

notre dame report

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the university

pollard named to life sciences chair

Dr. Morris Pollard, professor of microbiology and director of the Lobund Laboratory, will assume the Coleman Chair in Life Sciences at the University. The endowed professorship, the world's first in germfree research, is supported by the Coleman Foundation, Inc., of Chicago and is reserved for the director of Notre Dame's Lobund Laboratory.

Pollard's research career has spanned a period of rapid scientific growth, especially in his primary interests of cancer studies, the relationship between diet and longevity, and the effects of environmental pollutants. In addition to having established model systems for the development and spread of prostate, breast and intestinal cancers, Pollard's research has also demonstrated the effectiveness of the anti-inflammatory drugs indomethacin and piroxicam in combating intestinal tumors in laboratory animals. Research by Pollard and his colleagues demonstrated the value of bone marrow transplants as a means of treating leukemia, a procedure now used in humans.

The Coleman Foundation, Inc., was established in 1953 by the owners of the Fannie May Candy Shops, Inc. It is primarily a benefactor of entrepreneurial business programs, educational programs, social services and civic affairs.

calabresi to receive 1985 laetare medal

Guido Calabresi, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale and recently appointed dean of Yale University Law School, has been awarded Notre Dame's 1985 Laetare Medal. The medal, first awarded by Notre Dame in 1883, is the oldest and most prestigious institutional honor given to American Catholics.

An authority on torts, Calabresi has done much research in the area of civil liability. His 1970 book, "The Cost of Accidents," which criticized the fault-insurance system then in use throughout the nation, was influential in the establishment of no-fault accident insurance policy in many states. His other books include "Ideals, Beliefs, Attitudes and the Law" and "A Common Law for the Age of Statutes."

chinese scholar returns to campus

Gu Yijian, a Notre Dame alumnus and secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Science, will return to campus from April 1 to May 31 as the visiting Frank Freimann Professor of Science, according to Provost Timothy O'Meara.

Gu's arrival to assume the visiting professorship will mark his second return to Notre Dame since he received his master's degree in chemistry from the University in 1950. He visited the campus last summer with a Chinese academy delegation for talks with O'Meara concerning student and scientific exchange opportunities.

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merger creates department of biological sciences

The University will merge its biology and microbiology departments, effective next fall. Unanimously approved by the faculty of both existing departments, the formation of the Department of Biological Sciences is intended to dissolve the boundaries imposed in recent years upon biological subfields such as ecology, physiology and cell biology. Many of the recent rapid gains in these specialized fields have, in fact, been accomplished by teaching and research efforts that combine information from the various subfields.

The merger gained approval recently from both the University's Academic Council and the College of Science Council.

turner to address business graduates

Sportsman and broadcast executive Ted Turner of Atlanta will give a pre-Commencement address to the graduate degree recipients in the College of Business Administration May 19 at 10 a.m.

A native of Cincinnati, Turner attended Georgia Military School in Chattanooga and Brown University. A noted yachtsman, he owns the Atlanta Braves baseball team and Turner Broadcasting Systems.

grant to fund robotics lab

A robotics laboratory emphasizing analysis and design is being established in the College of Engineering with a \$250,000 grant from the Garrett Corp., a Los Angeles-based aerospace firm.

Initial plans call for a fundamental teaching and research lab, to be available for student use next fall. Dr. Albin Szewczyk, chairman of the Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, said laboratory instruction will coincide with an introductory robotics course now being taught as part of the mechanical systems stem of the aerospace and mechanical engineering curriculum. Some interdisciplinary work involving electrical engineering students and faculty is also being planned.

academic garb rental

Measurements for academic garb will be taken on Tuesday, April 16, and Wednesday, April 17, ONLY from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Hammes Notre Dame Bookstore. The rental of a doctoral cap, gown and hood is \$20.90; the cap and gown is \$11.75 and the doctoral hood is \$9.15. The rental of a cap, gown and hood for the master's degree is \$18.75; the cap and gown is \$10.75 and the master's hood is \$8.00. Please note that April 17 is the absolute deadline for acquiring rental apparel through the Bookstore.

faculty/staff golf league

Members of the faculty or staff wishing to participate in the University Faculty and Staff Golf Association during the summer months should contact James R. Wruck, Room 105, Computing Center, prior to the April 30th deadline for team entries. League play begins May 15.

faculty notes

honors

Hafiz Atassi, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been appointed an Associate Editor to the Applied Mechanics Review Board of Associate Editors for a three-year term, effective July 1.

Subhash C. Basu, professor of chemistry, has been elected an honorary chairman of the advisory committee of the Guha Institute of Biochemistry, Calcutta, India.

A book by Joseph Blenkinsopp, professor of theology, titled "A History of Prophecy in Israel" and published in 1984, has been included in the list of outstanding reference works to be published in the May 1985 issue of Choice, the organ of the Association of College and Research Libraries.

George B. Craig, Jr., Clark professor of biology, served as chairman of the Program Evaluation Committee and was installed as President-Elect of the American Mosquito Control Association at a meeting held in Atlantic City, N.J., March 16-21.

Theodore J. Crovello, professor of biology, has been appointed to the Artificial Intelligence Committee of the Indiana Corporation for Science and Technology.

Kenneth Featherstone, professor of architecture, has been selected as an architect educator evaluator by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards of Washington, D.C.

Paul R. Grimstad, assistant professor of biology, is serving as the current president of the Indiana Vector Control Association.

John L. McIntosh, research associate in the Center for Gerontological Education, Research and Services, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Association of Suicidology as the Central Member-at-Large for a three-year term beginning in April.

Vaughn R. McKim, associate professor of philosophy, has been reappointed to the board of editors of "Philosophy of Science," the official journal of the Philosophy of Science Association, for a three-year term.

Norlin G. Rueschhoff, associate professor of accountancy, has been selected to serve on the editorial advisory board for a research series titled "Advances in International Accounting."

John F. Santos, director of the Center for Gerontological Education, Research and Services and professor of psychology, has been elected a Fellow in the Division of Adult Development and Aging (Division 20) of the American Psychological Association. He also has been named to the election committee of the Division. Dr. Santos also was named to the Aging Review Committee of the National Institute on Aging, Bethesda, Md., for the period 1984-88, and has been named chairman of the Special Grants Review Committee for Clinical Training Applications of the National Institute of Mental Health, Rockville, Md., for 1984-85.

Thomas J. Schlereth, professor of American Studies, has been named acting president of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, Washington, D.C., for 1985.

Kwang-Tzu Yang, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been appointed an associate editor to the Applied Mechanics Review Board of Associate Editors for a three-year term, effective July 1.

activities

Karl Ameriks, professor of philosophy, commented on "Metaphysics and Criticism in the Critique of Pure Reason" at the Pacific Meetings of the American Philosophical Association, San Francisco, Calif., March 22.

Manju Basu, assistant faculty fellow in chemistry, presented a paper on "Tumor Specific Antigens - Characterization and Biosynthesis" at the International Symposium on Biomolecular Structure and Interactions held at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, India, Dec. 17-22. She also was invited by the Molecular Biophysics Department of the same institution to do collaborative work for one week until the end of December.

Subhash C. Basu, professor of chemistry, received a 1984-85 USA-India exchange scientist award from NSF to attend the International Symposium on Biomolecular Structure held at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, Dec. 17-22, where he presented a symposium talk, "Biosynthesis of Eukaryotic Cell Surface Glycosphingolipids." Under this program CSIR (India) also arranged his travel and seminars at various national institutions in India through Jan. 25. He gave the following invited talks: "Biosynthesis of Tumor-specific Glycolipids," All India Institute of Medical Research, New Delhi, Dec. 14; "Subunit Structures of Eukaryotic DNA Polymerase-alphas," Molecular Biology Division, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, Dec. 28; "Multiple Forms of DNA Polymerase-alpha and Primase Activity," Biochemistry Division, Bhaba Atomic Research Center, Trombay, Jan. 1; "Biosynthesis of Tumor-Specific Glycosphingolipids," Department of Biochemistry, University of Calcutta, Jan. 10; "Glycoprotein Nature of DNA Polymerase-alpha₂ Form Isolated from IMR-32 Cells," Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta, Jan. 11; "Biosynthesis of Blood Group-related Glycolipids," Jan. 14, and "Multiple Forms of DNA Polymerase-alpha," Jan. 15, at the Molecular Biology Institute, Banaras Hindu University; "Purification and Properties of DNA Polymerase-alphas from Neuronal Cells," Biology Division, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Jan. 16.

Joseph P. Bauer, professor of law, presented the oral argument for the respondent in the case of Northwest Wholesale Stationers v. Pacific Stationery, United States Supreme Court, Washington, D.C., Feb. 19.

Raymond M. Brach, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, gave an invited talk on the Summer Institute for Minority High School Students at Notre Dame at a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Elmhurst, Ill., March 12.

Rev. James T. Burtchae II, C.S.C., professor of theology, gave a lecture, "On the Inability of the Law to Resolve the Abortion Issue," at St. Mary's Church, Ponca City, Okla., March 6-7; at Oklahoma City, March 7, and at Casper, Wyo., March 9-10. He also preached at Vespers in St. James Cathedral, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 17, and delivered the annual Moreau Lectures at King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 26-27. His topic was "The Struggle Over Abortion: How the Law is Unable to Resolve It."

Stephen R. Carpenter, assistant professor of biology, delivered invited lectures on "Food Web Structure and Limnetic Primary Production" at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia March 27, and on "Lake Ecosystem Analysis: Contrasting Inferences from Correlations and Experiments," for the Department of Biology, University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia March 28.

George B. Craig, Jr., Clark professor of biology, delivered the keynote address titled "Mosquito-borne Disease in the Midwest" at the Michigan Department of Health Seminar on Mosquito Control, Jackson, Mich., Feb. 25-26. He also gave a paper on "Abundance of Mosquitoes in St. Joseph County, 1984" at the Indiana Vector Control Association's 10th annual meeting held in Terre Haute, Ind., March 3-5.

Craig J. Cramer, assistant professor of music, served as an adjudicator for the National Undergraduate Organ Competition, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10.

Theodore J. Crovello, professor of biology, gave the following lectures during the month of March: "Computers in Bioeducation" at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and the State University of New York, and "Artificial Intelligence" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Dolores Warwick Frese, associate professor of English, gave an invited talk on "Revolutionary American Women" to the Nu Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, international honor society for women educators, in South Bend Feb. 2.

Barbara J. Fick, associate professor of law, and Teresa Ghilarducci, assistant professor of economics, spoke on the issue of "Comparable Worth" to the South Bend Chapter of the National Organization of Women Feb. 6.

Frederick W. Goetz, associate professor of biology, presented an invited seminar titled "Hormonal Control of Oocyte Final Maturation and Ovulation in Teleost Fish" at the Marine Science Institute, University of Texas at Austin, Port Arkansas, Tex., Feb. 8.

Denis Goulet, O'Neill professor of education for justice, presented a paper on "Conflicting Rationalities: Technology and Development" to the Colloquium on "The Influence of Technological Development on International Relations" sponsored jointly by the University of Bordeaux Maritime Law Research Center, Center for Comparative Political Analysis and Continuing Education Center, March 7. On March 9, he delivered a lecture on "Social Creativity in a Changing World" to the Centre Lebre, Paris, France.

Paul R. Grimstad, assistant professor of biology, served as program chairman for the Indiana Vector Control Association's annual meeting which was held at the Holiday Inn, Terre Haute, Ind., March 4-5. He presented a paper titled "Elucidation of the Natural Cycle of Jamestown Canyon Virus in the Midwest: Vector-Virus-Host Interactions."

John W. Houck, professor of management, delivered a lecture and directed a consultation on the American Catholic Bishops' Pastoral, "Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy," for 100 leaders of industry, labor, government and the church. The consultation was chaired by Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara of Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9.

Linda Lucas Hudgins, assistant professor of economics, has been awarded a Faculty Fellowship from the National Marine Fisheries Service, NDAA, U.S. Department of Commerce. During the two-month award period she will do research on the topic: "Mathematical Programming and Fishery Management Policy: The Hawaii Commercial Fishery Case."

Edward A. Kline, chairman and professor of English and director of the Freshman Writing Program, delivered the keynote address, "Computers in the

Composition Classroom: The Actuality and the Promise," at the Maryland Composition Conference '85 held at the University of Maryland, College Park, March 15.

William J. Krier, associate professor of English, presented a paper titled "Marriage and the Outsider" at the ninth annual Colloquium on Modern Literature and Film at West Virginia University, Morgantown, Sept. 27-29.

Charles F. Kulpa, associate professor of microbiology, presented a talk titled "Microbial Selection in Sequencing Batch Reactors," at an Environmental Protection Agency sponsored workshop on "Biological Detoxification/Destruction of Organic Contaminants" in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 26-27. He also presented a poster session titled "Comparison of Iron and Sulfur Metabolism of *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*" at the 85th annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, Las Vegas, Nev., March 3-7.

Catherine Mowry LaCugna, assistant professor of theology, presented a departmental colloquium titled "Problems with a Trinitarian Reformulation" Feb. 18.

Gilbert D. Loescher, assistant professor of government and international studies, presented a paper titled "Human Rights, Power Politics and the International Refugee Regime: The Case of U.S. Treatment of Caribbean Basin Migrants" at the International Studies Association annual meeting in Washington, D.C., March 9.

Rev. Ernan McMullin, O'Hara professor of philosophy, gave the annual Weinberg lecture at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Feb. 14. His topic was "Patterns of Explanation in Science: A Farewell to Hume." The next day, he gave a colloquium for the university's department of philosophy titled "Galilean Idealization."

Kevin M. Misiewicz, associate professor of accountancy and Arthur Young faculty fellow in taxation, gave a presentation on "1985 Tax Planning For Emerging Businesses" at the Coach-Lite Business Forum on Managing for Growth and Profits, held in Elkhart March 5.

Rev. Edward D. O'Connor, C.S.C., associate professor of theology, led retreats in Wheeling, W. Va., March 8-10, at St. Hedwig's Parish, South Bend, March 22-24, and for the South Bend Holy Name Society March 24. He also gave a lecture titled "Garabandal" for the Serra Club, South Bend, March 22.

Patricia A. O'Hara, associate professor of law, delivered an invited lecture titled "Buy-Sell Agreements: Validity of Stock Transfer Restrictions and Impact of Statutory Surplus Restrictions" to the Estate Planning Council of LaPorte County, Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 29.

Leonard Orr, assistant professor of English, delivered a paper on "The Mid-19th Century Irish Context of Arnold's Essay on Celtic Literature" at the Matthew Arnold Symposium, Texas A&M University, College Station, Feb. 28-March 1.

Alvin Plantinga, O'Brien professor of philosophy, gave a lecture titled "Theism and Justification" to the Society of Christian Philosophers, Loyola Marymount College, Los Angeles, Calif., March 2. He also gave a lecture on "Theism, Atheism and Proper Functioning" at a conference titled "Theists and Atheists: A Confrontation," in Dallas, Tex., Feb. 8.

Irwin Press, professor of anthropology, delivered an address titled "Emergency Room Culture from Patient and Clinical Perspectives" to the faculty of Family and Community Medicine, University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia, Jan. 8. He also presented a paper titled "Clinic Versus Patient Culture: Prescription for Dissatisfaction" at the annual meeting of the Illinois Society of Patient Representatives, Chicago, Feb. 15.

Joseph R. Ramos, faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute, was a discussant of a paper on "Multinationals and Host Government Regulatory Structure" and participated in a conference on that subject sponsored by the Notre Dame Program on Multinational Corporations and Third World Development held in Panama Jan. 13-16.

Juan M. Rivera, assistant professor of accountancy, presented a paper titled "Price-Adjusted Financial Information and Investment Returns in a Highly Inflationary Economy: An Evaluation" at the invitation of the Instituto de Monterrey, Mexico, as part of the 18th annual Week of Accounting conference Feb. 25-March 1.

Ben Roach, assistant professor of management, presented a paper titled "Development of an Experimental Information Assessment Composite" at the national conference of Human Resources Management and Organizational Behavior, Denver, Colo., Feb. 25. Coauthor of the paper is Deborah L. Rogers of the University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Roach also presented a paper titled "The Corporate Link: A Decision Support System Based on Organizational Learning," coauthored by Glenn B. Humphress and Larry McCullough of Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, at the conference, as well as his paper on "Monetary Value of Air Force Officer Selection Strategies."

John H. Robinson, assistant professor of philosophy, gave the keynote address, titled "Should Religion Support Public Education?" at a conference sponsored by the School of Education at Ball State University, Muncie, Ind., March 18-19.

John F. Santos, director of the Gerontological Education, Research and Services Center and professor of psychology, participated in a national press conference with Dr. Arthur Flemming in Washington, D.C., Feb. 8. They spoke in connection with the release of two reports on a national study "Mental Health Services for the Elderly: Report on a Survey of Community Mental Health Centers" conducted by the Action Committee to Implement the Mental Health Recommendations of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. Dr. Santos was representing the American Psychological Association. He also made a presentation on "Aging Studies and the GERAS Center" at the Fourth Annual

Universal Notre Dame Night of the Alumni Club of Sarasota and Manatee Counties, Sarasota, Fla., Feb. 15.

Leonard M. Savoie, chairman and professor of accountancy, was the moderator of a panel discussion on "Graduate Programs in Accountancy" at the 1985 Administrators of Accounting Programs Seminar in Las Vegas, Nev., Feb. 11.

James H. Seckinger, director of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and professor of law, served as a faculty member for the NITA-Keck, Mahin & Cate In-House Trial Advocacy Program, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14-16, and for the NITA-Robins, Zelle, Larson & Kaplan In-House Trial Advocacy Program, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.

Nancy K. Stanton, associate professor of mathematics, gave a colloquium lecture on "The Heat Equation in Riemannian and Complex Geometry" at the University of California at Davis Feb. 25.

Robert P. Vecchio, chairman and professor of management, gave an invited seminar titled "Unresolved Issues in a Dyadic Approach to Leadership" at Purdue University's Krannert Graduate School of Management, West Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 17.

Peter Walshe, professor of government and international studies, addressed the United Religious Community's workshop on "Peace and Justice: Reading the Signs of the Times" Sept. 29 and gave a presentation on "The Population Explosion: Some Consequences" at the United Nations Association annual dinner Oct. 24, both in South Bend. He also spoke on "Understanding Justice" at the John Adams Award Banquet, sponsored by Methodists for Social Action, Northern Indiana, at Manchester College, North Manchester, Ind., Nov. 10, and gave the keynote address at the Lilly Workshop for Faculty from Indiana Colleges on "The Arms Race and Global Development" in Marion, Ind., Feb. 8-9.

Rev. Oliver F. Williams, C.S.C., assistant professor of management, participated in a panel discussion on the Bishops' Pastoral Letter, "Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy," sponsored by Omicron Delta Epsilon (economics honor society), at the Center for Continuing Education. He also addressed the Regional Conference of the Student Chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers on "Professionalism and the Young Engineer" at the Morris Inn March 2. He presented "Theology and Principles of the Bishops' Pastoral on the U.S. Economy" at workshops for the Diocese of Cleveland held in Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, March 5-6, and gave a presentation on "Church Groups and Multinationals: A New Dialogue" for the U.S. Council for International Business, New York City, March 12.

Zbigniew P. Zagorski, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave an invited lecture titled "Radiation Chemistry of Solid Hydrates (Clathrates in Particular)" at the Center for Fast Kinetics Research, University of Texas at Austin, March 11.

administrators' notes

appointments

John Ehmann has been appointed administrative director of the Notre Dame Press by Press director James R. Langford. Ehmann, who holds a master's degree in philosophy from Fordham University, has worked at the University Press for twenty years as editor, editorial-sales coordinator, assistant director and associate director. Before coming to Notre Dame, he taught philosophy at Rutgers University and worked as an editor at D. Van Nostrand Company in Princeton, N.J.

Roger V. Mullins, vice president for human resources at Elkhart General Hospital, has been named director of personnel at the University, effective June 1. The 1969 graduate of Ball State University is a native of Anderson, Ind., and presently resides in Goshen where his wife is a teacher in the city's school system. Before joining the Elkhart hospital as director of personnel in 1977, Mullins served for six years as an administrative assistant and director of personnel at Goshen General Hospital.

activities

Edwin B. Harris, associate director of financial aid, delivered a paper titled "The Future of Financial Aid" at the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators IV-E Regional Conference held at Notre Dame Feb. 10-12.

William J. Hickey, Jr., director of University food services, gave a talk titled "Selling the Institutional Market: A Customer's Viewpoint" at the National Association of Food Equipment Manufacturers seminar, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 25. He also gave a talk on "The Dynamics of a College and University Food Service Operation" at the meeting of the International Food Service Executives Association, Cleveland, Ohio, March 12.

documen- tation

faculty senate journal january 17, 1985

Fr. David Burrell called the Faculty Senate meeting to order at 7:35 p.m. in room 210-214 of the Center for Continuing Education. Fr. Matthew Miceli gave the opening prayer. The meeting was then turned over to Prof. Timothy O'Meara, Provost of the University, who after a few brief remarks to put everyone at their ease, opened the question and answer session.

Prof. Harvey Bender asked for a review and update on the automation of the University Libraries. O'Meara stated that while the funding was in place, the decision to contract had been held up pending questions of financial viability of vendors, questions of compatibility with other information systems to handle the load when finally installed. O'Meara went on to describe the three systems he was interested in, and the enormous potential of Boolean search. Boolean search could, however, be relatively expensive in terms of CPU time. Prof. Katharina Blackstead reminded O'Meara that more than just the online catalog component of the library system had to be considered; that all components of an integrated system should be uniformly good so as not to drain scarce manpower resources from possible public service applications. O'Meara responded that one of the systems clearly had a superior architectural logic. However, when pressed by Blackstead and Prof. Jean Rosenberg, he declined to set a time by when the decision would be made.

Prof. Bill McDonald asked if the University's mainframe was going to be updated. O'Meara said that there were no plans to do so -- the work load on the present IBM 3033 will be the determining factor.

Prof. Mario Borelli inquired as to when a new Assistant Provost for Computing would be in place. O'Meara said the size of the University's commitment to computing was the question, and until it had been determined the position would not be filled. He did not think the University should make the kind of commitment that is being made by, for example, certain institutes of technology. Prof. James Powell asked him to explain further. O'Meara said that Notre Dame should not make large commitments of funds to the research and development of campus-wide computer technology. This does not seem appropriate to Notre Dame's priorities in education. But we do have to keep up-to-date as the developments occur.

Capt. John Rohrbough referred to an article in the South Bend Tribune which had noted that minority enrollment in the freshman class had dropped, and asked if the University was going to mount a local or national campaign to recruit high, or relatively high academically qualified minority students. O'Meara answered that the new Director of Admissions was taking a fresh look at the matter. He saw the problem as twofold: lack of financial aid for minority students, and lack of cultural identification with Notre Dame as a Catholic university not located in a large city. Rohrbough spoke of the difficulty the military was having in recruiting for Notre Dame as well. O'Meara said that the University would have to provide more financial aid to offset tuition which he predicted would continue to go up. He would rather see a strong University with strong faculty and programs and the necessary financial aid, than low tuition and a mediocre university.

Changing the subject to the religious character of the University, Borelli told O'Meara about the two faculty fora concerning the problems of reappointment and tenure which the senate had sponsored with junior faculty. While it has been stated that once one is hired religious commitment is no longer a factor, Borelli described the fact that the junior faculty perceive it to be an important factor, and that several have left because of it. Reaffirming the fact that many feel it is important for the University to be Catholic, Borelli asked how these perceptions could be overcome. The Provost said that while he had a problem with the way in which some of the questions were being phrased, he would not attempt to rephrase the questions but rather state what the situation actually is. He recognized that perception is important. But no less important is what is true. There are times of great anxiety for junior faculty, especially in the humanities, not just at Notre Dame but throughout academe. This is compounded by the fact that standards have been rising rapidly at Notre Dame. That is the source of the problem, not the question of religious affiliation. O'Meara said he had never seen religious affiliation play a role at the time of promotion.

Borelli asked how, if the perceptions were then false, they could be eliminated. O'Meara said that by publishing reports of what has been said on occasions such as this, an awareness of the actual situation is created.

Prof. Donald Barrett spoke of the senate's interest in the teaching aspect of faculty development. Apparently several winners of the Madden Award for Excellence in Teaching have left the University. Barrett asked what the faculty and the administration could do to assist faculty to become better teachers. O'Meara felt that the fundamental way to accomplish this was through promotion, salary and good tenure decisions. While there are many definitions as to what makes a good teacher, the Administration does seriously look at teaching abilities. O'Meara reported almost all those who received tenure in the last several years would be numbered among the University's best teachers. Salaries have risen as a reward as well. He stated that he would view favorably the use of leaves to improve or rehabilitate teaching expertise. However, he expressed the opinion that the senate's idea of named associate professorships was inconsistent because excellence should be rewarded instead with a promotion to professor.

Barrett responded asking what might be an administrative response to the problem. Burrell commented it had occurred to him that while the junior faculty were interested in teaching, all they really know about is research, not teaching. Also that there had to be developed a good definition of what teaching actually encompassed. O'Meara described the use of a possible teaching component being added to doctoral programs.

Prof. Leo Despres asked if it was possible that the departments were required to retain the wrong kinds of records: teacher/course evaluations which tend to be popularity contests rather than data on which teachers had really influenced their students. O'Meara said: "We've just jumped from the quantitative to the qualitative." He went on to say: "I'm of the opinion that the old system of TCE's was superior because you could easily read the columns of numbers." Prof. Robert Vacca commented that the TCE was changed because grades were skewed under the old system. O'Meara and several others agreed that the new teacher/course evaluations were difficult to read. Prof. Pamela Falkenberg told the senate about the faculty evaluation system used at the University of Iowa. Graduates were asked to write their impressions of how faculty had influenced them. O'Meara mentioned that numerical evaluations generally had good correlations with peer evaluations. Vacca added that recent Notre Dame graduate students had been polled with the data going into the redesign of the new TCE's.

Then Vacca said he had not understood O'Meara's answer to Borelli concerning religious affiliation and tenure decisions. He asked if O'Meara would be willing to say in print what the COUP Report had said. O'Meara asked for a copy of the wording. Vacca said he would forward it to him. O'Meara added that he did not believe that COUP specifically addressed the question of religious affiliation at promotion but that he himself had done so. (See addendum)

Compensation became the next topic of discussion as Vacca asked the Provost if market-driven salaries in fields of study such as engineering are having an effect upon salaries in non-market areas, or in essence, was Notre Dame developing two salary tracks? O'Meara replied that there was no deliberate decision to develop a two tiered salary schedule although beginning Accounting faculty for example do indeed start at much higher salaries than in most other disciplines. When average salaries in specific disciplines were compared with other universities, Notre Dame faculty are well paid, which is not to say that there are no discrepancies within departments. The fact that we will have a minimum salary of \$26,000 next year for regular teaching-and-research faculty is itself a non-market-driven phenomenon.

Vacca then asked if there was a correlation between years of service and salaries with discrepancies between faculty hired as part of the "old" Notre Dame and faculty hired for the "new," research oriented Notre Dame, and/or research faculty and undergraduate teaching faculty. O'Meara responded that salaries depend upon what the individual's qualifications are rather than upon when that individual was hired. "Generally speaking the reward system is better at Notre Dame for an individual compared to what that individual would be getting elsewhere."

Borelli questioned the Provost about the amount of raises faculty could expect for the coming year. "Less than last year, but more than inflation" was his reply. He then went on to explain the salary levels for the professorial ranks for 1984/85 in detail: \$48,000 for professors, \$36,400 for associates, and \$29,500 for assistants. Rohrbough asked if the salary distribution was bimodal because departmental chairpersons receive higher salaries.

Prof. Francis Connolly asked: "Regardless of what's in the COUP Report, is the issue of religious affiliation relevant beyond hiring?" O'Meara responded: "I have never seen it so, nor is there such a doctrine." Prof. Joseph Blenkinsopp expressed the opinion that attempts to continue the emphasis on religious affiliation beyond hiring would be difficult, but there is certainly the sense that the junior faculty feel this does indeed affect the outcome of their futures. He asked O'Meara why he would not make a direct statement on the issue. Borelli reinforced this by saying that just because the Provost had never seen religious affiliation as a factor in tenure, the perception did exist. He also attempted to persuade O'Meara to clarify the matter by expressing the views he had just shared with the senate in writing to all the faculty. O'Meara answered: "I don't believe it is a substantial problem on its own. I've put a statement in the PACE Report, and I don't see a need to repeat it."

Mr. Douglas Wurth presented the students' impressions that the junior faculty is most concerned with research, not teaching, and also that more students are career oriented. He and others have wondered if Notre Dame was becoming a Midwest Ivy League school, rather than a place of learning which was truly catholic in nature. Teacher course evaluations do not tell the Administration what the students appreciate about their teachers, and class size is a real problem which prohibits quality teaching. He wondered what the Administration might do about these problems. O'Meara responded that the ideal is for the faculty to be strong in both teaching and research because there is a strong relationship between quality in both areas. As for class size, there are some kinds of courses which can support large enrollments and others that cannot. However, the University could have a somewhat better teaching load.

Despres asked if the model research/teaching criteria were applied to the endowed chairs. It appears that they have been given money to do research as well as higher salaries. O'Meara said that he'd like to have them teach more undergraduates including freshmen. Despres responded that many don't even see five or six graduate students yearly. Borelli added that the majority of junior faculty think that teaching does not count for as much as research. O'Meara replied that the faculty who have received tenure in the last several years are good teacher role models. Burrell added that it was important that departmental chairpersons encourage the senior faculty to teach introductory courses as it is very easy to grant them release time from teaching instead. He suggested a summer institute to encourage the growth of teaching skills in all faculty.

Changing the subject, Blackstead asked if there were any plans for future physical facilities. O'Meara said that a classroom building was his next priority.

Prof. Francis Connolly spoke next about study periods saying that paradoxically the one day study period before exams comes just when students are most attuned to learning. He asked if O'Meara saw this as a difficulty. Rohrbough commented that next year's schedule provides a weekend study period. O'Meara expressed the opinion that these were difficult to schedule as no one wanted to start earlier in the fall. Prof. Paul Conway said that students had told him they did not think the study period was long enough so he was doing a study of other university catalogs to see how long their study periods are. He felt that the serious student would use the time. Wurth agreed with this adding that student government has been in favor of this for several years. O'Meara mentioned that some hold an opposite view -- that students misuse the time during extra study days. Borelli suggested that the students and faculty who are experts on student life be listened to, rather than rectors who are experts on student social life. O'Meara asked Burrell to send him a note and he would bring it up at the next meeting of the Provost's Advisory Committee.

Returning to the topic of faculty development, Barrett asked O'Meara if an associate professor who does the required teaching, research, and publication has a chance of being

promoted when his department already is half-full of full professorships. The Provost said that there was no quota of so many fulls or so many associates. Then Barrett asked if the administration had any thoughts of offering half salary or buying out contracts since the mandatory retirement age is 70 and so few faculty are retiring. O'Meara responded that several years ago the idea was discussed, but that no difficulties have arisen over the retirement age. Early retirements were occurring on their own. He had a hunch that this would continue. He did not see structured procedures for buyouts as satisfactory.

Conway next asked if the date of the October break had been reevaluated. At this point Burrell used his prerogative as chairman and cut off further debate on the University calendar.

Rosenberg asked the Provost if the administration would reconsider its decision of several years ago not to extend the Notre Dame Faculty Children's Tuition Grant Plan to non-teaching-and-research faculty. O'Meara answered negatively. When Rosenberg asked him why, he replied that this was not the time for extending benefits, our recent move to deductible health benefits being a case in point.

Returning again to the topic of tenure and research, Wurth commented that junior faculty is more worried about "publish and perish" rather than teaching. He asked if the better teachers were being weeded out at the time of tenure decisions because they had not published research. O'Meara reiterated his point that the University is achieving the tenure of people who are good in both teaching and research.

Prof. Peri Arnold spoke of the relatively conservative view of TIAA's investments, and wondered if the administration had considered a cafeteria of benefits where faculty could choose which investment methods they preferred. O'Meara said he had no personal views on the subject as he did not know all the various plans available. However, he expressed the opinion that in moving to a cafeteria the individual could lose because of economy of scale and so-called adverse selection. Also, he felt that in our kind of community the University had an obligation to protect the faculty member who might not want any retirement plan, and then could face the prospect of retiring with no money. Arnold asked if the investigation of various benefit plans could be put on the agenda for the new Director of Personnel. O'Meara agreed that a change of plan would ultimately have to go to the University for a decision. Despres suggested the establishment of a standing fringe benefit committee to look into the matter. O'Meara replied that while it was primarily the responsibility of the Director of Personnel to look into these matters, the senate could have input. A committee could be established, but certain material would have to be kept confidential.

Burrell thanked O'Meara for answering the senate's questions, and adjourned the meeting at 9:10 p.m.

Absent but not excused: Tomoaki Asano, microbiology; Subhash Basu, chemistry; David Dodge, sociology; James Flanigan, C.S.C., art, art history and design; Philip Gleason, history; David Kirkner, civil engineering; Donald Kommers, government and law; Thomas Kosel, metallurgical engineering; Bill McDonald, finance and business economics; Irwin Press, anthropology; Robert Williamson, Jr., accounting.

Absent but excused: Salvatore Bella, management; Jay Dolan, history; Michael Francis, government and international studies; Teresa Ghilarducci, economics; Alex Hahn, mathematics; Sandra Harmatiuk, freshman year of studies; Michael Katona, civil engineering; Ray Powell, accounting; John Ubran, electrical engineering.

Addendum: Quote from the Faculty Senate Journal, Sept. 12, 1978

O'Meara read from the orientation speech which he presented to the incoming faculty on Aug. 25, in which he dealt with the University structure for advancement; expectations for promotion and tenure (excellent teaching, distinguished research, compatibility with the goals of the institution); the moral and spiritual values which Notre Dame must uphold; and the need to maintain concern regarding the Catholic nature of the institution, as well as improving the representation of women and minorities at the University. Advancement in rank, he continued, would "be based on teaching, research, character and support of the basic goals of the institution, without regard for sex, color or religious affiliation."

Notre Dame Report, 1978-79, p. 170.

Respectfully submitted,
Jean Pec Rosenberg

faculty senate journal

february 5, 1985

Fr. David Burrell called the meeting to order at 7:36 p.m. in room 202 of the Center for Continuing Education, and offered the opening prayer. As the agenda was full and there were no amendments, he declared the minutes for the December 3, 1984, meeting approved.

He then gave the floor to Mr. Patrick McCauley who distributed a questionnaire soliciting the faculty's responses with regard to intellectual life on campus. The student government is writing a report, and would like as much input as possible from the faculty.

Next Burrell thanked Prof. Robert Vacca for the work he had done in preparing the compensation report, and turned the meeting over to him to explain the report. Vacca said that the report again singled out women faculty members and library members. Also little had been said about fringe benefits, especially retirement because it was not feasible in this year's report. He explained that the figures on the last few pages probably concealed the fact that Notre Dame has an atypical ratio of associate to full professors when compared to its peers, and that departments with market driven salaries distort the entire salary picture. He reminded the senate that the Provost had agreed that beginning salaries of \$40,000 in accounting did skew the averages when this is also the salary of full professors in other departments. Prof. Ray Powell clarified this point by stating that the high figure had been applied in one instance, and was not indicative of all starting salaries in accounting. Prof. Eugene Henry brought out the fact that department chairs, endowed chairs, and deans raised the averages as well. Vacca said that the statistics were bimodal because of this.

Burrell asked what the purpose of the compensation report was. Prof. Mario Borelli responded that it was considered informational, and would be distributed to all faculty and administration, published in Notre Dame Report, and mailed to all members of the Board of Trustees.

Prof. Donald Barrett questioned the data on retirement benefits as it indicated an approximate 20% increase and TIAA/CREF is directly tied to salaries. Also he wondered about the data on Blue Cross/Blue Shield as there was supposed to be a savings for the University by changing coverage and an increase in payments was also indicated there. Vacca said he did not know, and there was unfortunately probably no way of finding out.

Then Prof. Thomas Kosel asked for a clarification of the ratios of full to associate professors and their salaries as represented in the report. Prof. Irwin Press suggested the addition of a section showing the influence of the deans and endowed chair holders on these averages and ratios. Vacca said it would be difficult and misleading to do so with the information available. However, Prof. James Bellis supported Press. Prof. Leo Despres brought out the point that one couldn't assume that there was a fixed budget dictating the distribution of ranks. He proposed that median salaries would give a better statistical picture of the actual situation. He commented that there appeared to be a trading off of salaries at lower ranks to inflate salaries at higher ranks. Burrell said there was no hint of that at all.

Prof. Jean Rosenberg asked why the teaching and research faculty were not surveyed so that salary information would be more current and detailed. Vacca replied that it had not been done the previous years and that it would be difficult to do.

Then Prof. Alex Hahn made the comment that the report hints that the University intends to save money by keeping the ratio of full professors to associates low, and he suggested that this section be carefully clarified.

Prof. Sandra Harmatiuk asked why the other non-teaching and research faculty were not polled. Vacca responded that the group was somewhat small and mobile, so that the data was somewhat illusive.

Barrett commended Vacca for the job he had done in preparing the report, and suggested that he prepare a summary for the beginning of the report to catch the interest of the administration.

Prof. Linda-Margaret Hunt suggested a rewording of the definitions used in Table I to describe the various faculties. Vacca agreed to do this.

Burrell thanked Vacca again. Rosenberg moved that the 1983-84 Compensation Report be accepted by the senate with the suggested amendments. Prof. Phillip Helman seconded, and Capt. John Rohrbough called the question. The vote was unanimous for acceptance.

Discussion on the Office of Admissions/Faculty Senate Survey was the next order of business. Prof. Teresa Phelps introduced Mr. Kevin Rooney and Mr. Donald Bishop of the Admissions Office. Bishop recapped the reasons the survey had been conducted and the focus of the reports. "Ideal" students had been identified by the faculty, and the second report focuses on their qualities as well as the characteristics of current Notre Dame students and the implications the survey has for the Office of Admissions and the faculty. Rohrbough asked what was the percentage of students who had scored above 1400 on the SAT's. Bishop responded that 3% had done so.

Prof. Joseph Blenkinsopp expressed the opinion that the lack of intellectual curiosity in the students might be a factor of the remarkable homogeneity of the student body. The gender break was a help, but the factors of age and socioeconomic background countered this. He asked if there was anything the Office of Admissions could do about the situation. Rooney responded that in recent years Admissions has selected the best students from the pool of applicants. Unfortunately, there has not been great diversity in the pool. Rooney went on to say that to change the nature of the pool would take a much stronger financial aid program. Among private universities those with the most diverse pools of applicants have strong aid programs. Notre Dame has difficulty attracting blacks because there aren't many black Catholics, and with Hispanics, while religion is not a problem, the socioeconomic background of one's peers is a problem. As for the intellectual group Rooney said: "There aren't enough true intellectuals aged 17-18 to go around." Admissions is trying to build ties with good college prep schools, but Notre Dame's intellectual reputation must grow also in order to attract better students.

Prof. Irwin Press wondered if the University was using parish priests to the best advantage in trying to target potential applicants. Rooney commented that they were trying to establish innercity networks. Unfortunately, most priests were still recommending the "old Notre Dame" student type: the nice guy. Bishop added the interesting point that student applicants view a university through whom you've rejected. The image of the type of student Notre Dame selects is very important.

Prof. Teresa Ghilarducci then inquired about the percentage of women in the applicant pool. Bishop responded that while women comprise 37% of the pool, they are only 28% of those admitted. Notre Dame has been turning away women who have higher qualifications than some male applicants. Housing seems to be the only constraint. Prof. James Powell asked if the Office of Admissions was considering not having a quota for women's admissions. Rooney replied that there would have to be a change in housing before admissions could be unrestricted.

Barrett and Bishop discussed the correlation between SAT scores, high school curriculum, and the student's intellectual drive. Barrett wondered if the pool was biased toward the quantitative skills because Notre Dame is presently projecting the image of an engineering/science school. Rooney said that letters of intent were divided 30% for Arts and Letters, 28% Engineering, 20% Science, and the rest for Business. Rohrbough suggested that this was a non-factor. Rooney agreed, commenting that Engineering had reached a larger size than had been intended, but that technically letters of intent were not binding. There did seem to be a shift from engineering to business.

Mr. Douglas Wurth asked if Rooney was trying to link intellectual curiosity with socioeconomic background. He responded no, but that a more heterogeneous mix of backgrounds stimulated intellectual growth. Intellectual curiosity was not just a factor of the drive to achieve, but also of the interest in learning a student had. Prof. Paul Conway inquired as to whether a group of students with lower qualifications was ever admitted in order to test the validity of the criteria. According to Rooney the children of faculty and alumni do often form such a group.

Prof. Harvey Bender wondered if there might also be diversity in homogeneity. He expressed the thought that perhaps the faculty and curriculum homogenized the students as one could do so much with such good students. Rooney replied that curriculum was a factor, and that the faculty could do more to reward diversity and intellectual curiosity. Phelps said that this was a serious charge to the faculty.

Rohrbough asked if the Office of Admissions was watching the geographical distribution of students admitted in order to increase diversity. Rooney responded that Notre Dame is doing better in this regard than other universities. Only Harvard, Yale, and the service academies are doing better.

Hunt inquired if there was any way the Office had of gauging the success of students for whom English is a second language. She noted that despite the high criteria, faculty have difficulty in communicating with them. Rooney replied that they did try to get an idea of their language skills through their written essay and teacher evaluations. The faculty in Freshman Year of Studies should be of assistance in dealing with language problems.

With regard to more room for women students, Prof. Andre Goddu asked Rooney if he knew of any plans to encourage students to live off campus during their first three years. He said no, and that the University felt it was best for students to live on campus during that time.

Despres said that independent of the SAT and geographic factors, a homogeneous group of students were being admitted. He added his opinion that after the first year on campus those who were different had blended into the group. Bellis commented that the first year on campus is really special because so few students leave Notre Dame. He felt that the policy against students dropping out of school worked against diversity. Some students need a time to mature. Bellis asked what the Office did when a student had good SAT's and a good mind, but not good grades. Rooney replied if there was a general spottiness in grades which demonstrated a lack of motivation, and this was noted in the teacher recommendations, then the student would not be admitted. However, if there was real academic involvement in an area, and a personal quality of strength, then the University would probably admit the student. Bishop commented that students are readmitted if they had a legitimate reason for withdrawal. Rooney added the fact that freshmen can ask for postponed admission. He then went on to say that Notre Dame's freshman retention rate compared very favorably with that of the best private schools. This is because our applicants really want to come to Notre Dame as their first or second choice. He asked the senate to cosponsor a biannual meeting for faculty with children of college age at which time the Office of Admissions could give assistance in college selection. This met with the approval of all. Burrell thanked Bishop, Phelps and Rooney on behalf of the senate for their report.

Then Burrell reported on the meetings which he and Prof. John Uhran had had with the Deans about faculty development. He explained the three-pronged approach which the plan encompassed: endowed chairs, a comprehensive program of faculty development, and a procedure for recognition of faculty achievement in university professorships. Burrell circulated sections 8 and 12 of the Academic Articles to serve as a basis for prose style. He proposed that the senate develop by the end of the year both a viable plan for faculty development and the prose to be submitted as amending the Academic Articles.

Uhran commented that the deans were receptive to the ideas for faculty development which he and Burrell had presented to them, and that they were very sensitive to the differences between the colleges and the issue of endowed chairs. Uhran indicated that Barrett's ideas on university professorships had been incorporated into the document the senate was reviewing. Prof. Wilhelm Stoll opened the discussion by questioning the qualifications for the proposed university chairs. He asked if the senate was setting up a new rank, would the departments do the promotion, and what the relationship would be to the endowed chairs. Burrell answered that his proposal was seen as an opportunity to recognize excellence although it did perhaps set up a three-tiered faculty dilemma as they would like to honor present faculty, but still want to bring in outside scholars for endowed chairs. He described the proposal as "steady state." Stoll commented that the purpose of endowed chairs was to attract donors to give money to Notre Dame which would then use it to bring in good faculty.

Despres said that at first he was ambivalent to the idea, however now he asked why if the faculty members merited recognition, they weren't being considered for the endowed chairs as this would rectify the sense of injustice now. Barrett responded that while there are currently thirty-two endowed chairs, the new Notre Dame campaign could easily come up with the funding for one hundred. He felt now was the time to submit a proposal to garner funds for faculty recognition. He described the criteria for selection and naming of temporary endowed professorships which could be funded out of the endowment interest. It was his idea that Hesburgh chairs would attract contributions. Prof. Jay Dolan commented that he felt it was not a good idea to have temporary chairs, and that the amount was too low for much prestige. Uhran stressed the point that the idea of university professorships was not unique as other universities had them. Dolan responded that he did like the idea behind the proposal, but still did not think the amount involved was high enough.

Then Burrell brought up the fact that the deans would prefer not to have temporary university professorships. The name Hesburgh was proposed as a way around the problem of obtaining funds and a positive recognition of a Notre Dame honoree, rather than the donor. Both Bellis and Press disagreed with the proposal on the grounds that it did set up another faculty rank.

Changing the subject, Hunt asked for clarification. She wanted to know how faculty could be rewarded for being excellent teachers, and then be given funding to enhance research and travel which would take them away from teaching. Prof. Peri Arnold felt the senate should be worried about faculty development and research rather than chairs. He suggested perhaps a lessening of teaching loads so that more time could be devoted to research. He proposed the preceptorship idea as he felt the opportunity for development and the recognition of a job well done should come during one's career rather than near its end in the manner of a payoff. Burrell disagreed with the use of the term payoff as he had intended the proposal to further faculty development.

Uhran remarked that the proposal specifically left the manner in which the recognition was given in the hands of individual departments, and no specific manner of recognition was precluded. Press said that he felt rewards were fine, but he objected to the proposal. Uhran responded that the manner of granting these rewards still had to be provided, and the senate still did not have any concrete proposals.

Commenting that the criticism had been helpful, Burrell ended the meeting at 9:45 p.m.

Absent but not excused: Tomoaki Asanao, microbiology; Subhash Basu, chemistry; Francis Connolly, mathematics; James Flanigan, C.S.C., art, art history and design; Michael Francis, government and international studies; Donald Kommers, government and law; John Lucey, aerospace and mechanical engineering; Matthew Miceli, C.S.C., theology.

Absent and excused: Salvatore Bella, management; Rudolph Bottei, chemistry; James Danehy, emeritus; David Dodge, sociology; John FitzGerald, emeritus; Robert Lordi, English.

Respectfully submitted,
Jean Pec Rosenberg

appendix

The Faculty Senate 1983-84 Compensation Report -- January 17, 1985

ABSTRACT

The average 1983-84 salaries of the Teaching and Research Faculty were rated "1" by AAUP standards for associates and assistants, "2" for full professors. Salaries and fringe benefits combined were competitive with the peer universities at all ranks. Women faculty members gained in salary, but not in numbers or rank. Attention is called to the ratio of full to associate professors at Notre Dame, and to possible unbalanced distribution of salaries within ranks.

Several years ago, Notre Dame set for itself the goal of attaining an AAUP salary rating of "1" for all professorial ranks. Tables II-V, containing salary data for 1983-84², show how close the University is to achieving its goal. The average salaries of associate and assistant professors are now solidly "1," and instructors' salaries have the coveted 1* rating. Indeed, because of the large increases of the past three years, average salaries for associates, assistants, and instructors are substantially larger than the average salaries for those ranks at both the ten peer universities and the 44 other private, independent, Category I institutions (PIC1), taken collectively.³

¹AAUP ratings. The AAUP arranges salary data from more than 2,000 colleges and universities from high to low. Salaries between the 95th and 99th percentiles are rated 1*. Those between the 80th and the 94th are rated 1; 2 refers to salaries between the 60th and 79th percentiles, 3 to those between the 40th and 59th percentiles, 4 to those between the 20th and 39th, and 5 to the lowest.

²There is always a time-lag of one year in these annual compensation reports, due to the slow rate at which the data become available. This year's report covers 1983-84 (but Library salaries for 1984-85 are included). Statistical data in the Tables is drawn from Academe: Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors (vol. 70 #2), July-August 1984 or the Faculty Senate's 1982-83 Compensation Report, unless otherwise indicated.

The average salary of full professors is rated "2," falling \$900 short of "1," and is \$1,000 less than the average of the peer group, \$2,900 less than the PIC1 average. But the gap is narrowing. A year earlier, salaries for this rank were \$1,900 short of "1," \$1,400 less than the peers, and \$3,300 under the PIC1 average.

We commend the Administration for their significant achievements in improving faculty salaries in recent years, and urge them to maintain the high rating of associates, assistants, and instructors, while bringing the salaries of full professors swiftly up to a competitive "1" rating.

Table IX shows how Notre Dame salaries have fared against inflation over the last decade. The 1980-81 line shows that the real value of salaries at all ranks was eroding badly. But the subsequent raises have repaired the damage and even produced modest, but real, gains in purchasing power over ten years ago. (The 12.3% increase for assistants is somewhat misleading, as it is skewed by the recent high entry salaries in certain fields.) Firm statistical evidence is not yet available, but there is reason to believe that the Notre Dame faculty have fared better than the American professoriate generally, and have had real salary gains virtually equivalent to those of many sectors of the private economy. As these have been notoriously difficult years for the financing of higher education, the Administration are again to be commended for this accomplishment.

Table VII brings up to date the information in last year's Compensation Report on the number of women faculty members and the ratio of their salaries to those of men. The number of women faculty members continues to be disappointingly low, despite the University's efforts to improve that figure. Notre Dame is last among the peers (who, collectively, showed a modest increase in the year from 15% to 16% female faculty). Nor has there been improvement in rank distribution. The percentage of individuals at full or associate held at 24, and the percentage of instructors rose to an unusually high 20. The bright side is a marked improvement in the ratio of women's salaries to men's. Notre Dame paid women associates a shade better than the peer average, and while the figure for assistants is still low (90% vs. 93%) it is not the lowest. No information is available on the salaries of full professors, because the AAUP does not report when five or fewer persons hold a rank, in order to protect individual privacy. The long-term goals here are full equality of male and female salaries and a dramatic increase in the number of women faculty at the same rank as their male counterparts. Yet comparison of Notre Dame's performance in this sector with what the peer universities are achieving does make it clear that the University still has a long way to go.

Last year's Compensation Report began to collect information on the Library Faculty, and Table VII updates that information. The data presented has only approximate validity (since about 20% of the Library Faculty did not respond to the Senate's poll), nevertheless the general pattern seems clear enough: the average salary for each library rank and all ranks combined is about two-thirds that received by members of the Teaching and Research Faculty at parallel ranks. Librarians, historically and everywhere, have been a most modestly paid profession, perhaps because librarianship has been perceived as a clerical and labor-intensive profession where salaries are not driven upward by market forces. The complexities of information processing and retrieval in a modern research library make that old perception invalid. Notre Dame might very properly take the lead in increasing library compensation to a level that reflects the professional competence and invaluable services of that faculty.

Turning from salaries to fringe benefits, we find that Notre Dame is competitive, but not exceptional. (Tables II-IV show the value of benefits for each of the professorial ranks. Table VI contains the comparison data, in terms of benefits for all ranks combined. Rank-by-rank data on benefits for the peer group and the PIC1 group was about \$7,800. At Notre Dame it was \$7,900. Last year's Compensation Report voiced concern over what effect the recent changes in medical insurance would have on both the absolute and the comparative value of the fringe package. The data from Table X do not support the view that the medical changes have been a financial disaster for the faculty. 1983-84 was

³Peer universities and Private, Independent, Category I institutions. The peer universities are comparison schools agreed upon jointly by the Provost and the Faculty Senate. They are: Brown, Duke, Fordham, Johns Hopkins, Indiana, Northwestern, Princeton, Southern California, Tulane and Vanderbilt. Category I is an AAUP classification for universities with significant doctoral programs. Private universities of this class are either church-related or independent. (Notre Dame classifies itself as independent for the purposes of these comparisons.) 45 of the 2,167 reported institutions are PIC1. They include many of the most prestigious universities: the Ivy League, Chicago, Stanford, etc.

the first year of the new plan, and it can be seen that the University's medical insurance contribution per faculty member rose \$206 (15.3%) during that year. That was less than the previous year (\$221 or 19.4%), but still a considerable amount. Only the individual faculty member can tell whether costs incurred during 1983-84 due to the deductible and co-insurance features of the new plan were in his or her case a good tradeoff against the relatively large salary increases. But Notre Dame is contributing an average of 4.3% of salary to medical insurance, while the national average for private independent schools in 1983-84 was only 3.2% of salary. The new options in medical insurance that have recently become available will also help the faculty find the plan best suited to the needs of the individual family. The Senate is pleased that the University has reaffirmed its commitment to this part of the benefits package in these ways.

The relatively high level of medical coverage does represent a tradeoff, however. Notre Dame's retirement contribution is lower than that of many comparable universities. Table X indicates that here it is 7.1% of the average salary, whereas it is 8.5% for private, independent institutions generally. If Notre Dame met that average, retirement contributions per faculty member would rise about \$500, and the University would be close to a "1" rating for compensation. On balance, however, there is no evidence of competitive deficiency in Notre Dame's overall benefits package in relation to the comparison groups.

The picture so far has been generally good. There are, however, certain problems masked by presenting salaries as averages for a rank.

The first is that Notre Dame's ratio of full to associate professors is strikingly low in comparison to the peer group. At Notre Dame, 38% of the faculty (192 individuals, see Table I) hold the rank of full, and are paid an average of \$44,200 each. 31% (158 individuals) are associates, paid \$34,000. The total salary cost for the 350 individuals was, then, \$13,858,000. At the peer institutions, 45% of the faculty are full professors, and only 27% are associates. If Notre Dame promoted its faculty at the same rate as the peers, there would have been 230 full professors and 138 associates, and the salary cost for that pool would have been \$14,858,000. Thus Notre Dame maintains high AAUP ratings at an actual cost to itself of one million dollars less than the peers (1.24 million when increased fringe benefits are counted in). Whether the University's reluctance to promote more persons to full professor is justified or not is an issue best dealt with elsewhere. But it is certainly true that Notre Dame's high comparative ratings are misleading in the important sense that the fulls and associates at Notre Dame are more senior than those at other universities in terms of the number of years of service.

A second problem is that average salaries convey no information about how the money is being distributed. Certain academic areas are better paid than others, particularly engineering and business, where salaries -- conspicuously so at the entry level -- are strongly influenced by external market forces, in contrast to most arts and sciences subjects where salaries respond mainly to supply and demand within academic institutions themselves. Universities must now compete with private industry to recruit and retain personnel in business and engineering, just as we have in the past in law and medicine. The result of that competition is, of course, upward pressure on salaries. The result has been the emergence of a two-tiered salary structure. At some institutions, entry level salaries in the market-influenced fields are as much as 75% higher than those in the other fields (Chronicle of Higher Education, October 10, 1984, p.80). Last year's Report pointed out that there is, nationally, a \$12,000 difference in the average salaries of engineers and theologians. Long-term consequences are ominous, and include lowered faculty morale and difficulty in bringing talented new people into disciplines where salary is eroding along with job opportunities. Notre Dame does not make public how salaries are distributed by colleges and departments, so there is no way of telling to what extent this national dilemma is also a problem for us, but it is clearly the kind of issue that all those interested in the welfare of the University will want to take most seriously.

A final problem is that average salaries do not make it possible to examine the relationship between salary and years of service. The issue here is that Notre Dame, being in a self-described "period of transition" between an undergraduate teaching institution and a research university, now has two sets of faculty: those who were tenured by the "old" Notre Dame, and those who have come in more recently to the "new." What is the salary ratio between the two groups? The more recent set includes many individuals who have been brought in to enhance the University's research stature, and bidding for their services has been intense. Included here are most of the holders of endowed chairs whose salaries are the highest for full professors, and recent assistant professors drawing the competitively strong salaries indicated by Table IV. Their salaries skew the averages, so it is likely that those members of the faculty who have

been here a longer time are not earning the levels of salary and benefits suggested by the data on the tables. The comparatively large number of associate professors previously mentioned may be a reflection of a policy that incorporates a two-tiered salary structure corresponding to the two generations of the faculty. That is, however, speculation; and the propriety of such a policy cannot be discussed until information on salary in relation to years of service is forthcoming. There is no likelihood that the University will release that information, so the question will probably remain unresolved. But it is worth pointing out in this connection that the Senate this year has made faculty development at all ranks its primary concern, since there is some reason to believe that the University's strategy for growth has been "endowed chairs or nothing," with the older segment of the faculty left largely to its own element. Rates of compensation may very well be tied to that strategy. Notre Dame is paying what it must to attract strong new faculty member. But is it offering appropriate rewards and incentives to the faculty already here?

January, 1985

TABLE I
Size of the Faculty

	Teaching and Research Faculty					Total Faculty	Students Undergrad.	Grad.
	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Total			
1974-75	144	145	152	18	459	734	6820	1988
.....								
.....								
1980-81	168	154	125	17	464	814	7048	1877
1981-82	180	159	120	18	477	851	7190	1833
1982-83	181	162	138	19	500	896	7408	1886
1983-84	192	158	135	25	510	921	7493	1987
Per Cent Tenured	99	95	7	8	69			

Teaching and Research Faculty includes only full-time, regular members of that faculty.

Total Faculty includes the Library Faculty, the Special Research Faculty, the Special Professional Faculty, and all non-regular faculty in addition to the regular Teaching and Research Faculty.

TABLE II

Average Salary and Fringe Benefits, Full Professors

	Salary	Percent Increase	AAUP Salary Rating	Dollar Value of Fringes	Fringes as Percent of Salary	Total Compensation
1980-81	32.7	8.6	3	7.4	24.7	40.1
1981-82	36.2	10.7	3	8.5	26.0	44.7
1982-83	40.7	12.4	2	9.4	23.1	50.1
1983-84	44.2	8.6	2	10.4	23.6	54.6
Peers	45.2	7.4	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All Private Independent Category I	47.1	7.0	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes: Information on salary, increases, and salary rating obtained from Academe, information on fringe benefits from the Office of the Dean of Administration, Notre Dame.

Requirements for AAUP salary ratings: 1* 50.4, 1 45.1, 2 41.4, 3 39.1, 4 36.5.

TABLE III
Average Salary and Fringe Benefits, Associate Professors

	Salary	Percent Increase	AAUP Salary Rating	Dollar Value of fringes	Fringes as percent of salary	Total Compensation
1980-81	25.0	7.3	2	4.9	21.0	29.9
1981-82	28.2	12.8	1	5.6	22.4	33.8
1982-83	31.3	11.0	1	6.6	21.1	37.9
1983-84	34.0	8.6	1	7.6	22.2	41.6
Peers	31.9	6.3	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All Private Independent Category I	32.4	6.6	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

REQUIREMENTS for AAUP

Salary Ratings: 1* 34.8, 1 32.6, 2 30.6, 3 29.3, 4 27.6.

TABLE IV
Average Salary and Fringe Benefits, Assistant Professors

	Salary	Percent Increase	AAUP Salary Rating	Dollar value of fringes	Fringes as percent of salary	Total Compensation
1980-81	19.7	8.9	3	3.3	18.2	23.0
1981-82	22.1	12.2	2	3.9	19.8	26.0
1982-83	25.1	13.6	1	4.3	17.1	29.4
1983-84	27.7	10.4	1	5.3	19.1	33.0
Peers	25.5	7.6	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All Private Independent Category I	26.4	7.8	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Requirements for AAUP

Salary Ratings: 1* 28.5, 1 25.9, 2 25.0, 3 24.2, 4 23.1

Table V
Average Salary, Instructors

	Number of Individuals At Rank	Salary	Percent Increase	AAUP Salary Rating
1981-82	18	21.4	--	--
1982-83	19	25.1	17.3	1*
1983-84	25	26.8	6.8	1*
Peers*	138	21.7	3.8	1
All Private Independent Category I	NA	21.7	8.5	1

Requirements for AAUP

Salary Ratings: 1* 23.8, 1 21.6, 2 19.8, 3 18.1, 4 17.3

* Excluding Brown, Indiana, Northwestern

TABLE VI
Average Salary and Fringe Benefits, All Ranks Combined (includes instructors)

Notre Dame	Salary	Percent Increase	Dollar Value of fringes	Fringes as percent of salary	AAUP Rating of Fringes	Total Compensation
1980-81	26.1	8.8	5.3	20.3	---	31.4
1981-82	29.4	12.6	6.2	21.1	---	35.6
1982-83	32.8	11.6	6.9	21.1	---	39.6
1983-84	35.8	9.1	7.9	22.0	2	43.7
All Private Independent Category I	36.7	6.7	7.8	21.2	3	44.5
Peers:						
Brown	37.4	n.a.	8.9	24	1	46.3
Duke	37.6	6.8	8.4	22	2	46.0
Fordham	34.4	n.a.	6.6	19	4	41.0
Hopkins	38.7	4.6	8.8	23	2	47.5
Indiana	32.0	6.0	8.5	27	1	40.5
Northwestern	38.4	10.7	7.3	19	4	45.7
Princeton	39.3	10.4	8.6	22	2	47.9
Southern Cal.	36.3	5.8	7.7	21	3	44.0
Tulane	31.3	11.8	6.1	20	3	37.4
Vanderbilt	33.5	n.a.	6.8	20	3	40.3

AAUP ratings of fringe benefits are based on fringes as percent of salary. For 1983-84 the ratings were: 1* 28.6%, 1 24.2%, 2 21.8%, 3 19.8%, 4 17.4%.

Table VII
Male-Female Comparison

		Number of Faculty	Percent of Faculty	Percent of Individuals at Rank:				Female Salaries as Percent of Male:			
				Full	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Full	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.
Notre Dame 1982-83	Male	450	90	39	34	24	3				
	Female	50	10	10	14	62	14	NA	90	88	79
1983-84	Male	460	90	41	33	23	3				
	Female	50	10	8	16	56	20	NA	96	90	90
Brown	M	404	85	65	16	19	0				
	F	74	15	18	30	50	3	90	98	90	
Duke	M	474	88	56	28	14	2				
	F	67	12	12	33	48	7	102	98	96	
Fordham	M	362	76	33	33	31	3				
	F	114	24	16	35	46	4	90	106	98	
Hopkins	M	433	85	61	18	20	1				
	F	77	15	19	19	43	18	91	94	104	
Indiana	M	977	84	58	27	15	0				
	F	183	16	20	38	41	1	92	91	87	
Northwestern	M	678	87	56	25	19	0				
	F	105	13	26	35	39	0	94	93	89	
Princeton	M	508	90	59	10	29	2				
	F	54	10	20	19	59	2	90	98	98	
USC	M	933	85	36	34	27	2				
	F	166	15	16	37	39	8	83	92	92	
Tulane	M	361	82	40	30	28	2				
	F	80	18	13	21	49	18	85	90	88	
Vanderbilt	M	459	80	49	30	19	3				
	F	118	20	10	28	52	10	86	92	92	
All Peers	M	5589	84	51	26	22	1				
	F	1038	16	17	32	45	6	90	95	93	

Table VIII
Library Data

		Composition of Library Faculty			
		Librarian	Associate	Assistant	Staff
1983-84	Male	7	6	5	1
	Female	4	3	9	2
1984-85	Male	7	4	5	0
	Female	3	4	7	1

Library Salaries

	Total Faculty	Percent of Faculty Reporting	Average Salary				Female Salaries as Percent of Male		
			Librarian	Associate	Assistant	All Ranks	Librarian	Associate	Assistant
1983-84	37	73	29.1	23.3	18.9	23.8	98	83	99
1984-85	31	81	31.2	27.8	21.5	26.8	90	95	106

Source: Poll of Library Faculty conducted by The Faculty Senate for each year.

Average Salaries are subject to a variance of \pm \$1,000 because of the response categories used in the poll.

TABLE IX
Consumer Price Index Increases and Salary Increases, 1973-74 to 1983-84

	Rise in CPI		Salary Increases		
	% Year	Indexed	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.
1973-74		100	100	100	100
1974-75	11.1	111.1	105.8	106.5	107.3
1975-76	7.1	119	113.7	115	117
1976-77	5.8	125.9	122.4	125	129
1977-78	6.7	134.3	130.9	135	139.6
1978-79	9.4	147	141.8	147.2	151.6
1979-80	13.3	166.5	151.9	158.8	160.5
1980-81	11.6	185.8	165.6	170.4	174.6
1981-82	8.7	202	183.3	192.2	195.9
1982-83	4.3	210.7	206	213.4	222.6
1983-84	3.8	218.7	223.7	231.7	245.7

1983-84 salaries represent real rises of 2.3% for professors, 5.9% for associates, and 12.3% for assistants over 1973-74 salaries.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is calculated on a standard academic year basis.

The Indexing here shows the cumulative increase in the cost of living after defining the first year (1973-74) as 100.

Source: 1982-83 Faculty Senate Compensation Report, updated for this year. Data have been rearranged.

TABLE X
Average Benefits Paid Per Teaching and Research Faculty Member

	<u>73-74</u> <u>782</u>	<u>80-81</u> <u>1683</u>	<u>81-82</u> <u>1888</u>	<u>82-83</u> <u>2072</u>	<u>83-84</u> <u>2352</u>
Mandatory					
Soc. Sec.	724	1643	1848	2032	2312
Unempl.	32	32	32	32	32
Workmen's Comp.	8	8	8	8	8
Non-Mandatory	1712	3601	4314	4786	5540
TIAA-CREF	990	1621	1882	2104	2547
Blue Cross	481	842	1139	1350	1556
Tuition	146	982	1101	1125	1179
Disab.	68	144	144	159	210
Life Ins.	27	12	48	48	48
Totals	2494	5284	6202	6858	7892

Source: Office of Dean of Administration, Daniel J. Osberger, Asst. Dean.

Notation: Mandatory (by law) benefits: Social Security, Unemployment Compensation Taxes, Workmen's Compensation.

Non-Mandatory benefits: Retirement Plan-TIAA-CREF, Major Medical, Blue-Cross-Blue Shield Plans, Tuition Benefits for Faculty Children (averaged as if all faculty were using this benefit), Disability Income Insurance and Group Life Insurance.

summary annual report for group life insurance

This is a summary of the annual report of the group life insurance plan for the University of Notre Dame (employer #35-0868188) for the period July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984. The annual report has been filed with the Internal Revenue Service, as required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

INSURANCE INFORMATION

The plan has a contract with Great West Life Assurance Company to pay all claims incurred under the terms of the plan. The total premiums paid for the plan year ending June 30, 1984 was \$412,368.

YOUR RIGHT TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You have the right to receive a copy of the full annual report, or any part thereof, on request. Direct your request to the office of the plan administrator: Director of Personnel, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

You may also receive from the plan administrator on request and at no charge a statement of the assets and liabilities of the plan and accompanying notes. These are automatically included with copies of the full annual report.

You have the legally protected right to examine the annual report at the Personnel Office of the University of Notre Dame and at the U.S. Department of Labor upon payment of copying costs. Send your request to: Public Disclosure Room, N4677, Pension and Welfare Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20216.

advanced studies

notes for principal investigators

Express Mailing of Proposals

Departments which anticipate sending a good number of proposals by Federal Express or similar services would do well to acquire a special number from the offices of the services. The use of such a number will result in considerable savings over a period of time. The saving can amount to \$2.50 per package.

When a proposal or document is sent by such services by the Division of Research and Sponsored Programs (DRSP), payment on the billing is always the responsibility of either the principal investigator or the department of the principal investigator, unless specified otherwise by DRSP.

The recording of a University account number (either a departmental account number or a grant account number) on the routing form for proposals does not suffice.

Fringe Benefits for Faculty Members

Over a twelve-month period, the overall rate for fringe benefits provided by the University for faculty members can range from about 10% to about 19%. As an average, OAS-DRSP suggests that until further notice, a rate of 16% of salary requested be used for faculty benefits in proposal budgets. For multiple year proposals, the rate should be increased by 11% per year.

Fringe Benefits for Staff Employees

This notice supersedes the notice on page 217, Notre Dame Report No. 6, 1983-84.

The University provides Blue Cross - Blue Shield (BC-BS) group hospitalization for all full-time staff employees. Over a twelve-month period, the overall percentage rate can vary considerably among individuals. Consequently, OAS-DRSP suggests that until further notice, an "exact" calculation be used for staff employee benefits in proposal budgets. The following rates should be used for this calculation:

Social Security

7.05 percent of salary requested up to \$39,600

Blue Cross - Blue Shield

\$52.00 per month for single coverage - for part-time employees who work at least 30 hours per week and prorated for salary requested for full-time employees

\$128.00 per month for family coverage - for part-time employees who work at least 30 hours per week and prorated for salary requested for full-time employees.

Procedures for Processing Gifts and Donations Intended for Restricted Accounts

1. All gifts and donations (monetary or equipment in-kind) for all accounts other than endowment accounts received by any individual or office of the University must be routed without appreciable delay through normal communication channels (Departmental Chairperson and Dean, where appropriate) via the Office of the Provost to the Office of Advanced Studies, Division of Research and Sponsored Programs (OAS-DRSP) to University Relations (UR) for proper processing and acknowledgement.
2. A Gift Routing Form for this purpose is available in OAS-DRSP. All correspondence relating to the gift, including the donor's letter and a copy of any acknowledgement, and, where appropriate, the gift itself, should be attached to the routing form. Space is provided on the form for a recommendation as to the use of the gift and account to which gifts in the form of funds may be placed.
3. If needed, OAS-DRSP will request the establishment of a restricted fund account. UR, upon approval of the Provost, shall process the gift according to its established procedures. UR will notify OAS-DRSP for preparation of a Gift Budget, gift reporting memorandum, if applicable, and for inclusion of the gift in the financial section of its Annual Report on funds received to support research and sponsored programs.

information circulars

Additional information on all circulars listed may be obtained by calling Extension 7432. Please refer to the circular number.

humanities

National Endowment for the Humanities Humanities Youth Projects

No. FY85-420

Program:

The purpose of the program is to support out-of-school humanities projects for groups of young people. Colleges and universities are among the organizations which have organized such projects in the past.

Two types of grants are made under this program: Planning Grants, up to \$15,000 and Implementation Grants whose funding varies depending upon the project.

Deadline:

Preliminary Applications: April 19, 1985
Final Applications: June 15, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

National Endowment for the Humanities
Youth Projects
Room 720
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
(202) 786-0271

Phi Beta Kappa The Ralph Waldo Emerson Award

No. FY85-423

Program:

One award of \$2,500 is offered annually for a study of the intellectual and cultural condition of man published in the U.S. in the preceding year (June 1, 1984 to May 31, 1985). The purpose of the award is to give recognition to comprehensive studies that contribute significantly to historical, philosophical or religious interpretations of the human condition. History, philosophy and religion are conceived in broad terms to include appropriate works in other fields. Narrowly limited or highly technical studies do not qualify. Books should be submitted by publishers. The award goes to the author.

Deadline:

May 31, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

Phi Beta Kappa
Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards
1811 Q Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 265-3808

(From 1985 ARIS)

social sciences

See complete information regarding the information circulars listed below under the category of Science.

National Institute For Occupational Safety and Health
Research and Demonstration Grants
No. FY85-419

NIH - Fogarty International Center
Biomedical Research Fellowship Opportunities Abroad
No. FY85-430

The Gerontological Society of America
1985 Brookdale Awards in Gerontology
No. FY85-436

The New York Academy of Sciences
Scientific Awards for 1985
No. FY85-437

The Gerontological Society of America 1985 Brookdale Awards in Gerontology

No. FY85-436

Program:

Three awards of \$25,000 each will be given for distinguished contributions to gerontology. One will be given to a U.S. citizen for contributions through research in biology or clinical sciences. A second will be given to a U.S. citizen for contributions through leadership in the social or behavioral sciences. A third award will be given to a non-U.S. citizen for contributions through research and/or leadership. Nominations may be made by an individual or organization and should be submitted in the form of a letter setting out in detail the significance of the individual's contributions. A curriculum vitae and no more than three additional letters of endorsement must accompany the nomination. Eleven copies of these materials should be sent to the address below.

Deadline:

June 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

The Gerontological Society of America
Brookdale Selections Committee
1411 K Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 393-1411

(From 1985 ARIS)

science

The Commonwealth Fund Book Program Book Program

No. FY85-440

Program:

Grants of \$50,000 for two years are awarded to scientists who are planning to write a book which explains the discoveries and work now underway on the frontiers of science for the lay reading public. Further information can be obtained from the Book Program.

For Further Information Contact:

The Commonwealth Fund Book Program
Lewis Thomas, M.D.
Program Director
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center
1275 York Avenue
Room 604, Schwartz Hall
New York, NY 10021
(212) 794-7647

(From 1985 ARIS)

NIH - Division of Research Resources Intermediate Voltage Electron Microscopy and Image Analysis Resources

No. FY85-426

Program:

The Biomedical Research Technology (BRT) Program of the DRR invites grant applications for support of regionally or nationally shared resources in the intermediate voltage range (300-500 KV) and image analysis to be used in structure and function studies of whole cells and studies of substructural features of cells. The research focus should be on applications to determine how the cell establishes and maintains its three-dimensional organization, and how it controls its size and shape. A complete resource encompasses five essential component activities: core research and development, collaborative research, service, training, and dissemination of results. The Program provides partial or full support for equipment, personnel,

supplies and other allowable costs necessary for the establishment and operation of a resource. Detailed guidelines and special application instructions are available from the BRT Program. It is strongly recommended that prospective applicants discuss the proposed resource with BRT Program staff prior to submitting an application.

Deadline:

June 1 and October 1, 1985 and February 1, 1986

For Further Information Contact:

NIH - Division of Research and
Resources
Biomedical Research Technology Program
Dr. Suzanne Stimler
Building 31, Room 5B41
Bethesda, MD 20205
(301) 496-5411

(From 1985 ARIS)

costs necessary for the establishment and operation of a resource. In addition to equipment funds and core research costs, salaries and other support needed to make the technology available to collaborative and service users are provided. Detailed guidelines and special application instructions are available from the BRT Program. It is strongly recommended that prospective applicants discuss the proposed resource with BRT Program staff prior to submitting an application.

Deadline:

June 1 and October 1, 1985 and February 1, 1986

For Further Information Contact:

NIH - Division of Research and
Resources
Biomedical Research Technology Program
Dr. Suzanne Stimler
Building 31, Room 5B41
Bethesda, MD 20205
(301) 496-5411

(From 1985 ARIS)

NIH - Division of Research Resources NMR Resources

No. FY85-425

Program:

The Biomedical Research Technology (BRT) Program of the Division of Research Resources is inviting grant applications from interested institutions for support of regionally shared resources for nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) emphasizing in vivo spectroscopy in new NMR imaging methodologies to be used in metabolic studies and analysis of cells, organs or tissues and studies of molecular pharmacology. The focus should be on the applications involving nuclei such as carbon, fluorine, sodium or phosphorous to study in vivo biochemical processes. A complete resource encompasses five essential component activities: core research and development, collaborative research, service, training and dissemination. Examples of appropriate core projects include coil and field design improvements to optimize localization of volumes of interest (e.g., hippocampus vs. cortex) and sensitivity or other aspects of instrument operation. Collaborative research and service applications from basic and clinical scientists in the geographical region served should be described in the application. These could include studies of molecular pharmacology involving drug-tissue interactions, drug distribution and storage, and studies of drug metabolism. The program provides partial or full support for equipment, personnel, supplies and other allowable

NIH - Division of Research Resources Small Grants Program for Pilot Projects in Biotechnology

No. FY85-424

Program:

The Biomedical Research Technology Program of the DRR plans to make approximately 10 to 20 one-year non-renewable awards in FY 1985 for pilot projects in high technology and engineering related to biomedical research. The purpose of the program is to: 1) Enable examination of a new technology for its usefulness in biomedical research; 2) Develop significant changes in existing technology important to biomedical research; 3) Translate scientific notions into a basis for a future technology. The program is open to both non-profit and for-profit organizations and is designed to support engineers and other scientists with experience primarily in fields other than biomedical research; investigators whose research career in high technology has been interrupted and is to be resumed; investigators changing field of research; investigators at minority institutions or located in a largely non-research environment such as a small business; and established investigators needing quick support for a high technology proposal for which no other funds are available. The award will provide a maximum of \$15,000 (direct costs) for personnel, consultants, supplies, small equipment, and travel required by the project.

Deadline:

June 1 and October 1, 1985 and February 1, 1986

For Further Information Contact:

NIH - Division of Research and Resources
Biomedical Research Technology Program
Dr. Jack Hahn
Head, Computer Technology Section
Building 31, Room 5B43
Bethesda, MD 20205
(301) 496-5411

(From 1985 ARIS)

**NIH - Fogarty International Center
Biomedical Research Fellowship
Opportunities Abroad**

No. FY85-430

Program:

The John E. Fogarty International Center of the NIH has announced the availability of postdoctoral fellowships to U.S. health scientists who wish to conduct collaborative research abroad. The purpose of these fellowships is to enhance the exchange of research experience and information in the biomedical, behavioral and health sciences. Programs available to U.S. citizens or permanent U.S. residents are the following:

- Academy of Finland Postdoctoral Research Fellowships, June 1, 1985
- French National Institute of Health and Medical Research Postdoctoral Fellowships, June 1, 1985
- NIH - French National Center for Scientific Research Exchange Program, June 1, 1985
- Irish Medical Research Council Postdoctoral Fellowship, June 1, 1985
- Israeli Ministry of Health Postdoctoral Research fellowships, June 1, 1985
- Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities Postdoctoral Fellowships, June 1, 1985
- Swedish Medical Research Council Fellowships, June 1, 1985
- Swiss National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships, June 1, 1985
- Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Postdoctoral Research Fellowships, no deadline
- Visiting Scientists Program of the National Science Council, Taiwan, no deadline.

The eligibility requirements of each program vary and this information is provided in each program's brochure which is available upon request (include a self-addressed mailing label). However, at a minimum, each candidate must have an earned doctoral degree in one of the behavioral, biomedical or health sciences and some postdoctoral experience. The maximum period of support for all programs is one year.

For Further Information Contact:

NIH - Fogarty International Center
International Research and Awards
Branch
Building 38A, Room 615
Bethesda, MD 20205
(301) 496-6688

(From 1985 ARIS)

**NIH - Fogarty International Center
Senior International Fellowships for 1986-87**

No. FY85-431

Program:

These senior postdoctoral research fellowships are available to U.S. health scientists who wish to conduct collaborative research abroad. The types of activity that are supported by this program include collaboration in health studies, basic or clinical research, and the familiarization with or utilization of special techniques and equipment not otherwise available to the applicant. This program does not provide support for brief observational visits, attendance at scientific meetings, attendance in formal training courses, independent research projects, or full-time clinical, technical or teaching services. Applicants must meet the following requirements: U.S. citizenship or permanent U.S. residence; doctoral degree in a health, biomedical or behavioral science; five years or more of postdoctoral experience; professional experience in the health, biomedical, or behavioral sciences for at least two of the last four years; hold a full-time appointment on the staff of a U.S. not-for-profit institution; be nominated by the dean or appropriate U.S. institutional official; be invited by a not-for-profit foreign institution; and not be a previous recipient of the fellowship. Fellowship awards are made for periods of three to twelve months. Prospective applicants for the fellowship program may obtain information brochures from FIC. Only the dean or equivalent institutional official may request fellowship applications which will be available until May 15, 1985 from the address given (include a self-addressed mailing label).

Deadline:

June 1 and October 1, 1985 and February 1, 1986

For Further Information Contact:

NIH - Fogarty International Center
International Research and Awards
Branch
Senior International Fellowships Program
Building 38A, Room 615
Bethesda, MD 20205

(From 1985 ARIS)

National Institute For Occupational Safety and Health Research and Demonstration Grants

No. FY85-419

Program:

Funds are available for the following types of grants:

Research Project Grants: A research project grant application should be designed to establish, discover, develop, explain, or confirm information relating to occupational safety and health including innovative methods, techniques, and approaches for dealing with occupational safety and health problems.

Demonstration Project Grants: A demonstration project grant application should address, either on a pilot or full-scale basis, the technical or economic feasibility or application of (1) a new or improved occupational safety and health procedure, method, technique, or system; or (2) an innovative method, technique, or approach for preventing occupational safety and health problems.

Small Grants: A small grant application is intended to provide financial support to carry out exploratory or pilot studies, to develop or test new techniques or methods, or to analyze data previously collected. This small grant program is intended for pre-doctoral graduate students, post-doctoral researchers (within 3 years following completion of doctoral degree or completion of residency or public health training, and junior faculty members (no higher than assistant professor).

Eligible applicants include non-profit and for-profit organizations. Universities, colleges, research institutions, and small, minority and/or women-owned businesses, are eligible for these research and demonstration grants.

In Fiscal Year 1985, \$6,501,000 will be available to award grants. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 of this amount will support continuation grants and \$400,000 will be funded in the special Emphasis Research Career Award (SERCA) program.

For Further Information Contact:

Leo A. Sanders, Chief
Grants Management Branch
Procurement and Grants Office
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
(404) 262-6575

National Science Foundation Division of Biotic Systems and Resources

No. FY85-428

Program:

This Division provides regular research support in the program areas below and also con-

siders proposals for specialized research equipment, and research conferences and workshops that relate to the described areas. In addition to regular proposal submissions to programs, the Division recognizes certain high priority areas as appropriate for increased research support. These include: plant biology, especially interactions of plants and insect herbivores, and plant and soil microorganisms, as well as characterization of genetic and biological diversity of relatives of cultivated plants; application of molecular genetics to systematic and population biology; linkages in the transformations of biogenic elements - carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus - in soils and sediments; and the systematic relationships of primitive microorganisms. Proposals on these and allied problems should be directed to the appropriate program. See NSF Publication 84-68 for a description of each program area.

- Ecosystem Studies Program, June 14, 1985
- Ecology Program, June 14, 1985
- Population Biology and Physiological Ecology Program, June 14, 1985
- Systematic Biology Program, June 14, 1985
- Biological Research Resources Program, no deadline

For Further Information Contact:

National Science Foundation
Directorate for Biological, Behavioral
and Social Sciences
Division of Biotic Systems and
Resources
John L. Brooks
Division Director
Room 1140
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20550
(202) 357-7332

(From 1985 ARIS)

National Science Foundation U.S. - Antarctic Research Program

No. FY85-427

Program:

Grants to scientists at U.S. universities and colleges, non-profit non-academic research institutions, and private organizations; under special circumstances, unaffiliated scientists or scientists employed by other federal agencies may be eligible for support. The purpose of this program is to foster research on worldwide and regional problems of current scientific importance and to expand fundamental knowledge of the Antarctic region. Support is provided in five areas: 1) biological and medical research; 2) earth sciences; 3) atmospheric sciences; 4) glaciology; and 5) ocean sciences. The target date applies to both 1) research in Antarctica (the 1986-1987 austral summer season - September 1986 through March 1987 and extend-

ing through the southern hemisphere winter of 1987, if appropriate; and 2) research or data analysis in the U.S. to commence approximately January 1, 1986.

Deadline:

Target date: June 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

National Science Foundation
Division of Polar Programs
Guy Guthridge
Room 620
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20550
(202) 357-7817

(From 1985 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation
U.S. - France Cooperative Science Program**

No. FY85-434

Program:

This program includes both Cooperative Research and Joint Seminars/Workshops between U.S. and French scientists. The earliest starting date is January 1, 1986.

Deadline:

May 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

National Science Foundation
Division of International Programs
Industrial Countries Section
Dr. Kenneth Hancock
Program Manager
Room 1201
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20550
(202) 357-7554

(From 1985 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation
U.S. - Japan Cooperative Science Program**

No. FY85-433

Program:

Proposals for cooperative research and joint seminar activities are accepted in May each year; proposals for long-term visits (six - twelve months) are accepted throughout the year. See NSF publication 81-58.

Deadline:

June 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

National Science Foundation
Division of International Programs
Industrial Countries Section

Dr. Charles W. Wallace
Program Manager
Room 1212
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20550
(202) 357-9558

(From 1985 ARIS)

**National Science Foundation
U.S. - Switzerland Cooperative Science Program**

No. FY85-432

Program:

Proposals for joint research, seminars and long-term research visits are being accepted. See NSF publication 83-73.

Deadline:

June 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

National Science Foundation
Division of International Programs
Industrial Countries Section
Henry K. Uznanski
Room 1201 B
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20550
(202) 357-7554

(From 1985 ARIS)

**The New York Academy of Sciences
Scientific Awards for 1985**

No. FY85-437

Program:

Thirteen awards ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 are available in the areas of biological and medical sciences, physical and mathematical sciences, behavioral sciences, natural sciences, applied science and technology, and to young investigators in physiology or biophysics, biochemistry, and photochemistry. Nominations for the awards may be originated by anyone submitting a letter indicating the basis for recommendations, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of publications, and other supporting documents.

Deadline:

June 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

The New York Academy of Sciences
Chair, Awards Committee
2 East 63rd Street
New York, NY 10021
(212) 838-0230

(From 1985 ARIS)

Phi Beta Kappa Phi Beta Kappa Book Award in Science

No. FY85-429

Program:

An award of \$2,500 is offered for outstanding contributions by scientists to the literature of science. The intent of the award is to encourage literate and scholarly interpretations of the physical and biological sciences and mathematics which emphasize the importance of science as a part of our humanistic heritage. Entries must be original publications, not of a technical or highly specialized character, which have been published in the U.S. during the preceding award year (June 1, 1984 to May 31, 1985). It is recommended that entries be submitted by the publisher.

Deadline:

May 31, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

Phi Beta Kappa
Science Book Award Committee
1811 Q Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 265-3808

(From 1985 ARIS)

engineering

See complete information regarding the information circulars listed below under the category of Science.

NIH - Division of Research Resources
Small Grants Program for Pilot Projects in
Biotechnology
No. FY85-424

NIH - Division of Research Resources
NMR Resources
No. FY85-425

NIH - Division of Research Resources
Intermediate Voltage Electron Microscopy and
Image Analysis Resources
No. FY85-426

general

Center for Field Research Field Research Grants

No. FY85-439

Program:

The Center, with its affiliate EARTHWATCH, supports postdoctoral field or team research through the mode of participant funding - a system in which qualified members of the

public both join research expeditions as co-workers and help underwrite expedition costs. Grants range from \$5,000 to \$100,000 with an average of \$16,000. The grants cover all expenses for maintaining the research team in the field, the travel of the P.I. to and from the field, plus expendable and leased or rented field equipment. There are no restrictions as to geographic location, academic discipline, or time of year. The Center especially favors projects of clear scholarly and public value in the sciences and humanities. Preliminary proposals should be submitted nine months before project date. The sooner in the calendar year a preliminary proposal is received, the better are its chances of eventual acceptance.

For Further Information Contact:

Center for Field Research
10 Juniper Road, Box 127
Belmont, MA 02178
(617) 489-3030

(From 1985 ARIS)

Council for International Exchange of Scholars Indo-American Fellowship Program

No. FY85-435

Program:

Twelve long-term (six to ten months) and nine short-term (two to three months) research fellowships are offered to U.S. citizens who hold a Ph.D. or possess equivalent professional experience at the time of application. The fellowship program seeks to open new channels of communication between academic and professional groups in the United States and India and to encourage a wider range of research activity between the two countries than now exists. Therefore, scholars and professionals who have limited or no experience in India are especially encouraged to apply. Awards are offered in all academic fields except clinical medicine. The basic stipend is \$1,500 per month with additional funds for books and study/travel in India, and international travel. In addition, long-term fellows receive excess baggage, research, and dependent allowances.

Deadline:

June 15, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

Council for International Exchange
of Scholars
Lydia Z. Gomes
Program Officer
Eleven Dupont Circle, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036-1257
(202) 939-5472

(From 1985 ARIS)

Department of Justice Unsolicited Research Program

No. FY85-421

Program:

The NIJ announces a competitive research grant program which emphasizes innovative and policy-relevant research. Significant issues pertaining to adult crime and criminal justice must be addressed in a competently designed research format. The potential impact on issues facing criminal justice in the U.S. today will count heavily in the selection process. It is expected that approximately \$1 million will be allocated in FY 1985 for this program, \$500,000 for each funding cycle. Approximately one-third of the amount available during each cycle will be allocated for grants of \$60,000 or under. The maximum funding for each grant will be \$120,000. The maximum grant period will be two years.

Deadline:

June 1 and December 1, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

(From 1985 ARIS)

William H. Donner Foundation, Inc. Program Grants

No. FY85-441

Program:

Institutional grants of varying amounts to non-profit organizations whose interests comply with the Foundation's current fields of interest. Program should 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. relations - research projects on the relationship between the two countries; 2) Nutrition education for physicians; and 3) Ocean and inland water resources.

For Further Information Contact:

William H. Donner Foundation, Inc.
Janet Maughan, Program Officer
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10111
(212) 765-1695

(From 1985 ARIS)

General Services Administration Records Program

No. FY85-422

Program:

Grants will be awarded to preserve and make available for use records generated in every facet of life that further an understanding of American history, to advance the state of the art, to promote cooperative efforts among institutions and organizations, and to improve the knowledge, performance, and professional skills of those who work with historical records. Initial priority will go to projects designed to salvage or save from imminent destruction records of undoubted historical value that may be lost irretrievably if immediate action is not taken to preserve them. Generally projects should fall in the following categories: 1) Survey and Accessioning Projects; 2) Preservation and Reproduction Projects; 3) Records Use Projects; 4) Archival Techniques Projects; and 5) Feasibility Projects. Eligibility is limited to non-profit organizations and institutions, states, and local government agencies. Grants may be on a matching basis or for the entire cost. Proposals for matching grants will be preferred.

Deadline:

June 1 and October 1, 1985 and February 1, 1986

For Further Information Contact:

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
National Historical Publications and
Records Commission
Records Program
National Archives Building
Washington, DC 20408
(202) 724-1616

(From 1985 ARIS)

The J.M. Foundation Grants

No. FY85-442

Program:

The J.M. Foundation concentrates its support in three fields of interest: medical research, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped (primarily through comprehensive rehabilitation centers), alcoholism, and selected projects which focus on strengthening those values essential to the preservation of a free society. There are no application forms. The Foundation recommends sending an initial letter of inquiry to include background, objective, time period, key staff and budget for the project; most recent financial statements; membership of the governing Board; copy of IRS tax exemption certification; and a list of other sources of financial support, committed or

pending. Grants range from \$5,000 to over \$100,000 with the average being \$15,000 to \$25,000.

For Further Information Contact:

The J.M. Foundation
Jack Brauntuch
Executive Director
60 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10165
(212) 687-7735

(From 1985 ARIS)

**National Institute of Justice
Solicited Research Programs; Fiscal Year 1985**

No. FY85-418

Program:

The National Institute of Justice announces the publication of its research program plan for 1985. "Solicited Research Programs, Fiscal Year 1985" describes the thirteen core programs which comprise the 1985 research plan, gives application procedures, and outlines selection criteria.

For a copy of the plan, write to the National Institute of Justice, NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850, or call 301/251-5500. Ask for the NIJ Solicited Research Program Plan, and refer to document number 96131.

Selected Deadline Dates:

- . Crime Control Theory and Policy - May 15, 1985
- . Drugs, Alcohol and Crime - May 22, 1985
- . Violent Criminal Behavior - June 5, 1985
- . Classification, Prediction, Methodology Development - June 12, 1985

**Dr. Scholl Foundation
Institutional Grants**

No. FY85-438

Program:

Grants are available to private education at all levels from elementary schools to colleges and universities, and medical and nursing institutions, and for medical and scientific research. In 1984, grants in the medical field totaled more than \$1.5 million. Application forms are available from the Foundation.

Deadline:

May 15, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

Dr. Scholl Foundation
Jack E. Scholl
Executive Director
11 South LaSalle Street
Suite 2100

Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 782-5210

(From 1985 ARIS)

current publications and other scholarly works

Current publications should be mailed to the
Division of Research and Sponsored Programs,
Room 314, Administration Building.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

American Studies

Schlereth, Thomas J.

T.J. Schlereth. 1984. Chautauqua: A Middle Landscape of the Middle Class. Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village Herald 13(2):22-32.

Art, Art History and Design

Kinsey, Douglas

D. Kinsey. 1984. Nineteen Monotypes; After the Fall. Boundary 2. Cover and 12(1):18 Reproductions between pages 131-132.

English

Matthias, John E.

J.E. Matthias. 1985. Poetry of Place: From the Kentucky River to the Solent Shore. The Southern Review 21(1):183-203.

Government and International Studies

Dallmayr, Fred R.

F.R. Dallmayr. 1985. Continental Perspectives and the Study of Politics. News for Teachers of Political Science 44:15-17.

F.R. Dallmayr. 1984. Symposium on Twilight of Subjectivity: Response to Rasmussen and McCarthy. Philosophy and Social Criticism 10:121-129.

History

Biddick, Kathleen A.

K.A. Biddick. 1984. Pig Husbandry on the Peterborough Abbey Estate from The Twelfth to the Fourteenth Century A.D. Pages 161-177, in, C. Grigson and J. Clutton-Brock, eds., Animals and Archaeology: 4. Husbandry in Europe. Oxford, England, British Archaeological Reports Number 227.

Modern and Classical Languages

Doering, Bernard E.

B.E. Doering. 1985. Misappropriating Maritain. Commonweal 112(4):105-109.

Program of Liberal Studies

- Crosson, Frederick J.
F.J. Crosson. 1984. Natural Right and Anthropology. CCICA Annual 3:19-33.
- Nicgorski, Walter J.
W.J. Nicgorski. 1984. Cicero's Paradoxes and His Idea of Utility. Political Theory 12(4):557-578.
- W. Nicogorski. 1985. Demokracija i Moralnoreligionzna Neutrolnost: Americke i Katolicke Perspektive. Svesci 51:76-89.

Psychology

- Bartlett, Willis E.
W.E. Bartlett, J.L. Lee and R.E. Doyle. 1984. Historical Development of the Association for Religious and Value Issues in Counseling. Journal of Counseling and Development 63:448-451.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Biology

- Diffley, Peter
D.C. Straus and P. Diffley. 1984. The Role of Type III *Streptococcus galactiae* Extracellular Type-Specific Antigen in Mouse Virulence Enhancement. Current Microbiology 11:197-204.
- P. Diffley. 1985. *Trypanosoma brucei*: Immunogenicity in the Variant Surface Coat Glycoprotein of Virulent and Avirulent Subspecies. Experimental Parasitology 59:98-107.

Chemistry

- Basu, Manju
K.K. Das, M. Basu and S.C. Basu. 1984. A Rapid Preparative Method for Isolation of Neutral and Acidic Glycosphingolipids by Radial Thin-Layer Chromatography. Analytical Biochemistry 143:125-134.
- H. Higashi, M. Basu and S.C. Basu. 1985. Biosynthesis in Vitro of Disialosylneolactotetraosylceramide by a Solubilized Sialyltransferase from Embryonic Chicken Brain. The Journal of Biological Chemistry 260(1):824-828.
- Basu, Subhash C.
K.K. Das, M. Basu and S.C. Basu. 1984. A Rapid Preparative Method for Isolation of Neutral and Acidic Glycosphingolipids by Radial Thin-Layer Chromatography. Analytical Biochemistry 143:125-134.
- H. Higashi, M. Basu and S.C. Basu. 1985. Biosynthesis in Vitro of Disialosylneolactotetraosylceramide by a Solubilized Sialyltransferase from Embryonic Chicken Brain. The Journal of Biological Chemistry 260(1):824-828.
- Freeman, Jeremiah P.
M.J. Haddadin and J.P. Freeman. 1985. Oxaziridines. Chapter 3, pages 283-350 in, A. Hassner, ed., *Small Ring Hetero-*

- cycles-Part 3 Oxiranes, Arene Oxides, Oxaziridines, Dioxetanes, Thietanes, Thietes, Thiazetes.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, New York.
- Gellene, Gregory I.
G.I. Gellene and R.F. Porter. 1984. An Experimental Study of Hypervalent Molecular Clusters by Neutralized Ion Beam Spectroscopy: $\text{NH}_4(\text{NH}_3)_n$ and $\text{ND}_4(\text{ND}_3)_n$ for $n = 1-3$. Journal of Physical Chemistry 88(26):6680-6684.
- G.I. Gellene and R.E. Porter. 1984. Experimental Evidence for Metastable States of D_3O and its Monohydrate by Neutralized Ion Beam Spectroscopy. The Journal of Chemical Physics 81(12):5570-5576.
- Kozak, John J.
*T.W. Ebbesen, P. Lenior and J.J. Kozak. 1985. Reply to the Comment on "Factors Affecting the Efficiency of Photochemical Water Cleavage Systems. The Reaction Between O_2 and the Reduced Electron Acceptor." Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:553.
- Nowak, Thomas L.
M.H. Lee and T.L. Nowak. 1984. Phosphorus-31 Nuclear Relaxation Rate Studies of the Nucleotides on Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase. Biochemistry 23(26):6506-6513.
- Patterson, Larry K.
*S. Vaidyanathan, L.K. Patterson, D. Mobius and H-R. Gruniger. 1985. Molecular Architecture in Cyanine Dye Aggregates at the Air-Water Interface. Effect of Monolayer Composition and Organization on Fluorescent Behavior. Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:491.
- Schuler, Robert H.
*J.A. LaVerne, W.G. Burns and R.H. Schuler. 1985. Production of HO_2 within the Track Core in the Heavy Particle Radiolysis of Water. Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:242.
- *H. Taniguchi and R.H. Schuler. 1985. Ionization of the Hydroxycyclohexadienyl Radical in Concentrated KOH: A Measure of the Activity of OH^- in Highly Basic Media. Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:335.
- Thomas, J. Kerry
J. Kucynski and J.K. Thomas. 1985. Photochemical Behavior of Cetyltrimethylammonium Bromide Stabilized Colloidal Cadmium Sulfide: Effects of Surface Charge on Electron Transfer Across the Colloid-Water Interface. Langmuir 1(1):158-161.

Mathematics

- Dwyer, William G.
W.G. Dwyer and E.M. Friedlander. 1984. Etale K-Theory of Azumaya Algebras. Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra 34:179-191.

*Under the Radiation Laboratory

- W.G. Dwyer and D.M. Kan. 1984. Homotopy Theory and Simplicial Groupoids, Indagationes Mathematicae 46(4):379-385.
- Hahn, Alexander J.
A.J. Hahn. 1984. Linear Groups over Maximal Orders. Illinois Journal of Mathematics. 28(3):425-436.
- Pillay, Anand
A. Pillay. 1984. Countable modules. Fundamenta Mathematicae 121:120-132.
- A. Pillay and G. Srouf. Closed Sets and Chain Conditions in Stable Theories. Journal of Symbolic Logic 49:1350-1362.

Physics

- Livingston, A. Eugene
J.E. Hardis, H.G. Berry, L.J. Curtis and A.E. Livingston. 1984. The $1s2s2p^2 \ ^5P - 1s2p^3 \ ^5S$ Transition in Ne VII. Physica Scripta 30:189-193.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Chemical Engineering

- Strieder, William C.
D.S. Tsai and W.C. Strieder. 1985. Radiation Across a Spherical Cavity Having Both Specular and Diffuse Components. Chemical Engineering Science 40(1):170-173.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Accountancy

- Rueschhoff, Norlin G.
N.G. Rueschhoff. 1985. Asia and Pacific Accounting Education for Development Conference. International Accounting Forum 27:2-3.

Finance and Business Economics

- Halloran, John A.
J.P. Halloran and H.P. Lanser. 1985. Introduction to Financial Management. Scott Foresman and Company, Glenview, Illinois. 766 pp.
- Lanser, Howard P.
J.P. Halloran and H.P. Lanser. 1985. Introduction to Financial Management. Scott Foresman and Company, Glenview, Illinois. 766 pp.

Marketing Management

- Gaski, John F.
J.F. Gaski. 1984. A Clarification of Channel Power Theory: Exercised Power Sources and Exercised Power. Pages 110-113 in, P.F. Anderson and M.J. Ryan, eds., 1984 AMA Winter Educator's Conference: Scientific Method in Marketing. American Marketing Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- J.F. Gaski. 1984. A Reconciliation of the Dahl Base-Means Framework with Con-

temporary Channel Power Terminology. Pages 114-116 in, P.F. Anderson and M.J. Ryan, eds., 1984 AMA Winter Educator's Conference: Scientific Method in Marketing. American Marketing Association, Chicago, Illinois.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

- Gleason, Maureen L.
M.L. Gleason and J.T. Deffenbaugh. 1984. Searching the Scriptures: a Citation Study in the Literature of Biblical Studies: Report and Commentary. Collection Management 6(3/4):107-117.

RADIATION LABORATORY

- Das, Paritosh K.
T. Wisniewski-Knittel, P.K. Das and E. Fischer. 1984. Conformational Equilibria in trans-1,2-Diarylethylenes Manifested in their Emission in Solution. Part VI. Heterocyclic Analogues, their Triplets and Exciplexes. Journal Helvetica Chimica Acta 67:2246-2253.
- Ebbesen, Thomas W.
T.W. Ebbesen, P. Lenior and J.J. Kozak. 1985. Reply to the Comment on "Factors Affecting the Efficiency of Photochemical Water Cleavage Systems. The Reaction Between O_2 and the Reduced Electron Acceptor." Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:553.
- Hardwick, John L.
J.L. Hardwick. 1985. Quantum Ergodicity in Small Molecules: The Continuum Fluorescence of Nitrogen Dioxide. Journal of Molecular Spectroscopy 109:85.
- Laverne, Jay A.
J.A. Laverne, W.G. Burns and R.H. Schuler. 1985. Production of HO_2 within the Track Core in the Heavy Particle Radiolysis of Water. Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:242.
- Taniguchi, Hitoshi
H. Taniguchi. 1984. An Electron Spin Resonance Study of Organosulfur Radicals Produced in Electron-Irradiated Aqueous Solutions. Spin Trapping with Nitromethane Anion and 2-Methyl-2-nitrosopropane. The Journal of Physical Chemistry 88(25):6245-6250.
- H. Taniguchi and R.H. Schuler. 1985. Ionization of the Hydroxycyclohexadienyl Radical in Concentrated KOH: A Measure of the Activity of OH^- in Highly Basic Media. Journal of Physical Chemistry 89:335.

MEDIEVAL INSTITUTE

- Coleman, Robert R.
R.R. Coleman. 1984. Notes on Some Sixteenth-Century Vercellese Drawings: Bernardino Lanino and His Workshop. Master Drawings. 22(2):178-185.

awards received

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
AWARDS FOR RESEARCH				
College Eng.	M. Zeller, R. Ricker	Surface Studies for Enhanced Corrosion Resistance	Standard Oil Co. Ohio	20,000 12
Lobund Lab.	M. Pollard	Research and Services for American Biogenetic Sciences, Inc.	Amer. Biogenetic Sci., Inc.	20,000 60
Medieval Inst.	R. McInerny	Mary M. Davis Collection of Italian Renaissance Art	Kress Fdn.	50,000 12
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	R. Nelson, S. Batill	Aerodynamic Test Program	STG Elec. Inc.	84,000 6
Metallurgical Eng.	A. Miller	Conductive Ceramic Electric Contact Materials	CTS Corp.	375,022 36
Advanced Studies	W. Berry	Minority High School Research Apprentice Program for 1985	Natl. Inst. Health	6,000 12
Marketing Management	J. Kennedy	Award Fee Contracts	Dept. Navy	25,000 8
Chemistry	F. Castellino	Biochemistry of Fibrinolysis	Natl. Inst. Health	128,215 12
Civil Eng.	M. Katona	Supplemental Grant for NSF Young Investigator Award Winner	Sargent & Lundy Engrs.	3,000 12
Chemistry	M. Basu, S. Basu	Ii-Glycolipid Biosynthesis in Lymphomas	Natl. Inst. Health	55,692 12
College Eng.	Berry, Zeller, Bellina	Studies of Contacts on Gallium Phosphide	Natl. Aero. Space Admin.	19,800 8
AWARDS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS				
Advanced Studies	R. Gordon	McGee Fellowship Program in Economics	McGee Fdn.	4,000 9
AWARDS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS				
Inst. Past. Soc. Min.	R. Pelton	Notre Dame Institute for Clergy Education	---	9,946 --
AWARDS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS				
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	T. Mueller	Conference on Low Reynolds Number Airfoil Aerodynamics	Dept. Navy	8,457 12

proposals submitted

Department or Office	Principal	Short title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH*				
Economics	M. Ghilarducci, L. Marsh	UMWA '81 & '84 Strike Votes: A Theoretical & Empirical Analysis	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	66,596 12

*Does not include a \$14,824,934 proposal to NSF for a Hazardous Wastes Engineering Research Center and a proposal for \$7,500,000 to the Department of Transportation for a Cold Weather Transit Technology Program.

Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	McDonald Corp.	20,111 12
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Olin Corp. Charit. Trust	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Boise Cascade Corp.	20,111 12
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Disney Fdtn.	20,111 12
Earth Sciences	E. Winkler	Marble Study for Restoration Field Museum	L.J. & M.C. Skaggs Fdtn.	82,392 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Harder Fdtn.	20,111 12
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Connelly Fdtn.	20,111 12
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	R. & H. DeVos Fdtn.	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Youth Project	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Gen. Services Fdtn.	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	Liberty Fund, Inc.	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	E.W. & C.M. Davis Fdtn.	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	W. & M. Greve Fdtn., Inc.	40,380 24
Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Elkhart Environmental Center	W.H. Donner Fdtn.	40,380 24
College Eng.	M. Zeller, W. Berry	Surface Metallization Studies of β -SiC	Natl. Aero. Space Admin.	50,000 6
Chemical Eng.	C. Ivory	The Beneficiation and Dewatering of Kaolin in an Electrostatic Field	Combustion Eng., Inc.	13,453 12
Chemistry	S. Basu	Glycolipid Metabolism in Normal and Pathological Tissues	Natl. Inst. Health	159,230 12
Microbiology	P. Klebba	Bacteriophage TRPs	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	192,016 24
Chemistry	T. Fehlner	Metallaboranes	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	100,800 12
Philosophy	A. Manier	A Case Study of Scientific Information Exchange	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	13,073 6
Chemical Eng.	W. Strieder	Thermal Radiation and Conduction in Porous Media	Amer. Chem. Soc.	89,582 24
Sociology	M. Hallinan	Effects of Ability Grouping on Children's Achievement	Lilly Endow., Inc.	72,322 12
Chemistry	A. Lappin	Stereoselectivity in Electron Transfer	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	64,826 12
Chemistry	J. Thomas	Preparation of Semiconductors with Unusual Architecture	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	432,622 36
Chemistry	J. Thomas	Preparation of Semiconductors with Unusual Architecture	Dept. Energy	432,622 36
Chemistry	D. Pasto	Studies on 1,2,4,5-Tetraenes and 3,4-Bisalkylidenecyclobutenes	Amer. Chem. Soc.	109,640 36
Aerospace Mech. Eng.	Nee, Yang, Szewczyk	Buoyancy Effects in Turbulent Wake Flows	Natl. Sci. Fdtn.	92,269 12
Chemistry	W. Scheidt	X-ray and Chemical Studies of Metalloporphyrins	Natl. Inst. Health	142,392 12

Civil Eng.	L. Ketchum	Anaerobic SBR Treatment of Coal Conversion Wastewaters	Dept. Energy	193,033 36
Psychology	J. Borkowski, S. Maxwell	Metacognition, Motivation, and Inefficient Learning	Natl. Inst. Health	101,380 12

PROPOSALS FOR FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Physics	V. Kenney, N. Biswas	Time-of-Flight Equipment for CO Collider Experiment E-735	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	218,490 12
Physics	Shephard, Cason, Ruchti	Equipment for Fermilab E687	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	274,500 24

PROPOSALS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

Metallurgical Eng.	A. Miller, C. Crowell	Prototype Program for the Training of Secondary School Faculty	Natl. Sci. Fdn.	1,260,333 36
Psychology	J. Santos, S. McCabe, R. Hubbard	A Geriatric Training Model: Gerontological Counseling	Natl. Inst. Health	25,231 12
Mathematics	M. Borelli	Joint University Middle School Program	Lilly Endow., Inc.	62,660 25
Mod. Class. Languages	T. Marullo	Youth in Search of Itself: Dostoevsky's The Brothers Karamazov	Lilly Endow., Inc.	24,729 10
Metallurgical Eng.	A. Miller	Development and Use of Interactive Videodisc Courseware	Lilly Endow., Inc.	38,275 24

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS

Adminis- tration	D. Porterfield, P. Stone	Minority High School Counselors Workshop	Lilly Endow., Inc.	27,310 28
Adminis- tration	P. Stone, D. Porterfield	Videotape for High School, Churches and Community Centers	Lilly Endow., Inc.	45,720 25

PROPOSALS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS

Psychology	J. Borkowski	Travel Grant (London)	British Council	750 2wks
Philosophy	T. Morris	Philosophy and the Christian Faith	Natl. Endow. Humanities	17,837 12
Biology	H. Bender	North Central Indiana Regional Genetics Center	Ind. St. Bd. Health	24,728 12
History	W. Nugent	Frontier and Environment in America	Natl. Endow. Humanities	72,003 15

summary of awards received and proposals submitted

AWARDS RECEIVED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	5	156,692	6	630,037	11	786,729
Facilities and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instructional Programs	1	4,000	0	0	1	4,000
Service Programs	0	0	1	9,946	1	9,946
Other Programs	0	0	1	8,457	1	8,457
Total	6	160,692	8	648,440	14	809,132

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	5	450,287	26	2,381,556	31	2,831,843*
Facilities and Equipment	0	0	2	492,990	2	492,990
Instructional Programs	1	25,231	4	1,385,997	5	1,411,228
Service Programs	0	0	2	73,030	2	73,030
Other Programs	1	24,728	3	90,590	4	115,318
Total	7	500,246	37	4,424,163	44	4,924,409*

*Does not include a \$14,824,934 proposal to NSF for a Hazardous Wastes Engineering Research Center and a proposal for \$7,500,000 to the Department of Transportation for a Cold Weather Transit Technology Program.

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.

Information Circular Number	Agency	Programs	Application Closing Dates
HUMANITIES			
FY85-420	National Endowment for the Humanities	Humanities Youth Projects	April 19, 1985
FY85-423	Phi Beta Kappa	The Ralph Waldo Emerson Award	May 31, 1985
SCIENCE			
FY85-436	The Gerontological Society of America	1985 Brookdale Awards in Gerontology	June 1, 1985
FY85-426	NIH - Division of Research Resources	Intermediate Voltage Electron Microscopy and Image Analysis Resources	June 1, 1985
FY85-425	NIH - Division of Research Resources	NMR Resources	June 1, 1985
FY85-424	NIH - Division of Research Resources	Small Grants Program for Pilot Projects in Biotechnology	June 1, 1985
FY85-430	NIH - Fogarty International Center	Biomedical Research Fellowship Opportunities Abroad	June 1, 1985
FY85-431	NIH - Fogarty International Center	Senior International Fellowships for 1986-87	June 1, 1985
FY85-428	National Science Foundation	Division of Biotic Systems and Resources	June 14, 1985
FY85-427	National Science Foundation	U.S. - Antarctic Research Program	June 1, 1985
FY85-434	National Science Foundation	U.S. - France Cooperative Science Program	May 1, 1985
FY85-433	National Science Foundation	U.S. - Japan Cooperative Science Program	June 1, 1985
FY85-432	National Science Foundation	U.S. - Switzerland Cooperative Science Program	June 1, 1985
FY85-437	The New York Academy of Sciences	Scientific Awards for 1985	June 1, 1985
FY85-429	Phi Beta Kappa	Phi Beta Kappa Book Award in Science	May 31, 1985
GENERAL			
FY85-435	Council for International Exchange of Scholars	Indo-American Fellowship Program	June 15, 1985
FY85-421	Department of Justice	Unsolicited Research Program	June 1, 1985
FY85-422	General Services Administration	Records Program	June 1, 1985
FY85-418	National Institutes of Justice	Solicited Research Programs; Fiscal Year 1985	May 15, 1985
FY85-438	Dr. Scholl Foundation	Institutional Grants	May 15, 1985

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