

Notre Dame

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1990-91

The University

Attanasio Named Director of Institute for International Peace Studies

John B. Attanasio, professor of law, will become the new director of the Institute for International Peace Studies July 1. Attanasio will succeed John J. Gilligan, the former Ohio governor who has been director of the institute since its inception in 1985.

Attanasio this year returned to Notre Dame after a semester as a Fulbright Scholar in the Soviet Union, where he lectured to groups including deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the ethics department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry. He has lectured to members of the German Federal Court and continues to work with legislators and judges from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European nations.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1985 and named the Law School's outstanding faculty member by its students in 1988, he serves as chair of the advisory board of Center for Civil and Human Rights and as faculty adviser of the Notre Dame Law Review and the International Law Society. His writing has been published in journals including the University of Chicago, University of Virginia and Georgetown Law Journals and the American Journal of Comparative Law. He co-edits a constitutional law casebook with the former dean and another member of the faculty of New York University School of Law.

Attanasio was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Virginia in 1976 and earned a J.D. degree from the New York University School of Law in 1979. He also holds a Diploma in Law from the University of Oxford and an LL.M. from Yale Law School.

Link Receives Kenna Award

David T. Link, Joseph A. Matson dean of law, will receive the Howard J. Kenna, C.S.C., Award for service to the University and the Congregation of Holy Cross.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1970, Link has been dean of the Law School since 1975. He is Notre Dame's longest serving dean and second in seniority among American law deans. In September 1990, he was named inaugural president of the University of Notre Dame Australia, the first Catholic university in that country. He will begin a leave of absence from the Law School in July to begin that position.

Link was graduated from Notre Dame in 1958 and received his law degree from the University in 1961. Before joining the Notre Dame faculty, he worked in the Kennedy Administration and as a senior partner in the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn. As dean he has continued to teach, concentrating on the ethics of the legal profession, international human rights and the rights of the poor and homeless. He is one of the founders of South Bend's Center for the Homeless, president of the Council of Providers of Services for the Homeless and a member of the executive board for the Center for the Homeless. He is chairman of the Indiana State Ethics Commission and a board member of JustLife, a political action committee which espouses a consistent life ethic. An authority in the fields of computers and the law and the economics of law practice, he is coauthor of three books on taxation and numerous articles.

The Rev. Howard J. Kenna, C.S.C., Award, established in 1988, memorializes a former provincial superior of the Indiana Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Father Kenna worked at Notre Dame between 1936 and 1950 as a mathematics teacher, residence hall prefect, assistant director and director of studies, and as the first vice president for academic affairs. He left Notre Dame in 1950 and for 12 years served the Congregation of Holy Cross in serveral positions, including assistant superior general of the Congregation, superior of Holy Cross College in Washington, D.C., and president of the University of Portland. He served the Indiana Province as superior from 1962 to 1973, the year he died.

Summa Angelica Given to Library

A rare copy of a medieval text on moral theology publicly burned by Martin Luther has been given to the library by A.L. Gabriel, professor and director emeritus of the Medieval Institute.

The book is a first edition of *Summa Angelica* by the Franciscan priest, Angelo of Chivasso, Italy, printed in 1486 and reprinted 24 times in the next 14 years in Italy, France, Germany and Flanders.

The treatise, which dealt with practical moral problems and was used by confessors and church officials, covered such issues as concupiscence, drunkenness and slander. The popular book was publicly burned by Luther together with the codex of canon law and the papal bull excommunicating him, in a historic act of defiance of Rome at Wittenberg, Germany, in 1520. Luther derided the book by calling it, "The Diabolic Summa."

The book joins the library's collection of nearly 80 incunabula (books printed before 1501).

Honors

Craig E. Adcock, associate professor of art, art history and design, was named contributing editor of *Tema Celeste* art magazine in Syracuse, Italy.

Thomas M. Barkes, assistant professional specialist in communication and theatre, has been named to the Indiana Arts Commission Dance Advisory Panel. He is serving on the Michiana Arts and Sciences Council Arts Literacy Task Force.

Joseph P. Bauer, professor of law, was appointed a member of special committee on Legal Affairs of the Association of American Law Schools to investigate and report on antitrust implications of AALS's various activities.

Gary A. Lamberti, assistant professor of biological sciences, was named an associate editor of the *Journal of the North American Benthological Society* for the term 1991-94.

Morris Pollard, Coleman director of the Lobund Laboratory and professor emeritus of biological sciences, serves on the jury for selection of 1991 recipients of the University of Chicago Awards for Distinguished Performance at Argonne National Laboratory. He has been given an extended membership to the American Association for Cancer Research "on the basis of distinguished scientist, with major contributions to cancer research" by the officers of the association.

Thomas L. Shaffer, Short professor of law, has been appointed to two committees of the Association of American Law Schools—the nominating committee for 1992 officers, and a special committee on the future of the Journal of Legal Education.

Roger Skurski, associate dean of arts and letters, director of the Center for the Study of Contemporary Society and professor of economics, has been named program co-chair of the National Association of Forensic Economists. He continues as a member of the board of editors of the *Journal of Forensic Economics*.

Activities

Craig E. Adcock, associate professor of art, art history and design, was the Paula and Edwin Sidman Fellow in the Arts, Institute for the Humanities, at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich. He gave a series of lectures "Vision and Visuality in the Light and Space Movement" to the School of Art, April 8; "Sexuality in the Art of Marcel Duchamp" to the Humanities Institute, April 9; and "James Rosenquist's F-111: a Guernica for Our Times" to the Graduate School and Museum of Fine Arts, April 10.

John F. Affleck-Graves, assistant professor of finance and business economics, and Richard R. Mendenhall, assistant professor of finance and business economics, presented "The Relation Between the Value Line Enigma and Post-Earnings- Announcement Drift" at Eastern Finance Association meetings in Hot Springs, Va., April 4. The paper won the conference award for "Outstanding Paper in Investments."

Panagiotis J. Antsaklis, professor of electrical engineering, gave the keynote address "Towards Autonomous Intelligent Control Systems" at the conference "Artificial Intelligence, Simulation and Planning in High Autonomy Systems" at Cocoa Beach, Fla., April 2.

Stephen M. Batill, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a seminar titled "A Digital Data Processing Procedure for Correcting Unsteady Surface Pressure Measurements" at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering in Chicago, Ill., March 8. He was a co-author of a paper titled "Applications for the Neural Networks to Preliminary Structural Design" presented at the AIAA Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference in Baltimore, Md., April 8-10.

William B. Berry, associate chairman and professor of electrical engineering, R.L. Kleinman of ElectroCom Automation and W.H. Bregoli Jr. of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, as leaders of the "Cold Weather Transit Technology" research and development team, conducted prototype tests on the Radio Frequency Third Rail Deicer System at MBTA's Orange Line Test Track during December and January. The R.F. Induction system performed well at speeds up to 15 mph separating the ice from the 600 volt third rail by creating a 100 micron melt layer between the steel rail and its covering ice sheet.

Raymond M. Brach, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented an invited lecture titled "A Theory for Low Velocity Impact of Solid Aerosols" as part of the Mechanics Colloquia sponsored by the Engineering Department of Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, March 14.

Jacqueline V. Brogan, associate professor of English, gave a paper titled "The Rift and (e)Radication in Canto XXXIV of *The Inferno*" at the American Association for Italian Studies Convention in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 12.

Karen Buranskas, associate professor of music, gave invited cello classes at the University of Houston in Houston, Tex., March 15, and at the Blair School of Music at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., April 3.

Theodore J. Cachey Jr., assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, gave "The Origins of the Celebration of Columbus" at the annual convention of the American Association for Italian Studies held at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 11-13.

John E. Chateauneuf, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave the invited talk "Spectroscopic and Kinetic Characterization of Chlorine Atom in Solution" to the Department of Chemistry at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass., April 3. He gave the paper "Protonation of Diphenylcarbene Observed by Picosecond Absorption Spectroscopy" at the 201st ACS national meeting in Atlanta, Ga., April 15-19.

Adela Yarbro Collins, professor of theology, responded to a paper by Geza Vermes titled "Jesus and the Law: The Judaism of Jesus" and was a panelist exchanging views on "The Religion of Jesus the Jew" at the spring lecture series at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary in Evanston, Ill., April 3. She gave the plenary address titled "Interpretive Models for the Book of Revelation" and a paper in the New Testament Section titled "The Understanding of Resurrection Expressed in Mark 6:1-8" at the central states regional meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature in St. Louis, Mo., April 7-8.

Daniel J. Costello Jr., acting chairman and professor of electrical engineering, presented a seminar titled "An Introduction to Bandwidth Efficient Coding" in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 9.

George B. Craig Jr., Clark professor of biology, presented the paper "The Spread of *Aedes atropalpus* Through Mid-America Via Scrap Tires" at the annual meeting of the Michigan Mosquito Control Association at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich., Feb. 6-8. He presented the paper "The Spread of *Aedes epactius* in the Central U.S.A." at the annual meeting of the Indiana Vector Control Association at Ball State University in Muncie, Ind., March 3-5. He presented the biology seminar on "Rapid Evolution in *Aedes albopictus* in the U.S.A." at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 12-14. Craig served on the governing board as past president of the American Mosquito Control Association, served as moderator on a symposium on attractants for bloodsucking arthropods, and

presented the paper "Competition in Fire-breeding Mosquitoes" at the annual meeting of the American Mosquito Control Association held in New Orleans, La., March 16-21.

Norman Crowe, associate professor of architecture, presented a paper and participated with three other architect/academics in a debate on the topic "Continuing Design Education for Architects" at the national headquarters of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C., April 7. The presentation and debate was part of the annual national symposium of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in association with the Walter Wagner Forum of the American Institute of Architects.

Dennis Doordan, associate professor of architecture, contributed an essay on environmental perspectives regarding the use of aluminum for industrial design as part of a prospect sponsored by the Power Institute of Fine Arts at the University of Sydney in New South Wales, Australia. The essay is one of a series of working papers to be used as the basis for formulating proposals for public policy in the area of environmental protection and was solicited by the Australian sponsors of the project.

Ronald Dorris, assistant professor of American studies, presented the paper "Shaping Values: Volume I of the *Louisiana Weekly*" at the Popular Culture Association conference in San Antonio, Tex., March 27-30.

John G. Duman, associate dean of science and professor of biological sciences, delivered the invited talk "Insect Antifreeze Proteins" at a symposium on "Protein Adaptations to Stress in Insects" at the northcentral meeting of the Etomological Society of America held in Milwaukee, Wis., March 18.

Mohamed Gad-el-Hak, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, gave an invited talk "Flow Control: Status and Outlook" at the Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Colloquium at the University of New York in Buffalo, N.Y., April 5.

Gregory I. Gellene, assistant professor of chemistry and biochemistry, presented an invited talk "non-Mass Dependent Isotope Effects in the Formation 0_4^+ : Evidence for a Symmetry Reaction" in the symposium on Isotope Effects in Chemical Reactions and Photodissociation Processes at the 201st ACS national meeting in Atlanta, Ga., April 19.

Benedict Giamo, visiting assistant professor of American studies, presented the paper "Making Dust" The Symbolic Landscape of Homelessness" at the American Culture and Popular Culture Associations' annual conference held in San Antonio, Tex., March 27-30. The paper will appear in the inaugural issue of the *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 1991.

Denis Goulet, O'Neill professor in education for justice, lectured on "Peace, Stability and Development in Central Europe" to the Forever Learning Institute in South Bend, Ind., April 3. He delivered a lecture on "Ethics of Development" to the "International Studies" class at Portland State University in Portland, Oreg., April 4. He gave a lecture on "Ethics and the University: The Integration of Knowledge and Moral Responsibility" at the All-University Convocation at that university, April 5. He gave an interview with John Joiner in "Inter-disciplinary Studies in International Development" at TV Station TCI (Channel 11), and with Tom Parker on "The U.S. and the Third World" MID-DAY Program, Radio Station KXL, Portland, Oreg., April 5. Goulet presented the guest lecture at the class on "International Development" at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oreg., April 5. He lectured on "World Order and Social Change" at the Brinkman Forum in Portland, Oreg., April 5.

Leda McIntyre Hall, adjunct assistant professor of government and international studies, presented a paper titled "Shifting Goals: Fact and Fiction in the Indiana Youth Services Association" at the American Society for Public Administration Conference in Washington, D.C., March 26.

Thomas J. Jemielity, professor of English, delivered the paper "Prophecy, Satire, and the Future" at the annual meeting of the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies at the University of Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10-14.

Carlos Jerez-Farrán, assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, presented "Una posible fuente pictorica de la escena de retablo en *Divinas palabras* de Valle-Inclan" to the Northeast Modern Language Association at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Conn., April 6.

Rev. Richard A. McCormick, S.J., O'Brien professor of Christian Ethics, gave the lecture "One Hundred Years of Catholic Social Teaching" in Lowell, Mass., April 11. He presented the lecture "Christian Faith in the 21st Century and Moral Theology" at the Immaculate Conception Seminary in Huntington, N.Y., April 20.

Ralph M. McInerny, Grace professor of medieval studies, director of the Maritain Center and professor of philosophy, gave the lecture "Does Theological Dissent Weaken the Family?" to the Serra Catholic Forum at the University of Toledo in Toledo, Ohio, April 7.

Michael C. Mossing, assistant professor of biological sciences, presented a poster titled "Structure and Stability of Monomeric Variants of lambda Cro Repressor Containing Different beta Hairpin Turns" at the Keystone Symposium on Protein Folding, Structure and Function at Keystone, Colo., April 13.

Robert C. Nelson, associate chairman and professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented a lecture titled "Unsteady Aerodynamics of Slender Wings" which was a part of an AGARD special course called "Aircraft Dynamics at High Angles of Attack - Experiments and Modelling" held at NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va., April 8-10.

Rev. Edward D. O'Connor, C.S.C., associate professor of theology, gave the lecture "The Fatima Message" to the Legion of Mary in South Bend, Ind., April 7.

Erskine Peters, professor of English, presented a paper on the topic "Afrocentricity: Problematics of Method and Nomenclature" at the eight annual Pan African conference held at Cleveland State University in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10-14.

Teresa Godwin Phelps, associate professor of law, presented a paper titled "From the Underground Railroad to the Sanctuary Movement: A Study of Narrative" at the annual conference of the American Culture Association in San Antonio, Tex., March 29. She presented a principal paper titled "No Place To Go, No Story To Tell: The Missing Narratives of the Sanctuary Movement" at the Washington & Lee Law Review Symposium in Lexington, Va., April 6.

Frank K. Reilly, Hank professor of business administration, served as visiting scholar at the McIntire School of Commerce at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Va., March 27-29. He was elected first vice president of the Midwest Finance Association and attended the board of directors meeting of the Midwest Finance Association in St. Louis, Mo., April 3-7. As president, he presided over the mid-year board meeting of the Academy of Financial Services in St. Louis, Mo., April 7. He spoke on "The Case for Global Investing" to the Rotary Club in South Bend, Ind., April 10.

Kenneth F. Ripple, professor of law, presided at the final round of the Sherman Minton Moot Court Competition in Bloomington, Ind., April 5. He delivered the talk "The Appellate Judge's Perspective on Modern Appellate Practice" to the Appellate Lawyer's Association in Chicago, Ill., April 11.

Juan M. Rivera, associate professor of accountancy, presented the paper "The Recent Economic and Political Developments in Spain and the Implementation of the EEC Directives on Accounting" at the annual international accounting seminar on accounting held at the University of Illinois in Champaign, Urbana, Ill., March 21-23.

Charles M. Rosenberg, associate professor of art, art history and design, delivered a paper titled "An Elephant in Paradise: Balbi's *Calliopsis* and the Villa Belvedere in Ferrara" at the annual meetings of the AAIS in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 11.

Alberta B. Ross, professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave the invited paper "Development of Databases on the Kinetics of Reactive Intermediates in Solution" at a workshop on Databases in Chemical Kinetics in Moscow, U.S.S.R., April 15-19.

Rev. Timothy R. Scully, C.S.C., assistant professor of government and international studies and senior fellow in the Kellog Institute, delivered a lecture titled "Chile Recovers its Democratic Past: Democratization by Installments" as part of a lecture series titled "Political Liberalization and its Limits" at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 25.

Robert M. Slabey, associate professor of English, chaired a session"Return to Vietnam" and read a paper "Déja Vu: Narratives of Return" at the annual meeting of the Popular Culture/American Culture Associations in San Antonio, Tex., March 29.

J. Eric Smithburn, professor of law, spoke on the topic "Child Welfare in Indiana and St. Joseph County" to the Kiwanis Club in South Bend, Ind., April 4.

A. L. Soens, associate professor of English, presented "Adams and The Circle Dot Brand: Identification and Waken Protection on an Archetypal Trail Drive" at the 1991 convention of the popular culture association in San Antonio., Tex., March 29.

Andrew Sommese, chairman and professor of mathematics and co-director of the Center for Applied Mathematics, gave a principal lecture "Theoretic Structure of Projective Varieties" at the Algebraic and Complex Geometry conference sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Mathematics Institute of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., April 4-7. He was an invited participant at the preconference workshop, April 1-3.

James I. Taylor, associate dean of engineering and professor of civil engineering, gave the presentation and discussion session titled "Ethical Dimensions of Transportation Decisions" to Transportation Scholars Program Seminar, Midwest Transportation Center at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa, March 19.

Chris R. Vandenbossche, associate professor of English, presented the paper "Copyright and the Constitution of Authorhood" at the annual meeting of Interdisciplinary Nineteenth-Century Studies at the Yale Center for British Art in New Haven, Conn., April 5.

John H. Yoder, professor of theology, presented "College Education and the Ways of JHWH" and "Strangers in Our Own Land" in the Christian Heritage Lecture Series at McPherson College in McPherson, Kans., March 14. He gave the paper "War and the Early Christians" at the conference on "The Pacifist Impulse in Historical Perspective" to the Department of History at the University of Toronto in Toronto, Canada, May 9-12.

Ewa Ziarek, assistant professor of English, presented the paper "Construction of Self and Discourse in Witolol Gombrowicz's *Cosmos*" at the Northeast Modern Language Association meeting in Hartford, Conn., April 5-7.

Administrators' Notes

Honors

David Harr, general manager of the Morris Inn, was appointed chair of the Education and Scholarship Committee of the Indiana Hotel & Motel Association. This committee is charged with providing educational seminars statewide to all levels of the hospitality industry, and also monitors the scholarship selection process including both state and national awards. Since 1970, the association has been involved with awarding over \$318,000 in scholarships to Indiana students studying hotel and restaurant management.

Ann H. Johnston, associate director of the Annual Fund, has been appointed to the Associated Colleges of Indiana Steering Committee regarding development education.

Activities

Michael C. Brach, associate director of the Annual Fund, made a presentation on profitable telemarketing case studies from the non-profit fund-raising sector to the American National Convention in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.

Sr. Elaine DesRosiers, O.P., director of Educational Media, presented "On Being a Spiritual Person Today" at St. Pius X Parish in Granger, Ind., Feb. 20. She presented "Spirituality for Everyday" at St. Patrick Parish in South Bend, Ind., March 3.

Ann H. Johnston, associate director of the Annual Fund, gave a presentation on Notre Dame's Corporate Agent Program at C.A.S.E.'s Matching Gift Forum held in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13-15.

Daniel G. Reagan, director of the Annual Fund and executive director of the Sorin Society, authored a chapter in the C.A.S.E. publication "Annual Giving Strategies, A Comprehensive Guide to Better Results" which was published and released in January. He co-chaired C.A.S.E.'s National Matching Gift Forum in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13-15.

Environmental Issues Committee

Report on the University's Management Plan and Abatement Activities for Asbestos Containing Materials

March 21, 1991

Asbestos is a term for a group of naturally occurring minerals that separate into fibers. The mineral rock is mined and then milled for commercial use. There are six asbestos minerals that are used commercially. They are:

Chrysotile Anthophyllite
Amosite Tremolite
Crocidolite Actinolite

Chrysotile and amosite are the most frequently found asbestos in building materials. Asbestos fibers are noncombustible and have good thermal and electrical insulating properties. These characteristics of durability, flexibility, strength and resistance to wear made asbestos well suited for an estimated 3,000 separate commercial, public and industrial applications. Some of these include roofing and flooring products; fire-proofing textiles; friction products; reinforcing material in cement, pipes, sheets and coating materials; and thermal and acoustical insulations. It is estimated that 85 to 92 percent of the end-products effectively immobilize the asbestos fibers by mixing them with strong binding materials such as cement, epoxies and glues. Fibers can still be released, however, during operations such as grinding, milling and cutting.

The durability of asbestos fibers and their small size and fibrous shape make asbestos an unusual environmental contaminant. Asbestos fibers cannot be easily destroyed or degraded. The size and shape of these fibers permit them to remain airborne for long periods of time. Asbestos fibers that are released from asbestos-containing materials (ACM) enter the air and can be ingested or inhaled by individuals. Although most fibers are excreted or expectorated and do not remain in the body, some fibers are ultimately deposited in the gastrointestinal tract and airways and tissues of the lung. Studies have shown that exposure to asbestos may increase the risk of these serious diseases:

Asbestosis - a chronic lung ailment that can produce shortness of breath, permanent lung damage and increased risk of dangerous lung infection.

Lung Cancer.

Mesothelioma - a relatively rare cancer of thin membranes lining the chest and abdomen.

Certain other cancers such as cancer of the larynx and esophagus.

These diseases have been found in workers exposed to large amounts of asbestos on their jobs. Research in the 1960s revealed that insulation workers, who had dealt with asbestos for 20 years or more, were dying of lung cancer and the complication of asbestosis at alarming rates, particularly those who smoked.

But the question of whether there are risks from small amounts of asbestos fibers in a nonoccupational setting has been controversial. In 1984, a National Research Council (NRC) committee concluded that breathing the asbestos in ambient air may be hazardous and some cancers will result. The NRC panel reached that conclusion by extrapolating from high occupational doses to low doses of asbestos. Another study has concluded that there is no evidence a building dweller, as opposed to an asbestos worker, ever contracted asbestosis or lung fibrosis.

However, based on epidemiological research on asbestos workers, latency period of 15-30 years for development of asbestos diseases and the uncertainty of disease development to low doses of asbestos, the federal government promulgated regulations to reduce the exposure to asbestos workers, children and the general public.

GOVERNMENT ASBESTOS REGULATIONS

Three federal agencies regulate asbestos. These agencies are listed here with a general summary of their regulations:

Consumer Product Safety Commission:
Bans use of asbestos in general wear garments, spackling compounds and artificial embers for fireplaces.

Requires labeling of consumer products containing asbestos.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
Prohibits sprayed-on asbestos fireproofing and insulation.

Bans asbestos pipe wrap.

Requires removal of asbestos before building demolition.

Requires elementary and secondary schools to inspect for asbestos and develop asbestos management plans.

Regulates removal, transport and disposal of asbestos.

Phases out most other uses of asbestos in stages over seven years beginning in August 1991.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): Limits workplace exposure to asbestos to lowest technically feasible level, specifically set at 0.2 fibers per cc of air. Prior to this 1986 limit, the OSHA occupational exposure limit was 2.0 fibers per cc of air.

These agencies have not established an asbestos exposure limit for non-occupational exposures and have not required universities or owners of public or private buildings to make building inspections or develop asbestos management plans. Some states, but not Indiana, have adopted more stringent regulations and have required owners of public buildings to conduct inspections and establish asbestos management plans.

UNIVERSITY ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ABATEMENT ACTIVITIES

In 1978, the University's Risk Management and Safety Department (RM&S) (formerly Environmental Health and Safety) initiated a program to inspect all buildings for asbestos and develop an asbestos management plan. The management plan includes:

Identifying the types and uses of asbestos on campus.

Initiating periodic air monitoring in buildings where sprayed-on or suspected friable asbestos was present.

Informing Physical Plant Department personnel of new and changing asbestos regulations.

Recommending repair, removal or encapsulation of asbestos containing materials where the condition of the material may be such that it is friable or freely releasing fibers to the air due to water damage, vandalism or normal wear and tear.

Assisting Physical Plant Department in asbestos abatement (removal or encapsulation) and repair projects.

Maintaining all air monitoring, bulk sample analysis and asbestos disposal records.

Establishing procedures for contractors and building coordinators to notify RM&S Department prior to performing maintenance work in certain buildings that contain asbestos materials.

Like most other colleges, universities and public and private entities, the University of Notre Dame used asbestos containing materials in buildings built or renovated between the 1930s and the 1970s. Products containing asbestos were commonly used due to their excellent insulating, fireproofing and soundproofing qualities.

During building inspections, RM&S Department personnel found the following asbestos containing products in various buildings on campus:

Steam and hot water pipe insulation—The asbestos insulation is covered by a canvas wrap, which prevents the asbestos fibers from being released.

Sprayed-on asbestos containing materials—These materials were used as fire retardants on steel beams and for insulation and soundproofing on walls and ceilings. Asbestos fibers are bound within the matrix of the sprayed-on product.

Floor tiles—Generally, tiles containing asbestos are composed of only 2 to 15 percent asbestos. The asbestos fibers are tightly bound within the tile itself.

Ceilings and ceiling tiles—Very few buildings have ceilings or ceiling tiles that contain asbestos. The asbestos fibers are tightly bound within these ceiling products.

Laboratory hot pads and thermal gloves or mittens—Where these products were found, the products were removed and substituted with non-asbestos containing products.

Transite wall board—The asbestos is tightly bound within the wall board.

Asbestos removal and encapsulation projects have been undertaken by the University when construction, renovation or demolition requires it or when damage or deterioration of asbestos containing material is detected. In no cases has asbestos abatement been a requirement in a building due to high asbestos fiber concentrations in air. The results of all air monitoring in buildings containing asbestos, and in buildings undergoing abatement activities, have been well below the occupational exposure limit of 0.2 fibers/cc and; in most cases, are within a background or ambient air range. The majority of abatement work has been and will continue to be removal of asbestos steam pipe insulation and floor tile. Approximately 95 percent of the actual asbestos abatement work has been completed by qualified asbestos abatement contractors. The remaining 5 percent has been completed by University employees who have been trained and have undergone medical evaluations as required by OSHA.

Prior to any building renovation, the amount, type and condition of all asbestos containing materials are determined and the appropriate abatement activity is recommended. In some cases, no abatement procedures are recommended due to type and condition of the material and occupancy of the areas. As indicated previously, most asbestos is contained within the product and does not freely release fibers to the environment. As other institutions and

companies have found, many large scale removal projects were later determined to be needless and risky because the removal process actually increased the health hazards—building fiber concentrations were determined higher following removal than before removal. Under the University's asbestos management plan, each situation is evaluated and the appropriate action is determined.

Following this management plan, the University has repaired, removed or encapsulated asbestos containing materials in 44 buildings. University costs for these abatement activities and reinsulation of steam pipes with fiberglass and rubber has exceeded \$750,000. The University continues to evaluate renovation projects and special situations. Plans are currently underway to have asbestos material removed in Alumni Hall due to its renovation this summer and the Computer Center and Mathematics Building because of the potential damage to asbestos containing materials in areas where individuals are maintaining equipment and installing computer cable. These projects will proceed pending acceptable bids.

RECOVERY OF ASBESTOS ABATEMENT COSTS

In 1987, the University joined with other institutions and businesses against asbestos manufacturers in an attempt to be reimbursed for asbestos abatement expenses. Under the Johns-Manville reorganization, funds were placed in a trust to compensate affected parties. This became known as the Manville Property Damage Settlement Trust. The University has submitted claims against Manville totaling \$216,919 and on abatement work totaling \$566,101. Payment schedules are based on type of abatement and material involved and are paid on a percent of actual costs ranging from 12 to 32 percent. To date, the University has been reimbursed \$86,769 for asbestos abatement activities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The University recognizes the presence of asbestos containing materials in campus buildings and acknowledges that the presence of asbestos in the workplace and living environment can be a highly sensitive and emotional issue. The University also realizes that the mere presence of asbestos does not automatically warrant action to remove or encapsulate the material. The University has established a management plan to address asbestos situations and concerns with ultimate goals of: 1) keeping employee and building occupant exposures to asbestos fibers as low as is reasonably achievable and below any OSHA limit and 2) complying with all federal, state and local asbestos regulations.

Air monitoring results obtained from buildings containing asbestos indicate no employee or occupant has been exposed to concentrations of asbestos fibers in air, which

have exceeded or even approached occupational exposure limits established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The asbestos management plan has in the past and continues to be successful in protecting the health of employees and students on campus.

To maintain this program's goals of keeping asbestos exposures to a minimum and complying with regulations, the committee recommends the following:

The Risk Management and Safety Department continue to administer the asbestos management plan and monitor all asbestos abatement activities.

Any building or residential property being considered for purchase be inspected for asbestos containing materials.

The Risk Management and Safety Department provides information about asbestos and its hazards to those in the University Community who request it.

The University restrict the purchase of any product containing asbestos except when no substitute is available.

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239th Graduate Council Minutes March 27, 1991

Dr. Nathan O. Hatch opened the meeting at 3:35 p.m. on March 27, 1991, in Room 210, Center for Continuing Education.

Members absent and excused: Dean Francis J. Castellino, represented by Dr. John G. Duman; Dean John G. Keane, represented by Dr. Robert W. Williamson Jr.; Dean Anthony N. Michel, represented by Dr. Jerry J. Marley; Mr. Robert C. Miller, represented by Mrs. Maureen L. Gleason; Dr. Barbara M. Turpin; Dr. Xavier Creary; Dr. Albert E. Miller; Dr. Vicki J. Martin.

Kurt A. Mills, the new GSU President, attended the meeting in the place of Arsene Balihuta.

Guests of the council: Dr. James O. Bellis; Dr. Harvey A. Bender; Dr. Frank J. Bonello.

Observer: Dr. Peter Diffley.

I. MINUTES OF THE 238TH MEETING

The minutes of the 238th meeting were approved without change.

II. DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY REVIEW

Dr. Hatch called on the chairperson of the internal review committee, Dr. Harvey A. Bender, to comment on the committee's report.

- Dr. Bender said the review had gone very well, and he offered the committee's thanks to all concerned, including the Department of Anthropology faculty. He then provided the following summary of the reviewers' conclusions:
- 1) The quality of the undergraduate program is very high, for which the department deserves much praise.
- 2) The department should now turn its attention to careful, detailed planning for a program leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree.
- 3) The University should add five faculty positions to the department. Two of these appointments should be women, preferably at the senior level. All should be integrated carefully with the department's existing program and interests.
- 4) The department should pay more attention to the review, mentoring and support of junior faculty.

- 5) More adequate provision should be made for laboratory and equipment storage space. Such space would be especially necessary if the department begins a graduate program.
- 6) The department should offer all possible encouragement to the existing undergraduate Anthropology Club.

Dr. Hatch called next on Dr. James O. Bellis, chairperson of the Department of Anthropology, for any comments he might have, especially on planning for a graduate program.

Dr. Bellis thanked all those involved in the review, particularly the internal reviewers, who carried out their responsibility with great awareness. He then proceeded to make the following major points:

- 1) The department is very happy with the results of the review. The external reviewers affirmed the judgments of the self study document in regard to both strengths and weaknesses.
- 2) The undergraduate program is well developed and running smoothly, and will continue at its present high level of quality.
- 3) As it plans for a graduate program, the department has decided to adopt a "national societies" approach, with special emphasis on complex, multi-ethnic societies. The entire faculty is presently working in some aspect of this area. A national societies approach would provide a unique program focus.

Dr. Hatch asked Dr. Michael J. Loux, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, if he wished to add anything at this point.

Dr. Loux offered two comments:

- 1) The department's need for additional space derives from its archaeological interests. The present need is not great, but if a biological anthropologist joins the faculty, the need will increase. The University committee developing a comprehensive facilities plan is aware of these requirements.
- 2) In regard to the five additional positions recommended by the reviewers: One already exists; two preferably for women should be added in the next three years; the remaining two could be added in some longer time frame. The two positions recommended for the next three years should probably be filled by a biological anthropologist and a second archaeologist. They will be needed even if no graduate program is begun, which suggests that the cost of a new graduate program would not be as high as one might imagine.

Dr. McComas asked and was told 1) that there are presently eight faculty positions in the department (seven are filled), 2) that there are approximately 60 undergraduate majors (20 are double majors) and 3) that course enrollments total approximately 550 in the fall semester and 500 in the spring.

In regard to this information, Dr. Loux added the following:

- 1) The department does very well at preparing and placing its majors in good graduate schools, and is known for this at these schools.
- 2) Eight years ago there were only 12 undergraduate majors.
- 3) The number of course enrollments each semester is becoming a problem, given the present size of the faculty.
- 4) All of the present faculty are distinguished enough to hold places in first-rate Ph.D.-granting departments.
- Dr. McComas asked and was told that the department's reputation for preparing undergraduates would provide valuable contacts for recruiting graduate students.

Noting that it would require a heavy commitment of resources, Dr. Gutting asked if a graduate program is really needed. Both the faculty and the program for undergraduate majors are already in very good shape.

Dr. Loux acknowledged that funding is certainly the key to founding a graduate program.

Dr. Bellis responded to Dr. Gutting's question as follows:

- 1) A graduate program would help in the increasingly difficult task of attracting and retaining excellent faculty.
- 2) Increasingly, the academic context at Notre Dame is one which involves graduate studies and research as well as undergraduate teaching. The department does not want to be relegated to some sort of second class citizenship in the University community.
- 3) The "national societies" approach the department would adopt as the focus of its graduate program would be a unique product in the discipline, and might therefore make placement of Notre Dame's Ph.D.s easier than in some of the more traditional programs.
- Dr. Bonello noted that only one other Catholic university offers a graduate program in anthropology.

Dr. Goerner asked about the condition of anthropology departments generally. The department at Indiana University, Bloomington, for example, has a low number of majors. Is this a sign of trouble?

Dr. Bellis said that anthropology has never been a very popular undergraduate major. In fact, some universities discourage undergraduate majors in favor of emphasizing graduate studies.

Dr. Bender asked if the faculty is at all concerned, as are some current undergraduates, that development of a graduate program would harm the undergraduate major.

Dr. Bellis said the faculty is aware of the added responsibility a graduate program would involve, but all believe, and have stated, that the size of the program being planned — 12 to 16 students in residence at any one time — will work well with the undergraduate major now being offered.

Dr. Bender inquired next about the ways an anthropology graduate program might relate to programs in other departments and to the activities and interests of the Kellogg and Peace Studies Institutes.

Dr. Bellis replied that anthropology is a very broad discipline touching both the human and natural domains. Its core is historical; many linguists work in the field, and perhaps 30 percent of current scholars have been trained as biologists. A graduate program would enhance the department's ability to support a variety of University interests. It would also help the college address concerns it might have about the need for more non-European, non-western components in the curriculum. In regard to the Kellogg and Peace Studies Institutes, four of the department's faculty are fellows at Kellogg — one (Professor DaMatta) is a member of its Academic Committee — and one (Father Gaffney) is involved with Peace Studies. Visiting scholars at Kellogg often have interests related to anthropology.

Dr. Buttigieg suggested two perspectives from which to view the influence of graduate programs on undergraduate education, and he commented on the value of a graduate program in anthropology at Notre Dame.

- 1) It is unfortunate that discussion of the influence of graduate studies on undergraduate education is almost always framed in terms of potential danger. A better approach would be to ask if we know of any graduate programs that have not enhanced undergraduate education.
- 2) The presence of good graduate students helps keep faculty members vital. This in turn has a positive impact on the quality of the undergraduate curriculum.

3) An anthropology graduate program would contribute greatly to the development of "critical thinking" in the social sciences and humanities at Notre Dame. It would also be of general benefit to the college through a broader, richer Department of Anthropology faculty.

Dr. Gutting said that Drs. Bellis and Buttigieg had spoken eloquently for a graduate program in anthropology, but their arguments were generic and applicable to any department, and did not make the specific case the question requires. In addition, the premise that a department without a graduate program will somehow be "second tier" should be examined carefully. What about the idea of "selective excellence" in graduate studies?

Dr. Loux noted that the college will probably always have departments without a doctoral program, but some departments presently in this category have made sufficient progress to put discussion of doctoral studies on the agenda. Opening the possibility of such a program helps retain excellent faculty. The final issue is always the problem of finding money to support graduate students.

Mrs. Gleason said that the library collections in anthropology have some strengths, but also some weaknesses. She wondered if there had been any department discussion of this issue since the recent survey of collections.

Dr. Bellis replied that there had not been much new discussion. He noted that the collection contains some material in archaeology and biological anthropology, but is weak in foreign language publications. He also noted that the department does not intend to build a large, classical graduate program. Only large universities with a considerable tradition in anthropology can afford to maintain such a program.

Dr. Hatch commented that new graduate programs, even small ones, cannot be supported by existing resources. Those resources are severely strained by current programs.

Dr. Goerner inquired about the placement of Ph.D.s from a Notre Dame graduate program in anthroplogy.

Dr. Bellis said graduate students would be very carefully selected, and their placement should be aided by the department's contacts at universities to which Notre Dame undergraduates have gone for graduate study.

Dr. Duman asked if graduate students would help faculty with their research, as happens in science.

Dr. Bellis said this would certainly be the case in archaeology and physical anthropology, and could occur in cultural anthropology as well.

Dr. Loux noted that anthropology is more like science in this regard than any other social science, except psychology.

Dr. Hatch thanked all who were involved in the review. He noted that since there is presently no graduate program in the department, there is no need for Graduate Council approval. A letter summarizing the council's discussion will be sent to the provost.

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

University Committee on Libraries March 19, 1991

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m. in the office of the Director of Libraries by the chairman, John Lucey. Also in attendance were Leo Despres, Maureen Gleason, Robert Miller, Michael Morris, Robert Scheidt, Dan Sheerin and secretary Melodie Eiteljorge.

The minutes of the meeting of February 12 were approved with a correction.

Miller reported that the library budget is set and should be signed within the next week. The increase for acquisitions is 7 percent, which is better than what many institutions are receiving but still not adequate.

The main agenda item was budget issues. A letter from the provost was sent to all faculty members, describing the bleak financial picture facing the nation's research libraries. Prior to the meeting Maureen Gleason distributed to committee members documents outlining the issues involved in the problem. Given the likelihood of continuing increases in the cost and quantities of library materials, and the uncertain fate of the U.S. dollar, we cannot avoid making some cuts so that our commitments do not exceed our available resources.

There are various ways to cut costs. For instance, should there be areas in which we will not develop a graduate collection? It was agreed that this would have to be ratified. Are there ways to identify serials for which use is small enough and the cost high enough that they should be accessible only though Interlibrary Loan? Gleason pointed out that, while new serials are ordered out of book funds transferred to the serials budget, subsequent increases in the costs of those serials each year come out of the serials budget. Approximately one-sixth of the total budget goes into approval plans, which are necessary in order to guarantee a basic undergraduate collection. Approval plans cannot be charged to departments, however, because they often cross disciplines. Miller pointed out that more dialogue should be established with departments in making decisions on approval plan profiles.

There was a sense that the two steps to be taken in alleviating budget problems for the short run are:

1) Approval plans must be maintained — particularly American approval plans.

2) Departments must be asked to make cutbacks in the aggregate dollar amount by unit for continuations, serials and books. Gleason pointed out that it is difficult to obtain lists of continuations on a timely basis, but we hope to be able to provide better information on these during the coming year.

It was agreed to implement a two-step plan. The first step will be to propose an immediate cut across the board, which should provide a short-term solution to the current crisis. The second step is to begin a long-term program to examine problems and assess possible solutions. Miller noted that electronic and non-print media is a growing area that will need to be assessed for the long-run.

Maureen Gleason will prepare a letter to be sent to all University faculty, stating the problem at hand and asking departments to determine areas in which they can make the necessary cuts. The deadline for decisions on cancellations and fund transfers is May 1. It was also decided that a forum on budget problems will be held on April 1 at 4 p.m. in the Hesburgh Library Auditorium. All faculty members are invited and urged to attend. Miller also stated his intention to propose that, beginning next year, whenever a graduate review is conducted a serials review be held in conjunction with it.

Miller next reported that the Library Advisory Council will meet on April 19.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m. The next meeting was rescheduled for April 11, 3 p.m., in the office of the Director of Libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

Melodie Eiteljorge Secretary

University Libraries' Hours During Finals Week and Intersession May 4- June 17, 1991

Date	Hesburgh Librar Building	y Public Services	Engineering & Life Sciences Libraries
Saturday, May 4 Sunday, May 5 Monday, May 6	9 a.m 2 a.m 10 a.m 2 a.m.	Varies Varies	9 a.m - 5 p.m. 1 p.m 10 p.m.
through Thursday, May 9	8 a.m 2 a.m.	Varies	8 a.m 10 p.m.
Friday, May 10	8 a.m midnight	8 a.m 5 p.m.	8 a.m 5 p.m.
Saturday, May 11	9 a.m midnight	9 a.m 5 p.m.*	Closed
Sunday, May 12 Monday, May 13	1 p.m midnight	Closed	Closed
through Friday May 17	8 a.m midnight	8 a.m 5 p.m.**	8 a.m 5 p.m.
Saturday, May 18	9 a.m midnight	9 a.m 5 p.m.*	Closed
Sunday, May 19 Monday, May 20	1 p.m midnight	Closed	Closed
through Friday, May 24	8 a.m midnight	8 a.m. 5 p.m.**	8 a.m - 5 p.m.
Saturday, May 25	9 a.m midnight	9 a.m 5 p.m.*	Closed
Sunday, May 26	1 p.m midnight	Closed	Closed
Monday, May 27 Tuesday, May 28	All Libraries Closed for Memorial Day		
through Friday, May 31	8 a.m midnight	8 a.m 5 p.m**	8 a.m - 5 p.m.
Saturday, June 1	9 a.m midnight	9 a.m - 5 p.m.*	Closed
Sunday, June 2	1 p.m midnight	Closed	Closed
Monday, June 3			
through Friday, June 7	8 a.m midnight	8 a.m 5 p.m.**	8 a.m 5 p.m.
Saturday, June 8	9 a.m midnight	9 a.m - 5 p.m.	Closed
Sunday, June 9 Monday, June 10	1 p.m midnight	Closed	Closed
through Friday, June 14	8 a.m midnight	8 a.m 5 p.m.**	8 a.m 5 p.m.
Saturday, June 15	9 a.m midnight	9 a.m 5 p.m.*	Closed
Sunday, June 16	9 a.m midnight	Closed	Closed
Monday, June 17	All Libraries Adopt the Summer Session Schedule		

^{*}The following public service units will be open on Saturdays:

Circulation Services Current Periodicals/Microtext Center Reference Services

Current Periodicals/Microtext Center

^{**}The following public service units will be open Monday - Thursday, 8 a.m - 10 p.m.

The Graduate School

Current Publications and Other Scholarly Works

Current publications should be mailed to the Research Division of the Graduate School, Room 312, Main Building.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Art, Art History and Design

Porter, Dean A.

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Government and International Studies

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COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Biological Sciences

Lamberti, Gary A.

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D.M. DeNicola, C.D. McIntire, G.A. Lamberti, S.V. Gregory and L.R. Ashkenas. 1990. Temporal Patterns of Grazer-periphyton Interactions in Laboratory Streams. *Freshwater Biology* 23:475-489.

The Graduate School

Chemistry and Biochemistry

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E.K. Dolence, C.-E. Lin, and M.J. Miller. 1991. Synthesis and Siderophore Activity of Albomycin-like Peptides Derived from N⁵-Acetyl-N⁵-hydroxy-L-ornithine. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* 34:956-968.

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LAW SCHOOL

Phelps, Teresa G.

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