

# notre dame report

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## contents

### the university

- 481 Engineering's Outstanding Teacher
- 481 Appeals Procedure Extended
- 481 University Chancellor Post Created
- 481 Memorial Library Hours  
Summer Session

### faculty notes

- 482 honors
- 482 activities

### documentation

- 485 1981 Spring Commencement  
Honorary Degrees
- 489 Commencement Address
- 492 Welcome Address
- 493 Valedictory Address
- 495 Laetare Medal
- 495 --Presentation
- 495 --Muskie's Remarks
- 496 Law School Diploma Ceremony Address
- 498 President's Dinner Awards
- 498 --Faculty Award
- 499 --Madden Award
- 499 --Reinhold Niebuhr Award
- 499 --Farley Award
- 499 --Grenville Clark Award
- 500 --Special Presidential Awards
- 501 Faculty Promotions
- 502 Provost's Memo to the Faculty
- 503 Summary of the Board of Trustees Meeting  
May 8, 1981
- 505 Minutes of the Academic Council Meeting
- 507 Faculty Committee for University Libraries Minutes  
April 20, 1981

### advanced studies

- 508 Notes for Principal Investigators
- 509 Information Circulars  
--(No. FY81-655)  
through
- 518 --(No. FY81-703)
- 519 Current Publications and Other  
Scholarly Works
- 520 Closing Dates for Selected Sponsored Programs

80-81

June 12, 1981

number 18

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# the university

## engineering's outstanding teacher

Ambrose M. Richardson, professor of architecture, was recently designated the College of Engineering's Outstanding Teacher for 1981.

A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Richardson was the architect for the rebuilding of the town of Oak Ridge, Tenn. He also designed the undergraduate underground library at the University of Illinois and was responsible for the design of the Indianapolis Museum of Art and Notre Dame's Snite Museum of Art.

## appeals procedure extended

The Academic Council approved a procedure for Appeal of Decisions on Promotion, Tenure, and Reappointment at its meeting on Sept. 29, 1980. The Provost was requested to report on the procedure at the end of the year. He did so at the May 1, 1981, Council meeting, noting that there had been too few cases on which to base any evaluation, and he requested that the trial period be extended another year. This extension was approved by voice vote. It was then moved that during this expanded trial period the procedure be extended to include the Special Research Faculty, the Library Faculty, and the Special Professional Faculty. This proposal was also approved by voice vote.

## university chancellor post created

The University of Notre Dame Board of Trustees has created the position of chancellor at the University, and it will probably be occupied by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., when he retires as president in June, 1982. See the "Documentation" section of this issue for Provost Timothy O'Meara's letter to the Notre Dame faculty.

## memorial library hours summer session

Tuesday, June 23 through Thursday, Aug. 6, 1981

1st & 2nd floors  
Monday through Thursday 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.  
Friday & Saturday 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.  
Sunday 1:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m.

4th through 13th floors (Tower)  
Monday through Saturday 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.  
Sunday 1:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.

Library will be open on Independence Day, July 4.

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

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# faculty notes

## honors

S. David Blessing, supervisor of the glass shop in the Radiation Laboratory, has been selected to receive the American Scientific Glassblowers Society's Midwest Section Award at this year's meeting of the Society in Atlanta, Ga., on June 25. Blessing has been a member of the Society since 1956 and has held the office of National Director and Chairmanship of the Question and Answer Committee. The award represents his outstanding contributions to the art of scientific glassblowing through the offices held by him, the presentation of four technical papers, and effectively sharing his knowledge through five technical workshops at national symposiums.

Fred R. Dallmayr, Dee professor of government, has been asked to serve on the Board of Advisors of the series "Studies in Contemporary German Social Thought" published by MIT Press.

Moira Geoffrion, assistant professor of art, received Best of Show in the Drawing Category for her drawing "Shadow'd Entry" in the 12th Biennial Michiana Local Exhibition at the South Bend Art Center, April 28 - May 24. She also received an award for a sculpture titled "A Shadow's Real Corner" accepted in the Indianapolis Art League Show in May. Geoffrion was also the recipient of the Channel 34 Art Award for a drawing she donated to Channel 34.

Joseph C. Hogan, dean of the College of Engineering, has been elected president of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) for 1982-83. Hogan will serve as president-elect beginning this June and then will assume the presidency the following year. Also, Hogan recently was honored by the Indiana Society of Professional Engineers, Inc., which has selected him as their Engineer of the Year, the highest award granted by that society. He will receive the award June 19 during the society's annual convention in Lake Monroe, Ind.

Edward W. Krause, retired director of athletics, was honored by the Back of the Yards Council as "Man of the Year" on June 10 in Chicago, Ill.

John W. Lucey, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been elected Secretary/Treasurer of the Education Division of the American Nuclear Society.

James G. Neal, associate librarian and head of the Collection Management Department, has been selected by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., as one of five outstanding librarians chosen to participate in the Academic Library Management Intern Program for 1981-82. Neal will intern with Stuart Forth, director of libraries at Pennsylvania State University, in the program designed to provide opportunities for observing and participating in management activities and undertaking special assignments.

Walter Nicgorski, chairman of the general program of Liberal studies, and his wife, Elaine Nicgorski, have been named Danforth Associates by the St. Louis-based foundation. Goal of the program is to work with students on a personal basis in an effort to improve student-faculty relations and to strengthen the teaching-learning process. Nomination of the Nicgorski's was made by University officials.

Ellen Bouchard Ryan, associate professor and chairman of psychology, was appointed to the Cognition, Emotion and Personality Research Review Committee of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Thomas J. Schlereth, associate professor of American studies, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Vernacular Architectural Forum. He will serve a two-year term beginning in August, 1981.

## activities

D. Chris Anderson, professor of psychology, chaired a session titled "Brain, Learning, Sex and Drugs" at the Midwestern Psychological Association, Detroit, Mich., May 1, and participated in a symposium on "Productivity" at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, on May 15.

Paul G. Banikiotes, associate professor and director of the Counseling Center, and M.B. Sonn, presented a paper, "Sex Role Orientation and Dyadic Decision-making," to the American College Personnel Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 30.

Mario Borelli, associate professor of mathematics, was an invited colloquium speaker at Indiana University-Northwest, Gary, Ind., May 12. His lecture was titled "Linear and Polynomial Approximation in Computer Graphics."

D.M. Chipman, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper entitled "Spin Density in Methyl Radical" at the 14th Midwest Theoretical Chemistry Conference held in Chicago, Ill., May 7-8.

George B. Craig Jr., Clark professor of biology, presented a seminar entitled "Arbovirus Hunting in the Midwest," on May 7 at the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, and on May 8 to the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Fred R. Dallmayr, Dee professor of government, presented a six-part lecture series at Loyola University of Chicago on the general topic "Language and Politics: Why Does Language Matter to Political Philosophy?", from March 30 to April 10. He also served as discussant at a conference on "Hermeneutics: Questions and Prospects" held at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, April 2-4.

Walter R. Davis, professor of English, organized and chaired a special session on "The English Masque" at the 16th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, May 8-9. The session included two sections of papers and a live performance of Ben Jonson's Masque of Beautie.

Sr. Elaine DesRosiers, O.P., director of Educational Media, addressed the Instructional Materials Committee of the Northern Indiana Educational Services Center in South Bend on May 7. Her topic was "The Discriminative Use of Media in the Classroom."

G. Ferraudi, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented two papers entitled "Photochemistry of Cu(II) Complexes within Macrocyclic Ligands" and "Photochemical Reactivity of  $\text{ReH}_5(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ " at the Copper Symposium of the Central Great Lakes Regional ACS meeting held at Dayton, Ohio, May 21.

James F. Gaertner, assistant professor of accountancy, was a featured speaker at the South Bend Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, Annual Student Awards Banquet, held at the Century Center, South Bend, Ind., on May 6.

Moiria Geoffrion, assistant professor of art, had her works on display in the Fourth Annual Men and Women in the Arts Show in the West Bend Gallery of Fine Arts, West Bend, Wisc., May 3-31. She was also represented by Zaks Gallery at the Second Annual Navy Pier Art Show which opened in Chicago on May 14.

Denis Goulet, O'Neill professor of education for Justice, presented a paper entitled "The Psychology of Desire and Personality Awakening: Lessons from Sarvodaya," and participated in a panel at the Sarvodaya Second International Conference in Enschede, the Netherlands, from May 9-12. The theme of the conference was "The Applicability of the Sarvodaya Concepts in Industrialized Societies."

Alexander J. Hahn, associate professor of mathematics, gave a talk entitled "Category Equivalences and Linear Groups," at the Denison-Ohio State Mathematics Conference, Granville, Ohio, May 9.

James M. Johnson, associate professor of finance, gave an invited presentation on "Liquidity and Debt Management" for the Clarkliff Business Management Program on May 5 in Columbus, Ohio, and on May 7 in Atlanta, Ga. The program was sponsored by the Clark Equipment Credit Corporation.

Michael G. Katona, associate professor of civil engineering, presented a paper entitled "Soil-Structure Analysis and Evaluation of Buried Box Culvert Designs" at the American Society of Civil Engineering 1981 International Convention, New York, N.Y., May 14.

Conrad Kowalski, assistant professor of chemistry, presented a seminar entitled "The Preparation and 'Super-Aldol' Condensation of  $\alpha$ -Keto Dianions" at Hope College, Holland, Mich., on April 10.

Karl M. Kronstein, associate professor of mathematics, gave a talk entitled "Prime Extensions in Group Modules," at the Denison-Ohio State Mathematics Conference, Granville, Ohio, May 9.

Mitchell Lifton, professor and chairman of communication and theatre, chaired the Film and Theatre Translation panel at the Symposium "Towards a Transparent Language" at the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C., on April 30-May 2. The Symposium, co-sponsored by the University of Maryland and the Folger Shakespeare Library, examined traditional notions about translation in the light of recent work in semiotics, intelligence research and reception theory.

Elizabeth Lott, assistant faculty fellow, Ambrosiana Cataloguing Project, Medieval Institute, presented a paper, "Late Medieval Terminology for 'Gothic' Scripts," at the 16th International Congress on Medieval Studies held at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich., May 7-10.

John R. Malone, professor of marketing, presented a paper entitled "The Marketing Function in Lease Management" to the Management Seminar of the American Association of Equipment Lessors held in the Center for Continuing Education, University of Notre Dame, on April 28-30.

Sharon O'Brien, assistant professor of government, presented an invited paper entitled "The Indian as Tribal Citizen, Ward, U.S. Citizen and Property Owner," at the 5th Annual Conference on Contemporary American Indian Issues, University of California, Los Angeles, April 3-5. She presented a paper at the Western Social Science Convention entitled "The Effect of Immigration Laws on American Indians" and acted as a discussant on the panel "Indian Tribes and State Governments: Legal and Political Problems," San Diego, Calif., April 19-22.

Karamjit S. Rai, professor of biology, presented two papers entitled "Genetics of Speciation in Aedine Mosquitoes" and "Mutagens as Probes for Analysis of Vector Genomes," at a conference hosted by the Rockefeller Foundation on "Recent Developments in the

Genetics of Insect Vectors of Diseases" at their International Conference and Study Center in Bellagio, Lake Como, Italy during April 20-29. He served as moderator of the Cytogenetics Sessions. He was also invited to serve as co-editor of the proceedings to be published by the Academic Press.

Niels Krogh Rasmussen, O.P., assistant professor of theology, presented a lecture entitled "The Liturgy at Saint-Denis" at the opening session of the International Symposium on Saint-Denis and Abbot Suger, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, Columbia University, New York, April 11.

Gregory A. Schirmer, assistant professor of English, presented a paper entitled "The Irish Connection: Ambiguity of Language in Beckett's *All That Fall*," as part of a panel called "Beckett and the Comic" at the Samuel Beckett Symposium in Columbus, Ohio, on May 8.

Maurice E. Schwartz, associate professor of chemistry and scientist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave a paper on "Direct Calculation of Experimentally Measurable Chemisorptive Parameters from Theoretical Quantum Chemical Cluster Models" at the 14th Midwest Theoretical Chemistry Conference held at the University of Chicago, May 7-8.

William P. Sexton, associate professor and chairman of the department of management, conducted a day long

seminar on "Seasons of the Executive's Life," for the Presidents' Committee in Milwaukee, Wis., on April 29.

Andrew J. Sommese, associate professor of mathematics, gave a lecture entitled "Sectional Sets" at a conference on " $G_m$  Actions" at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 26. He also presented three invited lectures at the University of Washington, Seattle: "Hyperplane Sections," on Feb. 10, "On the Minimality of Ample Divisors on Projective Three-folds," on Feb. 11, and "Quotients by Torus Actions," on Feb. 12. He and Wilhelm F. Stoll, professor of mathematics, organized the College of Science Lectures in Mathematics delivered by Hans Grauert, professor of mathematics, at the University of Gottingen, West Germany, on March 30, April 1 and April 3.

Wilhelm F. Stoll, professor of mathematics, organized a special session in "Several Complex Variables" at the American Mathematical Society meeting held at Notre Dame, March 20-21.

Donald Yates, assistant faculty fellow, Ambrosiana Cataloguing Project, Medieval Institute, presented a paper, "Italian Notarial Minuscule and the Rise of Bastard Scripts," at the 16th International Congress on Medieval Studies held at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich., May 7-10.

# documen- tation

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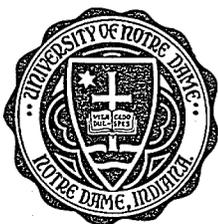
## 1981 spring commencement honorary degrees



At the 136th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a Canadian prelate. Known as a "people's priest," he has, over a span of forty-four years, been a pastor and educator, scholar and author, liturgist and chaplain. Earlier in his priesthood, he served as chaplain of all the Newman Clubs of Canada, becoming Bishop of London, Ontario. During the Second Vatican Council he was a member of its Commission for the Liturgy in Canada. Highly regarded by his peers, he was elected President of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops in 1974. But his impact on the Church has by no means been confined to his homeland. He has become known and respected in the Universal Church for his views on Christian pluralism and his expertise in catechesis. His scholarship, his wisdom and, above all, his deep spirituality prompted Pope John Paul II to name him Archbishop of Toronto and a Prince of the Church. On

Gerald Emmett Cardinal Carter  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada



At the 136th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a banker who is charged with making development loans to poor nations of the world. A low-keyed and soft-spoken man, he nevertheless led the Bank of America to quadrupling its assets during the eleven years he was president and chief executive officer. Dedicated to the public good, he has served as president of the International Monetary Conference and of the Federal Advisory Council. As Robert McNamara's successor as president of the World Bank, he assumes on his capable shoulders the weighty responsibility of guiding the international institution most capable of alleviating poverty and misery in the world. On

Alden Winship Clausen  
Washington, District of Columbia



At the 136th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Science, honoris causa  
on

an immigrant student from France who studied soil bacteriology and produced the first antibiotic for use in the treatment of infectious diseases. As a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, he made landmark contributions in germ-free research, ecology and parasitic activity, especially as related to tuberculosis. In prizewinning books he explored the close interrelationship between environmental conditions and the physical, mental, and spiritual development of mankind, expressing concern that the adaptability of man may ironically mean the degeneration of human life. "The most distressing aspect of our society," he wrote, "is the dampening of the human spirit that causes many people to doubt our ability to deal with the future." His work stands as a bridge between the two cultures of modern life -- the scientific and the humanistic. On a micro-biologist, on

Rene Dubos  
New York, New York



At the 136th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

the guardian of the peace in mankind's spiritual epicenter. Diplomat, organizer and administrator par excellence, he has, as mayor of Jerusalem for 15 years, struck a delicate balance between the profound and the prosaic, between sacred sites and sanitation, between the claims of historic tradition and the needs of the living city. He has maintained a unified city while coping with two nationalities, three religions, four prime ministers, and innumerable political parties. He is a man perfectly matched by destiny to his historic role as builder and conciliator of the Holy City. On

Teddy Kollek  
Jerusalem, Israel



At the 136th Commencement  
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a man who for eight years was a distinguished member of Notre Dame's Department of Philosophy before joining the University of Munich as professor of philosophy and political theory. There he soon became dean of the School of Arts and Letters, then rector, and, since 1976, president of the university. There is an old adage, "If you had remained silent, you would have remained a philosopher." It was by speaking out forcefully that he guided his university through turbulent times and gained a deserved reputation for fairness, for knowledge and wisdom. On a man who has pursued, with vigor, educational excellence on both sides of the Atlantic, on

Nikolaus Prince Lobkowitz  
Munich, Germany



At the 136th Commencement  
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a veteran and versatile actor. For more than a half-century his talents have enriched the productions of Broadway, Hollywood and television and his Irish wit has enlivened countless gatherings. Of his more than one hundred screen roles, he is particularly remembered as the hard-boiled editor of "The Front Page," as the courageous chaplain of "The Fighting 69th" and as America's most legendary and charismatic football coach. In this 50th anniversary year of Knute Rockne's death and his own golden wedding celebration, we warmly welcome him to this University. Honored by his peers with their Emmy Award and by the Church as a Knight of Malta, he now receives Notre Dame's accolade for his excellence as a public performer and for his edifying private life. On

William Joseph Patrick O'Brien  
Brentwood Heights, California



At the 136th Commencement  
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a man who rose to the nation's highest office after governing its most populous state. His vision, now as then, has a compelling simplicity about it. What he wants is a massive change in the way the federal government functions in our society. He asks direct questions: Can we have a better governance but less government? By limiting the state, do we not enlarge the powers of the citizenry? Who regulates the regulators? These are perennial queries, argued since Plato pondered the ends of politics. They stand as philosophical issues that place this man's political party in the role of an agent of radical change and him in a position of inviting us to share a greater role in creating the future out of the best of the past. Even his political opponents find him at once engaging and disarming. He expresses himself with conviction, never rancor; he enhances his persistence with humor. In recent days he revealed something even more important: grace under stress. On the President of the United States

Ronald Wilson Reagan  
Washington, District of Columbia



At the 136th Commencement  
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on

a brilliant and durable business executive and philanthropist. Denied the advantages of a college education, he began his career as an office boy in knickers, fifty years later becoming chairman of the board of W. R. Grace and Company, an enterprise with 90,000 employees in forty-six countries. Since 1961 he has been the first-and-only president of the Grace Foundation, a major benefactor of American higher education, including this University. We honor him as a specialist in Latin American affairs and for his financial acumen, particularly for exemplifying for more than six decades Christian values in the world of commerce. On

Allen Shurter Rupley  
New York, New York



At the 136th Commencement  
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The University of Notre Dame  
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

an historian who understands that her discipline is at once a science and an art. She has remained, through a productive lifetime, faithful to her own dictum: "Literature does not exist in a vacuum; indeed, if it is not read, like music without listeners it cannot be said to exist at all." From bronze age Palestine to Madrid under siege to embattled Chunking, she has opened up for us the whole range of human experience. Thanks to her we have read the Zimmerman telegram and have heard the fateful guns of August. She has conducted us through the proud but crumbling tower of 19th century industrial Europe -- with the result that we have a richer appreciation of our own time. Most recently, she has invited us to catch a glimpse of ourselves in the distant mirror of 14th century Europe preoccupied with death and destruction. Her two Pulitzer Prizes are a testimony to her craft and to her humanity. Today, gratefully, we offer her another, on

Barbara Tuchman  
New York, New York



At the 136th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa  
on

a jurist and public official who has allowed the cause of justice to establish the path of his career. Called by one President, he left private practice to serve as United States Attorney. Having returned to private practice, he again sacrificed a lucrative position when another President appointed him to the Federal District Court bench, where none of his subsequent opinions was ever reversed on appeal. Elevated to the United States Court of Appeals, his recent judgments and opinions could not be labeled liberal or conservative -- simply just. Called by a third President, he left the security of a lifetime appointment to take up the task of restoring public confidence in the Justice Department's main investigative body. His philosophy, so urgently needed in his present position, is best expressed in the words of one of his most difficult judicial opinions: "Solutions to tough problems are not found in the repression of ideas." On the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On

William Hedgcock Webster  
Washington, District of Columbia



At the 136th Commencement  
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on

a world statesman who presides over the crucible within which the differing foreign policies of over 150 countries confront each other. Only a man with the patience, tact and subtlety of this former Austrian Ambassador can successfully confront the task of bringing order to what could be a modern-day Tower of Babel. We salute an international civil servant who directs an organization that faces virtually impossible tasks daily, that never sees an easy problem because those are solved elsewhere. Yet the organization has been an effective instrument of international peace, justice and hope for a better future for mankind. As Secretary General of the United Nations since 1971, this gifted linguist with three and a half decades of diplomatic experience has become the honest broker of world politics. On

Kurt Waldheim  
New York, New York

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# commencement address

(Delivered by Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America, at the 136th Commencement Exercises at the University of Notre Dame, May 17, 1981.)

Nancy and I are greatly honored to be here today sharing this day with you. Our pleasure is more than doubled because we also share this platform with a long-time good friend, Pat O'Brien.

I haven't had a chance to tell Pat that I've only recently learned of another something we hold in common. Until a few weeks ago, I've known very little about my ancestry on my father's side. He had been orphaned at age 6. Now I've learned my great-grandfather left the village of Ballyporeen in Ireland to come to America. Ballyporeen is also the ancestral home of Pat O'Brien.

If I don't watch myself, this could turn out to be less a commencement than a warm bath in nostalgic memories. During my growing-up years in nearby Illinois, I was greatly influenced by a sports legend so national in scope and so almost mystical, it is difficult to explain to any who did not live in those times. The legend was based on the combination of three elements -- a game, football; a university, Notre Dame; and a man, Knute Rockne; there has been nothing like it before or since.

My first time to ever see Notre Dame was to come here as a sports announcer only two years out of college to broadcast a football game. You won or I wouldn't have mentioned that.

A number of years later I returned in the company of Pat O'Brien and a galaxy of Hollywood stars for the world premiere of "Knute Rockne -- All American" in which I was privileged to play George Gipp. There were probably others in the motion picture industry who could have played the part better. There were none who could have wanted to play it as much as I did. And I was given the part because the star of the picture, Pat O'Brien, kindly and generously held out a helping hand to a beginning young actor.

Having come to Hollywood from the world of sports, I had been trying to write a story treatment based on the life of Knute Rockne. And I must confess, my main purpose was because I had someone in mind to play the Gipper. On one of my sports broadcasts before going to Hollywood, I had told the story of his career and tragic death. I didn't have many words down on paper when I learned the studio where I was employed was already preparing to film that story.

And that brings me to the theme of my remarks. I am the fifth President to address a Notre Dame commencement. The temptation is great to use this forum for an address on some national or international issue having nothing to do with the occasion itself. Indeed this is somewhat traditional so I haven't been surprised to read in a number of reputable journals that I was going to deliver a major address on foreign policy. Others said it would be on the economy. It will be on neither.

By the same token I will not belabor you with some of the standard rhetoric beloved of graduation speakers over the years. I won't tell you that "You know more today than you have ever known or than you will every know again," or that other standby -- "When I was 14 I didn't think my father knew anything. By the time I was 21 I was amazed at how much the old gentleman had learned in 7 years."

You members of the graduating class of 1981 are what the behaviorists call "achievers." And while you will look back with warm pleasure on the years that led to this day, you are today also looking toward a future which for most of you seems uncertain but which I assure you offers great expectations.

Take pride in this day, thank your parents and those who over the last four years have been of help to you, and do a little celebrating. This is your day and whatever I say should take cognizance of that fact. This is a milestone in your life and a time of change.

Winston Churchill during the darkest period of the "Battle of Britain" in World War II said:

"When great causes are on the move in the world...we learn we are spirits, not animals, and that something is going on in space and time, and beyond space and time, which, whether we like it or not, spells duty."

I'm going to mention again that movie Pat and I and Notre Dame were in for it says some-

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thing about America. Knute Rockne as a boy came to this country with his parents from Norway. He became so American that here at Notre Dame he was an All American in a sport that is uniquely American.

As a coach he did more than teach young men how to play a game. He believed that the noblest work of man was molding the character of man. Maybe that's why he was a living legend. No man connected with football has ever achieved the stature or occupied the singular niche in our nation that he carved out for himself, not just in a sport, but in our entire social structure.

"Win one for the Gipper," has become a line usually spoken now in a humorous vein. I hear it from members of the Congress who are supportive of the economic program I've submitted. But let's look at the real significance of his story. Rockne could have used it any time just to win a game. But eight years would go by following the death of George Gipp before Rock ever revealed Gipp's deathbed wish.

Then he told the story at half time to one of the only teams he'd ever coached that was torn by dissension, jealousy and factionalism. The seniors on that team were about to close out their football careers without ever learning or experiencing some of the real values the game has to impart.

None of them had ever known George Gipp. They were children when he played for Notre Dame. Yet it was to this team that Rockne told the story and so inspired them that they rose above their personal animosities. They joined together in a common cause and attained the unattainable.

We were told of one line spoken by a player during that game that we were afraid to put in the picture. The man who carried the ball over for the winning touchdown was injured on the play. We were told that as he was lifted on the stretcher and taken off the field he was heard to say, "That's the last one I can get for you, Gipper."

Yes, it was only a game and it might seem somewhat maudlin, but is there anything wrong with young men having the experience of feeling something so deeply that they can give so completely of themselves? There will come times in the lives of all of us when we'll be faced with causes bigger than ourselves and they won't be on a playing field.

This nation was born when a little band of men we call the founding fathers, a group so unique we've never seen their like since, rose to such selfless heights.

Lawyers, tradesmen, merchants, farmers -- 56 men in all -- who had achieved security and some standing in life, but who valued freedom more. They pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Some gave their lives, most gave their fortunes, all preserved their sacred honor.

They gave us more than a nation. They brought to all mankind for the first time the concept that man was born free; that each of us has inalienable rights, ours by the grace of God, and that government is created by us for our convenience having only those powers which we choose to give it.

This is the heritage you are about to claim as you come out to join a society made up of those who have preceded you by a few years and some of us by many.

This experiment in man's relation to man is a few years into its third century. Saying it that way could make it sound quite old. But look at it from another perspective. A few years ago someone figured out that if we could condense the history of life on earth down to a film that would run 24 hours a day for one year, 365 days (on leap year we could have an intermission), this idea we call the United States would not appear on the screen until 3½ seconds before midnight on December 31.

As you join us out there beyond the campus, you already know there are great unsolved problems. The careful structure of federalism with built-in checks and balances has become distorted. The Central Government has usurped powers that properly belong to state and local government; and in so doing has in many ways failed to do those things which are the responsibility of the Central Government.

All of this has led to a misuse of power and a preemption of the prerogatives of the people and their social institutions. You are graduating from one of our great private, or if you will, independent universities. Not many years ago such schools were relatively free of government interference. But in recent years as government spawned regulations covering virtually every facet of our lives, our independent and church-supported colleges and uni-

versities found themselves included in the network of regulations, and the costly blizzard of administrative paperwork government demanded. Today 34 congressional committees and almost 80 subcommittees have jurisdiction over 439 separate laws affecting education at the college level. Virtually every aspect of campus life is now regulated -- hiring, firing, promotions, physical plant, construction, record keeping, fundraising and to some extent curriculum and educational programs.

I hope when you leave this campus you will do so with a feeling of obligation to this, your alma mater. She will need your help and support in the years to come. If ever the great independent colleges and universities like Notre Dame give way to and are replaced by tax-supported institutions, the struggle to preserve academic freedom will have been lost.

Yes, we are troubled today by economic stagnation, brought on by inflated currency, prohibitive taxes, and those burdensome regulations. The cost of that stagnation in human terms mostly among those who are least equipped to survive it, is cruel and inhuman.

Now don't decide to turn in your diplomas and spend another year on campus. I've just given you the bad news. The good news is that something is being done about all this -- being done because the people of America have said "enough already." We just had gotten so busy, that for awhile we let things get out of hand, forgot we were the keeper of the power. We forgot to challenge the notion that the state is the principal vehicle of social change; forgot that millions of social interactions among free individuals and institutions can do more to foster economic and social progress than all the careful schemes of government planners.

Well, at last we are remembering: remembering that government has certain legitimate functions which it can perform very well; that it can be responsive to the people; that it can be humane and compassionate; but that when it undertakes tasks that are not its proper province, it can do none of them as well or as economically as the private sector.

For too long government has been fixing things that aren't broken and inventing miracle cures for which there are no known diseases.

We need you, we need your youth, your strength and your idealism to help us make right that which is wrong. I know you have been critically looking at the mores and customs of the past and questioning their value. Every generation does that. But don't discard the time-tested values upon which civilization is built just because they are old.

More important, don't let the doom criers and the cynics persuade you that the best is past -- that from here it's all downhill. Each generation sees farther than the generation preceding it because it stands on the shoulders of that generation. You will have opportunities beyond anything we've ever known.

The people have made it plain they want an end to excessive government intervention in their lives and in the economy. They want an end to burdensome and unnecessary regulations and to a punitive tax policy that takes "from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

They also want a government that not only can continue to send men through the far reaches of space but can guarantee the citizens they can walk through a park or in their neighborhoods after dark without fear of violence. And finally they want to know that this nation has the ability to defend itself against those who would try to pull it down.

All of these things we can do. Indeed a start has already been made. A task force under the leadership of Vice President George Bush has identified hundreds of regulations which can be wiped out with no harm whatsoever to the quality of life. Their cancellation will leave billions of dollars for productive enterprise and research and development.

The years ahead will be great ones for our country, for the cause of freedom and for the spread of civilization. The West will not contain communism; it will transcend communism. We will not bother to denounce it; we'll dismiss it as a sad, bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages are even now being written.

William Faulkner at a Nobel Prize ceremony some time back said man "would not merely endure: he will prevail" against the modern world because he will return to "the old verities and truths of the heart."

"He is immortal," Faulkner said of man, "because he alone among creatures... has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

One cannot say those words without thinking of the irony that one who so exemplifies them

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-- Pope John Paul II, a man of peace and goodness, an inspiration to the world -- would be struck by a bullet from a man towards whom he could only feel compassion and love.

It was Pope John Paul II who warned last year in his encyclical on mercy and justice, against certain economic theories that use the rhetoric of class struggle to justify injustice; that "in the name of an alleged justice the neighbor is sometimes destroyed, killed, deprived of liberty or stripped of fundamental human rights."

For the West, for America, the time has come to dare to show the world that our civilized ideas, our traditions, our values are not -- like the ideology and war machine of totalitarian societies -- a facade of strength. It is time the world know that our intellectual and spiritual values are rooted in the source of all real strength -- a belief in a Supreme Being, a law higher than our own.

When it is written, the history of our time will not dwell long on the hardships of our recent past. But history will ask -- and our answer determine the fate of freedom for a thousand years -- did a nation born of hope lose hope? Did a people forged by courage find courage wanting? Did a generation steeled by a hard war and a harsh peace foresake honor at the moment of a great climactic struggle for the human spirit?

If history asks such questions, history also answers them. These answers are found in the heritage left by generations of Americans before us. They stand in silent witness to what the world will soon know and history someday record: that in its third century the American nation came of age -- affirming its leadership of free men and women -- serving selflessly a vision of man with God, government for people and humanity at peace.

This is a noble, rich heritage rooted in the great civilized ideas of the West -- and it is yours.

My hope today is that when your time comes -- and come it shall -- to explain to another generation the meaning of the past and thereby hold out to them the promise of the future, you will recall some of the truths and traditions of which we have spoken. For it is these truths and traditions that define our civilization and make up our national heritage. Now, they are yours to protect and pass on.

I have one more hope for you: that when you do speak to the next generation about these things, you will always be able to speak of an America that is strong and free, that you will always find in your hearts an unbounded pride in this much-loved country, this once and future land, this bright and hopeful nation whose generous spirit and great ideals the world still honors.

Congratulations and God bless you.

## welcome address

(Text delivered by co-valedictorian Lawrence J. Pohlen, B.S. in Aerospace Engineering, at the 136th Commencement Exercises at the University of Notre Dame, May 17, 1981.)

On behalf of the graduating class and advanced degree recipients of 1981, I would like to welcome our distinguished guests, family and friends to these commencement exercises. We truly appreciate the effort you have made to travel here from different parts of the country to celebrate with us today.

It was just four years ago that most of us sat in this same building listening to faculty and administration welcome us to the Notre Dame community. We sat in these same seats anxiously awaiting what the next four years would bring. From the podium a stranger by the name of Emil T. Hofman told us how we would be pampered and tutored through our freshman year, but there never seemed to be enough pampering on Thursday nights. Those first weeks were a whirl of new faces, accents, picnics, and at times a little homesickness.

We were usually lost trying to find the third floor of the library or room 142 in the engineering building. Somehow things seemed a little better when the band struck up the fight song as it marched down the main quad. We were soon initiated into the ritual that is a football weekend -- from the pep rallies to the tailgaters and finally to the game where we found out that a ticket didn't mean a seat. By the time USC invaded we were ready, and as the Trojan Horse rolled out on the field we knew that we were a part of N.D.

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As the second semester began we learned what winter in South Bend had to offer. Ten feet of snow couldn't stifle our spirits though as the ADMIN steps became a toboggan run and every open area a snow football field.

As sophomores, we knew the ins-and-outs of college life and it was time to take charge. Every room had a loft and a bar, but more importantly Thursday nights were free. We were the big spenders at Mardi Gras and the first in the mud pits during An Tostal.

As Junior year began some of us began to take academics seriously. There were little things like MCAT's, GMAT's, LSAT's and GRE's which reminded us that there is life after Notre Dame. We spent a little more time soulsearching in the library, at the grotto or just walking around the lakes late at night.

Finally as we began our senior year, resumes were filled out, interviews began and the race to see who could get the most rejection letters was on.

In our four years here we have earned degrees but gained much more. We have learned to share our lives with others -- to experience and appreciate a diversity of life-styles and ideas. Now, we've stood through our last football game, dropped our last dollar at Mardi Gras, taken our last final exam, and eaten our final meal in the dining hall. With this common foundation in our experiences here at Notre Dame, we leave in search of our own dreams and futures.

Now it is our turn as the graduates of 1981 to thank those people who have guided us through it all, helped shape our lives and make our dreams come true. If there is truly something special about this place, then it is in the people who live and work here. This place would not be without you -- the faculty, advisors and administrators. Whether it was the extra time spent discussing our future, the extra direction on a research project or thesis, or accepting a call late at night about a problem that just had to be solved, you have given us the greatest gift, the gift of yourself. No better lesson could we have learned from you in our short time here.

You are N.D. and we thank you for the time and wisdom you have shared with us. We wish you continued success here at Notre Dame or wherever you choose to share your gift.

Finally, we as a class owe our greatest debt to our parents, family and friends who have supported us and guided us through the years. No individual makes it on his or her own. It is only through the support and love of our family and friends that we have been able to succeed here at Notre Dame. The cookies from mom and advice from dad kept our hearts and minds on the task before us. When we arrived here, we were proud and sure of our new-found freedom, but over the past years when things weren't going right we grew to appreciate the support and guidance from home. To our parents go our deepest thanks. We Love You.

Today our four years here are coming to a close, but the experiences you and I have shared and the lives we've witnessed will stay with us. Five or ten years from now when you run into an old classmate, I hope that you will want to take the time to remember these years because they have been good fruitful years, perhaps more so than we will ever realize.

I now present to you the advanced degree candidates and graduating class of 1981 of which I will always be proud to be a member.

## **valedictory address**

(Text delivered by co-valedictorian Nancy M. Haegel, B.S. in Metallurgical Engineering, at the 136th Commencement Exercises at the University of Notre Dame, May 17, 1981.)

Mr. President, Father Hesburgh, all of you who have come to celebrate with us today, and, most especially, my fellow classmates:

Today has been an emotional day for me, at the end of a very emotional week. It seems that everything that has happened has happened for the last time, or for the first time. This week, for the last time, I walked around this campus as if it were truly mine. Still wearing my band jacket and jeans, still possessing a key to a dorm room in Breen-Phillips, I clung to my status as a student. For the first time, however, I have on my desk a piece of literature from the alumni club and I can no longer deny that it has my name on it.

This morning, for what I hope was the last time for awhile, I woke up six feet off the floor in my bunk bed and looked around my dorm room. It clearly occurred to me for the

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first time, however, that I am hoping to move into an unfurnished apartment soon; one yellow beanbag chair and a stereo will no longer suffice. I don't know if you have shared these experiences, but there is one thing we all have in common today. Our degrees will soon be conferred. It's over. One goal has been met, and we have been celebrating that fact now for almost two weeks.

Graduation is a common dream that has become reality for the class of '81. But as a community, we have shared many other hopes and visions that are far from being realized in our present world. We have hoped and prayed for a world at peace, a world where we share what we have, a world where we treat one another with respect. This is a simple hope, easily stated. But we live and work in an extremely complex world -- a world often at war, a world that often disregards the dignity of the individual. If we have learned anything in our study here, it is that there are no simplistic solutions for most of the situations that lead us to war and injustice. In our society, causes are often hard to pinpoint, and effects are unpredictable. We see yesterday's solutions become today's problems, and the future promises to hold much more of the same. Sometimes, in the midst of all this, it seems that there is no place for simple dreams or youthful dreamers in the so-called 'real world.'

I refuse to believe that this is true. Just because the vision we hold at Notre Dame cannot be easily achieved does not mean that it is any less worthy of our belief and our dedication. We have studied at a special place, a place where people are not afraid to dream and to commit themselves to making those dreams come true. Now it is time to leave the place behind, but the vision is ours to keep and it has been entrusted to our keeping. Our only hope of combating violence and injustice, our only hope of turning our prayers into reality, is to plunge completely into our complex and hurting world - and to carry our simple dream right in with us.



I believe that our greatest hope and vision - our greatest dream - is for a world where life is respected as the gift that it is. The education we have received has allowed us to see ourselves as part of a world community, to recognize that the boundaries of both our influence and our concern go beyond the limits of our community and our nation. We need to realize that the wasteful loss of life - whether it occurs in a speeding car or at the barrel of a gun, whether it is performed by an individual in the name of revenge or by the state in the name of justice, whether its victim is a classmate of ours or a peasant in a small foreign land - is a loss we all share. In the eyes of the Creator, there is never any question of "them or us." We are one body and we suffer together, most often from self-inflicted wounds. Our simple hope is that someday soon we will stop hurting ourselves. At Notre Dame, we continue to believe together that this can happen; we continually remind ourselves that it doesn't have to be the way it is.

A world where life is respected means much more than simply the absence of violent action and death. It means the presence of an environment that allows and encourages all people to live rather than to merely exist. If we look at our world and our society, I think we have to admit that such an environment is not widespread. We need to work to transform those structures and systems - be they economic, political, social - that prevent people from living their lives freely and fully. I found that a frightening thought when I first encountered it, and I still do to some extent. I have benefited and felt secure under many of the same systems that enslave and victimize other people. But I must struggle to not let that security blind me. Often in our study of history, we look back on instances of slavery and injustice and we think, "How could they do that? How could they be so morally blind?" Such hindsight, however, is only valuable if it gives us the courage to see the suffering people who are now hidden in our moral blindspots. Our theme is not merely live and let live, but live and share life fully.

Thus, we have a vision of a world where life is not wasted, and where it is allowed to blossom to the full. And we are not alone. This has been the vision, the simple dream, of women and men throughout the ages.



As graduates of the University of Notre Dame, it is both our gift and our challenge that we are in a position to do much more than just envision such a world. We have gifts with which to speak and write, experiment and apply, envision and create. Our use of those gifts will influence the lives of many people. E.F. Schumacher wrote a book entitled Small is Beautiful and he subtitled it "Economics as if People Mattered." I would suggest that we could also appropriately speak of 'engineering as if people mattered, medicine as if people mattered; teaching, business, writing, research, ministry of any kind - as if people mattered.' All our works, all our gifts have the potential of contributing to the protection and enrichment of life.

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There's a line from a folk song that captures the spirit with which we leave Notre Dame. It's one of my favorite songs, and it ends with the words:

For our hands are strong  
And our hearts are young  
And the dreamers keep dreamin', ages long.

The world always seems to be waiting, ages long. But there are parts of it out there, places where you and I will go, that have waited long enough. It is time to commence.

## laetare medal

### Presentation

The University of Notre Dame  
to  
Edmund Sixtus Muskie

Sir:

In 1969, on this platform, we praised you for your political leadership and standing in government "as the embodiment of human decency and of human hopes." In the following years we continued to applaud your unrelenting efforts, as a leader in the United States Senate, to defend the just rights of the poor and the powerless. We gratefully acknowledged your leadership in passing laws that protect our rivers, lakes, and skies. Feeling the freshness of a stiff east wind and the exhilaration of salt spray on your face, you believed that all Americans, not just those exposed to Atlantic breezes, have the right to clean air and water. Your toughness in defending the dignity of all persons, as well as the environment in which they live, has given rise to stories that in the give and take of congressional politics your temper was as harsh as the killing frosts of Maine. But what we have really seen is a just wrath, displayed when the public interest was threatened by greed, prejudice, or corruption.

Aristotle held in his treatise on Politics that he who would be a statesman must be a wise and virtuous man. In you, sir, we have seen public wisdom and private virtue combined in wondrous fashion. You have taught us that the goal of politics is the common good and that the practice of politics can be an ennobling profession. A consummate negotiator and compromiser, you have sought to heal the divisions among our people, but without sacrificing principle or compromising your personal integrity. In 1968, during a time of enormous domestic strife, you were chosen as your party's candidate for vice-president because you embodied a healing spirit of reconciliation. Four years later you lifted the hearts of millions of Americans when you entered the presidential race yourself. As Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee in the mid 1970's, you were largely responsible for the budgetary reforms that increased Congress' role in supervising federal spending. For this, too, we salute you. Then, in 1980, you were called forth again during a time of crisis when President Carter selected you to be this nation's Secretary of State while 52 Americans were being held hostage in Iran. Described by the President as "a man of vision, of reason, and of conscience" you set yet another example of the calm and prudent statesmanship that we have learned long ago to expect from you.

As you stand before us today to receive the Laetare Medal, the highest honor bestowed by the University of Notre Dame, the eyes of the world are riveted on Poland, the native land of your father. At the same time, your rugged and distinguished features seem to personify the rock-bound, craggy coast of Maine, your native state. Poland and Maine -- symbols respectively of the courage and strength you have given to us.

It is with pride that we honor you today with the Laetare Medal, but your presence here, and the vibrant example of your life and faith, honor us more.

Edmund Sixtus Muskie  
of  
Washington, District of Columbia

### Muskie's Remarks

Chairman Stephan, Father Ted, distinguished honorees, members of the graduating class.

As you can see, this is the season for members of my party to come in second. I've been searching my recollections to find a personal identification with Notre Dame. Chairman

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Stephan has given me one -- with my Polish background, I must surely be one of the original "fighting Irish."

Well, I did not come here to make a speech on foreign policy or economic policy. I came here, really, to ask Kelly Tripuka when Notre Dame was going to make the final four. I've been waiting for years. I can barely remember Knute Rockne; I would like a fresh memory.

Seriously, recognition by Notre Dame is always something very special. And I must say that I am thrilled today. I'm honored to be included in the distinguished company you've assembled on this platform -- many of them old friends. And it is a pleasure to congratulate yet another class of young men and women whose efforts and merits have been recognized today. It is 45 years ago that I was one of you. And the words of Nancy Marie Haegel came ringing through the halls of memory as I listened to her and recalled that June of 1936.

That you should believe me worthy of the Laetare Medal, I regard as more a challenge than a reward. I have at least some chance to meet the former; I have serious doubts that I've earned the latter. But I'm gratified that my selection is a recognition of the uses of public service. Politics has been my vocation and my life. I regard it as among the noblest of all callings. I believe its continued viability to be essential to the survival of freedom itself. I chose it as a profession in response to an earlier challenge 31 years ago when a 91-year-old friend, a Republican lawyer, put it to me this way: he said, "Ed, as long as you're in this life, you ought to be a part of it." I have found politics and that instrumental of our political life, government, a most effective means to become a part of the life of our country. Nothing disturbs me more than the awareness that so many regard politics as an ignoble profession.

The institutions of freedom which we have created are not inadequate; those who discharge the responsibilities for administering them often are. But then human weakness prevails in all of the activities of men and women, and we ought not to conclude that the strengths, the ideals, the objectives of our country, our system and the Nancy Marie Haegel's of your young world cannot be advanced in this noblest of professions.

So for paying this tribute today to public life, to politics, to me as an inadequate instrument of those institutions, I thank all of you of Notre Dame -- my "fighting Irish."

## law school diploma ceremony address

(The following address, prepared for delivery by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of United Nations, was read by Father Hesburgh at the Law School diploma ceremony in Sacred Heart Church following Commencement May 17.)

Father Hesburgh, Mr. Stephan, Dean Link, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very happy to be with you on this graduation day, which is of such significance both in your lives and in the life of this great University. The law, and lawyers, play an immense and versatile role in the public and private life of the United States, as well as in the international arena. Your graduation here today opens up before you a wide field of activity and almost limitless possibilities for useful work. When I graduated as a lawyer in Vienna more than thirty-five years ago, our horizons were much more restricted. So I congratulate you with all my heart on your achievement here at Notre Dame and wish you well in the fascinating future that lies before you.

The legal resources of the United States are indeed formidable. I recall an episode twenty years ago when the UN representative in a newly-independent developing country then in crisis reported that there was only one trained lawyer in the country, adding that of course at least two were needed. How different the situation is here - and for that matter, twenty years later, there.

Certainly we need the rule and the precepts of law more than ever in the complex, violent, unpredictable world we have created for ourselves. If any reminder of this were required, we need only think of the shadow cast over our existence by the recent attempt on the life of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, following as it did so soon after the criminal attack on President Reagan. In expressing my profound hope that their recovery will soon be complete, I need hardly reiterate my deep sorrow and horror at the events we have witnessed.

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I believe it can nevertheless be said that, at the national level, the rule of law is virtually taken for granted in a majority of countries in the world even when it is imperfectly applied. But at the international level, the path of law is too frequently ignored, despite an unprecedented effort in recent years to codify the rules by which nations must govern their dealings with each other. Thus, despite the Charter of the United Nations, the covenants and treaties already elaborated, and those at present being negotiated, we find that progress towards the rule of law is disturbingly slow. And this is particularly so in the most critical sectors of political life: those affecting peace and war, the preservation of human rights, economic relations and trade, and the last unregulated frontiers of our planet.

It is more than three hundred and fifty years since Hugo Grotius published his pioneering work "De Jure Belli ac Pacis" - Of the Law of War and Peace - in a valiant attempt to establish a framework of order which might curb the violence of early seventeenth-century Europe. He based himself on the assumption that a law of nations exists and that mankind has a certain inclination to live with its own kind peaceably. Grotius argued that the continuity of society depended on observing a Law of Nations which represents the general advantage of all and that their common humanity ought to unite men in putting down wrong. In this extraordinary work, Grotius went into immense detail concerning the nature and rules for peace as well as war. He makes, for example, an exhaustive study on the question of how far treaties are binding on the successors of princes and on the validity of promises, particularly when ambassadors exceed their instructions. In fact, many of the problems of war and peace which he discussed so eloquently three hundred and fifty years ago are still vitally relevant today.

Grotius, and the successors he inspired to persist in the building of international law, were moved by self-evident truths about human society as well as by the senseless horrors of war. And yet, even in Europe, which enjoyed a common cultural and intellectual tradition, it took three hundred years of strife, culminating in two horrendous world wars, before the working institutions of a united Europe began at last to emerge. How much more difficult, in this perspective, is that task in the United Nations, comprising as it does 154 States of diverse cultures, religions and backgrounds.

Because of my position as Secretary-General, I am perhaps more aware than most people of the gulf between high aspirations for peace and progress and the compelling present imperatives which tend to make the actions of governments selfish, short-sighted and supposedly pragmatic. I do not think we can advance matters by ignoring a predicament which is so obviously a universal fact of life.

I do, however, take strong exception to the tendency to deride or discard efforts to find a firmer, less destructive, more lawful basis for human society just because it is so difficult. I say this because I am very much aware that the United Nations is sometimes regarded as an irrelevant and often tiresome side-show when national, political or strategic interests are put in question. This attitude is all very well when the skies are clear and no great storm threatens. It is, however, in my view extremely short-sighted.

The United Nations was set up in the aftermath of a world disaster by statesmen who were determined that mankind should never again be subjected to such irrational suffering and destruction. The founders of the United Nations were not unrealistic, inexperienced idealists. They were realistic, battle-hardened national leaders who had just survived a major catastrophe. Born of that catastrophe was a design for the future which we would do well to cherish and build upon, at least until something better comes along.

I think it is also important to remember how quickly the comparatively fair weather of peace-time international life can give way to devastating storms and how fast the chain reaction of disaster can become with modern technology. In my years at the United Nations I have observed that in time of acute international crisis the Organization suddenly comes into its own. Even the doubters are back in church, and there is, temporarily at least, a spirit of cooperation and determination to weather the storm and to avert disaster. The last-minute clearing of the mind is not a substitute for a working day-to-day system of world order based on the rule of law - something that we must continue to work for. But it is certainly much better than nothing. In times of crisis, the United Nations remains the world's best shelter from total disaster and the best existing mechanism for avoiding the fatal confrontation.

In the many moments of irritation and frustration which inevitably arise from the activities of a body representing all the extremes and differences of our world, it is well to remember and preserve this vital function.

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I believe we would be guilty of treachery to future generations if we were to give up these goals for the international community. Of course, we shall none of us here see the completed edifice, but the objective and the ideal are essential to guide us for the common good in national life, the rule of law, democracy and the civil ordering of life for the world. Even good are relatively recent developments after centuries of effort. We certainly must not fail to carry that effort forward on the international level. In all the dangers that beset the world, it would be the height of irresponsibility to give up the joint struggle for world order. Referring to the role of the United Nations in that struggle, one of my predecessors, Dag Hammarskjöld, once said, "the United Nations reflects both aspiration and a falling short of aspiration, but the constant struggle to close the gap between aspiration and performance now, as always, makes the difference between civilization and chaos." We have to continue to try to find the common ground on which the world's peoples, in all their diversity, can live together.

You who have worked your way to graduation through the highly demanding requirements of this great Law School know as well as anyone that challenge must be met and that in a worthy cause no difficulties can be regarded as insurmountable. That is the only spirit in which the infinitely complex goal of world peace and order can be pursued.

I am sure that many of you will take part in one way or another in this greatest of all enterprises. The leadership of the United States in the search for peace has always been of the highest importance. I hope that many of you will in different ways help to maintain that great tradition.

Although everyone knows that human society is in a state of constant change and development, there is often a tendency, especially in more fortunate countries, to resent and to resist the inevitable process of change. Nowhere is this paradoxical reaction clearer than in attitudes towards international organizations and especially towards the United Nations. And this attitude inevitably evokes extreme reactions on the part of those who hope to benefit from the process of change. How many times in the past thirty years have we seen the thwarting of legitimate aspirations engendering frustration, extremism and ultimately violence? In international as in private life, you cannot put back the clock or indefinitely resist change. It is better, then, and wiser, to find the best possible means of channelling the tide of change in the best possible direction and for the greatest good.



The process of change inevitably gives rise to friction, and mechanisms are required to reduce that friction to a safe minimum, where it does not threaten to set fire to the whole structure. I believe that the United Nations has served with remarkable effectiveness as such a mechanism. The vast geopolitical revolution of decolonization is only one example of this friction-reducing role, an historic one. But one should also remember that mechanisms for reducing friction themselves take in a lot of heat, and this can be very wearing. One of the functions of the United Nations is to take the heat in dangerous situations, whether it be in the deliberative organs like the Security Council or the General Assembly, or in operations in the field like the peace-keeping operations. We are very often criticized for the overheating of the United Nations; I maintain, however, that within reasonable limits this is one of the essential functions of the Organization.

Is an orderly international society, functioning under the rule of law, a fantasy? Was Grotius deluded, or before him St. Thomas Aquinas with his concept of the common good as the goal of individuals in a community?

## president's dinner awards

(Following are the citations for the awards announced at the President's Dinner, May 19, 1981.)

### Faculty Award

The 1981 Faculty Award singles out a gentle man whose effective service over several decades clearly deserves our recognition and honor. He has generously accepted the responsibilities of assistant chairman and chairman of his department. He has taken on courses with large enrollments to help foster the development of his younger colleagues.



You may not have been privileged to work with him on the many college and university committees to which he has devoted his energies. But surely you have heard his warm chuckle escaping the bounds of committee room, even auditorium, to brighten the life of our University.

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Educated at Notre Dame, he has risen to the high esteem of the peers of his discipline, who have elected him as secretary, and later, as chairman, of the Division of Organic Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. We honor a large-minded man of character.

Jeremiah P. Freeman

### Madden Award

As Sophocles wrote in Antigone,

"The ideal condition  
Would be, I admit, that men should be right by instinct,  
But since we are likely to go astray,  
The reasonable thing is to learn from those who can teach."

Tonight, we honor with the Madden Award one who indeed can teach. His subject is an art and a science, and his lectures are meticulously prepared to display both its technical power and its beauty. His enthusiasm becomes more and more evident from the beginning to the end of each class. For the last three years he has guided a dozen of his colleagues in every aspect of the teaching of calculus. By unanimous vote of a committee of former Madden Award winners, this year's outstanding teacher of freshmen is

Barth Pollak

### Reinhold Niebuhr Award

Our 1981 Reinhold Niebuhr Award recipient spent his formative years in Portland under the tutelage of Holy Cross priests and joined us here at Notre Dame in 1975. As chairman and professor he led a revitalization of his department. In his gentle, soft-spoken manner, he implored his colleagues to seek out and address the injustices of the world wherever they found them, whether in the steel mills of Youngstown, the rice paddies of Bangladesh or the halls of Congress.

Internationally known for his professional contributions to his discipline, our recipient has used his influence to attract the world's most renowned scholars and practitioners to our campus. We honor a man who represents the best of Notre Dame. He is a dedicated teacher and a skillful administrator. He is a journalist, author and economist. And, above all, he is a man of compassion.

Charles K. Wilber

### Farley Award

The 1981 "Pop" Farley Award acknowledges tonight a lover of plants, painting and people; a person who is a blend of courage and integrity, charm and persuasion.

This Notre Dame woman first came here to pursue a Masters Degree in Fine Arts. She returned to serve as a skillful counselor, an effective assistant rector, and an artful minister of the gospel. With a smile, she has offered wise and compassionate guidance to countless Notre Dame women and men. Through her untiring efforts liturgies have flourished, retreats have multiplied and young people have been encouraged in the faith. She has fostered a marriage preparation program that Notre Dame points to with pride.

For her many contributions to the life of this University, we honor an Associate Director of Campus Ministry.

Sister Jane Pitz, C.S.J.

### Grenville Clark Award

The person whom we honor with the 1981 Grenville Clark Award radiates an influence that reaches out to the local community, the nation and the world. A thousand undergraduates and seminarians, and scores of faculty, administrators and ministers, have joined hands with children and adults in need through this person's work. CILA, the World Hunger Coalition, Amnesty International, Operation Crossroads -- and all of us, have reaped the benefits.

Through retreats, spiritual guidance and practical direction, this woman of honesty and clarity has helped to link service with social justice, intelligence with presence, concern

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and action. We honor tonight a Holy Cross Sister, a nurse, member of the Board of Regents of St. Mary's College and Director of Volunteer Services at Notre Dame.

Sister Judith Ann Beattie, C.S.C.

## Special Presidential Awards

(Following are the citations for the awards announced at the President's Annual Staff Recognition Dinner, May 18, 1981.)

We honor tonight, with a Special Presidential Award, a man whose concern for others has made possible this evening of staff recognition. An able administrator dedicated to the service of others, he has worked tirelessly to improve the well-being of the entire staff of this University. His service has reached beyond the University to the local community through his generous involvement with United Way and Goodwill Industries.

Educated at Notre Dame, this man has received his sensitivity training in a household of seven women. We pay special tribute to an excellent manager, a man of contagious good cheer and of dedicated human compassion. We recognize our Director of Personnel.

G. Thomas Bull

A youth from Chicago, he entered Notre Dame as a freshman, seeking to be educated, to become a scholar. Three decades after arriving, he is still here, now working to make Notre Dame a place of superior education and scholarship.

An outstandingly able and dedicated teacher, he strives to make the intricacies of his subject known and understood by his students, and at the same time to know and to understand his students. Soft-spoken, yet a strong administrator, he has served as his Department's Director of Undergraduate Studies, and twice as its Chairman. He has been a strong force for quality in its teaching program, and for its development as a first-rate research department. Since his ideas invariably make sense, his counsel is sought by many, both within his department and in the rest of the University, and he has given his time unselfishly and effectively on many committees.

An avid follower of Notre Dame football and basketball, this man has a reputation for making the best daiquiris in South Bend. He is married to a Notre Dame master's graduate from his own department, who teaches at St. Joseph's High School; the first of their five children is now a Notre Dame student. We honor tonight a true son of Notre Dame, one who has served her with distinction and devotion.

John E. Derwent

Tonight we pay special tribute to a longtime pillar of this institution. Over many years he has served us well, with ingenuity, gentle persistence, and a twinkle in his eye. Urbane and witty, yet disarmingly boyish, he has led his college to quintupled research, record enrollments and expanded facilities.

President-elect of the American Society for Engineering Education, he was recently recognized as Indiana's Professional Outstanding Engineer of 1981. We honor him tonight for his dogged devotion to Notre Dame, for his warm humanity, and for the great Christian faith to which he and his wife Betty have borne eloquent witness.

Joseph C. Hogan

We are long overdue in honoring one who, for over two score years, has been our friend and co-worker. In his own area he ranks with the builders of Notre Dame. He has served us with distinction, combining wit and wisdom in the process. With good reason we classify him as a salesman to the campus and to the nation, as well as a contributor to the daily necessary operation of the University. He provides us with the tools of learning by which we aspire to the finished products of this village of learning. A merchandiser of merit, he spreads far and wide the vision of Notre Dame.

He belongs to that stalwart group that has sustained this school from the time of Sorin down to this hour -- the good Holy Cross Brothers who made it possible for us to survive to this day. He has served us with distinction, and so merits our recognition and gratitude. For these sound reasons, we honor our own merchant monk of the market place.

Brother Conan Moran, C.S.C.

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We have among us tonight a man for all seasons -- an administrator, writer, piano player, publicist, organizer, confidant and quiet wit. He joined the University's staff in 1952 to handle press relations, and as his knowledge and experience grew so also did the number of persons seeking out his counsel and benefiting by his judgment. He has played a key role in the public relations of the University in the Hesburgh era, from major fund-raising endeavors to the visits of presidents. His advice is present at discussions of the Laetare Medal; his pen records the workings of the Board of Trustees. His grasp of the University is one which looks with fondness upon the past and with hope upon the future. We honor one who has served Our Lady's University with professionalism...and with grace.

James E. Murphy

He has a scholar's knowledge of Medieval English ivory carving, a connoisseur's eye for American art of the West and 19th Century photography, an artist's love for the woodcut and the watercolor, a teacher's passion for conveying the excitement of the world of the visual arts, and a curator's concern for the preservation of this University's art treasures. He has been among us for 15 years, seven of them as director of the University Art Gallery, a position in which he has carried on the distinguished tradition established by such men as Anthony Lauck, Paul Byrne and Jimmy Edwards. Last fall he realized a dream -- a new museum that does not just house art but is filled with the life of art -- exhibitions, lectures, music and film. The Snite Museum of Art is yet another milestone in the liberal education of the Notre Dame community, and we honor tonight the man whose foresight and energy made it possible.

Dean Porter

## faculty promotions

### To Emeritus

Cornelia Budinsky, Assistant Librarian  
A. Robert Caponigri, Philosophy  
Francis D. Lazenby, Modern and Classical Languages  
Rev. Thomas J. McDonagh, C.S.C., Economics  
Morris Pollard, Microbiology  
Rev. Herman R. Reith, C.S.C., Philosophy  
Tom T. Sasaki, Sociology and Anthropology  
William A. West, London Program in the Law School

### Twenty-Five Years of Service 1956-1981

Cornelius P. Browne, Physics  
Paul F. Conway, Finance and Business Economics  
William F. Eagan, Management  
Kenneth R. Lauer, Civil Engineering  
Francis D. Lazenby, Modern and Classical Languages  
Rev. Patrick H. Maloney, C.S.C., Music  
Rev. Matthew M. Miceli, C.S.C., Theology  
Louis Pierce, Chemistry  
Robert E. Rodes Jr., Law School  
Dennis J. Stark, Physical Education

### To Professor

James P. Dougherty, English  
Albert E. Miller, Metallurgical Engineering  
and Material Science  
Ellen Bouchard Ryan, Psychology  
Thomas Werge, English

### To Associate Professor

Charles R. Crowell, Psychology  
Richard F. Foley, Philosophy  
Moiria M. Geoffrion, Art  
Sonia G. Gernes, English  
Nathan O. Hatch, History

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Barry P. Keating, Finance  
Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., Theology  
Lawrence C. Marsh, Economics  
Thomas G. Marullo, Modern and Classical Languages  
Thomas V. Merluzzi, Psychology  
Mark E. Nade, Mathematics  
Vera B. Profit, Modern and Classical Languages  
David N. Ricchiute, Accountancy  
Yu-Ming Shaw, History  
Robert P. Vecchio, Management  
Edward Bruce Williams, Mathematics

To Dean Emeritus

Joseph C. Hogan, Engineering

To Tenure

Kenneth Francis Ripple, Law School

To Faculty Fellow

James M. Bishop, Physics

To Assistant Faculty Fellow

Rodney F. Ganey, Sociology and Anthropology

To Associate Faculty Fellow

Suk-Hee Kang, Biology

To Assistant Librarian

Patricia B. Janicki, Library  
Judith K. Sterling, Library

To Associate Professional Specialist

Sandra J. Harmatiuk, Freshman Year of Studies  
Raymond G. Sepeta, Freshman Year of Studies

To Assistant Professional Specialist

James E. King, Institute for Urban Studies

## provost's memo to the faculty

To all members of the Faculty

Dear Colleague,

The following Statement of Principles on Reorganization of the University's Governance was approved at the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on May 8, 1981:

The Board of Trustees has decided to divide the Presidency of the University into two distinct and interlocking offices: that of Chancellor and that of President. Both officers will be members of the Indiana Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross. The Chancellor will be the Chief Executive Officer of the University and the President will be the Chief Operating Officer. The Chancellor, as Chief Executive Officer, will be mainly involved in long-range planning and development of policy regarding the goals and character of the University. He will collaborate with the President, Provost, and Executive Vice President in these matters as appropriate. These four officers will constitute a top management team for the University, the roles of the Provost and Executive Vice President remaining the same as now.

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The Chancellor will also be concerned with many of the external relationships of the University. The President, as Chief Operating Officer, will administer and preside over all execution of policy within the University, all University functions relating to officers, faculty, students, and staff, in the traditional role of the President of Notre Dame.

The Presidency has become so demanding in recent years that this division of duties will position the University for present and future growth in excellence without requiring the President to be twins or to be endowed with the quality of bilocation. Both Chancellor and President will be Fellows and Trustees of the University, serving at the pleasure of the Board which appoints both of them. Together, they promote the internal and external, present and future, well-being and growth of the University. It is envisioned that they will be mutually supportive in this common task. It is likewise assumed that the specific details of their tasks will evolve over time, in keeping with the general principles enunciated here, and with the continuing support and determinations of the Board of Trustees.

This new organization will become effective in June of 1982.

I think we can anticipate that the first person to fill the position of Chancellor will be Father Hesburgh. Before the plan can be put into effect, however, it will be necessary for the Board to elect a new President. The Board has decided to consult with the faculty on the matter of this election in the following way:

The Board of Trustees, in the process of electing a new President, will consult with the faculty through an Advisory Committee consisting of all faculty members of the Executive Committee of the Academic Council for the academic year 1980/1981 who are not members of the Congregation of Holy Cross. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee will be the Provost.

The Advisory Committee will solicit from the faculty recommendations for candidates for the Presidency from among the members of the Indiana Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Before submitting its findings and recommendations to the appropriate committee of the Board of Trustees, the Advisory Committee will meet with the elected faculty members of the Academic Council and such other groups as it deems advisable.

The Advisory Committee will not interview potential candidates for the Presidency.

All written recommendations to the Advisory Committee will be held in confidence.

The Advisory Committee is expected to begin its work immediately and submit its report by October 1, 1981.

The Advisory Committee therefore consists of Francis J. Castellino, Fernand N. Dutille, Nicholas F. Fiore, Kenneth P. Jameson, Gerald L. Jones, Lee A. Tavis, and myself, with me as chairman.

My purpose in writing to you at this time is to inform you of these developments and to ask you, indeed to urge you, to write me concerning potential candidates for the Presidency. Please be candid. You have my assurance that your advice will be held in confidence by the Committee. It is our intention to meet with the elected faculty members of the Academic Council and other groups of faculty soon after school begins in the Fall.

Yours sincerely,

Timothy O'Meara  
Provost

## summary of the board of trustees meeting may 8, 1981

1. Chairman Edmund A. Stephan called the meeting to order, and Father Richard Warner offered the opening prayer.

2. Two new trustees were introduced: John A. Kaneb, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Northeast Petroleum Industries, Inc., Chelsea, Massachusetts, and Andrew J. McKenna, '51, President of the Schwarz Paper Company, Morton Grove, Illinois.
3. Mr. Stephan was re-elected to a half-term of one year as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Paul F. Hellmuth was re-elected to a full two-year term as Secretary of the Board.
4. The minutes of the fall (October 17, 1980) meeting of the Board of Trustees were approved.
5. The minutes of the February 13-14, 1981, Executive Committee meeting were approved. Father Hesburgh reviewed highlights of those sessions.
6. The Report of the Fellows also was given by Father Hesburgh. Robert W. Galvin, whose term as a fellow had expired, declined to stand for re-election, and Frank E. Sullivan was elected in his place. Two other fellows, whose terms had also expired, John T. Ryan, Jr. and Rev. Ernest Bartell, C.S.C., were re-elected for one-year and six-year terms respectively. Thirteen trustees were re-elected to the Board for three-year terms.
7. Two new trustees were also elected, their names to be announced upon their formal acceptance.
8. Professor O'Meara reported on the quality of the faculty, dealing with subjects such as source, degrees, teaching, research, publications, compensation, and tenure.
9. The Provost also offered a progress report on the work of PACE (Priorities and Commitments for Excellence).
10. Chairman Thomas Carney gave the report of the meeting the previous day of the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee. He said the following subjects were discussed, among others: PACE, faculty governance, class action suits against the University, affirmative action, admissions policy, change in top university leadership, increased enrollment, and character of the student body.
11. The Report of the Student Affairs Committee, which met the previous day, was given by Chairman John A. Schneider. The discussion, he said, centered on the quality of student life and dealt with crowding in the residence halls, the deterioration of off-campus housing, and social space on campus.
12. Father Hesburgh reviewed the list of those scheduled to receive honorary degrees at the May 17th commencement, the candidates having previously been approved by the Executive Committee.
13. The Board of Trustees received and noted a student communication protesting the honoring of President Reagan at commencement exercises.
14. Professor O'Meara reviewed the enrollment and enrollment projections for the several components of the student body.
15. Father Hesburgh gave the Report of the President, noting important developments and events since the last Board of Trustees meeting in October.
16. The Board of Trustees went into executive session to receive the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Succession. (See Provost's letter elsewhere in "Documentation" dealing with establishment of chancellorship at the University.)
17. A proposal to create a Board of Trustees Evaluation Committee was approved.
18. It was agreed that an Alumni Association report, prepared by president George Williams, would be circulated among the trustees instead of being presented at the meeting.
19. Chairman Jerome W. Van Gorkom presented the report of the Financial Affairs Committee. The University budget for fiscal 1981-82 was approved. It provided for an increase in tuition and in the room, board and laundry fee to be announced in the near future.
20. Mr. Thomas Mason, the Vice President for Business Affairs, presented an analysis of the likely impact of federal budget reductions on loan programs and research grants.

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21. Professor O'Meara reported on the work of the search committees seeking new deans of the Colleges of Business Administration and Engineering and Director of Campus Ministry.
  22. A progress report on campus construction was presented by the Executive Vice President, Father Joyce.
  23. Chairman Paul Foley presented the report of the Public Relations, Alumni Affairs and Development Committee which had met the previous day. The discussion dealt in part, he said, with the public relations implications of succession in the positions of President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
  24. A final report of the Campaign for Notre Dame was presented by co-chairman Ernestine M. Raclin who noted a total of \$180,507,236 in gifts and pledges.
  25. The report of the Investment Committee was given by Chairman Robert K. Wilmouth. He said that the Board of Trustees has more than \$250 million in endowment and pension funds under investment.
  26. The General Counsel, Dr. Philip J. Faccenda, briefed the trustees on litigation pending against the University.
  27. Two technical resolutions were approved.
  28. Board of Trustees committee assignments for 1981-82 were circulated and approved.
  29. The trustees re-elected for one-year terms the present officers of the University.

James E. Murphy  
Associate Vice President  
Public Relations, Alumni Affairs and Development  
Briefing Officer

## minutes of the academic council meeting

The Academic Council met on May 1, 1981. These items were considered by the Council.

### Item I:

At its meeting on Dec. 14, 1979, April 20, 1980, and Sept. 20, 1980 the Academic Council approved changes in the Academic Manual pertaining to Search Committees and the appointment and review of certain academic officers. All these changes were reported in the Minutes of these meetings.

It was left to the Standing Committee of the Academic Council to propose how these changes should be incorporated into text of the Academic Manual.

At this meeting the Council approved the proposals of the Steering Committee.

These changes will be reflected in the 1981-82 edition of the Academic Manual.

### Item II:

A proposed change in the Academic Manual describing an appeals procedure in cases involving academic freedom.

It was moved that the portion of Article III, Section 4., that reads,

"The burden of presentation and proof rests with the aggrieved faculty member. If in the committee's judgment he establishes a prima facie case, the committee asks those who made the decision not to reappoint him to present evidence in support of their decision,"

be replaced by,

The burden of presentation and of establishing a prima facie case rests with the aggrieved faculty member. A prima facie case is one which has

sufficient facts or evidence to prove a violation of academic freedom if such proof is not contradicted and overcome by other evidence. If there is a prima facie case the committee shall examine records and interview persons involved in the decision to the extent it deems necessary to determine the merits of the charges.

The Academic Council approved the motion by voice vote without dissent.

Item III:

The Academic Council considered a proposal from the Faculty Senate for changing a portion of the Academic Code related to grading.

The sentence to be replaced by the proposal from the Senate reads, "Ordinarily no one but the instructor in charge of a course can give a grade in that course or change a given grade."

The proposal from the Senate modified by two friendly amendments from the Executive Committee of the Council was presented as follows.

No one but the instructor in charge of a course can give a grade in that course or change a grade given, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. In extraordinary circumstances, a grade may be changed by the Dean with the approval in writing of the Chairman. The instructor giving the grade and the Provost must be notified immediately in writing of the change and the reasons for it.

The proposal as amended was accepted by voice vote without dissent.

Item IV:

A report from the Provost on the procedure for appeal of decisions on promotion, tenure, and reappointment.

At its meeting on Sept. 29, 1980, the Academic Council approved a procedure for Appeal of Decisions on Promotion, Tenure, and Reappointment.

It was also requested that the Provost report on the procedure at the end of the year.

1. At this meeting the Provost reported that during the year there had been too few cases to allow any valid generalizations to be made. The Provost requested the trial period for the procedure be extended another year.

The one year extension was approved by voice vote without dissent.

2. It was moved and seconded that during the additional trial year this procedure be extended to include the Special Research Faculty, the Library Faculty, and the Special Professional Faculty.

This motion was approved by voice vote without dissent.

Questions and Remarks:

1. In response to a few questions from the floor, Father Hesburgh commented briefly on: the need for a faculty office building; the possible impact of the Reagan administration on student financial aid.

2. Professor O'Meara made a few brief remarks: the new search procedures for deans and so on are working well; the work on PACE is moving ahead on schedule; about a third of the new faculty appointments to date are women, but the minority situation is not too good; touched briefly on some budget procedures designed to improve salaries; confirmations for admissions are up, but applicants are applying at several schools to see where they can get the best package.

Respectfully submitted,

(Rev.) Ferdinand L. Brown, C.S.C.  
Secretary to the Academic Council

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# faculty committee for university libraries minutes

## april 20, 1981

Present: Harvey A. Bender, Gerald L. Jones, Lloyd R. Ketchum, Jr., John R. Malone (chairperson), Robert C. Miller, James E. Robinson.

The minutes of the March 2, 1981 meeting were approved for publication.

Dr. James Frick was invited to this meeting to discuss ways in which the Committee could be helpful to the Development Office in raising extra funding for the Libraries. In introducing Frick, Malone indicated that the Committee realizes the difficulties involved in attracting funds to libraries, but feels that a thorough discussion of the problem might well point to new initiatives and strategies.

Frick indicated that the whole world of knowledge opens through books and yet people infrequently want to give money to libraries. Often, individuals are reluctant to serve the Libraries Advisory Council as they feel they are "out of water"; they don't seem to realize it's a management problem.

In referring to the Five-Year Development Plan's projected acquisitions and binding budget, it was indicated that a \$10 million endowment will not provide for the 5% annual growth rate and the projected 9% inflation. Committee members commented that it appears as though the University is constantly faced with filling in for the library. What would the Libraries need in endowment to attain the desired growth rate and keep abreast of inflation? Miller responded that a \$30 million endowment would do more ad infinitum for the Libraries than a "slug" within the next five years of \$20 million of expendable funds.

Frick said that the library endowment is absolutely the #1 priority of the University. He suggested that there are several ways in which the Libraries could be brought to the attention of prospective donors. Two of these include stories of interest about the Libraries that would be predominantly placed in the Notre Dame Magazine, which has a circulation of 100,000; and, the inclusion of comments about the Libraries in the advertising done nationally between half-times of the football and basketball games.

Frick also mentioned that he and his people could use: (1) an update of the amount of funding it takes to endow the library needs of individual academic departments; (2) the best thinking on important, salient points that might make library funding attractive and create responsiveness in prospective donors; and (3) information that presents the Libraries' needs and problems in a motivational way, so that it could be more readily handled by his creative staff.

Frick also mentioned that one of the most important assets the Libraries currently enjoy is the awareness on the part of the Board of Trustees of their needs. He indicated that at the time the Memorial Library is renamed in honor of Father Hesburgh, it would be an opportune time for a major push for library funding. He also said that a poor job of "selling" the Libraries' needs has been done locally with our own faculty; there are very few instances in which any faculty member restricted their gifts to the Campaign for Notre Dame to the Libraries.

After Frick's departure, the Committee discussed the PACE Study Group meeting. The consensus was that the Committee's views could be communicated at the May 4th meeting.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, May 11th, at 4:00 p.m. in the 221 Conference Room. Agenda items for this meeting include a discussion of the serials review currently being conducted and an outline of the 1981-82 budget.

# advanced studies

## notes for principal investigators

### Department of Defense Basic Research Program Department of the Navy

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) was established and granted the statutory responsibility "to plan, foster and encourage scientific research in recognition of its paramount importance as related to the maintenance of future naval power and the preservation of national security." The Navy has a continuing requirement for research to provide the scientific foundation of understanding, techniques and information required for future systems and operations.

ONR's organizational structure, under the Navy secretariat, ensures that research funds remain properly insulated but not isolated from the pressure of resource requirements in the Navy's near-term development programs. An awareness of development and fleet problems, which frequently indicate needs for research investment, is maintained through close and continuous interaction with the Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), the Naval Material Command (NAVMAT) and its laboratories. ONR is also responsible for attending to the research requirements of the Marine Corps.

Extramural Program. Two major types of programs are supported by ONR. First, fundamental knowledge that leads to solutions of Navy problems is acquired through support of long-range research. Second, programs of applied research and exploratory development are conducted to develop naval technologies and study and test novel concepts in naval operational systems. The scientific divisions in support of the research and development programs encompass many disciplines, as follows: Arctic and earth sciences; biological sciences; material sciences; mathematical and information sciences; ocean science and technology; physical sciences; psychological sciences.

Technology. Research is interrelated with the Navy's exploratory development or applied research program under the direction of the Chief of Naval Development. The program includes concept formation, analytical and experimental efforts, to (1) identify and solve problems arising during development, (2) identify technological opportunities which may stimulate the development of substantially improved or totally new operational capabilities and (3) demonstrate the usefulness of new discoveries to a degree which warrants their consideration for support under ad-

vanced development. Technology areas of emphasis are as follows: Undersea surveillance; air vehicles; logistics and personnel; electronics and communication; computer technology; surface aerospace weapons; undersea weapons; ocean environment and technology.

### Department of Defense Basic Research Program Department of the Army

The Army's basic research program is divided into two distinct segments; the in-house work performed in the Army Research Office (ARO). The bulk of the Army's research program is conducted in, or contracted from, the laboratories associated with the Army's Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM). DARCOM is responsible for the development and acquisition of all the Army's combat and combat support systems. With such a broad mission it naturally performs most of the Army's research programs. The remainder of the program is divided among the Army's so-called "little three": the Surgeon General's Office and the Medical R and D Command, the Corps of Engineers and the Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, which reports to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Extramural Program. Along with the contracts led by the in-house laboratories in support of their own programs, much of the extramural research program is in the form of contracts from ARO, mainly to academia, with a small number going to industry and nonprofit organizations. There is also an overseas contract program carried out by the European Research Office which receives funds and program guidance from ARO.

The ARO program is a mix of short, mid and long-term programs; the first two are more responsive to the needs of the Army laboratories, while the long-term programs reflect the judgement of the ARO staff of what new and exciting higher-risk work may have large pay offs in the future. Although the bulk of ARO's program results from the receipt, evaluation and support of unsolicited proposals, it does allow its interest in specific topics to become known throughout the scientific community through its publications and personal contacts.

Technology Areas of Emphasis. Along with the laboratories' mission-oriented research program and ARO's discipline-oriented program, the Director of Army Research (DAR) has identified nine technology areas of emphasis. Research in these areas is encouraged and is given preference in the annual budget cycle. The nine areas of emphasis are: armor/anti-armor technology; gun; propulsion technology; millimeter/near millimeter wave technology; smokes and aerosols; microelectronics; targets versus background signatures; mobility energy; C3I; fire control technology.

# information circulars

## National Endowment for the Arts College, University and Conservatory Choruses

No. FY81-655

Program:

Grants of up to \$7,500 for special projects undertaken by these choruses. Projects must be of professional quality and outside the normal school curriculum. Grants are awarded on a one-time basis only.

Deadline:

Aug. 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Arts  
2401 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
Music Program  
(202) 634-9330

(From 1981 ARIS)

## National Endowment for the Arts Orchestra Program

No. FY81-656

Program:

Matching grants of varying amounts depending on the size of the orchestra, its professional composition and the length of its season to assist orchestras, including chamber orchestras, that serve the nation, a region or a community and which have developed a level of excellence commensurate with their musical and financial resources.

Grant amounts in this category of artistic and administrative activities generally will not exceed ten percent of an orchestra's total income. Most will be for less. Grants are awarded in the following general groupings: (1) orchestras that employ professional musicians full-time for at least 26 weeks a year will receive grants from \$40,000 to \$300,000; (2) orchestras made up primarily of professional musicians employed full or part-time will receive grants ranging from \$15,000 to \$45,000 and (3) orchestras that employ some professional musicians as a core orchestra will receive grants ranging from \$2,000 to \$20,000. Grants are also awarded in the category of creative projects, to assist exemplary or innovative projects proposed by professional orchestras previously assisted by the National Endowment. A small number of programs in the category of services to the field will also be funded. Applicants in this category should consult the music program staff before submitting an application.

Deadline:

June 16, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Arts  
2401 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
Music Program  
(202) 634-9330

(From 1981 ARIS)

## National Endowment for the Arts Visual Arts Program Crafts Exhibitions

No. FY81-657

Program:

Matching grants ranging from \$15,000 to \$50,000 to enable organizations to develop crafts exhibitions for contemporary or historical significance and to publish catalogues of lasting value. Grants may not be used for purchase awards or the purchase of works for a permanent collection.

Deadline:

July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Arts  
2401 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
Visual Arts Program  
(202) 634-1566

(From 1981 ARIS)

## National Endowment for the Arts Visual Arts Program Photography Exhibitions

No. FY81-658

Program:

Matching grants up to \$20,000 for major exhibitions and up to \$10,000 for other projects.

Deadline:

July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Arts  
2401 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
Visual Arts Program  
(202) 634-1566

(From 1981 ARIS)

## National Endowment for the Arts Visual Arts Program Crafts Apprenticeships

No. FY81-659

Program:

Direct grants of \$5,000 to talented craftsmen to

enable them to work in the studio of a master craftsman; occasionally, very limited funds are available to help cover the costs incurred by the master in taking on the apprentice. Application must be made by the apprentice, who must have worked for at least three months with a master craftsman at the time of application.

Deadline:  
July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Arts  
2401 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
Visual Arts Program  
(202) 634-1566

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Endowment for the Humanities  
Higher Educational Grants/Regional  
and National**

No. FY81-660

Program:

Grants to encourage development and testing of imaginative approaches to humanities education by supporting demonstration projects that can be completed within two years. Three categories; humanities institute grants, curriculum materials grants and general projects grants, are contained within the program; however, proposals need not be confined to one of these areas.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Humanities  
806 15th Street  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
(202) 724-0311

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Endowment for the Humanities  
Summer Seminars for College Teachers-  
Directors**

No. FY81-661

Program:

Grants of from \$45,000 to \$55,000 to enable scholars at institutions with libraries suitable for advanced study to design and direct a summer seminar. Application must be made by the institution.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

NOTE: July 1 deadline is for applications by pro-

spective seminar directors, for seminars to be held in summer, 1982.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Humanities  
806 15th Street  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
(202) 724-0376

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Endowment for the Humanities  
Translations**

No. FY81-662

Program:

Grants ranging from \$2,000 to \$75,000 to support the annotated translation into English of both primary and secondary documents and works significant to the study of the humanities.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Humanities  
806 15th Street  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
(202) 724-1672

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Endowment for the Humanities  
Libraries Humanities Projects**

No. FY81-663

Program:

Grants of varying amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$200,000 to encourage public interest in libraries' humanities resources through thematic programs, exhibits, media, publications and other activities.

Deadline:  
July 15, 1981.\*

\*July 15 deadline is for projects beginning Jan. 1, 1982.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Humanities  
806 15th Street  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
(202) 724-0760

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Endowment for the Humanities  
Museums and Historical Organizations  
Humanities Projects**

No. FY81-664

Program:

Grants ranging from \$5,000 to \$200,000 are available

to museums, historical societies and other nonprofit organizations and institutions that have collections or resources to present interpretative exhibits and programs.

Deadline:  
July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Endowment for the Humanities  
806 15th Street  
Washington, D.C. 20506  
(202) 724-0237

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **American Institute of Indian Studies Fellowship Programs**

No. FY81-665

Program:  
AIIS supports a number of different fellowship programs for U.S. citizens or resident aliens engaged in research or teaching at American colleges or universities. This is not an application fee and is incurred only when a fellowship is awarded.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **American Institute of Indian Studies Library Service Fellowships**

No. FY81-666

Program:  
Awarded to academic specialists in Indian studies who possess the Ph.D. or equivalent and are engaged in teaching and/or research at an American institution. Award periods range from three to ten months, during which time each fellow will formally affiliate with an Indian university.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-5350

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **American Institute of Indian Studies Faculty Training Fellowships**

No. FY81-667

Program:  
Awarded to established scholars whose primary academic focus has not been India, but who plan to make India a major element in their future research and teaching. Award periods range from three to ten months.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **American Institute of Indian Studies Postdoctoral Study Tour Awards**

No. FY81-668

Program:  
Awarded to recent Ph.D.'s whose primary field of study is South Asia but who have not been to India before. The award period is three months.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **American Institute of Indian Studies Senior Research Fellowships**

No. FY81-669

Program:  
Awarded to librarians with a South Asian specialization. Award periods range from six to ten months.

Deadline:  
July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

**American Institute of Indian Studies  
Professional Development Fellowships**

No. FY81-670

Program:

Awarded to scholars from the fields of medicine, biological sciences, physical sciences, business administration, law, journalism and the arts. Award periods range from three to ten months.

Deadline:

July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

**American Institute of Indian Studies  
Junior Fellowships**

No. FY81-671

Program:

Awarded to graduate students specializing in Indian aspects of academic disciplines for dissertation research. The award period is 12 months, during which time fellows will have formal affiliation with Indian universities.

Deadline:

July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

**American Institute of Indian Studies  
Translation Projects**

No. FY81-672

Program:

The AIIS, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Endowment for the Humanities have established a cooperative program to support translations of Indian texts into English.

Deadline:

July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

**American Institute of Indian Studies  
Travel Grants**

No. FY81-673

Program:

Awarded to senior scholars who have academic purposes for visiting India and have already obtained financial support for their maintenance in India from another source. These grants are open only to applicants from member institutions.

Deadline:

July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Institute of Indian Studies  
University of Chicago  
1130 E. 59th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637  
(312) 753-4350

(From 1981 ARIS)

**The American-Italian Historical Association  
Leonard Covello Award**

No. FY81-674

Program:

Award of \$200 to a graduate student or recipient of the doctorate within the past three years, for the best article-length manuscript submitted on any aspect of the Italian-American experience. Essays resulting from original research or those of synthesis or new interpretation are encouraged. Contestants with no previous publication record are especially encouraged to submit their work.

Deadline:

July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

The American - Italian Historical Association  
209 Flagg Place  
Staten Island, N.Y. 10304  
(212) 667-6628

(From 1981 ARIS)

**American Philosophical Society  
Postdoctoral Research Grants and Grants-in-Aid**

No. FY81-675

Program:

Grants averaging \$1,000 for basic research in all fields of knowledge to persons holding the doctorate or having equivalent scientific or scholarly experience.

Deadline:

Aug. 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

American Philosophical Society

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr.,  
Executive Officer  
104 South 5th Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106  
(215) 627-0706

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **Bald Eagle Art League, Inc. Williamsport Regional Art Exhibition**

No. FY81-676

**Program:**

Prizes totaling \$2,200 in cash and at least \$1,800 in purchase prizes will be awarded in the fields of painting, drawing and graphics. Works must be no larger than 60 inches, including frame and must be framed and wired for hanging. Eligibility is regional and works must be delivered by the artist or his or her representative. Filing fees are \$8 for a first entry, \$4 for a second and \$4 for a third. Works will be juried by Max Kozloff, former art critic and editor of Artforum.

**Deadline:**  
July 18-19, 1981.

**For Further Information, Contact:**

Bald Eagle Art League, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1011  
Williamsport, Pa. 17701

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **F. Busoni International Piano Competition Prizes**

No. FY81-677

**Program:**

Five prizes of varying amounts plus several concert contracts for the first prize winner only. Applicants may be of any nationality but must be under 32 years of age.

**Deadline:**  
June 30, 1981.

**For Further Information, Contact:**

F. Busoni International Piano Competition  
Conservatorio statale di  
musica C. Monteverdi  
Piazza Domenicani, 19  
39100 Bolzano  
Italy

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **William H. Donner Foundation, Inc. Program Development Grants**

No. FY81-678

**Program:**

Institutional grants of varying amounts to nonprofit organizations whose interests comply with the foun-

ation's current fields of interest, for programs that require no more than three years to complete. The foundation prefers to fund projects that hold promise for regional or national impact and takes an interest in organizations that may not customarily think of approaching a foundation for assistance. The foundation is currently interested in proposals addressing the following issues:  
(1) Canadian/U.S. studies - research projects on the relationship between the two countries and (2) Women in management.

**Deadline:**  
Aug. 1, 1981.

**For Further Information, Contact:**

William H. Donner  
Foundation, Inc.  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10111  
(212) 765-1695

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **History of Science Society Henry and Ida Schuman Prize**

No. FY81-679

**Program:**

An annual prize of \$500 open to American or Canadian college and university students for an original essay in the history of science. Essays must be 8,000 words in length and thoroughly documented. It is hoped that the winning essay will merit publication in Isis.

**Deadline:**  
July 15, 1981.

**For Further Information, Contact:**

History of Science Society  
Professor L.J. Daston  
Dept. of the History of Science  
Harvard University  
Science Center 235  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **La Trobe University Research Fellowships**

No. FY81-680

**Program:**

Two research fellowships of \$19,132 each for a 12-month period (with the possibility of renewal for an additional 12 months) are available to those persons who have acquired the Ph.D. within the last five years or who will have completed all requirements for it by June 30, 1982. Applicants may propose independent research projects or projects involving collaboration with La Trobe University research workers.

**Deadline:**  
July 31, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

La Trobe University  
Bundoora, Victoria  
3083 Australia  
Graduate Studies Officer

(From 1981 ARIS)

**Photographic Society of America  
52nd American International Film Festival**

No. FY81-681

Program:

Prizes or awards in the form of cash, medals and certificates, for the best 30-minute films. Films may be regular or super 8mm, 16mm normal or wide-screen. No 35mm film or video work will be accepted. Winning films will be shown at the society's October convention in Salt Lake City. Filing fees are \$5 for PSA members, \$7 for non-members.

Deadline:

July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

Photographic Society of America  
425 California Street, Suite 1602  
San Francisco, Calif. 94104  
(415) 392-0600

(From 1981 ARIS)

**University of Michigan  
Alice and Edith Hamilton Prize Competition**

No. FY81-682

Program:

One prize of \$1,000 plus publication by the University of Michigan press in its Women and Culture series will be awarded to the best book-length scholarly manuscript illuminating some facet or facets of the life, roles, position and/or achievements of women, past or present. Manuscripts should be works of synthesis and/or interpretation or monographs of broad general interest. Autobiography and oral history are eligible for consideration.

Deadline:

July 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

University of Michigan  
Hamilton Prize Competition  
354 Lorch Hall  
The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109

(From 1981 ARIS)

**Laurence L. Winship Book Award**

No. FY81-683

Program:

A prize of \$1,000 is available for the best book

published in the preceding year which deals with a theme pertinent to New England. The book may be fiction or nonfiction and must be entered in the competition by its publisher. Children's books, anthologies and poetry will not be considered for the award.

Deadline:

July 1, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

Laurence L. Winship Book Award  
The Boston Globe  
135 Morrissey Blvd.  
Boston, Mass. 02107

(From 1981 ARIS)

**Affiliate Artists, Inc.  
Residencies**

No. FY81-684

Program:

Seven-week residencies paying \$7,000 to experienced young professionals (singers, actors, dancers, mimes, instrumentalists, conductors). Residencies are sponsored by corporations, foundations and government organizations. Current residency opportunities include the Affiliate Artists Residency; Affiliate Artists Residency Week; Reader's Digest Affiliate Artists Residency Week; Exxon/Arts Endowment Conductor Program; San Francisco/Affiliate Artists Opera Program and CART (Community Artist Residency Training) Week. Applications may be submitted at any time.

Deadline:

None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Affiliate Artists, Inc.  
155 West 68th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10023  
(212) 580-2000

(From 1981 ARIS)

**Citizen Exchange Council  
Educational and Professional Travel to  
the USSR and Eastern Europe**

No. FY81-685

Program:

Full or partial awards to cover expenses on two to three-week cultural exchange programs in education, public health and the environment. Applicants must know the languages of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and be familiar with the culture and institutions of those countries. They must also have the ability to interpret professional vocabularies and experience in leading study groups.

Deadline:

None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Citizen Exchange Council  
Michael Brainerd, Executive Director  
18 East 41st Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
(212) 889-7960

(From 1981 ARIS)

**The Corporation of Yaddo  
Guest Stay at Yaddo**

No. FY81-686

Program:

Room, board and costs up to two months at Yaddo, a retreat for artists desiring to work outside their normal environment.

Deadline:

Aug. 15, 1981.

For Further Information, Contact:

The Corporation of Yaddo  
Box 395  
Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866  
(518) 584-0746

(From 1981 ARIS)

**Council on Library Resources  
General Grants**

No. FY81-687

Program:

Support of varying amounts to institutions and individuals for programs that show promise of helping to provide solutions for the many problems that affect libraries in general and academic and research libraries in particular. The council's major interests include automation, networks, standards, management, preservation, international library cooperation, improvement of library services and professional development for librarians.

Deadline:

None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Council on Library Resources  
Warren J. Haas, President  
One Dupont Circle, Suite 620  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 296-4757

(From 1981 ARIS)

**Creekwood Colony for the Arts  
Residencies**

No. FY81-688

Program:

One to three-week (may run longer if desired) residencies for writers and artists at a secluded Southeast Alabama retreat. The purpose of the Colony is to pro-

mote excellence in the literary, visual and performing arts by providing serious artists with an environment conducive to creative work. Workshops are scheduled each season, led by recognized experts who serve as artists-in-residence. Poetry readings, exhibitions, recitals and dramatic performances are held regularly.

Deadline:

None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Creekwood Colony for the Arts  
Ann Davis, Director  
P.O. Box 88  
Hurtsboro, Ala. 36860  
(205) 667-7720

(From 1981 ARIS)

**The East-West Center  
Awards**

No. FY81-689

Program:

Awards are made in four categories for participation in the program of the center: (1) Fellows, appointed for from one month to three years, are senior scholars and authorities who have engaged in research and development in areas of interest to the center; (2) Research and professional interns, chosen by invitation, nomination or application, come to the center to acquire supervised professional experience in their fields, through participation in center programs; (3) Professional associates, chosen by nomination, invitation or application, include policy-makers, scholars and managers from private business, government and education. They share their experience with researchers in center programs designed to apply research to the solution of practical problems; (4) Graduate degree students participate in projects at the center while studying for an advanced degree at the University of Hawaii. With the exception of the graduate degree program, applications may be made at any time in the research and professional associate categories for participation in scientific projects. The center, whose purpose is the promotion of better relations and understanding among the people of Asia, the Pacific and the U.S., focuses on cooperative study and research aimed at providing solutions to specific problems. The center's programs are organized into five institutes as well as center-wide seminars and an open grant program designed to maintain a geographic and disciplinary spread of participants. The five institutes are (1) The East-West Communication Institute, which investigates the patterns of communication that bind individual societies together and analyzes how these differing patterns facilitate or retard better relations and understanding among nations; (2) the East-West Environment and Policy Institute examines the environmental aspects of policies which affect relations among nations when a common environment is shared or when interdependency links countries; (3) the East-West Population Institute seeks to study rapid demographic change, its causes and effects as well as alternatives; (4) the East-West Resource Systems Institute concentrates on the interrelationships of food, energy and raw materials and their influence

on the lives of people and relations among nations;  
(5) problems which arise when people of different  
cultures come into contact and interact, particularly  
those people and cultures of the Pacific Basin, Asia  
and the U.S.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

The East-West Center  
1777 East-West Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848  
(808) 948-7632

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation Grants-in-Aid of Research**

No. FY81-690

Program:

Approximately ten grants of \$750 per month are  
offered each year for postdoctoral or doctoral  
research at the Eleutherian Mills library in  
American economic and technological history or  
eighteenth-century French history. Preference  
will be given to those whose research will most  
benefit from use of the library's collections and  
whose projects are near completion.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation  
Richmond B. Williams  
Director, Eleutherian Mills  
Historical Library  
P.O. Box 3630  
Wilmington, Del. 19807  
(302) 658-2401

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **General Semantics Foundation Project Grants**

No. FY81-691

Program:

Stipends from \$300 to \$4,500 to persons in the field  
of general semantics, for projects specifically in  
this field or explicitly related to it. Applicants  
must present evidence of knowledge of general seman-  
tics, usually with university support. Support may  
be requested for research leading to graduate degrees.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

General Semantics Foundation  
Harry E. Maynard  
14 Charcoal Hill  
Westport, Conn. 06880

(203) 226-1394

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **German Marshall Fund of the U.S. Grants**

No. FY81-692

Program:

The GM fund provides grant support to U.S. and non-  
U.S. individuals and institutions within two general  
program areas: domestic problems and European-Ameri-  
can and international issues. All projects must in-  
volve directly or indirectly both U.S. and European  
participants or issues, but other industrial and  
developing country interests may be included as  
appropriate. Support will not be provided for  
projects in fields such as the arts and humanities;  
medicine and health; diplomatic and historical  
studies and military security and arms control/  
disarmament.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

German Marshall Fund for the U.S.  
11 Dupont Circle N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 797-6430

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **German Marshall Fund of the U.S. Short-Term Awards for North-European Travel**

No. FY81-693

Program:

Awards to enable professionals and officials to par-  
ticipate in conferences organized by universities  
and research institutes and to enable scholars to  
participate in meetings sponsored by governmental  
and other non-scholarly organizations.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

German Marshall Fund of the U.S.  
11 Dupont Circle N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 797-6430

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **Institute of Current World Affairs— The Crane Rogers Foundation Fellowship Program**

No. FY81-694

Program:

Fellowships for a minimum of two years and tenable  
for as long as four years to enable persons of high  
character and unusual promise to study foreign areas  
or problem areas of contemporary importance. Fel-

lowships are awarded to people of varied academic and professional backgrounds, but they are not awarded for work toward academic degrees or a specific program of research.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Institute of Current World Affairs -  
The Crane Rogers Foundation  
Peter B. Martin, Executive Director  
Wheelock House  
4 West Wheelock Street  
Hanover, N.H. 03755  
(603) 643-5548

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Home Library Foundation  
Grants**

No. FY81-595

Program:

Grants of up to \$25,000 for tax-exempt organizations to support educational endeavors, including the distribution of printed materials to groups without access to libraries, the subsidization of literary and cultural themes through electronic media, the encouragement of new techniques in libraries and the development of scholarly research into media.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Home Library Foundation  
Leonard Marks  
1333 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.  
Suite 600  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 293-3860

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation  
Unsolicited Research Proposals**

No. FY81-696

Program:

Grants to colleges and universities; nonprofit, nonacademic research organizations and private profit organizations to strengthen scientific understanding of biological and social phenomena. Research is supported across the spectrum from the fundamental molecules of living organisms to the complex interactions of human beings and societal organizations.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Science Foundation

1800 G. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20550  
Room 320  
(202) 357-7564

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation  
Anthropology Program**

No. FY81-697

Program:

Archaeology and cultural, social and physical anthropology spanning all topics, geographic areas and methodologies; systematic research collections; human origins; the interaction of population, culture and the environment; improved methods of radiocarbon and other techniques of dating and analysis.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Science Foundation  
1800 G. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20550  
Room 320  
(202) 357-7804

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation  
Linguistics Program**

No. FY81-698

Program:

Syntactic, semantic, phonological and phonetic properties of individual languages and of language in general; acquisition of language by children, psychological processes in the production and perception of speech; biological foundations of language; social influences on and effects of language and dialect variation; formal and mathematical properties of language models.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Science Foundation  
1800 G. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20550  
Room 320  
(202) 357-7696

(From 1981 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation  
History and Philosophy of Science Program**

No. FY81-699

Program:

The nature and processes of the development of

science and technology; the interaction between science and technology; the impact of science and technology on society; the interactions of social and intellectual forces that promote or retard the advance of science; differences in the nature of theory and evidence in different scientific fields.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

National Science Foundation  
1800 G. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20550  
Room 312  
(202) 357-7617

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **Norwich Jubilee Esperanto Foundation Grants**

No. FY81-700

Program:

Awards of up to 300 pounds (requests for larger amounts may be considered) to young Esperantists to enable them to use their knowledge of Esperanto in another country. Those who are not residents of the United Kingdom must use their grant to visit the U.K. A secondary aim of the foundation is to finance research into the teaching of Esperanto. Applicants must be under 25 years of age, in need of financial assistance and be competent in speaking Esperanto.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Norwich Jubilee Esperanto Foundation  
Norman Williams, Hon. Secretary  
237 Two Trees Lane, Denton  
Manchester M34 1Q1, England  
(061) 336-2834

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **The Mary Roberts Rinehart Foundation Grants-in-Aid for Writers**

No. FY81-701

Program:

Stipends of about \$500 to creative writers who need financial assistance in order to complete a work in progress. Support is granted in the fields of biography, fiction, history, poetry and drama. Applicants should request an application form from the foundation and return it along with at least one-fourth of the work in progress. Preference is given to new and relatively unknown writers. The foundation no longer assists writers who have had plays

produced or books published or under contract. Completed works are ineligible for support.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

The Mary Roberts Rinehart Foundation  
516 Fifth Avenue, Room 504  
New York, N.Y. 10036

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation Postdoctoral Research Fellowships**

No. FY81-702

Program:

Stipends from DM 2,100-2,900 per month (plus travel expenses) for six to 12 months (extension possible) to highly qualified scholars for research projects of their choice to be conducted at universities and research institutions within the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. Scholars of any nationality may apply (German nationals included) and may conduct research in any academic discipline (including the humanities and the natural and social sciences). Research fellows will participate in a follow-up program after their return to their home country. Up to 500 fellowships can be awarded annually by the selection committee which meets in March, July and November. Candidates should submit completed applications five to seven months prior to the date of their planned research stay.

Deadline:  
None.

For Further Information, Contact:

Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation  
Dr. Heinrich Pfeiffer  
Secretary General  
Jean-Paul Str. 12  
D-5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg  
Federal Republic of Germany  
H (0228) 36 30 21 Telex: 8 85 627

(From 1981 ARIS)

### **National Science Foundation U.S.-Eastern Europe Cooperative Science Programs**

No. FY81-703

Objectives:

The Eastern Europe Cooperative Science Programs foster and support scientific cooperation between the U.S. and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Romania. These programs promote collaboration and exchange of information between scientists, engineers and institutions of research and higher learning of the U.S. and the cooperating countries.

Scope:

Cooperative activities may be conducted under these

programs in any branch of science supported by NSF. NSF does not support projects in clinical research, arts and humanities, business administration or social work.

Eligibility:

American institutions eligible to participate in these programs include universities and colleges, professional societies and other scientific institutions of the private or public sectors.

## current publications and other scholarly works

### COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

#### American Studies

Schlereth, Thomas J.

T.J. Schlereth. 1981. Burnham's plan and Moody's manual: City planning as progressive reform. American Planners Association Journal 47(3):70-82.

#### English

Beard, Linda S.

L.S. Beard. 1981. Doris Lessing, African Writer. Pages 241-260 in, C. Parker and S. Arnold, eds. When the Drum Beat Changes. Three Continents Press, Washington, D.C.

#### Government and International Studies

Dallmayr, Fred R.

F.R. Dallmayr. 1981. Critical theory and public policy. Policy Studies Journal 9:522-534.  
F.R. Dallmayr. 1981. Frankfurt School: An essay. The Review of Politics 43:141-146.  
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## closing dates for selected sponsored programs

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

Agency	Programs	Application Closing Dates
American Philosophical Society	Basic Research Grants	Aug. 7, 1981
Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Fund	Fellowship Grants in Cancer Research	Aug. 15, 1981
National Research Council	Research Associateships	Aug. 15, 1981

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