Now I can speak of the days many of us have lived through and seen. During the war, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill spoke of the Four Freedoms that victory would provide. Blacks still fought that war in a segregated Armed Forces.

To Truman's eternal credit, this lowly Missourian Army Captain become President, removed that hypocrisy by desegregating the Armed Forces after World War II. Now the drama of America finally achieving its ideal and curing once and for all the near-fatal flaw, began in earnest, with all the branches of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, making crucial contributions at critical moments. We must first credit the Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Earl Warren, for the undoing of the Court's previous baneful error in Plessy-Ferguson. In 1954, Warren wrote the landmark decision in Brown vs the Board of Education of Topeka, declaring once and for all, at long last, that separate and equal was substantially separate and unequal, ordering the desegregation of schools, then legally segregated, with all deliberate speed.

The speed was certainly deliberate because in the next decade only three per cent of the de jure segregated school systems in the South were desegregated. Then the executive and legislative branches of government moved in to supplement the judiciary. Following the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson, a Southerner, addressed a joint session of Congress on the need for strong civil rights legislation and concluded his appeal with the famous words of the hymn of the Freedom Riders, "We shall overcome." Such an act of courageous leadership, doing in the 1960's what Jefferson felt he could not do in the 1780's, gave us the great civil rights laws of 1964, 1965, and 1968.

Before the 1964 act, blacks in many parts of America faced every day the indignity of not being welcome at hotels, restaurants, water fountains, rest rooms, snack bars, beaches, churches, even, God save us, cemeteries. In one day, thanks to the 1964 omnibus civil rights act, all of this was changed, and the mores of centuries, dating back to the first days of slavery, were abandoned overnight. It was done by federal law and almost everyone accepted the change as right and just and long overdue.

I would like to pause here for a moment to underline what this meant for America. We have a national motto, in Latin, e pluribus unum, on our coins and currency, which says that we are one nation made up of many different people. Have you ever thought what this really means? We have more black Americans than there are Canadians in Canada, more Spanish-speaking Americans than all the Australians in Australia. Twice as many Jews as Israel. More Indians than when Columbus discovered America. A quarter of the Irish nation came here after the Potato Famine. More Italians by far than the combined populations of Rome, Florence, and Milan, with Naples thrown in as well. I could say equal things of Germans, Russians, Poles, French, Austrians, Belgians, Greeks, Mexicans, Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, and, most recently, Vietnamese. During the first two decades of this century, 14 million people from almost every nation on earth came to our shores, following the invitation on our Statue of Liberty, "Send me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free." They arrived mostly with bundles and the \$25 required, illiterate, not knowing English, poor, beaten, but full of hope for a better life in this blessed America. Their hopes were mainly realized, even though with great difficulty. They were our grandparents and great grandparents. They found freedom and justice here. We are now being asked to grant equal justice to all yet denied it. That will happen because whatever our faults, American are preeminently fair.

I have tarried, overly you might think, on the black experience, because I believe that it is here that America really will make the worldwide breakthrough for justice and freedom. While most races and nationalities have faced prejudice in coming to our originally Anglo-Saxon America, especially Jews and Irish and Italians and Slavs and Orientals and, today, Mexican-Americans, I believe that beginning poor is nothing compared to beginning as slaves with no human rights whatever. Color is also, I believe, all across the world, a greater source of prejudice than race.

I have heard all of the responses, particularly, "We worked hard to achieve what we have." Of course you have. Everyone in America has had to work hard for justice, but I say to all of you that justice has come harder for our black citizens because whatever the disadvantage of our immigrant forebears, black Americans started further back and have faced more persistent problems as freedom and justice were expanded for almost everyone during the past 200 years.

Having said some nasty things about the South, may I say that they are now out-performing the North in achieving the ideal of e pluribus unum. I would here like to pay tribute to courageous Southern judges, school boards, mayors, police chiefs, and governors who have declared that times have changed and that, at long last, equality of opportunity is the order of the day, whatever the sad heritage of slavery.

What I really want to say to America today is that we have truly come a long way since Jefferson, that the moral imperative of human dignity and human rights has finally come of age in America, the microcosm of all the world, with a population that truly represents every nationality, religion, color, and culture on earth. If we can achieve freedom and justice for all here, then maybe there is hope for the rest of the world. This is our greatest Bicentennial message to mankind everywhere.

Earlier, I said that after having come all this distance, many today, even on our 200th birthday, seem filled with pessimism about America's future. There seem to be two simple reasons for this pessimism: Vietnam and Watergate. Again, I would submit that what America did to achieve liberty and justice for all in the 1960's far outweighs the sad reality of Vietnam and Watergate. After all, it was a small group of people who took the decisions to involve America in Vietnam, while it was millions of Americans, especially young Americans, the hope of the future, who demanded an end to Vietnam. Even fewer Americans, several dozens, were involved in Watergate and, again, we ourselves, our media, our Congress, and our courts, exposed the cancer of that unconstitutional action and corrected it through the proper Constitutional processes.

On the other hand, in the 1960's, every American was involved, over 200 million of them, in accepting an end to a segregated society in schools, jobs, neighborhoods, in all places of public accommodations, and, especially, in voting and holding political office. There are still and will be in America sad pockets of prejudice and violence and un-American denials of freedom and justice. But today we are arguing mainly about the means of attaining equality of opportunity for all. Few would admit that they oppose the goal for which America has striven so long and so hard, with so many martyrs and so much heartache. Peaks and valleys there have been, but the historical move was always upward towards greater justice.

I believe that whatever the persistent conflicts among our citizens, whether about busing, or abortion, or neighborhoods, or drugs, or crime, any nation that could put several of its citizens on the moon and bring them back safely should be able to find imaginative and creative solutions to all our current problems. They are really small when compared to what America faced at its beginning: thirteen small, poor, weak colonies, badly divided, up against the strongest of opponents, yet boldly declaring freedom and justice for all, for all the world to hear; boldly devising a new form of government and making it work for 200 years. America took the poorest and most oppressed and gave them the chance to be free and prosperous. America granted freedom of religion to all and has been tolerant of all, whatever the religious differences among us. America took the most illiterate and made them the most educated. In a world where billions of people live on \$100 to \$500 a year, our poverty level is \$5,000. Even so, we rightly declare that in the most affluent nation on earth there should be no unemployment for those seeking work and no poverty for those who really want to better themselves and their families.

We have indeed been blessed by God with abundance of good land and good people. Our greatest problem today is to re-examine our values. One of the wisest observers of America was the Frenchman, Alexis de Tocqueville, who wrote after his American tour in 1831, 145 years ago:

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in fertile fields and boundless forests; it was not there

I sought for it in her free schools and her institutions of learning; it was not there

I sought for it in her matchless constitution and democratic congress; it was not there

Not until I went to the churches and temples of America and found them aflame with righteousness did I understand the greatness and genius of America

America is great because America is good

When America ceases to be good, America will cease to be great."

Not many people realize that 1976 is also the 1500th anniversary of the fall of the Roman Empire in 476, an empire which fell mainly because it lost the virtues and values that once made it great. We Americans must ponder this event in our own perspective. Becoming rich in body, we have in many areas of our national and personal lives become poor in spirit, lax in integrity, forgetful of the central fact that freedom and justice must be regained, re-established, and won each day. We have often been unmindful of the fact that when one American suffers injustice, each of us and our great nation are diminished and wasted, yes, even threatened. The one lesson we should learn today is that freedom and justice are not dead ashes to be revered, but a living flame to be fed by our continual dedication and effort. Each day, each one of us is present at the creation of America, because America, our America, is being created anew by each one of us, each day.

What then should be our stance today as we face the next century and celebrate the two centuries just passed. First, gratitude to God for the free blessings of great land, great leaders, great people, great visions, and the will to expand yet more the freedom and justice that launched the American experience. Puny dreams, low aspirations, half-hearted efforts are unworthy of us, both as a people and as a nation. We have come too far to falter now, or to lose heart. We are a people who have already done what was never done before: to declare equality of opportunity and to make it work for everyone.

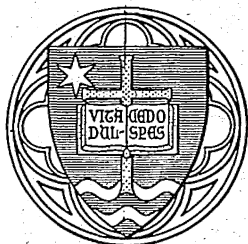
Second, let us accept ourselves as we are. Nations, like people, are an amalgam of good and evil, but they grow or decline as they strive or relax in their efforts to be better and to eliminate all that is unworthy and dishonest in their personal and national lives. May we ask God today to forgive the injustices that still exist among us as we try to balance the scales of justice better in the days ahead.

Thirdly, just as an infant America thrilled the tired world of the Eighteenth Century with a Declaration of Independence, of freedom and justice for all, should not a mature America in today's interdependent world say again to all the world that we will work for justice on behalf of all suffering injustice anywhere, for greater prosperity for those around the world who are so miserably poor that their inherent human dignity becomes a travesty, a bad dream, a nightmare. We can help them help themselves, and we should.

Lincoln once said that we Americans were an "almost chosen people." We still are. Manifest or not, we do have a very special destiny. Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony said that his little group of colonists should be a city shining on a hill for all to see. A nation can be overly Messianic if it does so selfishly and imperialistically. But America should ask for nothing else in the world of the Twenty-first Century than to do better what it has already done, sometimes haltingly, sometimes brilliantly, for its own people and now, hopefully, for the people of all the world: to serve justice and to enlarge freedom for all.

May God bless America this day, and in all the days to come, in the fulfillment of this exalted mission. Happy Birthday, America.

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