

# notre dame report

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# the university

## cisneros joins board of trustees

Henry C. Cisneros, the mayor of San Antonio, Texas, has been elected to the University's Board of Trustees.

Cisneros holds degrees from Texas A&M University, Harvard University, and George Washington University. He has taught since 1974 on the public administration faculty at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

He received his first experience in San Antonio city government as an administrative assistant to the city manager in 1968 and seven years later was elected to the city council. He was reelected twice to the council before running successfully for mayor in 1981, a position to which he was reelected in 1983 and 1985.

## o'shaughnessy gift to endow arts and letters deanship

A \$1 million gift from the I.A. O'Shaughnessy Foundation will endow the position of dean in Notre Dame's College of Arts and Letters, according to Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University president.

The O'Shaughnessy Deanship is occupied by Michael J. Loux, a specialist in metaphysics, Greek philosophy and the philosophy of language, who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1968 after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He had been director of undergraduate studies and later chairman of the philosophy department before his appointment as dean of the College of Arts and Letters in August 1983.

## lafortune renovation plans approved

The University's board of trustees approved a \$4.5 million expansion and renovation of the LaFortune Student Center during an on-campus meeting May 3. Construction is expected to begin this summer and be completed in August 1986, according to Rev. David Tyson, C.S.C., vice president for student affairs.

Architectural plans by Cole Associates, Inc., of South Bend call for an addition to the east side of the existing building that will increase the gross square footage from 57,300 to 81,585, a 43 percent increase in area. About 45,000 square feet of interior space will undergo remodeling. The architectural style of the building will be maintained with a two-story porch at the eastern facade, closely resembling the existing west entrance.

## grant aids center for philosophy of religion

Notre Dame's Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts has received a grant of \$324,000 from the J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust of Philadelphia to support the work of the University's Center for Philosophy of Religion. The grant will underwrite a variety of Center activities, including a program of year-long visiting scholars, a series of conferences and lectures and several summer institutes for college teachers. Of the candidates for doctoral degrees in philosophy at Notre Dame, nearly half concentrate in the philosophy of religion.

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# faculty notes

## honors

Katharina J. Blackstead, associate librarian, has been appointed to the continuing education courses advisory committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association. The two-year term begins in July.

Douglas W. Kmiec, professor of law and director of the Thomas J. White Center on Law and Government, has been appointed to the advisory committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., associate provost and associate professor of theology, was elected to a three-year term as a member of the board of regents of the University of Portland, Ore., beginning this fall.

A book by John E. Matthias, professor of English, titled "Northern Summer: New and Selected Poems, 1963-1983," has been awarded the Society of Midland Authors Poetry Prize for 1985. He also has been elected to membership in The Poetry Society of America.

John F. O'Malley, adjunct associate professor of biology, has been selected as an "Outstanding Professor" by the Indiana University School of Medicine Class of 1985.

## activities

William B. Berry, assistant dean and professor of electrical engineering, and Klaus D. Timmerhaus of the University of Colorado, co-led an open forum discussion on the goals and aims of the American Society of Electrical Engineers Engineering Research Council during the annual ERC Forum in Washington, D.C., March 7-9. Dr. Berry also led a roundtable discussion on "Young Engineering Faculty Research/Career Development" at the annual conference of the Gulf Southwest Section of ASEE at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, March 28. He and Walter J. Gajda, Jr., associate professor of electrical engineering, presented the Final Status Report on the Cold Weather Transit Technology Program to the subcommittees on Transportation and Related Agencies of the Committees on Appropriations for both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives April 30 and May 1.

Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., professor of theology, spoke on "Reconciliation after Abortion" at meetings of the Midwest Canon Law Society of

America, Fort Wayne, Ind., April 16, and the Diocese of Gary, Hammond, Ind., April 19. He also spoke on "Reconciliation in Marriage and Family" for the Family Life Office of the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend, in meetings held in both cities April 22 and 29. He participated in the U.S. Catholic/Presbyterian-Reformed Dialogue, held in Princeton, N.J., May 8-10, and gave the keynote address, titled "The Agenda for the Future," for a meeting of the Catholic Press Association, held in Orlando, Fla., May 15.

Xavier Creary, associate professor of chemistry, presented an invited lecture titled "The Effects of Electronegative Substituents on Free Radicals and Carbocations" at the James Flack Norris Award Symposium of the 189th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Miami Beach, Fla., April 29.

Donald T. Critchlow, assistant professor of history, gave a presentation titled "Think Tanks, Anti-Statism, and Democracy" at an Evening Dialogue held at the Wilson Center for International Scholars, Washington, D.C., Dec. 16. He presented "Think Tanks: An Historical Perspective" at a History Forum for Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, May 2, and participated in a dialogue on "The Washington Research Establishment," which was taped in December for National Public Radio in Washington, D.C. He delivered a paper on "The Transformation of the Studebaker Corporation: From Wagons to Autos" at a meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Minneapolis, Minn., April 19.

Maria de los Angeles Crummett, assistant faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute, gave an invited paper on "Women and Poverty in Rural Latin America" at the World Feminization of Poverty Conference held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, April 1-2. She also presented a paper on "Class, Household Structure and Migration: A Case Study from Rural Mexico" at a meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Albuquerque, N.M., April 18-20.

Sperry E. Darden, professor of physics, delivered a seminar titled "A Search for  $d_{3/2}$  Strength in  $^{15}\text{C}$ " at the department of physics of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, May 2.

Leo A. Despres, professor of anthropology, presented a paper on "Industrialization, Migration, and the Informal Sector in Manaus" at a

meeting of the Society for Economic Anthropology, Washington, D.C., April 11-14. He is currently engaged in the analysis of field data collected in Manaus between May and December of last year.

James C. Dunkerley, faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute, gave a lecture titled "What Next for Duarte? Politics and Power in Contemporary El Salvador" at Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich., April 18. He also presented a seminar at Wayne State titled "Origins of the Present Crisis in El Salvador" during his visit.

Evelyn A. Early, research associate in the Center for the Study of Contemporary Society, presented an invited address titled "Middle Eastern Women: Productive or Protected?" at the University of Arizona April 13 at a workshop on Middle Eastern Muslim Women. The workshop was sponsored by the Near Eastern Center, Department of Oriental Studies, the Southwest Institute for Research on Women and the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology.

Keith J. Egan, adjunct professor of theology, presented a workshop on "Creation, Creativity, and the Spiritual Life" at Weber Center, Adrian, Mich., March 8-10. He spoke on "The Home as a Source of Religious Values" as part of the annual Pollitt Lecture Series held at Century Center, South Bend, April 9, and gave the keynote lecture, "Discipleship, a Model for the Spirituality of the Minister" at the annual convention of the Midwest National Association of Catholic Chaplains, Shaumburg, Ill., April 12. He presented a lecture on "Love, Human and Divine, in the Spiritual Canticle of John of the Cross" at the International Congress of Medieval Studies held at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, May 12, and gave six lectures on "The Medieval Roots of Carmelite Spirituality" to Carmelite seminarians gathered at Swanton, Md., May 26-29.

Canon Astrik L. Gabriel, director emeritus of the Medieval Institute, gave an address on "Historical Parallels Between the 1945 Siege of Budapest, Hungary, by the Red Army and the 1526 Osman Occupation of Buda, and Its Liberation from the Turks in 1686" at the United States Army Language School at Monterey, Calif., April 26.

Philip Gleason, professor of history, chaired a session dealing with American Catholicism in the 1940s and 1950s at the spring meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19-20.

Frederick W. Goetz, Jr., associate professor of biology, presented a seminar titled "Hormonal Control of Ovulation in Teleost Fish" at the Whitney Marine Laboratory, Orlando, Fla., April 26.

Denis Goulet, O'Neill professor of education for justice, was an invited speaker at a two-day program at Seattle (Wash.) University May 6-7. The program was sponsored by the university's department of theology and religious studies, the Coalition for Human Concern, and the Peace Studies Program. His activities included a public lecture on "Limits of Growth and Basic Human Needs -- Problems of the '80's"; faculty seminars on "Peace

Studies: The Role of Social Sciences in Ethics," and four class appearances. He also was interviewed by KIRO radio on U.S. aid to the Third World.

Frances Hagopian, guest scholar in the Kellogg Institute, presented a paper titled "State Capitalism: Restructuring Class and Power in Brazil" at the Midwest Political Science Association meeting, Chicago, Ill., April 18-20.

John A. Halloran, associate professor of finance, presented a paper titled "The Optimal Size and Timing of Bond Issues" at the annual meeting of the Eastern Finance Association in Williamsburg, Va., April 25. He also served as a member of a roundtable discussion of "The Current State of the Art of Corporate Financial Decision Making" at the annual finance workshop of Illinois/Indiana/Notre Dame Universities, held at Notre Dame May 3.

John L. Hardwick, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave seminars on "Ergodic Behavior in Small Molecules" at the University of Toledo, Ohio, May 9, and at the University of Oregon, Eugene, May 13.

Patrick Horsbrugh, professor emeritus of architecture, spoke on "The Changing Political Influences on Environmental Endeavors" in an address to members of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Regional Development and Natural Resources, Washington, D.C., March 14. He spoke on "The Consequences of Such Action, Social, Economic and Aesthetic" at the 20th anniversary celebration for Omaha Landmarks, an association for the identification and protection of buildings of architectural merit in Omaha, Neb., March 23. Professor Horsbrugh is one of the founders of that group. He also contributed a special course in "British Land Planning Law, its 40-Year Evolution and its Effect on Land Development" for the School of Law at Duke University, Durham, N.C., April 10.

Thomas J. Jemielity, associate professor of English, presided at the annual meeting of the Johnson Society of the Central Region, held at Notre Dame May 10-11. He is currently serving as president of the society.

V. Paul Kenney, professor of physics, chaired a presentation on "Star Wars: The Strategic Defense Initiative" sponsored by the United Nations Association and held at Indiana University at South Bend Feb. 10. He also spoke on "Radiation Effects from Nuclear Warfare" as a speaker at the annual meeting of the Indiana chapter of the Health Physics Society, held at the Morris Inn April 12.

Kwan S. Kim, associate professor of economics and faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute, delivered a paper titled "Industrial Policy and Industrialization in South Korea: Policy Lessons for Other Developing Countries" at the Latin American Studies Association meeting held in Albuquerque, N.M., April 20.

Robert E. Kingsley, adjunct assistant professor of neuroscience in the South Bend Center for Medical Education, gave a series of continuing medical

education lectures for nurses on "The Brain and its Environment" at Healthwin Hospital, South Bend, during the month of April.

Edward A. Kline, chairman and professor of English and director of the Freshman Writing Program, chaired the panel on "Biblical Motifs in Medieval Literature" at the 20th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, May 10.

Charles F. Kulpa, associate professor of microbiology, presented a seminar titled "Selective Pressures Affecting Microbial Populations and the Degradation of Recalcitrant Compounds in a Sequencing Batch Reactor" for the chemical engineering department at Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Swedeland, Pa., May 1.

Catherine Mowry LaCugna, assistant professor of theology, served as convener for the Continuing Seminar on the Trinity at the Catholic Theological Society of America convention, San Francisco, Calif., June 5-8.

Jean Laporte, associate professor of theology, chaired a session in Patristics at a Medieval Conference held in Kalamazoo, Mich., and presented a paper on "Philonian Models in the Origenian Eucharist" at the Northern Patristic Conference held in Chicago, Ill., in May.

Jay A. LaVerne, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave a presentation on "Production of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  within the Track Core in the Heavy Particle Radiolysis of Water" at a meeting of the Radiation Research Society, Los Angeles, Calif., May 6-9.

Gilbert D. Loescher, associate professor of government and international studies, gave the keynote address titled "Calculated Kindness" at an Exxon Foundation symposium "Towards a Sociology of Exile," at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., May 3.

Louis A. MacKenzie, Jr., visiting assistant professor of modern and classical languages, delivered a paper on "Powerful Powerlessness: The Strange Case of Reason in Pascal's Pensées" at the Literature and Religion section of the Northeast Modern Language Association meeting in Hartford, Conn., May 28. He also chaired the 17th-Century French Literature section at that conference.

John R. Malone, professor of marketing, addressed the graduates of the Amusement and Music Operators Association's Executive Development Program at the Morris Inn April 30. The title of his talk was "Management's New Imperative."

Richard P. McBrien, chairman and Crowley-Walter-O'Brien professor of theology, taped a two-program interview April 18 titled "Christopher Closeup" for The Christophers, covering religion in America and Catholicism after Vatican II. The first of the two programs is scheduled to air this fall. He also gave a lecture titled "The Ministry of the Deacon" at the National Association of Permanent Diaconate Directors convention, San Antonio, Tex.,

April 15-16. He gave the Frank R. Hanrahan Memorial Lecture on "Catholicism and the Health Care Ministry" at St. Vincent Charity Hospital and Health Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25, and lectured on "Current Trends in Theology" and "Effective Catechesis" at a religious education workshop for the Superior Diocese, Woodruff, Wis., May 1.

Mark A. McDaniel, assistant professor of psychology, gave a presentation on "The Mnemonic Effects of Bizarre Imagery: Increased Attention or Increased Distinctiveness?" at the Second International Imagery Conference, Swansea, Wales, April 2.

Rev. Donald P. McNeill, C.S.C., director of the Assistant for Social Concerns and concurrent assistant professor of theology, gave a "Notre Dame Update" and spoke on the activities of the Center for Social Concerns at five Universal Notre Dame Nights: Tucson, Ariz., March 4; Phoenix, Ariz., March 5; Southwest Florida (Naples), March 21, and Jersey Shore (Newark), N.J., April 17.

Rev. John A. Melloh, S.M., associate professional specialist in theology and coordinator of the John S. Marten Program in Homiletics and Liturgics, led the theological reflection on a case study for the Pastoral Care Unit of St. Joseph's Medical Center, South Bend, April 11. He participated in a meeting of the New York Province Marianists to draft guidelines for funeral practices in the religious community April 12-13. He gave a seminar on "The Task of the Preacher" for participants in the Notre Dame Sabbatical Program for Church Leaders April 24, and gave two workshop presentations for the assembled presbyterate of the Archdiocese of Detroit, Mich., April 30 - May 1. His topic was "Preparing the Sunday Homily: Task, Challenge and Art."

Kevin M. Misiewicz, associate professor of accountancy and Arthur Young Faculty Fellow in Taxation, organized and chaired a workshop on "Tax Teaching Using Microcomputers" at the 1985 Western Regional Meeting of the American Accounting Association, held in San Diego, Calif., May 4.

Asokendu Mozumder, associate faculty fellow in the Radiation Laboratory, spoke on "Dielectric Relaxation and Electron Solvation" at the Radiation Research Society meeting, Los Angeles, Calif., May 6-9.

Professors Victor W. Nee, Albin Szewczyk (chairman), and Kwang-tzu Yang, of the department of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a joint talk at the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Republic of China, April 17, titled "Buoyancy Effects on Turbulent Wake Flows: Numerical and Experimental Results." In addition, Dr. Yang delivered a special lecture titled "Three-Dimensional Turbulent Buoyant Flow and Heat Transfer in a Conventional Oven" at Tatung Institute of Technology, Taipei, April 18.

Teresa Godwin Phelps, assistant professor in the Law School, presented a three-hour seminar for

trial court judges titled "A Window on the Judicial Writing Process: Planning, Drafting, Revising" for the Indiana Judicial Center in Indianapolis May 3.

Alvin Plantinga, John A. O'Brien professor of philosophy, gave two lectures, "Justification and Theism" and "Reply to van Hook," at the Eastern Regional Meeting of the Society of Christian Philosophers in Bowling Green, Ky., March 29-30. He also gave two lectures, "Is Belief in God Rational?" and "On Ockham's Way Out," at Oberlin (Ohio) College, April 18-19.

Rev. Niels Krogh Rasmussen, O.P., associate professor of theology, has been awarded a fellowship of two months to the Danish Academy in Rome. He also served as a reader of the D.M.A. dissertation of Edward Schaefer, titled "The Relationship between the Liturgy of the Roman Rite and the Italian Organ Literature of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," in the School of Music at the Catholic University of America.

Ian Roxborough, faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute, gave a lecture on "The New Unionism in Mexico" at the University of Maryland, College Park, April 10. He also presented "The Mexican Charrazo of 1948: Latin American Labor between World War II and the Cold War" and chaired a panel on "Latin America from the Second World War to the Cold War" at the Latin American Studies Association convention in Albuquerque, N.M., April 20.

John F. Santos, director of the Gerontological Education, Research and Services Center and professor of psychology, testified on behalf of the National Institute on Aging as a representative of the American Psychological Association before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for Labor, Health and Human Services, chaired by Sen Lowell Weicker, in Washington, D.C., May 7.

Gordon A. Sargent, chairman and professor of metallurgical engineering and materials science, was a session vice chairman and presented two papers titled "Effects of Microstructure on the Erosion of Al-Si Alloys" (with Y. Shin and H. Conrad), and "Erosion of Plain Carbon Steel with Coal Particles" (with Dinesh Saigal), at the Society for Lubrication Engineers, Las Vegas, Nev., May 6-9.

Roger A. Schmitz, McCloskey dean of engineering and professor of chemical engineering, was co-chairman of a Symposium on Dynamics of Chemically Reacting Systems held during a meeting of the American Chemical Society, Miami, Fla., April 29-30.

Boleslaw B. Szczesniak, professor emeritus of history, conducted research in the Vatican Library and Archives and in the Bibliotheca Medicea Laurenziana, Florence, Italy, during the last three months of 1984.

Mark Searle, associate professor of theology, gave a lecture on "The Liturgical Assembly" for the

Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8. He delivered a paper on "The Liturgical Life of Catholic Parishioners in the United States" at a conference on "The American Catholic Parish in Transition" held in Chicago, Ill., May 29-30, and presented a paper titled "Ritual Parameters of Liturgical Music" at a Symposium for Church Composers in Milwaukee, Wis., June 3-7.

Dolores W. Tantoco, librarian, participated in the discussion of "The Significance of the Peace Pastoral" during the spring conference of the Chicago Area Theological Library Association held at the Catholic Theological Union in Chicago April 26. She was also a participant in the discussion of "Collection Development by the Year 2000." She participated in the Enhancement of the Library of Congress Name-Headings on Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) format, sponsored by Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority (InCOLSA) for input in the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC), held in Indianapolis May 8 and including preparation of the Notre Dame Library's Name-Headings for OCLC database.

J. Kerry Thomas, Nieuwland professor of chemistry, presented an invited talk titled "Mechanism of Solubilisation of Molecules in Polymers and Polyelectrolytes" to the Polymer Division of the American Chemical Society, Miami Beach, Fla., May 2.

Eugene C. Ulrich, associate professor of theology, presented two invited papers at Concordia Lutheran Seminary, Ft. Wayne, Ind., May 1: "The Text of the Hebrew Bible" and "Deciphering 4QpaleoExod<sup>m</sup>."

Arvind Varma, chairman and professor of chemical engineering, co-authored a paper titled "Oscillatory Behavior in the C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-NO-O<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O System over a Platinum Catalyst," presented at the American Chemical Society Meeting held in Miami Beach, Fla., April 29-30. The paper was presented by doctoral student M. Kosanovich.

A. Peter Walshe, professor of government and international studies, gave the keynote address, "The Arms Race and Global Development," for the Lilly Faculty Workshop in Marion, Ind., Feb. 8-9. He spoke on "The African Food Crisis" at First Presbyterian Church, South Bend, March 16; on "Church and State in Conflict: The Current South African Crisis" at Indiana University, Bloomington, March 21, and "Behind the African Food Crisis" at Indiana University at South Bend March 24.

Howard W. Wettstein, associate professor of philosophy, gave a lecture titled "Believing Without Beliefs" at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, May 21.

Alexander Wilde, associate faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute and adjunct associate professor of government and international studies, spoke on "An 'Essential Element of the Social Order': The Church in Twentieth-Century Colombia" at the Center for International Studies of Duke University, Durham, N.C., April 12. He also spoke on "Colombia's Political Regime: Democratic or

Authoritarian?" at the national meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Albuquerque, N.M., April 20.

Rev. Oliver F. Williams, C.S.C., assistant professor of management, gave a presentation on "The Churches and the International Economy" at a conference sponsored by The Institute on Religion and Democracy, Washington, D.C., May 2-3.

Stephen T. Worland, professor of economics, delivered a lecture titled "Industrial Policy and 'Participation': In the Perspective of the Bishops' Pastoral Letter" at Goshen (Ind.) College May 14.

Kwang-tzu Yang, Hank professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, gave an invited seminar in the department of mechanical engineering at Michigan State University, East Lansing, May 9. The seminar was titled "Flow Transitions in Laminar Buoyant Flow in a Three Dimensional Tilted Rectangular Enclosure."

John H. Yoder, professor of theology, gave an exegetical lecture ("Bibelarbeit") on Genesis 8-9 to the Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag, Düsseldorf, West Germany, June 6.

# documen- tation

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## 1985 spring commencement honorary degrees



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,  
on

a statesman and a scholar, who for forty years has led his great people in the formation of a political culture at once Christian and democratic. Beginning his career as a young colleague of the legendary De Gasperi, he shared in the painful rebirth of Italy after decades of fascist tyranny and years of war. Through a series of important cabinet posts since 1954, he has proved himself a master of the intricacies of modern government and now heads the European Council of Ministers. Twice his country's premier and now its foreign minister, a perceptive lawyer, journalist and writer, a diplomat schooled in the hard lessons of the nuclear age, he has brought to the public arena the wisdom and sensitivity of Europe's richest intellectual tradition. On

Giulio Andreotti  
Rome, Italy



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,  
on

and artistic beauty of the American Southwest. A political leader in the flourishing Sun Belt and an increasingly influential member of his party, he defines progress as "a reaffirmation of Christian obligations to our fellow man." He is a governor who believes that a society must be not only prosperous but also just, not only productive but also compassionate, not only strong but also concerned about the weak and the dispossessed. On

Bruce Edward Babbitt  
Phoenix, Arizona





At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,  
on

a man who never lost the common touch as he journeyed from the working-class neighborhood in Glasgow where he was born to the corporate boardrooms of Detroit where he fought for the rights of laborers. A high school dropout who has lectured at the nation's great universities, he was a six-year-old child when his family left Scotland for the industrial heart of the Midwest. He joined the United Automobile Workers Local 227 as an adolescent and quickly advanced through a succession of increasingly responsible posts. Elected UAW president in 1977, he gained fame as a shrewd, tough, honest bargainer. Just and compassionate, he accelerated his union's minority recruitment and campaigned for improved standards in health and safety. We praise today a labor leader, a humanitarian, a statesman and a teacher. On

Douglas Andrew Fraser  
Northville, Michigan



At the 140th Commencement  
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The University of Notre Dame  
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on

a trustee of this University since 1978, whose close ties to Notre Dame are exemplified by five of his children who have earned degrees here; by his chairmanship of the Sorin Society which honors the memory and the vision of our founder; and by the talents and skills which he shares so generously in advancing Notre Dame among the leading universities of the world. As President of the Coca Cola Company, the world is his market. Beijing's Tiananmen Square is as familiar to him as Atlanta's Peachtree Street. The University recognizes him for his business acumen, for his energetic, cordial generosity, and for the strong affirmation of life which he and his wife and their children demonstrate each day. As his youngest son receives his baccalaureate degree, we bestow an honorary doctorate upon

Donald Raymond Keough  
Atlanta, Georgia



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,  
on

a man whose career reminds us that the common good can be the center of a political vocation. Magna Cum Laude graduate from Notre Dame, army veteran, first in his class at Louisville Law School, his career opportunities were many. His choice was to serve; as outstanding member of the state legislature; as friend and advisor to his alma mater; as husband and father; and, since 1970, as United States Congressman from Kentucky's Third District. As a person of commitment and principle he has provided leadership in areas as varied as congressional ethics, antitrust law, and the protection and nurturing of all life. For the last four years he has labored almost singlehandedly to turn the attention of the Congress and the nation to the need for fair and reasonable immigration law reform. He is a man who rises every day to continue the hard work of translating love into justice. On

Romano L. Mazzoli  
Louisville, Kentucky and Washington, D.C.



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,  
on

a prophet, a South African and an Afrikaner who condemns apartheid as heresy and wrestles with tyrants. From a position of high ecclesial authority within the white Dutch Reformed Church he confronted his Church and challenged his people. He told them they had made an idol of the Afrikaner nation. He told them that in repressing the blacks, they were sowing the seeds of war. Having founded the ecumenical Christian Institute of Southern Africa, he led this group of pilgrims with humor, humility and the resolute determination of his Voortrekker ancestors. The resulting fellowship shattered racial barriers and fostered a commitment to empower the oppressed. For this he was ostracized by his people, vilified and banned for seven years. Recently released from his banning order, and now the successor of Bishop Tutu as General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, he continues to offer South Africa a vision of the just society. On

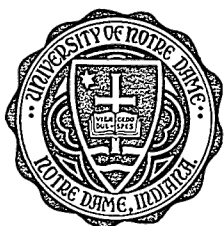
Christiaan Frederik Beyers Naude  
Johannesburg, South Africa



At the 140th Commencement  
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confers the degree of  
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,  
on

an inspired and inspiring sociologist. After taking her doctorate at Harvard, she distinguished herself as a researcher and a teacher, and provided an early and influential role model for women in academe. A Sister of Notre Dame, she won the respect of her secular colleagues through her sound scholarship in the sociology of religion and of social change. Throughout her career, she has provided serious academic analyses of the dynamic evolution of the role of female religious in modern society. A deep concern for human rights marks her writings on liberation theology, civil rights, human sexuality and justice. We honor a woman whose contribution to the Church and to the discipline of sociology is virtually unparalleled in our time. On

Sister Marie Augusta Neal, S.N.D.  
Boston, Massachusetts



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Science, honoris causa,  
on

a chemist who is also a science policy innovator and a Notre Dame alumnus. As Secretary-General of the Academy of Sciences of the most populous nation on earth, he has initiated full exchanges with the international scientific community. A native of Beijing, he fled as an undergraduate before advancing Japanese troops, first to Hong Kong, and then to a remote part of China where he pursued chemical experiments with homemade equipment. Later, having been graduated from the National University of Chekiang, he came to Notre Dame. In 1950, with a Master of Science degree, he returned to China as a research chemist. During the so-called Cultural Revolution, his life and work were disrupted several times. In spite of the oppressive and hostile environment, he persevered as an intellectual and after the Revolution held a number of directorships of research institutes. In 1982 he was appointed to his present position from which he oversees 36,000 scientists and 118 separate institutes in the People's Republic. We honor a dedicated scientist and a man of incredible warmth and compassion. On

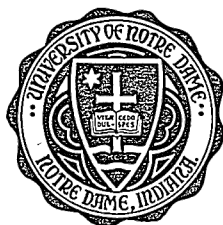
Gu Yi Jian  
Beijing, People's Republic of China



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Engineering, honoris causa,  
on

the only graduate of this University to become a head of state, the first elected civilian president of his country in half a century. A brave and tenacious Christian Democrat who has endured torture and exile for his beliefs, he stands today in a precarious but growing political center in his native land. On the Left and on the Right is the intimidation of violence; between them, the yearning of a tormented people for peace and justice. He has worked patiently toward political, social and economic reform. Unarmed, he met with rebel leaders in an attempt to end a five-year-old civil war. Through all of this, his power has come not from the barrels of guns but from the plebiscites of the people, who three times in the past four years have voted courageously against the fatal terror of the past and for the healing promise of the future. On the President of the Republic of El Salvador,

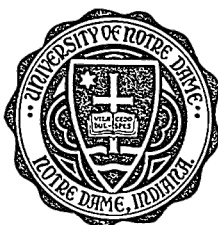
Jose Napoleon Duarte  
San Salvador, El Salvador



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Fine Arts, honoris causa,  
on

an artist of the highest stature. With a voice of flawless beauty and magnificent power, this singer has for years delighted all who love music. A woman of many careers, she moved from radio, to the concert stage, to the international opera world. All the while she kept a common human appeal, defending her "right to sing the Blues," and her enjoyment of the absorbing role of wife and mother. Later, as a teacher, she shared with her students a special joy in living, in art, and in her Catholic faith. We applaud her many careers and the grace with which she happily manages them all. On

Eileen Farrell  
Orland, Maine



At the 140th Commencement  
The May Exercises  
The University of Notre Dame  
confers the degree of  
Doctor of Humanities, honoris causa  
on

a Shanghai-born Chinese-American whose devotion to her native  
and adopted lands has profoundly influenced a life of  
diplomatic and artistic achievement. A career at Hawaii's  
East-West Center and later with the Fulbright Program expanded

as her husband took on State Department responsibilities in Washington. Convinced that  
she could speak uniquely to the West about China, she wrote first biography and then  
fiction about the struggles and glories of her people in this turbulent century. Her best  
seller, *Spring Moon*, vividly captures a sense of that great nation's pain in the midst of  
assault on family and tradition. Through her writing, she has become an effective  
ambassador of the "new" China. We hail today a diplomat and writer, a wife and mother, a  
woman of charm and persuasion. On

Bette Bao Lord  
New York, New York

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# commencement address

(Delivered by Jose Napoleon Duarte, President of El Salvador, May 19, 1985.)

Your Excellency Bishop D'Arcy, Father Hesburgh, Father Joyce, members of the C.S.C. order, members of the Board of Trustees, fellow honorary degree recipients, graduating class of '85, parents and friends:

It is indeed a genuine privilege to come to this University where such a diversity of human wisdom is taught, discussed and learned.

Let us reflect on the problems related to bringing peace, freedom and social justice to my country. I am sure these are issues which have caught the attention of all free men in America. We will talk about realities in El Salvador and about our democratic revolution. As President of El Salvador, I want to talk to you about our struggle to achieve the goals of democracy.

Throughout the last four years, the people of the United States have generously supported our efforts in El Salvador to divorce ourselves from the repression and cruelty of the past, and bring new life to democracy in this hemisphere. Today, I bring you good news: democracy has been born in El Salvador! It is healthy and growing stronger. In the last three years, Salvadoreans had the opportunity of deciding between the policies of the past and those of the future; between governments controlled by a few, and a government controlled by the voters. On all occasions, the voters spoke with one voice and with one purpose, confirming their dedication to peace, to freedom, to social justice and democracy.

Ladies and gentlemen, I come in 1985 to express my thanks for the recognition the University is granting me. The conferral of a degree *Honoris Causa* means you have considered that I have tried to practice the lessons learned at Notre Dame. I am here as a representative of my country, of the millions of people of El Salvador who have suffered the tyranny of dictatorship for the past fifty years, who have suffered injustices and lack of freedom. I come as the Constitutional President of my country, freely elected, to carry out humane and Christian principles, and to mold social discipline based on justice, liberty and democracy. You have acknowledged my efforts in striving to reach the objective of social peace as dictated by the Church, and instilled in you and me by this University.

It is for me a great honor to be at Notre Dame, under the cloak of Notre Dame du Lac and the Golden Dome, symbols of our tradition at Notre Dame.

From the moment I entered the University as a student in 1944, I began to feel what would later serve as the basis for my conduct and guide the destiny of my life.

I left San Salvador at a time when my country was in crisis. The totalitarian government then in power had forced many young men such as me to consider going to Guatemala to join Dr. Arturo Romero, leader of the democratic movement of our country.

When my father sent me to study in the United States, I passed through Guatemala, and I too considered staying and fighting with the opposition. I might well have died, as many of them did, in the Battle of Ahuachapan if Dr. Romero had not insisted I come and study in the United States.

En route, a Salvadorean companion and I stopped in St. Louis, Mo., and, young men that we were, decided to have a few beers at a bar. We were joined by some young Americans with whom we struck up a conversation. One of them asked us: "Where are you headed?" My friend, who spoke English, answered, "We are going to Notre Dame." The American smiled and responded: "Well, now Notre Dame is importing football players from South America so they can beat Army and Navy!"

I did not know that Notre Dame was a university famous for its football team, but I soon came to understand what the sports prestige of Notre Dame meant; that the meaning of the "Fighting Irish" transcended the mere sports dimension underlying Notre Dame's educational scientific tradition and its social values.

The day I arrived at the University and saw the great and beautiful fields and wonderful foliage, my first impulse was to run across the lovely grass. The then-Prefect of Discipline, Father Joseph Keehoe, saw me in the middle of the field and called to me. He

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stared intensely at me and scolded me, but all I heard was a torrent of words that did not mean a thing. I spoke not one word of English, but Father Keehoe's face, eyes and attitude all said one thing: "What kind of a person are you? Don't you understand that the University's beauty must be protected; that you may not step on the grass; that you must discipline yourself and respect the University's rules and principles?..." This was my first lesson at Notre Dame.

That was way back when....I don't know how much things have changed. But now that we are co-ed, I would be delighted to look around...

During my student days, I came to understand the need for a system of discipline that established the city limits open to us: the "in and out" hours, or what, in difficult English for me, you call "parietals," norms of conduct and daily inspections.

Another anecdote concerns my first religion class. The professor, a very young priest, spoke to us about Apologetics, Religion, Philosophy and Theology. Thanks to the language barrier, I didn't understand a word he was saying. In need of help, I asked a friend to translate. The young priest saw me speaking to my neighbor while he expounded on such important matters. He pointed to me and asked: "What's your name?" I answered: "Napoleon Duarte," and he said: "Nappy, if you continue talking in class, I'm going to throw you out the window." I have been "Nappy" to Father Hesburgh ever since that day.

When class was over, Father Ted motioned to me and asked: "Why were you talking in class?" In my best eight-day-old English, I answered: "To understand what you say, I need help." His expression changed, and he said: "Nappy, pay a lot of attention and learn English fast because you're going to need it."

Thus passed my years at Notre Dame, much like yours: learning, studying, worrying. The work-load seemed never-ending, and we managed to pull some all-nighters, quite a feat in those days when lights out was strictly enforced at 10 p.m. Otherwise, it would be a matter of getting up an hour before Mass to do some last-minute cramming.

Then, there was the other kind of work: the kind to make ends meet. I worked variously as a waiter in the dining room, washing dishes in the kitchen, ironing clothes in the laundry, washing windows in summer...

Just as I am sure you have done, I spent a lot of time thinking about how demanding my professors were, but in retrospect, after nearly 40 years, I can tell you it was worth the hard work. The day I received my diploma, as you will today, I left the University full of enthusiasm, ready to show the world what I had learned in the technical field of engineering. At that point, I had not realized the importance of the "other" education received; the one that deals with values, and discipline, and the principles of tradition that had been given me at Notre Dame.

But the lessons did not end with my graduation. When Father Hesburgh arrived in Central America for the first time on Aug. 12, 1960, he called together the alumni and spoke to us on the role which we as "Domers" were called on to play in society. He insisted on the responsibility we had in serving our community and asked me specifically: "Nappy, do you remember the values we spoke about in our religion class? Our discussions of social justice, the dignity of man, the social doctrine of the Church?" I remember that he said: "You cannot stand with your arms folded and believe you are acting patriotically if all you do is construct bridges, buildings, roads.... You have an ethical commitment with yourself, a moral commitment to Notre Dame, and an historical commitment to your country."

Today I stand here accountable before you. For 25 years I have sought to spread the message that when God created Man in His image and likeness, He did so because He wanted man to live in harmony with society, not isolated from it. For this reason He gave Man the gifts of love, understanding and charity with which to strengthen the good in the world and compensate for the evil. Selfishness, ambition, envy, the seven capital sins, have given rise to and occasioned the historical foundations not only of my people, but of humanity as well.

This social structure has left its imprint on my country, on Latin America and on the rest of the world. The new generation that today assumes leadership inherits a world in which "might makes right" and where violence rules rather than reason, thereby indicating that we have learned nothing from history.

Contemporary social dichotomy has divided humanity along ideological and economic lines; it has confronted nation against nation in the power struggle for world hegemony.

Today's world has produced widespread terrorism. The disrespect towards life and social discipline allows for the decomposition of the social process. Anarchy has reached every nation, injecting fear and hopelessness into the life of humanity.

From an economic point of view, the financial crisis we are undergoing affects nations, rich and poor. Economic dependency, however, has cast industrialized countries against those of the Third World which are forced to bear the consequences of their own dependency. This is what we are up against in the Central American region, and this, my fellow graduates of the University of Notre Dame, is an integral part of the world you inherit today.

As an individual, I place myself against the process of confrontation and violence. In all aspects of life, we must exercise our free will. We must rely on the values we have learned and we must choose compassion as a guide for our own destinies.

But the very nature of the world's problems determines the social dimension by which we are joined together, not only as individuals, but as a brotherhood of nations. Just as on a multinational scale what affects one nation has repercussions on another, so too, it happens on a personal level, that the sadness of one man lost in a corner of our universe is felt by the rest of mankind. In the words of John Fitzgerald Kennedy: "The rights of all men are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."

I consider that the principles of Christianity are more than valid when it comes to asking the nations of the world to comport themselves in manners conducive to achieving world peace. Selfish behavior and a mentality of oppression lead us in the opposite direction.

If one were to apply Christian theory in promoting international social justice, we should all dedicate ourselves to will for each individual the vital space necessary so that the basic needs of security, liberty and justice can be satisfied in the pursuit of self-fulfillment.

Humanity is at a crossroads of misery, caught between North versus South, East versus West, one against another. All suffer from economic and social crises. We are also suffering from a crisis of moral values.

Another problem we cannot ignore regards the population explosion. In Latin America we already suffer from a socioeconomic crisis as a result of injustice, misery, lack of social services, malnutrition, disease and unemployment. This reality has sharpened the conflict within each Latin American nation, but of even greater concern is the increase in population, which, when seen in all its dimensions, presents a truly terrifying picture.

Today there is hunger, misery and unemployment in Africa, America, El Salvador, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil. But demographic growth gives us an even more somber panorama of Latin America when statistics tell us that in terms of millions of new lives, there will be a new Brazil every two years, a new Colombia every six months, a new El Salvador every two weeks... Can you imagine this? Stop and think about it! Latin America simply cannot meet the demands posed by this sea of humanity.

These are the problems Father Hesburgh perceived.

This is the reason he took up battle in all possible forums, from civil rights to nuclear disarmament.

Father Hesburgh's objective has been to invite reflection by world leaders regarding the depressing reality of the world.

His motivation in favor of humanity has given prestige to the University, and commits all of us, students and alumni, to take up that call as soldiers of the "Fighting Irish" battalion. As members of the Notre Dame family scattered throughout the world, we cannot remain impassive in the face of the challenge modern-day society presents to us. Our duty lies in becoming knights of human dignity, who, with our shields of "gold and blue" defend the humble of the world.

Now I would like to tell you of my efforts on behalf of the people of El Salvador, a lifelong task that began with the call from Father Hesburgh and my subsequent work in founding and organizing the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador. For three consecutive terms I was elected Mayor of San Salvador, beginning in 1964.

In 1972, those of us who believed in the democratic system joined forces to combat the ruling dictatorship. The people responded to our message by electing me President of our

country. Those in power did not accept the popular will and instead imposed their own president. Along with others, I was arrested and tortured. I am alive today only because Father Hesburgh interceded on my behalf before Pope Paul VI and the President of the United States, Richard Nixon. A court martial determined my fate, and for the next eight long years I lived in exile in Venezuela. In 1979, a coup d'etat led by the progressive military sector of El Salvador allowed my return to the country.

When I returned, I found the country in social turmoil; the people were suffering at the hands of a repressive dictatorship that defended the oligarchy's hegemony of power. The Marxist fronts increased the use of violence as a means of effecting a revolution that only worsened the situation. Never were the verses of the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats, more true than when applied to my country:

"Things fall apart: the center cannot hold,  
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world.  
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere  
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;  
The best lack all conviction, while the worst  
Are full of passionate intensity."

Destiny moved me to show that the center could hold together the world that was falling apart.

In 1980, I was asked to accept the challenge of forming part of the Revolutionary Junta Government, and after reflecting a good deal, I took the great risk of integrating a de facto regime, full of internal contradictions. Great violence had caused total loss of credibility for El Salvador on the international front. However, I felt reassured that my democratic mission in that almost hopeless moment constituted the ideal of El Salvador's people. It was my most intimate conviction that my obligation lay in freeing my country from the two totalitarian extremes: the Marxists and the fascists.

I must confess that those 30 months were dramatic for my spirit. Each crisis brought waves of doubt, and many times, my lone support came from prayer and the unbreakable belief that my failure would also mean the failure of my people. My mind and spirit carried the unbearable burden of so much hate and violence.

Throughout the course of these politically active years, I have always been able to count on Father Ted's moral support, but especially so in the past five years. In 1982, he formed part of the official U.S. delegation that acted as observers for Constituent Assembly elections. At that time, Father Ted visited even the most remote villages as a witness to the huge effort the people of El Salvador were making towards achieving peace via democratic elections.

The Christian Democratic Party did not win a majority of seats in that election, and, faithful to my democratic convictions, I handed over power in accordance with the decision taken by the Constituent Assembly. At that point, in 1982, I declared to our Congress and the people of El Salvador:

"I did not arrive on the political scene by accident. For me, politics is an ethic and I was drawn to it through my vocation to serve. As a professional, I could have earned my living easily; as a politician, I could have easily earned my death...If an historian tried to determine the climax of my political life, it would not have been when I was elected President in 1972, nor when seven Latin American Presidents, gathered in Santa Marta, Colombia, accepted my commitment to fight for democracy. No, the most important moment of my political life up to this point comes now, when I step down from power and say, 'mission accomplished.' It means the culmination of a democratic profession of faith. It means we kept our promise to hold free elections. Now we hand over power to my legitimate successor without deceit or fraud. This moment is important because we have had the guts to confront destiny. We have established the basis for democracy and initiated structural reforms. We have fulfilled our historical obligation with our country, our people and our conscience...."

But my task did not end with this step on the long road towards a truly democratic society, and I prepared myself for the 1984 presidential elections.

The moment of truth drew closer. The Marxist left denied all possibility of a popular referendum and continued with the inconsequence of a violent revolution. The rightist reactionaries incremented the actions of their infamous death squads. At the same time, they used and abused the democratic electoral system to impose once again their repressive



and dictatorial methods. I had faith in the people, and, under the green banner of hope, I led the people towards their liberation, casting aside all schemes of violence.

In 1984, the people responded massively to my plea for Faith and Hope. Despite terrorist actions from the two extremes and against all odds, the people scored a victory and democratically elected me Constitutional President of the country.

This, Fellow Graduates, has been my homework for the last forty years. I learned that there is a difficult right choice and an easy wrong choice.

Along with the Executive power, I now count on the support of our Congress to aid me in developing the five vital political areas the country needs: one, to humanize the conflict; two, to pacify the nation; three, to democratize our society; four, to guarantee the participation of our people in all decisions; and five, to reactivate the economy. These five objectives will serve as the foundations for human development and social peace in El Salvador.

I will devote all my efforts so that these policies serve as instruments of peace, and I will propitiate the dialogue among all sectors. I firmly believe that God gave us the gift of speech in order that we might understand each other and lessen our differences.

And so, my dear friends, fellow alumni and graduates, the time has come for you and me to say farewell.

I thank Notre Dame for the many lessons it taught me and for the values it helped me understand. To the young men and women who leave today to meet their own opportunities and choices, I have this advice:

First, you can make a difference. If you accept your responsibilities and make wise choices, you will be contributing to the solution rather than the problem.

Second, never lose sight of the values you have been taught; they alone will remind you of your responsibilities and guide you in your choices.

Third, in the face of adversity, maintain faith in yourselves and the human spirit; enter the world with optimism.

The Department of Engineering at Notre Dame gave me the technical know-how necessary in my profession, and now, with this distinction Honoris Causa, the University converts me into a social engineer, giving me greater strength to serve my country.

I will return to my home stadium, El Salvador, where I will have to imitate George Gipp and score a victory for peace. George is up there, and through him, I want to invoke the power of God. We in El Salvador need the help and protection of God. I also want to invoke the blessing of Notre Dame du Lac, our Lady of the Lake, that she may help me to continue serving with optimism. I want to serve my people; I want to fight for my people in favor of freedom and democracy and peace. This is my commitment!

That is why I feel that this moving ceremony is like a pep rally where we have come together to renew the spirit of the "Fighting Irish," the rah-rah spirit of the night before the big game. And now, remembering our Victory March, let me say:

"ONWARD TO VICTORY..."

"CHEER, CHEER, FOR OLD NOTRE DAME..."

Thank you all very much.

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# valedictory

(Delivered by valedictorian James R. Roche, B.S. in Electrical Engineering, at the 140th Commencement Exercises at the University of Notre Dame, May 19, 1985.)

Most of us have been told at one time or another to count our blessings. I can't think of a better time than the present to take inventory. Any list of blessings must surely feature our parents, who have given us their time, their money, and their love for more than twenty years. As we graduate from Notre Dame, we can also appreciate the efforts of our teachers throughout our academic careers. These teachers have taught us the skills needed to earn a living, but even more importantly, they have helped us to consider the questions of ultimate importance. Above all, we can thank God for the wealth, freedom, and opportunity which we enjoy in this country. It is unfortunate that our faint murmur of gratitude for these blessings is often muffled by the loud rumble of discontent induced by homework and exams, or perhaps by the Hungarian noodle bake.

While it is important for us to be aware of our blessings, it is equally important that we translate our awareness into action. Our freedom from want and our freedom to pursue happiness through education, recreation, and worship bring with them the responsibility to share our material resources, our knowledge, and our beliefs with those who are less fortunate. We are the beneficiaries of a rich inheritance, and we are called to use our wealth for the good of others. Our duty to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked is as real as a mother's obligation to feed and clothe her children.

Our estate consists of more than material wealth, though. Because of the efforts of scholars who have preceded us, we can now learn in a decade or two what took men and women of genius centuries to discover. As Newton said, we are able to see so far because we stand on the shoulders of giants. With our enviable access to knowledge, we have the opportunity to bring about tremendous improvements in our imperfect world.

Perhaps the commodity which we are most reluctant to share is our time. Most of us are already a quarter of the way through our natural lives, and I have it on good authority that the next three installments will seem even shorter than the first. Despite the fact that our time sometimes seems so limited, we would do well to spend some of this time with those who need a helping hand or a sympathetic ear. Sharing our time in this way might not improve our standing in the rat race, but the distinction of being the top rat is, in any case, a rather dubious one.

If we are obliged to share our money, our knowledge and our time, we are under an even stronger obligation to study and share our religious beliefs. It's easy, even at a university named for and guided by Our Lady, to be more concerned with our academic standing and our social life than with our ultimate destiny. If we take Christianity seriously, though, we should make clear by our words, and especially by our actions, how important our faith is to us. Dylan Thomas once said that he wrote for the glory of God and that he'd be a fool to do otherwise. As we leave Notre Dame, let us likewise write, speak, and work for the glory of God.

# laetare medal

Sir:

In one of its early opinions the United States Supreme Court stated, "The legal profession is found wherever Christian civilization exists. Without it, society could not well go on. But like all other great instrumentalities, it may be potent for evil as well as for good. Hence the importance of keeping it on the high plane it ought to occupy. Its character depends upon the conduct of its members."

You, sir, have devoted your life to legal education of the highest caliber. You have inspired generations of young men and women to ground their legal careers on the principles that freedom and responsibility, protected and balanced by a predictable system of laws, will be an enduring source of this nation's strength.

While still a young man, you decided to master the law. The highest ranking student in your law class at Yale, you went on to study at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. You returned

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to serve a brief clerkship with United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, a unique opportunity for jurisprudential exploration. Armed with sound experience and growing insights, you joined the Yale law faculty where at age 29 you were named one of the youngest full professors in that University's history. You taught your students not only the theoretical and practical aspects of the law but also its philosophical bases. At the same time, your scholarship extended your influence beyond the classroom into the courts of law.

You have said that your interest in the law derives from the fact that it deals in concrete terms with fundamental conflicts of values. Your own values are evident in your prodigious scholarship, particularly in your book Tragic Choices, and your newest work, Ideals, Beliefs, Attitudes, and the Law.

By honoring you today, we celebrate and reaffirm these values in the teaching of law. We agree that if civilization is to continue it must sustain a just system of laws, the quality of which depends upon future generations of lawyers equipped to make ethically correct and morally sound choices. Such great lawyers will always depend upon great teachers. On a teacher, scholar, and legal philosopher, Notre Dame rejoices to confer its highest honor, the Laetare Medal. On

Guido Calabresi  
New Haven, Connecticut

### Professor Calabresi's Response

In 1979, when I last attended a Notre Dame Commencement, the Laetare medal was given to Helen Hayes. As her reply she, with all the grace and elegance of a great actress and lady, simply got up, took a curtain call, a deep bow with hands outstretched, said thank you from her heart, and sat down to roaring applause. A hard act to follow, I thought, because she had been so true to her calling, which her own character had made so worthy. My calling as a teacher is -- unfortunately for you -- to talk. And so I shall -- but briefly.

Laetare -- Rejoice!

As Father Ted reminded you yesterday in the Baccalaureate Mass, Mahatma Ghandi said that there were seven great sins:

Wealth without work;  
Pleasure without conscience;  
Knowledge without character;  
Commerce without morality;  
Science without humanity;  
Politics without principle;  
Worship without sacrifice.

But the sin is to have one without the other.

Laetare -- Rejoice!

Rejoice with me that today this wonderful University, under the deeply inspiring leadership of Father Ted, has recognized with honorary degrees people who have the qualities that make virtues of potential vices. Look about you. They represent Wealth with work, Pleasure taken and given with conscience, Knowledge with character, or as Dante put it, virtute e conoscenza, Science with humanity, Politics with principle, and perhaps most important of all, Worship at great personal sacrifice.

Rejoice with me also that education in this University, while it clearly enables you to partake of Wealth, Pleasure, Knowledge, Commerce, Science, Politics, and Worship -- also

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has trained you, has required of you that you demand of yourself Work, Conscience, Character, Morality, Humanity, Principle, and most of all, Sacrifice.

Why I am here, I truly do not know, but I do rejoice that I have been allowed to share this day with you and your families, and thank Father Ted and his whole great University family, more than I can say, for having given me this extraordinary honor.

## law school diploma ceremony address

(Delivered by the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to graduates of the Notre Dame Law School, May 19, 1985.)

It is always a pleasure to visit the United States of America. This time, the circumstance is a satisfying and moving one for me for being among you, here at Notre Dame University, boasting of long-standing Roman Catholic tradition.

First of all I am grateful to the academic authorities of the University and, in particular, to its President, Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, for reserving to me the great honour of bestowing upon me this degree.

I am also confronted, for another reason, today with a singular, I would say unusual, fact. I am in effect addressing the new graduates of the only American school offering a program in European Law. This circumstance makes me feel, as a European both by birth and conviction, even closer to you and helps me in the task of giving you some brief reflections on Europe and on its relations with the United States of America. These two continents still seem today, in the space age, geographically remote but are instead drawn together, pursuing identical values of freedom and democracy.

What makes my experience today especially stimulating is the fact that it is inserted in a context in which the teaching of Christian values assumes fundamental importance not only in the professional education of the human personality.

I would like to quote in this regard Jacques Maritain, who visited the United States and taught here for some time. Recognizing how the old world order had failed precisely because of materialism and egoism, two characteristics of the secular spirit, he observed that the new order, which we are all called on to create, must revive "the power of Christianity in its temporal existence." Thus, I would say that today, more than ever, there is a problem of Christian presence which should not be confused with the temporal power of the past. This is a question that must be tackled and resolved not with arrogance but with participation and dialogue, and this basically is also the teaching that you receive in these classrooms and which distinguishes your daily work.

The founding fathers of Europe that emerged from the destruction of the last world war were profoundly Christian.

Certainly, the impulse for the construction of Europe, in the intentions of Adenauer, De Gasperi and Schuman, was based on the awareness that it would both facilitate an end to French-German rivalry and create better conditions for withstanding threats from the East; but there was always the conviction behind this construction that the recovery, or if you prefer, the regeneration of the Old Continent, whose vitality was then completely exhausted, would have to pass through the reaffirmation of its faith in reason, freedom and the human spirit.

At the end of the Forties the rebirth of Europe was seen as a necessity by all. It was not in fact merely by a strategic or material coincidence of interests that the United States of America placed the unity of the peoples of Western Europe as a condition for the economic assistance that became the E.R.P. George Marshall, in an address at Harvard University on June 5, 1947, emphatically stressed this need for a collective effort by European countries. The Act, approved by Congress in 1948, stipulated that the bilateral agreements to be concluded between the United States and the beneficiary European Nations had to provide for their participation in an organization responsible for the management of this collective assistance and for the formulation of a new common economic policy.

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For the first time in history, the European countries were therefore obliged to meet and find a common will. It was in that forum -- the Organization for European Economic Cooperation -- that friends and enemies of a few years previous, ended knowing each other and discussing a different future for Europe.

On the other hand, for the first time in their history, the United States considered their action in our continent no longer an isolated event but rather a permanent commitment of their foreign policy. This commitment is certainly something out of the ordinary, so out of the ordinary that if forty years ago someone had told us that in 1985 300,000 American soldiers would have been stationed in Europe to contribute to Western security, we would have taken him for a lunatic or a visionary.

We must not, years later, pass these facts over in silence. The merit of the United States of America is unquestionable, although it did find in Europe a terrain that was, we may say, receptive to suggestions, thanks to the affinities between the peoples of the two continents which the war, all things considered, ended by reinforcing.

De Crevecoeur, a shrewd French farmer who moved to the United States at the end of the 18th century, wrote: "What is an American, this new man? He's a European or the descendant of a European; from this derives that strange mixture of bloods not found in any other country."

There are many points of contact between the history of the United States of America and that of the European Union, just as there are also differences, despite the substantial sharing of principles and values on which our respective societies are founded.

In your country's history the frontier, as one of the most brilliant disciples of Turner, the indisputable father of the frontier theory, stated, "is not a line on which to stop, but an area which you are invited to enter." The European Community also has, so to speak, "inviting" frontiers. The first enlargement to the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark took place in 1972. The second occurred in 1980 and brought in Greece. Now we are at the third enlargement to Spain and Portugal which will come into effect on January 1, 1986.

The negotiations for the Iberian peninsula's membership to the European Community were concluded last month in Brussels, at least on the more controversial points. I do not want to go into the details, but I would like to point out that political motivations played an all-important contribution to the gradual reconciliation of the negotiating positions, initially very distant (whether involving Spanish fishing in the Northern countries' waters or agricultural trade in the future Community of the Twelve). In fact, one cannot ostracize from the European Community countries which, professing or having recovered the principles of pluralistic democracy in their respective internal systems, have all the qualifications to give their essential contribution to the political and economic integration of our continent.

The mobility of frontiers, including geographical ones, is the basis of our conception; just as it was the basis of the one which permitted the thirteen English colonies to become at that time a federation of states.

Even a brief account of the progress made by Europe, especially after 1958 when the Treaties creating the European Economic Community and Euratom came into force, would require a great deal of time, and I do not want to try your patience. But what I do want to point out is that the customs union, the harmonization of internal legislation, free movement of people, development of common policies, particularly in agriculture, and, from the Seventies, the coordination of national foreign policies through the mechanism of European Political Cooperation are all events and acts which have contributed to giving consistency and weight to the construction of Europe.

In the concept of "frontier" there is not only the element of space: it involves a more complex concept because the frontier in the conception of American history, as in that of the history of European unity, serves to define a sphere in which attitudes and legislations converge until they form an amalgam, a union.

Perhaps many of you will ask yourselves, "Why is Europe finding it difficult to prove itself, to speak with a single voice, as the United States of America speak with a single voice?"

You must take into account the diversities. And the chief of these diversities, in my opinion, is the fact that in Europe's history the frontier has always indicated an obstacle and a limit, a line which tends to be immobile and impassable. The starting-points are different: in fact, profoundly different. The United States of America have had no need, in their history, to demolish geographical boundaries. We Europeans have centuries of conflicts, tensions and divisions behind us, precisely due to these boundaries; we have also deeply rooted traditions, cultures and civilizations.

Unification is a goal, an ideal which we must pursue. It can only be achieved by degrees, not through an executive act, which is always something imposed, and therefore contrary to our mentality as free men; it can be achieved, instead, through a work of conviction, of gradual acceptance and also of compromise, which must never, however, lose sight of the final goal, that which gives unity and coherence to our unifying action.

A great French politician, Aristide Briand, who pursued the unitary ideal in the period between the two world wars, wrote that: "Politics is the art of reconciling the desirable with the possible." De Gasperi observed in 1950, writing on European economic integration and political unification that: "Our aim is achieving a Union...which in order to be solid and real, requires a detailed exchange of ideas and proposals and a thoughtful analysis of reciprocal concessions...." He concluded by pointing out that "even for our allies a reasonable degree of gradualness is reason for reliability and not mistrust." This is the meaning and aim of the European Community: a gradual economic construction for a great political goal!

The future of our continent is sometimes viewed with little optimism and not only by us Europeans. And yet, if we look back, there is no reason for being pessimistic at all costs. Today, the new generations consider a war provoked by a French-German dispute to be inconceivable. It is the merit of the European Community, of this idea of a Europe which no longer belongs to the world of good intentions but has become a concrete fact, to have cancelled such a possibility forever, so that if someone by chance even only evoked it he would be considered at least a crank! There is certainly no optimism in recognizing an actual fact.

We must also realize that the European Community represents one of the few areas in the world in which the fundamental values of human dignity and freedom have never suffered a regression. This is an element of attraction and perhaps of hope for other European countries and, at the same time, a factor of mutual and vital attraction between the two shores of the Atlantic.

Certainly today we have other challenges which we must face. Humanity, in a little over forty years, has undergone radical changes, and seen phenomena occur which can be compared to the mutations of the great zoological eras of the earth. In a little over forty years, we have passed from the nuclear age to the cybernetic and space ones. I do not intend to describe the effects of these mutations; but there is no doubt that, on the threshold of the year 2000, they are increasing at a quick rate, thanks mainly to the use of great computers and of electronic apparatus. Thus, we find ourselves facing a leap in quality which will have a determining influence on our habits, our traditions and our standards of living.

Europe is also a way of responding to these challenges or, if you want, of achieving a new frontier by expanding this Community reality in slow but constant advance. To achieve this new frontier, neither we Europeans nor you Americans can proceed alone. In fact, too much is at stake not to mobilize all the solidarity existing between us.

Before developing this last point, permit me to make a few more observations on the future of European unification from now to the year 2000.

A first observation arises from the awareness that any attempt to make Europe from the top, through summit agreements, is irremediably doomed to failure. It is just as certain that the persistence of internal barriers, the sclerosis of national institutions and bureaucratic delays appear increasingly anachronistic in Europe, and in Europe more than elsewhere. The anachronism is of long standing and perhaps the conditions in which Europe found itself immediately after the war, when its peoples were under the shock of lost power and grieved by the ruins, represented what was most favourable, I would say unrepeatable, one could hope for in order to carry out unification in the most favourable conditions.

A political dimension of united Europe cannot be an element of profound change in world relationships. The fact itself of arriving at political unity among peoples of such different tradition, by means of successive operations, which exclude the hegemony of one of them over the others, cannot but lead to the constitution of an original and singular element in the international Community. This remains a fixed point and the contrary is still to be demonstrated.

President Reagan himself states in front of the European Parliament, that European unity is "a vital force in the historical process" which joins "new world and the old world as twin pillars of a larger democratic community."

But there has also been, in the attempts to achieve European integration, an inspiration which was revealed to be rather ineffective in practice: that political union of Europe should have come about in, we may say, an automatic manner, almost a foregone conclusion of the continent's economic integration process. The facts have demonstrated the lack of consistency of such "scenario." If it was illusory to expect that political structures would be created by economic integration, then it is just as illusory to think that without a global pattern, which goes over and above the provisions of the Treaty on the subject of customs and economy, one can untie the political knots of European integration.

The problem of Europe's identity, which is then a problem of affirming its independence and autonomy with respect to the centrifugal trends filtering inside it, is still today mainly unresolved, even if there are all the historical assumptions and present interests for a positive solution. The relations between the United States of America and Europe fall within their framework of movement. It is not difficult to glimpse, in the American attitude towards us Europeans, an ill-concealed impatience for the uncertainties which we sometimes nourish about proposals which are addressed to us or about events which can in some way interest us.

It has been written that it is much more difficult for a democracy to make foreign policy than it is for a dictatorship because in a democracy, unlike authoritarian regimes, one has to coordinate differing, sometimes conflicting, interests, all equally legitimate. With this in mind, one can realize how difficult it is for a European Community of ten countries which will soon become twelve and who all proclaim themselves sovereign, to define a common foreign policy line when faced with such complex realities as those of the world today.

Certainly, we Europeans must overcome these difficulties and obstacles. We must provide ourselves with suitable institutions and abolish the internal frontiers which still separate us. We must make sure, as I said before, that these frontiers represent a factor of union and development towards the goal of integration instead of a mark of division.

The future before us all is the post-industrial age or, if you want, the information age. In the end, it is not the name which is important; what is important, instead, is to reflect on the future of our societies, to seek together the best solutions to their problems.

Science, and through science, research, are opening new, partly unknown horizons to us. On the threshold of the year 2000 we have the concrete prospect, which we are already partly experiencing, of availing ourselves of sophisticated instruments such as informatics, new technologies applied to industry and production, and biotechnology to ensure economic growth and greater well being for our peoples. We must know how to make the most of these instruments but in so doing, we must not lose sight of the values on which the democratic society in which we all live is founded. They are values which induce us, I would say naturally, to favour the peaceful use of instruments of research and technological innovation.

George Washington, after having observed (and this was in 1783) that research by the human mind into social happiness had made giant steps, noted that the treasures of knowledge acquired and wisdom gathered through the work of philosophers, learned men and legislators should be used "happily" to establish our forms of government. Thus, the management of research and technological innovation can have no other aim but greater civil progress for our societies and, through the latter, the strengthening and development of our democratic structures.

Given this, I am convinced that it is necessary to strive to activate, also in the Research and Development field, all the solidarity possible between the two sides of the Atlantic. The activation of this solidarity and the search for new ones must be the result of a clear political stand.

The development of civil society, and with it the increase of well-being, requires the rational utilization of all the resources we have, whether human or financial; it requires that these resources be addressed to the development of research and technological innovation, precisely to improve productivity and economic growth. The limited nature of the means available with respect to the goals to achieve and the ever-increasing needs to satisfy impose precise choices involving two aspects:

There is, first of all, an exclusively European aspect. In the context of the European Community we must endeavor to fully exploit the advantages deriving from a single market. Unfortunately, this is still not so: we have dismantled customs barriers between our ten countries but we have let the so-called non-tariff barriers survive, which perhaps, create more serious obstacles to a common market than customs duties. For the renewal of European industry to rest on solid foundations it is necessary, in fact, to eliminate the technical obstacles to trade still existing, to simplify and reduce formalities to the minimum necessary to develop a common transport policy, to define unitary standards, to liberalize public contracts, to fully integrate the service sector and to unify the legal framework in which firms are obliged to operate. This entails an ambitious program, but the results of the latest meetings of the Council of Ministers of the European Community reinforce my opinion that we are making gradual progress in the right direction in this field. We have set ourselves 1992 as the target for the completion of the internal market.

I am also convinced that it is necessary for us Europeans to manage our Research and Development activities much more than we have done hereto, so as not to squander the better part of our financial and human resources in a great variety of uncoordinated individual ventures. This is happening today because each European government considers it can manage by itself so that no one knows exactly what his neighbour is doing. Therefore, you will not be surprised to learn that, when the financial resources allocated for the Research and Development activities of the individual governments of the European Community are added together, they come to a sum which is almost double that allocated by the Japanese who, moreover, register four times as many patents a year as we Europeans.


Precisely because it is impossible to continue in this way, precisely because the task is too demanding and the funds available too modest, we Italians have always looked favourably on any project aiming at a continental-level planning of Research and Development activities, which embraces all initiatives, whether Community or of the individual member states. Something concrete has been done in this field, and I am thinking, in particular, of the approval of the project for the development of European information technology. We consider that other efforts must be made in the leading sectors such as telecommunications, in which we are further ahead than our major trade partners.

In brief, I would say that our goal is one large economic area, such as the United States of America, in which the continental dimension is effectively exploited in an optimal manner.

We must however remember that making technology in Europe means above all investing and then developing a framework favourable to investments, a framework which has not been achieved, also because of impulses outside the European area which still prevent the stability of the exchange market and the attainment of a tolerable level of interest rates. In this respect, post war experience has shown us that liberalization of international trade is a powerful factor of economic growth, both in the industrialized as well as the developing countries. In a period when protectionist tendencies are on the rise again, the reaffirmation of the principles underlying the elimination of obstacles to trade implies contributing to the search of solutions for the reduction of North-South differences and, consequently, the achievement of a better equilibrium in the interests of peace.

And I also believe that to bring about a greater liberalization of international trade requires that we meet several conditions. Among them there is, in particular, the adoption of parallel measures aimed at achieving greater exchange stability in order to reduce the erratic fluctuations of the various currencies. To this end, we must act with tenacity and responsibility in the search of the widest possible consensus. Such a consensus involves not only governments of the major industrialized countries, but also includes appropriate understanding with the developing nations. In fact, the recent initiatives of the Commission of the European Communities, in contacts with some Asian and Latin-American countries aimed at promoting the framework of the multilateral trade round, is proof of Europe's extreme interest in achieving positive and concrete results in this field.





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I would now like to pass on to the second aspect which I mentioned earlier, concerning relations between the United States of America and the European Community. We Europeans must avoid, in our effort at innovation, reinventing the wheel which the Americans invented before us. Precisely the need to mobilize important financial and human resources and make the best use of them by avoiding duplications represents a need which should be felt and satisfied not only on a level of relations between European states but also that of the two great economic areas which overlook the Atlantic. Only if we succeed in achieving a true "technological alliance" between the United States of America and Europe, will we be able to render our use of resources more productive and more economic, revitalize the productive sectors, applying if appropriate, international division of labour principles, and create, as a consequence of new products and services, additional job opportunities.

Here we can certainly present various scenarios, in which we will have to resolve problems analogous to those with which we are faced on a European level. We must on one hand avoid duplications, and on the other, combine forces whenever we find ourselves up against undertakings too onerous for a single area. I am thinking, in this last case, of space. At the Bonn Summit the Seven defined a field of intervention for Euro-American cooperation through Europe's participation in the project for the construction of an American orbital station. This is a very positive fact which must not, however, remain an almost isolated one, but it must be taken as a model for a further effort at cooperation.

There is, then, another aspect which we must examine. It concerns access to cooperation in research and the results achieved in it by other countries. Again, we must take care to direct research to solving the problems of emergent countries. I am especially thinking of the development of biotechnologies for helping agricultural production.

Thus, ours must be a continental commitment, animated by the will to work for the good of humanity as a whole. The 21st century will be dramatic if we do not narrow the North-South gap, if we cannot give two-thirds of the world population an intelligent and effective answer to their problems -- problems which are also ours, because a better world will emerge if regional tensions can be reduced and hotbeds of conflict prevented; a world, one can say paraphrasing a great European, Konrad Adenauer, which was the hope of a few, has become the certainty of many and, today, the necessity of all.



## president's dinner awards

(Following are the citations for the awards announced at the President's Dinner, May 21, 1985.)


### Father John "Pop" Farley Award

For almost 20 years, this man has devoted himself to Notre Dame students. As Rector, as Dean of Students during the years of the "student revolution," as chaplain to Notre Dame athletes, he has watched and cared for the changing needs of a changing student body. With his encouragement, men and women of the Monogram Club have become ever more active in University affairs. A wide network of parents and alums gives testimony of their confidence in him as each year they send a new group of students to learn the Notre Dame "ropes" under his care. Gruff of manner, tough in style, he nonetheless daily demonstrates deep concern.

Tonight's Pop Farley Award acclaims a priest, a rector, and a chaplain.

Father James Riehle, C.S.C.

### Madden Award



Tonight's winner of the Thomas P. Madden Award for outstanding teaching of freshmen earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in English and lieutenant's bars in the United States Air Force before entering the field in which he now works. In the years since he came to Notre Dame, he has developed a widespread reputation for his research. He has also served as departmental Director of Graduate Studies and Director of Undergraduate Studies. His activities, however, are not limited to academic pursuits. He finds time to entertain himself and others by playing the violin, and as a star in highly successful videos produced by the Freshman Year of Studies, he has become the envy of his less photogenic colleagues. This multifaceted man has taught freshmen for twelve of his seventeen years

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here, in every kind and level of course offered by the Mathematics Department. His students like him for his wit, his charm and his compassion; they appreciate him for the clarity he brings to complicated and abstract concepts. We honor tonight a differential geometer of many talents for his record of consistent excellence in the teaching of freshmen.

Alan Howard

### Reinhold Niebuhr Award

The Reinhold Niebuhr Award is made annually to one whose life and writings promote or exemplify the lifelong theological and philosophical concerns of Reinhold Niebuhr, particularly in the area of social justice in modern life. This year's recipient is one whose research and teaching have fostered a deeper understanding of political philosophy in general and of the demands of justice in particular. His research not only theorizes about justice but also addresses the issue of "how to make people just." Most recently, he investigated one of the most controversial public policies of our time in his book The Ethics of War and Nuclear Deterrence. Involved in the University Committee for Justice Education, he has been a key faculty member in the formation of the courses, "The Nuclear Dilemma" and "War, Law, and Ethics." Tonight we honor an extraordinarily productive person, whose efforts focus persistently on making all of us more sensitive to our common bonds and to our mutual obligations.

James Sterba

### Grenville Clark Award

The Grenville Clark Award is made annually for voluntary activities and public service that advance the causes of peace and human rights.

The 1985 honorees are a husband and wife who for more than two decades have given extraordinarily of their time and energy to the work of the St. Vincent DePaul Society. This year the Society, stimulated by this dedicated couple, will distribute more than half a million dollars in emergency aid to some ten thousand needy people in the South Bend area. Through home visitations, through calls to needy families, through weekly trips to the River Bend Nursing Home to dispense food and visit the elderly, they serve their neighbors in a concrete and practical way. In addition, they participate actively in the Sacred Heart Parish Conference. Past president of the county-wide District Council of the Society, he is currently Disaster Chairman for the District and both are involved in planning for the Summer 1986 National Convention to be held here. Quiet, kind, and caring, tonight's winners of this award personify its ideals.

Cecil and Mary Mast

### Faculty Award

The recipient of the 1985 Faculty Award came to Notre Dame some three decades ago from Cornell University. Scientist, teacher, and man of perspicacity, he is recognized for his dedication to students and his service to the University.

Since 1955, his lectures and labs have educated over 7,000 students to the sensitivities of the environment in which they live. His demanding pedagogical approach has made them aware of the necessity of precision in their thinking. His accessibility, whether for review sessions with students or for consultation with his colleagues, is legendary. National and local committees have known his consistent, careful contributions. Through painstaking and extensive studies of chemistry facilities throughout the United States, he was able to offer practical suggestions for the plans which make Stepan Chemistry Hall a source of pride to the College and to the University.

Winner of this year's Shilts Teaching Award, this analytical chemist inspired us all by his serious and loyal devotion to all that Notre Dame represents.

Rudy Bottei

### Special Presidential Awards

Priest, teacher, rector, community builder. The man we honor tonight is all of these -- and more. Twenty-six years ago he began teaching here, a newly signed Princeton degree in his possession. His ability to administer was tapped early and he served his department as an effective chairman and assistant. Successful teacher and administrator, he managed

his dual responsibilities with such ease and balance that he was an obvious choice as leader of the local religious community. From spiritual direction to household management to undergraduate scheduling, he maintains a calm consideration for the needs of all in his care. We applaud a person who makes an outstanding contribution to the spiritual and academic goals of Our Lady's University.

Father Leonard N. Banas, C.S.C.

This lady's gentle air belies her powerful presence on this campus. Teacher over the past 12 years, she instructs with wisdom and firmness. Rector of a lively hall, she built traditions that remain strong as students come and go. Counselor of patient ear, she listens and guides Notre Dame men and women to trust their emerging mature selves. Friend always ready to help, she buoys spirits by her infectious laugh and lifts burdens by her practical efforts. This woman is a "natural" as the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. We acclaim tonight the broad range of her gifts to the Notre Dame community.

Sister Jean Lenz, O.S.F.

On a son of the Jesuits, schooled "in curso honorum" at Fordham University and in the Jeffersonian tradition of the Law School of the University of Virginia. He first honed his constitutional skills at the heart of the American judiciary, serving for four years as Special Assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, before joining us at the University of Notre Dame. For five out of his eight years on this faculty, he has been named "Distinguished Professor of the Year." This record is matched by his energetic scholarship and his reputation for wise counsel among his peers. His major work, Constitutional Litigation, offers seminal insights into a complex subject. His recent appointment to the federal bench of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit testifies to his national reputation for prudent, learned judgment. As he embarks on this new venture, he does so with our gratitude and our prayer that he continue in the tradition of St. Thomas More to lead his "life in the law" as the "King's good servant, but God's first."

Kenneth F. Ripple

On a man who has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty for a quarter century. As chairman of his department and director of its graduate program, he has molded curriculum and influenced research quality. The first of his ethnic background to earn a doctorate in sociology, he has served as a pioneer and role model for all those who have followed. Through his efforts, the Ford Foundation and the U.S. Office of Education have given substantial support for minority students, nearly three score of whom have been guided by this man to postgraduate and professional degrees. His contributions to national boards and commissions have been exemplary, covering topics from migration to minority education. He has championed the growth of the University of Notre Dame Press through his own scholarship and that of others. His research demonstrates the personal warmth and focus of his concerns, with book titles such as The Forgotten Americans, Wetbacks, The History of the Mexican-American People, and even The Texas Rangers. Often a lone ranger himself in a difficult period for the oppressed and disadvantaged, he is tonight "unmasked" and honored by the University he has served so well.

Julian Samora

Tonight's honoree came to Notre Dame as a member of the United States Navy V12 Program in 1942. Having earned lieutenant's bars and the Purple Heart, he returned to this campus to continue his education after the war. Joining the faculty in 1953, he soon gained a reputation as an intelligent, dependable and resourceful guidance counselor. President of the Midwest Association of Pre-Law Advisors, he is known in law schools throughout this country as the writer of literally thousands of strong, specific, honest letters of recommendation for Notre Dame men and women. But his knowledge of these students extends far beyond their paper credentials. Each year hundreds seek his counsel -- on courses, on careers, on personal problems. His bluster and humor mask a sensible and sensitive concern, recognized and revered by parents, colleagues and students alike. Whether regaling friends in the University Club or the Golf Shop or advising students in the classroom or the office, this Assistant Dean enjoys the respect of all for his long and loyal service to this University.

Robert J. Waddick

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## president's annual staff recognition dinner special presidential awards

(Following are the citations for the awards announced at the President's Annual Staff Recognition Dinner, May 20, 1985.)

Long years of service to the University of Notre Dame was an established family tradition when this employee began his career at Notre Dame in 1950. His father was already on his way to completing fifty years of service.

Another thirty-five years of long and devoted service have been completed. While we have all benefited from his quiet and efficient administration, Lobund Laboratories has been the primary recipient for which we recognize

Joseph T. Mahon

A native son of Mishawaka, Indiana, who has given Notre Dame 35 years of loyal devotion and quality work, he is truly a self-made man. He has served in many different capacities in the accounting office, always honing his skills and expertise. Currently he is providing staff leadership in the Comptroller's Office as Supervisor of General Accounting.

There are two characteristics which are obvious to those who seek his help during the course of the business day: an accurate and efficient technical skill on the one hand, and a quiet and gentle manner on the other. Both of these traits well serve the University's mission by providing competent support to students and faculty in their quest for educational excellence.

For his fine example over these many years as a true professional devoted to meeting the business needs of Notre Dame, we recognize

Otho G. Bendit

He joined the University's professional staff in 1954, not long after graduating from Notre Dame. His accounting degree and his first assignment in the Internal Audit Department were a likely match, and he soon was promoted to director. His aptitude and skills for analysis which served so well in auditing led to his appointment to other key units: administrative data processing, at one point; assistant director of planning and analysis at another. He has been Assistant Dean of Administration since 1971.

One who early understood that computing was a key to the compilation and understanding of information for wise decision making, he has offered more to his Alma Mater than just technical expertise. He has given to the University more than a fair share of loyalty and hard work, as well as a gentility which is the envy of all.

For his devotion and dedication to Notre Dame, we recognize

Daniel J. Osberger

South Bend born and raised, this administrator first came to Notre Dame as a Central High School co-op student. Starting as a stenographer after her high school graduation, her contributions to the University's efforts in public relations and development were matched by several promotions. From steno to administrative secretary, from administrative assistant to assistant to the director, she is now an Assistant Director of the Alumni Association.

Without her efforts, the pleasure and continuing educational experience offered to alumni in the reunion program, the thrill of a stay on the campus in the summer alumni family hall, the overall quality of the University's alumni programs would not be at the high level of quality which they have reached under her direction and coordination.

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For her many fine years of unstinting efforts on behalf of the University, and for the positive personal qualities which she brings to staff, colleagues, and alumni alike, we recognize

Marie S. Gerencher

When computing meant mechanical tabulating machines and plug boards in the 1950's, and over the years and years of development and change to today's electronic chips and vast data bases, this honoree watched it grow, and grew with it, while at Notre Dame. His name is synonymous with the University's administrative computing system, as programmer and equipment evaluator, as analyst and supervisor. Through it all, he has maintained a composure and steadiness which has been the envy of many for whom computing can be a mystery and an exasperation.

For his quiet dedication to this University, for his stability and experience in what are sometimes uncharted and rough waters, for his nearly life-time commitment to Notre Dame, we recognize

Leo R. Judy

## faculty promotions

### To Emeritus

Eugene J. Brzenk, English  
Leo M. Corbaci, Economics and Dean of Administration  
Charles F. Crutchfield, Law  
Kathleen G. Farmann, Law  
Stanley L. Farmann, Law  
Sydney Kelsey, Civil Engineering  
Rev. William J. McAuliffe, C.S.C., Music  
Rev. Bernard I. Mullahy, C.S.C., Philosophy  
Charles E. Parnell, Modern and Classical Languages  
William Richardson, Modern and Classical Languages  
Julian Samora, Sociology  
Rev. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., English  
William G. Storey, Theology  
Ralph Edward Thorson, Biological Sciences

### To Chair

G. Robert Blakey, William J. and Dorothy O'Neill Professor of Law  
Joseph Blenkinsopp, John A. O'Brien Professor of Old Testament Studies  
Frederick J. Crosson, John J. Cavanaugh Professor of Humanities  
Michael J. Loux, O'Shaughnessy Dean of Arts and Letters  
Rev. Ernan McMullin, John Cardinal O'Hara Professor of Philosophy  
Rev. Thomas F. O'Meara, William K. Warren Professor of Catholic Theology  
Morris Pollard, Coleman Director of Lobund Laboratory

### To Tenure: Chair

Denis A. Goulet, William J. and Dorothy O'Neill Professor of Education for Justice

### To Professor

Stephen Gersh, Medieval Institute  
Julia F. Knight, Mathematics  
Mark E. Nadel, Mathematics  
Thomas L. Nowak, Chemistry  
Carl W. O'Neill, Anthropology  
Norlin G. Rueschhoff, Accountancy  
Nancy K. Stanton, Mathematics  
James P. Sterba, Philosophy  
James L. Wittenbach, Accountancy  
Eduardo E. Wolf, Chemical Engineering

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To Associate Professor and Tenure

Stephen R. Carpenter, Biological Sciences  
Gary M. Hamburg, History  
David J. Kirkner, Civil Engineering  
Rev. Robert A. Krieg, C.S.C., Theology  
Thomas A. Kselman, History  
Gilburt D. Loescher, Government and International Studies  
Bill D. McDonald, Finance and Business Economics  
Michael H. Morris, Accountancy  
Rev. Niels K. Rasmussen, Theology  
David L. Schindler, Program of Liberal Studies

To Tenure: Associate Professor

Scott E. Maxwell, Psychology

To Associate Faculty Fellow

Manju Basu, Chemistry

To Librarian

Lawrence A. Woods, Library

To Associate Librarian

Katharina J. Blackstead, Library  
Patricia Bick-Janicki, Library  
Louis E. Jordan, Library

To Assistant Librarian

James L. Gates, Law Library

To Professional Specialist

James W. Kaiser, Physics  
Arnold F. Ludwig, College of Business Administration

To Associate Professional Specialist

Montey G. Holloway, Philosophy  
Peter J. Lombardo, Jr., Center for Continuing Education  
Dennis W. Moran, College of Arts and Letters

To Assistant Professional Specialist

Larry G. Ballinger, College of Business Administration

Twenty-Five Years of Service -- 1960-1985

Harvey A. Bender, Biological Sciences  
Donald P. Costello, English and American Studies  
John E. Derwent, Mathematics  
Edward A. Goerner, Government and International Studies  
Eugene W. Henry, Electrical Engineering  
Ruey-wen Liu, Electrical Engineering  
Wilhelm F. Stoll, Mathematics  
Joseph A. Tihen, Biological Sciences  
Edward R. Trubac, Finance and Business Economics

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# library hours/summer session

## june 18-august 2

Date	<u>Memorial Library</u>		<u>Engineering &amp; Science Libraries</u>
	<u>Building</u>	<u>Public Services</u>	
Tues., June 18 through Thurs., June 20	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Fri., June 21	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.*	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., June 22	9 a.m.-10 p.m.	9 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Sun., June 23	1 p.m.-10 p.m.	1 p.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Mon., June 24 through Thurs., June 27	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Fri., June 28	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.*	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., June 29	9 a.m.-10 p.m.	9 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Sun., June 30	1 p.m.-10 p.m.	1 p.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Mon., July 1 through Weds., July 3	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Thurs., July 4	8 am.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Fri., July 5	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.*	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., July 6	9 a.m.-10 p.m.	9 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Sun., July 7	1 p.m.-10 p.m.	1 p.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Mon., July 8 through Thurs., July 11	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Fri., July 12	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.*	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., July 13	9 a.m.-10 p.m.	9 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Sun., July 14	1 p.m.-10 p.m.	1 p.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Mon., July 15 through Thurs., July 18	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Fri., July 19	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.*	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., July 20	9 a.m.-10 p.m.	9 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Sun., July 21	1 p.m.-10 p.m.	1 p.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed

\* Reserve Book Room open until 7:45 p.m.

\*\* Reserve Book Room open until 7:45 p.m.; Audio Learning Center, International Documentation Center, Medieval Institute Library, and Rare Book Room closed.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Memorial Library</u>		<u>Engineering &amp; Science Libraries</u>
	<u>Building</u>	<u>Public Services</u>	
Mon., July 22 through Thurs., July 25	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Fri., July 26	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.*	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., July 27	9 a.m.-10 p.m.	9 a.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Sun., July 28	1 p.m.-10 p.m.	1 p.m.- 5 p.m.**	Closed
Mon., July 29 through Wed., July 30	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Thurs., Aug. 1 and Fri., Aug. 2	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.	8 a.m.- 5 p.m.
Sat., Aug. 3	Return to Intersession Schedule.		

\* Reserve Book Room open until 7:45 p.m.

\*\* Reserve Book Room open until 7:45 p.m.; Audio Learning Center, International Documentation Center, Medieval Institute Library, and Rare Book Room closed.



# advanced studies

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## information circulars

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

## general

### Council for International Exchange of Scholars Occasional Lecturer Program

No. FY85-465

Program:

This program encourages the visits of Visiting Fulbright Scholars to colleges and universities other than their Fulbright affiliation to give occasional lectures in their special fields or on general topics relating to the history and culture of their home countries. The CIES will assist in making arrangements if desired by the institution. Limited funds are available to facilitate visits of Fulbright scholars to colleges and universities which have had little opportunity to participate in educational exchange programs. The CIES contribution is limited primarily to travel costs. It is expected that most institutions can provide local transportation, accommodations, and meals. For further information and the Directory of Visiting Scholars, contact the address below.

For Further Information Contact:

Council of International Exchange  
of Scholars  
Dr. Mindy C. Reiser  
Eleven Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 939-5404

(From 1985 ARIS)

### Exxon Education Foundation Institutional Grants

No. FY85-466

Program:

Grants of varying amounts are awarded to institutions of higher education under two programs: 1) Curriculum and Teaching and 2) Management of Higher Education. Curriculum and Teaching grants support efforts that will lead to improvement in instructional methodology and content as well as the evaluation and dissemination of such efforts. Priority is given to: 1) projects that cross traditional lines between disciplines, professions, and institutions; 2) projects that promote interaction between humanists and social scientists and representatives of scientific, technical, and professional fields; 3) projects involving re-examination of basic educational purposes, programs, and requirements; 4) efforts to introduce consideration of values issues into professional

and graduate training; and 5) projects that reflect a concern for the international dimension of education and the need for heightened awareness of global issues. Management of Higher Education grants support projects that will foster improved allocation and use of resources among and within educational institutions and systems, improved understanding of the economic forces affecting educational services and institutions, and improved institutional response to economic change. The Foundation favors proposals that promise to have more than local impact. Although the Foundation is willing to consider any proposal concerned with higher education, it is most unlikely that it will provide operating funds for an existing program; support for standard course or curriculum development activities normally covered by institutional budgets; the adoption of established educational or administrative methods or materials; or funds requested for capital purposes (equipment, buildings, or endowment). Institutions interested in applying for a grant should first request the Foundation's Guide to Application.

For Further Information Contact:

Exxon Education Foundation  
111 West 49th Street  
New York, NY 10020  
(212) 333-6327

(From 1985 ARIS)

**The Joyce Foundation  
Grants**

No. FY85-467

Program:

Grants, primarily to non-profit organizations with a base or program in the midwest, in the areas of conservation, education, health, culture, and economic development. Groups engaged in examining the effectiveness and efficiency of government programs will also receive consideration. In the area of culture, the Foundation is especially interested in projects which make cultural activities available to a wider segment of the population. Applicants will receive more favorable consideration if they show evidence of sound management, including the active participation of their board of directors. Applicants should write for guidelines with full information on functioning priorities.

For Further Information Contact:

The Joyce Foundation  
135 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, IL 60603  
(312) 782-2464

(From 1985 ARIS)

**The Pushcart Press  
Editor's Book Award**

No. FY85-463

Program:

\$1,000 and hardcover publication by Pushcart Press to recognize unpublished books of exceptional quality. Any book-length manuscript, either fiction or nonfiction, that has been submitted to, but not accepted by, a commercial publisher is eligible. Manuscripts must be nominated by an editor at an American or Canadian publishing company.

Deadline:

August 15, 1985

For Further Information Contact:

The Pushcart Press  
P.O. Box 380  
Wainscott, NY 11975

(From 1985 ARIS)

**The Rockefeller Foundation  
Program for International Conferences  
at Bellagio Center**

No. FY85-469

Program:

About 30 groups are invited each year to hold small conferences at the Bellagio Center on problems or topics of international significance. The Center is best suited for small working groups, but up to 26 people can be accommodated. Spouses of conferees cannot be accommodated at the Center. Facilities include a large conference room, smaller meeting rooms, a tri-standard video cassette recorder, taping equipment and film and overhead projectors. Secretarial service is not available. Simultaneous translation booths may be temporarily installed at the conference organizer's expense. Preference is given to conferences that include strong international representation. Some preference is given to conferences relating to major interests of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Foundation encourages the preparation of position papers prior to the conference. There is no formal application deadline for this program; however, applications should be submitted about 14 months in advance of the dates requested. Further information is available from Ms. Garfield at the address below.

For Further Information Contact:

The Rockefeller Foundation  
Bellagio Center Office  
1133 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036  
(212) 869-8500

(From 1985 ARIS)

## The Rockefeller Foundation Residential Program for Scholars and Artists at the Bellagio Student and Conference Center

No. FY85-468

### Program:

About 80 scholars and artists from around the world are invited each year to spend up to a month in residence at Bellagio Center in Lake Como, Italy in order to work on a book, monograph, major article, musical composition, or other creative project. Because the Center has only a very limited library, a stay at the center is recommended for work on either the beginning or the final stages of the project. Scholars should not expect to do research at the Center. Preference is given to projects intended to result in publication; and some preference is given to projects addressing issues of concern to the Rockefeller Foundation, i.e., the arts and humanities, agricultural sciences, equal opportunity, health sciences, international relations, and population sciences. In the arts and humanities, the Foundation's program interests are those described in the above grant program. Up to seven scholars and their spouses plus two single scholars can be accommodated at the Center at any one time. The Foundation gives no financial assistance to scholars in residence; however, at the Center scholars and their spouses are guests of the Foundation. The Foundation will contribute to the costs of round-trip economy air fare between the home country and Milan to needy scholars from developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America who are not employed by multinational corporations or government organizations. There is no formal application deadline for this program; however, applications should be submitted a year in advance of the dates requested.

### For Further Information Contact:

The Rockefeller Foundation  
1133 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036  
(212) 869-8500

(From 1985 ARIS)

## The Helene Wurlitzer Foundation of New Mexico Residencies

No. FY85-464

### Program:

Residencies located in Taos, NM, to persons involved in creative work in the fields of writing, painting, sculpture, musical composition, choreography, and allied arts. Residency grants are made in the form of free rent and free utilities, and are normally

made for three months, although this period may be shortened, or lengthened for up to six months between April and October.

### For Further Information Contact:

The Helene Wurlitzer Foundation  
of New Mexico  
Henry A. Sauerwein, Jr.  
Executive Director  
P.O. Box 545  
Taos, NM 87571  
(505) 758-2413

(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

- Allen, Barbara  
B. Allen. 1984. Re-creating the Past:  
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- Schlereth, Thomas J.  
T.J. Schlereth. 1985. U.S. 40: Roadscape  
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152 pp.
- Weber, H. Ronald  
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61(2):360-365.

#### Anthropology

- Moore, Kenneth E.  
K.E. Moore. 1985. Editor. The Revolt of  
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University of Notre Dame Press, Notre  
Dame, Indiana. 240 pp.

#### Economics

- Wilber, Charles K.  
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Capitalism and Democracy: Schumpeter  
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Press, Notre Dame, Indiana. 190 pp.
- R.D. Coe and C.K. Wilber. 1985. Schum-  
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1-59 in, R.D. Coe and C.K. Wilber, eds.,  
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## English

- Dougherty, James P.  
J.P. Dougherty. 1984. Language as a Reality in e.e. cummings. Pages 183-192 in, G. Rotella, ed., Critical Essays on e.e. cummings. G.K. Hall, Boston.
- Gernes, Sonia G.  
S.G. Gernes. 1985. Poem. Women at Forty. The Georgia Review 39:23.
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## Government and International Studies

- Kertesz, Stephen D.  
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- S.D. Kertesz. 1985. Comments on Hungary and the Third Reich. Pages 307-313 in, G. Rankin, ed., Hungarian History - World History. Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.

## History

- Critchlow, Donald T.  
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- D.T. Critchlow. 1985. Review of Workingman's Democracy: The Knights of Labor and American Politics. Journal of Economic History 44(3):905-906.
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## Modern and Classical Languages

- Daly, Maura A.  
M.A. Daly. 1984. Review of A.V. Speyr's, The Gates of Eternal Life. Faith and Reason 10(4).
- M.A. Daly. 1984. Review of G.R. Ridge and B.C. Njoku's, The Christian Tragic Hero in French and English Literature. Christianity and Literature 34(1):50-51.
- DellaNeva, JoAnn  
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- Mackenzie, Jr., Louis A.  
L.A. Mackenzie, Jr. 1985. To the Brink: the Dialectic of Anxiety in the Pensées. Yale French Studies 66:57-66.
- Minamiki, SJ, George H.  
G.H. Minamiki, SJ. 1985. The Chinese Rites Controversy from Its Beginning to Modern Times. Loyola University Press, Chicago, Illinois. 353 pp.

## Music

- Stam, Carl L.  
C.L. Stam. 1985. Conductor. Notre Dame Chorale, Notre Dame Chamber Orchestra, and Soloists in a Performance of Mass in B minor, BWV 232 by J.S. Bach. Sacred Heart Church, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

## Philosophy

- Sterba, James P.  
J.P. Sterba. 1985. A Libertarian Justification for a Welfare State. Social Theory and Practice 18:220-237.
- J.P. Sterba. 1985. Justifying Nuclear Deterrence: The Right and the Wrong Ways. Peace and Change 10(4):275-286.
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## Program of Liberal Studies

- Crosson, Frederick J.  
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## Sociology

- Aldous, Joan  
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## Theology

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- R.P. McBrien. 1984. Catholic Social Teaching and the American Economy: Some Ecclesiological Considerations. New Catholic World 227(1360):164-167.
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- R.P. McBrien. 1984. The Pastoral Dimension in Theology Today. America 150:25-28.
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- R.P. McBrien. 1984. The Church and Politics. Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy 1:57-64.

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## Chemistry

- Miller, Marvin J.  
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- \*T. Doke, A. Hitachi, J. Kikuchi, K. Masuda, S. Tamada, A. Mozumder, E. Shibamura and T. Takahashi. 1985. Estimation of the Fraction of Electrons Escaping from Recombination in the Ionization of Liquid Argon with Relativistic Electrons and Heavy Ions. *Chemical Physics Letters* 115:164.
- Nowak, Thomas L.  
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- Thomas, J. Kerry  
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- Winicur, Daniel H.  
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## Physics

- Cason, Neal M.  
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- Dow, John D.  
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- W.L. Johnson, O.F. Sankey and J.D. Dow. 1984. Deep Levels Associated with Impurities at the Bond-Centered Interstitial Site in Si. *Physics Review B* 30:2070-2073.
- M.A. Bowen, R.E. Allen and J.D. Dow. 1984. Surface Defects and Core Excitations at the  $(2 \times 1)$  Asymmetric-dimer  $(100)$  Surface of Si. *Physics Review B* 30:4617-4620.
- D.V. Froelich and J.D. Dow. 1984. Densities of Electronic States for Tight-binding Two-dimensional Square-lattice Ternary Alloys  $A_xB_{1-x}C$ . *Journal of Physical Chemistry Solids* 45:731-732.
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- R.E. Allen, T.J. Humphreys, J.D. Dow and O.F. Sankey. 1984. Theory of Surface Defect States and Schottky Barrier Heights: Application to InAs. *Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology B* 2:449-452.
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- M.A. Bowen and J.D. Dow. 1985. Off-diagonal Disorder and X-ray Edges. Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids 46:79-81.
- D.V. Froelich, M.A. Bowen and J.D. Dow. 1984. Electronic States for the (100) (2x1) Reconstructed Ge Surface. Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology B 2:390-395.
- S. Lee, J.D. Dow and O.F. Sankey. 1985. Theory of Charge-state Splittings of Deep Levels. Physics Review B 31:3910-3914.
- Kenney, V. Paul  
V.P. Kenney and J.W. Lucey. 1985. Energy Demand - Energy Supplies. Chapter 2, pages 49-72 in, K.O. Ott and B.I. Spinrad, eds., Nuclear Energy: A Sensible Alternative. Plenum Press, New York.
- Kolata, James J.  
G. Caskey, A. Galonsky, B. Remington, M.B. Tsang, C.K. Gelbke, A. Kiss, F. Deak, Z. Seres, J. Hennefeld, J. Kasagi and J.J. Kolata. 1985. Asymmetric Neutron Emission in  $^{14}\text{N} + ^{165}\text{Ho}$  Reactions at 35MeV/nucleon. Physics Review C 31:1597-1600.
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#### COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

##### Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

- Lucey, John W.  
V.P. Kenney and J.W. Lucey. 1985. Energy Demand - Energy Supplies. Chapter 2, pages 49-72 in, K.O. Ott and B.I. Spinrad, eds., Nuclear Energy: A Sensible Alternative. Plenum Press, New York.
- Mueller, Thomas J.  
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#### LAW SCHOOL

- Cleveland, Sr., Granville E.  
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- Dutile, Fernand N.  
F.N. Dutile. 1985. The Tale of Two Bills. Journal of Legislation 12:54-61.
- Phelps, Teresa G.  
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#### CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

##### Center for Gerontological Education, Research, and Services

- McIntosh, John L.  
J.L. McIntosh. 1984. Components of the Decline in Elderly Suicide: Suicide Among the Young-Old and Old-Old by Race and Sex. Death Education 8:113-124.
- J.L. McIntosh. 1985. Suicide Among the Elderly: Levels and Trends. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 55:288-293.

#### RADIATION LABORATORY

- Hardwick, John L.  
D.H. Winicur and J.L. Hardwick. 1985. Dynamics of  $\text{C}_2(\text{d}^3\Pi_g)$  Formation in the  $\text{He}^* + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$  Diffusion Flame. Journal of Chemical Physics 94:157.
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## closing dates for selected sponsored programs

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

Information  
Circular  
Number

Agency

Programs

Application  
Closing Dates

#### GENERAL

FY85-463

The Pushcart Press

Editor's Book Award

August 15, 1985

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## **notre dame report**

An official publication of the University of Notre Dame, Department of Public Relations and Information. Individual copies are available in the Notre Dame Hammes Bookstore at 50 cents each. Mail subscriptions are \$10 per year. Back copies are available through the mail at 70 cents each.

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