notre dame report

contents

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number 3

the university

new advisory council members

Fritz Kaeser, a photographer living in Tucson, Ariz., has been appointed to the Art Gallery Advisory Council.

John P. McAndrews, president of Remington Arms Company, Inc., in Bridgeport, Conn., has been appointed to the College of Science Advisory Council.

Richard J. Bouskha, Sr., president of Vickers Energy Corp. in Wichita, Kan., has been appointed to the College of Engineering Advisory Council.

Patrick F. McCartan of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in Cleveland has been appointed to the Law School Advisory Council.

James A. McDivitt, retired brigadier general of the U.S. Air Force, president of Pullman Standard in Chicago and former astronaut, has been appointed to the College of Engineering Advisory Council.

book fund established

The Friends of the Library at the University have established a book fund to memorialize Emily M. Schossberger, the former director of Notre Dame Press who died May 15. Mrs. Florence Yeandel, president of the group, and Robert C. Miller, director of University libraries, noted that Schossberger has assisted the library's first publishing effort, the "Bibliographical Series" and had been a supporter of several other library endeavors.

campaign for nd gifts

A new series of lectures dealing with Judaic studies at the University has been endowed by a gift from South Bend business leader, Bert Liss, and his wife, Etta. To be known as the Liss Lectures in Judaica, the series will bring outstanding educators and historians of the Jewish faith to the campus each year. Steven T. Katz, chairman and professor of religion at Dartmouth, gave the first lecture.

The lecture series is in the Department of Theology's Center for the Study of Judaism and Christianity in Antiquity, directed by Charles Primus, assistant professor of theology who teaches several courses on the nature and history of Jewish religion. This fall semester, Rabbi Pinchas Peli, chairman of Jewish Thought at Ben Gurion University and director of Abraham Joshua Heschel Institute of Jerusalem, is also teaching at Notre Dame.

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notre dame chestertonians

The first meeting of the Chestertonians at Notre Dame was held on Sept. 12, 1979 at the University Club to explore the possibility of forming a Notre Dame chapter of the international Chesterton Society. Attention was also given to preparations for a 50th anniversary celebration of G.K.C.'s famous lectures at Notre Dame to mark the historic visit. It was suggested that a special symposium or series of lectures be given to honor the anniversary in October/November 1980. The initial membership of the Chesterton group which is taking shape includes Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C.; Edward Cronin; Thomas J. Jemielity; Anton C. Masin; Charles W. McCollister; Ralph M. McInerny; Rufus W. Rauch; Thomas J. Stritch; Rev. Leo R. Ward, C.S.C.; Richard J. Thompson; Thomas Werge; Stephen T. Worland and Florence Yeandel. Anyone wishing to support or actively participate in the new Chestertonian program can contact Rufus W. Rauch, professor emeritus of English.

memorial library hours fall semester

Schedule when classes are in session (Tuesday, Aug. 28-Thursday, Oct. 18; Sunday, Oct. 28-Tuesday, Nov. 20; Sunday, Nov. 25-Thursday, Dec. 13):

Monday-Saturday	8 a.m.-11:45 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m.-11:45 p.m.

Schedule during final examination period (Friday, Dec. 14-Wednesday, Dec. 19):

Monday-Saturday	8 a.m.-12:45 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m.-12:45 p.m.

Schedule when classes are not in session (Friday, Oct. 19-Sunday, Oct. 27; Wednesday, Nov. 21-Saturday, Nov. 24*):

1st and 2nd floors	
Monday-Saturday	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday	closed
4th through 13th floors	
Monday-Saturday	8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m.-10 p.m.

*Except Nov. 22, Thanksgiving Day when Memorial Library Building is closed.

Dec. 20-21	
1st and 2nd floors	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
4th through 13th floors	8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Dec. 22	
1st and 2nd floors	closed
4th through 13th floors	8 a.m-10 p.m.
Dec. 23	
1st and 2nd floors	closed
4th through 13th floors	1 p.m.-10 p.m.
Dec. 24-25	
Memorial Library Building closed	
Dec. 26-29	
1st and 2nd floors	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
4th through 13th floors	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Dec. 30	
Memorial Library Building closed	
Dec. 31	
1st and 2nd floors	closed
4th through 13th floors	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Jan. 1	
Memorial Library Building closed	
Jan. 2-15	
1st and 2nd floors	
Monday-Saturday	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday	closed
4th through 13th floors	
Monday-Saturday	8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m.-10 p.m.

correction

The three already established professorships to be a part of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at Notre Dame were listed incorrectly in the University section of Notre Dame Report #1. The correct titles of the chairs are as follows: the C.R. Smith Professorship in Business Administration, the Joseph and Elizabeth Robbie Professorship in Government and International Studies and the William and Dorothy O'Neill Professorship in Education for Justice.

faculty notes

appointments

Msgr. Robert J. Powers, a priest of the diocese of Burlington, Vt., has been named assistant director of the Notre Dame Institute for Clergy Education.

honors

Joan Aldous, Kenan Professor of Sociology, has been appointed to a two-year term on the Advisory Panel for the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation.

Linda S. Beard, assistant professor of English, has been chosen to serve on the Executive Committee and the Issues and Projects Committee of the African Literature Association.

George B. Craig, Jr., Clark Professor of Biology, has been nominated for the office of President-Elect of the Entomological Society of America.

James J. Kolata, associate professor of physics, was appointed visiting professor at the Centre de Recherches Nucleaires and the Universite Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France for the month of July.

Eugene C. Ulrich, associate professor of theology, has been appointed to the editorial board of the Catholic Biblical Quarterly Monograph Series.

activities

Joan Aldous, Kenan Professor of Sociology, presented a seminar on family careers at the National Council for Family Relations annual meeting in Boston, Aug. 16. Aldous served as a discussant at the Theory and Methodology Development Workshop preceding the conference. On Aug. 26-29, Aldous organized a session on "The Consequences of Divorce" at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in Boston.

Teoman Ariman, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a paper, "Recent Developments in Seismic Analysis of Buried Pipelines" at the 2nd U.S. National Conference on Earthquake Engineering at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 19-23. Teoman presented a paper, "On Seismic Analysis of a Buried Pipe" at the 16th annual meeting of the Society of Engineering Science held at Northwestern University, Sept. 6-7.

Harvey A. Bender, professor of biology, spoke on "The Concept of 'Genetic Health'" at Hope College, Holland, Mich. on Sept. 26. This talk was a part of a series of public lectures and discussions on "Caring and Curing: The Humanities and Medicine."

Nripendra N. Biswas, professor of physics, gave a Particle Physics Seminar on "Inclusive Neutral Particle Production in 100, 200 and 360 GeV/c π^-p Interactions" at Melbourne University, Melbourne Australia, July 19. On Aug. 2 Biswas gave a Theoretical Physics Seminar on "Quark Distribution Functions in the Hadrons" at the Australian National Laboratory in Canberra. On Aug. 9 Biswas spoke at a physics colloquium at Melbourne University on "Inelastic Pion Form Factors."

Frank E. Booker, professor of law, prepared and filed a brief Amicus Curiae in the United States Supreme Court in September on behalf of the Missouri Bar, in a case called Trammel v. U.S. The brief is a defense of the rule of law that prevents husband and wife from being forced to give evidence against one another.

Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., professor of theology, spoke on "The Religious College--between Church and State" at the annual banquet of the Huntington College Foundation, Huntington College, Huntington, Ind., Sept. 18.

Donald P. Costello, professor of English and professor and chairman of American studies, presented two morning sessions entitled "Giulietta's Spirits and Fellini's Search for Self" in the seminar concerning "Images of the Self in Psychology and Literature" at the 1979 annual fellows meeting of the Society for Values in Higher Education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 12-17.

Thomas P. Cullinane, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a lecture, "Advances in Material Handling and Location Analysis," at a program presented by General Motors Institute, General Motors, and the American Institute of Industrial Engineers in Flint, Mich., Sept. 19-20.

Judith DiMaio, assistant professor of architecture, codesigned an Aventine botanical garden with three other architects for an exhibit, "Roma Interrotta", currently on an international tour including the cities of Rome, Paris, London, New York, Boston and Chicago.

Linda C. Ferguson, assistant professor in the General Program of Liberal Studies, participated in the workshop in continuo playing at the Harpsichord Conference at St. Mary's College, Sept. 21-23.

Richard W. Fessenden, professor of chemistry and senior scientist in the Radiation Laboratory, coauthored a paper, "Mechanism of Thermal Electron Attachment in O_2-C_2H_4 and O_2-CO_2 Mixtures as Studied by a Microwave-Cavity Combined with Pulse Radiolysis" (with Y. Hatano) that was presented at the 6th International Congress of Radiation Research held in Tokyo, Japan, May 13-19.

Nicholas F. Fiore, chairman and professor of metallurgical engineering and materials science, coauthored three papers that were presented at the Metallurgical Society of the American Institute of Mining and Petroleum Engineers Fall Conference in Milwaukee, Sept. 17-19: "Effect of Processing on H Motion and Embrittlement of a Ni-Base Superalloy" (with James A. Kargol, assistant professor of metallurgy, and graduate student Richard J. Coyle, Jr.); "Hydrogen Induced Crack Growth Kinetics in a Ni-Base Superalloy" (with Kargol and graduate student N. Sridhar); and "Hydrogen Mobility in a Ni-Base Superalloy" (with Kargol, A. Atrens, and graduate student David A. Mezzanotte).

Canon Astrik L. Gabriel, director of the Frank M. Folsom Ambrosiana Microfilm and Photographic Collection, represented the U.S. at the meeting of the International Congress on Paleography, in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 22. Gabriel spoke on "Illuminated Initials of 8th-Century Irish Manuscripts in the Ambrosiana Library, Milan" and was cochairman of a working session of the congress.

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, took a three-week fact-finding tour through the Peoples' Republic of China, June 23-July 13, in preparation for his role as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. The goal of this 12-day conference, which began Aug. 20, was to find practical ways to transfer technology from developed to lesser developed countries. Fr. Hesburgh's address to the conference as head of the U.S. delegation is in the the Documentation section of this Report. On Sept. 27, Hesburgh met with President Carter at the White House as a member of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, which was reporting on its goal of recommending a suitable memorial for Holocaust victims in this country.

Patrick Horsbrugh, professor of architecture, gave the opening address, "Buildings Reborn: New Uses, Old Places" at the Buildings Reborn Conference at the Western Heritage Museum, Omaha, Sept. 8, in conjunction with an exhibition of the same name provided by the Smithsonian Institute. On Sept. 9 Horsbrugh spoke on "Architecture and Human Values" as the opening address of a series of three lectures on "The City and Human Values" arranged by the First Unitarian Church of Omaha.

Walter R. Johnson, professor of physics, presented a keynote paper on "Relativistic Effects in Atomic Systems" at the Nobel Symposium held at Aspenasgarden, Sweden, June 11-16. During the summer Johnson held the position of Astronomer at the Observatoire de Paris at Meudon, France. He lectured on "Relativistic Random-Phase Approximation" at Gesellschaft fur Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany, at the CENG at Grenoble, France and at the NRC Laboratory at Daresbury, England. Johnson also presented a progress report on "Relativistic Random-Phase Approximation and Multichannel Quantum Defect Theory" at the 11th International Conference on Electronic and Atomic Collision Processes held in Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 29-Sept. 4.

James A. Kargol, assistant professor of metallurgy, coauthored three papers that were presented at the Metallurgical Society of the American Institute of Mining and Petroleum Engineers Fall Conference in Milwaukee, Sept. 17-19: "Effect of Processing on H Motion and Embrittlement of a Ni-Base Superalloy" (with Nicholas F. Fiore, chairman and professor of metallurgical engineering and materials science and graduate student Richard J. Coyle, Jr.); "Hydrogen Induced Crack Growth Kinetics in a Ni-Base Superalloy" (with Fiore and graduate student N. Sridhar); and "Hydrogen Mobility in a Ni-Base Superalloy" (with Fiore, A. Atrens and graduate student David A. Mezzanotte).

Jay A. Labinger, assistant professor of chemistry, gave a talk, "Hydridoniobium Complexes: Chemistry

and Role in Carbon Monoxide Reduction" to the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, University of Oxford, England, on Aug. 31. He also gave a talk, "Approaches to Homogeneous Catalytic Reduction of Carbon Monoxide Involving Hydride Complexes of the Early Transition Metals" at the IXth International Conference on Organometallic Chemistry in Dijon, France, Sept. 4.

Arthur E. Livingston, assistant professor of physics, presented a paper, "Beam-Foil Spectroscopy using Position-sensitive Detectors in the Extreme Ultraviolet" (coauthored by S.J. Hinterlong, J.A. Poirier, R. DeSerio, and H.G.B. Berry) at the International Symposium on Atomic Spectroscopy, Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 10-14.

Anton C. Masin, assistant librarian, lectured on a special exhibit of original and facsimile manuscript materials mostly relating to ancient and medieval paleography to a Freshman Humanities Seminar, at the University, Sept. 30.

Marvin J. Miller, assistant professor of chemistry, presented a paper, "Synthesis of β-Lactams from Substituted Hydroxamic Acids" at the National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C., Sept. 12. He also presented a seminar, "Hydroxamic Acids as Intermediates in the Synthesis of β-Lactam Antibiotics and Other Natural Products" at the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N.J., Sept. 14.

James C. Neal, associate librarian and Judy Sterling, staff librarian, spoke to the staff of St. Mary's College Library on the implications for academic libraries of the decision of the Library of Congress to close its card catalog and adopt the new second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Sept. 21.

Kenneth R. Olson, adjunct assistant professor of biology (South Bend Center for Medical Education), presented a seminar to the Department of Physiology, Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis entitled "Structure Function Relationships in the Gills of Fish," Sept. 17.

Thomas J. Schlereth, associate professor of American studies, delivered a paper, "Current Trends in Interpreting American Material Culture History" at the American Association for State and Local History Conference in Nashville, Tenn., July 16.

W. Robert Schedit, associate professor of chemistry, spoke on "Metalloporphyrin Model Studies of Cytochrome c and Cytochrome Oxidase" at the Third International Symposium on Oxidases and Related Oxidation-Reduction Systems at Albany, N.Y., July 1-4. Schedit also presented a seminar on "New Patterns in Heme Stereochemistry" at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., July 9.

Robert H. Schuler, director of the Radiation Laboratory and professor of chemistry, presented a paper, "Use of a Computerized Pulse Radiolytic Facility to Examine Free Radical Reactions" at the 6th International Congress of Radiation Research held in Tokyo, May 13-19. A paper coauthored with H. Taniguchi, "Acid Dissociation of Hydroxyl Protons in Hydroxycyclohexadienyl Radicals" was also presented there. Schuler was a member of the organizing committee of the congress and a delegate of the Radiation Research Society to the General Assembly of the International Association for Radiation Research. Schuler also chaired the session devoted to "Radiation Chemistry of Aqueous Solutions." On May 21 Schuler presented a seminar on "Intermediates in Radiation Chemical Processes" at the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Wako, Japan.

J. Eric Smithburn, associate professor of law, lectured on the "Role of the Judge in Probation and Revocation of Probation" at the Indiana Judicial Conference held at the Century Center, South Bend, Sept. 13.

Judy Sterling, staff librarian and James C. Neal, associate librarian, spoke to the staff of St. Mary's College Library on the implications for academic libraries of the decision of the Library of Congress to close its card catalog and adopt the new second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Sept. 21.

Anthony M. Trozzolo, Huisking Professor of Chemistry, presented a lecture, "New Twists in Cyclic Photochemistry" before the Department of Chemistry Colloquium at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, on Sept. 25. Trozzolo also spoke on "The Graduate Program in Chemistry at Notre Dame" at the September meeting of the American Chemical Society Student Affiliate Chapter, University of Kentucky, Sept. 25.

Arvind Varma, associate professor of chemical engineering, attended the ACS National Meeting held in Washington, D.C., Sept. 10-13, and presented two papers, "Connections of the Bimolecular Langmuir--Hinshelwood with Negative First-Order Kinetics," and "Yield Optimization in a Tube-Wall Reactor." He also presented a graduate seminar on "Some Problems in Catalytic Reactor Engineering," at the Department of Chemical Engineering, Purdue University on Sept. 20.

Eduardo E. Wolf, associate professor of chemical engineering, presented a seminar, "Effect of Surface Structure and Surface Composition in Heterogeneous Catalysis" at the Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, Chile and a series of six lectures on "Fundamental Aspects of Reaction Engineering" at the Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile, in August.

deaths

William J. Broderick, 75, retired investment officer for the University, Sept. 16.

advanced studies

special notice

Due Date for Proposals in Office of Advanced Studies (OAS) Division of Research and Sponsored Programs (DRSP)

The last notice on due dates for proposals in OAS-DRSP was issued in June 1977, in Issue No. 5, NDR, 1978-79. The notice specified that proposals are due in OAS-DRSP at least seven (7) clear calendar days prior to the due date specified by a sponsor. DRSP has tried to accommodate special requests for late submissions, but such submissions strain the entire system on several counts:

The processing of proposals out of sequence is disturbing to those principal investigators who have conscientiously tried to meet the due date requirement.
Allowing at most two days in OAS-DRSP for review and processing of properly submitted proposals which need no corrections leaves scant time for the Post Office system to deliver by a due date.
Late submissions do not permit appropriate corrections to be made.
Late submissions lead to added time and mailing expense - mailing after hours, at night, on weekends, using special delivery, express mail, etc.

TO BE FAIR TO ALL CONCERNED, OAS-DRSP WILL HENCEFORTH RIGIDLY RETURN ALL LATE PROPOSALS TO PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS VIA THE DEAN AND DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN.

information circulars

Additional information on all circulars listed below may be obtained by calling the following extensions:

Extension 7432, for information on federal government programs.
Extension 7433, for information on private foundations, corporations and state agencies.

Lilly Endowment, Inc. Faculty Open Fellowships 1980-81

No. FY80-53

The Lilly Endowment Faculty Open Fellowship program seeks to identify faculty of real ability whose aspirations and needs cannot be served by conventional fellowships for study and research. It hopes to find teacher/scholars in mid-career who seek a break from academic routine through which they can hope for enrichment as persons and as teachers. For some, this will mean using the Fellowships to test or apply theory in "real life" settings; for others, it may mean a period of reading and reflection on the overall enterprise of teaching and curriculum building. For still others, it may mean teaching in a completely fresh context (a painter who teaches college students, for example, may want to try new approaches to painting with much younger students), or it may mean a chance to work in a laboratory devoted to a field which did not exist when the Fellow attended graduate school.

For additional information see Information Circular, FY80-37, Notre Dame Report, Sept. 28, 1979.

Application forms are available in the Office of Advanced Studies, Division of Research and Sponsored Programs (OAS-DRSP). Applications must be processed as regular university proposals, with appropriate documentation. The necessary forms are available in OAS-DRSP.

Danforth Foundation Danforth Graduate Fellowships 1980-81

No. FY80-54

The Danforth Graduate Fellowships give financial support to selected persons committed to study for a Ph.D. and to careers in college or university teaching in subject-matter specializations likely to be taught in an undergraduate liberal arts curriculum. Because of the Foundation's commitment to diversity in higher education, particularly in the racial and ethnic composition of student bodies and faculties, the committees involved in selecting Fellows consider the racial and ethnic origins of applicants as one of several important factors to be taken into account. About 25% of the Fellowships are awarded to minority group members.

Eligibility:
Applicants may be either college seniors or Ph.D. students.

Tenure:
The fellowship is for one year. It is renewable, assuming satisfactory progress, for up to a total of four years.

Stipends:
$2,500 - Single, or married with no children.
$3,500 - Married, or head of household, with one child.
The maximum stipend is increased by $400 for each additional child. Tuition and fees up to $4,000 annually are paid directly to the graduate school.

Nominations:
Nominations must be mailed to the Foundation by Liaison Officers, postmarked Nov. 16, 1979, or earlier. Completed applications must be mailed to the foundation by Liaison Officers, postmarked Dec. 17, 1979, or earlier.

Liaison Officers:
Seniors - Baccalaureate applicants: Dr. Walter J. Nicgorski, 318 O'Shaughnessy.
Ph.D. Students - Postbaccalaureate applicants: Dr. Chau T.M. Le, Office of Advanced Studies, 316 Administration Building.

Campus interview for Ph.D. students: Sometime between Nov. 5-9. Contact Dr. Le.

Business and Professional Women's Foundation Lena Lake Forrest Fellowships and BPW Foundation Research Grants

No. FY80-55

The Business and Professional Women's Foundation has announced the Lena Lake Forrest Fellowship and BPW Foundation Research Grant programs, which support research pertaining to working women with special emphasis on economic issues. Special consideration will be given to topics concerning comparable worth, occupational segregation, organizational structure, role models, mentoring and networking.

Stipend:
From $500 to $3,000.

Eligibility:
Applicants must be doctoral candidates or postdoctoral scholars whose proposal for research has been approved by the University. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that the proposed research will be conducted under standards of scholarship recognized at the doctoral level.

Tenure:
Approximately Sept. 1980 to June 1981.

Application Procedure:
Applicants are required to write a preliminary letter requesting an application form and including a concise statement about the proposed research subject and the applicant's academic level. If the project meets the program criteria, an application will be mailed. The application form, a complete summary of the proposed research, budget requirements, a graduate school transcript and four letters of recommendation must be submitted.

Deadline:
Applications must be postmarked before Jan. 1, 1980.

Write to:

Business and Professional Women's Foundation
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 293-1200

The Southern Fellowship Fund Faculty Fellowships Program for Minorities 1980-81

No. FY80-56

The Southern Fellowships Fund is making available a limited number of faculty and administrative training fellowships for 1980-81. Preference will be given to persons who have completed the doctoral degree.

Eligibility:

* Faculty Fellowships:
Eligibility is limited to minority faculty members who meet all of the following criteria:
1. Holders of the doctoral degree (or the equivalent).
2. Employed by the institution at least two years.
3. Between the ages of 28 and 45.
4. Are in the following disciplines:
   a. Art and Art History (performing arts excluded).
   b. The Humanities (including history, philosophy and mathematical logic) -- less fundamental fields such as communications (print and TV excluded).
   c. In special cases, political science and the social sciences.
   d. Are committed to careers in higher education.

* Administrative Training Grants:
Eligibility is limited to minority administrative personnel endeavoring to prepare for successful transitions to administration. Applicants must meet all of the following criteria:
1. Employed by the institution at least two years.
2. In early stages of academic administration or teaching career.
3. Between the ages of 28 and 45.
4. Are committed to administrative careers in higher education.

Stipends:
$12,000 to $16,000 on a nine-month basis, with no supplements.

Guidelines:
The guidelines are too lengthy to include in this Information Circular. For further information, contact the Office of Advanced Studies, Division of Research and Sponsored Programs, or write to:

Mr. Samuel M. Nabrit, Executive Director
The Southern Fellowships Fund
705 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30308

Deadline:
Jan. 1, 1980.

National Academy of Sciences Study and Research in the USSR and Eastern Europe 1980-81

No. FY80-57

The National Academy of Sciences invites applications from scientists who wish to visit the USSR and Eastern Europe for up to 12 months during the academic year 1980-81 for research under the provisions of scientific exchange agreements between the NAS and the academies of sciences of the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Eligibility:
Any scientist who is a U.S. citizen and who possesses a doctoral degree in the natural, mathematical, fundamental medical, engineering or quantitatively oriented behavioral sciences, or who is now a candidate for the doctorate and/or U.S. citizenship.

Where and When to Apply:
Preliminary inquiries and requests for application materials should reach the NAS Commission on International Relations by mail or phone no later than Oct. 26, 1979. The deadline for submitting completed applications is Nov. 16, 1979.

For further information and application forms, write:

Section on USSR and Eastern Europe
Commission on International Relations
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20418
Telephone: (202) 389-6616 or 389-6228

The National Research Council Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities

No. FY80-58

Program:
The National Research Council's Postdoctoral Fellowship for Minorities Program identifies persons of high ability who are members of minority groups that have been traditionally under-represented among the nation's academic scientists, engineers and humanities scholars and will make it possible for them to engage in postdoctoral research and scholarship. The program is sponsored by The Ford Foundation.

Eligibility:
Applicants must be citizens or nationals of the United States at time of application; will have completed by Feb. 1, 1980 the formal requirements for a doctoral degree in one of the following fields: Biological sciences, physical sciences, mathematics, engineering sciences, social sciences and the humanities; applicants who will have held the doctorate for no more than three years as of Feb. 1, 1980 will be placed in the new-postdoctoral category; those who are three to seven years beyond the doctorate, in the intermediate-postdoctoral category; and those at least seven years beyond the doctorate, in the senior-postdoctoral category.

Tenure:
Tenure is normally either nine or 12 months. Tenures as short as six months may be approved upon adequate justification; tenures may not exceed 12 months. Beginning date will be Sept. 1980.

Stipends:
* New Postdoctoral - $13,000.
* Intermediate Postdoctoral - $18,000.
* Senior Postdoctoral - $25,000.

In addition, the Fellow will receive a travel and relocation allowance up to a maximum of $1,500.

Deadline:
Feb. 1, 1979.

Application materials are available from:

The Fellowship Office
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20418

National Science Foundation Student-Originated Studies

No. FY80-59

The Student-Originated Studies (SOS) Program is designed to provide teams of college students with experience in independent, self-directed study in which they initiate, plan and direct their own research activities with minimal supervision. Each project is problem-oriented and seeks an understanding of and possible solutions to a local problem or issue of public policy that has immediate relevance to society.

Proposals may be submitted in any combination of science disciplines but they must present an interdisciplinary approach to the collection, analysis and dissemination of scientific data. The proposal should describe the scientific research the student group wishes to carry out and give details as to the funds required for that purpose. The problem or activity must not only contain substantial scientific and technical components but must also require the application of several science disciplines. The emphasis in the Program is on independent study as an educational vehicle to train the kinds of scientific personnel that our society will need to solve interdisciplinary problems.

In Fiscal Year 1979, 1978 proposals were submitted to SOS. The total dollar amount requested was $2.68 million. The program was able to support 69 projects at a cost of $0.96 million. Approximately the same level of funding is anticipated in FY 1980.

The closing date for the receipt of proposals is Nov. 2, 1979.

National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships in Science

No. FY80-60

As a means of strengthening the science base of the Nation, the National Science Foundation plans to award in late Feb. 1980, subject to the availability of funds, 50 or more full-time and part-time fellowships for postdoctoral scientific research and study.

These fellowships are designed to provide postdoctoral research and study opportunities to a broader population of scientists by offering two tenure options: (1) Full-time tenures for those who can arrange to devote all their effort to the conduct of a fellowship program; (2) Part-time tenures for those with family, financial or such other obligations as may preclude their pursuit of a full-time fellowship program.

The deadline for filing applications is Nov. 2, 1979.

current publications and other scholarly works

ARTS AND LETTERS
HUMANISTIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

English

Golden, Sean V.
S.V. Golden. 1979. Traditional Irish music in contemporary literature. Mosaic: A Journal for the Comparative Study of Literature and Ideas 12(3): 1-23.

Matthias, John
J. Matthias. 1979. Contemporary Swedish poetry. Translations of eleven Swedish poets made with Goran Printz-Pahlson. Modern Poetry in Translation 36:1-16.
J. Matthias. 1979. From an East Anglian miscellany. PN Review 3(5):49-50.
J. Matthias. 1979. Four Swedish poets. Translations made with Goran Printz-Pahlson. PN Review 6(2):45-47.
J. Matthias. 1979. From a visit to Dalmatia and Brandon, Breckland: The flint knappers. Bennington Review 3:11-13.
J. Matthias. 1979. Poet for Cynouai. PN Review 6 (1):12-14.
J. Matthias. 1979. U.S.I.S. lecturer; In Columbus, Ohio; and On the death of Benjamin Britten. Salmagundi 43:43-46.
J. Matthias. 1979. Crossing. Anvil Press Poetry with The Swallow Press. 125 pp.

Psychology

Sebastian, Richard J.
R.J. Sebastian. 1979. The influence of a victim's suffering on an attacker's aggression. USA Today 108:49-52.

Sociology and Anthropology

Aldous, Joan
J. Aldous and W. Dumon. 1979. European and the United States political contexts for family policy research. Journal of Marriage and the Family 41: 497-505.

Samora, Julian
J. Samora, J. Bernal and A. Pena. 1979. Gunpowder Justice: An Assessment of the Texas Rangers, University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Indiana.

SCIENCE

Biology

Hunt, Linda-Margaret
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correction

In the Advanced Studies section of Notre Dame Report #1, Prof. Eduardo E. Wolf, associate professor of chemical engineering, was listed as having submitted a proposal entitled "LIGAS, a novel coal conversation process." The title should read "LIGAS, a novel coal conversion process." The editor regrets the error.

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
Commission on the White House Fellows	White House Fellows	December 1, 1979
Department of Labor	CETA Doctoral Dissertation Grants	December 1, 1979
Department of Labor	CETA Small-Grant Research	December 1, 1979
East-West Center	Cooperative Study, Training and Research	December 15, 1979
Marine Mammal Commission	Marine Mammals Studies and Research	December 15, 1979
National Endowment for the Humanities	Fellowships and Stipend Programs in the Humanities (advanced study)	December 1, 1979
National Endowment for the Humanities	Research Programs in the Humanities (collections)	December 1, 1979
National Endowment for the Humanities	Research Programs in the Humanities (conferences)	December 1, 1979
National Endowment for the Humanities	Research Programs in the Humanities (materials and consultants)	December 1, 1979
National Endowment for the Humanities	Special Programs and Projects in the Humanities	December 1, 1979
National Endowment for the Humanities	Youth Projects	December 1, 1979
National Research Council	Graduate Fellowships in the Sciences	November 29, 1979
National Research Council	Minority Graduate Fellowships	November 29, 1979
National Science Foundation	Chautauqua Field Center Operations	November 16, 1979
National Science Foundation	Climate Dynamics Program	December 1, 1979
National Science Foundation	College Faculty Short Courses (Chautauqua Program)	November 16, 1979
National Science Foundation	Ethics and Values in Science and Technology	December 1, 1979
National Science Foundation	Graduate Fellowships	November 30, 1979
National Science Foundation	Minority Graduate Fellowships	November 30, 1979
National Science Foundation	Public Understanding of Science	December 1, 1979
National Science Foundation	Resource Centers for Graduate Education in Science and Engineering	November 16, 1979
National Science Foundation	Science and Technology Policy	December 1, 1979
National Science Foundation	Science Faculty Professional Development Program	December 3, 1979
Office of Education	Arts Education Program	December 14, 1979
Office of Education	Handicapped Children's Model Program	December 3, 1979
Office of Education	Public Service Education Grants and Fellowships	November 22, 1979
Public Health Service	Research in Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services	December 1, 1979

documentation

uncstd address

(Following is the text of the address delivered Aug. 20, 1979, by Father Hesburgh to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in Vienna to which he was U.S. Ambassador.)

It is only proper that this beautiful city by the Danube, a witness of so many great historical events, should be the site to compose the new contours of our future. For centuries Vienna has been a center of culture and of far-reaching diplomatic decisions. In remembrance of things past, the sieges and the symphonies, the genius of Sigmund Freud, of Ignaz Semmelweiss of Conrad Lorenz, of Ernst Mach, of Lise Meitner, Vienna recalls the vicissitudes of time and the versatility of man.

Today, this city is one of the capitals of the United Nations System, host for the headquarters of the UN Industrial Development Organization and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Both are symbols of the potentialities of progress yet both remind us of the perils of modernity. The growth of industrialization accompanied by unwanted pollution, the search for atomic energy for peace haunted by nuclear hazards, reveal not only the possibility of technology but also its ambivalent qualities--hence the uncertainty of result, the ambiguity of promise, and the necessity of high moral purpose.

Again, here in Vienna, only two months ago, with the signing of SALT II, new evidence emerged that the spirit of cooperation for peace may ultimately prevail over the awesome spectre of nuclear disaster.

The treaty is an inspirational witness to a central thesis of our times, that defines man first by his responsibility toward his brothers and toward history. This is the human imperative of the modern age.

This imperative is the only commanding criterion with which we may rein the rapid, exponential advances of technology--but it is also the human imperative that makes these advances possible. Science and technology are knowledge and power that must find their true meaning and direction in the total life of mankind.

Technological progress is more than a chronology of inventions. It must be an enactment of human rationality in history, a portrayal of some vision of the good life and the choice of preferred means for moving toward it.

Modern science is changing man's view of himself. We no longer see ourselves as merely a cog in a Newtonian world of determinism with man's role reduced to that of an observer--at best a beneficiary, often a victim. We view this modern world not as static but as constantly changing, with man--and women--as free and responsible agents affecting that change. Science and technology have become a dinstinctly human experience, an adventure and a challenge to create a better world.

We went to the moon a decade ago. The true reward of that endeavor was not what we found on the moon's surface, but rather the view it afforded us of our own planet. From that distant perspective we were able to recognize for the first time the delicate fragility and beauty of this gemlike spaceship that we call home. In fact, we now know earth as more beautiful from afar than up close.

Science and technology are not the guarantors of civilization; they only guarantee the possibility of civilization. Fast cars or fast breeders, synthetics or cybernetics do not a civilization make. Unless our existence reaches beyond the frivolities of materialism and becomes a life enriched with meaning, science and technology will not be hallmarks of progress, they will only be the trappings of modernity. The pursuit of scientific excellence must be based upon the pursuit of human goals.

But can we really call ours a civilization

--when one-fourth of this earth's population lives in abject poverty, starving, idle and numbed by ignorance?

--when in this century alone over 100 million people have fallen victim to wars?

--when millions today are denied their basic human rights because of their political convictions, religious beliefs, ethnic origin or economic status?

--when advances through technology often mean in many societies new forms of discrimination against women?

Today the world is facing critical shortages on many fronts. We live under the recurring threat of global energy crisis, the depletion of our nonrenewable resources and the despoilment of our environment. Our ecosystem is strained by a dramatic population growth, our security threatened by the continuing arms race and our well-being jeopardized by inflation and monetary chaos.

Does this mean that we have reached the limits of our growth? Have we indeed exhausted the possibilities of science and technology for the benefit of mankind or have we exhausted only our spirit? I hope this conference will be a living testimony that we have exhausted neither our knowledge nor our spirit and that we can turn our collective vulnerabilities into a world of interdependence--a world of interdependence among nations as well as between man and his ecosystem.

Indeed, ours is an imperfect world. The global economy is not working as well as it should for either the poor or the rich countries.

The patterns of worldwide technology generation, diffusion and utilization lack the cohesion that would incorporate and benefit the majority of people.

We have not yet found the right mix between scientific excellence and needed technologies. Given the vast potential of the developing world, it is an anomaly that around 95 per cent of all research and development is conducted in the industrialized world.

It is even more tragic that only one per cent of the world's research and development on health, agriculture, housing and industrial technology is spent on the needs of the poorest half of this earth's population. Nations spend 6 times as much on military research as on energy research. Even most developing countries spend more on armaments than on health and education.

It is an imperfect world in which scientists and technicians from the developing countries do not partake of the latest and the best or the most economical and most appropriate technologies. It is a terrible waste that millions of illiterates and uneducated cannot participate in our technological progress either as beneficiaries or creators of new implements to make their lives better.

It is an imperfect global economic order that does not fully benefit from the robust and dynamic role of international business and industry and has not yet found the right balance between the interests of private enterprise and of the developing countries.

Just as modern science is changing man's view of man, so are the new relationships among nations--between North and South--changing our perceptions of global and national interests. This change is healthy, this change is good, and we need not fear it. As our Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, said: "We cannot let ourselves be diverted by the myth that if we encourage change, or deal with the forces of change, we only encourage radicalism." We intend to encourage this change, to quote the secretary again, "with a positive, long-term strategy toward the Third World." So let us continue this dialogue for the change at this conference.

First, we must work to make the industrialized countries more responsive to the aspirations

of the developing countries so that the advances in science and technology in the North will be of greater benefit of the South.

Second, we must increase the participation and the stake of the developing countries in the world economic order, including global technology circulation.

Third, we must create a more equitable relationship between the developing countries and international private enterprise, so that in the global transfer of technology the interest of both is enhanced.

The task of this conference is not one of restating the errors of the past but of weaving science and technology into the fabric of the future, the fabric of development. We need collaboration, not confrontation.

The question is not whether we should do something, but how will we accomplish it?

How can we best mobilize the imagination and energies of the scientific community to launch new major efforts to eradicate the worst aspects of poverty by the year 2000?

How can we cooperate in building indigenous science and technology capacities in the developing countries--without which there is neither self-reliant growth, nor self-sustaining economic progress?

How can we correct current imbalances in the global market of technology so that the developing may select what they need--and reject what they do not--from the international supermarket of products and processes?

How can we best strengthen scientific and technological cooperation so as to ease global pressures on food and water supplies, energy sources and raw materials, and deal effectively with the problems of population growth and the deteriorating environment?

None of these challenges can be met by any nation alone. But what we have done, individually and collectively, for the development of science and technology, and with science and technology for development, is a good beginning.

Over the past 30 years, for example, the United States has contributed more than $100 billion in development assistance. This year our assistance has risen to nearly $7 billion. No element of our foreign assistance fails to involve in some form our sharing of scientific knowledge, technical skills or technological hardware:

--The core of U.S. cooperation continues to be the application of technological know-how to increase food production in the developing countries.

--We intend to make substantial and real increases, over the next five years, to our contribution to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. And we invite other nations to join us in this effort.

--Eighty per cent of our development aid goes to countries where per capita income is below $300 a year, to give the masses of people greater access to production technologies, preventive health care, family planning and basic education.

--To strengthen the science and technology infrastructure in the developing countries, we have assisted well over 100 universities and more than 300 vocational schools. Each year we help tens of thousands from the developing countries to study in U.S. and third-country institutions of higher learning.

We have and will continue to share with the developing countries the advances we make in our most sophisticated technologies. For example,

--the U.S. foresees investing $24 million in a new six-year program to test the effectiveness of satellites as a medium of educational broadcasting and improved communication in remote, rural areas;

--the U.S. will take the initiative to bring together the operators of remote sensing satellites, as well as the users, to develop an international system. We believe that satellites should be operated so that all can have easy access to the data and so that information can be collected without unnecessary duplication and for maximum mutal benefit. The objective is to ensure developing countries improve their access to information for the use and management of forests, rangelands, water supplies, soil preservation and the identification of new mineral and water resources.

--the U.S. is significantly expanding its renewable energy assistance and is working on cooperative methods of applying advanced technologies, including solar technology, to the energy needs of the developing countries.

In the application of science and technology for development, foreign assistance cannot be a substitute for self-reliance. People who are ill fed and in ill health, without shelter and without jobs, do not need paternalistic redemption. They need tools and trades, capital and opportunities, help to help themselves to meet their own basic needs.

The building of the developing countries' capabilities and their infrastructure in science and technology must be the first critical step to eliminate the worst aspects of poverty and to elevate the developing countries to full partnership in the global scientific and technological enterprise. Education at all levels is at the core of human development, the key to a higher quality of life.

We have and will, therefore, assist in strengthening local scientific and technological infrastructures, managerial, technical and general education programs, research institutes, standardization activites, extension and information services, laboratory supply and equipment centers and training activites.

Technical assistance and the export of expertise must rely on local capacity to define problems and establish priorities.

In order to respond to the challenge of building such indigenous capacity, we are establishing, at the personal initiative of President Carter, a new Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The institute's principal functions will include:

--enlisting developing countries' assistance in establishing research and development priorities;

--long-term research and development on critical development problems;

--building international cooperative linkages within the scientific and technological community;

--marshalling research and development activities of various U.S. public and private agencies;

--facilitating greater attention by U.S. scientific and technical institutions to joint research, training and other cooperative activites; and

--involving the private sector in the United States in efforts to improve science and technology for development.

We cannot seriously contemplate more just and equitable patterns of scientific and technological cooperation without the developing countries possessing the leverage of scientific knowledge and information. Substantial amounts of information residing in the public sector have already been made available to developing nations. In addition, much of the technology in the private sector is available through public information systems describing these technologies, or the sources from which such technologies can be obtained.

But we should not pretend that all is well in the international market of technology. Technology is often sold as a product that can be least afforded by those who most need it. Transferred technology is often inappropriate to local needs, as well as wasteful, and insensitive to environmental impact. Such transfers are bad business. But at the same time we cannot ignore that private enterprise has always been a major source of innovation, a major actor in the diffusion of technology and an indispensable factor in the economic growth of the developing countries. We must, therefore, continue our dialogue about a wide range of measures that enhances the negotiating capability of the developing countries in their acquisition of foreign technologies and strengthens their participation in the market of technology, not only as consumers but also as producers.

Through new initiatives and through continuing programs, we must find at this conference and in the years ahead new grounds and new mechanicms for cooperation. President Carter in his message to this conference spoke of science and technology for development as a "joint venture". The awesome challenges that we all face, developed and developing

countries alike, make this joint venture a global imperative. The United States notes, therefore, with pleasure the declaration of Bucharest in which the developing countries reaffirmed their willingness to work with a sense of urgency to assure the success of this conference.

We inhabit a planet with finite resources, one ecosphere, and one common destiny. In this interdependent world, we are all developing countries. The differences between the North and the South, between the East and West, are minimal in contrast to the enormity of the common tasks facing mankind.

We are, therefore, prepared to join reasonable ventures that strengthen worldwide scientific and technological cooperation. We strongly believe that this will be a shared effort--where universal values are the organizing principles for research and development, where the value of knowledge and technolgoical hardware is measured by their contribution to the larger concerns of human welfare.

Science and technology should open new frontiers and new opportunities to enjoy all of the beauty and boundless elements of this planet Earth.

Our generation must be the guarantors of this new tomorrow. It is our task to usher in this new age, to tend the soil and plant the seed which will bring forth bountiful fruit. And our harvest will be threefold: a new realm of reason--a new realm of reality--a new realm of rights.

Let us invent this realm of reason. For the efforts we make are not a zero-sum game in which the gains of those who seek equality and parity would automatically register as a loss for those who now possess more. In this realm we can prove the mutual benefits thesis--that advances in any part of the world are for the benefit of all.

Let us accept the realm of reality. This reality dictates that we become aware of the upcoming crises of the global commons. While our material resources may dwindle, our traditional energy sources may run dry, there is one inexhaustible and always renewable resource: our ingenuity, our imagination, our knowledge and technology and especially our common human aspirations that can convert all these into a new world.

And let us, with the aid of science and technology, constrct a new realm of human rights. A new realm

--where the international spirit of cooperation places basic rights at the centerpiece of our agenda for the 21st century;

--where freedom is the hallmark, equality of men and women will be the cornerstone, and justice the watchword;

--where the benefits derived from the world's resources know no special beneficiary nor will they be confined by any national border as long as there are people in need.

So, Madame President, let us make our tomorrow a world full of sharing, where the freedom to explore, the freedom to create and the opportunity to share in the fruits of our labor will be the true hallmarks of civilization.

faculty senate journal may 2, 1979

At 7:32 p.m. the vice chairman, Prof. Kenneth E. Goodpaster, called the meeting to order in Room 202 of the Center for Continuing Education and asked Prof. A. Murty Kanury to offer the prayer. Goodpaster next introduced himself, explained that he would preside over the senate's last session for 1978-79 in Prof. Vincent P. DeSantis' absence, and requested that all new and returning senators introduce themselves. The Journal for April 9, 1979 was approved with minor revisions.

The treasurer's report followed, with Prof. Irwin Press noting that, as of April 30, the senate still had a balance of $1,258 of its original $1,900 allotment. After anticipated expenses, such as at least $638 for the rental of the CCE are paid, the senate should end the year with approximately $414 remaining in its treasury, Press concluded.

In order to put the forthcoming elections into perspective for its newly elected members, Goodpaster next briefly outlined the structure of the senate.

In presenting the chairman's report, Goodpaster announced that the senate had elected the following faculty members to the following University bodies at its April 9, 1979 session:

Traffic Violations Board

William F. Eagan (Management)

Judicial Review Board
Katharina J. Blackstead (Library)
Angie R. Chamblee (Freshman Year of Studies)
Sarah B. Daugherty (English)
Bernard Dobranski (Law)
William F. Eagan (Management)
Kenneth E. Goodpaster (Philosophy)
Stephen M. Hayes (Library)
Richard J. Hunter, Jr. (Business Administration, Management)
Albert H. LeMay (Modern/Classical Languages)
John W. Lucey (Aerospace/Mechanical Engineering)
Jean A. Rosenberg (Library)
James P. Sterba (Philosophy)

Goodpaster also announced that, as a result of the faculty-wide elections, Profs. Harvey A. Bender and Vincent P. DeSantis had been elected to the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees, and Bro. William F. Drury, C.S.C., and Prof. Penelope Brett Van Esterik to the Campus Life Council.

Speaking for the Committee on Administration, Prof. Michael J. Francis noted that the committee had met with Sr. John Miriam Jones, S.C. on April 17 to discuss minority and women recruitment.

Speaking for the Committee on Student Affairs, Prof. Albert H. LeMay read the following statement as his final report:

Final Report
Albert H. LeMay

When I began this academic year as chairman of the standing Committee for Student Affairs, I accepted and was fully cognizant that my charge, and that of the entire committee, as expressed by the senate's bylaws, was to represent our students' needs, concerns and desires to achieve a more highly articulated plan for improving the quality of life at Notre Dame.

At that time, I mentioned that greater quality of life in our community included the immediate and urgent remedy of certain problems, namely, overcrowding, social space, and alcohol awareness and education on its use. It was then my opinion and it remains my opinion today, that in order to articulate a greater degree of success in elevating the spirit and the responsibility of our student body with regards to quality of life, that administrators, faculty and students ought to work together and openly. Also that these three University bodies had to put forth a certain and sincere effort in attaining these goals.

To a great extent the students have articulated well their needs and concerns to the administration and to this body. In so doing the students have asked for strong support for specific and admirably and responsibly prepared proposals or statements (e.g. off-campus representation, Indiana Public Interest Research Group).

The administration has collaborated and cooperated with this body and the student body by responding favorably to student needs and concerns (e.g. overcrowding was diminished, even though not done away with; the encouragement and establishment of alcohol awareness programs).

I note however, that the faculty senate is overly cautious, and somewhat timid and somewhat fearful of taking a strong stand as it is legitimized to do by the senate's bylaws. In this body there is a notable timidity to vote on motions which strongly support our student body in its endeavor to achieve self-expression and determination. On the other hand there exists an invisible fear in this body and the faculty as a whole, to express and make public issues which deal not only with student affairs but with faculty needs and concerns as well. This fear is created, at times by the silence of the administration, and at other times by the faculty's inertia. There exists at this time, and not only at Notre Dame, a deep and inordinate fear to step on administrative toes. This is seen by many as some unchangeable destiny that inevitably will bring crashing down the heavy foot of the administration to crush faculty and student opinion. We, the faculty senate, must learn and teach other faculty members, (I believe the administration and student body have already set an ex-

ample) to speak up and to speak out for what we honestly perceive as needs, concerns and rights, whether our students' or our own. When will faculty realize that to speak forcefully for ourselves does not necessarily imply or express that we are speaking against the administration? How else, but to speak out, can we change the dehumanizing and demoralizing process of academia? How else can we build a true and great university?

To speak and make public our concerns, our fears, our dreams and our rights means to create a dialogue of hope and progress. Our silence, that long "professional" silence of ours has bred only discouragement over the high cost of living and raising a family, has created suspicion over governance, over tenure and promotion procedures, and has generated very low morale and frustration among many of the untenured faculty. To speak clearly and face issues squarely is not, and ought not be, taken as an attempt to polarize the community, but rather as a profoundly desperate attempt at creating a dialogue through constructive criticism. If these, that is, dialogue and constructive criticism, do not freely find expression, then the University cannot exist freely.

In conclusion, next year let us hear even more and even louder voices of strong support for our students, who are at Notre Dame to learn to be responsible, active members of the society in which they live.

Kanury, seconded by Prof. Mitchell Jolles, moved that the text of the above be included verbatim in the senate's journal.

Goodpaster, while voicing his support of the motion, cautioned the senators not to turn the minutes into another Congressional Record, and advised moderation as to the amount of material to be included in the journal.

The question was called and the motion passed.

The meeting was recessed at 7:55 p.m. and reconvened at 8:05 p.m. with elections as the next order of business.

For chairman, Francis nominated Goodpaster and Kanury nominated Jolles. Both candidates spoke briefly concerning their qualifications and philosophies of senate governance and function. Press inquired as to the tenure status of each candidate and was informed that neither was tenured. Goodpaster was elected.

For vice chairman, Press nominated Prof. Paul F. Conway and Kanury nominated Jolles. Conway was elected.

For secretary, Prof. Sarah B. Daugherty nominated James G. Neal. There being no other nominees, Neal was elected by acclamation.

For treasurer, Conway nominated LeMay and Kanury nominated Jolles. The balloting resulted in a tie. After some discussion a second vote was taken and LeMay won.

For chairman of the Committee on Administration, Prof. Paul Anderer nominated Francis. There being no other nominees, Francis was elected by acclamation.

For chairman of the Committee on Faculty Affairs, Prof. Rufus W. Rauch nominated Press. There being no other nominees, Press was elected by acclamation.

For chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs, LeMay nominated Daugherty, Prof. Arvind Varma nominated Jolles, and Prof. Robert A. Vacca nominated Anderer. Each candidate having spoken briefly, Jolles was elected.

Goodpaster next announced that standing committee membership lists would be compiled from the committee preference slips filled out by each senator and requested that each chairman convene his committee prior to the first senate session in the fall. He also requested that all old and newly elected officers meet with him after the adjournment of the session to discuss Executive Committee business. Finally, Goodpaster noted that newly amended senate bylaws would be sent out to all senators in the near future.

Conway announced that the retirement issue was the first item on the agenda of the upcoming meeting of the Faculty Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees and that Prof. Thomas L. Shaffer would join him in presenting the case for the reconsideration of the matter.

Finally, LeMay moved that the following statement be adopted by the senate:

We, the members of the faculty senate, hereby proclaim and express our most profound

gratitude to each and every person who this year will be retiring from University teaching service and research. The long and many years each of you has devoted, with loyalty and dedication, to this institution of higher learning are appreciated by the entire faculty. The University of Notre Dame would not be what it is today without your unique contributions and scholarship.

The faculty senate pledges to continue to work on behalf of all faculty for the purpose and the hope that retirement from this institution will continue to mean dignity, professionalism, participation and integration into all activities of this community of scholars, whether the services rendered be of an active or consultatory nature.

We are grateful to each of you personally, and we appreciate the manner in which you have touched and influenced so many lives.

The statement received unanimous senate support.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:38 p.m.

Those absent but not excused: Joan Aldous, sociology; Bobby Farrow, psychology; James J. McGrath, C.S.C., biology; Charles Parnell, modern and classical languages; J. Kerry Thomas, chemistry; Phyllis Webb, microbiology; Ronald H. Weber, American studies.

Respectfully submitted,

Katharina J. Blackstead
Secretary

faculty committee for university libraries minutes

July 30, 1979

Present:
Harvey A. Bender, Michael J. Crowe (chairperson), Gerald L. Jones, John W. Lucey, John R. Malone, Robert C. Miller and James E. Robinson.

The minutes of the June 21, 1979 were amended and approved for publication.

Crowe announced that the agenda for the meeting included discussion of Bender's NEH motion, the recent announcement on the use of the Rare Book Room, and the charts of the faculty survey.

NEH Committee

Bender stated that he is satisfied, if everyone else is, with the way the NEH funds are now being handled, but he views it as both an obligation and a challenge to do the most thorough, innovative job we can in the use of these funds. He would like to have the sensitivity of those in the humanities raised as to the availability of these monies, without adding to the aggravation and frustration of library personnel. Robinson asked if formal allocations of the NEH funds had been made; Miller responded by saying that this had been done and the library liaison persons would meet with the various departmental representatives soon. Robinson stated that there is no need for a committee to make policy regarding the expenditure of these funds since the policy was set by the terms of the grant. Faculty from each of the disciplines need to work out their own policy of retrospective buying within the general terms. Malone suggested that the FCUL should act as a committee of the whole and call for a status report on NEH spending from all departments involved--what has happened and future plans. If the faculty does not react favorably to this request then the FCUL could take further action. A response to the request could be set for January 1980. Miller moved and it was seconded by Lucey that Bender's motion be tabled until after a progress report on NEH spending in January 1980. All members agreed.

Faculty Survey

Miller distributed to committee members a graph summary of the faculty survey conducted during the spring. He asked members to review the graphs and at the next meeting of the committee to make any suggestions as to legibility and understandability before distribution through the Notre Dame Report or through an individual mailing to all faculty. Miller also suggested external distribution of the results of this survey and the planned-for survey of student opinion. Crowe urged presentation of the findings from the faculty survey be made to the Faculty Senate, or to a meeting of either the Arts and Letters College Council or the department chairpersons.

Statement on Use of the Rare Book Room

Crowe said that he and other faculty were concerned about the new policy limiting the use of the Rare Book Room only to classes that have need for use of the collection. Crowe mentioned the shortage of classroom space in Arts and Letters and mentioned that the Rare Book Librarian is anxious to have the exposure of the room since it is underused.

Miller stated that he is opposed to turning the room over for general classroom assignment and that is would be inappropriate to allow only those "in the know" the use of the room. He added that this fall he intends to publish a summary of the collections and services of the Rare Book Room and at that time will make known to all faculty members the conditions of classroom use of the Rare Book Room.

Other Business

Miller announced that the dates of the Advisory Council meeting are Oct. 26 and 27, 1979. Saturday morning will be set aside for a joint meeting of the council and the Faculty Committee.

Miller said that the statement on ephemeral materials will be distributed again to FCUL members and will be considered in the fall 1979 (see attached).

Malone has been studying some allocation models and is intrigued by the possibility of using one in the distribution of acquisitions funds since he feels such use keeps the collection equal and is defensible. He stated that there is a summary report of about 12 pages on such methods which he is sending to FCUL members for their study (see attached).

There was a general discussion of the need for a statement of long-range goals for the library, including their costs, that could serve as a basis for discussion with the University Administration.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 3:45 p.m. at which time a new chairperson for the 79-80 year will be elected.

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

faculty committee for university libraries minutes

Sept. 4, 1979

Present:
Vincent P. DeSantis, Gerald L. Jones, John W. Lucey, John R. Malone, Robert C. Miller and James E. Robinson

Professor Michael J. Crowe, retiring chairperson of the committee, presided at the meeting until the election of Lucey as the chairperson for 1979-80. Speaking for the entire committee, Lucey commended Crowe for his patient and diligent service over the past three years and in particular for his productive term as chairperson.

Miller brought to the attention of committee members the following dates:

> Saturday, Oct. 27, at 9 a.m.--joint meeting of the Faculty Committee for University Libraries and the Advisory Council for University Libraries, to be held in the Faculty Lounge of the Memorial Library.
>
> Monday, Nov. 26--a representative from the Association of Research Libraries, Jeff Gardner, will be at Notre Dame to discuss the ARL Collection Analysis Program.

The next meeting of the committee is scheduled for Monday, Sept. 17, at 3:30 p.m.

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