

'77-'78

# notre dame report

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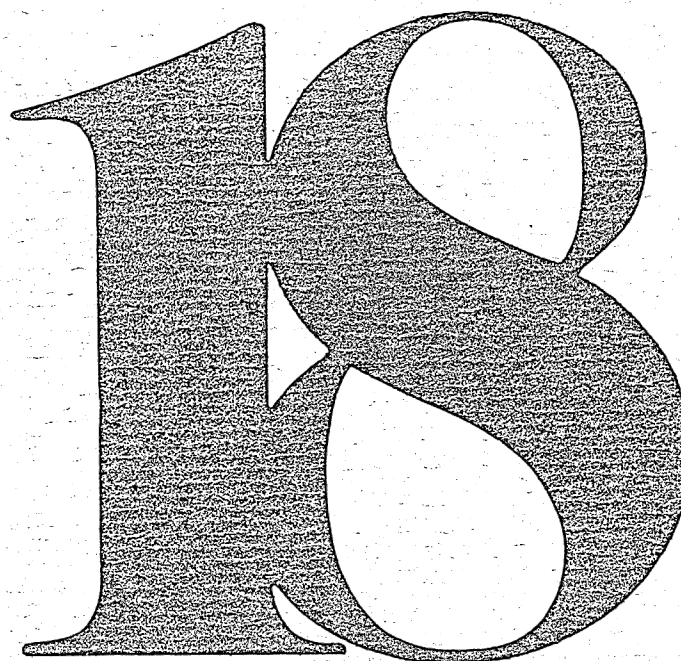
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# the university

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## O'Meara Named Provost

O. Timothy O'Meara, Kenna professor of mathematics, and director of graduate studies in mathematics for seven years, has been appointed provost of the University by the Board of Trustees. As provost, O'Meara will have responsibility under the President for the administration, coordination and development of all academic activities and functions of the University. He succeeds Rev. James T. Burtchaeil, C.S.C., who resigned in August, 1977 and Rev. Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C., who has been serving as acting provost.

O'Meara, 50, has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1962, has twice headed the Department of Mathematics and has served on several key University committees including the Committee on University Priorities, the Trustees' Faculty Affairs Committee, the Provost Review Committee and the Budget Priorities Committee. He has also served on national committees including the Advisory Panel for the Mathematical Sciences of the National Science Foundation. The new provost has asked that his term be limited to four years because he wants to return to full-time teaching and research after that period.

First educated by the Christian Brothers of Ireland in Cape Town, South Africa, O'Meara subsequently received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Cape Town. He received his doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University in 1953 and then taught in New Zealand before returning to the United States as a member of the faculty at Princeton University for several years.

His research is especially noted for a major breakthrough in the isomorphism theory of linear groups in modern algebra. He has received nine National Science Foundation grants supporting his research in number theory, linear groups and quadratic forms since 1963, and in 1976 he was named to the Kenna endowed chair in mathematics which memorializes the Holy Cross priest-mathematician Rev. Howard J. Kenna.

A native of South Africa, O'Meara became a naturalized U.S. citizen last year. He and his wife, the former Jean Fadden of Philadelphia, have five children.

## Student Affairs VP Named

Rev. John L. Van Wolvlear, C.S.C., pastor of St. Francis Xavier parish in Burbank, Calif., and former University of Portland administrator, has been named vice president for student affairs at Notre Dame by the Board of Trustees. Father Van Wolvlear will have direct responsibility for all matters pertaining to the religious, disciplinary, social, recreational and physical welfare of undergraduate students. A 1945 alumnus of Notre Dame, he succeeds Bro. Just Paczesny, C.S.C., who will leave June 30 to become administrative assistant to the vicar for education in the Diocese of Phoenix, Ariz.

Born in Escanaba, Mich., Father Van Wolvlear grew up in Grand Rapids, entered Holy Cross Preparatory Seminary in 1938, took final vows in 1947 and was ordained in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame in 1949. He taught at Holy Cross Seminary at Notre Dame until 1954, when he was rector of Cavanaugh Hall and did graduate

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work. From 1955 to 1956 he was assistant superior and assistant principal at Notre Dame High School in Niles, Ill., and in 1959 he received an M.A. in school administration from DePaul University.

For the next 11 years Father Van Volvlear was assigned to the University of Portland where he served in a variety of positions including directorships in the areas of alumni, career placement, student aid, athletics and admissions.

## ND Magazine Wins Award

Notre Dame Magazine received the Sibley Award, given annually to the best alumni/professional college magazine, May 16 in New York City. The award recognizes "all around excellence in magazine publishing," and judging was done by a panel headed by General Editor Merrill Sheils of Newsweek magazine, which sponsored the 1978 competition.

The magazine had previously won public affairs awards in 1977, 1976 and 1973 for its treatment of genetic engineering, the world of work, former antiwar activists, and the American Christian family. Published five times yearly for some 80,000 alumni and friends, Notre Dame Magazine has also been among the top 10 alumni publications for the past five years.

## Memorial Library Hours Summer Session

Monday, June 19 through Thursday, Aug. 3, 1978

### 1st and 2nd floors

Monday through Thursday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday and Saturday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

### 4th through 13th floors (tower)

Monday through Saturday	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. - 10 p.m.

The hours of service of the research libraries are posted in the individual libraries.

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

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# faculty notes

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## Honors

Rev. Leonard N. Banas, C.S.C., assistant professor of modern and classical languages, was elected President of the Indiana Classical Conference for 1978-79.

Thomas P. Bergin, dean of continuing education, was asked to serve as Vice Chairman of the National University Extension Association's committee on Honors and Awards for the next academic year.

Robert J. Horodyski, visiting professor of earth sciences, won the Outstanding Paper Award from the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists for his paper on "Environmental Influences on Columnar Stromatolite Branching Patterns: Examples from the Middle Proterozoic Belt Supergroup, Glacier National Park, Montana." Another article "Lyngbya Mats at Laguna Mormona, Baja California, Mexico: Comparison with Proterozoic Stromatolites" was judged third best paper published in the 1977 Journal of Sedimentary Petrology.

G.D. Loescher, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters and concurrent assistant professor of government and international studies, has been awarded a fellowship by the Institute for the Study of World Politics to write a book on American Foreign Policy and Human Rights.

Rev. Ernan McMullin, professor of philosophy, was elected to the Executive Committee of the American Philosophical Association (Western Division) at its annual convention in Cincinnati. He has also been appointed to the Advisory Board of The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy.

Thomas V. Merluzzi, assistant professor of psychology, has been elected Vice President of the Indiana Association for Retarded Citizens.

Norlin G. Rueschhoff, associate professor of accountancy, has been elected vice president of the Michiana Chapter National Association of Accountants.

Bro. Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V., dean of the College of Business Administration, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, Ind., for a three-year term, 1978-1981.

Julian Samora, professor of sociology and anthropology, has been appointed to the committee of Opportunities in Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was honored at a symposium dedicated to him on Mexican Immigration at Indiana University, Bloomington, April 26-27.

## Activities

A colloquium on Plants in Personal Well-Being was held May 6 at Notre Dame. Speakers include Thomas Schlereth, associate professor of American studies, "Vegetation as an Index to Past Landscapes: An Historian's Use of Plants as Material Cultural Evidence"; Esme Bellalta, associate professor of architecture, "Who is the Designer?...With Plants"; Patrick Horsbrugh, professor of architecture, "The Value of Vegetation in the Human Habitat: Synecological Design Discipline in Planning"; Kenneth Goodpaster, assistant professor of philosophy, "On Being Morally Considerable: Do Plants Deserve Legal Rights?"; and Theodore J. Crovello, chairman and professor of biology, "Computers and Plants in Personal Well-Being."

Harvey Bender, professor of biology, presented the invited address "The Ins and Outs of the Administrative Selection Process: A Faculty Perspective on 'Search and Screen'" at the 7th National Assembly of the American Association of University Administrators on April 24 in Chicago.

Carl T. Berkhout, Curator of the Medieval Institute Library, chaired special sessions on Middle English Literature and Anglo-Saxon Scholarship in the Renaissance at the Thirteenth Conference on Medieval Studies held at Western Michigan University, May 4-7.

William E. Biles, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented two papers entitled "Computer Simulation of Material Handling Configurations in Production" and "Optimization of Multiple-Response Simulation Models of Naval Operations," at the 1978 joint meeting to The Institute of Management Sciences and the Operations Research Society of America held in New York City, April 30 to May 3.

Kenneth R. Brehob, assistant professor of earth sciences, presented an invited paper entitled "The Suburbanization-Sunbeltization Analogy and the Future" at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers in New Orleans on April 10.

John T. Cacioppo, assistant professor of psychology, with R.E. Petty and J. Sidera, presented the paper "The Effects of Message Repetition and Argument Persuasiveness on Immediate and Delayed Attitudes" at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, May 6. Along with Carol Glass and Thomas V. Merluzzi, assistant professors of psychology, and L. Quintanar and Mark Broden, he presented the paper "The Effects of Heterosexual Social Anxiety on Self-statements and Self-evaluation" at the same meeting, May 5.

Daniel M. Chipman, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Assignment of States in the Valence Photoelectron Spectrum of  $H_2S$ " at the 11th Midwest Theoretical Chemistry Conference held at Battelle Laboratories, Columbus, Oh., May 18-20.

Sperry E. Darden, professor of physics, gave the talk "Breakup of the Deuteron on  $^4He$ ," at Hope College, Holland, Mich. on April 12 and at the University of Wisconsin, Madison on May 8.

Walter R. Davis, professor of English, lectured on "Thomas More as a Literary Artist" at the Notre Dame Law School, April 21. He also spoke on "Boccaccio: The Implications of Binary Form" at the Thirteenth Conference on Mediaeval Studies, Western Michigan University, May 4.

Guillermo Ferraudi, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "The Photochemistry of the Sulfophthalocyanines of Transition Metal Ions in Aqueous Solutions" at the Department of Energy Solar Photochemistry Research Conference held at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y., May 8-10.

Alexander J. Hahn, assistant professor of mathematics, gave an invited colloquium lecture entitled "Isomorphism Theory of Orthogonal Groups over Arbitrary Integral Domains," for the Mathematics Department of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. on May 5.

David Clark Isele, assistant professor of music, was clinician for a Diocesan Workshop in Birmingham, Alabama, May 6 and 7 and lectured on "Rehearsal Techniques--The Practical Best." Also, three compositions of his were premiered in three different senior recitals by members of the Chorale: Ancient Music, vocal duet, and To the Poet and The Stillness, vocal solos. Glee Club accompanists performed the music from the ballet, Take, Thyme and Toggle on their joint recital April 29.

Sr. John Miriam Jones, S.C., assistant provost, delivered the Commencement Address at Mount St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio College, Oh., on May 14.

C.P. Kartha, assistant professor of management, presented a paper entitled "Geometric Moving Average and Time Series" with B. Abraham at the Annual Technical Conference of the American Society for Quality Control in Chicago on May 8.

Kwan S. Kim, associate professor of economics, delivered a paper entitled "A Time Minimization Approach to Investment Planning In An Open Economy," at the Modeling and Simulation Conference held in Pittsburgh on April 27, and another paper on "An Evaluation of Basic Industrialization Strategies in a Developing Socialist Economy--Case of Tanzania" at the Eastern Economic Association meetings held in Washington, D.C., April 29. He also co-authored a paper on "Multivariate Analysis in Pooling Time-Series and Cross-Section Data," which was read at the EEA Meeting by Yu-Chi Chang, associate professor of management.

G.D. Loescher, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters and concurrent assistant professor of government and international studies, convened and chaired the Asia Seminar at the Midwest Regional Amnesty International Meeting held in Chicago, May 13. Prof. Loescher also appeared on several television programs, including "Window on Campus," "Window on the World" and "Patchword" to discuss Amnesty International and the protection of human rights.

Lawrence C. Marsh, assistant professor of economics, and B.L. Schultz, co-authored a paper on "Evaluating Monetary Policy" presented at the Eastern Economic Association meeting in Washington, D.C. on April 28. He and Meredith Scovill, assistant professor of economics, presented a paper entitled "A Simulation Approach to Evaluating the Future of a Self-Financed Social Security System" to the Ninth Annual Pittsburgh Conference on Modeling and Simulation held in Pittsburgh on April 27.

Thomas G. Marullo, assistant professor of modern and classical languages, delivered a paper "Rannaia literaturnaia deitelnost' Nikolaia Nekrasova (The Early Literary Career of Nikolai Nekrasov)" to the Department of Russian Literature of the Philological Faculty of Leningrad State University, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. on April 21.

Barbara McGowan, assistant professor of American studies, presented a paper entitled "Individual Success, National Triumph: Ideas about Work in Popular Magazines, 1945-1960" at the National Popular Cultural Convention held in Cincinnati, April 20.

Rev. Ernan McMullin, professor of philosophy, gave a symposium paper on "Structural Explanation" at the American Philosophical Association convention at San Francisco, March 23-25. He gave the keynote address on "The Changing Notion of Science" at a conference on the teaching of philosophy of science at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., April 7-8. He also lectured at the University of Maryland, April 10, on "Types of Explanation in the Natural Sciences."

Thomas V. Merluzzi, assistant professor of psychology, presented a paper with Cheryl S. Brischetto, entitled "Client Perceptions in Initial Interviews as a Function of Counselor Sex and Experience" at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, May 4.

Kenneth Milani, associate professor of accountancy, addressed the Elkhart Chapter of the National Association of Accountants on April 18 on "The Impact of Budget Participation on Foremen Performance and Attitudes."

Asokendu Mozumder, associate faculty fellow in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Partially Diffusion-Controlled Reactions" at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Radiation Research Society, held at Toronto, Canada, May 15-18.

P. Neta, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Rate Constants and Mechanism of Reaction of Various Oxidizing Radicals" at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Radiation Research Society, held at Toronto, Canada, May 15-18.

William B. Roberts, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a seminar entitled "A Design Point Correlation for Losses Due to Part Span Dampers on Transonic Rotors," at Stanford University on May 4.

Julian Samora, professor of sociology and anthropology, presented a paper on President Jimmy Carter's legislative proposals on "Undocumented Workers" at Indiana University, Bloomington, April 27, and at Colorado State University, St. Collins, Colo. on May 4. He also presented a paper on Mexican Immigration at Northern Colorado University, Greeley, Colo. on May 5.

Juan C. Scaiano, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Electron Transfer in Photogenerated Biradicals" at the Department of Energy Solar Photochemistry Research Conference held at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y., May 8-10.

Richard J. Sebastian, assistant professor of psychology, presented a paper entitled "Noise and Aggressive Cues as Determinants of Aggressive Behavior" with Patrick A. Holleran at the Mid-western Psychological Association meeting in Chicago on May 4.

Herbert E. Sim, chairman and professor of finance, conducted a seminar sponsored by Georgetown University's Academy in the Public Service on "Local Government Accounting Fundamentals" on May 4 in Warsaw, Ind.

Steen Steenken, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Oxidation of Hydroquinone Anion by  $\beta$ -Oxoalkyl Radicals" at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Radiation Research Society held at Toronto, Canada, May 15-18.

Laurence R. Taylor, assistant professor of mathematics, was invited to speak for a Mathematical Colloquium on May 1, at Northwestern University on "A Stable Decomposition of Certain Spaces."

J.K. Thomas, professor of chemistry and senior scientist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Influence of Micelles on Photochemical Reactions" at the Department of Energy Solar Photochemistry Conference held at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y., May 8-10.

Arvind Varma, associate professor of chemical engineering, presented a paper entitled "Yield Optimization in Complex Reaction Networks," at the Ninth Annual Pittsburgh Conference on Modeling and Simulation, April 27-28.

Robert P. Vecchio, assistant professor of management, presented two papers entitled "A Test of the Cognitive Complexity Interpretation of Fiedler's Least Preferred Coworker Scale," and "Analysis of the Effects of Class Size on Student Performance and Satisfaction," at the national meeting of the Institute of Management Sciences held on May 1-3 in New York City.

Peter Walshe, professor of government and international studies, gave the commencement address at Devine Word College, Epworth, Ia., on May 13.

Phyllis M. Webb, assistant professor of microbiology, delivered a seminar entitled "Partial Restoration of Germ-Free Bone Marrow Chimeras" at Indiana University Medical School in Indianapolis on April 5.

Erhard Winkler, professor of earth sciences, gave the talk "Stone and Man" for the Association of Engineering Geologists, North-Central Section, in Chicago, April 25.

James L. Wittenbach, associate professor of accountancy, presented a paper entitled "Overlooked Tax Saving Opportunities" at the Strategies for Business Survival Workshop held at the Center for Continuing Education on May 10.

# office of advanced studies

## Information Circulars

Additional information on all circulars listed below may be obtained by calling Ext. 7378, 7432, 7433.

### National Endowment for the Humanities 1979 Summer Seminars for College Teachers

No. FY78-174

The purpose of the Summer Seminar program is to provide opportunities for teachers at undergraduate colleges and universities, and at junior and community colleges to work in their areas of interest with distinguished scholars and to have access to libraries suitable for advanced study and research. Each seminar will provide twelve college teachers with an opportunity for eight weeks of uninterrupted study, research and discussion with the seminar director and with colleagues of similar professional backgrounds and interests. By the end of this summer over 4,000 college teachers from all regions of the country will have participated in the program. The work of the seminars has been disseminated at professional meetings and in journal articles. As a result of the seminars new course offerings have been developed, and new material has been incorporated into existing courses. Informal networks have developed between the universities and the colleges for the exchange of information and ideas.

The seminar director will have wide latitude to design his seminar in his area of interest. We ask simply that the topic be broad enough to accommodate a wide range of interests, and that the seminar give integral attention to the problem of conveying humanistic understandings to the college student. The focus of the seminar should be primarily substantive, however, and the purpose of the seminar should not be construed as curriculum planning or pedagogical training. Past experience indicates that the college teachers for whom the program is intended are most interested in attending seminars which are centered upon the seminar director's area of specialization.

The budget request for a proposed seminar should include the cost of the seminar director's summer salary and compensation for time spent handling the application and selection process. In addition, the Endowment makes provision for secretarial or administrative help, and direct and indirect costs to the host institution. Each college teacher selected to attend a seminar will receive a stipend of \$2,500.

The deadline for submission of proposals to direct 1979 Summer Seminars is July 1, 1978.

### Exxon Company, U.S.A. Film Library

No. FY78-175

Exxon Company, U.S.A. has the following educational films available for educational purposes:

- \* World Beneath the Sea.
- \* The System - An open-ended and wide-ranging discussion by high school students who explore the assets and liabilities of free enterprise.
- \* Rig Fishing the Gulf - Sport fishing in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
- \* Three E's - Complex relationship between energy, economics and the environment.
- \* Faces of Energy - Story of the petroleum industry through a series of individual portraits of people at work in its various functions.
- \* The Individual in the System - What does the future hold for today's students?
- \* Refinery - Process of converting crude oil into everyday consumer products.
- \* A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Gas Station - The making of gasoline from a producing well in Texas to a service station in New Jersey.
- \* Southwestern Athletic Conference Highlights - Football in the Southwestern Athletic Conference.
- \* Is There Competition in the System? - Competition in the marketplace.
- \* Nuclear Energy: Power for Today and Tomorrow - Mining, milling and fabrication of nuclear fuel for power generation.



All films are 16mm, color, sound.

There is no rental or service charge. The only cost is return postage. Films must be returned within three days.

For further information write to:

Exxon Film Library  
Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc.  
2323 New Hyde Park Road  
New Hyde Park, New York 11040

## Canadian Embassy Senior Fellowship in Canadian Studies

No. FY78-176

### Purpose:

The Senior Fellowship in Canadian Studies is designed to afford senior scholars an opportunity for study and research which will significantly benefit the development of Canadian studies in the U.S. One Senior Fellowship will be awarded in 1979/80.

### Eligibility:

Senior faculty members with a substantive program in Canadian studies who wish to pursue a suitable project on a full-time basis may apply.

### Stipend:

Not to exceed \$2,500 per month for a period of up to six months.

### Deadline:

October 31, 1978, for the Fellowship to be held during the period of April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980.

### Application:

A letter of application, outlining the proposed project and including a curriculum vitae, the names of three referees and an estimated budget, should be addressed to:

Academic Relations Officer  
Public Affairs Division  
Embassy of Canada  
1771 N Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Telephone: (202) 785-1400, Extension 320.

## Canadian Embassy Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Programme

No. FY78-177

### Purpose:

The Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Programme is designed to provide selected faculty of U.S. universities and colleges with an opportunity to undertake study and research relating to Canada and to devise new courses on an aspect of Canadian studies.

### Eligibility:

Any faculty member of a U.S. university who holds the Ph.D. and who is either teaching courses related to Canada, or who wishes to do so is eligible. Candidates must have held a full-time teaching position for at least two years. Each must secure a written commitment from his university that the applicant will offer a new one-semester course with a Canadian orientation during each of the subsequent three years following completion of the period of study.

### Stipend:

Up to \$1,250 for up to six months.

### Deadline:

The deadline for awards to be held from April 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980, is October 31, 1978.

For detailed guidelines and application procedures, contact the following:

Faculty Enrichment Programme  
Public Affairs Division  
Embassy of Canada  
1771 N Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Telephone: (202) 785-1400, Extension 320

## National Endowment for the Arts Work Experience Internship Program

No. FY78-178

The Work Experience Internship Program, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts, is designed to acquaint participants with the policies, procedures and operations of the National Endowment and to give them an overview of arts activities in this country. Internships will be awarded on a competitive basis. Non-matching grants will include a stipend of \$2,480 plus travel for the 13-week program. Participants are generally selected on the basis of academic background and prior professional experience.

### Program Dates:

Spring: February 5 - May 4, 1979  
Deadline: September 22, 1978

Summer: June 4 - August 31, 1979  
Deadline: January 22, 1979

Fall: September 24 - December 21, 1979  
Deadline: May 11, 1979



**U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament  
Agency Hubert H. Humphrey Doctoral  
Fellowships in Arms Control  
and Disarmament**

No. FY78-179

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency intends to award up to eighteen Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships in Arms Control and Disarmament in each of two separate competitions. The Fellowships are intended to stimulate interest in the study of arms control in universities by supporting unclassified doctoral dissertation.

Areas of Research Priority:

Strategic Arms Control; Nuclear Proliferation; Multilateral Arms Control; Regional Arms Control; The Arms Control Consequences of Weapons Development; Conventional Arms Sales and Transfers; Verification and Compliance; The Economics of Arms Production and Sales; The Arms Control Aspects of Technology Transfer; The Public and Arms Control; Policy Factors; Methodological Contributions.

Eligibility:

The program is open only to applicants who are citizens or nationals of the United States at time of application, and who, by the date the Fellowship begins, will have completed all academic requirements for the doctorate, except the dissertation, at a U.S. college or university.

Application:

Each applicant must submit 1. A signed and completed application form; 2. A dissertation research proposal; 3. Official transcripts of all graduate school course work; 4. Names and addresses of three academic references; 5. A signed statement by the dissertation adviser approving the proposal.

Stipend:

\$3,900 for a period of 12 months. In addition, ACDA will pay any applicable tuition and fees for one year, up to a maximum of \$3,400, to the institution.

Deadline:

July 1, 1978 for the period January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979.  
March 1, 1979 for the period September 1, 1979 - August 31, 1980.

For application materials, write:

Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program  
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20451

**Department of Transportation  
IPA DOT Research Fellow Program**

No. FY78-180

This part of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA) program calls for proposals from qualified full-time faculty members at accredited universities or colleges to serve as a DOT Research Fellow in the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 authorizes the temporary exchange of personnel between Federal executive agencies, states, local governments, institutions of higher education and Indian tribal governments for work of mutual concern and benefit. The program is designed to benefit all parties involved. Assignees bring a vital expertise to their temporary positions and in the process enhance their own professional development.

Assignments are available for up to one year at various locations within the Department. There are two prime objectives served by this program.

- \* The Department will make use of the particular talents of someone who has demonstrated a unique ability to do research on transportation and/or transportation related problems. Such a person will devote a predetermined period of time to a research problem of mutual interest, and will have only a minimum amount of associated administrative work.
- \* The Faculty member shall gain insights into the problems and operations of DOT and extend the scope of his or her experience in transportation research. Through briefings, final reports and technical publications, the experiences of the research fellow will be shared with the academic and professional community.

The Department of Transportation deals with extremely complex issues involving modal operations, intermodal conflicts and the overall tenor of national transportation. Because of the urgency and immediacy of most issues (transit operations, automobile goals, regulation of the airline industry, etc.) many long term problems have not been studied in detail.

To have the greatest impact on such problems and on national transportation needs, the faculty member should address the proposal to one of the specific research areas contained in the program announcement which is available upon request from the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs. These research areas have been identified by the directors of the Department's various research programs and represent areas in which staff is committed, work is ongoing, projects are to be initiated or new needs have been identified. By working on problems in such areas, the faculty member will insure that his or her work has a receptive and responsive audience and will have lasting impact. The faculty members will be expected to apply their own unique insights to such problems.

Proposals may be submitted at any time. Selection will be made approximately sixty days after a proposal is received.

## Center for Population Research Research Problem Areas

### No. FY78-181

The Center for Population Research (CPR) is emphasizing the need for increasing the amount of behavioral-social science research on population, family planning and reproductive behavior. Behavioral-social scientists in disciplines such as yours are invited to submit research grant proposals. Submitted proposals will receive careful evaluation through the usual peer review procedures.

The attention of behavioral-social scientists is also directed toward the postdoctoral fellowship as a mechanism for developing their careers in the population field. Interested persons are encouraged to explore the opportunities for applying for postdoctoral fellowships. Applications will be evaluated by means of peer reviews.

The deadlines for submission of research grant proposals are March 1, July 1 and November 1, while deadlines for postdoctoral fellowships are February 1, June 1 and October 1.

## The Mershon Center of the Ohio State University Edgar S. Furniss, Jr. Award 1978

### No. FY78-182

The Mershon Center of The Ohio State University announces its annual competition for the best original book-length, previously unpublished monograph dealing with significant contributions of the policy sciences to national security and civilian military education.

#### Award:

\$1,000 and publication by The Ohio State University Press. Submission of a manuscript to, or acceptance by, another publisher constitutes disqualification.

#### Deadline:

Manuscripts (nonreturnable) must be received by October 1, 1978.

#### Send manuscripts to:

Publications Office  
Mershon Center  
The Ohio State University  
1712 Neil Avenue  
Columbus, Ohio 43210

## Association of American Colleges Project QUILL Quality in Liberal Learning

### No. FY78-183

QUILL is a two-year program of direct grants toward the support of creative efforts enhancing liberal learning.

#### Eligibility:

Proposals may be initiated by faculty, administrators, staff or students. Joint proposals by several persons, departments or cooperating institutions are encouraged.

#### Projects:

- \* Helping cross boundaries between or among the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.
- \* Strengthening the liberal learning component of continuing education.
- \* Helping integrate liberal learning with career and professional education.

#### Awards:

Ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, with the average expected to be about \$3,500. Only one application can be submitted during each of six review periods. Proposals will be submitted on a "first come first serve" basis for each deadline period. Subsequent proposals will be reserved for the next deadline period.

QUILL funds may not be requested for equipment needs, nor for projects that consist wholly of meetings or symposia.

#### Commitments:

Applicants may combine QUILL funds with funds from other sources. Firm commitment is expected and may be indicated by released time, staff or other contributions.

Detailed guidelines and application forms are available from the Office of Advanced Studies, Division of Research and Sponsored Programs.

## National Science Foundation Study Programs in Science and Technology Policy Research

### No. FY78-184

The Division of Policy Research and Analysis (PRA) of the Directorate for Scientific, Technological and International Affairs intends to support a number of integrated study programs relevant to the analysis of certain science and technology (S&T) policy issues. In Phase I of this effort, PRA will provide up to 12 planning and capability demonstration awards of approximately one person-year of effort each. The results of these awards will be competitively evaluated and the most promising programs selected for support during a second phase. The Phase II awards will provide continuing support to as many as four programs for an additional two to three years at a funding level per award of approximately three to four person-years of effort per year. There is no commitment to make a specific number of awards under this solicitation, however, and none will be made unless the quality of the proposals submitted justifies an award.

The effective date of Phase I awards shall be no earlier than October 1, 1978, and shall continue for a period of 12 months. The deadline for submission of Phase I reports and Phase II proposals will be the end of the twelve-month period. Cost sharing or fees will be negotiated as appropriate. Awards will generally be in the form of NSF grants unless a fee is appropriate in which case a contract will be awarded.

Each of the program areas covered by this solicitation consists of a series of related questions. Many of the research questions within an area share conceptual and theoretical frameworks, research approaches and data requirements. One objective of this solicitation, therefore, is to encourage research organizations to contribute to the knowledge base for S&T policy research and analysis by planning and carrying out an integrated program of studies. The second objective of this solicitation is to encourage the development of research and analysis capabilities for continuing contributions to science and technology policymaking.

The solicitation briefly describes four program areas. Some of these areas share a number of common features, resulting from their general objectives of understanding: (1) the process whereby R&D inputs are transformed into technological products; and (2) the impact of these products on the economy. However, each of the four program areas differs in its specific objectives. A proposal must be directed at one of the four areas to qualify for this solicitation. If proposers wish to respond to more than one area, separate proposals must be submitted for each.

1. Economic Returns to Publicly Funded R&D
2. Determinants of Economic Payoffs from Private Sector S&T Activities
3. The Dynamics of Technological Innovation in the Private Sector
4. Technology Choices in Developing Countries

The deadline for receipt of proposals is July 17, 1978.

## Current Publications And Other Scholarly Works

### ARTS AND LETTERS HUMANISTIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

#### English

- Davis, Walter R.  
W.R. Davis. 1978. Narrative methods in Sidney's Old Arcadia. Studies in English Language 18:13-33.

#### Philosophy

- Caponigri, A. Robert  
A.R. Caponigri. 1977. Person, society and art in the actual idealism of Giovanni Gentile. Pages 171-183 in, Estratto da Enciclopedia '76-'77, II pensiero di Giovanni Gentile. Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana.
- McMullin, Ernan  
E. McMullin. 1978. Structural explanation. American Philosophical Quarterly 15:139-147.  
E. McMullin. 1978. The conception of science in Galileo's work. Pages 209-257 in, R.E. Butts and J.C. Pitt, eds. New Perspectives on Galileo. Dordrecht, Netherlands.

- E. McMullin, ed. 1978. Death and Decision. Westview Press. Boulder, Colorado. xii + 154 pp.

### Sociology and Anthropology

- Aldous, Joan  
J. Aldous. 1978. Family Careers: Developmental Change in Families. John Wiley & Sons. New York, New York. xiv + 358 pp.

### Theology

- Hauerwas, Stanley  
S. Hauerwas. 1977. Rights, duties and experimentation on children. Pages 5-1 to 5-27 in, Research Involving Children. National Commission for Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication. Washington, D.C.  
S. Hauerwas. 1978. A failure in communication: Ethics and the early church: Review essay of Sander's Ethics in the New Testament and Osborn's Ethical Patterns in Early Christian Thought. Interpretation 32(2):196-200.  
S. Hauerwas. 1978. Autobiography and politics: Review essay of Campbell's Brother to a Dragonfly and Coffin's Once to Every Man. Worldview 2(4): 49-51.  
S. Hauerwas. 1978. Sex and politics: Bertrand Russell and human sexuality. Christian Century 95(14):417-422.
- Kelsey, Morton  
M. Kelsey. 1978. Meditation maze. Episcopal Times, April: 8-9.  
M. Kelsey. 1978. Dreams: A Way to Listen to God. Paulist Press. vii + 104 pp.
- O'Connor, CSC, Edward  
E. O'Connor, CSC. 1978. Pope Paul and the Spirit. Ave Maria Press. Notre Dame, Indiana. 258 pp.

### SCIENCE

#### Chemistry

- Thomas, J. Kerry  
\*B.K. Razem, M. Wong and J.K. Thomas. 1978. The effect of micellar phase on the state and dynamics of some excited state charge transfer complexes. Journal of the American Chemical Society 100(6): 1679-1686.

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\* Under the Radiation Laboratory

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#### Microbiology

- Webb, Phyllis M.  
J.A. Mattingly and P.M. Webb. 1978. Studies on the mitogen responses of germfree allogeneic chimeras. II. Maturation of two cell types and partial restoration of responsiveness of the short-term chimeras. The Journal of Immunology 120(4):1274-1277.

#### Physics

- Fleissner, John G.  
J.G. Fleissner, D.A. Rakel, F.P. Venezia, E.G. Funk, J.W. Mihelich and H.A. Smith, Jr. 1978. Investigation of 54- to 99-MeV<sup>6</sup> Li-induced reactions on rare earth targets. Physical Review C17:1001-1007.

- Funk, Emerson G.  
J.G. Fleissner, D.A. Rakel, F.P. Venezia, E.G. Funk, J.W. Mihelich and H.A. Smith, Jr. 1978. Investigation of 54- to 99-MeV<sup>6</sup> Li-induced reactions on rare earth targets. Physical Review C17:1001-1007.
- Mihelich, John W.  
J.G. Fleissner, D.A. Rakel, F.P. Venezia, E.G. Funk, J.W. Mihelich and H.A. Smith, Jr. 1978. Investigation of 54- to 99-MeV<sup>6</sup> Li-induced reactions on rare earth targets. Physical Review C17:1001-1007.
- Poirier, John A.  
E.B. Dally, D.J. Drickey, J.M. Hauptman, C.F. May, D.H. Stork, J.A. Poirier, C.A. Rey, R.J. Wojslaw, P.F. Shephard, A.J. Lennox, J.C. Tompkins, T.E. Toohig, A.A. Wehmann, I.X. Ioan, T.S. Nigmanov, E.N. Tsyganov and A.S. Vodopianov. 1977. A direct measurement of the  $\pi$ -form factor. Physics Review Letters 39:1176.
- G.T. Adytov, F.K. Aliev, D. Yu. Bardin, W. Gajewski, I. Ioan, B.A. Kulakov, G.V. Micelmacher, B. Niczy-poruk, T.S. Nigmanov, E.N. Tsyganov, M. Turala, A.S. Vodopianov, K. Wala, E. Dally, D.J. Drickey, A.D. Liberman, P.F. Shephard, J.C. Tompkins, C.D. Buchanan and J.A. Poirier. 1977. A measurement of the electromagnetic size of the pion from direct elastic pion scattering data at 50 GeV/c. Nuclear Physics B128:461-505.
- Rakel, David A.  
J.G. Fleissner, D.A. Rakel, F.P. Venezia, E.G. Funk, J.W. Mihelich and H.A. Smith, Jr. 1978. Investigation of 54- to 99-MeV<sup>6</sup> Li-induced reactions on rare earth targets. Physical Review C17:1001-1007.
- Shanley, Paul E.  
M.U. Ahmed and P.E. Shanley. 1978. Pole positions of <sup>5</sup>He resonances from various models of the n-<sup>4</sup>He interaction. Physical Review C17:1505.

## ENGINEERING

### Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

- Lee, Lawrence H.N.  
L.H.N. Lee. 1978. Quasi-bifurcation of rods within an axial plastic compressive wave. Journal of Applied Mathematics 100(1):100-104.
- Roberts, William B.  
W.B. Roberts. 1978. A Design Point Correlation for Losses due to Part-Span Dampers on Transonic Rotors. Journal of Engineering for Power. Paper No. 78-GT-153. 7 pp.

### Civil Engineering

- Ketchum, Jr., Lloyd H.  
L.H. Ketchum, Jr. 1978. Civil engineering faculty development. Engineering Issues - Journal of Professional Activities 104(E12):115-119.

### Metallurgical Engineering

- Atrens, Andres  
A. Atrens, N.F. Fiore and K. Miura. 1978. Damping studies of hydrogen-dislocation interactions. Pages 627-632 in, R.R. Hasiguti and N. Mikoshiba, eds. Internal Friction and Ultrasonic Attenuation in Solids. University of Tokyo Press. Tokyo, Japan.

- Fiore, Nicholas F.  
A. Atrens, N.F. Fiore and K. Miura. 1978. Damping studies of hydrogen-dislocation interactions. Pages 627-632 in, R.R. Hasiguti and N. Mikoshiba, eds. Internal Friction and Ultrasonic Attenuation in Solids. University of Tokyo Press. Tokyo, Japan.
- Miura, Kenji  
A. Atrens, N.F. Fiore and K. Miura. 1978. Damping studies of hydrogen-dislocation interactions. Pages 627-632 in, R.R. Hasiguti and N. Mikoshiba, eds. Internal Friction and Ultrasonic Attenuation in Solids. University of Tokyo Press. Tokyo, Japan.

## BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### Accountancy

- Campbell, David R.  
D.R. Campbell. 1978. How local firms can document quality control. The CPA Journal 48(4):39-43.

### Finance and Business Economics

- Johnson, James M.  
J.M. Johnson and J.B. Baesel. 1978. The nature and significance of trend betas. The Journal of Portfolio Management 4(3):36-40.

### Management

- Kartha, C.P.  
C.P. Kartha. 1978. On a measure of dependence of confounded effects in asymmetrical fractional factorials. Pages 780-783 in, Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Business and Economics Section, Part II.

### Marketing Management

- Pitts, Robert E.  
A.G. Woodside, J.L. Taylor and R.E. Pitts. 1978. Profit analysis of consumer purchase behavior in retail settings. Pages 343-359 in, A.G. Woodside, J.T. Sims, D.M. Lewison and I.F. Wilkinson, eds. Foundations of Marketing Channels. Austin Press. Austin, Texas.
- Stock, James R.  
J.R. Stock. 1978. The energy/ecology impacts on distribution. International Journal of Physical Distribution and Materials Management 8(5):249-283.

## MEMORIAL LIBRARY

- Havlik, Robert J.  
R.J. Havlik. 1978. Review of J. Daintith's A Dictionary of Physical Sciences. ARABA 9:79.
- R.J. Havlik. 1978. Review of E.G. Kovalenko's English-Russian Reliability and Quality-Control Dictionary. Choice 15(1):46.
- R.J. Havlik. 1978. Review of Transportation-Logistics Dictionary. Choice 15(1):50.
- Masin, Anton C.  
A.C. Masin and J.B. Shaw. 1978. Catalog of an Exhibit of Selections from the John Bennet Shaw Collection on Eric Gill (1882-1940). Artistic Craftsman of Line and Form. Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame. Notre Dame, Indiana. 30 pp.

Maruthamuthu, P.

P. Maruthamuthu and P. Neta. 1978. Phosphate radicals. Spectra, acid-base equilibria and reactions with inorganic compounds. The Journal of Physical Chemistry 82(6):710-713.

P. Maruthamuthu and P. Neta. 1978. Phosphate radicals. Spectra, acid-base equilibria and reactions with inorganic compounds. The Journal of Physical Chemistry 82(6):710-713.

## Closing Dates for Selected Sponsored Programs

Proposals must be submitted to the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs seven (7) calendar days prior to the deadline dates listed below.

Agency	Programs	Application Closing Dates		
Administration on Aging	Model Projects on Aging	July	1,	1978
Administration on Aging	Research and Development in the Field of Aging	July	15,	1978
Council for International Exchange of Scholars	University Lecturing and Advanced Research Abroad	July	1,	1978
Food and Drug Administration	Research Support	July	1,	1978
Health Resources Administration	Developmental and Demonstration Projects	July	1,	1978
Health Resources Administration	Exploratory Research Grants	July	1,	1978
Health Resources Administration	Research Project Grants	July	1,	1978
National Endowment for the Arts	Media Arts (Services to the Field)	July	15,	1978
National Endowment for the Humanities	Oceanographic Facilities and Support	July	1,	1978
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Research	July	1,	1978
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Training in Prevention and Treatment	July	1,	1978
National Institute on Drug Abuse	Career-Teacher Training Centers	July	1,	1978
National Institute on Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse Prevention Education Projects	July	1,	1978
National Institute on Drug Abuse	Research on Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Biomedical Publication Grants	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Biotechnology Resources	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Construction of Cancer Research Facilities	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Medical Library Resources	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Medical Library Science Research Projects	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Projects to Support Animal Resources	July	1,	1978
National Institutes of Health	Research Project Grants	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Mental Health Epidemiology	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Metropolitan Problems	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Minority Group Mental Health Programs	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Prevention and Control of Rape	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Project Grants	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Research Grants	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Studies of Crime and Delinquency	July	1,	1978
National Institute of Mental Health	Training Grants - Division of Special Mental Health	July	1,	1978
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	Research and Demonstrations	July	1,	1978
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	Training	July	1,	1978
National Science Foundation	Anthropology Proposals	July	31,	1978
National Science Foundation	Earth Sciences Research Proposals	July	15,	1978
National Science Foundation	Ecology Proposals	July	7,	1978
National Science Foundation	Ecosystem Studies Proposals	July	7,	1978
National Science Foundation	Materials Research Proposals	July	31,	1978
National Science Foundation	Memory and Cognitive Processes Proposals	July	31,	1978
National Science Foundation	Psychobiology Proposals	July	31,	1978
National Science Foundation	Population Biology Proposals	July	7,	1978
National Science Foundation	Scientific Research Support (behavioral & neural sciences)	July	31,	1978
National Science Foundation	Scientific Research Support (environmental biology)	July	7,	1978
National Science Foundation	Sensory Physiology and Perception Proposals	July	31,	1978
National Science Foundation	Ship Operations Support Proposals	July	1,	1978
National Science Foundation	Support for Oceanographic Equipment Proposals	July	1,	1978
National Science Foundation	Support for Shipboard Technicians Proposals	July	1,	1978
National Science Foundation	Systematic Biology Proposals	July	7,	1978

# documentation

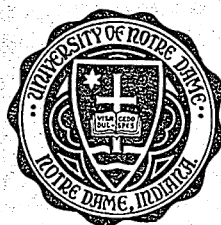
## Spring Commencement 1978 Honorary Degrees



At the 133rd Commencement  
the May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

the Secretary of the Treasury. As a refugee from Hitler's holocaust who was subsequently interned in Shanghai by the Japanese, he happily came to this country in 1947. Supporting himself through part-time work and scholarships, he earned a degree in international economics and a Phi Beta Kappa key at the University of California at Berkeley, followed by two master's degrees and a doctorate at Princeton in the fields of economics and public affairs. Reflecting these academic interests, his professional assignments have alternated between the private and public sectors; among them, Vice President of Crown Cork International; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Chairman of the United States Delegation for Trade Negotiations in Geneva with the rank of Ambassador, and Chairman and President of the Bendix Corporation. We honor him today, not only for his remarkable and diverse career as scholar, executive, diplomat, and statesman, but also for the deep and active concern he has shown for the health of the world economy, for the plight of the poor and underprivileged of the world, and for the necessity of a moral stance and social sensitivity in corporate conduct. On

W. Michael Blumenthal  
Washington, D.C.

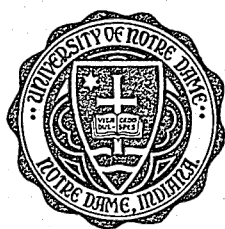


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The Governor of Indiana. A rare combination of physician and statesman, he is by his Hippocratic Oath and his oath of office committed to the service of his fellowmen. With undergraduate and medical degrees from Indiana University, he has been a family doctor for more than thirty-five years. He has brought the insight and diagnostic skills of the physician to the political arena, serving for fourteen years in the Indiana House of Representatives, five of them as its Speaker. In 1972, he was elected the 42nd Governor of the Hoosier State. He was re-elected four years later to become the first Governor in Indiana history to serve two consecutive terms. One example testifying to his leadership has been his successful advocacy of property tax reduction, achieved against a national trend. Committed to the advancement of the great public universities of Indiana, he also values highly the thirty-two independent colleges and universities which contribute to the intellectual and cultural life of the State. The University today honors a neighbor and a good friend. On

Otis R. Bowen  
Bremen, Indiana



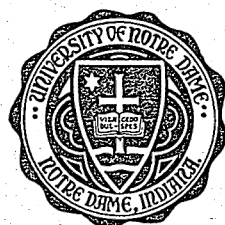


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one who has written: "Conservatism is the tacit acknowledgment that all that is finally important in human experience is behind us; that the crucial explorations have been undertaken, and that it is given man to know what are the great truths that emerged from them."

And so, for his pains, on  
A peppercorn amid the candied sweetmeats of the daily press's pudding;  
Paladin, picador and poleax of the PBS, veteran hero of our televised nocturnal violence;  
A splinter in the national eye, with second-class postage paid at Bristol, Connecticut;  
A scruple in the jackboot of whoever strides in power;  
A hornet among WASPs, with no nectar but a sting;  
Of the Roman Church and Pontiff: communicant, si! Swiss Guard, non!  
Establishment emigre turned condottiere, prowling the more fashionable lanes of the city, slouching towards the eschaton;  
A stowaway fore-topman on the ship of state;  
A franc-tireur for the West and Christendom;  
A Burke, a Roland, a Quixote, with a whiff of Falstaff and a swing of the snickersnee. On

William F. Buckley, Jr.  
Stamford, Connecticut



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a gentleman who, for a quarter of a century, has held a firm hand on the direction of communications in this country and around the world. The son of a Chicago policeman, he joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation before World War II and rose to a Washington leadership role with the agency during and after that war. President Eisenhower named him to the Federal Communications Commission in 1953, and he is now the dean of commissioners of all federal regulatory agencies. He brought a vision to the Commission that saw the potential for UHF television, giving more life and hope to educational programming. He also fought the battle for FM radio when it was a forgotten orphan of broadcasting. As a leader of United States delegations to numerous world communications conferences and as a founder of the Catholic Apostolate for Mass Media, this concerned man has always looked beyond technology to the moral and ethical dimensions of communications. On

Robert E. Lee  
Washington, D.C.



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a priest, a pastor, a Bishop who for four decades has been an advocate and wise protector of the finest in Catholic educational tradition on all levels. In an arena where competing forces battled for control of curriculum and policy governing education, he brought wisdom, wit, compassion and scholarship. Recognized for his "sweet reasonableness" and his passion for dialogue, he earned the respect of his fellow Bishops and the people he served. Honored by the American Church for his competence, he has served in the highest positions in education in his native Archdiocese of Chicago and at the United States Catholic Conference. At this University, we recognize him as a dear friend, respect him as our Bishop, honor him as scholar, and praise him as distinguished citizen. He is a model of Christian optimism, and we gladly this day answer the request of his coat of arms to lift up our hearts. On

Most Reverend William E. McManus  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

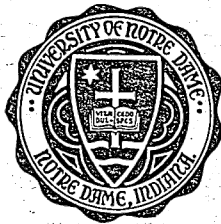




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a champion of those who have not made it in America. She grew up in the Depression, in a poor, Southwestern, Mexican-American family. She came in her late thirties to Notre Dame's Law School with an education gleaned mostly from hardship and hope. When she left the University three years later, she was the first woman, and one of the first Mexican-Americans, to become a Notre Dame lawyer. Since then, she has made us unusually proud of her. She has devoted herself, in less than a decade since she left our Law School, to reform in government--first in local programs as the second highest officer in the government of New Mexico and then, at the President's request, as the third-ranking woman in the federal government reviving our debilitated Poverty Program. Herself a child of poverty, she is now the champion of all of America's poor. She is proving daily that only one who has suffered poverty and discrimination can enthusiastically and effectively understand and dispel both of them at once. On the Director of the Federal Community Services Administration. On

Graciela Olivarez  
Washington, D.C.



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on

a remarkable woman. In the tradition of her family, she has rendered great service to this University and to the citizens of our South Bend community and beyond. She has never allowed affluence to shield her from hard work. A devoted wife and mother of four, including one of today's graduates, she is Chairman of this community's largest banking enterprise. A leader in every good cause locally, she is the National Secretary and a Director of the United Way of America. Here at Notre Dame she succeeded her mother and has served for ten years as Chairman of the Women's Advisory Council. In 1976, like her father and her deceased first husband before her, she was elected to the University's Board of Trustees. Her belief in voluntarism, her business acumen, her commitment to value-oriented education, and her devotion to Notre Dame prompted her to accept appointment as National Co-chairman of the University's greatest development effort. She graces our Commencement platform today as an exemplar for all the young women who with her receive degrees today from this University of Our Lady. On a woman for all seasons

Ernestine M. Raclin  
South Bend, Indiana



At the 133rd Commencement  
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on

the fourteenth President of one of the nation's most distinguished state university systems. Trained in public administration, he was soon drawn to the complex challenges presented by the explosive expansion of publicly supported institutions of higher learning across state landscapes. As Vice President for Academic Affairs at Arizona State University, as Chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Boston, and as Vice President and Chancellor for the regional campuses of the University he now heads, he experienced both the halcyon days of American higher education and their turbulent wake, dealing deftly with both. We honor him today for bringing to all sections of our State the educational excellence so necessary if a citizenry is to sustain a democracy. On the President of Indiana University. On

John W. Ryan  
Bloomington, Indiana



At the 133rd Commencement  
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a scientist-administrator whose pioneering researches in the field of macromolecules led to applications in new synthetic rubbers, in heat shields for space-vehicle re-entry, and in the technology of communication systems. As Vice President of Research of Bell

Laboratories for eighteen years prior to becoming President in 1973, he was responsible for programs that produced several important discoveries, the best-known of which is the laser. As President of Bell Laboratories, he has continued his inspired leadership in the translation of science into innovative technology. Closely involved in public affairs, he has served on most of the committees that have shaped the nation's science and technology policy over the past several decades. He presents an extraordinary record for breadth, depth, and scope in public service and scientific statesmanship. On

William O. Baker  
Morristown, New Jersey

## Commencement Address

(Delivered by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of The National Review, at the 133rd Commencement Exercises at Notre Dame University, May 21, 1978.)

Today is a happy event, a witness to your achievement; and, in this, we share your pleasure, even while recognizing that today's formality is less than sacramental in meaning. It is, rather, an academic episode, with civil overtones. You began your learning a long while ago. You will continue to learn after you have left Notre Dame. Before today you became aware of the mysteries of history and the keennesses of the human experience. After today your perceptions will continue to sharpen, and, even while enjoying bread, wine, love, poetry, the air we breathe and the season's changes, gradually you will begin to understand why it is that so many men grow weary. "History hit us with a freight train," Whittaker Chambers wrote me, one month before he died... "We"--he continued--"my general breed--tried to put ourselves together again. But at a price--weariness." Life, he is telling us, goes on. "People tend to leave Oedipus, shrieking with the blood running down his cheeks--but I was about 23 when I discovered, rather by chance, that Oedipus went on to Colonnus. (Albert) Camus must have been about nine while I sat reading the Oedipus at Colonnus. But each of us, according to his lights, was arrested in time by the same line--the one in which Oedipus, looking out from precarious sanctuary after long flight, sums up: 'Because of my great age, and the nobility of my mind, I feel that all will be well.' One cannot"--said Chambers about himself, even though few men qualified more conspicuously than he, "pretend to live at that height. And yet, to reach it even at times is something... (But) there remains the price--the weariness I mentioned which some of us complain about, but should take good care not to inflict on other people's lives."

So why inflict it on you? As a gentle, not to say penitential, demurral from the words uttered from this space one year ago, when the speaker said to your graduating predecessors, as if the struggle was won, that, I quote him, "...we have found our way back to our own principles and values, and we have regained our lost confidence." Where is the evidence? Earlier in his address he had said that, "being confident of our own future, we are now free of that inordinate fear of Communism which led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear." If we are so confident of our own future, why does he tell us that life and death await the results of our SALT negotiations? The President of the United States went on to say that "for too many years we have been willing to adopt the flawed principles and tactics of our adversaries, sometimes abandoning our values for theirs. We fought," he said, "fire, with fire, never thinking that fire is better fought with water. This approach failed, with Vietnam the best example of its intellectual and moral poverty."

Herewith a few observations:

1. In August of 1973 Lord Home, opening the great conference on European Security at Helsinki, spoke these words to the assembly: "If your conference is essentially about people and about trust, then it is essential that we should do something to remove the barriers which inhibit the movement of people, the exchange of information and ideas." Elaborating on these sentiments one month later before the General Assembly of the United Nations, Lord Home said: "I trust that the Communist countries will be able to prove that they are for the basic freedom of people everywhere."

Two years later the Helsinki Accords were promulgated.

Last week Yuri Orlov, a Soviet citizen who undertook to monitor Soviet compliance with the terms of an accord the Soviet Government had initiated, and then signed, was sentenced to seven years of hard labor, to be followed by five years of exile in Siberia. He was not allowed independent counsel, was not permitted to question his accusers, was held incommunicado for the 13 months preceding his conviction. He was tried in a courtroom in which the words of Lord Home were mocked, and from which the press, charged with expediting the "exchange of information" of which Lord Home had sung at Helsinki, was matter-of-factly excluded. To be sure, the family were present. The wife of Yuri Orlov was in the courtroom. On Thursday, leaving the chamber, she was stripped naked by three Soviet women officials in the presence of three male Soviet officials, and searched. Perhaps she was suspected of carrying the text of the Helsinki Accords in her underpants. May we suppose that Yuri Orlov's fear of Communism has not proved to be inordinate?

2. A week ago Saturday, the New York Times published an extensive dispatch collating information, gathered from numerous observers, on recent doings in Cambodia. Cambodia in recent months there have been aggravated shortages. Of the usual things--food, fuel, shelter, medicine; to be sure. But most pressing, it appears, has been the shortage of ammunition with which to kill Cambodian civilians. Accordingly, on orders of the government, headed by Cambodia's ruler Pol Pot, the Cambodian militia has shown great economic ingenuity. Instead of wasting precious ammunition, tens of thousands of men and women suspected of having been related in some way--perhaps they had gone to school together, or grown up in the same hamlet--to men who had resisted the Khmer Rouge, tens of thousands have been clubbed to death while standing, arms tied behind their backs, in ditches they have thoughtfully dug out to receive their imminent remains. The younger children of these men and women, we are informed by the New York Times are bounced about playfully on the bayonets of the soldiers until they are dead, or almost dead, upon which they are tossed into the common ditches. Pol Pot does not devote the whole of his time to overseeing this enterprise in population control. He is otherwise engaged, at least one part of the time, for instance as guest of honor recently in Peking at a banquet tendered by the rulers of the People's Republic of China who, now that we have got over our inordinate fear of Communism and our corollary addiction to dictators, we are finally ready to embrace. Who, contemplating Cambodian hell alongside official optimism, can get by without feeling the cold wind of weariness?

3. In the period since the Class of 1977 was informed that we are now "confident of our own future," having "found our way back to our own principles and values;" enabling us therefore to eschew the use of fire against fire, our ideals repristinated by the pledge to use only water, we have diluted the Voice of America, which no longer fires the libertarian spirits of the Yuri Orlovs, instead, in the spirit of detente, dousing them with water, cold cold water. We have watered the little Cuban garden in Africa, and now its macabre blooms decorate much of the continent. In Europe, by way of expressing our confidence, we have risen above the vulgar attractions of enhanced radiation technology having previously soared above even the stratospheric reaches of the B-1 bomber. And we have given concrete form to our contempt for anti-Communist dictators by embracing the democratic leaders of Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

In the groves of quiet thought we tell ourselves--quietly--that we care about this. Care about poor Orlov, about the new holocaust in Cambodia, about the creeping hegemony of Communist thought and techniques in both hemispheres. But ours is a fugitive solicitude, whose expression is damped by the prevailing rhetoric, which is one part evangelistic, one part pharisaic, one part anaesthetic. Our foreign policy is bad enough. The rhetoric of our foreign policy, if not the efficient cause of, is surely then sufficient reason for, the three-martini lunch.

Ladies and gentlemen, I can give you on this feast day--like Our Lady's Juggler--only that little I have to offer. It is, at this juncture in history, the settled view that we have traveled further--much further--than ever we really intended to go when we began our retreat from the Wilsonian idea. Two hundred years ago we proclaimed the universality of those truths we hold about the nature of man. One hundred and fifty years ago President John Quincy Adams cooled a burgeoning national idealism with the astringent observation that though the American people are friends of liberty everywhere, they are custodians only of their own. The most explicit modern expression of Wilsonianism was quite recently uttered--during your infancy--by John F. Kennedy, at his inaugural, when he cried out to the world that we Americans will "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty." This was an objective commitment by a chief executive. But surely he acknowledged the awful weight

of that commitment? On the contrary: "In the long history of the world," he continued, "only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility--I welcome it." Well then, instead of going forward burdened down by a great weight, our mission transports us. Will our idealism prove contagious? There was no hesitation on the morning of the 20th of January, 1961: "The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it--and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

Looking back it is as if the glow from President Kennedy's fire had been routinely blacked out by the Department of Energy. Granted, it is everywhere agreed nowadays that our marines cannot be thought available to axe down anti-democratic growths in the halls of Montezuma. But neither are our shortwave facilities available nowadays to transmit the record of non-compliance with the Helsinki Accords. In our retreat, there were those who thought to modify our idealism by suggesting practical alternatives. So Senator William Fulbright, during the most despondent period of the Vietnam War, articulated a useful distinction when he said that the American government has no proper quarrel with any country in the world no matter how obnoxious its domestic doctrines, so long as that country does not seek to export these doctrines. Under the Fulbright mandate, we are charged to contain Cuba, while ignoring Haiti. Contain Cuba where?

Our immobility, our incoherence, is more merely than the consequence of strategic indecisiveness and rhetorical confusion. What happened, during the Johnson-Nixon years, was a great seizure of self-disgust which fused handily with the newfound exigencies of our foreign policy. Even as a generation earlier, during a brief period when it was politically convenient to do so, we had looked tolerantly on "Old Joe," the grand engineer of Gulag for whom President Truman publicly professed a certain fondness, this time we discovered, far more profoundly, the great society of Mao Tse-tung, concerning whose material achievements there maybe differences of opinion, but concerning one achievement, none at all. Under Mao, the Chinese achieved the total suppression of every liberty catalogued in our own Bill of Rights: none to practice one's religion, to speak out, to read, to educate oneself, to travel, to own land or a house, to trial by due process. But our wise men traveled there, poets, priests and piccolo players, returning with expressions of undiluted praise: Richard Nixon, John Kenneth Galbraith, Seymour Topping, Harrison Salisbury, Barbara Tuchman, Shirley McLain. My favorite of the lot is James Reston, who perfectly expressed the veneration of the new by means of the rejection of the old. He wrote, "I am a Scotch Calvinist. I believe in the redemption of the human spirit and the improvement of man. Maybe it's because I believe that, or I want to believe it, that I was struck by the tremendous effort (in the China of Mao Tse-tung) to bring out what is best in men, what makes them good, what makes them cooperate with one another and be considerate and not beastly to one another." Those words were spoken in 1971, even before the embers had cooled on the Cultural Revolution.

So that our retreat has been not only from the practical evangelism of Wilson, but even from a metaphorical commitment to Wilsonianism. The fire John Kennedy showered out would illuminate the whole world, flickers here at home. Not only shall we withdraw our troops from Southeast Asia, we shall look if not quite benignly, at least the other way, as the societies we abandon get down to the business of transforming men, according to the vision of James Reston and the Bishop of Cuernavaca, who proposed the canonization of Mao Tse-tung. On odd days, the State Department or the White House will issue demurrals, often self-described as "strong protests." But mostly our talk is an endless extension of the homily with which Lord Homes launched the Helsinki conference. Our leaders wish to say to the oppressors of this world that they must not continue in their oppression. Because if they do--our statesmen will have nothing to talk about at commencement addresses.

This, I think, is the demon that made Whittaker Chambers weary, this dialectical helplessness; you see what ought to be done, you shrink from the exertions required to do it, you compensate by elevating your rhetoric, whose inevitable hollowness subverts the very ideals that animated you. This experience, Sisyphean in our time, brought Chambers to predict that that weariness would almost certainly in due course strike out at his more sensitive countrymen.

But in your case, not yet; not nearly yet. It isn't only that you are young, and properly hopeful. Your education has been touched by those intimations of purpose divine and irreversible, that make hope natural, and despair sinful. "And I heard a great voice from the throne saying, 'Behold, the dwelling of God is with men, He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself will be with them; He will wipe away every tear from their eyes...'" Whatever the reasons for objective concern, the imperative continues. In the first month that I knew Whittaker Chambers he wrote me that "it is idle to talk about preventing the wreck of Western civilization. It is already a wreck from within. That is why we can hope to do little more now than snatch a fingernail of a saint from the rack or a handful of ashes from the faggots, and bury them secretly in a flowerpot against the day, ages hence, when a few men begin to dare to believe that there was once something else, that something else is thinkable, and need some evidence of what it was, and the fortifying knowledge that there were those who, at the great nightfall, took loving thought to preserve the tokens of hope and truth."

Seven years later, the final paragraph of his final letter--after he had confessed his weariness which, before the month was out, would be reprieved--that paragraph is sharp reproach which I pass along to those of you who flirt with melancholy. "Something quite different which struck me" he wrote, "what seems to have been your desolation after reading Malraux's novel *Man's Fate*. But Hemmelrich goes back ('supreme tenderness') to close the door left too hastily upon on the bodies of his murdered wife and son. Tochen, about to throw himself and the bomb under the automobile, believes that Pei (spared to life because Tochen acts alone) will be able to write more meaningfully by reason of Tochen's act. Kyo takes the cyanide with the sense that the concept of man's dignity enjoins control over his own death. Katow, surrendering even that ultimate, divides his cyanide with those less able to hear man's fate; and walks toward the locomotive (into whose furnace he will, by his executioners, be dropped alive) through a hall of bodies from which comes something like an unutterable sob--the strangled cry. It may also be phrased: 'And the morning stars sang together for joy.' It may also be phrased: 'Il faut supposer Katow hereux,'--One must assume that Katow was a happy man; even as Camus concluded, 'Il faut supposer Sisyphe hereux'--one must assume that Sisyphus was a happy man. For each age," Chambers concluded, "finds its own language for an eternal meaning."

In reaching out for that power of which Father Hesburgh spoke yesterday, you will contribute to the formulation of your own idiom for our times. Make room in it--for the love of God--for the love of God; for the love of our fragile and embattled and wonderful country; and for this University, which has cared so deeply for you.

## Valedictory Address

(Prepared text delivered by William F. Maher, Jr., B.S., Electrical Engineering, at the 133rd Commencement Exercises at Notre Dame University, May 21, 1978.)

This ceremony is one of the few occasions when our class meets together as a single group. The only other times this usually happens are weeknights at Senior Bar.

I think it's true, however, that we are not the Class of 1978 so much as simply Notre Dame men and women. This seems right; for better or worse we are products of Notre Dame. Our outlooks on life, personal interests, travel experiences, our relationships with others have all been shaped here, with little regard for class year.

We are Notre Dame people, but more importantly we are people--individuals. Each of us takes from here our own particular gifts of friendship and loyalty, as well as our diplomas. I feel that the greatest gift we can gain here or anywhere is belief in the power of our personal commitment. When you or I see something that should be done, we must have the will and faith to go do it. No matter how trivial our actions seem, the fact that we think they're right or we think they're important makes them worth doing as well as possible.

What deserves such commitment? I can't preach values. It has to be your choice. Despite some archaic restrictions, life at Notre Dame has shown each of us right and wrong; what we need vs. what we want; what can be tolerated, and what must be changed. Only such personal judgments can define our commitment or devotion.

Admittedly we aren't supermen. We're just too inexperienced. None of the physics majors will walk out of the A.C.C. today and win the Nobel Prize. Ross Browner may not even be All-Pro his first year in the N.F.L. This shouldn't stop us from choosing our goals and devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to them.

We lack experience; we have the advantages of youth, education and freedom to choose our lives:

Robert Frost, in "The Gift of Outright," speaks of the early American's growing attachment to our land, saying:

Something we were withholding made us weak  
Until we found it was ourselves  
We were withholding from our land of living.

Whatever happens to the Class of '78, I hope that we never withhold ourselves from our land of living. If you and I give ourselves to whatever we think is good or right or important, I have the highest hopes for the future.

Good afternoon.

## Laetare Medal

The University of Notre Dame  
to  
Monsignor John Tracy Ellis  
Greetings:

"Let the watchword of the Catholic University," declared James Cardinal Gibbons in 1897, "be Revelation and science." The goal of every Catholic institution of higher learning is service to the world of scholarship and to the Church. This University is proud today to honor one who epitomizes so well this dual mission.

As a teacher, you have graced the faculties of St. Viator College, the College of St. Teresa, the Catholic University of America, and the University of San Francisco, and you have served as visiting professor at Brown University, the University of Notre Dame, and the Gregorian University in Rome. For almost thirty years, you taught graduate courses in Church History. The current revival of scholarly interest in American Catholic Church history is due in large part to your former students who today staff university and seminary faculties across the country. You have impressed your students with the breadth of your knowledge and the enthusiasm of your lectures, but even more with the honesty of your reasoning and your respect for truth. You exemplify well the observation of John Lancaster Spalding, first Bishop of your native Diocese of Peoria and a subject of your early research: "The teacher's value lies more in what he is than in what he knows." You have personified scholarship and historical perspective.

Through your research and publications, your scholarly influence has extended far beyond your classroom. Your small paperback, American Catholicism, originally delivered as the Walgreen Lectures at the University of Chicago in 1955, is still the most popular history of the Church in America. You have written the classic biography of Cardinal Gibbons, have chronicled the formative years of Catholic University, edited The Catholic Historical Review for a quarter of a century, and have assisted your fellow scholars by your standard bibliography in American Catholic Church History. Your research has been vigorous, your style attractive, and your conclusions challenging. A dedicated scholar, you have believed with Bishop Spalding that "the perfection of the mind is not less divine than the perfection of the heart."

Your contributions to the Church may be even greater than your contributions to academia. Only two weeks short of the fortieth anniversary of your priestly ordination, you have served as both advisor and consultant to Church prelates and as spiritual guide and confessor to the laity. Your classic essay of 1955, American Catholics and the Intellectual Life, gave birth to an intellectual revival in the Church. Your priestly example has been an inspiration to more young clergy than even you suspect. You have been a perceptive observer of the modern Church, pointing out the road we have traveled and urging us to hold fast to the heritage of our past while we progress confidently into the future. You have been a loyal and gentle critic--open to reform, receptive to new ideas, a champion of individual rights and freedoms, sympathetic and understanding of differing views. Your word has stayed many an unjust vendetta, your priestly kindness and support have steadied many a wavering soul.

John Henry Newman, another of your intellectual mentors, defined a gentleman as one who is "tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurd...(who) makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring." We honor you today as that gentleman-scholar. Priest, teacher, author, counsellor, Dean of American Church Historians, you have reached the pinnacle of your scholarly profession, and you have uplifted and inspired many on your journey. Both the world of scholarship and the American Church are richer for your contributions.

For all these reasons, then, the University of Notre Dame is proud to confer upon you its highest honor, the LAETARE MEDAL.



## Law School Commencement Address

(Following are the prepared remarks delivered by Graciela Olivarez, director of the federal Community Services Administration, at the Law School diploma ceremony, May 21, 1978.)

Commencement is an occasion filled with joy and a sense of achievement. So let me first say congratulations to all of you, but particularly to all of your families, spouses and children--because they have often had to work just as hard as you to get you here today.

I remember how happy I was that graduation had finally come. I was free at last and I thought to myself that if they will only stop talking, I can get my hands on that diploma. So I will be brief, understanding by way of experience your impatience to get that magic piece of paper and join your families and loved ones in a long awaited and deserved celebration.

I am more than a little nostalgic. I came here to law school in 1967--the first woman, the first hispanic. That was 11 years ago.

Twelve years ago I have never even dreamed of going to law school.

I am deeply honored and very thankful to the graduating class for this opportunity. As an hispanic woman, I am also very proud of our law school and our University and what it stands for.

As I sat here eight years ago today, I could never have imagined that I would be back today giving a graduation address. And the most unlikely thought I could have had eight years ago was that I would give a graduation address on the subject of poverty in our country.

When I graduated in 1970, poverty was no longer in vogue. Minorities (even chicanos) were no longer "in." Women and the environment were becoming fashionable issues and of course the war was still foremost in our minds. But, all of these issues have faded rather quickly.

Now almost every cause is out of style. No one seems to want to listen, or believe, or enlist in one last crusade. So what is fashionable today? What is the "in" thing?

I am afraid it is self interest, when one of the most popular books on the best seller list is titled Looking Out for Number One. And in a sense you can't blame America. It is insecurity about employment, inflation, energy and taxes. Uncertainty has drained our sense of security and belief in ourselves.

I would like to be able to tell you that I bring you the word from Washington, but the word from Washington is that Washington does not have the word.

I would like to be able to tell you that I bring you the word from the legal profession, but it's been a bad year for us. This month the President of the United States attacked the legal profession because we only represent the rich. Recently the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court attacked the legal profession for being filled with incompetents and law schools for producing them. The Attorney General of the United States repeats his favorite theme--the adversary system is obsolete and that we need new methods for settling disputes--preferably without lawyers or judges.

Let me just tell you, fellow lawyers, these words are not coming from radicals attacking the Establishment, as they were when I started law school here. These three gentlemen are the Establishment!

And so, perhaps it all comes back to one simple proposition. All of you are now learned in the law. You have studied and understood our laws and our constitution. But what does the constitution tell us? It says "we the people of the United States" have come together--why? "To form a more perfect union"--Why? What was the very first purpose? "To establish justice"--Justice. Not legal services, not a vocation for professional people, not fees for attorneys--but to establish justice.

What does justice mean to you?--I can't really define it perfectly, but I know how to work toward establishing it--and that's by fighting injustice. Injustice is something we all ought to recognize and know before we leave here to work in the system which is intended to insure justice in this country.

What does this have to do with poverty and the mission of the agency that I head right now? Well, it has a great deal to do with it and that is really my message today.

Poverty wears many faces in this country. Most of them show us something about injustice as well.

The numbers are cold and impersonal, and I won't cite statistics. But I want to remind you that the poor are six and a half million children, they are over two million old people, they are over seven million handicapped and developmentally disabled people, and they are millions and millions and millions of working people and working families. I want you to realize that the minimum standard of living budget for a family of four in Indiana, as compiled and regularly updated by the federal government, now stands at \$9,876. A family of four with the head of household employed, full-time, earning the minimum wage, has an annual income of \$5,400. Not much more than half of the minimum budget for a family of four in this state, and several hundred dollars less than the poverty index for an urban family of four in this country.

That tells us something about poverty. But the numbers are hard to comprehend and too easy to dismiss. They have no human scale. So let me tell you, briefly, about a real person who is right here in South Bend today.

She is a working woman. She has five children, the youngest of whom is nine months old. One of her children is severely mentally retarded, confined to a wheel chair and can't be left alone. This woman was deserted by her husband when pregnant with her youngest child and she was left to provide for their family alone. She went to work--which she was lucky to find--as a nurse's aide, but had to leave her job because of complications of pregnancy. She was able to receive welfare and other assistance, with the help of the anti-poverty agency here in South Bend, and returned to work after her child was born. She earns little more than the minimum wage and must continue to rely upon some public assistance. But she continues to work and struggle everyday.

This is the face of poverty, today, in our country.

But you who became lawyers today, what does this have to do with you? Let me say it to you in a different way. We ought to refrain from collective torts against the poor. Basically, regressive actions and policies and legislation are simply collective torts against the poor. The foreseeable consequence of certain actions by government is harm, injury to categories of people who are poor by status, or birth, or family, or geography, or race or sex, or age. We need more than an environmental protection agency to protect the snail darter and environmental impact statements to prevent pollution. We need human impact statements to prevent further injury to the poor. The Community Services Administration is going to try to take on that job--to try to mobilize the community action agencies all over the country to at least bring a halt to regressive actions and policies that inflict torts--massive, collective, legitimized torts--on the poor.

We ought to stop the denial of rights and the expansion of the kind of human peonage that results when young people like you with ideals mortgage your entire lives to get the education you need to advance those ideals. Right now, most of you are mortgaged to the hilt: with debt--insured debt, subsidized debt, guaranteed debt--but debt. And that means that you have to earn top dollar to pay off that debt. Eighty per cent of America goes unrepresented, because it can't afford lawyers while law school graduates go unemployed looking for jobs to pay off their debt. That's crazy. Those who have looked at our housing programs find it ironic that Uncle Sam has now become the nation's biggest slum landlord. But how about student loan programs? Uncle Sam is holding a lot of commercial paper. At the same time, this entire nation is asking how we will develop and pay the trained young people to help deal with our most pressing problems. We are going to need some creative way for retiring educational debts. We ought to enable young people to retire their educational debts by helping this nation live up to its ideals. The loans may be subsidized, and guaranteed--but I call the cost of education prohibitive when it dictates a way of life and career directions that subvert our ideals. The Community Services Administration is going to try to come up with a public service program which will put the talent and ideals of our educated and trained young people to work in solving this nation's problem--not for free. You'll be paid a decent wage--while educational debts are being retired as a reward for this public service.

Poverty is injustice--I don't mean that in the old bleeding heart liberal sense. I mean poor people work like hell and they are kept poor, they stay poor and the system keeps them poor.

What are the standards of reasonable care, of proximate cause, of foreseeable consequences of governmental policies--when the poor are shipped off to Vietnam to fight an unpopular war, then brought back and denied the very handsome benefits we paid to soldiers from previous wars?

What are the standards of reasonable care when the very housing codes we have created to insure decent and sanitary housing are used to insure that the cost of housing for the poor is prohibitive?

And what are the monopolistic evils that result in no viable work force to rehabilitate the slums at a price that the poor can afford--while at the same time, people able to do unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labor go unemployed?

We won't solve the problems with law suits; we will solve them with the kind of creative lawyering that gave us a constitution and that this nation needs again if it is to launch the experiments and try out the approaches needed to fight injustice and eliminate poverty.

I'm here to tell you that today, this administration is rediscovering poverty--and that as we do, we find it tangled in a web of laws which defies resolution.

There used to be a saying: "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem."

It is my responsibility to say that, right now, our profession is a part of the problem.

Today is a day of joy and celebration--but it should be a day of soul searching. Henceforth there are no catalogs to prescribe your course of action and no neat academic lockstep to tell you where and how to proceed--and no graduation day in the sky to assure you that you have finished all that is required of you.

I am here--one woman alone--heading one beleaguered and abused agency--to tell you very simply: the poor are still with us; poverty is a form of injustice, perpetuated and fostered in many ways by the legal system; you have a moral and professional responsibility to avoid use of the law as an instrumentality of institutionalized injustice.

I salute you in this great day in your life. I have great expectations for you and great faith in your ability to fulfill them.

I ask you to go out from here with a sense of responsibility to yourself and your own ideals, a sense of responsibility to the ideals of our profession, and a sense of responsibility to the Christian ideals which this University represents.

I will leave you with this quotation from Saint Matthew:

"For I was hungry and you gave me food,  
I was thirsty and gave me drink,  
I was a stranger and you welcomed me,  
Naked and you clothed me, sick and in prison and  
you visited me.  
Then they will ask, 'Lord, when did we see thee hungry  
or thirsty or a stranger or naked or sick or in prison,  
and minister to thee?'  
Then He will answer them, 'Verily I say unto thee, as you did it  
to the least of these my brethren, you did it to me.'"

Our profession will grow tall through stooping often to bring justice, love and understanding to the oppressed, the needy, the underprivileged, the handicapped, the elderly and the afflicted.

(Following are the citations for the awards announced at the President's Dinner, May 23, 1978.)

## Faculty Award

One of the most solemn responsibilities taken on by a community of scholars is the establishment of its own norms of excellence. The code is a demanding one, based as it is ultimately on the conviction that it is better, in Aquinas' laconic phrase, to illumine than merely to shine.

When the community looks to honor one of its own, it cannot be satisfied with a ready wit or elegant speech or industry or even acute intelligence. It takes such qualities indeed for granted, and then it demands something more besides: a recognition of the primacy of spiritual values; a dedication to the concerns of the mind; a devotion to the commonweal; and, not least, a sense of humor.

The recipient of this year's Faculty Award has for more than twenty years cherished Notre Dame as a special place. His own refined sense of himself as scholar, teacher, and colleague has perhaps obscured from him the fact that he has helped make Notre Dame a special place. We honor one who has illumined us all.

J. Philip Gleason

## Madden Award

As Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, as director of its undergraduate studies program, and, most importantly, as one of the department's ablest teachers, he has provided leadership of both word and deed in the improvement of mathematics instruction, especially on the freshman level, over the past decade. He has been a moving force behind the restructuring of courses, both in content and organization, and in the sensitizing of faculty to the necessity of first-rate teaching in service courses. Not content to plan curriculum reform, he often volunteered to teach new courses as they came into existence. There are few persons at Notre Dame who have had as profound an effect on the teaching of freshmen as the professor we cite this evening, and we are pleased to present him with the 1978 Thomas P. Madden Award.

John E. Derwent

## Reinhold Niebuhr Award

Since 1973, the Reinhold Niebuhr Award has called our attention to the importance of social justice at Notre Dame. Again it is time to honor a person whose life and work have become emblematic of the life-long journey on the narrow pathway between the world of discovering the truth as scholar and advancing the commonweal as citizen. Tonight we honor a person whose vision of the truth and experience of service have been the testing area for research and action on the most difficult problems of modern existence--the urban settlement.

His legal discipline and his Catholic-Midwestern formation prepared him for specific cases and controversies, for advocacy and adversity, for changing rules and changing the hearts and minds of people. As counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, he was present at the founding of the Civil Rights Commission. As consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity, he was present at the founding of Legal Aid Services. But he recognized that legal remedies addressed only one dimension of urban injustice. His ongoing public policy consultations on the wider issues of urban affairs led to a host of action research projects directed at the varieties of injustice in urban America. He initiated and supported advocacy for legal safeguards against inhuman treatment of incarcerated juveniles; he counseled and supported associations of urban activists; he promoted and mobilized city and university coalition for multicultural education, neighborhood conservation, and social services for the powerless. He designed and implemented strategies for inter-religious cooperation on urban problems.

We offer the Reinhold Niebuhr Award tonight to a man who reminds us that long term battles for justice are needed to cure the spiritual and institutional malaise that stifle human development in an urban world.

Thomas F. Broden

## Farley Award

The 1978 "Pop" Farley Award recognizes tonight a prudent conqueror of perpetual crises; a gracious custodian, upon request, of such unlikely treasures as tuba mouthpieces, wrestling gear, children from Australia, or Darby O'Gill; a rector who has our affection and esteem.

Twice traveling Eastward from the South Side of Chicago via Joliet, Illinois, this rector first came to Notre Dame in search of a Master's degree in Theology which was awarded in 1967. She came again in 1973 in search of an adventure in ministry. To the great benefit of the men and women of Notre Dame, she found that adventure. She is sought out as friend, counselor and almost-confessor. The time students spend with her expose them to goodness, fun and deep beauty. Her teaching brings them face to face with the Christ in whom she deeply believes, which is what rectoring at Notre Dame is all about.

We honor the current rector of the hall bearing the name, as well as the spirit of "Pop" Farley.

Sr. Jean-Lenz, O.S.F.

## Presidential Citations

Twenty-five years ago there opened in the recently built Nieuwland Science Hall a new library to accommodate the expanding College of Science. To accomplish the delicate task of unifying the several departmental collections and to insure excellent library service to the members of those science departments, the University chose a librarian of several years experience. He succeeded admirably in enriching the science collections at Notre Dame, combing the catalogs of book dealers, acquiring journal volumes from every possible source, and keeping constantly abreast of the rapidly developing field of science bibliography. In all these efforts, he worked closely with faculty members, sensitive to their research needs and to the implications of increasing numbers of grants awarded.

His devotion to fulfilling the library needs of the College of Science, however, never obscured his conviction that all campus libraries were interdependent, and his appointment in 1962 as Assistant Director for College and Department Libraries allowed him even greater opportunity to muster resources and encourage staff toward the goal of a fine University library. In his love of books, in his understanding of the work of scholar and student, and in his respect for the unique contributions of his profession to this work, he has earned the honorable title of Librarian in its fullest sense.

L. Franklin Long

Over the past 108 years, there have been only three superintendents or directors of our University power plant. The man we honor tonight is retiring after 41 years, longer service than either of his predecessors.

Under his directorship, the present power plant was not only built, but has also been expanded to a point where it is now a ten million dollar facility. By his foresight, it is capable of burning coal, gas and oil, and, also through his foresight, operated at maximum efficiency during this winter's coal strike because he had stockpiled large reserves.

For 38 of his 41 years, he has also borne the major responsibility for campus fire protection. For years, he drove the fire truck and was first into buildings, extinguishing quickly fires that might have become conflagrations.

All of us owe a deep debt of gratitude to him and to his entire staff for keeping us cool in the summer and warm in the winter; for providing us with electricity for lighting and for all of the scientific equipment on campus, and for protecting our lives.

Bro. Borromeo Malley, C.S.C.

The evening occasions public expression of widespread and enduring respect for a good and gentle man. He is one whose living testifies to constant dependability, tireless dedication, quiet efficiency, and enduring humor.

This triple Domer has lived three times as many of his years on the Notre Dame campus as in his native Portsmouth, Ohio. He has shared in one-third of the history of this University as student, seminarian, mathematician, rector, Holy Cross Superior and trainer of Vice Presidents and Provosts.

He deserves and has our best gratitude for his unfailing service. In a particular way tonight, we honor him for his full-hearted response to the University's call for academic leadership as Acting Provost. And act he did with steadiness and strength, and with loving concern for us all.

Rev. Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C.

# Faculty Promotions

## To Emeritus

Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C.,  
English  
Matthew A. Fitzsimons, history  
Bro. Adalbert Mrowca, C.S.C.,  
physics  
Ettore A. J. Peretti, assistant  
dean of the College of Engineering;  
metallurgical engineering and  
materials science  
Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C.,  
theology  
Leonard F. Sommer, speech and  
drama  
Thomas J. Stritch, American studies

## To Professor

Jaime Bellalta, architecture  
William E. Biles, aerospace and  
mechanical engineering  
Brian J. Crumlish, architecture  
James T. Cushing, physics  
Jose Fabio Barbosa Dasilva,  
sociology and anthropology  
Cornelius F. Delaney, philosophy  
Alan K. Dowty, government and  
international studies  
Kenneth Featherstone, architecture  
Alan Howard, mathematics  
John J. Kozak, chemistry  
John R. Lloyd, aerospace and  
mechanical engineering  
Eugene R. Marshalek, physics  
Joseph W. Scott, sociology and  
anthropology  
Thomas R. Swartz, economics  
Rev. Robert L. Wilken, theology  
Stephen T. Worland, economics

## To Associate Professor

Esmee C. Bellalta, architecture  
Alexander J. Hahn, mathematics  
J. William Hunt, modern and  
classical languages  
Rev. C. Lincoln Johnson, sociology  
and anthropology  
Charles F. Kulpa, Jr., microbiology  
Tang Thi Thanh Trai Le, law school  
Thomas L. Nowak, chemistry  
Rodolpho Sandoval, law school  
Mary Katherine Tillman, general  
program

## To Assistant Professor

Donald F. Castro, English  
Philip E. Devenish, theology  
Linda C. Ferguson, general program  
James F. Gaertner, accountancy  
Kenneth R. Thompson, management

## Receiving Tenure

Joseph P. Bauer, law school  
Charles F. Crutchfield, law school  
A. Murty Kanury, aerospace and  
mechanical engineering  
Peter W. Thornton, law school

## To Librarian

Mathilda B. O'Bryant

## To Associate Librarian

Bro. William F. Drury, C.S.C.

## To Assistant Librarian

Patrick J. Max

## To Professional Specialist

Msgr. John J. Egan, Center for  
Pastoral and Social Ministry

## To Associate Professional Specialist

Roland B. Smith, Jr., Institute for  
Urban Studies

## Twenty-Five Years of Service 1953-1978

Frederick J. Crosson, philosophy  
John T. Cr teau, economics  
Rev. Arthur S. Harvey, C.S.C.,  
administrative assistant to the  
executive vice president; speech  
and drama  
Emil T. Hofman, dean of the Freshman  
Year of Studies; chemistry  
Robert A. Leader, art  
L. Franklin Long, librarian  
Rev. Michael J. Murphy, C.S.C.,  
earth sciences  
Robert F. O'Brien, music  
Fredrick B. Pike, history  
Robert J. Waddick, assistant dean of  
the College of Arts and Letters  
Richard D. Willemin, director of  
the Placement Bureau



## Summary of the Notre Dame Board of Trustees Meeting May 12, 1978

1. Catherine B. Cleary, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the First-Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee, was introduced as a newly-elected member of the University's Board of Trustees.
2. The President of the University, Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., reported on the March 17-18 meeting of the board's Executive Committee at Key Biscayne, Fla. Subjects discussed included the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Coeducation, student social space, campus security, the Campaign for Notre Dame, campus construction, financial projections, the University health service and honorary degree nominations.
3. Father Hesburgh briefed the board on the March 17 meeting of the Fellows of the University which dealt with the Catholic character of Notre Dame, the moral dimension of learning and the centrality of the Congregation of Holy Cross in its religious life.
4. The Report of the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee was presented by its chairman, Thomas P. Carney. Topics covered included the Budget Priorities Committee, faculty collective bargaining, faculty compensation and the new federal retirement legislation and its impact on the University. Rev. Ferdinand Brown, C.S.C., acting provost, reviewed the responsibilities of department chairmen in the operation of the University.
5. O. Timothy O'Meara, Kenna professor of mathematics, was elected provost of the University effective July 1.
6. Rev. John L. Van Wolvlear, C.S.C., pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church, Burbank, Calif., and former University of Portland official, was elected vice president for Student Affairs effective July 1. He succeeds Bro. Just Paczesny, C.S.C., whom the Board of Trustees commended in a resolution of gratitude.
7. Sr. John Miriam Jones, S.C., assistant provost, reviewed the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Coeducation. After an extended discussion the Board of Trustees passed a resolution which 1) termed "desirable" a gradual increase in enrollment of undergraduate women coupled with an overall increase in undergraduate enrollment; 2) recognized the need for a new residence hall for women and directed that funds be sought for that purpose; 3) opposed co-residential housing as a viable alternative at Notre Dame; 4) and directed the University administration to develop a tangible program for creating more social space on the campus.
8. As chairman of the Nomination Committee, Father Hesburgh noted that there are four vacant positions on the Board of Trustees, but no nominations were presented for formal consideration.
9. The University's General Counsel, Philip J. Faccenda, reported to the Board of Trustees on developments in the labor-management matters involving the University, the Teamsters Union and the National Labor Relations Board.
10. Following the Report of the Financial Affairs Committee presented by Jerome W. Van Gorkom, the board approved a budget of \$74,362,900 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979. Also approved was a \$300 increase in undergraduate and graduate tuition and a \$50 increase in board and room for on-campus students.
11. Chairman John A. Schneider gave the report of the Student Affairs Committee. It dealt largely with residentiality and the need for additional social space. It was noted that virtually all of the recommendations of the recent professional study of campus security are being implemented.

12. Father Brown gave a progress report on the funding and filling of endowed professorships. He noted that 24 have been committed out of 40 being sought in the "Campaign for Notre Dame."
13. Reporting on the campaign, National Chairman John T. Ryan noted gifts and commitments totaling \$89.8 million. He said trustees had made commitments totaling \$18,080,000 while advisory council members had pledged \$21,777,000 to date.
14. Ryan also presented the Report of the Investment Committee. He said the committee had voted that 60 per cent of the University's endowment should be invested in equities, 40 per cent in bonds. It was noted that among colleges and universities Notre Dame's endowment of \$113 million ranks 23rd.
15. Regarding social responsibility in the University's investment policy, a committee is to be appointed to examine relevant materials and the stance of other institutions with a report due at the board's fall meeting.
16. The Report of the Public Relations and Development Committee was presented by Chairman Paul Foley who reviewed what he called a remarkable year of national visibility for Notre Dame.
17. The conferring of honorary doctorates on nine candidates at the May 21 commencement was formally approved by the board.
18. Chairman Edmund A. Stephan appointed Robert K. Wilmouth to the chairmanship of the Investment Committee succeeding Ryan. John M. Regan, Jr., was named to the Investment Committee. Appointed to the Student Affairs Committee were Catherine B. Cleary, Anthony F. Earley and Donald J. Matthews.
19. The board passed security assignment and defense security clearance resolutions and a memorial resolution honoring J. Arthur Haley, former Director of Public Relations at the University. The board also passed resolutions providing for certain modifications in the Staff Employees Pension Plan.

James E. Murphy  
 Assistant Vice President-PR&D  
 Briefing Officer

## Faculty Senate Journal

### April 13, 1978

At 7:35 p.m. the chairman, Prof. Paul Conway, called the meeting to order in Room 202 of the Center for Continuing Education and asked Prof. James Dougherty to offer the prayer. The Journal for March 14, 1978 was approved with minor revisions. In the Chairman's Report, Conway mentioned (1) that the executive committees of the Alumni Association and the Faculty Senate would be meeting jointly on Wednesday, May 3, 1978 to discuss mutual interests; (2) that the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees would be meeting on Thursday, May 11, 1978; (3) that Faculty Senate election results in the various colleges were available except for the science and engineering colleges; (4) elections for senate officers (1978-79) would be held at the next senate meeting May 3, 1978; and (5) that the senate's multiple proposals to the Academic Council (on the matter of an appeals process for negative promotions and tenure decisions) were, except for three minor ones, defeated at the council meeting of April 10, 1978.

In connection with Conway's discussion of the last point, Prof. Kenneth Goodpaster questioned the wisdom of blanket authority for strategic withdrawal of certain senate-passed motions on the part of senate officers and members on the Academic Council. He emphasized that the case at hand was clearly an example of prudent strategy, but expressed doubt about the general principle for future cases.

Also in connection with the Academic Council results, Dougherty asked whether there might be some problem about the senate's methods, given its "batting average" in recent years. Conway replied that he thought there was a real problem, stemming from a lack of communication among elected members of the Academic Council. Prof. John Lloyd added that part of the difficulty was due to the well-organized character of the Academic Council's executive committee and asked whether the senate shouldn't be involved formally there. Conway agreed, suggesting that perhaps the chairman of the senate should sit ex officio on the executive committee of the Academic Council.

With respect to the issue brought up by Goodpaster, Lloyd remarked that the senate simply had to trust the elected officers in matters of strategy. Conway agreed, but also underlined the need for some control to protect senate-passed motions--perhaps auxiliary motions granting discretion.

At this point Prof. Donald Barrett reiterated the need for formal senate representation on the executive committee of the Academic Council, and Prof. Arthur Quigley followed with a motion (to the Academic Council) requesting "that the senate be permitted an observer at Academic Council executive committee meetings." After considerable discussion dealing with the present constitution of the AC executive committee and the senate's claim to representation (vs. mere observation) there, Lloyd suggested that an informal discussion between Conway and Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C. might be a better way to address the issue than a formal motion. Quigley then accepted a friendly amendment from Prof. Sarah Daugherty to strengthen the request to the Academic Council--asking for ex officio representation rather than an observer.

Profs. Joan Aldous and Sonia Gernes replied that the informal route suggested by Lloyd would be more prudent, whereupon Lloyd moved to table the motion on the floor until the chairman could talk with Father Hesburgh informally. The motion to table passed with only one vote opposed and six abstentions.

A discussion followed as to the advisability of recording the formal motion in the journal, given the preferred informality of the approach to the issue. But a motion by Gernes against including the formal motion in the record was withdrawn.

A five-minute break was then called, and the meeting was reconvened at 8:45 p.m.

In his report for the Committee on Administration, Dougherty passed out a questionnaire to the senators seeking attitudes toward faculty representation at the provost level review of appointments and promotions recommendations. Results would be reported at the next senate meeting.

Katharina Blackstead, reporting for the Faculty Affairs Committee (FAC), offered a revised breakdown of Notre Dame faculty salaries compared to "Big Ten" and "Peer" institutions, and it was agreed to use this revised version as appendix to the March 14, 1978 Journal.

Blackstead also reported that Committee W of the local American Association of University Professors (AAUP) chapter had met with the FAC on the matter of possible "affiliation" of unemployed academics with the University. She explained that Committee W would be studying the implications of various plans locally as well as practices already adopted in other institutions. A proposal from the FAC would be presented next fall. A brief discussion followed in which doubts were expressed about how unemployed academics might be defined.

Under "New Business," Conway passed out several ballots compiled on the basis of the senate's survey of the faculty regarding willingness to participate on various University bodies. Nominations were sought for faculty representatives on the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees (AFACBT), Campus Life Council (CLC), Judicial Appeals Board and the Traffic Appeals Board. The results of the nomination votes were as follows:

Academic and Faculty Affairs  
Committee of the Board of  
Trustees (Nominees)

Donald N. Barrett (sociology and anthropology)  
James J. Carberry (chemical engineering)  
Theodore J. Crovello (biology)  
Sarah B. Daugherty (English)  
Kenneth Goodpaster (philosophy)  
John R. Lloyd (aerospace and mechanical engineering)  
John J. Lyon (general program)

Campus Life Council (Nominees)

James F. Brogle (psychological services center)  
Sarah B. Daugherty (English)  
Sonia G. Gernes (English)  
Albert H. LeMay (modern and classical languages)  
Kenneth W. Milani (accountancy)  
Rev. James L. Shilts, C.S.C. (physics)

#### Judicial Review Board

Katharina Blackstead (library)  
Leo M. Corbaci (administration, economics)  
Donald P. Costello (English)  
Margaret Cronin (alcohol and drug counselor)  
Michael J. Crowe (general program)  
Charles Crutchfield (law)  
James Daschbach (aerospace and mechanical engineering)  
Sarah B. Daugherty (English)  
William F. Eagan (management)  
Kenneth E. Goodpaster (philosophy)  
Albert H. LeMay (modern and classical languages)  
Bernard S. Wostman (microbiology)

#### Board of Traffic and Parking Appeals

William F. Eagan (management)  
Alternate:  
Rev. James Shilts, C.S.C. (physics)

There being no report from the Student Affairs Committee, Conway offered a previously announced motion to update the bylaws of the senate on the matter of fall meetings for the standing committees:

#### Article II, Section 8(b)

The chairman of each Standing Committee is responsible for calling the first meeting of his/her committee each year before September 1.

September 1 replaces October 15.

Rationale--Since the academic year begins in August and the Faculty Senate normally meets in the first week in September under this new calendar, the standing committees should meet at least once before the first senate meeting.

The motion passed unanimously.

Conway then announced that the senate had been asked for a vote of support by Profs. Thomas Swartz and John Houck (co-chairmen of Committee Z, Notre Dame Chapter, AAUP) regarding a memorandum which they had forwarded to Rev. Ferdinand Brown, C.S.C., acting provost (see appendix for text of memorandum). The discussion which followed centered around several reservations and unclarities on specific items mentioned in the memorandum, as well as whether each item should be voted on "in principle." Barrett finally moved "that the senate support the Swartz/Houck memorandum in principle."

After a brief but vigorous discussion which ranged from the dangers of individual salary disclosures to doubts as to the plans of Swartz/Houck with respect to the data they were seeking, a vote was taken. The motion carried with 11 in favor, 10 opposed, and two abstentions. Quigley suggested a letter to Swartz and Houck explaining the context of the vote.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:55 p.m.

#### Budget report:

March expenditures	
Duplicating	\$37.82
Entertainment	16.20
Postage	8.27
Telephone	12.00
Total	<u>\$74.29</u>

Uncommitted balance \$1,417 (74.6 per cent)

Those absent but not excused: Paul Bosco, modern and classical languages, Rudolph S. Bottei, chemistry; Francis J. Castellino, chemistry; John Connaughton, law; Brian J. Crumliss, architecture; Bro. William Francisco Drury, C.S.C., library; Emerson G. Funk, physics; A. Murty Kanury, aerospace and mechanical engineering; Rev. James J. McGrath, C.S.C., biology; Robert C. Nelson, aerospace and mechanical engineering; Robert L. Irvine, civil engineering; Rufus W. Rauch, emeritus, English; James E. Robinson, English; Robert E. Rodes, law; Raymond G. Schoen, freshman year of studies; Kerry J. Thomas, chemistry; Don G. Vogl, art.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth E. Goodpaster.

## Appendix Availability of Salary and Compensation Data for Faculty Analysis

TO: Rev. Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C.  
Acting Provost-University of Notre Dame

FROM: Prof. Thomas Swartz, economics and John  
Houck, management. Co-chairman, Committee  
Z, Notre Dame Chapter, AAUP.

SUBJECT: Availability of salary and compensation data for faculty analysis at Notre Dame

DATE: March 13, 1978

Appropriate data and analysis are critical to an intelligent judgment about salary and compensation policies and practices within the University. The following information, it is proposed, would be significant in enhancing judgments in this important area of faculty concern.

1. Salary data by departments, and data by ranks within the departments.
2. Salary data by colleges, data by ranks within the colleges and by appropriate divisions within colleges, i.e. social sciences versus humanities.
3. All data provided to the national office, AAUP, for its annual financial survey, including the "array of salaries by ranks."
4. Salary data correlated with length of service and age.
5. Number of faculty children using tuition grants here at Notre Dame and away at other institutions of higher learning-over the last 10 years.
6. Historical data about the mix of TIAA-CREF and Social Security contributions by the University. In addition, projections about the TIAA-CREF--Social Security mix (because of recent federal legislation) and resultant impact on retirement benefits.
7. Changes in coverage provisions, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, major medical and disability in the last five years.
8. University policy and data about financial resources unencumbered by the establishment of endowed chairs.

# Minutes of the Academic Council Meeting April 10, 1978

Paul F. Conway, chairman of the Faculty Senate, introduced four members of the senate attending as guests of the council: Irwin Press, sociology and anthropology; Katharina J. Blackstead, assistant librarian; Thomas M. Patrick, finance and Sonia G. Gernes, English. These persons were involved in the work of the Faculty Senate Committee that developed the proposals in Item II below. The Academic Council considered the following items:

## Item I. Universities and Intelligence Agencies--a University Policy

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C. noted that while evidence of Central Intelligence Agency activity at Notre Dame was minimal compared to that reported on other campuses, the adoption of guidelines at Harvard University a year ago and the pending Bayh Federal legislation (S. 2525) made it appropriate for the University to discuss the issue.

Discussion: It was pointed out that some parts of the Harvard guidelines are current policy and that any University guidelines should recognize that fact. Others said the Harvard policy, which pertains specifically to the CIA, should be broadened to include all governmental intelligence agencies. There was general agreement that disclosure of associations with such agencies is the key to their acceptance in the open forum of a university.

Father Hesburgh closed discussion by appointing a subcommittee of the council's Executive Committee to consider the Harvard guidelines and report back to the full council. He named Dean David T. Link of the Law School to chair the committee, with Robert E. Gordon and Thomas A. Werge as members. He also suggested the committee make use of the experience of David C. Leege in the area of research grants and government agencies.

## Item II. Proposals from the Faculty Senate to amend sections of the Academic Manual concerning the appointments and promotions procedures and the appointments of departmental chairmen.

These proposals to come before the council were amendments passed by vote of the Faculty Senate on March 24, 1977 as revised and passed by that body on Jan. 19, 1978.

Paul Conway, on behalf of the Faculty Senate, moved an amendment in Article III, section 4, subsection (a) titled "Teaching-and-Research Faculty" of the Academic Manual, inserting after the existing second sentence of the first paragraph ending with the words "Appointments and Promotions" the following:

A faculty member under consideration for reappointment or promotion must be so notified by the Chairman in advance of the evaluation process and invited to submit any statement or evidence on his own behalf which might be of use to the Committee in its deliberations.

Discussion: After brief discussion, during which it was noted that the amendment formalizes what is now in practice done at the University, the amendment was approved by voice vote.

Conway, on behalf of the Faculty Senate, moved proposed change in Article III, section 4, subsection (a) which, after acceptance of a friendly amendment, inserted the following underlined material into the existing third sentence of the first paragraph: "...recommendations of the Committee approved by the Committee."

Discussion: Proponents of the amendment said its purpose was simply to insure that the report of the Departmental Committee on Appointments and Promotions (CAP) is submitted to the dean by the department chairman in a form approved by the committee members as adequately representing their deliberations.

The amendment was approved by voice vote.

Conway withdrew a proposed amendment to the same article, section and subsection that reworded a phrase describing the disagreement of a dean with a committee or chairman.

Conway moved that Article III, section 4, subsection (a) be amended so that the following was added to the second paragraph:

If, upon receiving a negative decision, the faculty member believes that (a) inadequate procedures were applied; (b) inadequate criteria were used; or (c) his academic freedom was violated in the decision process for reappointment, tenure, or promotion, he may petition for a hearing by an Ad Hoc Review Committee of his College. Upon receipt of a written request from the faculty member, the College Council shall elect a Review Committee of five tenured members of the College teaching and research faculty to consider the appeal. No member of the petitioner's Department may serve, nor may anyone who took part in the original decision. The petition shall set forth in detail the nature of the grievance, and shall contain any factual or other data which the petitioner deems pertinent to his case.

If the Review Committee decides that the Petitioner's case is insufficiently supported, it shall proceed no further, and so notify the petitioner, his Departmental Chairman and Committee on Appointments and Promotions, along with the Dean and Provost, and provide an explanation for its decision. If the Review Committee judges the strength of the Petitioner's case to be such as to warrant further investigation, it shall proceed to collect any information deemed necessary, including evidence in support of their action from those who made the decision under dispute. The Committee then delivers an opinion and rationale to the petitioner, his Chairman and Departmental Committee on Appointments and Promotions, the Dean, Provost and President. The President shall make a determination of the case and deliver his decision in writing to all of the aforementioned individuals and bodies.

Discussion: Proponents stated the amendment was intended to strengthen due process in the appointments and promotions procedure. It created, they said, an appeal process much more open than the informal processes now available to aggrieved faculty, and it underscored accountability of CAPs. Such review bodies were not inimical to the American system, and indeed, were supported by the American Association of University Professors. The initial screening process would winnow out frivolous appeals, while insuring justice for cases of substance.

Opponents said the language of the amendment, particularly the ambiguity of "inadequate criteria" would lead to appeals as a matter of course from every adverse CAP decision--the appellant would have nothing to lose. This would undermine the painstaking work of CAP committees, who are sensitive to the weighty consequences of their decisions on the lives of individuals and families but cannot disregard the claims of academic excellence. The procedure would encourage litigation and weaken confidentiality to the possible embarrassment of appellants. The procedure suffers from the mistaken notion that one can guarantee the justice of prudential decisions.

The motion was defeated in a vote of 14 in favor and 33 against. The next Faculty Senate amendment was virtually identical in wording and extended the right of petitioning for review to CAPs in disagreement with actions of the chairman, dean, provost or President. It was withdrawn by Conway on the grounds that the issues were the same as those considered in the previous vote.

Conway moved that Article III, section 4, subsection (a) be amended so that the following paragraph was inserted between the current first and second paragraph:

The procedure for reappointment is the same as for appointment.

The purpose of the change was to clarify the referent of "procedure," and was approved by voice vote.

Conway moved on behalf of the Faculty Senate the following amendment to Article II, section 9, title "Chairmen of Departments," which would insert a separate paragraph between the existing first and second paragraphs:



The Departmental Faculty, for its part, shall nominate one or more persons for the position of Chairman. The Dean and Provost shall be apprised of the nominees, and either may place in nomination the name of an additional person, along with a statement describing the nominee's special qualifications for the chair. The Dean and Provost shall also have the right to request that the Departmental Faculty look outside the University for additional candidates, and must specify the reasons for this request. Following the identification of all candidates for the position, the Departmental Faculty shall vote for its Chairman from among the nominees. The results of the vote shall be made known to the Department and to the Dean of the College. If the President appoints a Chairman other than the individual receiving the majority vote of the Departmental Faculty, he must provide reasons to the Department for so doing.

Discussion: Proponents stated the amendment would insure adequate departmental feedback in the matter of chairman selection. The dynamics of individual consultation with the dean are very different, they said, from the group consensus made visible by nomination of candidates and an election by faculty. It would change the current top-to-bottom procedure by which chairman can be imposed on a departmental faculty to a bottom-to-top process. The final decision still rests with the President, but he is required to give reasons if his choice is other than that of the department faculty so that the latter may know why their candidate was not acceptable in light of the administration's goals for the department.

Opponents noted that an elective process often tends to create cliques and divisiveness which militate against collegiality. The individual consultative process brings out more candid and nuanced opinion about departmental goals and requirements for its leadership than elective politics, which tends to formalize adversarial roles. Elections for chairmen would create the false impression that the winner has the job forcing the President, in effect, to remove that person in the choice of another candidate. Departments who want votes can do so under current regulations--why mandate an option not widely exercised now? Forcing a President to be publicly explicit in criticism of department scholarship or leadership would be deleterious.

The motion was defeated in a vote of 6 in favor and 35 opposed.

Item III. A proposal from the Faculty Senate for an addition to the Academic Manual concerning the retired and committee appointments.

Conway moved a proposed amendment passed by the Faculty Senate at its Dec. 6, 1977 meeting which would add as paragraph five of Section 10, Article III the following:

"In cases in which an elected faculty member of a University Committee is retired before the expiration of his elected term, the faculty member, if he wishes, continues to serve until the completion of that term."

Discussion: Proponents said the situation now was ambiguous, and the amendment was intended to clarify the status of emeriti finishing out terms on University committees. Opponents said the expertise of retired faculty was available to committees through consultative arrangements, but that it would not be wise to weaken the assumption that voting members of University committees are active faculty, emersed daily in University affairs.

The motion was defeated by voice vote.

Father Hesburgh urged the leadership of the Faculty Senate to discuss with the Executive Committee of the Academic Council the whole question of review bodies for appointment and promotions.

He also asked the elective faculty members of the council to remain to discuss with him the selection of a University provost.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard W. Conklin  
Acting Secretary to the Academic Council

# Minutes of the Committee on Research and Sponsored Programs March 8, 1978

Date: March 8, 1978

Place: CCE Room 202

## Attendance:

James L. Melsa (chairman)  
V. Paul Kenney  
James P. Kohn  
Albin A. Szewczyk  
Francis M. Kobayashi  
Robert E. Burns  
(for Isabel Charles)  
William B. Berry  
(for Joseph C. Hogan)  
Bernard S. Wostmann  
Charles F. Kulpa  
(for Morris Pollard)  
Thomas S. Fern  
Anthony M. Trozzolo  
L. Franklin Long (observer)  
Justin A. Soleta (observer)  
J. Michael Pinter (observer)

## Absent:

A. Edward Manier  
Thomas Schlereth  
Charles F. Crutchfield  
John J. Kennedy  
Thomas J. Mueller  
Edward A. Trubac  
Walter R. Johnson  
Robert E. Gordon  
Rev. Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C.  
Thomas J. Mason  
Bernard Waldman  
Bro. Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V.  
David T. Link  
David C. Leege  
John J. Kennedy  
Thomas F. Broden  
Robert H. Schuler

## 1. Minutes of previous meeting

There being no comments or corrections, the minutes of the committee meeting held Feb. 1, 1978 were approved.

## 2. Remarks by the chairman

The chairman reported the appointment of a subcommittee on Research Incentives: Joan Aldous, William Berry, Francis Kobayashi, Herbert Sim, Paul Kenney (chairman) as a consequence of the discussion of indirect costs and other factors bearing on Notre Dame's research effort at the last meeting. He suggested that the committee try to identify and define policy changes in such areas as differential teaching loads, summer support, overhead costs, overhead feedback to colleges and departments, additional OAS graduate assistance for research, more flexible uses of soft money generated from sponsored research, and expansion of seed grant programs which might create more incentive for research and increase research support. The committee was asked to define priorities and report progress at the next meeting.

The subcommittee on the Zahm Travel Fund will also report at the next meeting.

## 3. Center for Civil Rights

Donald P. Kommers reported on the activities of the Center for Civil Rights. After reviewing the funding support history of the center, Kommers described a shift in emphasis from public advocacy in the civil rights area, which characterized its first two years, toward research and publication in an enlarged area which includes First Amendment concerns and the human rights issue on an international scale.

Kommers sees the center as having three major functions: (i) Archival development. The present civil rights collection was described, and the further development of its resources as a research and documentation center was discussed. (ii) Public policy analysis and civil rights studies. A list of lectures, symposia and conferences sponsored by the center was presented. A number of books, articles and monographs have been published under the sponsorship of the center, and it is intended that its basic research mission, to develop new knowledge and redefine old problems, will be given increasing attention. (iii) Service as an educational resource. Development of such materials as an International Human Rights Bibliography, a Directory of Federal

Decisions on Desegregation in Education, and a directory to the Hesburgh papers were described. Additional activities include a clinical seminar for law students and an essay contest for graduate students. A civil rights history covering the Eisenhower administration, the Kennedy-Johnson years and the Nixon-Ford years is in preparation. To a certain extent, the projects undertaken depend on the areas in which funding is made available. Asked what his choices would be if funding were not a consideration, Kommers responded that the center would build on its resources, with a focus on discrimination of all types, race, ethnicity, sex, religion and national origin.

4. Remarks of the assistant vice president for advanced studies, Francis Kobayashi

Summary of awards received and proposals submitted for the period July 1, 1977 to Feb. 28, 1978. For both awards received and proposals submitted we are at a good level when compared to the level in the past two years. For awards we are ahead by about 30 per cent. If we can maintain this pace, the upward trend that has been established the last two years will continue. Very roughly, I would estimate that we may approach \$9 million for the year. This compares with \$8.2 million for last year. Other factors remaining constant, this rising trend will affect the base for calculating the indirect cost rate and thereby have a tendency to lower the rate.

For proposals we're at a level of some 21 per cent greater in numbers and 40 per cent greater in dollars than we were last year. Normally we expect about \$15 to \$16 million in proposals submitted for one year. Since we're already up to \$14 million, my rough estimate is that the final total will approach \$18 million--an all time high for the University. With this level, and if we can maintain the 45 to 50 per cent success rate that we've enjoyed, we will be able to maintain our rising trend.

Recombinant DNA research. The emphasis here is recombinant DNA research and not DNA research. As far as I am able to determine, there is some DNA research being conducted on campus, but there is no recombinant DNA research being pursued. It has been brought to our attention that if University personnel are engaged in recombinant DNA research, the University must have a biohazard committee to review and approve the research. We don't have such a committee and we don't relish the idea of another committee, especially a biohazard committee. The experience of other institutions is that a biohazard committee consumes an inordinate amount of time.

At times our office is too far removed from the site of active research to be fully informed on what is occurring. Consequently, we will appreciate being notified on any recombinant DNA research in progress or in the planning stage. We will need considerable lead time to constitute a biohazard committee, establish procedures, etc.

Graduate education and research. The Graduate Council is planning extended discussions on the many factors which impinge upon graduate education and research. Current plans are to hold a one day retreat for the discussions. As a prelude, Robert Gordon has collected suggestions from the council members into a preliminary, ordered document. Among other items, those that are concerned with research include:

- a. attitude of the University toward graduate education and research,
- b. policies and regulations governing graduate education and research,
- c. University support to graduate education and research.

It may be well for the committee to consider having an input to the discussions and perhaps, even participating in the discussions. I'm sure Gordon would appreciate any suggestions you may have.

V. Paul Kenney  
Secretary

# New Revised University Travel Policy

(This is the final and official form of the University travel policy which became effective on May 5, 1978, and replaces the form printed in Notre Dame Report #16.)

## I. GENERAL

All members of the faculty, academic administration and staff attached to academic units must file with their chairman or reporting superior a Memorandum on Proposed Travel:

- 1) if their travel expenses are paid in whole or in part by University funds (i.e., grants, contracts or departmental budgets); or
- 2) if their travel is for professional purposes (i.e., consulting, academic society, committees, etc.); or
- 3) if they leave the South Bend area for personal or other reasons on any day for which their services are under contract.

Approval of a Memorandum on Proposed Travel automatically provides the traveler in categories 1 and 2 above with coverage under the University travel insurance policy.

## II. OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

In those instances when it is necessary or desirable that the University be represented officially (appointment of representatives being made by an officer of the University) and in cases of administrative officers traveling on University business with expenses borne by an approved travel budget, the basic policy guiding reimbursement is that one should neither gain nor lose personal funds as a result of such assignment. Each representative shall therefore be fully reimbursed for all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred, but it is understood that one will take considerable effort to maintain one's expenses at a reasonable minimum by observing insofar as possible the norms set forth in the following sections.

## III. ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Faculty who participate as lecturers, scheduled discussants, or major officers of an academic society will receive a subsidy for professional meetings at University expense, provided funds from other sources are not available and to the extent that departmental funds are available. Faculty should note that a per diem amount is not allowed by this policy. The University agrees to pay only for those expenses actually incurred under any of the items listed below. Thus, the University will cover expenses of transportation, lodging and meals according to the following schedule:

### 1) Transportation

Actual cost of transportation by air, railroad or private automobile will be covered under certain conditions.

- a. Air travel should be limited to coach or tourist class. First-class travel will be approved only when it is the only service available, or when available at the same cost.
- b. Railroad travel during the day will be limited to coach fare. When overnight travel is necessary, first-class with roomette will be approved.
- c. Travel by private automobile will be reimbursed only 1) when it is necessary to transport equipment; or 2) when it is more economical, as for group travel; or 3) when it offers the one expedient way to reach the destination.

The University will give an allowance of 17 cents per mile according to Rand McNally standard mileage from South Bend to the destination. This allowance is to cover gas, oil, damage, towing charges, repairs and other miscellaneous fees. A copy of the Rand McNally Mileage Book is available for faculty use in the general accounting office.

If a private automobile is used for personal convenience alone, reimbursement will not exceed the amount of air coach travel from the airport in South Bend to the airport at the destination.

- d. The University will reimburse for car rental only when no other means of transportation is available. Supplementary insurance charges on rental agreements should not be accepted. The University will not provide reimbursement for them; it will, however, pay the \$100 deductible from any accident costs.

- e. Taxi fare, or the most economical ground transportation available, tolls and parking fees are considered as transportation cost and are not part of the maximum limitation described for lodging and meals.

### 2) Lodging and Meals

The University will reimburse the faculty participant at a professional meeting for actual expenses incurred up to a maximum amount of \$55 per day, providing funds are available. Actual expenses for meals are included in the above \$55 total, but are limited to a maximum of \$15 per day.

Gratuities and other reimbursable costs related to subsistence are considered within the maximum limitation.

### 3) Reimbursement

An expense report, itemized day by day, must be filed within two weeks after completion of the trip. Receipts from hotels, airline tickets and any other charge exceeding \$15 per item must be attached to the expense report.

Each day is separate and amounts from one day cannot be transferred to another day; for instance, one may not claim reimbursement for \$32 one day and \$78 the next day.

## IV. PASSIVE PARTICIPANTS AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

At the discretion of the chairman, if all other departmental travel needs have been met by the budget, and funds are still available, faculty members may receive subsidies to attend professional meetings even when they do not have an active role. This subsidy will be limited to costs of travel only.

## V. TRAVEL UNDER SPONSORED PROGRAMS

Sponsored programs may require more travel than other University activities in order to negotiate grants, to consult with other investigators, and so on. Thus, whenever possible travel expenses incurred by faculty members engaged in sponsored research or other sponsored programs are to be met by the appropriate grant or contract. The University will abide exactly by the conditions of the sponsor, which will be clarified through the Office of Advanced Studies, Division of Research and Sponsored Programs, when necessary. However, when no conditions are imposed by the sponsor, normally Section III 1, 2, 3 (above) will apply, with the understanding that greater flexibility may be necessary in the use of such funds.

## VI. NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS

The University will not reimburse costs for: entertainment of self or guests; laundry or valet services; loss of money due to negligence in cancelling travel or lodging reservations; foreign travel (Mexico and Canada are treated as domestic travel); insurance for air or other travel.

## VII. PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

Early in September the chairman of the department should make careful plans for the use of travel funds allocated to the department.

Requests for travel to professional meetings must be approved by the chairman of the department and the dean of the college. Approvals are registered on the Memorandum on Proposed Travel.

After approval, reservations for transportation should be made through the Travel Agency at the University and charged to the appropriate budget number.

# Financial Aid for Undergraduate Students, 1976-77 and 1977-78

April 26, 1978

Type of Aid Provided	Academic year 1976-77			Academic year 1977-78		
	No. of Students	Average Award	Total Amount	No. of Students	Average Award	Total Amount
SCHOLARSHIPS--UNIVERSITY ADMINISTERED						
From Endowed Funds of University	779	1,205	938,682	722	1,192	860,428
From Current Contributions	210	1,213	254,721	235	1,303	306,175
Total	989	1,207	1,193,403	957	1,219	1,166,603
OUTSIDE SCHOLARSHIPS						
State Scholarships Received	513	1,258	645,105	502	1,289	647,266
Brought to University--Various	480	927	445,017	511	903	461,661
Total	993	1,098	1,090,122	1,013	1,095	1,108,927
Total Regular Scholarships	1,982	1,152	2,283,525	1,970	1,155	2,275,530
ROTC AWARDS						
Air Force	58	3,256	188,842	83	3,492	289,823
Army	123	3,252	400,036	121	3,518	425,656
Navy	187	3,172	593,171	214	3,374	722,064
Total	368	3,212	1,182,049	418	3,439	1,437,543
TOTAL ALL SCHOLARSHIPS	2,350	\$1,475	\$3,465,574	2,388	\$1,555	\$3,713,073
GRANTS-IN-AID, REMISSIONS, ETC.	495	3,068	1,518,697	505	3,170	1,600,717
UNIVERSITY PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	1,524	641	978,263	1,450	731	1,059,881
TOTAL	4,369	1,365	5,962,534	4,343	1,468	6,373,671
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
National Direct Student Loans	906	897	812,625	957	921	881,600
Basic Educational Opp. Grants	429	877	376,042	401	896	359,178
Supplemental Educ. Oppor. Grants	129	809	104,350	128	775	99,250
College Work-Study (Federal %)	87	558	48,522	125	559	69,826
Total	1,551	865	1,341,539	1,611	875	1,409,854
OTHER LOAN ASSISTANCE						
Guaranteed Student Loans	920	1,698	1,562,223	1,003	1,881	1,886,963
Various Other Loans	135	1,607	216,990	127	1,834	232,945
Total	1,055	1,686	1,779,213	1,130	1,876	2,119,908
GRAND TOTALS	6,975	\$1,303	\$9,083,286	7,084	\$1,398	\$9,903,433

Type of Aid Provided	Academic year 1976-77 Summary			Academic year 1977-78 Summary		
	No. of Students	Average Award	Total Amount	No. of Students	Average Award	Total Amount
Unduplicated no. of Students Aided	5,006*			3,816**		
Unduplicated Average Aid Provided		1,815*			2,595**	
Total Undergraduate Enrollment	6,782			6,750		
Per cent of Under- graduates Aided		64%			57%	
* All Students						
** Undergraduate Students Only						

## Financial Aid for Graduate Students, 1976-77 and 1977-78

Type of Aid Provided	Academic year 1976-77 Summary		Academic year 1977-78 Summary	
	No. of Grads	Total Amount	No. of Grads	Total Amount
THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS ARE IN ADDITION TO THE FIGURES GIVEN FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.				
University Part-time Employment	61	68,024	51	56,818
Service Credit Jobs	177	140,498	198	195,277
Payroll Jobs	34	6,660	26	5,041
University College Work-Study	272	215,182	275	257,136
Federal Assistance Programs				
National Direct Student Loans	3	2,800	1	800
College Work-Study (Fed. %)	34	26,642	26	20,166
Total	37	29,442	27	20,966
Guaranteed Student Loans	230	482,487	260	863,874
Various Other Loans	184	406,215	183	722,255
Current Contributions	3	2,500	4	9,130
Brought to University-Variou	14	20,664	13	13,669
Tuition Remissions--CSC	57	131,303	55	155,963
Total		1,043,169		1,764,891
TA Stipend & Tuition Remissions from various University Depart- ments	771	3,226,368	794	3,443,134
Total		4,514,161		5,208,025
Unduplicated no. of Students Aided	---		1,233	
Number of Graduate Students	1,770		1,787	
Per cent of Graduates Aided			69%	



## External Review Report: Department of Art Graduate Programs

(Editor's Note: Several paragraphs of this review were inadvertently switched. The following is the correct version.)

The site visitation of the Art Department's graduate degree programs was conducted on Sept. 19 and 20, 1977. Visitors included Harry Bober, New York University; William Lewis, University of Michigan; and Allen Weller, University of Illinois. Internal reviewers included Thomas Fern, Art Department liaison; Konrad Schaum, Department of Modern and Classical Languages and Humanities Division Representative; and Robert Kerby, Department of History and Review Chairman.

Visitation reports were received from Lewis and Weller in October 1977, and were circulated to the Art Department and the internal reviewers in early November. Weller, an art historian and administrator, addressed aspects of the entire art program. Lewis, a studio artist, generally limited his remarks to art's studio programs.

Despite numerous efforts by Assistant Vice President for Graduate Instruction Chau T.M. Le to acquire a report from Bober, none had been received by the beginning of spring semester. Consequently, on Jan. 16, 1978 the Graduate Council postponed consideration of the Art Department review from the council's February session to its March meeting, and the Assistant Vice President authorized the Art Department to proceed with its response on the basis of the two reports in hand. Bober's report has not yet been received.

Allowing for the special difficulties caused by this delay, the Art Department nonetheless pressed on with its own internal review energetically, both before and after the site visitation. The visitors were pleased to note that "many of the points to be raised by the visiting team had indeed been discussed by the department faculty previously," and that the department's self-evaluation had been both "quite thorough" and "realistic." Following the visitation, the department's commitment to professionalism was displayed by the thoroughness of its deliberations, by its continuing effort to enhance participation of all interested constituencies in these ongoing consultations, and by the degree of consensus achieved. The department believes that the site visitors "accurately assessed" Notre Dame's graduate art programs; while the visitors' reports contained "no surprises," they added insight and helped confirm the department's appreciation of its situation.

Let it be said, in this respect, that the Art Department's evaluation was a relatively easy process. Both the external site visitors and the internal University reviewers acquired a very positive impression of the department's performance and promise. Lewis believes that the graduate studio programs at Notre Dame "have ample justification for their existence..." As far as Weller is concerned, it is "very difficult to see how major improvements in the Notre Dame program can be made without additions to the staff and the operating budget. In fact, a legitimate criticism of the present program may be that it is attempting to do more than it can adequately handle at the present time." All the visitors concur that the department is stronger than the University seems to appreciate. And, in essence, all agree with the department's own response to the visitation: the reviewers observe "that our faculty is generous, professional, hard-working and compatible; that our students are happy with their education; that our building is falling down around us; that we are attempting to do more than expected. We knew all that...We need help..."

Problems identified during the review should be considered in the context of the very favorable overall impression gained during the visitation. Problems should also be viewed with the understanding that art's several graduate degree programs, especially in art history, are relatively new; consequently, a period of initial experimentation is currently evolving toward mature consolidation, and some of the problems perceived at present are simply symptomatic of such a transition.

### I. The Faculty

The art faculty constitutes "one of the strongest elements in the department." It displays an "unusual degree of professional competence and...dedication." The number of its exhibitions and awards is "impressive." It is "quite remarkable," in such a "small" department, "to find four art historians who hold the Ph.D." Specializations are "well balanced," and represent a "wide variety" of schools. The degree of faculty cooperation and congeniality is "rather unusual," clearly an asset to the smooth functioning of the department and its programs. Both external site visitors commented at length on one "unusual feature," the way in which the art staff shares responsibility for courses at all levels and in different fields. Such cross-fertilization is seen to be "particularly impressive," "positive" and "valuable," to the extent that Weller flatly disagrees with

an "earlier" recommendation proposing establishment of a separate art history department unless the University is prepared to commit major resources to it. Lewis comments, in a "very positive" way, upon the department's practice of considering graduate-level teaching ability in faculty appointments.

On the debit side, the department conducts general education classes, three undergraduate degree programs and four graduate degree programs with a faculty consisting of 10 full-time, one departmental part-time, and two other part-time teachers. About 27 art courses are listed in the graduate catalog, including directed readings, thesis and research courses, and the "umbrella" courses covering studio unit activities. Such a "full and ambitious offering for a relatively small staff" produces, not surprisingly, "extraordinary" teaching loads far in excess of the 18 student contact hours per week normative for the discipline, "harried work conditions, and just plain lack of time..." The workload "cuts into, or destroys" the "creative effort of the teacher" to the "long term detriment" of individual faculty members and the department alike. The faculty accepts the situation "without bitterness," but both external site visitors insist that the current situation cannot continue without measurable erosion of departmental quality and faculty productivity; indeed, both imply that this may constitute the department's greatest problems. Let it be noted that the review chairman undersigned, who complains often enough about his own workload, was simply appalled by the number of student contact hours expected of an average member of the art faculty.

Certain other problems identified during the visitation bear upon the question of faculty workloads. Site visitors and the department agree that art's faculty pay scale is below average for departments of the College of Arts and Letters, and should be raised to par. Site visitors and the department agree that the department's operating budget is "inadequate," requiring faculty and students to devote inordinate time and effort to housekeeping and maintenance chores: as art points out, few faculty in other departments are required to build their own bookshelves or lab tables. If the current operating and supply budget is "totally inadequate," the problems will only escalate when and if art moves to the old chemistry building, unless adequate funding over and above ordinary operating costs is provided for renovation.

Manpower and operating funds depend upon decisions made elsewhere than the department. The department recognizes that it enjoys certain options: it can severely limit the size of general education, undergraduate and graduate classes; it can eliminate courses at one or more level; or it can get more funding and hire more people. The first two options involve measurable reduction of services to the University at large and/or stifling promising and productive degree programs; the third option presupposes increased administrative commitment to art. For its operating budget and support, art elects to ask for more money. For its faculty, art recommends allocation of one additional full-time and "some" part-time positions, endowed funding of an artist-in-residence, and endowment of a chair in art history. Whether art achieves its promise seems to depend, largely, upon the University's disposition of these recommendations.

## II. The Students

Lewis noted that it is "entirely normal" for graduate programs in art to be based upon undergraduate programs, and that it is also normal for an art department to discourage its own undergraduates from continuing into its own graduate program. The policies and practices of the Notre Dame Art Department are consistent with these norms.

The undergraduates interviewed by the site visitors proved relatively inarticulate but mostly content. They raised some question about the utility of the "unit" system (see IV) for beginning undergraduates in art. They also had some question about the department's practice of grading undergraduate studio work by vote of faculty panels, but Weller remarks that "the departmental policy which governs this seems to be a sound one." All acknowledge that the Senior Seminar is overcrowded, a symptom of the department's manpower problem. The undergraduate degree programs are perceived as sound and "realistic" in relationship to the resources available. In response, the department is reformulating its undergraduate curriculum with an eye toward lightening teaching loads.

The graduate students were verbal, generally satisfied, quite enthusiastic about the faculty, and more often than not appreciative of the freedom which the program allows them. The site visitors believe that the graduate students in studio art "should be able to thrive" under the "unit" system, but Lewis notes that some are "less self sufficient than one would assume, suffering disorientation for an extended period..." This appears to be a corollary of the fact that although the graduate students are of "better quality than in the past,"

they are "still weaker than the faculty would prefer." The students' average quality, in turn, is "readily explained by the limited ability of the department to offer financial assistance," which results in "the loss of the best applicants." The site visitors agree that the department "needs more full-time students with genuine professional interests and aims," and that improvements in both student quality and student numbers (the usual "critical mass" problem) are contingent upon adequate financial aids. The department is exercising greater selectivity in choice of applicants, and is increasing the rigor of its standards; but it needs additional competitive aids to attract the best students. In response, the department confirms that program standards are being tightened, and requests--rather modestly--at least one more graduate assistantship and two or three tuition scholarships.

### III. Degrees

The Art Department offers seven degrees, three at the undergraduate level and four master's degrees. They are, respectively: The A.B. (studio), the A.B. (art history), and the Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.); the M.A. (studio), the research M.A. (art history), the non-research M.A. (art history) and the master of fine arts (M.F.A.) The M.F.A. is the highest professional degree within the discipline, in many ways equivalent to the Ph.D. offered elsewhere. The B.F.A. constitutes the ordinary undergraduate preparation for M.F.A. candidates.

The site visitors agree that the undergraduate program is reasonable. Lewis comments that the M.A. (studio) is a "logical" degree "to be offered by Notre Dame," but Weller believes that the degree, intended for secondary teachers, might be converted into an M.A. in art education. Both visitors remark that the M.A. (studio) requirements in the catalog do not seem to meet graduate standards for the degree; but Lewis' explanation for this perception--that 32 degree credits earned 16 per semester do not allow enough contact hours per credit--appears to be based upon a misunderstanding of Notre Dame's maximum credit hours/semester workload. In its response, the department agrees to continue tightening standards, but disagrees with the recommendation to introduce the M.A. (art education). In disagreeing, the department points out that it would rather commit limited resources to strengthening its studio programs; that it is not convinced of the need for another art education degree for an already overcrowded market; and that its studio students already meet all Indiana State certification requirements for art education teachers. The department's response conforms with the tendency to eliminate other "education" programs at Notre Dame. By way of corollary, the department agrees that related summer programs and workshops should continue to be developed.

Both site visitors observed that the art history program started as a service for studio artists, but that with its "able and vigorous staff, (it) has now acquired independent status." In proportion to studio enrollment, art history enrollment is small, "but there is good coverage of the major fields" apart from oriental art history. Neither visitor wishes to see erosion of this program, and neither criticizes the M.A. research degree in art history. Weller, however, questions the viability of the non-research M.A. (art history). He recommends that all M.A.s in art history be required to demonstrate proficiency in one foreign language, and that all complete a thesis. On the other hand, he notes that the thesis requirement should not be overambitious: the thesis should be viewed as an exercise in research method, not necessarily an original contribution to the literature. Art demurs, but with modesty. It recommends maintenance of the research M.A. (art history), to consist of 24 course credits and 6 thesis credits, and revision of the non-research M.A. (art history) curriculum to require 27 course credits and 3 credits for 3 "starred" papers. Both M.A.s will include a language requirement, and students pursuing both will sit for comprehensive examinations in art history. Art's recommendations seem to conform to, or exceed, customary University standards, and seem to be a realistic accommodation to the status and norms of current M.A. programs.

Both site visitors consider the M.F.A. "suitable" for Notre Dame, but both raise the same question about the degree's published standards. The College Art Association and the National Association of Schools of Art stipulate minimum credit requirements for the M.F.A.: 60 credits, each credit the equivalent of 3 class hours of work (not necessarily under direct faculty supervision) per week. According to the catalog, Notre Dame's M.F.A. is a 40-credit program, apparently with somewhat less class hours per credit. Yet both site reviewers suggest only that the department "study" the situation, for both appreciate that the problem may be more cosmetic than substantive. Neither doubts that the students (and faculty) are doing more work than the catalog indicates, and both appreciate that it takes as long--two years--to earn the M.F.A. degree at Notre Dame as it does to earn it at schools which meet the 60-hour minimum. And both the visitors

and the department appreciate that schools which actually meet the 60-credit minimum are in the minority. In response, the department is prepared to stipulate a 56-credit M.F.A. to be earned in the standard two years. But it can only do so if it receives a variance waiving the University rule limiting graduate students to 12 credits per semester. As things stand, the problem appears to affect the department's image more than it affects the quality of the department's program.

Both visitors concurred that the department offers too many degrees; but except for recommendations recounted above, which might have resulted in the elimination of one degree (the non-research M.A. in art history), no additional tactics were proposed.

#### IV. The Unit System

Studio programs at all levels are organized according to the "unit" system, a one-on-one relationship between faculty and students which provides individualized guidance and emphasizes student initiative. The system is common to all graduate studio programs, and is well suited for strong studio students. It entails an "extraordinary" student contact teaching load for Notre Dame's studio faculty, causes some disorientation among less mature students, and may be positively disadvantageous at the undergraduate (freshman and sophomore) introductory level. Faculty manning and graduate student recruitment have a direct bearing upon the success of the system. In response, the department has undertaken a general reassessment of its "unit" system, with special concern for its applicability at the introductory undergraduate level.

#### V. Facilities

Because of the department's "inadequate" capital and supply budget, much of the physical work is needed to adapt assigned space to art's requirements, and much of the work needed to maintain that space has to be done by the faculty and students themselves. Intra-departmental communications suffer from the fact that the department's space is scattered about the campus, from O'Shaughnessy to the Architecture Building to the Field House. Both problems can be solved if art concentrates in the old chemistry building and if the concentration is adequately funded and supported.

a. O'Shaughnessy Hall contains the departmental offices, the slide library, certain classroom and studio space, and the neighboring (but administratively unrelated) Art Gallery. A small studio for woodworking abuts O'Shaughnessy. Most of the departmental space in O'Shaughnessy is usable if crowded, but the Industrial Design Program, squirrelled away in an attic, "desperately" needs room to "prevent stagnation of a good"--and a self-supporting--"program." The slide collection is good, well-administered, and a "major University asset," which the department generously shares with other users; yet many of the slides must be donated by members of the department, and additional funding is needed to maintain and improve the collection.

b. The Art Gallery is a "great resource" for both the department and the University. Its collections are already "impressive," and its modest funding has been employed most excellently in building holdings of quality. Although administratively separate from the department (the gallery "reports" directly to the provost), the gallery is most responsive to departmental needs, and its staff is most cooperative, indeed very well integrated into the department's fine arts community. Weller notes that the excellent working relationships which presently obtain may need to be reinforced with structural or organizational mechanisms in anticipation of future personnel changes, but that any such mechanisms ought not to supplant or substitute for the existing relationships. Both visitors had nothing but praise for the gallery, and both, along with the department, look forward to its programmed expansion. Perhaps the only real problem (apart from money) involved in moving the department to the old chemistry building will be the fact that the gallery will no longer be next door.

c. The Architecture Building (the "Old Library") houses the department's refugee photography studios in such grand isolation that they were not even included in the site visitors' programmed itinerary. The visitors managed to find the photographers nonetheless, during a lunch-hour. The photographers, not surprisingly, feel isolated. They look forward to meeting other artists in the old chemistry building.

d. The Memorial Library contains art's book collections, affords lecture room space for art's general education courses, and houses such related facilities as the Medieval Institute. Weller considers the library's book holdings adequate for the undergraduate program, but observes that not much time was available for surveying the library in depth. In response, the department agrees that the holdings are adequate for the undergraduate program, and commends the library administration for its helpful support. On the other hand, the library's holdings are not deemed sufficient for faculty and graduate student

research; serious research customarily requires travel elsewhere; and too many cataloged resources turn up "lost." The department needs funding to maintain and improve book holdings, and is thinking about organizing a non-circulating reference collection for the holdings in hand.

e. The Fieldhouse--last but not least--is "singular," "remarkable" and otherwise described by adjectives which cover a host of advantages and a multitude of sins. For the space it provides, it is a "unique" asset. Even a measured amount of shabbiness may be an asset for beginning artists. But all this unique shabby space is in "deplorable" condition, "hazardous" to use, and far too demanding upon departmental time and muscle to slow down--but never stop--its snowballing decay. The old chemistry building will provide less in the way of vast wide-open spaces, but, if it is "adequately furnished and equipped," it will do, and be less risky.

#### VI. Art at Notre Dame

Weller notes that Notre Dame's artists feel "isolated and neglected (and this is by no means an altogether bad thing!), but...attention should be paid" to the problem. The art program is "not as well known as it should be, or as it merits. The program in-art needs to be emphasized on an all-University level and attention called to it in an official way." While concurring, Lewis also observes that the artists' loyalty to their department and to the University is notable, strong enough to make up for weaknesses and even to move a small mountain or two. In response, the department recognizes two problems with communication: one, intradepartmental, will be resolved when the department congregates in one building; and the other, extra-departmental, requires some advertisement. The department plans to publish a brochure advertising itself for the illumination of the University and the community at large.

The review chairman undersigned, a non-artist who claims no taste, observes that part of the department's problem may be semantic. The department's highest degree is a master's, simply because the M.F.A. happens to be the highest professional studio degree. Master's programs in general have become academic stepchildren, seen to be not much more than glorified bachelor's. An academia overpopulated with Ph.D.s tends to give the lowly master's short shrift, without bothering to notice that some master's are more masterly than others. In many ways, the M.F.A. program is the equivalent of the Ph.D. in other disciplines. Once conceptualized as such, the support given it should be more in proportion to the product it generates.

#### VII. The Review Process

Art was commended by the site visitors for the realistic thoroughness of its self-evaluation, and since the visitation the pattern established has continued. In its response, art addresses each significant question raised by the reviewers, and either proposes a solution or commits itself to reach a resolution.

Weller and the Art Department both believe that the on-site visitation was too brief, especially in regard to the time permitted for individual faculty consultations with the visitors.

Both visitors regret that the art visitation occurred in early autumn, which precluded evaluation of much student work in progress. Since the real test of studio program is the student art produced, the next art visitation should be scheduled for the spring semester.

The delays caused by the failure to receive Bober's visitation report inconvenienced the University's review team, the Graduate Council, the Graduate School and especially the Art Department. Should a similar situation arise again, perhaps a deadline should be imposed early on, and the review process authorized to continue automatically if the deadline is not met.

The undersigned wish to commend Assistant Vice President for Graduate Instruction Chau T.M. Le for his numerous efforts to keep this review on schedule, and for his flexibility once it became apparent that circumstances beyond his control would not let the schedule be met.

Konrad J. Schaum  
Professor of Modern and Classical Languages  
Humanities Division Representative

Robert L. Kerby  
Associate Professor of History  
Review Chairman

## Correction

(Editor's Note: Following is the first paragraph of the minutes of the 181st graduate council meeting, March 13, 1978, page 396 in NDR #17 with the correction noted.)

### III. GRADUATE ART REVIEW FINAL REPORT

Robert L. Kerby, chairman of the University Review Committee, presented the highlights of the committee's final report (attached). Rev. James F. Flanigan, C.S.C. was next invited to speak. He briefly commented on the progress the department had made in the last 10 years and acknowledged the fact that it now occupies a larger place in the University. With the growth of the department, in stature as well as in size, its commitment has also grown to the point that it has now either to reduce its commitment or receive more support. The review has been beneficial to the department and has provided the faculty and staff the opportunity to sit down and evaluate its own program. Flanigan said he only regretted that the department did not get from the review a sense of where it stands in comparison with other art departments. Commenting on the department's recommendation to increase the MFA credit requirement from 40 to 56 to bring this program closer to the College Art Association (CAA) norm, Father Flanigan stated that the new requirement could be satisfied in four AY semesters of 12 credit hours each and one summer session of 8 credit hours. The problem with this plan at the present moment is that graduate assistants are not allowed to take more than 10 credit hours a semester and that there is no other student support in the summer beyond the tuition scholarship for one credit hour. Father Flanigan thanked Kerby for stressing the value of the MFA degree, which is the highest degree in studio art. He concluded his presentation by elaborating on the eight requests listed in the final part of the Departmental Response to the external reviewers' reports (Report C), namely: indication of support for the department's current educational goals; additional teaching and technical staff; more capital, maintenance and supply funds; raise in faculty salaries; additional graduate assistantships; endowment funds for the position of artist-in-residence and for a chair in art history; funds for the renovation and furnishing of the present chemical engineering building and more library funds.

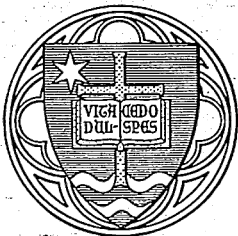
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## notre dame report



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