

'76'77

# notre dame report

## contents

November 19, 1976

### university

- 113 Special Notice
- 113 Judaic Studies Collection
- 113 Correction
- 113 Minority Enrollment
- 114 Memorial Library Hours
- Thanksgiving Vacation
- 114 Christmas Decorations
- 114 Hesburgh Co-founder of  
"New Directions"

### faculty notes

- 115 Appointments
- 115 Honors
- 115 Activities

### office of advanced studies

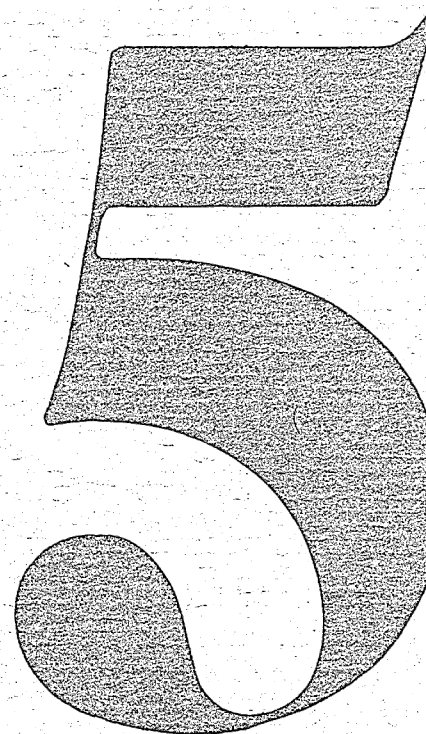
- Notes for Principal Investigators
- 120 National Science Foundation -  
New Program in Biology and  
Ecology
  - 120 National Science Foundation  
Revised Procedure for  
International Travel
  - 120 National Science Foundation  
New NSF Policy on Grant  
Renewals
  - 120 National Science Foundation  
Submission of Final Fiscal  
and Technical Reports

- 121 Indiana University  
Institute for Child Study;  
Henry Lester Smith Con-  
ference on Educational  
Research at Indiana Uni-  
versity

### Information Circulars

- 121 Lilly Endowment, Inc.  
Research Opportunities -  
Lilly Library Indiana  
University Bloomington  
(No. FY77-28)
- 122 The American Association  
for the Advancement of  
Science Mass Media Intern  
Program (No. FY77-29)
- 123 National Association of  
Broadcasters Grants for  
Research in Broadcasting  
(No. FY77-30)
- 123 University of Oxford  
Rhodes Fellowships for  
Women (No. FY77-31)
- 124 National Research Council  
Opportunities for Post-  
doctoral Research in 1977  
(No. FY77-32)
- 124 National Science Foundation  
Law and Social Sciences  
Program (No. FY77-33)

(continued on back cover)



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# the university

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## Special Notice

Notre Dame Report #6 will carry a list of corrections and additions to the roster of administrators, committees and faculty in Notre Dame Report #4. All material for that issue should reach this office (415 Administration Building) by December 3.

## Judaic Studies Collection

The University has received a gift which will provide an endowed collection in its library to further Judaic studies within the Department of Theology. The Alfred R. and Lee Abrams Collection in Hebrew and Jewish Studies has been established in honor of a 1921 Notre Dame alumnus and his wife who founded a diversified industrial firm with headquarters now in Atlanta, Ga. The gift to the Memorial Library's endowment is from their son, Edward, a 1950 Notre Dame graduate, and also from the Abrams Foundation, an affiliate of Abrams Industries, Inc., of which he is president.

## Correction

The schedule of holidays and holy days printed in Notre Dame Report #3 contained an error in dating of the Thanksgiving Holiday. It should read:

Nov. 25, 1976	Thursday	Thanksgiving Day
Nov. 26, 1976	Friday	Free Day

## Minority Enrollment

Enrollment of ethnic minority students this semester at the University of Notre Dame continued on the same level as previous years with the addition of 106 students, only one short of the record 107 new students of last year. The figure represents 6 per cent of newly enrolled undergraduates. Included in this year's figures are 50 Spanish Americans, 34 black students and 10 Oriental Americans. Twelve of the students transferred from other schools while 94 entered Notre Dame as freshmen. Slightly more than one-third are women. Scholarship aid has been provided by the University for more than half the new students and many are receiving financial aid from other areas.

The report, compiled by Daniel J. Saracino, associate director of admissions, indicates that 85 of the 94 freshmen graduated in the top 20 per cent of their high school class and 58 were members of the National Honor Society.

A total of 99 ethnic minority students are enrolled in post-baccalaureate programs of the University. The Law School, with almost 10 per cent of 478 students, reports 24 black, 14 Spanish Americans, four Asian American and two American Indians. Minorities comprise about 5 per cent of the remaining graduate students population of 1,175.

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## Memorial Library Hours Thanksgiving Vacation

Wednesday, Nov. 24 - 1st & 2nd Floors - 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Tower - 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Thursday, Nov. 25 - Thanksgiving Day - Building closed.

Friday, Nov. 26 - 1st & 2nd Floors - 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Tower - 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 27 - 1st & 2nd Floors - 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Tower - 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 28 - Return to regular schedule.

## Christmas Decorations

The O.S.H.A. Central Committee of the University, at its meeting on Nov. 8, 1973, unanimously recommended that the use of natural evergreen trees and/or branches of evergreen trees as Christmas decorations be prohibited in all residences and other interior areas of the University. The committee suggests the use of fireproof artificial trees and trimmings where such Christmas decorations are desired.

The committee passed this recommendation on to the Student Life Council for action in that body and requested the cooperation of the Hall Presidents Council in implementing this safety measure. The committee also requested the cooperation of the officers, deans, chairmen and department heads of the University in carrying out this safety precaution in their specific areas.

## Hesburgh Co-founder of "New Directions"

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, is one of the founders of "New Directions," a nonpartisan organization formed recently to work for international concerns.

Father Hesburgh is one of five vice chairpersons of the new citizens' lobby, which seeks global solutions to such problems as hunger, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, ill-health, discrimination, population growth, energy scarcity, waste of resources, environmental deterioration, war, and the arms race. Russell W. Peterson, former chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, is president of "New Directions," and anthropologist Margaret Mead heads the group's council. Grace Olivarez, a Notre Dame law alumna and leading advocate of Mexican-American interests, is a member of the council.

Father Hesburgh, publisher Norman Cousins, World Bank president Robert McNamara, and Dr. Mead were the chief planners of the new organization, modeled after "Common Cause" and maintaining a headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The group's organizing statement said its goal is to "mobilize a constituency numbering in the millions to demonstrate to decision-makers the strength of American concern for our country's role in world affairs... 'New Directions' will lobby in Washington--in Congress, at the White House, among the departments and regulators agencies. It will carry its message in the media and to related organizations. It will attempt to influence thenon-governmental shapers of national policy---corporations, universities, and trade associations. It will organize people in local communities to respond to local manifestations of global injustice or irresponsibility. And, when necessary, it will take its case to court."

Father Hesburgh's association with the new organization is an outgrowth of his chairmanship of the Overseas Development Council, a Washington-based private organization formed in 1969 to promote effective aid to underdeveloped countries.

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# faculty notes

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## Appointments

Edward J. Mayo, associate professor of marketing management, has been appointed acting director of the Hayes-Healy Travel Management Program at Notre Dame. The travel program was endowed by John Francis and Ramona Hayes Healy of Chicago in 1966 and introduces business administration students to the travel industry.

Stephen Spiro, adjunct instructor in art, has been named curator of collections at the Notre Dame Art Gallery.

## Honors

Vincent P. DeSantis, professor of history, has been appointed to the Editorial Advisory Board of the Hayes Historical Journal.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., was awarded the Herbert Lehman Ethics Medal of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America Nov. 9 in New York City and received an honorary degree from Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, the following week.

Joseph C. Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering, has been elected to the board of directors and council of the Engineers' Council for Professional Development for 1976-77.

Robert L. Kerby, associate professor of history, has been appointed a member of the Theological Commission of the Melkite Eparchy (diocese) for the United States.

Charles F. Kulpa, Jr., assistant professor of microbiology, has been elected to a two-year term as director-at-large on the State Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society's Indiana Division.

Marino Martinez-Carrion, professor of chemistry, has been appointed to serve as a panel member of the National Science Foundation for the evaluation of the Undergraduate Research Participation Programs.

James W. Pattillo, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Professor of Accountancy, has been appointed to the 1976-77 committee to select the 1977 Outstanding Accounting Educator Award, of the American Accounting Association.

Morris Pollard, chairman of the Department of Microbiology, has been appointed chairman of the new Committee on Tumor Immunology of the National Cancer Institute.

Thomas L. Shaffer, professor of law, has been named director of the Law Teaching Clinic of the Association of American Law Schools.

## Activities

David L. Appel, associate professor and chairman of the Department of Marketing, gave a series of lectures and workshops to the top administrators of Goshen College between April and October. The subject was "Marketing: Key to Survival for the Private College."

Subhash C. Basu, associate professor of chemistry, presented a lecture entitled "Binding of specific lectins and cholera toxins to eukaryotic normal and tumor cell surfaces" on Aug. 19, at Bose Research Institute, Calcutta, India, and a lecture entitled "Metabolic changes in differentiating neuronal cells" on Aug. 24, at the University of Calcutta, India.

Salvatore J. Bella, Jesse Jones Professor of Management, presented a paper on "Future Shock in Retailing" at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas, on Oct. 21.

Carl T. Berkhout, curator of the Medieval Institute, presented a paper on "Research Opportunities in the Ambrosiana Library" at the 3rd Annual Conference on Manuscript Studies held at the Vatican Film Library, St. Louis University, on Oct. 14-16.

William E. Biles, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, attended the 1976 Fall ORSA/TIMS Conference in Miami Beach and served as the chairman of the Computer Simulation Methodology Session, Nov. 2-6. He gave a lecture on "The Design and Analysis of a Mechanized Material Handling System," for the Salt Creek Chapter of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers in Hillside, Illinois, on Oct. 13.

Frank J. Bonello, associate professor of economics and William I. Davisson, professor of economics, presented a paper, "The Effectiveness of CAI in Economic Education: CAI versus Discussion Classes" at a meeting of the Illinois Economic Association in St. Louis, Oct. 22. Professors Bonello and Davisson and John J. Uhran, Jr., associate professor of electrical engineering, presented a paper, "Modeling Production: Alternative Procedures," at the IEEE International Conference on Cybernetics and Society in Washington, D.C., Nov. 1-3. Uhran and Davisson also presented a series of four seminars on modeling and simulation to college teachers under the NSF Chautauqua program sponsored by AAAS. These two-day seminars were presented at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia; University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland; Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; and Hampshire College, Amherst, Massachusetts; during the weeks of Oct. 18-22 and Nov. 8-12.

Kenneth R. Brehob, assistant professor of earth sciences, chaired a paper session on climatology and presented a paper, "Distrimination of Glacial Till using Topographic Profiles" at the annual meeting of the West Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers in Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 29-30.

A. Robert Caponigri, professor of philosophy, delivered a paper entitled, "Art and Spiritual Inspiration in Contemporary Culture: The American Experience," at a conference on "Religion and Art in America" held in the Vatican (Rome) in conjunction with the establishment of the Museum of Contemporary Religious Art by His Holiness Paul VI. The conference was sponsored by the Vatican Museum and the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D.C. On Nov. 4-6, Professor Caponigri attended a symposium at Fordham University, New York City, in commemoration of the centenary of Orestes Brownson and delivered a paper entitled, "European Influences on the Thought of Orestes Brownson: Vincenzo Gioberti and Pierre Leroux."

Yu-Chi Chang, associate professor of management, presented a paper entitled "A Bayesian Approach to Constrained Multivariate Regression" at the thirteenth NBEF-NSF Seminar on Bayesian Inference in Econometrics and Statistics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Nov. 5-6.

Carvel Collins, professor of English, has been engaged by the Mississippi Educational Television Authority to work on the script for a film about William Faulkner, to be produced under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Francis X. Connolly, assistant professor of mathematics, gave an address on his joint research with assistant professor of mathematics, Bruce Williams, entitled "Embeddings up to homotopy type - a surgery technique," at the 1976 American Mathematical Society Conference on Topology, at Stanford University, Aug. 1-21.

Theodore J. Crovello, professor and chairman of the Department of Biology, presented two seminars at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota: "Analysis of character variation in ecology and systematics," on Oct. 18 and "Botanical data banks" on Oct. 19. He also presented papers on "Botanical data banking," "Computerized comparison of parts of fifty her baria," and "Numerical taxonomic studies of 336 human diseases, using 82 symptoms" at the Ninety-second Annual Meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science, at Valparaiso University, Indiana, on Nov. 4-5.

Thomas J. Cullinane, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a lecture on "Design of a Frozen Food Warehouse" at the School of Industrial Engineering, Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, on Oct. 14.

William I. Davisson, professor of economics, presented a paper at Tulane University on Oct. 15, "Simulation as an aid to Public Policy."

Fabio B. Dasilva, associate professor of sociology and anthropology, presented a paper entitled "The Comparative Analysis of Culture: A Phenomenological Approach," at the annual meeting of the Illinois Sociological Association at the University of Chicago, Oct. 22-23.

Jay P. Dolan, assistant professor of history, delivered the Le Blond Lecture at the Athenaeum of Ohio in Cincinnati on Oct. 20. The title of his paper was, "American Catholicism: Piety and People." He also delivered a paper entitled, "Evangelical Catholicism," at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Religion in St. Louis on Oct. 30. The paper was presented to the 19th Century Theology Study Group.

Alan Dowty, associate professor of government and international studies, met with the executive committee of the American Professors for Peace in the Middle East in New York, Oct. 31. He addressed the same group on the topic, "The American Perspective," during its regional conference at the University of Miami, Florida, on Oct. 17. On Oct. 19 in Washington, D.C., Professor Dowty briefed staff members of the Government Operations Committee of the U.S. Senate on Israeli policy and attitudes toward the development of nuclear weapons.

Msr. John J. Egan, C.S.C., assistant to the President and director of the Center of Pastoral and Social Ministry, served as co-moderator for the Bishop's Bicentennial Conference, "A Call to Justice," in Detroit, Oct. 18-20 and delivered a speech on "Religion and Social Action" to the Women's Council for Human Relations of South Bend-Mishawaka, Indiana, at the Center for Continuing Education, Oct. 27.

Richard W. Fessenden, professor of chemistry, and the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Time Resolved ESR Studies of Radicals Produced by Pulse Radiolysis" at the Molecular Spectroscopy of Reactive Intermediates symposium at the 28th Annual Southeast Regional Meeting of the American Chemical Society held Oct. 27-29 at Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

Moirra Geoffrion, assistant professor of art, opened a one-woman show and presented a workshop at Northland College in Ashland, Wisconsin, Nov. 15. Her exhibit will be on display there through December.

Animesh Ghoshal, assistant professor of finance, served as a discussant, at a session on international trade and trade relations of the International Studies Association/South Conference "The New International Economic Order," University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, Oct. 29.

Philip Gleason, professor of history, spoke at the Newman Center, State University of New York at Buffalo, on Sept. 22, on "The State of American Catholicism Today." On Oct. 2, he lectured on "Religion, Ethnicity, and the Bicentennial: the Experience of the German Catholics" at Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island. The lecture was part of a series sponsored by the Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission.

Robert E. Gordon, vice president for advanced studies, delivered the keynote address at the 27th annual meeting of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, in Houston, Nov. 7-12. Gordon is president of the American Institute for Biological Sciences.

Joseph C. Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering, acted as moderator of a panel discussion on "Industry/Non-Profits/University Interfaces" at the 10th Annual Meeting of the Society of Research Administrators, on Sept. 21, in Toronto, Canada.

Linda-Margaret Hunt, assistant professor of biology, presented an invited paper "Heterogeneous effects of juvenile hormone mimic on larval external morphology" at the XV International Congress of Entomology in Washington, D.C., Aug. 19-27.

James Johnson, assistant professor of finance, organized and directed "Raising Growth Capital-- A Seminar on Non-Bank Financing," on Oct. 8 in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The seminar was sponsored by Business Research and Service Institute, Western Michigan University.

C.P. Kartha, assistant professor of management, presented a paper titled "On Sampling from an IMA (0,1,1) Process" at the 136th Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association at Boston, Aug. 26.

Robert L. Kerby, associate professor of history, delivered the keynote address for the Latin Diocese of Cleveland's annual "Study Day" for clergy and laity, Oct. 10. His address concerned "Eastern Catholicism: History and Importance."

Edward A. Kline, associate professor of English, gave a lecture-demonstration on computer-aided instruction in English at the meeting of the Indiana College English Association, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, on Oct. 1.

William H. Leahy, professor of economics, delivered a paper, "Municipal Collective Bargaining in the State of Indiana" at the Indiana Academy of the Social Sciences meeting at Franklin College on Oct. 8.

Albert H. LeMay, assistant professor of modern and classical languages, was awarded a summer grant by the University of Bucharest to attend the Scientific Colloquia on Language, Literature, and History and Art in Brasov, Romania, July 25-Aug. 20. Professor LeMay delivered the main paper in the colloquium dealing with the use of computers in the humanities: "L'Utilisation de l'ordinateur en lettres et sciences humaines."

Haim Levanon, visiting associate professor of chemistry, presented a paper entitled "Photo-ionization of Alkali Metals in THF in the Presence of Crown Ethers" at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, on Oct. 21.

John R. Lloyd, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a seminar on "Research on the Fundamentals of Fire Behavior," at a meeting of the Nuclear Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

John W. Lucey, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a lecture entitled "Energy Resources for the 21st Century" at a meeting of the American Association of University Women on Oct. 18, in Warsaw, Indiana.

John R. Malone, associate dean and director of the Graduate Division, College of Business Administration, conducted a seminar on "The Plant Operator as the Client's Marketing and Advertising Consultant" for members of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America on Sept. 20, at the Notre Dame Center for Continuing Education.

Marino Martinez-Carrion, professor of chemistry, gave a lecture entitled "Cholinergic Ligand Interactions with Isolated and Membrane-Bound Acetylcholine Receptors" at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, on Oct. 27. He also gave an invited presentation on "Enzyme Active Site Prosthesis with  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR Probes" at the VII International Conference on Magnetic Resonance of Biological Systems, Sept. 19-24, at St. Jovite, Quebec, Canada.

Thomas Gaiton Marullo, assistant professor of modern and classical languages, presented a paper entitled "Modernism in the Early Novels of Ivan Bunin" in the Slavic I (Russian) section at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Modern Language Association in St. Louis on Nov. 5. He was also elected secretary for next year's panel in Russian literature.

James L. Massey, Freimann Professor of Electrical Engineering, presented an invited lecture, "Does Computer Science Need Information Theory?" at Syracuse University on Oct. 13. Nov. 4-5 he participated in a meeting of the Scientific Advisor Group of the Defense Communications Agency in Arlington, Va., and on Nov. 16, he presented a seminar on "Some Applications of Information Theory in Computing Science" at Washington University in St. Louis.

Ralph McInerney, professor of philosophy, delivered a paper on "Kierkegaard's Concept of Aesthetics" at Wheaton College in Illinois on Oct. 22 and read a paper entitled "Abelard and Equivocation" to the Ohio Medieval Conference in Cleveland, Oct. 12. He also read a paper entitled "Abelard on the Morality of the External Act" to the Colloquium of Notre Dame's Medieval Institute on Oct. 6.

Ken Milani, assistant professor of accountancy, was a discussant for a paper entitled "A Path-Goal Framework Reconciliation of Management Accounting and Human Relations Views of Financial Controls" at the American Accounting Association's national meeting held in Atlanta, Georgia on Aug. 23-25.

Rev. Daniel J. O'Neil, C.S.C., director of the Office of International Student Affairs, conducted a panel "Serving for Service--The University and the 'New' International Student" at the annual Regional Conference of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, Oct. 21.

Morris Pollard, chairman of the Department of Microbiology, chaired a workshop on "The Application of Immunology to Cancer Cause and Prevention" on Sept. 27 at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Karamjit S. Rai, professor of biology, served as moderator and panelist for a session on "Recent advances in insect cytogenetic techniques" at the XV International Congress of Entomology in Washington D.C., Aug. 19-27. Professor Rai also presented an invited paper entitled "Induced sterility in culicine mosquitoes" in the Genetics Symposium on induced sterility for insect control, Aug. 25.

Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V., dean of the College of Business Administration, served as the keynote speaker for the first meeting of the newly organized Chicago Archdiocesan School Business Officials in Chicago on Oct. 12 and was the feature speaker for the Annual Educators' Night sponsored by the National Association of Purchasing Management in Milwaukee on the same day. He conducted the fourth in a series of workshops on development for St. Joseph Academy in New Orleans, on Oct. 11. Dean Ryan also conducted four workshops on development, budgeting and school finances for elementary and secondary school administrators in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi at the Catholic School Administrators Conference in Biloxi, Mississippi, Oct. 3-6.

John Santos, professor of psychology, was moderator of a panel discussion entitled "Working with your friendly commissions and area agencies on aging: views of consulting gerontologists who have been there," at the 19th annual meeting of the Gerontological Society in New York City, Oct. 14-17. He also participated in a symposium and round table discussion of research in agencies on aging around the country.

Thomas J. Schlereth, assistant professor of American Studies delivered a paper on Oct. 13 entitled "The Roman a clef as a Historical Document: Henry Adam's Democracy and Gore Vidal's 1876," at the Indiana State University conference, "Facts and Fictions: Dramatic License with the American Past," in Terre Haute, Indiana. On Oct. 16, Professor Schlereth delivered a paper, "The 1876 Centennial as a Heuristic Model for Comparative American Studies," at the American Studies Association Ohio-Indiana-Michigan Regional Fremont, Ohio; on Nov. 8, he was the guest speaker on the topic, "1876 and 1976, A Historical Perspective" on WNDU-TV's series, "Window on Campus." He also gave a presentation Sept. 17 entitled "Saint Mary's College, A Historical Portrait," at the St. Mary's College Board of Regents fall meeting at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana; on Sept. 22, he addressed the South Bend, Indiana, Rotary Club on the topic, "South Bend and Notre Dame in the Nineteenth Century."



William P. Sexton, associate professor of management, presented a paper, "The Elements of Effective Development of Group Life," at the Indiana Catholic Education Institute in Indianapolis on Oct. 29 and was the featured speaker at the annual MOA convention in Chicago on Nov. 12.

James R. Stock, assistant professor of marketing, presented a lecture and discussion on "Customer Service as Seen by the Transportation Company (Carrier)," at the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the National Council of Physical Distribution in St. Louis, Oct. 13-15. Professor Stock also led a roundtable discussion on "The Distribution Mode Selection Decision Process," at the sixth Annual Transportation and Logistics Educators Conference which was held concurrently with the NCPDM Conference.

Albin A. Szewczyk, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a seminar entitled "Flow Characteristics of a Low Shear Flow Past Rectangular Bluff Bodies," at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware on Nov. 5. Professor Szewczyk also presented an invited seminar at the University of West Virginia in Morgantown, West Virginia on Oct. 6, entitled "Flow Characteristics of a Low Turbulence Shear Flow Past Finite Rectangular Cylinders."

Lee Tavis, Smith Professor of Finance, presented a paper "Implementation of Large-Scale Financial Planning Models: Solution Efficient Transformations" at the Financial Management Association Annual Meeting, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 15.

Edward R. Trubac, associate professor of finance delivered a talk to the Michiana Chapter of the American Foundrymen's Society on Oct. 11 on "The Outlook for Ductile Iron Castings Shipments During 1977."

Robert Vecchio, assistant professor of management, served as a discussant at the Research's Conference sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 30.

Phyllis M. Webb, assistant professor of microbiology, presented an invited lecture entitled "Immunotherapy of Cancer" at the National American Society for Medical Technology Conference held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sept. 30.

John A. Weber, associate professor of marketing delivered a paper entitled, "Using Market Structure Profiles to Estimate New Firm Sales," at the Sept. 21 meeting of the Michiana Chapter of the Institute of Management Science in South Bend.

Ronald Weber, director of the Program in American Studies, gave a paper called "Toward Edge City: Adventuring with Kesey and the Pranksters" at a conference on Exploration in American Literature in Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, on Oct. 15-16.

Charles K. Wilber, chairman of the Department of Economics, presented the opening address at a conference on the Philosophy of the Social Sciences at Notre Dame, Nov. 4-5. He spoke on "Ideology and Theory-Assessment in Economics." The conference was sponsored by Notre Dame's Department of Philosophy.



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# office of advanced studies

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## Notes for Principal Investigators

### National Science Foundation New Program in Biology and Ecology

The Division of Environmental Biology at NSF has announced the establishment of a program in Population Biology and Physiological Ecology. Responsibility for the support of population genetics that was formerly provided by the Systematics Program has been transferred to this new program. In addition, support for behavioral ecology, plant and animal demography, and physiological ecology, formerly provided by the Ecology Program, will now be provided by the new program. Emphasis will be on the genetic relationships, population dynamics, and physiological adaptations of single species. For further information, contact Dr. John Wright, Acting Program Director, 632-5846 or Dr. Frances James, Acting Associate Program Director, (202) 632-7324.

### National Science Foundation Revised Procedure for International Travel

NSF's procedure for supporting international travel not related to project research has been revised. In the future, support will be made available in the form of an open airline ticket instead of a Treasury check. Currently pending applications are not affected by this change. Requests for international travel are made on the new Form 192, Application for International Travel Grant. These forms will soon be available in the Office of Advanced Studies, Division of Research and Sponsored Programs, Extension 7378.

### National Science Foundation New NSF Policy on Grant Renewals

Effective October 1, 1976, standard NSF awards may be renewed only one time by amendment of the original grant or contract, provided that the cumulative duration does not exceed 5 years. Further support for the same or a different project will be awarded through new grants based on new proposals.

### National Science Foundation Submission of Final Fiscal and Technical Reports

This is a reminder to principal investigators under NSF grants that, effective October 1, 1976, pursuant to NSF Important Notice No. 62, the grant final fiscal report, final technical report, and summary of the completed project (approximately 300 words) are to be submitted as a single package to the Division of Grants and Contracts, NSF, Washington, D.C., 20550, within 90 days after the expiration date of the grant.

To implement this procedure, the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs (ORSP) will be the clearing point for the transmission to NSF of the final fiscal report, final technical report, and summary of completed project.

Principal investigators under NSF grants are to send the following items to ORSP within 90 days after the expiration date of a grant:

1. Final technical report - three copies (two copies for NSF and one copy for ORSP).
2. Summary of completed project - three copies (two copies for NSF and one copy for ORSP). The summary is to be filed on NSF Form 98A. Copies of NSF Form 98A will be available in ORSP.

The Director of Current Funds - Restricted will provide ORSP with four copies of the final fiscal report (three copies for NSF and one copy for ORSP).

### Indiana University Institute for Child Study; Henry Lester Smith Conference on Educational Research at Indiana University

A call is out to university and college faculty and advanced doctoral students in Indiana, along with Indiana alumni in higher education, to submit program proposals and/or paper topics for the second annual Henry Lester Smith Conference on Educational Research at Indiana University.

The deadline for a 100-200 word summary for each prospective panel, symposium session and individual presentation is December 3.

Scheduled for early February, the conference will focus on the role of research in solving educational problems by highlighting present activities and future plans of researchers at Indiana universities and colleges. Program topics will be concerned with inquiry into problems, processes and phenomena of significance to education.

Applicants need not be from a school or department of education. Graduate students' summaries should be accompanied by a letter of nomination from a faculty member. Summaries may be forwarded to Dr. Nicholas J. Anastasiow, Indiana University Institute for Child Study, 10th and 46 Bypass, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401.

Invited general addresses will be delivered by: Dr. Jerry L. Fletcher, Senior Policy Analyst of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education; Dr. Roy H. Forbes, Director of National Assessment of Educational Progress; Dr. James J. Gallagher, Director of the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center; Dr. Clarence Karier, Professor of History of Education, University of Illinois; and Dr. Garry McDaniels, Director of the Division of Innovation and Development, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

## Information Circulars

### Lilly Endowment, Inc. Research Opportunities — Lilly Library Indiana University, Bloomington

No. FY77-28

The Lilly Endowment has made a grant of \$15,000 to the Lilly Library at Indiana University Bloomington to assist faculty members of college and universities and other scholars who wish to use the resources and facilities of the Lilly Library and its collections of rare books and manuscripts in their research.

#### SMALL GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

Approximately one-third of the total will be awarded as small grants to cover the bare minimum of travel and out-of-pocket costs for scholars who would benefit from weekend and/or short visits to the Lilly Library during the 1976-77 academic year. Such small grants will not exceed \$300 to each scholar. Requests for small grants may be submitted before the first day of each month.

#### SUMMER FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH

Approximately two-thirds of the total will be used to establish competitive summer research fellowships. These fellowships will enable the fellows to devote full time for the summer of 1977 to this scholarly work, with a minimum of two months in residence at the Lilly Library. The Lilly Library summer research fellowships will carry a stipend of \$2000. It is understood that the applicant will devote his full time during the summer to the fellowship. Supplementary stipends from other sources which pay for services rendered will not be permitted. The deadline for the receipt of applications for the Lilly Library Summer Research Fellowships is November 15, 1976. Announcement of the awards will be made before January 15, 1977.

Applications forms for both the Lilly Library Summer Research Fellowships and the Lilly Library Small Grants may be obtained from either of the following addresses:

The Lilly Library  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Lilly Library Fellowship Program  
Office of Research & Graduate Development  
Bryan Hall 104  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Please specify which application you desire.  
A brief prospectus describing the Lilly  
Library is available upon request.

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

## The American Association for the Advancement of Science Mass Media Intern Program

No. FY77-29

The American Association for the Advancement  
of Science has announced the continuation of  
a program to support advanced students in the  
natural and social sciences as intern re-  
porters, researchers and production assis-  
tants in the mass media for the summer of  
1977.

In this third year of the AAAS Mass Media  
Intern Program up to 18 advanced students  
in the social and natural sciences will  
become interns for a 10-week period at  
radio and television stations, newspapers  
and magazines around the country. (While  
priority will be given graduate students,  
applications will also be considered from  
outstanding undergraduate and postdoctoral  
Students.)

### Interns Will Have The Opportunity To:

- \* observe and participate in the process  
by which events and ideas become news  
items
- \* improve their communication skills by  
describing, within the constraints of a  
particular medium, complex technical  
subjects in a manner understandable by  
lay people
- \* increase their understanding of edito-  
rial decision-making and the manner in  
which information is effectively dis-  
seminated

### Each Intern Will:

- \* attend a 1-day orientation session in  
Washington, D.C. prior to the beginning  
of the internship
- \* normally begin the 10-week internship in  
mid-June and work at a specific radio or  
television station, newspaper or maga-  
zine

- \* have travel expenses paid and receive a  
stipend from the AAAS based on the  
current rates for other media interns  
(1976 interns received \$200 a week)
- \* submit an interim and final report to  
AAAS to help evaluate the intern program

Editors and reporters who serve as intern  
sponsors also expect to benefit from the  
different perspectives of students with  
natural and social science expertise, there-  
fore the program will be limited to students  
demonstrating substantial breadth and depth  
in their areas of study. In addition,  
applicants must be committed to promoting  
public understanding and appreciation of  
science and scientific methods. Prior  
experience in the mass media is helpful but  
not necessary.

### Application Procedure

There is no application form. To apply for a  
AAAS Mass Media Internship you must:

1. have a faculty member submit a letter of  
recommendation
2. write a letter describing:
  - a. your professional interests in the  
natural or social sciences
  - b. why, as a scientist, you are inter-  
ested in participating in this pro-  
gram
  - c. your thoughts about how journalism  
can be improved by an infusion of  
scientific expertise
  - d. resulting-term benefits you see  
resulting from a continuing exchange  
of ideas between scientists and the  
media
  - e. your preferences, if any, for print  
or broadcast journalism and for the  
region of the country desired for  
the internship (preferences will be  
followed where feasible)
3. send brief examples of your writing, if  
available
4. enclose your curriculum vitae, and the  
names of three references (include  
office and home telephone numbers and  
addresses)
5. send all of the above to:

Coordinator  
Mass Media Intern Program  
AAAS, 8th Floor  
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

The deadline for receipt of applications is  
February 1, 1977.

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

## National Association of Broadcasters Grants for Research in Broadcasting

No. FY77-30

This program, now in its eleventh year, was established by the National Association of Broadcasters to stimulate interest in research as it related to the many aspects of broadcasting. It is intended primarily to encourage qualified personnel to enter this field and facilitate their training, as well as to assist individuals already working in the area. A secondary purpose is to expand existing knowledge of the role and function of broadcasting.

The proposed research should relate to the social cultural, political, and economic aspects of American commercial broadcasting. Excluded from the competition, therefore, are proposals concerned with 1) broadcasting systems in foreign countries; 2) instructional radio and television; and 3) advertising effectiveness studies. Research designs concerned with radio are particularly encouraged in this competition.

Proposals may pertain to either basic or applied problems. The approach to the problem may be either primary (e.g. field studies) or secondary (e.g. literature surveys) in nature. Proposals for methodological development and "model-building" research in any of these categories will be welcomed.

The competition is open to the academic personnel working in the several disciplines that relate to the social, cultural, political, and economic aspects of broadcasting. Graduate students and senior undergraduates are particularly invited to submit proposals.

Individual awards will be made in amounts not excess of \$1,200. These funds are to be used to defray out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the execution of the proposed research, e.g. field work, tabulation, analysis, clerical help, printing, etc.

Proposals must be received no later than January 1, 1977. For further information, please contact the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, Extension 7378.

## University of Oxford Rhodes Fellowships for Women

No. FY77-31

Through the generosity of the Rhodes Trustees, St. Hugh's College is able to invite applications from the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean for a Rhodes Fellowship tenable at the College for at least two academic years beginning in October 1977 or January 1978.

The Fellowship is open to women of post-doctoral status (or within near sight of it). Exceptionally, a graduate who does not hold a doctorate but who is otherwise qualified for work of postdoctoral standard can be considered. The Fellow will be required to undertake research in a subject in the Arts, Sciences, or Social Studies which can profitably be studied at Oxford, and may also be asked to undertake a limited amount of teaching in the College or the University. She will be entitled to board and lodging in College free of charge (except for brief periods in vacation when the College is closed) and will be a full member of the Senior Common Room. The stipend will be 2312 (pounds) per annum and the expense of travel to and from the Fellow's country of residence will be reimbursed. The Fellowship will be valid for at least two years.

Applications should be addressed to:  
The Principal  
St. Hugh's College  
Oxford  
England

Applications should reach the Principal not later than December 31, 1976.

Each application should include:

- (a) six copies of a statement of the candidate's age and qualifications;
- (b) six copies of a brief outline of the research she proposes to undertake;
- (c) the names of not more than three persons prepared to act as academic referees.

Copies of a thesis or published or unpublished books or papers may be enclosed.

Candidates judged on the basis of written credentials to be strong contenders will be invited to Oxford, at the expense of the Rhodes Trust, for interviews with the electors.

## National Research Council Opportunities for Postdoctoral Research in 1977

### No. FY77-32

The National Research Council is pleased to announce the NRC Research Associateship Programs for 1977. These programs provide scientists and engineers with opportunities for postdoctoral research in many fields of ATMOSPHERIC & EARTH SCIENCES - CHEMISTRY - ENGINEERING - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES - LIFE SCIENCES - MATHEMATICS - PHYSICS - and SPACE SCIENCES.

Appointments are awarded on a competitive basis to recent recipients of the doctorate and in some programs to senior investigators. Certain programs are open to non-U.S. nationals as well as to U.S. citizens. Stipends (subject to income tax) will begin at \$15,000 a year. Grants will be provided for family relocation and for professional travel during tenure.

Postmark deadline for applications is January 15, 1977. Awards will be announced in April.

The NRC administers the Research Associateship Programs on behalf of and in cooperation with selected federal research organizations which have laboratories at about 65 geographic locations in the United States. Approximately 250 to 300 new awards will be made in 1977.

For further information contact the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, Extension 7378.

## National Science Foundation Law and Social Sciences Program

### No. FY77-33

NSF's Law and Social Sciences Program is interested in funding law-related empirical research conducted by law review students in collaboration with experienced legal scholars and social scientists. A "law review" includes all law student run scholarly journals. "Empirical research" involves the systematic collection and analyses of data, and aims at the description of regularities and controlled tests of hypotheses. Proposals must be submitted before February 1 and should request a June 1 starting date. For further information, request Guidelines of Law Review Empirical Research Projects from Dr. H. Laurence Ross, Division of Social Sciences, NSF, or call (202) 632-5816.

## National Science Foundation Science Faculty Professional Development Grants

### No. FY77-34

The NSF has opened competition for grants in its Science Faculty Professional Development Program.

NSF will award approximately 150 grants for science faculty professional development in mid-April 1977 to college science teachers to improve the effectiveness and relevance of their teaching and research. The Science Faculty Professional Development Program is a combination of two former National Science Foundation programs--(a) Faculty Fellowships in Science Applied to Societal Problems and (b) Faculty Research Participation. The activities in the program are based on the former Faculty Fellowships Program, but awardees may now affiliate with industrial laboratories and other nonacademic organizations, as well as institutions of higher education. In view of the importance the Foundation attaches to the benefits for college teachers of exposure to industrial and other applied research experiences, such affiliations are strongly encouraged.

Awards will be made for study or work in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science, as well as in interdisciplinary fields. Citizens or nationals of the United States with a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent, and five or more academic years experience at the college level, teaching mainly undergraduate students, and holding an academic appointment in a United States college or university are eligible for the grants. Panelists appointed by the American Council on Education will evaluate applicants and select awardees within three separate groups: Predoctoral faculty from 2-year colleges; predoctoral faculty from 4-year colleges or universities; and postdoctoral faculty. Awards will be based on applicant's potential and demonstrated ability as a teacher at the undergraduate level; the scientific and educational value of his or her proposed plans, and the appropriateness of the institutions or organizations to be involved.

Grant application materials are now available from NSF. The application deadline is January 7, 1977. Applicants may request tenures of from three to twelve months. Stipends are based on salaried income during the 1976-77 academic year. In addition to the stipend, NSF provides a limited travel allowance and an allowance to the organization where the grantee is working to assist in defraying the costs of the grantee's activities program.

### Program Information

Science Faculty Professional Development Program.

Application Forms.....Now Available  
Application Deadline.....January 7, 1977  
Award Date.....Mid-April 1977

For copies of the announcement and application materials contact the Science Faculty Professional Development Program, Division of Science Manpower Improvement, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Telephone AC 202/282-7795.

### **The Danforth Foundation Fellowship Program**

No. FY77-35

The Danforth Foundation has instituted a program to increase support for the advanced education of able minority persons interested in preparing for the careers in college teaching.

#### Criteria

The Program will offer approximately 100 fellowships for graduate education annually, with 25 designated for American Indians, Blacks, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans. Approximately 60-65 of the 100 awards will go to persons applying as college seniors and the remaining 35-40 to postbaccalaureate persons.

Preference will be given among the early entry applicants to persons under 30 years of age, and among the late entry applicants to persons 30 to 40 years of age.

The fellowships will be given to persons committed to careers in college and university teaching, in subject-matter specializations likely to be taught in undergraduate liberal arts curriculum, and for pursuit of the Ph.D or other appropriate terminal degree.

Duration: One year, with the possibility of renewal for four years.

The Fellowship includes tuition and fees plus a stipend.

Graduating seniors should be nominated by campus officers and postbaccalaureate persons should make application directly to the Foundation.

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

### **Radcliffe Institute, Radcliffe College Research Associateships on Women in American Society**

No. FY77-36

#### Purpose

The Radcliffe Research Associateships are designed to support monographic studies of women in America.

#### Due Date

Applications for 1977-78 are due January 15, 1977.

Further information may be obtained from the following:

Office of Director of Research  
Radcliffe Institute  
Radcliffe College  
3 James Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Telephone: (617) 495-8211

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

### **Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Postdoctoral Awards in Ocean Study**

No. FY77-37

The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution is inviting applications for one-year Postdoctoral Scholar Awards from new or recent doctorates in biology, chemistry, engineering, geology, geophysics, mathematics, meteorology, physics, as well as oceanography. Recipients will be selected on a competitive basis, with primary emphasis on research promise and interest in marine problems.

#### Stipend

Applicants will receive \$13,000 for one year. Group health insurance is included. Limited support is available for travel, equipment, supplies, and special services. Awardees are provided laboratory space in close proximity to an appropriate member of the resident staff who acts as sponsor and general advisor.

### Deadline

Application inquiries will be accepted through December 1, 1976 for the academic year 1977-78. Required in addition to an application form are transcripts of college and university records, a minimum of three recommendations, a concise statement describing research interests - in particular those that the applicant would like to pursue at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution as well as more general career plans. Announcement of awards will be made by February 1, 1977.

Applications forms may be obtained by writing directly to:

The Fellowship Committee  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543

## **National Science Foundation Law Review Empirical Research Projects**

### No. FY77-38

The Law and Social Sciences Program is interested in funding law-related empirical research conducted by law review students in collaboration with experienced legal scholars and social scientists. A "law review" includes all law student run scholarly journals. "Empirical research" involves the systematic collection and analyses of data and aims at the careful description of regularities and controlled tests of hypotheses; data for empirical research are commonly obtained from government publications, public records, interviews, surveys, participant observation and related methods.

NSF considers scientific research conducted by law reviews an important vehicle for enlarging our understanding of the legal in collaboration with experienced researchers offers an opportunity for future law teachers and practitioners to learn the skills of scientific inquiry and analysis.

All civil law projects are potentially eligible for support; no criminal law subjects will be supported. Narrowly focused projects and studies which test hypotheses are preferred to broad gauge projects and descriptive exploratory studies. NSF is interested in limited projects that can be completed within 12 to 18 months by a single team of students. Heavily quantitative and highly statistical approaches are not

required, although it should be recognized that quantified data are very often much easier to manage than other kinds of descriptive material. Projects which replicate successful empirical research in the public literature are of particular interest to the program.

Funds may be requested to support the collection and analysis of data, including the costs of survey research, xeroxing, data coding, keypunching and machine analysis. In addition, funds may be requested to pay the project director, special non-university consultants when needed, and student researchers (for up to three months) during one summer. Funds may also be requested to pay for miscellaneous expenses such as telephone and travel incurred in connection with the data gathering and analysis. It is expected that total budgets including summer support for students and faculty will be funded within the \$15,000 to \$25,000 range, including all fringe benefits and indirect costs.

The deadline for submission of proposals is February 1, 1977.

## **Office of Education Ethnic Heritage Studies Program**

### No. FY77-39

The Ethnic Heritage Studies program seeks to develop intercultural understanding within our culturally pluralistic society. More specifically, the aims of the program are to help students learn more about the nature and role of ethnicity in their own lives and in the lives of others and to promote effective interactions among members of the various ethnic groups in the United States.

In fiscal year 1977, subject to the availability of funds, it is expected that about 50 grants will be made to ethnic groups and other public or private nonprofit educational organizations, local and State educational agencies, and higher education institutions. Grants may be made to any combination of such groups, and consortia are encouraged. Assistance will be given for self-contained, 1-year projects, with a maximum grant not to exceed \$50,000. Projects may be proposed in one (or more) of the following three areas: (1) training of persons, (2) curriculum materials development, and (3) dissemination of materials in ethnic heritage studies. Every project, regardless of area of concern, must include plans for cooperative activities with persons and organizations that have similar interests in ethnic studies. Essentially, each proposal must give strong evidence of community-based cooperation, including creation of an advisory council as described hereafter in section IV.



It is expected that about 50 percent of the grants awarded will support training projects, approximately 30 percent will assist projects concerned with curriculum materials development; and about 20 percent will assist dissemination projects. In the selection of projects for 1977-78, preference will be given to applicants proposing new activities (as distinguished from ongoing ones) and to applicants not previously awarded grants in the Ethnic Heritage Studies program. Consideration will also be given to appropriate representation of projects in elementary, secondary, and higher education (since a project may concentrate on any educational level) and to adequate geographical distribution of projects throughout the Nation.

Proposals that are most attentively and creatively designed to enable people "to learn more about the nature of their own heritage and to study the contributions of the cultural heritages of other ethnic groups of the Nation" are specifically encouraged and will be given high priority. No project will be approved that fails to take into account "the heterogeneous composition of the Nation," and "the fact that in a multi-ethnic society, a greater understanding of the contributions of one's own heritage and those of one's fellow citizens can contribute to a more harmonious, patriotic, and committed populace."

The deadline for receipt of applications is December 17, 1976.

## **National Endowment for the Arts U.S./U.K. Bicentennial Exchange Fellowship**

No. FY77-40

Applications from artists wishing to participate in the U.S./U.K. Bicentennial Exchange Fellowships Program are now being accepted for 1977 and 1978, Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts announced today.

The exchange program in the creative and performing arts was initiated in July 1975, by the governments of Great Britain and the United States as part of the American Bicentennial celebration. It is planned to run through a five-year period.

Jointly funded by the National Endowment for the arts, the Department of State, and the British Government, the program provides for an annual award of up to five fellowships by each country in such fields as drama, opera, ballet, music, cinema, painting, sculpture and architecture.

The Bicentennial Exchange Fellowships Program will support artists in mid-career who have demonstrated a clear potential to become leaders in their respective fields. Stipends of up to \$15,000 will be given to enable them to pursue their professional development in the other country, normally for nine consecutive months in residence.

## **Office of Education Metric Education Program**

No. FY77-41

This will be the second year for Metric Education Program awards, authorized under the Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380). The main purpose of the law is to teach school-age children and adults to use the International System of Units -- the revised metric system.

Recipients of the awards will be State and local education agencies, universities and colleges, and public and private nonprofit organizations.

Four kinds of projects will be funded:

- School-based programs, operated by local education agencies, that span the curriculum.
- State and multi-State cooperative planning programs directed by State education agencies.
- Teacher preservice and inservice training programs conducted primarily by universities and colleges.
- A national metric education technical support project.

Public and private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for grants in all four areas.

The deadline for receipt of applications is February 11, 1977.

# The Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

## The Harry S. Truman Scholarship

No. FY76-42

### PURPOSE

The Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, established by Congress as the official Federal memorial to honor the thirty-third President of the United States, is a permanent education scholarship program designed to prepare for careers in the public service.

### GENERAL GUIDELINES

The awards will be made on the basis of merit to students who will be college juniors in September 1977 and who have an outstanding potential for public service. Each scholarship will cover tuition, fees, books, and room and board up to a maximum of \$5,000 per year.

### A CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

The Foundation defines public service as participation in government, with emphasis on administration and management. Careers at all levels and functions of government are specifically included in the definition.

Nominees must include in their application materials an essay of 500 words or less indicating their interest in a career in public service and specifying in detail how their academic program and their overall educational plans will prepare them for their chosen career goal. Courses in history, political science, public administration, economics and finance, and international relations are among the types of studies considered by many educators to be appropriate for such a career.

### ELIGIBILITY

A student must:

be enrolled as a matriculated student pursuing a degree at an accredited institution of higher education.

be a junior pursuing a bachelor's degree as a full-time student during the year for which nominated.

have a college grade point average of at least "B" (or equivalent) and be in the upper quartile of his or her class.

be a United States citizen, or in the case of nominees from American Samoa or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a United States national.

have selected an undergraduate field of study that will permit admission to a graduate program leading to a career in public service.

### APPLICATION PROCEDURES

All candidates for scholarships are nominated by their institution. Candidates do not make direct application for a Harry S. Truman Scholarship. Each accredited institution of higher education is invited to nominate one student annually on the basis of recommendations made by its faculty.

The following must be included with each scholarship application:

The Application and Supporting Information for the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Program Qualifying Test must include a statement affirming that the student is an applicant for a Truman Scholarship; a statement that the student plans to pursue a career in public service; a list of the student's public service activities, such as those associated with government agencies, community groups, political campaigns, and charities; a list of leadership positions the student has held during high school and during the first two years of undergraduate study; and a statement that the student is willing to participate in an internship or seminar sponsored by the Foundation.

It also must contain an essay of 500 words or less written by the student, showing his or her interest in pursuing a career in public service and indicating how the

student's educational plans will provide preparation for that career; the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Program Qualifying Test, completed by the student; transcripts of the student's high school and college grades; and three letters of recommendation. One of the letters must be written by a faculty member in the student's field of study, and one by another person who can discuss the student's potential for a career in public service.

#### THE ROLE OF THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVE

The faculty representative of an institution is the key person in the Truman Scholarship selection process and serves as liaison between his or her institution and the Foundation. He or she elicits recommendations from members of the faculty, utilizes these recommendations in advising the institution's president regarding the nomination of a candidate, and in sum makes certain that the institution's best qualified candidate is nominated for a Truman Scholarship.

#### NOMINATION DEADLINE

Institutions must submit nominations for Truman Scholarships by December 15, 1976. Application forms are available from the institutional faculty representative, from the Foundation, or from Educational Testing Service, Box 176, Princeton, NJ 08540.

#### DURATION OF AWARDS

It is the intent of the Foundation to renew scholarship awards for a period not to exceed a total of four academic years, only in accordance with the regulations established by its Board of Trustees, and subject to an annual review for compliance with these requirements.

For further information, write to:

Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation  
712 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

## Current Publications And Other Scholarly Works

The list below includes works completed in Academic Year 1975-76 and not previously reported to the Notre Dame Report.

### ENGINEERING

#### Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

Ariman, Teoman

T. Ariman. 1975. Micromechanics of blood flow and thermal hemolysis. Pages 77-80 in, Proceedings of the 12th Annual Meeting of the Society of Engineering Science.

T. Ariman and R.F. Hegarty. 1976. Dynamic analysis of elastic plates with circular holes. Pages 83-90 in, Proceedings of the 10th Annual Meeting of the Society of Engineering Science.

Atassi, Hafiz

H. Atassi. 1975. Influence of loading on the unsteady aerodynamics of turbomachine blades. Pages 449-464 in, F.O. Carta, ed. Unsteady Flows in Jet Engines.

H. Atassi. 1976. Influence of loading on the sound field of turbomachine blades at low and moderate mach numbers. Pages 352-360 in, G. Banerian and P. Dickinson, eds. 3rd Symposium on University Research in Transportation Noise.

H. Atassi and M.E. Goldstein. 1975. Aerodynamic forces and pressure distribution on an oscillating airfoil of arbitrary shape. Bulletin of the American Physical Society 20(11):1437.

M.E. Goldstein and H. Atassi. 1976. A complete second-order theory for the unsteady flow about an airfoil due to a periodic gust. Journal of Fluid Mechanics 74(4):741-765.

Brach, Raymond M.

B.Z.M. Naveh and R.M. Brach. 1976. On the dynamic response of missiles with varying roll rates. AIAA Journal 14(1): 9-10.

Cullinane, Thomas P.

W.E. Biles and T.P. Cullinane. 1975. A methodology for developing productivity measures for manual order picking systems. Pages 306-310 in, Proceedings of the 1975 Annual Systems Conference American Institute of Industrial Engineers.

- Daschbach, James M.  
J.M. Daschbach and Swain. 1976. Computers in measuring judicial productivity. Pages 28-32 in, Proceedings of the 1st National Conference Computers and Industrial Engineering. Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- Huang, Nai-Chen  
N.C. Huang. 1976. On the imitation of drape formation in drapemeter tests. Recent Advances in Engineering Sciences 8:175-182.
- Kanury, A. Murty  
A.M. Kanury. 1975. Fire engineering. Pages 30-41 in, D.N. Lapedes, ed. McGraw-Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology.
- A.M. Kanury. 1975. Modeling of pool fires with a variety of polymers. Pages 193-202 in, Proceedings of the Fifteenth Symposium on Combustion. The Combustion Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- A.M. Kanury. 1975. Theretical analysis of fire and flammability tests: III The limiting oxygen index test. Pages 187-198 in, Proceedings of the International Symposium on Fire Safety of Combustible Materials, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- A.M. Kanury. 1975. Introduction to Combustion Phenomena. Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, New York. xvii + 411 pp.
- A.M. Kanury and S.B. Martin. 1975. A profile of the heat-release rate calorimeter. Pages 266-277 in, Proceedings of the International Symposium on Fire Safety of Combustion Materials. University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- A.M. Kanury and N.J. Alvares. 1975. Experimental Methods in Fire Research. Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California. v + 411 pp.
- E.M. Connolly and A.M. Kanury. 1975. Fire Prevention and Control. Stanford Research Institute Long-Range Planning Service Report. 553:20 pp.
- A.M. Kanury and N.J. Alvares. 1975. Flammability Testing of Polymers. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Washington, D.C. vi + 114 pp.
- A.M. Kanury and D.J. Holve. 1975. A Theoretical Analysis of the ASTM E-119 Standard Fire Test of Building Construction and Materials. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. xii + 131 pp.
- N.J. Alvares, A.M. Kanury, S.J. Wiersma, and R.K. Pefley. 1975. Fire-safe sanctuaries. Fire Technology 11(4): 241-254.
- Lloyd, John R.  
W.R. Moran and J.R. Lloyd. 1975. Natural convection mass transfer to vertical and downward-facing inclined surfaces. Journal of Heat Transfer 97:472-474.
- T.J. Mueller, F.N. Underwood, J.R. Lloyd, and E.H. MacDonell. 1975. Numerical and experimental fluid dynamic studies related to prosthetic heart valve thrombus formation and erythrocyte damage. Page 67 in, Proceedings EUROMECH 67 Respiratory and Cardiovascular McComas, Stuart T.
- N.A. Hussain and S.T. McComas. 1976. Low Reynolds number convection heat transfer to turbulent air flow in a uniformly heated tube. In, Proceedings of the First National Symposium of the Thermal Sciences, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Mueller, Thomas J.  
T.J. Mueller. 1976. Application of Numerical Methods to Physiological Flows. von Karman Institute Lecture Series No. 87. 1:92 pp.
- T.V. Giel Jr. and T.J. Mueller. 1976. Mach disk in truncated plug nozzle flows. Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets 13(14): 203-207.
- F.L. Galanga and T.J. Mueller. 1976. Cylindrical diffuser performance using a truncated plug nozzle. Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets 13(14):254-256.
- G.E. Chetta, J.R. Lloyd, T.J. Mueller, and E.H. MacDonell. 1975. Fabrication and evaluation of a tri-leaflet prosthetic heart valve. Pages 66-69 in, Proceedings of the 1975 ASME Symposium Advances in Bioengineering.
- T.J. Mueller, F.N. Underwood, J.R. Lloyd, and E.H. MacDonell. 1975. Numerical and Experimental Fluid Dynamic Studies Related to Prosthetic Heart Valve Thrombus Formation and Erythrocyte Damage. EUROMECH 67. 29 pp.
- Nee, Victor W.  
V.W. Nee and F.B. Cheung. 1975. A simple theory of turbulent heat transfer. Bulletin of the American Physical Society 20:1438.
- V.W. Nee and V.K. Liu. 1975. Certain flow properties of an atmospheric wind tunnel with volumetric turbulence control. Pages iv-2-1 to iv-2-2 in, Proceedings of the Second U.S. National Conference on Wind Engineering Research.
- Nelson, Robert C.  
R.C. Nelson. 1975. High angle of attack stability and control for missiles. In, Proceedings of the 1975 Air Force System Command Science and Engineering Symposium.
- Roberts, William B.  
W.B. Roberts. 1975. The relativistic dynamics of a sub-light speed interstellar ramjet probe. Astrodynamic Specialist Conference, American Astronautical Society. Technical Paper AAS-202. 17 pp.
- W.B. Roberts, T.J. Mueller, and V.P. Goddard. 1976. A transonic/supersonic smoke tunnel for the investigation of cascade loss models. Page 5 in, Proceedings of the Project SQUID Workshop on Transonic Flow Problems in Turbo-machinery.

Szewczyk, Albin A.

- A.A. Szewczyk and D. Fiscina. 1975. Flow characteristics of a bluff body in a low turbulence shear flow. Bulletin of the American Physical Society 20:1420.
- R. Betchov and A.A. Szewczyk. 1975. Numerical experiments with non-Gaussian aspects of turbulence. Bulletin of the American Physical Society 20:1417.
- W.T. Sha, A.A. Szewczyk, and B.M. Ma. 1975. Additional improvement on cross-flow approximation used in the thermal-hydraulic multichannel analysis. American Nuclear Society Transactions 21:419.

### Architecture

Ponko, William R.

- W.R. Ponko. 1975. Fellowship hall addition. First Assembly of God Church. Goshen, Indiana.
- W.R. Ponko. 1975. New church building. First Church of God. Lagrange, Indiana.
- W.R. Ponko. 1975. New church building. United Methodist Church. Ligonier, Indiana.
- W.R. Ponko. 1976. Reading, stacks, and community facilities for existing community library. Lagrange County Public Library. Lagrange, Indiana.
- Sporleder, Donald E.
- B.J. Crumlish and D.E. Sporleder. 1975. Bit of Scandnavia and various shops and offices. Marquette Mall, Michigan City, Indiana.
- B.J. Crumlish and D.E. Sporleder. 1975. Brookwood Golf Club House. Adaptive use of old barn. D. Bobo. Buchanan, Michigan.
- B.J. Crumlish and D.E. Sporleder. 1975. Logo and Facility Design. Callman Canoe Center, ACA. Buchanan, Michigan.
- B.J. Crumlish and D.E. Sporleder. 1975. Historic Buildings Survey of St. Joseph County, Indiana. Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend and St. Joseph County, Indiana.

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# Monthly Summary

## Awards Received

IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1976

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
RESEARCH				
Chemistry	Castellino	Plasminogen and plasmin; structure and fimctopm	Natl. Inst. Health	24,534 12
Chemical Engineering	Kohn, Luks	Solid solubility of hydrocarbons in light liquid hydrocarbons	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	73,000 24
Radiation Lab.	Schuler	Effects of radiation on matter	Energy Res. Dev. Admin.	453,000 ---
Biology	Craig	Genetics and reproductive biology of Aedes mosquitoes	Natl. Inst. Health	131,605 12
Civil Engineering	Theis, Marley	Contamination of groundwater by heavy metals from fly ash	Energy Res. Dev. Admin.	13,000 16
Earth Sciences	Winkler	Preservation materials/methods for historic adobe structures	Dept. of Commerce	20,000 12
Biology	Saz	Intermediary metabolism of helminths	Natl. Inst. Health	12,755 2
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Physics	Biswas, Kenney Cason, Shephard	High energy particle physics	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	35,000 3
Radiation Lab.	Schuler	Effects of radiation on matter	Energy Res. Dev. Admin.	32,000 ---
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Law School	Link, Crutchfield	Street law programs	Lilly End., Inc.	30,000 12
Inst. for Urban Studies	Broden, Smith	Upward Bound	Office of Education	49,188 10
SERVICE PROGRAMS				
Center for Human Dev.	Dwyer	Assess., psychological spir- itual needs of Navy chaplains	U.S. Navy	14,275 3.5
Center for Past. and Social Min.	Egan	Convocation on parish ministry	Lilly End., Inc.	20,000 4

IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1976

<u>Department or Office</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Short title</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Dollars Months</u>
AWARDS FOR RESEARCH				
Biology	Craig	Postdoctoral fellowship	Natl. Inst. Health	3,000 12
Physics	Biswas, Cason, Kenney, Shephard, Rey	High energy elementary particle physics	Natl. Inst. Fdn.	206,000 9
Electrical Engineering	Melsa	Design of control system for solar heating and cooling	Los Alamos Sci. Lab.	6,000 12
Civil Engineering	Ketchum Irvine	Treatment of slaughterhouse waste waters in cold climates	Environ. Prot. Agency	101,400 18
Electrical Engineering	Gajda	Electromagnetic properties of advanced composite materials	RADC - Syracuse	45,000 12
College Engineering	Hogan	Whirlpool design project	Whirlpool Corp.	12,000
AWARDS FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS				
Law School	McLean	Indian fellowship program	U.S. Office Education	9,745 10
Civil Engineering	Berry	Intern sponsorship	Mich. Area Coun. Govts.	1,443 3.5
Psychology	Borkowski, Whitman	Mental retardation training program	Hearst Fdn.	20,000 12
AWARDS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS				
Center Human Devel.	Dwyer	Needs assessment program	-----	3,286 --
Center Human Devel.	Dwyer	Needs assessment program	-----	2,500 --

# Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1976

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
RESEARCH				
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Nelson	Leeward wake around slender bodies of revolution	Natl. Aero. Space Admin.	48,117 24
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Nelson	Leeward wake around slender bodies of revolution	U.S. Air Force	48,117 24
Computing Center	Walsh, McNally	Provide EDUNET users access to CAI systems	EDUCOM Planning Council	26,226 12
Aerospace, Mech. Eng.	Mueller, Goddard	Separated flow regions near the leading edge of airfoils	Natl. Aero. Space Admin.	24,794 12
Electrical Eng.	Melsa	Adoptive control system for solar heating and cooling	Los Alamos Sci. Lab.	6,316 12
Biology	Saz	Chemotherapy and metabolism of filariids	Natl. Inst. Health	33,175 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Pollard	Therapy system of myelogenous leukemia in germfree rats	Educ. Fdtn. America	27,500 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Pollard, Chang	Rat bone marrow chimerism	Leukemia Soc. America	31,000 24
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Westmann, Madsen Pleasants	Characterization of nutri- tionally defined gnotobiote	Natl. Inst. Health	84,368 12
Center Study Man	Sayre	Values and electric power industry regulation	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	73,639 27
Chemistry	Basu	Metabolism of glycosphingo- lipids in animal cells	Natl. Inst. Health	54,366 12
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Civil Eng., Biology	Ketchum, Ross Irvine	Undergraduate research participation	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	16,290 3
Microbiology	Westmann	Undergraduate research participation	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	4,080 2.5
Law School, Psychology	Crutchfield, Santos	Legal internship program: Law and the handicapped	Natl. Cent. Law Handicapped	36,048 9

IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1976

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH				
Electrical Engineering	Gajda	Electromagnetic properties of advanced composite materials	RADC - Syracuse	47,368 12
Physics	Darden	Nuclear reactions using booms of polarized particles	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	6,746 24
Chemistry	Labinger	Multimetallic catalytic systems	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	86,510 36
Mathematics	Matsushima, Nagano	Lie groups and differential geometry	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	104,638 24
Chemistry	Martinez- Carrion	Molecular biophysics approaches to synaptic receptors	Natl. Sci. Health	99,747 12
Mathematics	O'Meara	Quadratic forms and group theory	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	168,715 36
Mathematics	Taylor	Algebraic and geometric topology	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	22,840 12
Mathematics	Nodel	Model theory	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	9,141 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Pollard	Tumor biology in germfree animals	Natl. Inst. Health	16,308 12
Civil Engineering	Lauer	Use of incinerator residue as aggregate	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	154,917 36
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Nelson	High angle of attack support interference	U.S. Air Force AFOSR	10,526 12
Microbiology- Lobund Lab.	Kulpa	Liposome enhancement of metho- trexate/estracyt chemotherapy	Amer. Cancer Soc.	23,860 12
Marketing, Finance	Dreves, Patrick	Development of a branch banking model	St. Joseph Bank and Trust Co.	15,666 8
Biology	Duman	Macromolecular antifreeze in insect low temperature	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	67,959 24
Electrical Engineering	Graupe	Auditory unit for investigation of interdemodulation	Colorado St. Univ.	10,000 7
PROPOSALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS				
Sociology Anthropology	Moore, DaSilva	Research on human subjects: Ethics and science	Indiana Comm. Human.	13,413 6
General Prog.	Crowe	Historical development of science and technology	Uniroyal, Inc.	5,000 3
Civil Engineering	Ketchum, Sturm	Student science training project	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	9,780 12
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Ariman	Particulate - gas separation	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	14,935 12
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Yang	Graduate traineeships in energy related fields	Energy Res. Develop. Admin.	21,000 12
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Ariman	Particulate - gas separation	Environ. Protect Agency	14,935 12

# Summary of Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1976

## AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	5	\$ 634,894	2	\$ 93,000	7	\$ 727,894
Facilities and Equipment	1	32,000	1	35,000	2	67,000
Educational Programs	1	49,188	1	30,000	2	79,188
Service Programs	-	---	2	34,275	2	34,275
Total	7	716,082	6	192,275	13	908,357

## PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	3	\$ 171,909	8	\$ 285,709	11	\$ 457,618
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	-	---	-	---
Educational Programs	2	52,338	1	4,080	3	56,418
Service Programs	-	---	-	---	-	---
Total	5	224,247	9	289,789	14	514,036

IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1976

## AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	3	\$ 221,000	3	\$ 152,400	6	\$ 373,400
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	-	---	-	---
Educational Programs	1	20,000	2	11,188	3	31,188
Service Programs	-	---	2	5,786	2	5,786
	4	241,000	7	169,374	11	410,374

## PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	5	\$ 336,361	10	\$ 508,580	15	\$ 844,941
Facilities and Equipment	-	---	-	---	-	---
Educational Programs	2	14,780	4	64,283	6	79,063
Service Programs	-	---	-	---	-	---
Total	7	351,141	14	572,863	21	924,004

# Closing Dates for Selected Sponsored Programs

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

Agency	Programs	Application Closing Dates
American Council of Learned Societies	Grants for East European Studies	December 31, 1976
American Council of Learned Societies	Grants for Soviet Studies	December 31, 1976
Huntington Library and Art Gallery	Fellowships	December 31, 1976
Institute for Advanced Study	School of Natural Sciences	December 31, 1976
International Research and Exchanges Board	Ad Hoc Grants to Promote New Exchanges	December 31, 1976
National Science Foundation	Alan T. Waterman Award Nominations	December 31, 1976
Organization of American States	Fellowship Program	December 31, 1976
American Bar Foundation	Program in Legal History	January 1, 1977
Council for International Exchange of Scholars	NATO Research Fellowships in the Humanities and Social Sciences	January 6, 1977
Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies	Visting Fellowships	January 1, 1977
Harvard Law School	Liberal Arts Fellowships in Law	January 15, 1977
Institute for Advanced Study	School of Mathematics	January 15, 1977
National Science Foundation	Chemical Research Instrumentation Program (CRIP) Proposals	January 15, 1977
National Science Foundation	Chemistry Division Instrumentation Program	January 15, 1977
National Science Foundation	Earth Sciences Proposals	January 15, 1977
National Science Foundation	Joint U.S.-Australian Seminars/Workshops	January 1, 1977
National Science Foundation	National Needs Graduate Traineeships for 1977-1978	January 3, 1977
National Science Foundation	National Needs Science Faculty Professional Development Program Proposals	January 7, 1977
Smithsonian Institution	Fellowships	January 15, 1977
Smithsonian Institution	Predocctoral Fellowships	January 15, 1977
Smithsonian Institution	Short Term Visits	January 15, 1977
Social Science Research Council	Grants to Minority Scholars for Research on Racism and Other Social Factors in Mental Health	January 3, 1977
Tinker Foundation	Postdoctoral Fellowships Program	January 15, 1977
University Consortium for World Order	Studies Fellowship Program	January 1, 1977
University of Alberta	Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Postdoctoral Scholarships	January 1, 1977
University of Pittsburgh	Andrew Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowships	January 15, 1977



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# documentation

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## President's Address to the Faculty

My dear colleagues, I am happy once more to be here to address you at the beginning of a new school year, the 134th or 135th depending on how soon you think Father Sorin began school after he got here in late November of 1842. I have a number of announcements to make, and then I would like to say something substantive about what I think it is to be president of this University.

First, I would like to welcome, as I do each year, the new faculty--new members of this family. I hope that your years here are as fruitful and as happy as all of ours have been. We welcome you and are grateful for the new strength and the new initiative that you bring to this University.

As you know, the most important review committee we had in the past year was that which formally reviewed the provost, and I am happy to say that the committee, after some six months of very hard work, has unanimously advised that he should be reappointed. I shall so recommend to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting. The procedures under which the review committee conducted its study are part of its report, and I shall see that they are printed in Notre Dame Report. Also, I shall report in a special way to the Academic Council, which elected this committee. I should like to take this opportunity to thank Father Burtchaeil for his very difficult and very devoted work and for the numerous ways in which he helps me in mine. I think this is a better University today than when he took over six years ago.

Let me say a few words about our students. We have the largest number of students this year in the history of this University. We have 8,829 full-time students, including the largest number of undergraduates ever--6,894. We have been in the 6,800 range for the past four years, but this year we have 47 more than in 1975-76. Our graduate school has only been larger in one year--last year. We have 1,278 full-time graduate students this year. I assume that part-time students would bring the total near 1,900. The Law School is the largest since 1971 when we began to cut back a bit. We now have so many students in London that we can afford to remain modest in size and still have 485 students. The MBA program, which was only beginning six or seven years ago with 113 students, now has 172. I was particularly interested, as I am sure you are, in the disposition of women undergraduates. As one might suspect, they followed somewhat the same distribution as the men. We have 575 sophomores, juniors and seniors who are women in the College of Arts and Letters, 242 in Business Administration, 250 in Science, and 98 in the College of Engineering. In the last case, we have some special summer programs designed to enlarge this number by enticing more women into engineering fields. We have somewhat larger numbers proportionately in the professional schools--129 women, compared to 356 men in the Law School and 27 women with 145 men in the Graduate School of Business. The MBA program has doubled its female enrollment this year, and I assume the number of women will continue to rise. In the Graduate School, we have 358 women studying full-time, compared to 920 men.

Turning to the faculty, we have gone from 48 to 74 women in the last five years; women are now 9.8 per cent of the total faculty. This is not a great proportion, but I trust it will grow more quickly than it has in the past. In the teaching-and-research faculty, the number has gone from 25 in 1972 to 50 this year. I wish I could say as much in regard to Blacks and other minorities on our faculty. This has been an up-and-down procedure, as you know. Some new minority faculty join us each year and some leave us each year; it often seems that we are standing still. I repeat again today, as I have in the past five years, to all of you who have anything to do with recruitment of faculty: We must make a special effort here. Our performance simply is not as good as it should be. I have been meeting in Washington with the Department of Labor and HEW during the past six months on a special committee chaired by the president of Michigan and composed of other administrators--the presidents of Harvard and Princeton and myself--as well as several women and minority members from various universities. We are trying to get a handle on this problem and to straighten out procedures. We have been stressing that part of any affirmative action program should be the enlargement of the available pool of women and minorities in the various disciplines of a university. We intend to say a great deal more about this in the months ahead.

In the area of student aid, I would like to mention that 61.5 per cent of our undergraduates are receiving this year a total of \$8,835,383. That compares, by the way, to 42 per cent of the undergraduates at Yale, although I suspect their students get more money than ours. Ours average about \$2,000, but our tuition is lower than that of Yale. In the Graduate School we have something like \$2.8 million in various kinds of assistance. The total assistance to graduates and undergraduates in all forms of student aid comes out to \$11,149,240. This figure says two things. First, it says that many of our students need assistance to even come here. And it underscores the fact that we wouldn't have the kind of student body we have without providing this level of assistance. And every bit of this assistance is given out on the basis of parental need. It is not just a gift; it is something students actually need to enroll here. We will want more and more to develop new funds for this kind of assistance. All of you will eventually have these figures broken down in Notre Dame Report from Mrs. June McCauslin, who does a marvelous job in administering this particular area of the University.

May I say a special word of thanks today to the Academic Council and the Faculty Senate members. In the past two or three years both of these bodies have been working enormously hard to make this a better University. As one who has been in all the Academic Council meetings over a long period, I am always impressed by the diligence with which it approaches academic problems. The body has been extremely responsible, even though we do waste a good deal of time on calendar discussions. While I do not attend Faculty Senate meetings, I read all their reports and they, too, have been conducting some very serious studies. I congratulate them on their work, and I hope it continues to be fruitful.

Now a brief word about the situation of private colleges. As you know, there was a thorough study made on the finances of private colleges this year by Howard Bowen and John Minter. I shall summarize what they came up with on the negative side; the problems they highlighted are not all applicable here, but some are. They speak about a gradual decline in the selectivity of the institutions in the admission of students. That's not true here. I think almost all students we turn away could make it here if they could competitively be admitted. They speak of poor academic preparation of entering students and a trend toward student interest in vocational rather than liberal education. Happily, our largest college here continues to be the College of Arts and Letters. They speak of inflation outpacing institutional revenues in faculty salaries. That was the fact here for the two years previous to this one. We have been able to turn the tide, but I admit to you frankly that we have done it by projecting a budget, which the Trustees approved, that is \$462,000 in the red. The deficit may not necessarily be that much when the final figures are in. We may not spend as much money as we budgeted on the one hand, bring in more money than we anticipate. We generally do spend just about what we budget, almost within 1 per cent each year, but occasionally we can bring in a little more money, and we will try harder

this year. After we had put this fiscal year's budget to bed last spring, we had some bad news. Blue Cross/Blue Shield told us that their bill, which we pay as a fringe benefit, is going up something like \$300,000 this year because of inflation and medical costs. That was an unexpected blow following upon the budgeted deficit of \$462,000, but I hope somehow we will be able to swallow a part or all of this increase. Another point mentioned by Bowen and Minter was a sharp decline in capital spending. That is true here as elsewhere. There are not many buildings in process this year, and most of our work concerns reconditioning or rehabilitation facilities we already have. Bowen and Minter cite continued heavy dependence on current gifts to balance budgets. Well, we have in the past several years spent every cent we can from endowment funds, and we are trying to supplement that by putting more money into endowment each year, about which I shall say more in a moment. The slow decline in the proportion of our-of-state students is another of their points. That hasn't struck us, because this is perhaps the most national university in the country. Lastly, they note a widening of dollar gap between private and public tuition fees. That, of course, is true of us and of every private school. Our tuition fees are getting enormously high. The only thing that gives me any cause for rejoicing is that we have managed to keep them somewhat below schools we think are competitive with us, although we have done that only by going up more slowly than these schools--about \$200 or \$300 a year.

Our current development efforts are geared to undewriting the future financial viability of the University. It is not easy today to raise money, especially in the hundreds of millions of dollars. But just to give you some concept of what increased endowment means for the annual budget, if we can obtain 50 endowed professorships in the next year or two, that one move alone would liberate for our faculty budget item \$1,320,000 in additional funds. That, of course, would make an enormous difference in the kind of salaries we look forward to paying as inflation continues. We could pick up the highest paid salaries in the budget out of endowment and release the money now presently paid on those salaries to the general faculty budget, and that is what we are moving towards.

Let me add this year that we indebted to the Congregation of Holy Cross, which sent us during the summer the rebate on salaries of its members who work at this University. The figure was almost \$600,000, and I don't have to tell you that that is an enormous gift. This level of gift, year in and year out, means that the Congregation of Holy Cross has become the largest benefactor of this University. For that I am grateful, and I want to say so. I emphasize they don't have to give us this money back; it belongs to the Congregation.

Professor Berry has asked me to say a word to all of you about the United Way. The goal is up 15 per cent this year, and I have to admit that that means a little squeeze on all of us. Even Holy Cross University employees are contributing to United Way through their salaries, and I think that this community, above all else, should be committed to helping the poor. The United Way does this, and I commend to your generosity this good cause. I should say also that we didn't do as well as we wanted to last year, for the first time I can remember. This year I hope we get back on track.

One final comment. Tomorrow morning in Washington we are announcing a counterpart of John Gardner's "Common Cause." It is to be an international effort for justice and peace, paralleling Common Cause's work for the solutions to domestic problems. Norman Cousins and I have been working on this for the past two years, and we are gathering together some 50 people tomorrow morning in Washington in order to hold a press conference and announce this activity, which should attract the several hundred thousand people across the nation who are concerned about problems such as war and peace, nuclear proliferation, development, population, trade, and North-South relations. We hope to make this new organization an identifiable lobby, working vigorously with the executive and congressional branches, and even the United Nations, for better policies in this field of international justice and peace. I hope some of you will be able to join us, as some of you now belong to Common Cause.

My main point today is to say something about the university presidency, and my reflections come out of 25 years of being president here. At the meeting of the American Council on Education this year Roger Heyns asked me to give the keynote address in leadership in higher education. I would like to share with you my remarks on that occasion, since what I said was very personal and comes out of my own experience here with all of you.

I asked that they let me abandon modesty by saying that the presidency of a college or university can be a great vocation: exciting, demanding, surprising, at times very satisfying, and occasionally great fun. Of course, it is also very hard work, tiring to the point of exhaustion, repetitive, very often exasperating, but never really hopeless or dull, if you have the right attitude about it.

I suppose one can say the same thing of the presidency of any human organization. All presidents, because they are at the top of whatever organizational triangle they are asked to lead, have broad and diverse constituencies at the price of alienating another. To paraphrase Lincoln, you can please some of the constituencies all of the time, and all of the constituencies some of the time, but you cannot please all of your constituencies all of the time. I believe that a failure to recognize this basic fact, and a futile attempt to please everyone all of the time is the basic cause of most presidential failure. Clark Kerr in his 1963 Godkin Lectures at Harvard best described the difficulty facing the president:

"The university president in the United States is expected to be a friend of the students, a colleague of the faculty, a good fellow with the alumni, a sound administrator with the trustees, a good speaker with the public, an astute bargainer with the foundations and the federal agencies, a politician with the state legislature, a friend of industry, labor, and agriculture, a persuasive diplomat with donors, a champion of education generally, a supporter of the professions (particularly law and medicine), a spokesman to the press, a scholar in his own right, a public servant at the state and national levels, a devotee of opera and football equally, a decent human being, a good husband and father, an active member of a church. Above all, he must enjoy traveling in airplanes, eating his meals in public, and attending public ceremonies. No one can be all of these things. Some succeed at being none."

"He should be firm, yet gentle; sensitive to others, insensitive to himself; look to the past and the future, yet be firmly planted in the present; both visionary and sound; affable, yet reflective; know the value of a dollar and realize that ideas cannot be bought; inspiring in his visions, yet cautious in what he does; a man of principle, yet able to make a deal; a man with broad perspective who will follow the details conscientiously; a good American, but ready to criticize the status quo fearlessly; a seeker of truth where the truth may not hurt too much; a source of public policy pronouncements when they do not reflect on his own institution. He should sound like a mouse at home and look like a lion abroad. He is one of the marginal men in a democratic society--of whom there are many others--on the margin of many groups, many ideas, many endeavors, many characteristics. He is a marginal man, but at the very center of the total process."

When my predecessor, Father John Cavanaugh, introduced me to the presidency, he gave me some very brief and very good advice that I will share with you today. May I say that I have tried to follow this advice and following it has in large measure accounted for whatever sanity and equilibrium I still maintain after all these years.

First, Father John said, the heart of administration is making decisions. When you make a decision, however large or small, do not ask, "What is the easy thing to do?" or "What will cost the least money?" or "What will make me the most loved or popular by those affected by the decision?" Just ask what is the right decision, all things considered. Once you have made that judgment, and you'll make it better once you have been burned a few times, then just do it, decide it, no matter how difficult it is, no matter how costly, no matter how unpopular. In the long run, whatever the immediate uproar or inconveniences, people, your people, will respect you for following your conscience, for doing what you thought right, even though they do not agree with you. No other position is in the least way

defensible, even in the short run. As Churchill once said so well: "The only guide to a man is his conscience. The only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield, because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes; but with this shield (of conscience) whatever our destiny may be, we always march in the ranks of honor." Martin Luther said the same thing more briefly, "Here I stand."

Every decision is not, of course, a great moral crisis. But I have found few decisions that did not have a moral dimension that could only be ignored with considerable risk, not just for oneself, but particularly for justice whose final spokesmen all presidents are. When the president abdicates this fundamental responsibility, people are hurt.

One sees easily that what this attitude often calls for in the president is personal courage, because everyone else below has passed the buck. If a person does not have the courage to stand alone, quite often, sometimes daily during times of crisis, then the presidency can be an agony. Without courage, it is always a failure. Of that I am sure.

The president's situation is unique. Politicians try to please everybody; presidents must please their conscience, ultimately God. Budget officers understandably try to find the most economical solution. It is not always the right one. Cowards, of course, seek the easy, undemanding path. Pasternak said in *Doctor Zhivago* that "gregariousness is the refuge of the mediocre." The uncertain always walk in a crowd. The leader most often finds himself marching single file at the head of a thin column. If you are to be a good president, you will often enough find yourself in that situation, which brings me to the second Cavanaugh principle for the presidency.

"Don't expect a lot of praise or plaudits for what you do. If you need continual compliments to sustain you, you are in for a great surprise and letdown, because you are not going to get many thanks, even for the best things you do, the best decisions you make." Face it. People, as a group, are fickle, often insensitive, and the academic community is made up of people. As the congressman running for re-election was asked by a farmer he had helped greatly in the past: "What have you done for me lately, and what will you do for me tomorrow?"

In the last analysis, this second principle reverts to the first: you make a decision simply because it is right in your judgment, not because someone will be grateful to you for making it. I grant you this is a difficult truism to accept because we are all human beings who enjoy an occasional pat on the back. I must assure you it is more realistic to expect numerous kicks in another part of your anatomy when you make a mistake. Criticism will be a far greater part of your presidential life than plaudits and gratitude. As John Cavanaugh said, you will sleep better if you recognize that from the beginning and don't court disappointment and personal hurt by expecting what you will not get.

One of the best early decisions I made elicited one letter of thanks from several hundred faculty who were greatly benefited by the decision. I thought it might get better as the years passed, but, believe me, it does not. Better to expect very little because that is what you will get in the way of praise or thanks. Once you accept this fact, then you can get on with doing what you do because it is the right thing to do. Besides, you get paid more than all the others and they may think that is thanks enough. Whether it is or not, it will have to do, so accept what is and don't be hurt.

The third bit of advice was very apropos because I was young and feisty at the time, also supremely confident as the young, thank God, always are. Cavanaugh principle No. 3 was, "Don't think you can do very much all by yourself. There are too many of them and only one of you. Leadership may appear to be a man on a white horse leading the multitude, but you'll do a lot better if you get off the horse and entice the best of the multitude to join you up front." Of course, every leader has to have a personal vision of where he or she wants to lead, but just having it won't do it. Effective leadership means getting the best people you can find to share the vision and help in achieving it. Whether you are talking about being President of the United States or president of Willow Grove College, the principle is equally valid. You cannot do it alone, all by yourself. You may be very intelligent, exceptionally talented, good looking, charismatic, whatever. You still need help, the very best help you can find. The third principle says: find them quickly and invite them aboard.

I remember, after hearing this, picking the five best people available and making them all vice presidents. They were all older than I was. Some were more intelligent. They all possessed talents that I lacked. They often disagreed with me and often they were right so I changed my mind. It was not always easy working with them, but it would have been impossible without them. They saved my life more times than I like to remember. My present associates are still saving my life today.

Cavanaugh added a few sub-thoughts to this third principle that one cannot be a good president all by himself or herself, making all the decisions unilaterally or intuitively, initiating everything all by yourself, always thinking and acting alone. Only God does that, and I believe even He is a trinity of persons.

Cavanaugh's three sub-thoughts were varied, but very valid in my later experience:

1) Don't think that you are the indispensable man (or woman). "The day you leave, someone else will be doing your job," he said, "and quite probably doing it better." That rankled my pride, but I accepted it. I still do. Humility is not just a nice virtue; it is the truth. The cemeteries of the world are full of indispensable men and women, but somehow the world goes on. So does the world of colleges and universities.

2) Be sure that all those who help you achieve your vision receive a large share of the credit. It should not always be, "The president announces." Let a few others announce, too, especially, let them announce what they do successfully, and let them get what credit goes with it. Don't be afraid to be off center stage once in awhile. And while you may not get many thanks, make a point of seeing that all of those who work closely with you get thanked, at least by you. If there is any long range credit for what is well done in your institution, so make sure that they get a good work of gratitude from you, right now.

3) Never pass off on your associates all the dirty work of administration never let them pass their less tasty tasks to you either. As a general rule, you will and should take the blame in public for the large mistakes that would not have happened if you had been better informed, more involved, even more decisive. On the other hand, don't baby your associates when they tend to hide behind you, or get you to do what they find unpleasant. Tell them that you will handle your own unpleasant duties and that they will handle theirs. I once had a doorman who couldn't bring himself to tell people not to park in front of the University Inn where there was a large "No Parking" sign. After I chided him, his way out was to say to all comers, "Father Hesburgh doesn't want you to park here." After I heard of this, I said to him, "I'll make a deal with you. I won't interfere with the parking, if you don't use me to do it right."

The fourth principle was not spoken as much as lived by my predecessor. When an author in Renaissance Italy, around the time of Machiavelli, wanted to write about the science of governance, he asked the best governor he knew, the Duke of Mantua, what was the most important quality of the person who governs well. The Duke quickly answered in two words: essere umano, to be human.

That may seem to be an oversimplification at first glance. After thinking about it, in the light of much experience, I would say that it strikes to the heart of what a good president should be, simply human. Those presidents who are generally unsuccessful fail often from lack of humanity. They lose the loyalty of those with whom they live and work. All our dealings are with people, all kinds of people: people who are intelligent and not so intelligent, people who are good or bad, but generally a mixture of both, people who have hopes, dreams, feelings, frustrations, people who are happy or unhappy, people who are satisfied or dissatisfied, people who generally want something that we can or cannot give. All of them deserve something from us that we can give, no matter what the outcome of our decisions, namely to be treated as human beings, to be understood, even when that is difficult, to be accorded basic human consideration and compassion, even when they abuse our human dignity. In a word, people deserve to be treated with humane sensitivity, even when all our inclinations push us towards brusque rejection, not only of their proposals, but of themselves, as persons. The president has to suffer fools, if not gladly, at least patiently.

Animals govern by growling or biting; human dictators rule by sheer force, terror, or quick punishment, even death. That is not what is or should be expected in a community of learners and teachers who have long been characterized by rationality, civility, urbanity, friendship, but, especially, humanity towards one another, even when they are intellectually or morally in disagreement.

There is a humane way of saying no, of denying an impassioned request, of telling someone that he or she has failed and will be terminated. There is a humane way of upholding a deeply-held conviction, even when it is under brutal attack. One can be forceful and humane at the same time. But it is not easy.

It may be that the most difficult problem for a president is to be humane while doing many unpleasant, but necessary things that seem to others to be inhumane. Essere umano, to be human, a great quality in anyone having power over others. Power will not corrupt such a person.

I would now like to declare myself on some very specific opportunities and challenges that face every college or university president. The easiest way to do so is to discuss in some detail the relationships between the president and his central constituencies: the trustees, the faculty, the students. You have all heard the facetious comment that a successful president gives each group what it wants, the alumni--championship teams; the faculty--parking; and the students--sex. I find this cynical, as well as bad policy.

The trustees are in a juridical sense the most important constituency since they have, in our American structure for higher education, the very important task of setting basic policies for the administration of what is essentially a public trust. The trustees do not administer the institution, but their most important task is to see that it is well administered. Having selected and appointed the president, the least they should expect of him is honesty and clarity of purpose, even when the trustees may not agree. Disagreement there often may be between a president and his trustees, but never deceit.

There are times when a president will have to try to change trustees' minds regarding basic policy. At least he should leave no doubt about where he stands. Trustees often need to be informed clearly and forcefully, on a continuing basis, regarding the institution's most basic needs. The president must resist when trustees interfere in the administration, attempting to govern rather than insure good government. I have found that this stance is both appreciated and supported by trustees. A spirit of confidence on the part of a president begets confidence on the part of trustees.

Trustees should share bad as well as good news, problems as well as successes. Sometimes a president should simply admit that he or she has made a mistake. Most of the trustees I know do not expect perfection of a president, just competent effort and honest accounting of stewardship. In occasional times of great crisis, trustees must be reminded by a president that they are the court of last resort, that they must take a corporate stand, that no one is going to follow the sound of an uncertain trumpet.

There may even come a time when the president must say to the trustees, because only he or she can: "Here I stand." It may be the end of the relationship, but rarely is. Even trustees, or may be especially trustees, respect integrity.

All in all, this has not been in my experience a difficult relationship, even though the president is always in the middle, between the trustees and the rest of the institution. He must interpret both sides to each other, preserving the confidence of each side. I should admit that I have always been blessed by intelligent and competent trustees, well versed in the problems of higher education. Had it been otherwise, I might be telling a different story, although I believe my principles of operation would be the same.



The faculty are, from an educational point of view, the most important constituency of the president. Educationally, the faculty make the institution what it is, good or bad or in between. The faculty are also the president's most difficult constituency. He is their leader, but the trustees appoint him. Every day of every year, year in and year out, the president must prove himself to the faculty. Especially in a large institution, there is no such thing as a completely cordial and trusting relationship. The president is, in some sense, the symbolic adversary, since he is ultimately the bearer of whatever bad news comes to the faculty these days.

On the positive side, and more importantly, he must proclaim to them, in season and out, his vision of their institution, what it is and what it might yet be. Only they can make his dream come true, and only if they are convinced will they cooperate in the venture. In a word, he must create trust, no easy task, given the climate.

There is no leadership here by edict. All faculty consider themselves his equal, if not his better, intellectually. Persuasion is the best mode of leadership where the faculty is involved. They must be part and parcel of the total educational process.

There are no easy answers here. Most presidents have been members of a teaching and reserve faculty and thus are fully conscious of the hopes and aspirations, as well as the very special nature of that body called faculty, made up of people who think otherwise.

And yet, they too must be led by the president. He must find a theme of unity in their diversity. He must inspire them, challenge them, question them, reason with them, occasionally say "no" to them, but, above all, he must persuade them to give their best talents and their most creative efforts to the realization of his educational vision.

This assumes, of course, that the president does have a clear vision for the institution, a vision that is educationally sound and integral, given the available resources. You cannot turn Pugwash into Princeton overnight. Whatever else he is clear and enthusiastic about, the president must most of all elaborate his specific vision, rethink it as times change, perfect it as he learns from experience or develops new resources. He may be the best administrator in the world, but without a clear and bright and, yes, beautiful vision, he is leading nowhere. Without a vision, the people perish. Each president will have his own style, no matter. He will simply lose the faculty and he will be unable to lead them anywhere, certainly not to the promised land.

The normal faculty criticisms of a president are many and varied, often contradictory. If he is always home, he is a nobody; if he is often away, he is neglecting his homework. If he spends little time with faculty, he is aloof; if he spends much time with them, he is interfering in their proper business. If he balances the budget, he is stingy; if he cannot balance the budget, he is irresponsible and incompetent. If he is a big on fringe and retirement benefits, the younger faculty can't meet their expenses; if he stresses faculty raises, the older faculty are impoverished on retirement. If he spends much time on fund raising, he is a huckster; if he doesn't, the financial situation gets worse. In a word, it is Scylla and Charybdis every day. We might as well admit that willy-nilly, the president will always be between the rock and the hard place.

Having admitted this, let us also admit that there is no better association in the world than a good academic relationship where civility rules disagreement, and comradeship is very real in an endeavor as fundamentally exalted as higher education. Despite all the normal and natural tensions between good faculty and good administration, this is in itself a healthy tension productive of an unusually good symbiotic effect--better governance by mutual understanding of the tasks proper to each.

I could understate the situation by saying that administrators should mainly administer and professors should mainly teach. When either intrudes unnecessarily upon the other's task, both tasks are unduly complicated and rendered impossible. There are many other schemes of governance discussed widely and promoted actively today. In fact, sand-bagging the administration by a constant threat of collective bargaining has become a popular indoor sport in colleges and universities. Despite this, I have yet to hear of any form of governance as good as what we generally have, especially when intelligently and competently administered, with the faculty deeply involved in the formation of

educational policy and the administration sensitively and forcefully administering this policy, even prodding occasionally for a change of policy. Both functions are indispensable, the forming and the effecting of educational policy mutually agreed upon. There are, of course, many other tasks that faculty and administration must do separately. Here, mutual understanding and cooperation are the order of the good day in academe.

Having already specified two constituencies as most important, do not be surprised if I declare that the students, as the main reason for which our institutions exist, are also, in that sense, a most important constituency of the president. Their needs and desires do not always coincide with those of the trustees and faculty, but they, too, must be heard. Let us admit that it took a recent student revolution for us to involve them more integrally in the total life of our institutions. Personally, I believe that the students have generally reacted well to this new responsibility, as new members of most of our academic councils and committees.

The greatest gift a president can give his students is the example of his life. One could say the same of faculty, but the president is in a highly visible position. He must be a kind of super professor to all the students. Young adults are, whether they admit it or not, looking for public models of the kind of person they would like to become. While the president cannot be a super "in loco parentis person," he cannot avoid transmitting to students the fact that he does or does not care deeply about the kinds of persons they are becoming, the interests and attitudes they presently portray the concerns that bite deeply into their youthful hopes.

Despite anything he says, the president will declare much more by how he lives, the concerns he exemplifies, the causes he supports, the public service he renders. There are great moral issues facing young and old alike today. In an educational setting, one would hope that values would be all important and that the young would perceive clearly where we elders stand on issues like human rights, world poverty and hunger, good government, preserving the fragile ecosphere, strengthening marriage and family life, to mention a few issues.

The president should also be deeply concerned that his students are being educated for tomorrow, not for yesterday; that they do emerge from the whole process knowing how to think, write, speak, and organize themselves effectively; that they have a sense of values and judge their world by reason and justice with love and not by blind emotional instinct; finally, that they have situated themselves and are at peace with themselves as they are and are becoming, as men and women, as Protestants, Catholics, or Jews, as members of a Western World that is part of a much poorer, less human, underdeveloped, and increasingly interdependent world. One would hope that beyond competence in doing something to earn a living, students would emerge from our institutions with some compassion for and commitment to the improvement of the larger less favored world around them. If we, as presidents, do not show these concerns in our own lives and works, then I doubt that our students will take any of our words very seriously.

Each president will have to find some realistic and personal way of maintaining a continuing conversation with his students, not only for their benefit, but mainly for his own. Students will keep a president alive and honest for they have an extraordinary radar for detecting double talk and the irrelevant. One must always level with them.

Again, I believe that under the pressure of the student revolution, there were too many concessions made to the bohemian type of students. It is time and overtime to revert to a student way of life that is more wholesome and less unstructured. I know of no way of building character without adhering to a definite set of moral standards and values that make for the good life. We have cast aside too many of these standards and values, like honesty, sobriety, fidelity, justice, and magnanimity. I believe many students, quite different from those of the late sixties, would welcome a change, a re-establishment of student standards. Change will not come without presidential leadership.

I could, but will not, speak at length of other constituencies of the president: the alumni who are the best evidence of our productive and continuing efforts, the public who largely gave birth to our institutions and generously support them when we win their appreciation of our work. Both are important. I could also speak of the government, local, state, and federal, that today has such impact, maybe too much, on our institutions. However, I have said enough in these personal reflections on the presidency.

I will only say that I am concerned that so many recently appointed presidents are fleeing a task that could be very fulfilling and greatly productive is approached with vision, hope, and reasonable confidence. I have seen the presidency in its best and worst days. I did not enjoy the troubled times, but the good years before and since have more than compensated for that agony. I only regret that we lost so many good and stalwart presidents who were caught in a vortex for which there were no set rules of procedure, only improvisations, many of which simply did not work. Higher education must still produce a whole new generation of presidents who are their equals. It was sad commentary that when Change Magazine identified by popular poll last year the forty leaders of higher education, so very few of them were presidents of colleges and universities, only one of the top four.

I would like to close on a very personal note which I trust you will indulge me. Over the years, I have stood at the graveside of many of my University colleagues and have contemplated the quiet nobility of their lives, so totally and unselfishly given to the higher education of young men and women. Some day, some of my lifelong associates will stand at my graveside. At that time, I would feel greatly honored if they will say, "Well, we worked together for a long time. We didn't always agree, but that never bothered our friendship or our forward march. At least, he was fair and tried to make the place better. Now he can rest in peace."

I'm not anxious for that day to come soon, but when it does, I would settle for those final sentiments. Who among us would ask for more. The respect of our colleagues is quite enough, assuming God's blessing, too. We won't get the one without the other.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.  
Washington Hall  
October 12, 1976

# Faculty Senate Journal

At 7:31 p.m. the chairman, Prof. James Danehy, called the meeting to order in Room 202 of the Center for Continuing Education, and requested Rev. Charles Sheedy to offer a prayer. Danehy also announced the deaths of two faculty members, Professors Charles Brambel and Ernest Brandl, and the illness of two others, Prof. Peter Brady and Rev. Edmund Joyce, C.S.C.

After introducing themselves, the senators unanimously approved the minutes of the meeting of May 4, 1976.

Danehy stated that because of the absence of Prof. Bobby Farrow, there would be no treasurer's report. He then made the following announcements:

1. That the senate still does not have the name of its ex officio member from the College of Science, but that Prof. Carole Moore is the ex officio representative from the College of Arts and Letters. He added that Professors Reginald Bain and Thomas Kapacinskis, both of Arts and Letters, are to fill two vacancies created by resignations. Further, he made some minor corrections in the roster and urged those senators who had not already done so to indicate the committees on which they wish to serve.
2. That in accordance with a motion passed by the senate at its meeting of April 6, 1976, he had appointed an Academic Manual Compliance Committee. Its co-chairmen are Professors Hafiz Atassi and Peter Brady, and its members, Professors Morton Fuchs and John Lyon.
3. That on Sept. 9, the officers of the senate would meet with the faculty and deans who have constituted themselves as a subcommittee of the Budget Priorities Committee (BPC).
4. That on Sept. 28, the Executive Committee would meet with the administration, including the President and the provost.
5. That on the advice of the retired faculty, the Executive Committee had written a letter to Rev. James Burtchaeil, C.S.C., asking that the benefits now offered to retirees be extended to their widows or widowers. A copy of this letter was circulated among the senators, and Danehy offered to supply additional copies to those who wanted them.
6. That the provost, at a meeting of the deans and department chairmen, had prohibited evening examinations, but that his order had never been formally promulgated. Noting the senate's support of the departments' right to determine examination schedules, Danehy announced that the Executive Committee is conducting a survey of the chairmen to obtain factual information on this subject. Twenty-two responses have been received thus far, and the committee will report its findings to the senate in October.

Professor Irwin Press asked Danehy for a summary of a letter from Father Burtchaeil concerning faculty salaries and fringe benefits. Reading from the letter, Danehy replied that the provost had acknowledged the faculty's right to discuss the allocation of benefits, but that he had asserted the administration's right to determine the fraction of the budget designated for total compensation. In response to a query from Prof. Julian Pleasants, Danehy stated that the Executive Committee would discuss this matter at its meeting with the BPC.

Prof. James Robinson asked the senators to suggest other questions which might be raised by the Executive Committee. He then reported on the activities of the Committee on Administration, including its unsuccessful attempt to secure the appointment of a faculty member (not necessarily from Notre Dame) to the Board of Trustees, its discussion concerning fixed terms of office for various administrators, and its request (approved by Information Services Director Richard Conklin) that faculty be informed of administrative appointments before these are announced to the press. He also enumerated some matters that the committee might pursue in the future: a discussion of the administration's policy on teaching loads, leaves, and other questions related to instruction; an examination of the salary scaled of the various colleges; and a debate on whether the results of reviews of academic officers should be made known to the faculty at large.

Press announced that the Committee on Faculty Affairs had already held one meeting and that it was working primarily on the issue of appointments and promotions, which had been given a high priority by the senate. He then summarized the Academic Council's decisions in this regard, including its vote against the establishment of an appeals committee. Further, he noted the senate's concern for the integrity of committees on appointments and promotions and for their freedom from administrative intervention.

Prof. Robert Kerby, the chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs, gave a report dealing with the questionnaire on grading distributed to the faculty last spring. He explained that Prof. Sheridan McCabe was analyzing the faculty's responses, that the committee would soon be able to present its findings to the senate, and that it might request a further mandate if this is warranted by the statistics. He also cited some preliminary data. Of the 410 respondents, 92% desire a grading system of some kind; 85% favor a system similar to the one now in use; 62% are satisfied with their own average grades (as compared with 34% who think them too high and 1%, too low); 72% believe that average grades have risen (although only 25% think that there has been a concurrent improvement in Notre Dame students); and 61% agree (whereas 21% disagree) that an average grade should be specified. Kerby also said that the average grade for undergraduates falls between B and B-; for graduate students, between A- and B. The questionnaire reveals no consensus as to any changes that might be made in the system, and the faculty also differ as to whether Notre Dame should act alone or in cooperation with other universities.

There being no unfinished business, the senate proceeded to new business.

Kerby, seconded by Mrs. Katharina Blackstead, moved that the first sentence of the Academic Manual, IV.3b, be emended to read as follows:

The Faculty Senate is an organization composed of fifty-one members of the Faculty (and two emeriti), who are elected by and from the Faculties of the Colleges, the Law School, the Library, the ROTC Staff, and the Special Professional Faculty, provided that each of these groups be represented by at least one senator.

(Underlined words represent emendations; parentheses represent a motion now pending before the Academic Council.) In support of his motion, Kerby noted that the ROTC staff hold faculty rank, that the university judges their qualifications, that the ROTC provides almost one-third of the scholarship aid given at Notre Dame, and that the quality of its programs has improved in recent years. Moreover, added Kerby, participation in the senate would further the integration of the ROTC staff with the rest of the faculty. In response to a question from Professor Robert Rodes, he stated that his specification of "one" senator was based on the idea of proportional representation; and in reply to a query from Robinson, he said that he had recommended increasing the size of the senate to insure that no senator would lose his position. The motion was passed unanimously, as was a second motion conveying the text of the amendment to the Academic Council.

At the request of Prof. James Cushing, Danehy suggested that the Board of Trustees be asked to adopt the AAUP Statement on Academic Freedom and Tenure. Robinson, seconded by Kerby, made a motion to this effect. Danehy recommended that the question be voted on at the October meeting, when the senators will have had the opportunity to read the statement.

Rodes, seconded by Prof. Claude Pomerleau, moved that the senate become the official sponsor of the Third World Relief Fund Drive. Rodes explained that the drive, which was organized by a self-appointed committee, needs formal sponsorship, adding, in reply to several questions, that it is non-political. But Professors Norman Haaser, James Dougherty, and James Robinson requested more information, and Professors Barth Pollak, Irwin Press, and Robert Anthony questioned whether the senate's sponsorship of the drive might not set a bad precedent. Danehy suggested that Rodes formulate a more specific proposal, to be voted on at the October meeting.

The meeting was recessed at 8:42 p.m. and reconvened at 8:55 p.m.

Prof. Paul Kenney requested the Committee on Faculty Affairs to study the benefits that might accrue to faculty members as consumers--for example, fleet-rate discounts on automobiles. After a lengthy discussion, in which several senators commented on such discounts and on the need for publicizing them, Press asked for a vote indicating the senate's interest in the subject and its desire that his committee pursue it. An informal poll having been taken, the suggestion was remanded to the committee.

Press said that the Faculty Affairs Committee might also study the university's two broadcasting systems, WNDU and WSND, with a view to recommending improvements in their operation and programming. Professors Danehy, Robinson, Kenney, and Bosco spoke in favor of this idea. Again, an informal vote was taken, and the question was remanded to the committee.

Prof. John Huber asked whether the Special Research Faculty is or ought to be represented in the senate. Kerby replied that at present, it is not. Danehy requested Huber to raise the question at the next meeting of the Faculty Affairs Committee.

Prof. John Lucey, seconded by Rodes, moved that the senate invite the senior ROTC officer to designate a staff member as an observer of its meetings, until the motion regarding ROTC membership in the senate is approved by the Academic Council. Danehy commented that such an invitation had already been extended to the retired faculty. Rodes suggested that the ROTC observer be elected, not appointed, and Lucey accepted this as a friendly amendment. The motion was passed unanimously by voice vote.

Dougherty asked when the Academic Council would vote on the motions concerning senate membership. Danehy replied that he hoped the council would act within the next two months. He also called for a report on the status of the Special Research Faculty, to be presented at the October meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:21 p.m.

Members absent but not excused were:

Hafiz Atassi, aerospace and mechanical engineering; Reginald Bain, speech and drama; William Biles, aerospace and mechanical engineering; Thomas Cullinane, aerospace and mechanical engineering; W. Phillip Helman, Radiation Laboratory; Thomas Kapacinskas, theology; Richard Lamann, sociology and anthropology.

Respectfully submitted,

Sarah B. Daugherty  
Secretary

## Guidelines from the Committee on Parking and Traffic

As a result of the excessive demand for spaces in the University Infirmary parking lot, a Parking and Traffic Committee was formed. Each University vice president appointed a person to serve on this committee in order to insure that all University employees were represented. The following guidelines were established by this committee:

1. All University administrative and professional employees who work in the Main Building, Brownson Hall, the Infirmary, or in Haggar Hall, shall be assigned parking in the Infirmary Parking Lot. The determination of whether an employee is an administrative or a professional employee is to be made by Personnel.
2. All support and staff personnel in Keenan, Haggar, Stanford, Zahm, Cavanaugh and St. Edward's Halls shall be assigned to the Stepan Lot.
3. All support and staff personnel assigned to the Infirmary on the shift beginning approximately 8 a.m. shall be assigned to the Stepan Lot. The high school students who help during the supper hours shall also be assigned to Stepan.
4. All Grounds Department staff shall be assigned to the Stepan Lot. Exceptions shall be made on snow removal days for equipment operators in the Grounds Department.
5. All support and staff personnel in the Main Building will be assigned to either the Infirmary or Stepan Lots on the basis of seniority. This will require that newly hired personnel in this category shall park in Stepan Lot. Seniority shall be determined by the Personnel Department.

Our recommendations for the personnel in the Haggar, Infirmary and Grounds Buildings are made on the basis of fairness and security. Those people who work in the Main Building must walk approximately a block and a half from the Infirmary Lot. The committee determined that it is not unfair to ask the people in the buildings near the Infirmary Lot to walk the same approximate distance. The end result will avoid the necessity of requiring an excessive number of people to walk all the way from Stepan to the Main Building. This distance would be considerably longer than the walk from Stepan to Haggar, the Infirmary, and the Grounds buildings. These recommendations also took into consideration the safety of women during non-daylight hours. The committee also recommended that personnel avoid walking on the roadway. The shortest distance from Stepan to the Main Building is by walkways. Proceed between Grace and Flanner to the side of the North Dining Hall and hence to the Main Building.

James A. Roemer, Chairman  
Parking and Traffic Committee

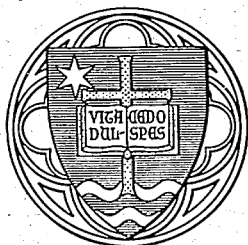
October 22, 1976

## contents (continued)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>124 National Science Foundation<br/>Science Faculty Professional<br/>Development Grants (No.<br/>FY77-34)</p> <p>125 The Danforth Foundation<br/>Fellowship Program<br/>(No. FY77-35)</p> <p>125 Radcliffe Institute,<br/>Radcliffe College Research<br/>Associateships on Women<br/>in American Society (No.<br/>FY77-36)</p> <p>125 Woods Hole Oceanographic<br/>Institution Postdoctoral<br/>Awards in Ocean Study<br/>(No. FY77-37)</p> <p>126 National Science Foundation<br/>Law Review Empirical<br/>Research Projects (No.<br/>FY77-38)</p> <p>126 Office of Education<br/>Ethnic Heritage Studies<br/>Program (No. FY77-39)</p> <p>127 National Endowment for<br/>the Arts U.S./U.K. Bi-<br/>centennial Exchange<br/>Fellowship (No. FY77-40)</p> | <p>127 Office of Education<br/>Metric Education Pro-<br/>gram (No. FY77-41)</p> <p>128 The Harry S. Truman<br/>Scholarship Foundation<br/>The Harry S. Truman<br/>Scholarship (No. FY77-<br/>42)</p> <p>129 Current Publications and<br/>Other Scholarly Works</p> <p>Monthly Summary</p> <p>135 Awards Received</p> <p>137 Proposals Submitted</p> <p>139 Summary of Awards Received<br/>and Proposals Submitted</p> <p>140 Closing Dates for Selected<br/>Sponsored Programs</p> <p><u>documentation</u></p> <p>141 President's Address to<br/>the Faculty</p> <p>151 Faculty Senate Journal</p> <p>154 Guidelines from the<br/>Committee on Parking and<br/>Traffic</p> |
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## notre dame report



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