



Notre Dame

R E P O R T

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1991-92

The University

Law School Ranks Number 20

The Notre Dame Law School rates 20th — up from 24th a year ago — in the 1992 *U.S. News & World Report* survey of America's best graduate schools. The survey ranked 175 law schools on the basis of two reputational surveys, as well as statistical data that measured student selectivity, faculty resources and placement success.

Yale University was chosen as the top-ranking law school in the survey, followed by Harvard and Stanford Universities, the University of Chicago and Columbia University. Founded in 1869, the Notre Dame Law School is the oldest in America under Catholic auspices.

Notre Dame-Australia Opens to International Studies Programs

The University of Notre Dame and the University of Notre Dame-Australia will join forces this fall in a new program focusing on Asian and Pacific Rim studies.

Open to juniors at Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College, the program will be conducted at the Fremantle campus of the newly established Notre Dame-Australia. As with most other International Study Programs at Notre Dame, the courses can be used to fulfill University and college requirements. Credit for selected major courses is also possible. Twenty-five participants have been selected for each semester in the 1992-93 academic year, with students predominantly from the College of Business Administration in the fall and the College of Arts and Letters in the spring. Two Notre Dame faculty members — Howard P. Lanser, associate professor of finance and business economics, and Sonia G. Gernes, professor of English will serve as on-site directors in the fall and spring, respectively.

Freshman Survey Results Released

Unlike their counterparts nationwide, freshmen at Notre Dame are leaning farther to the right on the political spectrum. That is one of the key conclusions in the annual survey of college freshmen conducted by the American Council on Education in conjunction with the University of California at Los Angeles.

Thirty-seven percent of this year's Notre Dame freshmen described themselves as politically conservative, a 3-percent increase over last year. The percentage of students calling themselves liberal rose just one-half point, to 21.5 percent. The conservative faction picked up the middle-of-the-roaders, who dropped from 43 to 41 percent.

A more conservative student population at Notre Dame runs contrary to the national trend. For the third straight year, the survey found an increase, to 25.7 percent, in the number of students nationwide describing themselves as liberal. And, for the third straight year, the number of conservative students dropped, to 20.3 percent.

Notre Dame freshmen may lean toward the conservative side, but their views on leading issues in this election year run the gamut. The survey revealed:

- Some 67 percent think a national health-care plan is necessary.
- Only 32 percent want an increase in taxes to reduce the national deficit.
- Almost 89 percent believe racial discrimination remains a problem in the United States.
- Ninety-five percent agree with the statement: "Just because a man thinks a woman has 'led him on' does not entitle him to have sex with her."
- About 89 percent want the government to do more about environmental problems.
- Forty percent frequently discuss politics. (Good news for politicians, since only 33 percent frequently discuss sex.)

More than 210,000 students at 431 colleges and universities responded to this year's survey. The freshmen were queried on everything from values to career goals to extracurricular activities.

Among Notre Dame freshmen, academic issues are central to their collegiate experience. The University's strong academic reputation was the main reason 93 percent of the students decided to attend. And, just over 84 percent said Notre Dame was their first choice for college.

About 89 percent of the respondents said they had engaged in some kind of volunteer work. In addition, there appears to be less materialism among Notre Dame freshmen: 62 percent said they decided to attend college "to be able to make more money," compared with a record high 75 percent nationally.

Among other noteworthy observations drawn from the survey of Notre Dame's freshman class:

- The fields of engineering, health care, law and business are the most popular careers.
- Only 1.7 percent smoke. Nationally, there was an increase in freshman smokers to 11.3 percent.
- Raising a family remains a high priority among 82 percent of the freshmen. That's an increase of two points from 1990 and 14 points higher than the national average.
- Eleven percent favor the legalization of marijuana compared with 21 percent nationally.
- The class is far-flung geographically; 59 percent are more than 500 miles from home.
- Almost 86 percent belonged to a scholastic honor society in high school compared with 27 percent nationally.

Faculty Notes

Honors

Thomas P. Fehlner, Grace-Rupley professor of chemistry, has been elected to membership in the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars. Members must have been postdoctoral fellows at the university and have gained marked distinction in their field of scholarly or professional interest. The 14 new scholars will be presented with a medallion and certificate and will be recognized at the 1992 Commencement exercises in Baltimore, Md., May 21.

Paul McGinn, assistant professor electrical engineering, was elected chairman of the Superconducting Materials Committee of the Minerals, Metals and Materials Society.

Anthony N. Michel, McCloskey dean and Freimann professor of electrical engineering, has been appointed to the editorial board of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Press.

Donald E. Sporleder, professor of architecture, was re-elected president of Michiana Watershed, Inc. in January. Michiana Watershed is a not-for-profit environmental organization whose purpose is to improve, conserve and appropriately use our natural water, air, land and human resources. Current major projects underway are the development of a rails to trails project, the South Bend to Lake Michigan Trail, and the 22nd annual St. Joseph River Run, canoe and kayak races, from South Bend to Niles, Mich., May 9.

Rev. Francis S. Tebbe, O.F.M., associate director of the Institute for Pastoral and Social Ministry and associate professional specialist, has been named a member of the Professional Services Committee of the National Association of Church Personnel Administrators, one of the organization's two standing committees. This committee studies and implements programs and projects related to the members as human resource managers. He was elected president of the National Organization for Continuing Education of Roman Catholic Clergy during the organization's annual national convention held in New Orleans, La., Feb. 29. A member of its board of directors since 1987, he has served as secretary/treasurer and a member of the executive committee since 1989. More than 250 directors of Continuing Education from dioceses and religious congregations in the United States are members of the organization. As president, he will chair the 16-member board of directors and serve as a priest-consultant on the U.S. Bishops' Committee on Priestly Life and Ministry.

Kathleen Maas Weigert, faculty liaison/academic coordinator in the Center for Social Concerns, concurrent associate professor of American studies and faculty fellow in the Institute for International Peace Studies, was re-elected to a two-year term on the executive committee of the national Peace Studies Association and was re-elected to a two-year term as chair of the committee.

Activities

Nadia M. Alhasani, assistant professor of architecture, moderated the session "Architectural Research and Methods" at the 80th ACSA annual meeting on "Architectural Education: Where We Are" in Orlando, Fla., March 14-17.

Charlene S. Avallone, assistant professor of English, chaired a session on the Question of Values and presented the paper "The Question of Value: A Case Study of Nineteenth-Century American Literature and Feminist Aesthetics" at the fifth international conference on Women in Higher Education held in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 4-6.

Thomas P. Bergin, former director of the Center for Continuing Education and professor of management, was invited to represent the Indiana Humanities Council at the National Endowment for the Humanities Regional Conference held in Washington, D.C., March 13-15.

Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., Hesburgh professor of arts and letters and professor of philosophy and theology, presented the Aquinas lecture "Freedom and Creation in Three Traditions: Judaism, Christianity, Islam" at the Dominican School of Philosophy and Theology in Berkeley, Calif., March 5. He presented "Origins: Free Creation vs. Emanation as Essentially Different Modes of Explanation" at the Center for Theology and Natural Sciences in Berkeley, Calif., March 9.

Theodore J. Cachey Jr., assistant professor of romance languages and literatures, served as respondent to Giancarlo Maiorino's paper titled "Picaresque Econopoetics: At the Watershed of Living Standards" at the conference "Renaissance Displacements: The Enduring Marginality of the Picaresque" sponsored by the Indiana University Center for Renaissance Studies in Bloomington, Ind., March 12-14.

Hsueh-Chia Chang, chairman and professor of chemical engineering, delivered an invited colloquium titled "Pattern Formation in Multi-Phase Flow" at the Mathematics Department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Va., March 6.

Faculty Notes

Daniel J. Costello Jr., chairman and professor of electrical engineering, served as an external reviewer for the Electrical Engineering Graduate Program at the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla., Feb. 27-28.

Norman A. Crowe, associate professor of architecture, served as a consultant and program evaluator on the Program in Architecture Advisory Board at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Mich., Jan. 21-22.

Denis A. Goulet, O'Neill professor in education for justice, delivered an address on "World Development: Ethical Strategies" to the fifth annual Scholars Symposium on "Hunger in a World of Plenty" at the University of Dayton in Dayton, Ohio, March 14.

Kathleen Halischak, adjunct assistant professor in the Freshman Writing Program and part-time assistant professional specialist in gender studies, presented "Frozen Feminism: Ethical Speculations" at the fifth international conference on Women in Higher Education held in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 4-6.

Janet A. Kourany, adjunct associate professor of philosophy, presented "Philosophy in a Different Voice" at the fifth international conference on Women in Higher Education held in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 4-6.

Jay A. LaVerne, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave the talk "Intratrack Reactions of Cyclohexyl Radicals in the Heavy Ion Radiolysis of Cyclohexane" co-authored by Robert H. Schuler, director of the Radiation Laboratory and Zahm professor of radiation chemistry, and Gabor Foldiák at the 40th annual meeting of the Radiation Research Society in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 14-18.

David M. Lodge, assistant professor of biological sciences, gave a seminar titled "Causes and Consequences of Crayfish Invasions in North Wisconsin Lakes" in the Department of Zoology at Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz., Feb. 22-26.

Gilbert D. Loescher, professor of government and international studies, chaired and led the discussion at the plenary session on the comparative study of ethnic nationalisms at the third annual meeting of the international research and advisory panel on refugees and other displaced persons at Worcester College in Oxford, England, Jan. 2. He gave a talk on research priorities in international migration and refugee studies at the American University in Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 25. He presented a paper on population movements and international security before a seminar of senior social scientists at the Ford Foundation office in Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 26.

Scott P. Mainwaring, associate professor of government and international studies, has been named to the editorial board of the *Latin American Research Review*. He gave a talk on "Institutionalizing Democracy: Party Systems in Latin America" at Duke University at Durham, N.C., March 12. He gave a talk on "The Rise and Demise of Progressive Catholicism in Latin America" at Milliken University in Decatur, Ill., Feb. 26.

Rev. Richard A. McCormick, S.J., O'Brien professor of Christian ethics, presented "Moral Theology in the Year 2000" at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6. He presented "Bioethical Problems of the Nineties" to the Notre Dame Club of Rochester and Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., Feb. 12. He gave the talk "Physician-Assisted Suicide" at St. Agnes Medical Center in Carmel, Calif., Feb. 27, and at LeMoyne College in Syrause, N.Y., March 8. McCormick presented "Bioethical Problems of the Nineties" to the Notre Dame Club of Fort Wayne and Indiana-Purdue in Fort Wayne, Ind., March 6, and to the Notre Dame Club of Hawaii in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 25. He presented "Dissent in the Church" to the Newman Club of Honolulu, Hawaii, March 26. He presented "Moral Theology for Year 2000" to the general public and University of Hawaii in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 27.

Paul McGinn, assistant professor of electrical engineering, presented the talk "The Effect of Second Phase Additions on the Microstructure and Magnetic Properties of Zone Melt Textured $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+x}$ " and attended a meeting of the TMS Superconducting Materials Committee at the TMS annual meeting in San Diego, Calif., March 3.

Ralph M. McInerney, Grace professor of medieval studies, director of the Maritain Center and professor of philosophy, presented "Newman and the Fullness of Christianity" at St. Paul's Parish-Newman Center in Wichita, Kans., Feb. 22. He presented "Images and Imagination in the Art. The Aristotelian-Thomistic Tradition" at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Va., March 12.

Martin F. Murphy, associate professor of anthropology and faculty fellow in the Kellogg Institute, lead the "Caribbean Seminar" at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, Feb. 15. He gave an invited lecture "Economic Models and Social Change in Post Trujillo Dominican Republic" at the Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Affairs, Graduate Center, City University of New York, in New York, N.Y., Feb. 21.

Dian H. Murray, associate dean of arts and letters and associate professor of history, was an invited commentator for the paper "Common Religion; Common Work: The Transformation of the Luo Sect Among Qing Tribute Workers" by David Kelley at the Illinois-Tamkang China Seminar in Chi-

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cago, Ill., Feb. 22. She presented "Dames at Sea: Gender Roles Among Chinese Pirate Communities of the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries" at the Instituto Universitario Orientale, Dipartimento de Studi Asiatici, in Naples, Italy, March 10.

Daniel J. Pasto, professor of chemistry and biochemistry, presented an invited lecture titled "[2+2] Diradical-Intermediate Cycloaddition Reactions of Chiral Allenes" before the Department of Chemistry of DePauw University in Greencastle, Ind., March 12.

Simon M. Pimblott, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, gave the talk "Investigation of Factors Influencing the Effect of Scavengers on the Radiation Chemistry of Water" and chaired the "Radiation Chemistry" platform session at the 40th annual meeting of the Radiation Research Society in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 14-18.

Jean Porter, associate professor of theology, delivered the paper "The Subversion of Virtue: Acquired and Infused Virtues in the *Summa Theologiae*" at the annual meeting of the Society of Christian Ethics in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10-12. She participated in the conference "Ethical Issues and New Reproductive Technologies" at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18. She delivered the paper "Openness and Constraint: Moral Reflection as Tradition-Guided Inquiry in Alasdair MacIntyre's Recent Works" at the Dr. R. Sharpe Centennial Conference on Realism and Responsibility in Contemporary Ethics at the University of Chicago in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14. She gave the lecture "The Common Good and Higher Education Today" at the McAlister Center for Religious Activities at Claremont College in Claremont, Calif., March 3.

Kenneth F. Ripple, professor of law, was guest faculty member in appellate advocacy at the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute in Washington, D.C., Jan. 31. He was an invited participant in a panel discussion on "The Impact on Professional Ethics of the Changing Economics of the Legal Profession" at Brigham Young University Law School in Provo, Utah, March 6.

Robert P. Schmuhl, associate professor of American studies, discussed "The Race for the Presidency" on "Extension 720" on WGN in Chicago, Ill., March 3.

Donald E. Sporleder, professor of architecture, participated in the Indiana Department of Natural Resources "Re-Leaf Indiana" Urban Forestry Workshop held in Merrillville, Ind., Feb. 18.

Rev. Francis S. Tebbe, O.F.M., associate director of the Institute for Pastoral and Social Ministry and associate professional specialist, gave a presentation on "Continuing Education Today" in the annual Michigan/Ohio Convention of Pastors held in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 6-9. He conducted a workshop for ministry students titled Mentoring and Ministry in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30-31. He conducted a two-day workshop on Adult Learning and Management Skills for 25 new directors of Continuing Education of Clergy from across the United States in New Orleans, La., Feb. 22-23.

Robert P. Vecchio, Schurz professor of management, was an invited speaker at the doctoral student-junior faculty consortium and discussant at the Best Paper session of the Southwest Academy of Management Meeting in San Antonio, Tex., March 4-6.

Kathleen Maas Weigert, faculty liaison/academic coordinator in the Center for Social Concerns, concurrent associate professor of American studies and faculty fellow in the Institute for International Peace Studies, co-led a workshop on "How to Use Experiential Education Programs in Peace Studies" at the annual meetings of the Peace Studies Association at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colo., Feb. 27-March 1.

Administrators' Notes

Appointments

Alan S. Bigger has been appointed director of Building Services. A native of Dublin, Ireland, he was previously manager of Special Services and assistant superintendent of Building Services at the University of Missouri. He received a B.S. from the State University of New York, an M.A. from the University of Northwestern Colorado and is a Registered Executive Housekeeper certified by the National Housekeepers Association.

Gary Shumaker has been appointed director of facilities operations for the physical plant. He was previously assistant director of the physical plant and has been at Notre Dame since 1980. His new responsibilities will include fire safety, maintenance and support services. He received a bachelor's degree in accounting from Manchester College in 1974 and also holds a master's in science and business administration from Indiana University.

Michael Smith has been appointed director of facilities engineering for the physical plant. Smith, who earned a bachelor's degree in architecture from Notre Dame in 1971, will oversee construction, major renovation, utilities and facility planning. He had been director of maintenance at the University since August, coming from Indiana State University. He holds a master's degree in science and business administration from Indiana University.

Honors

Denis F. Ellis, executive chef for Food Services, received the Les Amis d'Escoffier Society of Chicago award at the Ritz-Carlton in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9. Les Amis d'Escoffier Society, a non-commercial, non-profit-seeking fraternity of true epicures and connoisseurs, dedicated to the propagation of the high standards and ethics of the culinary profession, was created to perpetuate the memory of the great culinary master, Auguste Escoffier.

Mecheal Reed-Boen, baker II confectionery artist for Food Services, won a bronze medal in Category C (desserts, confections and cookies) and a silver medal in Category D (confection show piece) in the Stanz Food Service competition in South Bend, Ind., March 14.

Activities

Rev. Peter D. Rocca, C.S.C., assistant vice president for Student Affairs, gave a presentation on "The Mass: An Overview of its Development" to the RCIA class of the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 23. He gave a lecture on "How Can We Get More Out of the Mass? Are We Asking the Right Question?" to the participants in the Tri-Parish Religious Education Program in Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 26, and to the Knights of Columbus, St. John the Evangelist Council, No. 7541, in Goshen, Ind., March 23. He gave a presentation on the Liturgy of the Hours to the Sisters of the Holy Cross in South Bend, Ind., March 1. Rocca preached at a Lenten parish mission on the theme "The Assembly at Prayer" to the parishioners of St. Helen's Parish in Georgetown, Tex., March 7-11.

Colloquy for the Year 2000

Committee for the Whole

February 26, 1992

Present: E. William Beauchamp, C.S.C., Joseph Blanco, Frank Connolly, Paul Conway, Lawrence Cunningham, Paul Drey, Rita Gautier, Maureen Gleason, Mary Louise Gude, C.S.C., Gerald Jones, Claudia Kselman, Edward Malloy, C.S.C., Kurt Mills, Wilson Miscamble, C.S.C., Patricia O'Hara, Timothy O'Meara, Lynn Ramsay, Kevin Warren, Kathleen Weigert, William Wilkie.

Absent: Panos Antsaklis, Melissa Conboy, Vincent DeSantis, Naomi Meara, Carol Mooney.

Father Malloy opened the meeting at 7:07 p.m. with a prayer and introduced Eva E. Nance, director of institutional research, and Peter P. Grande, associate dean of freshman studies. The two were invited to give the committee a sense of the data available on various aspects of the University.

Dr. Grande reviewed Notre Dame's participation since 1972 in the national survey of incoming freshmen sponsored by the American Council on Education, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Ford Foundation and carried out by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at UCLA. He referred committee members to handouts he furnished regarding selected items from that survey for Notre Dame in the years 1972, 1982, 1988 and 1991 and compared with its normative group of private, highly selective universities. He also provided material on the percentage of Notre Dame first-year students by intended college for the years 1980-81 through 1990-91 and on credit by examination awarded to entering Notre Dame students from 1976 to 1991. Another handout concerned the first follow-up study by HERI, done in 1989 on the entering class of 1985.

Dr. Nance defined institutional research as the sum total of all activities directed at empirically describing the full spectrum of functions (educational, administrative and support) at a college or university. Institutional research activities examine those functions in their broadest definitions and, in the context of both internal and external environments, embrace data collection and analytical strategies in support of decision-making at the institution. She said Institutional Research at Notre Dame drew data from three sources—that generated by the University in its day-to-day operations; that provided by surveys undertaken by the University, such as those longitudinal studies on attitude change; and comparative data resulting from exchanges of information with other institutions. Most research concerns the undergraduate educational mission of Notre Dame. Institutional Research is under Dr. Roger Schmitz in the Provost's Office, and Dr. Nance's reports, a list of which she gave to the com-

mittee, are distributed at the direction of that office. Institutional Research at Notre Dame is a smaller function, in terms of budget and personnel, than at most comparable schools.

Dr. Grande cautioned against construing comparative survey research in such a way as to make the peer group normative. While acknowledging the usefulness of comparative research, he said of far more value is intra-institutional research to ascertain how well Notre Dame does in achieving its own goals.

Dr. Nance said that her office spends a lot of time formulating questions to make sure the resultant data is meaningful. She noted that the University collects far more data than it has the resources to analyze adequately. She also said the University should pay attention to the differences within it, for example the distinctive profiles of students within its colleges. She would like to see more research on cognitive and affective development among Notre Dame students.

Observing that the main purpose of inviting Drs. Grande and Nance—that of the committee's gaining some insight into the data available on aspects of education at Notre Dame—had been served, Father Malloy thanked them and moved on to reports from the four main Colloquy Committees.

Student Affairs. Prof. Patricia O'Hara said the subcommittees on residence life, student activities, student services and student life policies were expected to complete their visits to division departments by the end of February. They would then undertake listening sessions outside the division, principally with students, using instruments developed by each subcommittee. Among issues emerging, she said, were the following: a changing student body; communications between branches of the University; the relationship of the residentiality of Notre Dame to its intellectual mission; male-female relations; the role of students in the governance of the University; the need for additional social facilities; the desire for more flexibility in food services, and the place of athletics in student life.

Finances, University Relations and Athletics. Father Beauchamp reviewed the information sessions his committee has held to update its members on financial, athletic and University relations activities. He said four subcommittees had been formed, each headed by a member who is also a member of the Committee for the Whole: finances (Jones), athletics (Wilkie), university relations (Gleason) and human resources (Kselman). Each subcommittee chair spoke briefly, indicating each group had only started to map out its approach to its area of study. One member of the Committee for the Whole stressed the necessity for a thorough examination of athletics at Notre Dame, given their unique role in the life of the University.

Documentation

Mission, Opportunities and Challenges. Father Malloy said the subcommittee on Catholic Identity and Mission was in the process of preparing a new draft of the University's mission statement. The subcommittee on American higher education was analyzing background material on trends in American higher education and their effect on Notre Dame. The subcommittee on American culture was examining the influence of American culture on incoming students, as well as the impact of technology on the teaching milieu of the University. The subcommittee on Notre Dame Structures and Processes was concerning itself with communications, internally and externally, as well as exploring how consultative bodies on campus are functioning.

Academic Life. Provost O'Meara reported that Task Forces canvassing individual faculty have heard the following concerns: Will the Colloquy "ultimately deliver"? availability of resources (money); governance; teaching vs. research; teaching loads; library adequacy; Catholic identity; infrastructure for the cultural arts; graduate student stipends; size of faculty; parental leave; research infrastructure; space; mission of bookstore; capitalization of research faculty. He said the committee, with its five subcommittees (faculty; students, teaching and learning; research, scholarship and public policy; the academy, society and the Church; and support services) and eight task forces (humanities, social sciences, fine and performing arts, computing, mathematical sciences and support structures) would be seeking further input on the priorities of academic entities within the University, as well as from students. One member of the Academic Affairs Committee said that a problem in the listening sessions he has attended has been the lack of time to engage in a conversation about the future, about "the Year 2000." A member of the Committee for the Whole asked if the question of the use of space within the University was being addressed by any group, and the reply was that it was located under Academic Life.

Father Malloy said the next meeting of the Committee for the Whole would discuss a summer meeting schedule and logistics for the fall semester. The meeting was adjourned at 9 p.m.

Richard W. Conklin

Committee on Academic Life

March 5, 1992

Prof. O'Meara stated that the purpose of the meeting would be to touch base and review early reflections on the task force visitations. Alluding to the letter to *The Observer* from a group of philosophy department faculty declining to participate in the Colloquy deliberations, he recalled that one of the reasons for this committee's establishing task forces was to bring additional faculty into the Colloquy. As well, through the task force visitations all faculty have the opportunity to state their reflections and opinions. Prof. O'Meara reasserted his confidence in the Colloquy process. Specifically, he believes that if this committee generates strong reports and articulates a vision for the University, its words will be heard.

A review of the status of reports from the various task forces led to the cancellation of the committee meeting scheduled for March 19. It was rescheduled for April 1.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a preliminary review of the task force findings, as follows:

Task Force for Architecture and the Fine and Performing Arts

Prof. Van Engen reported that the tone of the visits overall was upbeat — in part, perhaps, because PACE had said nothing about the fine arts. A desire for recognition and a desire more strongly to represent the arts in the University were the major themes of the visits. Beyond these, the major concerns were needs for facilities — either new or renovated — and a secure form of support, e.g., a standing endowment, for activities such as theater programs. Another need emphatically stated was for merit scholarships in music and the arts. Most families of the best students in these disciplines don't qualify for need-based aid, and the University often loses such students to institutions such as Oberlin, where merit aid is available. An interest in autonomy was expressed in architecture, and throughout the fine arts a desire was expressed for independent access to the University administration.

Prof. Conway added that morale in the Snite had emerged as an issue and that there was concern throughout the arts departments about the curriculum. Prof. Van Engen agreed with both points and explained, in reference to the curriculum, that the 60-hours requirement is the concern. He said the task force was told that it is difficult both to begin students in art programs early enough and to get them through the programs in four years.

Task Force for Physical and Mathematical Sciences and Technologies

Prof. Murphy reported that the overriding theme of the visits was "research infrastructure," encompassing needs such as more lab space and more support for research-related travel. He said the issue of the University's Catholic character did not seem to be of particular concern to these groups and that the question most often asked was, "What do we mean by a 'Catholic research university'?" The assessment of our students, he said, was that they are "good and well-rounded" but not "the best and brightest."

Prof. Lent seconded the importance given by these groups to research infrastructure. The accounting system for research and the bookstore were concerns, he said, and the opinion was often expressed that time spent in the lab with graduate students must be considered teaching. He said the assessment of student quality is characterized by the statement, "Where are the nerds? Send us the nerds." Prof. Hatch asked if the faculty in question believe that the University turns down such students, and Prof. Lent answered that yes, that is their impression. Dean Castellino asked if this meant they are unhappy with the students they're getting. Prof. Murphy said the feeling was that the students lack intellectual curiosity. Dean Castellino commented that that opinion has been heard before.

Prof. Aprahamian asked if faculty in general feel, as do her colleagues in physics, that the term "research university" is redundant. Prof. Murphy answered that, in fact, one of Prof. Aprahamian's colleagues had commented that Notre Dame must conduct and support research if it is to call itself a university.

This exchange led to a discussion of the phrase, "National Catholic research University," and reactions to it. After Dennis Moore related the origin of the phrase, and of the campus signs on which it appears, Deans Dutille and Kolman and Profs. Meara and Van Engen all commented on the confusion, cynicism and outright anger engendered by the phrase. Prof. Meara reported the request from one group that the signs be torn up.

Task Force for the Library, Computing and Educational Media

Dean Kolman reported a general agreement among these groups that there must be better cooperation among them, and among their faculties. In the library, a widespread concern is that students need better training in research techniques and library use. Educational media is preoccupied with the new facilities and capabilities awaiting them in DeBartolo and is not looking beyond that at the moment.

Computing is concerned with the growing issue, here and worldwide, of intellectual property rights. At the same time, the group points out that the key phrase today is, "Access to

the world from your desk." They ask if the University is on top of this development.

David Lutz reported the feeling that library personnel, while called "faculty," are not regarded as such.

To that observation, Victoria Ploplis added the concern that the library is understaffed, and therefore library faculty are unable to pursue intellectual projects. She also reemphasized the concern that students are untrained in the use of the library for research. Is the system too sophisticated? asked Prof. O'Meara. No, said Ploplis, the feeling seemed to be that there is a lack of faculty encouragement to learn library techniques.

Dean Castellino asked if branch library hours are an issue. He said he has heard this is so, but doesn't know to what extent. Dean Kolman answered that the subject did come up and that a person recently hired from another research university expressed the opinion that Notre Dame is out of step in this regard.

Task Force for the Humanities

Prof. Van Engen reported the finding that morale overall is a concern, although the situation varies from department to department. Governance issues and a perceived lack of faculty involvement in decision-making are the root causes of the concern. Aside from this issue, he said, the overwhelming, at times almost the only theme is the need for more faculty. Regarding Catholic character, the feeling among these faculty is that there are loud voices on both sides of the issue, with silence in the center. The need, they say, is to frame the issue in a nonthreatening, nonpolitical fashion. Regarding educational mission, there is frustration that the students are not intellectuals and a belief that the blame lies with the Freshman Year program, which keeps them in a high school-like situation for too long.

Why can't the faculty stimulate this intellectualism? asked Prof. O'Meara, and Prof. Van Engen answered that the faculty realize they must do more academic advising. They also are concerned about teaching and wondering how better to reward it. They have no startling new ideas in this regard, but they wonder if the answer may be a center for teaching, chairs for teaching, or other combination of existing ideas.

Other issues and reactions included the following:

- In good graduate programs, faculty talk about more stipends; in struggling programs, they beg for more.
- The issue of the library must be addressed; it is a greater or lesser problem from department to department.
- Those in the institutes and centers ask what is their role and place. They point out that often they make greater contributions than the departments in terms of attracting faculty or funding. Also, there is a perceived need for a Humanities Institute.

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- There is a great deal of frustration and anger concerning the lack of faculty participation in the design of new facilities.
- There was a plea for University involvement in the creation of a "real college town" here, including coffee houses, bookstores, etc.
- Our own bookstore prompts howls of rage or laughter.
- The issues of parental leave and day care must be met.

Prof. McCarthy reemphasized the concerns raised over the campus intellectual atmosphere. The first year sets the tone, say those concerned with this issue, and freshman year at Notre Dame features an overemphasis on social and athletic events rather than intellectual inquiry.

This issue also arose in PACE, Prof. O'Meara recalled.

Prof. Van Engen reported another explanation for the shortcomings in intellectual atmosphere, namely that Student Affairs controls the environment to the detriment of intellectual life. Proponents of this explanation lament the lack, for example, of language halls and language floors such as can be found in other universities. Dean Castellino objected, asking, "If you're going to have language floors, why not physics floors and theology floors?" He also pointed out that everything comes with a price. If you double the size of the faculty, you more than double the budget because you have to build new buildings, etc. Instead, then, should you reduce the number of students? Prof. Van Engen said that proposition had not come up in his sessions, but Prof. Meara and Dean Kolman said it had in theirs. The observation to Dean Kolman was that there already are too many students, and yet the number keeps increasing; the recommendation presented to Prof. Meara by social scientists was, "If we can't now increase the faculty, then reduce the number of students."

Dean Attridge asked if reshaping the curriculum had come up as a way of redressing imbalances, and Prof. Van Engen responded that it had in the sense that no further changes such as the adjusting of teaching hours can take place without a consideration of faculty numbers.

Prof. O'Meara asked if the tension between undergraduate and graduate priorities had come up, and Prof. Van Engen replied no, the tension most often expressed was between teaching and committee work!

Task Force for the Social Sciences

Prof. Meara said her group heard many of the same comments as Prof. Van Engen's group. They encountered a lot of frustration and anger, she said, but once through it, they also heard some good suggestions.

One response to the issue of Catholic character was very positive and came from those who spoke of their own contributions to it, e.g., through social action or using encyclicals in class. Others, however, said they feared the vision of Catholic identity as something imposed from on high. Also, they asked, shouldn't things such as day care and spousal hiring be part of the Catholic identity?

Other issues and reactions included the following:

- Like other scientists, the social scientists are concerned with the University's research infrastructure and question whether Arts and Letters is structured to provide this support.
- Describing academic concerns as an either/or situation pitting undergraduate vs. graduate education is a divisive tactic that obscures the real problems, many feel. Faculty understaffing, the overriding concern, harms both undergraduate and graduate education.
- The library was regularly bashed.
- *The Observer* was cited as an indicator of larger problems: There is more sports news in it than ever before and not much student news.
- What does internationalization mean for Notre Dame, and how can it be achieved?
- What is the role of the institutes?
- The values of the academy should be a greater part of the University's public relations.
- There should be enhanced support for graduate students.

Prof. Aprahamian added that concern was expressed that the intellectual environment on campus takes on the negative aspects of the Catholic tradition rather than the positive aspects of urging greater intellectual curiosity and offering more open consideration of controversial issues. Several of the more scientists said they would be afraid of research dealing in controversial areas.

Jennifer McRedmond said the opinion was expressed that the structure of the curriculum makes participation in international programs difficult, and that the programs themselves lack structuring and follow-up. She also recalled the statement that the Peace Institute has a great building but insufficient resources to fill it with great programs.

Prof. Scully reported that he was subdued in his enthusiasm concerning the Catholic character discussions, then was encouraged to hear some faculty say they feel freer at Notre Dame than at other places. The Catholic character, Scully said, is identified very closely with the administration and becomes a source of cleavage among faculty. Prof. Van Engen said this point of view perceived Catholic character as a carryover from clericalism, located either in philosophy and theology or in the Congregation of Holy Cross or in the administration, but in any case, in a political context.

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Kate Halischak asked if anyone had addressed the leadership question, i.e., where are Notre Dame's academic leaders of the future? Prof. Meara reported the concern that the lack of vocations could mean too few priests for a genuine presence on the faculty. Prof. Van Engen said the perception he encountered was that leadership development isn't happening and this is seen as a portent for the future.

Task Force for Law, Business and ROTC

Prof. Murphy reported that the idea was raised that Catholic character can be a constraint; some saw it reflected in what they regard as the autocratic nature of Notre Dame. On the other hand, the opinion was expressed that there ought to be a great Catholic university in the United States and Notre Dame ought to be it. The Law School, Murphy said, has been encouraged over the years by Dean Link to think of itself as Catholic, and does; it is ahead of the College of Business in this respect. Prof. McCarthy agreed that the Law School faculty are comfortable being a Catholic institution and earnest in becoming that.

Prof. Murphy said faculty see the College of Business as more teaching driven than research driven and in need of a center for endowing research. Also, he said, the opinion is expressed that there is too much division in the curriculum; more cross-disciplinary majors, e.g., Science and Business, are needed. There also is concern with the fact that very few students fail; are our standards not high enough? On the other hand, the improvement in quality of MBA students is acknowledged.

Prof. Conway recounted the opinion being expressed that some faculty would forego the new business building for other priorities. Other impressions were that there is too much administration in the college, faculty should do more counseling of students, professional specialists in effect receive tenure without having to go through the process, and there are shortcomings in computing and other support services.

Prof. Meara recounted that Law School faculty are quite concerned with the law library, for example, its holdings on emerging law subjects such as environmental law. Amy Houm recounted criticism of the bookstore and questioning of the rigor of the curriculum, i.e., is it more difficult to get into Notre Dame than to get through it?

Task Force for the Biological and Chemical Sciences and Technologies

Prof. Lent reported that there was little talk in these groups of more faculty. The overriding theme here was research infrastructure. The accounting system for research came up as a matter of concern time and again, as did the Office of University Computing. Library hours and acquisitions, it was said, reflect the "undergraduate pace" of the place. There was no great concern over large classes; they can be good, it was said, with the right faculty.

At a separate meeting with students, only six of the 21 invited came. Those who did criticized the "coldness" of the Financial Aid office and said intellectual conversations don't happen at Notre Dame unless you find the right people. Like the faculty alluded to above, these students felt that large classes often had been better. Basically, the Catholic character was not of concern to these people; if there were loud voices anywhere here, they were in opposition, citing the Catholic dimension as a potential threat to hiring and research, for example, fetal tissue research.

Prof. Scully reported that he felt like a stranger in a strange land during this visit, but that he learned two things of great importance: One, the massiveness of the project Notre Dame is undertaking and the extent of the resources we'll need to become what we aspire to be — in other words, we must raise "gobs" of money; and two, we can't acquire those needed resources without a more coherent vision of what it is we're trying to become.

Task Force for Support Services

Radiation Lab personnel feel they're not respected, reported Prof. Lent. Dean Kolman said those interviewed questioned the meaning of "Catholic" and "research" in the phrase, "National Catholic research University"; we seem to have moved away from a traditional understanding, they said, and they don't know what the new definition is.

Other observations reported by Dean Kolman included the following: The University is becoming increasingly elitist due to a lack of financial aid; the student body is too large; the size and diversity of the faculty has not grown significantly enough; we have a higher student/faculty ratio than schools we want to call peers; a teaching center and teaching chairs are needed; there are too few opportunities for students to write; there are too few academic supports for students beyond the Freshman Year; there is too little support for research and graduate studies; units don't have access to data needed for key decisions; and, the day care policy is a "sin."

Kate Halischak reported that one participant characterized the support services group as "everybody who's left over." These people feel they often have vital information to offer but are never asked.

Kathy Sullivan expressed encouragement, based on this visit, that the tension between teaching and research is not an adversarial relationship. For example, one of the major concerns in the office of the Graduate School is the quality of teaching in the University. People want both segments of the University to win. People do become puzzled concerning Catholic character; they wonder who defines it.

Prof. O'Meara explained that the ultimate institutional responsibility for maintaining the Catholic character of the University resides with the Fellows — a 12-person body

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composed of six lay members and six priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross, all of whom must also be University Trustees. In the long run, however, Prof. O'Meara said, all in the University — faculty, students, members of Holy Cross, and other clergy and religious — must share the responsibility for the Catholic character of Notre Dame. Particularly in light of declining vocations to the priesthood and religious life, the key to Notre Dame's remaining Catholic will be the willingness of all members of the campus community to accept this responsibility.

Prof. O'Meara then asked the deans to comment on what they had noted in these preliminary reports.

Dean Dutile said he had heard the negatives, but that that is the nature of such an inquiry. The difficulty for the institution lies in meeting such a great variety of needs, most of which translate into money. He seized upon the issue of the "National Catholic research University" description as raising two important questions — not only, What are we trying to be, but also, What are we telling people about it. He said he was surprised that internationalization had not emerged as a larger issue, and he described how he and Dean Keane commiserate concerning the London facility. The fact of our internationalization and our rhetoric concerning it are far apart, he said.

Dean Castellino said he hadn't heard much that surprised him. Needs differ; science is pleased with the library, Arts and Letters is not. Let's purge ourselves, he said, let's get everything on the table and let's get it into a constructive framework.

Dean Attridge said he was pleased that some faculty in arts and letters weren't entirely negative. He said he hopes the frustrations that have been expressed can be addressed and that more of the negativism can be overcome.

Dean Keane said that he too had heard very little that was different or surprising. He said that two issues should be addressed. The first is, Where are we going? — in teaching and research, in graduate and undergraduate education, in the bookstore and support services, to cope with underfunding, etc., PACE, he said, had not been clear to him; perhaps he is too detailed a strategic planner. The second issue is positivism. There must be more emphasis, he said, on our opportunities. As an example, he cited asking the heads of the student clubs in business to devise a system of teaching evaluation, and their success in doing so. Let's spend varsity time on that side of the coin, he said, on what we can do and how.

Prof. Hatch identified the big challenge as funding all the steps necessary to address fully the University's needs. Perhaps, he said, we should consider steps such as seeking to endow departments.

Prof. Taylor, representing Dean Michel, described the Colloquy process as "inward looking." Most people, he said, don't spend much time thinking about matters such as Catholic character; they look at this as an opportunity to address needs. It's interesting, he said: We acknowledge that we don't know precisely where we're going, but we profess to know exactly how to get there.

Prof. Schmitz identified leadership at the department level as a critical problem. More and more, he said, faculty are unwilling to dedicate themselves to this kind of leadership over a long period.

Prof. O'Meara brought the meeting to a close by reasserting the importance of eliciting all this information and opinion so that it can eventually be sculpted into a coherent vision for the University's future.

Respectfully submitted

Dennis K. Moore

Committee on Finances, University Relations and Athletics

January 21, 1992

Father Beauchamp convened the second meeting of the Committee on Finances, University Relations and Athletics on Tuesday, January 21, at 3 p.m. on the 14th Floor of the Hesburgh Library.

Members present: E. William Beauchamp, C.S.C. (chairman), Katherine Anthony, Ernest Bartell, C.S.C., Paul Doyle, C.S.C., Maureen Gleason, Michael Hamilton, Roger Jacobs, Gerald Jones, Barry Keating, Claudia Kselman, James Kuser, Scott Malpass, Thomas Mason, Daniel Reagan, Richard Rosenthal, Joseph Russo, Susan Sattan, William Sexton, Richard Sheehan, Jennifer Warlick and William Wilkie.

Father Beauchamp introduced members of the committee who were absent at the first meeting, and then asked that all other members present introduce themselves for their benefit. Father Beauchamp reviewed the activities and discussions of the first meeting, highlighting the consensus opinion that a number of informational sessions be held to introduce all committee members to the primary topics of emphasis for this colloquy committee: finance, athletics and university relations.

Mr. Thomas J. Mason, vice president for Business Affairs, provided an overview of the finances of the University, highlighting the following three areas: a review of the published financial statements dated June 30, 1991, a further examination of the University's finances and trends in higher education, and an analysis of the University's financial condition compared to a selected peer group prepared with the assistance of Cambridge Associates, Inc., the leading consultant to colleges and universities.

In reviewing the University's published financial statements, Mr. Mason noted that there are no other financial reports or separately published statements, with the exception of Michiana Telecasting, that include information not reflected in the published statements. Mr. Mason also noted that the financial statements are audited by the independent firm of Ernst & Young in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for colleges and universities. Some three thousand copies of the financial statements are distributed annually to University constituents including faculty, donors, trustees, peer institutions, etc. Mr. Mason stressed that not-for-profit accounting is stewardship accounting, and is an attempt to show fiduciary responsibility being fulfilled. Notre Dame maintains seven fund balances (current fund-unrestricted, current fund-restricted, student loan fund, endowment fund, employees' retirement and other benefits fund, life income fund and plant fund), however, there are no restrictions on the num-

ber of fund balances that an institution can maintain. Universities with hospitals, for example, have a fund balance for hospital activity. The purpose of fund accounting is to separate the flow of funds by restriction. Mr. Mason reviewed the balance sheet and statement of changes in fund balances for each of the seven funds, statements of current funds revenues, expenditures and other changes, the notes to the financial statements, and the report of independent auditors highlighting important characteristics of each. Mr. Mason then reviewed a report entitled "University Finances — 1991" that has been prepared for the Board of Trustees which highlights results of operations for fiscal 1990-91, the financial environment of higher education nationwide, and Notre Dame's relative position in this overall environment. Father Beauchamp noted that securing comparative financial information from peers can be difficult, but that Cambridge Associates has provided valuable assistance in analyzing Notre Dame's comparative financial condition. A portion of this part of the presentation included a review of the American Council on Education report entitled "Campus Trends — 1991." Highlights from this report indicate that, while a majority of colleges and universities budgeted for operating increases in 1991, a majority of institutions also implemented mid-year budget cuts, primarily in administrative positions, equipment and supplies, and travel in 1991.

A financial self-assessment of Notre Dame relative to a representative peer group (Boston College, Cornell, Duke, Georgetown, Michigan, Northwestern, Princeton, Stanford, Villanova and Virginia) indicates that Notre Dame's financial condition is either stronger or comparable with peers, with the exception of Princeton, and that this relative strength is primarily due to Notre Dame's diversified sources of revenue, size and growth of endowment, scale of physical plant and change in fund balances.

Mr. Scott C. Malpass, University investment officer, provided an overview of the endowment management process, focusing on investment and spending policies that have been established by the Board of Trustees. Mr. Malpass noted that the University's endowment fund is, of course, its largest financial resource and as of December 31, 1991, exceeded \$700 million for the first time ever making it the 15 largest in the country. It was noted that the purpose of endowment is to provide operating support to individual programs and that endowment is classified as either true endowment, where the principal is invested in perpetuity, or quasi-endowment, which are funds invested in the same manner as true endowment but where the principal, income, or both is available for expenditure if necessary. Both true and quasi-endowment can be either restricted to a specific purpose or unrestricted and used for any legitimate purpose of the institution. Mr. Malpass noted that the future financial condition of the endowment fund is dependent upon four factors: capital market returns, active manager contribution, asset allocation (debt/equity ratio), and

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spending policy. Mr. Malpass noted that, in reality, asset allocation and spending policy have the greatest impact on the endowment's financial condition, because capital market returns are beyond one's control and active managers are expected to make only a modest contribution above market returns.

Mr. Malpass noted that the current investment program for the endowment fund is a multi-asset strategy which is managed by external specialists across numerous asset classes. In addition, Mr. Malpass stressed that a comprehensive investment plan requires the following five steps: identify the basic objectives of the fund, develop investment policies and select asset classes, select the appropriate manager structure and individual investment managers, evaluate managers and monitor economic and market conditions, and make adjustments when necessary. Establishing a rate of return objective is critical to this process and must be one that ensures preservation of purchasing power while maximizing spending. Mr. Malpass reviewed the University's statement of investment objectives and policies as approved by the trustees, noting that the rate of return objective is inflation plus 5.5 percent, that the long-term strategic asset mix is expected to be 75 percent equity and 25 percent fixed income, and that endowment spending policies should provide a predictable and growing stream of income to fund participants while maintaining the real value of the fund over time. Mr. Malpass noted that the University has a written Social Responsibility Investment Policy Statement and a more specific Policy Statement on South African Investments that are implemented across all investment portfolios.

Mr. Malpass then reviewed asset allocation guidelines and investment manager selection criteria noting that the four key areas of inquiry when selecting investment firms are the investment philosophy of the firm, the performance record, the experience of the personnel, and the organizational structure. Mr. Malpass also reviewed the mechanics of purchasing units in the endowment fund and the recognition of earnings, noting that the endowment fund has a mutual fund-type structure where contributions are pooled for investment purposes but are accounted for separately by purchasing units or shares in the fund and participating accordingly. The net asset value or unit value is calculated on a quarterly basis by taking the total endowment market value and dividing it by the total number of units in the pool.

Mr. Malpass completed the endowment management portion of the presentation by reviewing the current endowment fund spending policy, noting that the primary objectives of a spending policy are to allocate total earnings from endowment between current spending and reinvestment for future earnings, and to provide a predictable and growing stream of income to endowment fund participants. Mr. Malpass noted that colleges and universities have typically

utilized one of three spending alternatives: spend all current income, spend a fixed percentage of the fund's average market value smoothed over a three to five-year period, or determine base year spending and increase that amount annually by a pre-specified growth rate. Father Beauchamp noted that, prior to fiscal 1989, the University's spending policy was to spend all current income, which fluctuates with interest rates and results in over-spending during periods of high inflation. A constant growth rate rule was adopted beginning with fiscal 1989, which has added the desired predictability for program administrators.

Father Beauchamp concluded the meeting noting that the next meeting, scheduled for the following day, would be an informational session on athletics.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott C. Malpass

Committee on Finances, University Relations and Athletics January 22, 1992

Father Beauchamp convened the third meeting of the Committee on Finances, University Relations and Athletics on Wednesday, January 22, at 3 p.m. on the 14th Floor of the Hesburgh Library.

Members present: E. William Beauchamp, C.S.C. (chairman), Katherine Anthony, Paul Doyle, C.S.C., Maureen Gleason, Michael Hamilton, Roger Jacobs, Gerald Jones, Barry Keating, Claudia Kselman, James Kuser, Terence Linton, C.S.C., Scott Malpass, Thomas Mason, Daniel Reagan, Richard Rosenthal, Joseph Russo, Susan Sattan, William Sexton, Richard Sheehan, Stephen Trust and Jennifer Warlick.

Father Beauchamp began the meeting summarizing the session held the day before on finances indicating that there will be ample opportunity to ask more questions throughout the colloquy. After two questions regarding spending rate targets, Father Beauchamp introduced the University's director of Athletics, Mr. Richard A. Rosenthal, to begin the informational session on athletics.

Mr. Rosenthal began the presentation on athletics by reviewing Notre Dame's philosophy on the role of athletics in university life. Mr. Rosenthal stressed that the goal of athletic competition, on all levels, is to enhance the educational mission of the University, and that the athletic department fully espouses and adheres to the Statement on Intercollegiate Athletics that Father Malloy put forth shortly

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after being appointed President. Specifically, Mr. Rosenthal reiterated the basic principles that guide athletic department recruitment and treatment of student athletes, including the following: all student athletes must possess the capacity to complete successfully a baccalaureate degree at Notre Dame; that, once admitted, proper academic counseling and support will be provided; that the arrangement of schedules for practice and competition will be done to minimize the amount of class time missed; that students are expected to successfully complete their degrees over a four year period; that the student athlete is first of all a student, and will truly be part of the campus community and not segregated; that, because of the drug problem in society, professional drug testing will be conducted frequently, randomly and unannounced throughout the year; that coaches will be recruited who are good teachers, who have a keen appreciation for academic life at Notre Dame, and who will abide by the rules of the University and the NCAA.

Mr. Rosenthal also reviewed the thorough menu of opportunities provided by the athletic department through 25 intercollegiate sports and a first-rate and extensive non-varsity athletic program. Mr. Rosenthal reviewed an organizational chart of the athletic department, noting that both football and mens' basketball report directly to the athletic director. Mr. Rosenthal discussed the importance of the most recent annual report from the Faculty Board in Control of Athletics, which is more involved in discussing athletic policy than ever before. Father Beauchamp reviewed recent legislation that was proposed at the NCAA convention, indicating that a copy of the report on how Notre Dame voted on each of the proposals would be sent to each committee member.

Ms. Missy L. Conboy, assistant athletics director, Compliance, gave a presentation on the varsity programs for women at Notre Dame noting that in 1987 only 30 of 175 athletic scholarships were for women. Ms. Conboy noted that, since 1987, the athletic department has added five varsity sports for women: indoor and outdoor track, softball, golf and soccer. Field hockey was dropped due to travel expenses and the number of missed class days required due to extensive east coast travel. These additions have resulted in 11 varsity programs for women currently being offered, which is equivalent to the men's programs, with the exception of football, ice hockey, and wrestling which have no equivalent for women. Ms. Conboy noted that there are now some 61 scholarships for women, with another seven to be added next year, bringing the total to more than double 1987 levels. Ms. Conboy also reviewed the components of the University's extensive compliance program, where the mission is to educate various University constituents on the rules and regulations of the NCAA and to interpret rules when necessary for these same constituents.

Dr. Thomas W. Kelly, assistant athletics director, RecSports, reviewed the recreational sports program emphasizing the unique arrangement at Notre Dame. Dr. Kelly noted that at many colleges and universities, the recreational sports program is not part of the athletic department. In addition, Dr. Kelly noted that the name of the department had recently been changed from non-varsity athletics to recreational services to more accurately reflect new initiatives which focus on fitness and wellness. Dr. Kelly discussed the physical education program and club sports, noting that club sports compete on a regional and national basis, and that they differ from varsity sports in their funding and because they have a student board of officers. Dr. Kelly estimated that some 135 programs are offered each year by recreational services.

Dr. Kate Halischak, special assistant to the executive vice president and director of Academic Services for Student-Athletes, reviewed the academic services program that provides academic counseling and tutoring to some 650 student-athletes, student managers and cheerleaders. Dr. Halischak emphasized that the objectives of academic services are to assist student-athletes to graduate in four years, to maintain the academic integrity of the University, to comply with all rules, regulations, and procedures of the University and the NCAA, and to promote the academic good standing of every student-athlete. The academic services organization includes the director, four counselors, special projects coordinator, tutor and structured study supervisor, and a tutorial staff comprised primarily of upper class and graduate students. Dr. Halischak noted that the academic services program at Notre Dame as been copied by other institutions, and has contributed to the highest graduation rate among student-athletes in the country.

Mr. Joseph F. O'Brien, associate athletics director, business manager, provided a financial review of the athletic department noting that the department is required to follow the same budgeting process and is subject to the same University audits that are required of all departments throughout the University. Mr. O'Brien reviewed the components of athletic department revenues and expenses noting that game receipts comprise some 60 percent of department revenues, and that television revenue has actually declined as a percentage of total revenue over the past five years. In addition, Mr. O'Brien noted that, when analyzing revenue by sport, football and men's basketball are responsible for over 90 percent of department revenues. The major categories of athletic department expenses include salaries, supplies, grants-in-aid and travel. Mr. O'Brien also noted that the athletic department provides funding for the academic services program, University physicians and the counseling center.

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Mr. Rosenthal concluded the informational session on athletics by discussing concerns for the future and current projects. Mr. Rosenthal indicated that, with television revenues expected to flatten out or even decrease over time, and with the cost of grants-in-aid rising each year, the income line will flatten while the expense line will continue to rise. Mr. Rosenthal discussed how the NBC contract came about, the current negotiations regarding the proposed bowl alliance which is attractive to Notre Dame given our opposition to a football playoff, and the alumni boards petition to consider stadium expansion.

Father Beauchamp concluded the meeting by noting that sub-committees would be formed to discuss the many issues raised by the committee, and indicated that if any committee member had ideas on how they would like the committee to be broken down to please let him know.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott C. Malpass

Committee on Finances, University Relations and Athletics

February 17, 1992

Father Beauchamp convened the fourth meeting of the Committee on Finances, University Relations and Athletics on Monday, February 17, at 3 p.m. in room 200 of the Center for Continuing Education (CCE).

Members present: E. William Beauchamp, C.S.C. (chairman), Kathleen Anthony, Ernest Bartell, C.S.C., Paul Doyle, C.S.C., Maureen Gleason, Roger Jacobs, Gerald Jones, Barry Keating, Claudia Kselman, James Kuser, Terence Linton, C.S.C., Scott Malpass, Thomas Mason, Daniel Reagan, Richard Rosenthal, William Sexton, Richard Sheehan, Stephen Trust and Jennifer Warlick.

Father Beauchamp introduced Dr. William P. Sexton, vice president, University Relations, to begin the informational session on the university relations organization and activities at Notre Dame.

Dr. Sexton began the informational session with an overview of the seven primary units (public relations and information, development, publications and graphics services, community relations, alumni association, special events and protocol, and *Notre Dame Magazine*) that comprise University Relations and their primary responsibilities. In discussing public relations and information, Dr. Sexton noted that it is important for institutions to be proactive in their dealings with the media, and that the

public view of a university is vital to the institution achieving its goals. Dr. Sexton noted that a proactive plan of institutional advancement is at the core of the public relations function, and that such a plan is directed at Notre Dame's five primary publics: government (both federal and state), the Church, alumni/benefactors, peer institutions and the business community. Dr. Sexton emphasized that a primary goal of public relations is to share with the five publics Notre Dame's recognized excellence in academics, its leadership qualities, and its role as a contributor to solving the problems facing society today.

Dr. Sexton briefly reviewed the purpose and significant accomplishments of each of the units that comprise University Relations. Dr. Sexton discussed the success of the *Notre Dame Magazine* noting that it has perennially been voted among the top 10 best college and university alumni magazines, and has achieved five times the number of voluntary subscriptions of any other in the country. Dr. Sexton noted that Notre Dame has the most organized and expansive alumni association in the country with some 220 alumni clubs throughout the United States and abroad. Dr. Sexton discussed the importance of the community relations activity, noting that it ensures that Notre Dame will be a force in the community for economic development and socially conscious development. Dr. Sexton highlighted the importance of the special events and protocol activity emphasizing that any event of significance is organized and planned with great skill by a highly professional staff. In addition, the publications and graphics services department was noted for its excellence in communication with all Notre Dame constituents, and its role in defining Notre Dame's image for the five publics discussed earlier.

Dr. Sexton concluded the overview of University Relations by reviewing the structure of the Board of Trustees and the Advisory Councils, and then introduced Mr. Daniel G. Reagan, Director of Development, to review fundraising activities.

Mr. Reagan discussed the structure and mission of the Development Office with emphasis on ongoing fundraising activities, development programs and major fundraising campaign logistics. Mr. Reagan noted that total annual gifts to the University, excluding government grants and contracts, have ranged between \$45 million and \$54 million over the past six fiscal years. Mr. Reagan also noted that funds are raised primarily by the regional directors of development, the various program directors and the vice president for university relations. The three primary giving programs are the annual fund, planned giving, and corporations and foundations. Mr. Reagan noted that the annual fund, which is funded primarily by the Sorin Society and its 5,000 members, raised \$11.2 million of the \$46.4 million in total gifts in fiscal 1991. Mr. Reagan also noted that corporations and foundations provided another \$19.2

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million in fiscal 1991, and that planned giving initiatives have been successful with membership in the Badin Guild increasing from 240 members in fiscal 1988 to 392 members at the end of fiscal 1991.

Mr. Reagan reviewed the two primary types of fundraising organizations utilized by colleges and universities. Notre Dame employs a centralized fundraising apparatus, with priorities established by and fundraising goals reflective of the needs of the entire University community, compared to the decentralized structure employed by some colleges and universities.

Father Beauchamp reviewed a proposed structure of four sub-committees to further discuss the issues raised by the first four meetings of the Committee on Finances, Athletics and University Relations. The following four sub-committees were proposed: finances, athletics, university relations, and human resources. Each of the four sub-committees is to be chaired by a committee member who is also a member of the Committee for the Whole, is expected to meet at least once every two weeks, and will report to the entire committee on at least a monthly basis. The chairman of the sub-committees have been assigned the role of coordinating the meeting times and leading the discussions within their group.

Father Beauchamp noted that each of the four main committees established by the colloquy are expected to complete their work by the end of calendar 1992 in order to allow time for a consolidated report to be issued to the Board of Trustees at the May 1993 meeting.

Father Beauchamp distributed a copy of the PACE Report completed in November of 1982 and "The Report of the Committee on University Priorities" that was published in *Notre Dame Magazine* in December of 1973. Father Beauchamp concluded the meeting by asking for sub-committees to meet briefly to schedule their first meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott C. Malpass

Committee on Mission, Opportunities and Challenges February 11, 1992

Members present: Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., chair, John Attanasio, Joseph Blanco, Michael Buckley, S.J., Tracey Colpitts, Frank Connolly, Larry Cunningham, Elaine Des Rosiers, O.P., Paul Drey, Thomas Frecka, Rita Gautier, Robert Irvine, LaTonya Keaton, Chuck Lennon, James Lyphout, Marvin Miller, Carol Mooney, Joseph Ross, C.S.C., Donald Spicer, Richard Warner, C.S.C., Kathleen Maas Weigert and David Woods.

Member absent: Allen Krieger.

The committee chair opened the meeting by stating how important it is at this stage in the process of the Colloquy for members of the different committees to gather as much information as possible in an organized fashion. In order to provide the members of the committee with a sense of what is taking place, he asked each of the chairs to present a brief report. After the report there was an opportunity for each subcommittee member to offer comments.

1. Subcommittee on Catholic Identity and Mission

The chair reported that the subcommittee has met every two weeks with the intention of examining the mission statement of the University. Mission statements in the PACE report, the statutes and bylaws of the University and the report of the Task Force on Evangelization, Pastoral Ministry and Social Values have been read and discussed. One of the members of the subcommittee is preparing a new draft of a mission statement which the subcommittee members will then discuss. They have requested mission statements from other universities, some of which are Catholic. In the near future, the subcommittee will amend the first draft of the report.

Following this brief report, each of the members of the subcommittee spoke.

One person reported that she likes the mission statement in the current PACE report, especially the description of the University's Catholic character. She noted that some points are missing, including the presentation of Jesus Christ as a model. She believes that the mission statement should be available to many people and not simply be drawn up as a matter one would expect in a report.

A second subcommittee member expressed his belief that elements related to the Catholic character at the University filter through different sections of the PACE report. He would like to see the ways in which the University attempts

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to influence Church, society and the world, perhaps using "service" as a base upon which to make assertions. Such a focus might become the centerpiece of a future mission statement.

Another person reported reading the mission statement looking for strengths and weaknesses which it might contain. She expressed her concern about the ways in which members of the University community who are not of the Catholic tradition are addressed in University documents.

A subcommittee member said that there is value in determining finality, liberal habits and sensitivities with regard to how religion fits into a mission statement concretely. This type of target or goal for the University is very important at this time.

Another member expressed his belief that, in a comparative way, the mission statement in the PACE report looks good. Some institutions do not have a mission statement, but the University is in a position of building on a good base.

Finally, another person stated that a definition of terms is a challenge, especially those related to the Catholic character of the University such as values and excellence.

The committee chair noted that sometimes loose language is used in the development of mission statements. He asked what connection there was between the formulation of a draft of a mission statement and other tasks which the subcommittee envisions for itself.

One person responded that the formulation of a mission statement which the subcommittee can agree upon is what should be done first before examining other tasks and bringing the statement to the other members of the committee. It is important for there to be ownership of any mission statement.

Another person said that a refined draft of a mission statement should be ready by the end of mid-semester break. The chair expressed his belief that in its final formulation, the mission statement will be integral to an organizing framework for the conclusions of the committee.

2. Subcommittee on American Higher Education

The subcommittee chair reported that the group has met three times in its attempt to identify trends in higher education and to see where the University of Notre Dame fits within this more generalized context. Among the trends which are most obvious are financial concerns, cultural diversity, political correctness, demographics, the relationship between graduate and undergraduate education, the increasing number of 18- to 22-year-old students in the University systems, exchange programs, 'town-gown' relation-

ships, American Catholic higher education, critiques of higher education and rating and evaluation systems.

The chair reported that the subcommittee has divided these areas among its members and has received a lot of information from the Lexus Nexus System. For the next month, he anticipates that each member of the subcommittee will be reading information which is being made available in one specific area. Information will then be exchanged on the basis of questions which are provoked.

In the time dedicated to personal comments from each subcommittee member, one person explained that there is a great deal of information available on the financial situation of higher education and on the questions relating to graduate-undergraduate education. He sees many of the issues mentioned above as being integrally related. There is a great deal of information available with regard to Catholic higher education and there are many issues which are raised in this context. He believes it is important to examine what other universities are doing with regard to 'town-gown' relationships.

A subcommittee member expressed her personal interest in the area she is studying, Catholic higher education. She would like to see the differences that exist between a Catholic university and a university which is comprised of a significant number of Catholics. She expressed interest in seeing how we relate to these two distinct worlds.

The chair recommended that Sister Alice Gallin, O.S.U., executive director of the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities and a trustee of the University of Notre Dame, might be a good source for information.

Another subcommittee member stated his belief that the future is bright for the University of Notre Dame because of an increase in the demographics and the availability of a significant number of Hispanic-Americans. He does not believe that the problems facing higher education are as severe here as they are sometimes depicted. He stated that he will look into the research-teaching area of higher education.

One member reported that he will look into the financial aspects of higher education. All the reports he has seen up until now have been of concern because of the rising costs of education. Despite this, he believes that the future of the University of Notre Dame may be bright. He expressed his desire to get information from a more positive economic period and does not believe that it is profitable for people to overreact to a financial situation which is depicted as one of "gloom."

The chair pointed out that the COUP and the PACE report were written during different economic conditions and might provide an interesting comparative study.

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A subcommittee member expressed some disagreement with the position that financial problems facing higher education in the United States are overstated, since he believes there are long-term factors which are currently in play including the demographics, the role of the Federal Government, the many critiques of higher education which have been made public recently, etc. With regard to the 'town-gown' relationship, the area the person is assigned, it was mentioned that the situation in the northeast neighborhood is one of personal interest, especially from the viewpoint of the University's relationship to the neighborhood. In his previous employment at Northwestern University, the environment was truly bad. He believes that our situation in South Bend is far better on a comparative basis.

The chair indicated that the officers have recently agreed to commit \$15,000 to a feasibility study for the northeast neighborhood which will develop options for facing some of the problems which exist there including changing populations, drugs, crack-cocaine and other matters.

Another member said he will examine rating systems and cultural diversity. With regard to rating systems, he would like to see the value of ratings such as those provided on an annual basis by *U.S. News and World Report* as well as other sources. This subcommittee member also addressed the distinction between cultural diversity and multi-culturalism, pointing out that cultural diversity is a situation in which everyone learns about the other and adjusts actions accordingly. He believes that this is what should be present at Notre Dame and in higher education in general, rather than a multi-culturalism which tends to separate and divide.

3. Subcommittee on American Culture

The subcommittee chair said that the work of her subcommittee is not as far advanced as the others appear to be since no plan has yet been developed for asking groups for information. She mentioned the conflicts between teaching and research, indicating that this area provides a lot of possibility for discussion and recommendation. She also referred to paradigm shifts as our society has passed from one of agriculture to manufacturing and now to an economy oriented toward service and technology.

When the other members of the subcommittee were invited to share their ideas, one person expressed a conviction demographics are clearly interwoven with American culture and lead to the question of who will come to the University of Notre Dame and how they will be affected by the education they receive here. She stressed her belief that we should question how Notre Dame will respond to questions related to the family, to economic factors and to changes in the role of the Catholic Church in American culture and society. The mission outside the University community must

also deal with cultural issues such as minorities, alcohol and drug use and abuse, sexual orientation and AIDS.

Another subcommittee member stated that his interest is not technological but rather centered on how a student coming to Notre Dame is affected by the education received given the orientation and values of the University itself.

Another person indicated that she has asked her friends about how comfortable they felt at Notre Dame. Her non-Catholic friends find a big separation between life at the University and their home life. There is a significant difference in family traditions between Catholic and non-Catholic families and this affects socialization at the University. She expressed interest in the question of how non-Catholics can inculcate important traditions and values into their lives?

To a question as to whether or not there is too much overlap among the work of the subcommittees. He is interested in the paradigm shift which was referred to earlier and indicated how important it is to determine what a Notre Dame student should know in order to be competitive. Is it possible that there will be conflicts between the technological preparation of students and the overall mission of the University? Questions also might be raised as to how this will affect the involvement of the teaching-research question. He expressed his belief that it is important to think about the question of patents and to ask what support people involved in higher technology expect from Notre Dame and what the University can expect from outside sources. He has met many people at the University with good ideas which can contribute to further technological development in the country.

Another member indicated that most topics had already been covered by previous interventions. He believes that there should be some interface between the University and American culture examining those areas where there is a difference in perspective in looking at the same material or values. He hopes that views of subcommittee members might be "flushed out" before the next meeting of the committee on March 18 so that there will be a good sense of where the committee should go with its work.

The chair made reference to the changing relations between institutional and governmental structures. This is a critical year when the five-year reauthorization of the higher education bill will be discussed at a moment when the role of the Federal Government in higher education is declining. He urged the members of the subcommittee to look at the special nature of residentiality at Notre Dame and how it affects and is affected by changes in society and culture.

In a general discussion, a member of the committee referred to demographics urging members of the subcommittee to think about those elements which are particular to Notre

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Dame and to the American Catholic Church. He questioned whether a Catholic university should be counter-cultural or whether it should celebrate American culture.

Another person said that it is important for Notre Dame to train leaders who will help the American Catholic community grow.

A third committee member urged that an examination of the Congregation of Holy Cross be included in the study.

It was also mentioned that it will be important to study the central mission value of residentiality and the effects cultural changes will have on the Church and in relationship to this residential character.

Another person indicated that the constitution of the Congregation of Holy Cross on mission is an important document to be read in view of mission questions.

Finally, a question was raised as to whether or not the University should be targeting more Hispanic-Americans. He urged the committee to be aware of this shift in the Catholic population.

The chair stated that cultural commentators indicate that a continuity of religiosity is good in the formation of persons. It is this factor which makes Notre Dame attractive to evangelical Protestants, although not to fundamentalists.

One person said that the change in theology from a clerical discipline to a lay discipline is an important factor as is the fact that a growing number of women are studying theology.

Finally, one member stressed that it is important to underscore the value of changes which secularization has brought about and which are in line with the Catholic Church's teaching on social justice. He mentioned in particular, democratization, advances in human and civil rights, and the movement toward equality. There is a clash of ecclesiologies in the world as a whole, in the United States and at Notre Dame which should be taken into account.

3. Subcommittee on Notre Dame Structures and Processes

The subcommittee chair expressed some uneasiness with regard to the "nuts and bolts character" of the subcommittee's responsibilities. Three meetings have taken place to date and two tasks have been delineated including intramural and extramural communication and consultation.

With regard to communication, the subcommittee will examine the flow of information from its origin to the constituencies it serves in order to see who gets what type of information. It will be important to answer the questions as

to whether the message received is the intended one or whether on some occasions or through an overlap of information sources there is "overkill." It will also be important to check the mailing lists and to see whether persons or groups are missed in terms of receiving information that is important to them.

With regard to consultation, the committee will examine the information which is being provided by different administrative structures for other members of the University community. It will be important to look at governance and at the structures of committees and task forces. Other important questions will deal with evaluating whether people feel that they are heard and that their voices are attended to, an evaluation of the mechanisms which exist for follow through and response to the work of the committees and task forces, and a question as to whether the consultative structures currently in place are adequate for the purposes of assuring sufficient and appropriate input from the different University constituencies.

There has been some concern expressed that task force recommendations either die or are lost, hence the committee will look into the possibility of recommending that a policy for follow-up be developed. It will also be important to talk with senior administrators to see which committees are active, and to develop a way of addressing those groups.

One subcommittee member expressed her conviction that the value of communication cannot be underestimated, although there are a very significant number of publications which different people receive. In her current position, she has been close to staff and faculty criticism of what happens to task force findings and recommendations and to the critique that closure is not given to the work of such a group.

The committee chair indicated that it is important to identify the correspondence between the interest level and the channels of communication available. It is not always clear how communication takes place or where people pick up the information they do.

Another member stated that communication efforts are often related to different administrative styles. In the area of communication, questions must be raised with regard to whether or not mixed signals are being given, whether members of the community feel they have an opportunity to express themselves and whether people feel they are being heard adequately.

Another person pointed out two things that have been interesting up to the present time. Because of our high national profile, we clearly assume certain responsibilities that come with this position. Do we want to offer as many items or services for purchase as we do at the present time? In terms of consultation, the question comes back to the

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mission statement of the University. The Catholic character should imply that there is something inherent about collegiality in our type of institution.

Finally, a subcommittee member indicated his belief that too many offers are being made by the University to parents of students and to alumni. There must be ways in which economies can be achieved if mailings are fewer in number or consolidated. A question must be raised as to how we focus our communication efforts.

The committee chair indicated that each member of this committee will receive minutes from the meeting as well as minutes from each of the other three committees.

In general discussion, one person indicated that when we speak of communication we should refer to more than simply printed material in view of electronic communication. Another person pointed out to the committee members that little has been said to date with regard to opportunities which are available.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard V. Warner, C.S.C.

Committee on Student Life February 10, 1992

Professor Patricia A. O'Hara convened the meeting on the 14th floor of the Hesburgh Library at 7:15 p.m.

Members Present: Matthew Barrett, Susan Brandt, Rev. Joseph Carey, C.S.C., Melissa Conboy, Ann Firth, David Florenzo, Sr. M. L. Gude, C.S.C., Alan Howard, Rev. Gerald Lardner, Sr. Jean Lenz, O.S.F., Kurt Mills, Rev. Wilson Miscamble, C.S.C., Molly O'Neill, Iris Outlaw, F. Clark Power, David Prentkowski, Lynn Ramsay, Roland Smith, Jr., Katharine Sullivan and Lee Tavis.

Members Absent: Mark Herro, William Kirk, Daniel McDevitt and Rev. Don McNeill, C.S.C.

As Professor O'Hara indicated, the purpose of this meeting was twofold. First, the committee would review and discuss previous reports, specifically the 1973 COUP Report, the 1982 PACE Report and the four task force reports published in 1988. Secondly, prior to the subcommittees beginning their work, the committee would decide on the methodology to be used by the various subcommittees.

In discussing the COUP and PACE reports, it was noted that a review of these documents suggests a cyclical nature to the challenges facing the University. Specifically, COUP's preface discusses the need for the University to establish priorities and a vision for the future in an era of contracting resources. PACE, on the other hand, was written at a time when institutional resources were expanding. It would seem that our current situation more closely resembles the environment in which COUP was written.

As we read through COUP and PACE, we can see that some of the goals described in these reports have been actualized, while others have not. For example, the goal established in COUP for increasing the University's endowment has been met and, in fact, exceeded. Examples of student life goals which have been met include an increase in the enrollment of women, the construction of graduate student housing and a revitalized student center.

In thinking about these documents and how they will enlighten our work, it was noted that Student Affairs has experienced a dramatic expansion within the last 10 years. The Colloquy allows us the opportunity to undertake the first major study of this division since its expansion. It was suggested that we should attempt to be forward thinking in our work and project into the future, without necessarily feeling tied to the present. This is an opportunity for the University to rearticulate a vision for the education of the total person and to promulgate this vision among our current and prospective students.

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We discussed the need for the University's mission statement to be published in a centralized location. There was a strong feeling that there can be no segregation between the intellectual and faith life of the University. The Catholic character of Notre Dame should be reflected in the classroom and in the residence halls.

We discussed ways of integrating the academic and residential aspects of the University. While some residence halls currently have a strong hall fellows program, many do not. Perhaps asking a faculty member to be a hall fellow for an entire academic year is asking for too much of a commitment; perhaps inviting a faculty member to attend a single function each year is more realistic. It was felt that the University does not give enough attention to faculty with small children. Perhaps the hall fellows program could be expanded to allow participation by the spouse and young children of faculty members. There can sometimes be a tension between serious scholarship and faculty interest in student life. Within some departments, for example, it might be unlikely that many faculty would be interested in having an on-going relationship with students in a residence hall.

One subcommittee member raised a question about whether our committee would examine the role of athletics at Notre Dame. There was concern regarding the location of the Athletic Department on the University's organizational chart. It reports to the University's executive vice president, who is also the chief financial officer of the University. Some thought that it sends a mixed message to have the Athletic Department reporting to the financial arm of the University. Others expressed the opinion that there was great advantage to having the Athletic Department report to such a high ranking University officer in that the executive vice president can serve as a control on the Athletic Department. Outside the University, for example, our reporting structure is viewed as very positive because it reflects the University's commitment to maintaining control of the Athletic Department. Professor O'Hara noted that the principal responsibility for discussion of athletics lies with Father Beauchamp's committee, but we are certain freely, especially in the early stages, to discuss the impact of athletics on various aspects of student life.

We then began a discussion of the methodology to be used in gathering our data. Professor O'Hara asked that each subcommittee complete visits to the departments within the division of Student Affairs assigned to the subcommittee by the end of February. This will enable us to use March and April to listen to other campus constituencies — in particular, students, since they will be unavailable during the summer.

We discussed at some length whether the various subcommittees would use a single questionnaire covering all aspects of student life to gather departmental and student input or whether each subcommittee would formulate its own questions. It was ultimately decided that each group would formulate its own questions and hold its own forums with central coordination to occur through Professor O'Hara and Ann Firth.

Each subcommittee should develop some kind of instrument which it will use consistently in these listening sessions. The instrument should include a broad, open-ended question at the end which will allow participants to air any concerns that they might have about aspects of student life not assigned to that particular subcommittee. It was felt that it might be good for the heads of the subcommittees to get together to coordinate this effort.

During the period in February in which the subcommittees are making their visits to the departments within Student Affairs, Professor O'Hara and Ms. Firth will divide the 25 undergraduate residence halls into four groups for use by the four committees within the Colloquy — Mission, Academics, Finance and Student Life. Each committee within the Colloquy will then need an assigned set of halls with which to work. We will also have to develop some sample groups of off-campus students and graduate students.

When the Student Life subcommittees have finished their visits to the departments within Student Affairs, we will begin listening sessions with other campus constituencies. Student Life subcommittees that wish to visit halls will work with the set of halls assigned to Student Life. A number of methods are possible for gathering input from the halls: (i) open forums; (ii) an invited sample of students constructed with the assistance of the Social Science Training Lab; (iii) an invited representative group of students selected with the assistance of the rector and hall president. After discussion, the committee felt that it was likely that we would use (iii) since we are more interested in capturing the pulse of current student thought than in creating statistically valid data.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ann M. Firth

244th Graduate Council Minutes March 4, 1992

Dr. Nathan O. Hatch opened the meeting at 3:30 p.m. on March 4, 1992, in Room 210 of the Center for Continuing Education.

Members absent and excused: Dean Francis J. Castellino, represented by Dr. John G. Duman; Dean John G. Keane; Dean Anthony N. Michel; Mr. Robert C. Miller, represented by Mrs. Maureen L. Gleason; Dr. Ethan T. Haimo; Dr. Stuart T. McComas; Dr. John H. Van Engen; Dr. Theresa M. Krier.

Guests: Dr. Kevin J. Christiano; Dr. JoAnn DellaNeva; Dr. Robert C. Johansen; Dr. Philip L. Quinn; Dr. Robert P. Schmuhl; Dr. Arvind Varma.

I. MINUTES OF THE 243RD GRADUATE COUNCIL MEETING

Dr. Frank Connolly suggested a revision on page 4. He wished to change the word "absurd" in the second line of the first paragraph to "mathematically unsound." The minutes were then approved as amended.

II. REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN STUDIES

Dr. Hatch called upon JoAnn DellaNeva, chairperson of the internal review committee, to comment on the committee's report.

Dr. DellaNeva drew attention to the proposals in the external report, the first of which was the need to resolve the funding problem of the Welch chair. Attempts to fill this position yearly are a headache for the department, a situation compounded by the fact that the selection is thwarted by interference on the part of the donor. The second proposal was that the department begin a national search for a senior scholar to serve as department chair.

Dr. DellaNeva also noted that the graduate program was in good shape, and that the current terminal master's program is meeting the needs of the graduate students enrolled in it. The M.A. degree is all these students need to pursue their objectives, generally as museum curators. She also observed that 50 percent of the American Studies departments across the country offer only terminal master's degrees.

Given the fact that there is virtually no support for these graduate students (four tuition scholarships, no stipends) their quality is very good. The department could do much better, she said, with a few stipends.

In addition, increasing the number of graduate courses available would relieve the current situation of students having to go outside the department to take the courses they need. It would also ensure that all faculty members would have the opportunity to teach graduate students. She suggested adding a seminar on field work or museum management.

On the undergraduate level, restructuring was proposed because the American Studies major is not well-defined and that courses tend to be insufficiently integrated. It was suggested that the number of undergraduate courses currently offered be reduced so that faculty would be free to develop an introductory course in American Studies for sophomores and a capstone course for seniors that would provide them with a more coherent view of American Studies as a discipline. The internal committee believed that efforts should be made to develop generic courses at the 200 level while maintaining specialized courses at the 300 and 400 levels that reflect faculty interests.

Dr. Kevin Christiano, another member of the internal review committee, noted that the department has an excellent graduate program, despite the lack of funding, and that there does seem to be a real niche for students in the work world once they leave.

Dr. Hatch then called on Dr. Robert Schmuhl, chairman of the department, to respond.

Dr. Schmuhl said that the department has been in transition. The number of majors is down this year. In 1991, American Studies graduated 125 majors; this year, it has 35 juniors. This is a result of conscious restructuring of the program. It has eliminated courses in journalism, for example, which were only peripherally related to the discipline. These courses are now housed in more appropriate departments. American Studies is now seeking to develop areas that would involve all faculty. It would like to emphasize its graduate program in the future, but this would require more funding in the form of tuition scholarships in the short term, and in the form of stipends in the long term.

As far as the Welch chair is concerned, he said that the department has decided that it has other concerns of more importance than this. Also, three of its faculty are currently on leave. It would be more appropriate to deal with this issue when they return.

Dr. Hatch then opened the meeting for discussion.

Dr. Gary Gutting questioned the justification for pushing the department toward graduate education when it has traditionally been an overwhelmingly undergraduate program.

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Dr. Schmuhl responded by noting that the large number of undergraduate majors had been a problem, and many of these students were more interested in communications courses, not American Studies *per se*. It only appeared to be an overwhelmingly undergraduate program because these students thought this department was the only place to get communications courses. The shift really isn't away from undergraduate toward graduate education. The department would simply like to give its faculty more graduate courses to teach.

Kurt Mills observed that the program in American Studies appears to be more unfocused this year, not less.

Dr. Schmuhl agreed, stating that the problem is a result of half of the department being on leave, a situation over which it had little control.

Dr. Jerry Jones returned to the problem of the the Welch chair. He wanted to know why it was that the University accepted endowment money with strings attached. There is an issue of principle here — the terms the University sets for endowed chairs.

Dr. Schmuhl noted that this is an aberration. It is the only such case in the University.

Dr. Hatch said that this issue needs further scrutiny.

Rev. Bill Miscamble then questioned the capacity of the department to put together a viable program. It has been able to offer a decent sequence of courses only because its students have been "farmed out" to other departments.

Dr. Schmuhl replied that on the graduate level, the department offers only one introductory course, a seminar on methods of interdisciplinary inquiry. Until last year, this was all the department had to bring students together. It needs to develop more graduate courses.

Rev. Miscamble said, however, that there is great pressure from undergraduate students in the department.

Dr. Schmuhl stated that this pressure has been removed. Faculty have the time to develop other courses.

Dr. Gutting raised the question of the central problem in the College of Arts and Letters — the need for undergraduate teaching. It doesn't appear appropriate at this time, he said, that the department enhance its graduate program at the cost of undergraduate education. It's a question of resources.

Dr. Schmuhl responded by saying that most students are more interested in communications than in American Studies as a discipline.

Dr. Gutting said that this only disperses students to other departments and puts the burden on them.

Dr. Duman added that the University has made a commitment to graduate education and it ought to sustain it.

There was some discussion of the feasibility of letting undergraduates take graduate courses, a point raised by Dr. Kimberly Gray, but it was noted that frequently these courses tend to get watered down for the undergraduates.

Dr. Hatch then brought this discussion to a close and turned the meeting over to Dr. Arvid Varma of the internal review committee of the Hesburgh Institute for International Peace Studies.

III. REVIEW OF THE HESBURGH INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE STUDIES

Dr. Varma noted that the internal reviewers agreed with the report of the external review committee that the institute has established itself as the leading center of such studies in the United States. He then turned to the recommendations made by the external committee, noting that there were 24 of these. He drew attention to the most salient.

The first of these concerned faculty resources. Currently, there are only two half-time appointments in the institute and a full-time director. More joint-faculty appointments need to be made quickly to relieve the teaching pressure on Profs. Bob Johansen and George Lopez.

With regard to its graduate program, Varma said the external committee was very impressed with the International Scholars Program. It is, however, expensive. It fits into the first phase of the institute's original agenda, which stressed teaching. But it has done so at the expense of research, and this is the area toward which it needs to move in its second phase. There is some concern that in the master's program, the courses are too "soft." Emphasis seems to be placed on values and norms. There is no rigorous, analytic component and this needs to be addressed. Few master's students pursue the thesis option.

Dr. Varma also said that the financial basis of the institute must be expanded, since the MacArthur grant will not be renewed. It needs help on the development side, and faculty should be encouraged to seek external support.

Finally, Dr. Varma addressed the issue of the administration of the institute. The democratic and participatory mode of decision-making has worked well, though certain aspects of it need to become formalized and regularized. The external reviewers suggested the need for an executive committee which, along with the faculty fellows, would assist the director in setting research and teaching priorities.

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Dr. Philip Quinn, another member of the internal review committee, reiterated the point that in the first phase of its existence the institute has given priority to undergraduate and graduate teaching. It has had much success. In its next phase, more emphasis should be placed on research, both in the master's program and on the part of the faculty. Currently, however, too much pressure is placed on Professors Johansen and Lopez, and more faculty are needed.

Dr. Hatch then called on Dr. Bob Johansen, who responded on behalf of the director, Dr. John Attanasio, who was ill.

Dr. Johansen said that many of the suggestions of the internal reviewers' report are easy to agree with. The institute needs new positions and resources for the library and for research. However, he did take issue with other recommendations.

To a large extent, Dr. Johansen said, the statement that its courses are "soft" arose out of a problem with the course in Conflict Resolution. It was taught last year by a visiting professor because no one at the University could do it. The problem was with the professor, and he wasn't renewed. But criticism that the courses are "value-oriented" is misplaced, he added, because part of the program is the clarification of values. This is not negative.

In addition, Dr. Johansen said that research and analytical rigor do not necessarily go together. This program should not be judged by the standards of other Ph.D. programs. Students do research papers in the courses they take with Ph.D. students, and many of them go on to Ph.D. programs, either here or elsewhere.

The reasons so few master's students do a thesis, he said, are two-fold: There are simply not enough faculty advisers, and the students have to complete the program in 11 months. Only American students in the institute are encouraged to stay on to write the thesis.

With regard to the administration of the institute, Dr. Johansen noted that the criticisms are well taken. The existing participatory procedures have fallen into disuse. Strong coalition-building is needed.

Kurt Mills raised the issue of democratic decision-making within the institute over the past year.

Dr. Johansen said that this was a difficult question to address, since the director was absent and his direction is important.

Dr. Gutting asked if the reviewers had reservations about the process of appointment of the director.

Dr. Varma said they had, but that the issue was now before the executive committee of the Academic Council, which will discuss proper procedures for appointments to the institutes on campus, and suggest guidelines for the future.

Dr. Ed Goerner put forward a motion to table the discussion at this point because Dr. Attanasio's interests were crucial here. The motion was seconded, and Dr. Hatch agreed to take this issue up again at the beginning of the next meeting.

Dr. Hatch then adjourned the meeting at 5 p.m.

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University Libraries' Hours During Easter April 16-20, 1992

Hesburgh Library

	Building	Public Services
Thursday, April 16	8 a.m.-midnight	8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Friday, April 17	8 a.m.-midnight	8 a.m.-noon* 5 p.m.-10 p.m.*
Saturday, April 18	9 a.m.-midnight	9 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday, April 19	CLOSED FOR EASTER	
Monday, April 20	RETURN TO REGULAR SCHEDULE	

* The following public services will be open:

Circulation
Current Periodicals/Microtext
Reference

Branch Libraries

	Architecture	Chem/Physics	Engineering	Life Science	Math
Thursday, April 16	8 a.m.-5 p.m.	8 a.m.-5 p.m.	8 a.m.-5 p.m.	8 a.m.-5 p.m.	8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Friday, April 17	CLOSED FOR GOOD FRIDAY				
Saturday, April, 18	9 a.m.-5 p.m.	9 a.m.-5 p.m.	9 a.m.-5 p.m.	9 a.m.-5 p.m.	9 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday, April 19	CLOSED FOR EASTER				
Monday, April 20	LIBRARIES RETURN TO REGULAR SCHEDULES				

The Kellogg Information Center will be closed Friday, April 17, until Monday, April 20.

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

American Studies

Weigert, Kathleen M.

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Economics

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**The Graduate School
Research Division**

Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

AWARDS RECEIVED

In the period February 1, 1992, through February 29, 1992

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	7	678,536	10	974,648	17	1,653,184
Facilities and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instructional Programs	0	0	4	136,540	4	136,540
Service Programs	1	25,631	6	22,622	7	48,253
Other Programs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	8	704,167	20	1,133,810	28	1,837,977

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

In the period February 1, 1992 through February 29, 1992

Category	Renewal		New		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	7	1,727,805	18	2,718,180	25	4,445,985
Facilities and Equipment	1	35,000	2	1,091,868	3	1,126,868
Instructional Programs	2	112,239	1	10,000	3	122,239
Service Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Programs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>130,586</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>130,586</u>
Total	10	1,875,044	24	3,950,634	34	5,825,678

The Graduate School Research Division

Awards Received

In the period February 1, 1992, through February 29, 1992

Department or Office	Principal	Short Title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
Awards For Research				
Biological Sciences	Kulpa	Biodegradation of Paraffin	Oxychem Tech- nology Center	45,066 77
Civil Eng. and Geological Science	Irvine	Immobilized Enzyme Treatment of Xenobiotic Organic Compounds	Occidental Chemical Corp.	40,000 94
Civil Eng. and Geological Science	Neal	Cr-Poor and Cr-Rich Megacryst Petrogenesis	National Science Foundation	74,700 24
Chemical Engineering	Chang	Forming and Hydrodynamic Instability	Champion International	39,930 12*
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Miller	Siderophores, Analogs and Biocon- jugates: Synthesis and Study	National Institute of Health	219,454 12
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Miller	Drugs and Delivery Systems for Opportunistic Infections	National Institute of Health	188,149 12
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Jacobs	State Selected Ion Reactions on Surfaces	National Science Foundation	65,000 36
Cushwa Center American Cath.	Dolan	Hispanic Catholics in Twentieth Century United States	Lilly Endowment Inc.	87,282 32
Center for Sensor Materials	Alcock	Study for a Thermochemical Database for the Elements	National Institute Stds. and Tech.	18,585 6
Electrical Engineering	Sauer, Klifa	Bayesian Reconstruction of 3-D Objects from Radiographs	Electricité de France	46,918 10
Electrical Engineering	Lent, Porod, et al.	Quantum Transport	Department of the Air Force	80,000 12
Romance Language and Literature	DellaNeva	Theory/Practice Minor Model Imitation among Pleiade Poet	National Endowment for the Humanities	30,000 12
Law School	Lewers	English Translation/Publication Chilean National Commission Report	Ford Foundation	65,000 24
Mathematics	Shaw, Himonas	Partial Differential Equations and SCV	National Science Foundation	49,000 24
Physics	Shephard, Cason, et al.	Experimental Research in Elementary Particle Physics	National Science Foundation	288,000 12
Physics	Biswas, Ruchti, et al.	Collider Experiments	National Science Foundation	302,000 12

The Graduate School Research Division

Physics	Livingston	Atomic Structures and Transition Rates in Ionized Atoms	National Science Foundations	14,100 36
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AWARDS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

Chemistry and Biochemistry	Helquist	REU Site Proposal for Undergraduate Research	National Science Foundation	36,540 12
Romance Language and Literature	Douthwaite	Lilly-Program of Summer Stipends for New Courses	Lilly Endowment Inc.	5,000 4
Mathematics	Hahn	Lilly-Program of Summer Stipends for New Courses	Lilly Endowment Inc.	5,000 4
O.S.I.P.A.	Borelli	Promote Minority Enrollment in Graduate Studies	Department of Education	90,000 12

AWARDS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS

Biological Sciences	Grimstad	Arbovirus Surveillance Laboratory Service	Indiana State Board of Health	25,631 12
ND Center for Pastoral Liturgy	Bernstein	Center for Pastoral Liturgy	Various Others	11,567 1
ND Center for Pastoral Liturgy	Bernstein	Center for Pastoral Liturgy-Publications	Various Others	1,176 1
Inst. Pastoral Social Ministry	Pelton	I.P.S.M./Operating Fund	Various Others	20 1
Inst. Pastoral Social Ministry	Pelton	I.P.S.M./Dynamic Parish	Various Others	379 1
Latin/N. American Church Concerns	Pelton	I.P.S.M./LANACC	Various Others	480 1
Programs for Church Leaders	Kelly	Programs for Church Leaders	Various Others	9,000 1

Proposals Submitted

In the period February 1, 1992, through February 29 1992

Department or Office	Principal	Short Title	Sponsor	Dollars Months
PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH				
Art, Art History and Design	Collins	Sculpture - 10 different slides	National Endowment for the Arts	22,275 12
Biological Sciences	Hyde, O'Tousa	<i>Drosophila</i> retinal degeneration B in visual transduction.	National Institute of Health	194,661 12

The Graduate School Research Division

Biological Sciences	Kulpa	Remediation of Hazardous Waste	Argonne National Laboratory	107,330 12
Biological Sciences	Fraser	Synthetic vaccines utilizing baculovirus polyhedrin	National Institute of Health	190,036 12
Ctr. for Bioeng. Pollution Control	Bumpus, Gray, K., et al.	Water Clean Up: Assessing the State of the Art	National Geographic Society	73,233 7
Civil Eng. and Geological Science	Silliman	Remediation of Hazardous Waste	Argonne National Laboratory	32,000 12
Chemical Engineering	Wolf	Methane Oxidative Dimerization	American Chemical Society	136,275 36
Chemical Engineering	Varma	Inorganic Membrane Reactors	National Science Foundation	319,285 36
Chemical Engineering	Varma	Mechanistic Studies of Combustion Synthesis	National Science Foundation	326,041 36
Chemical Engineering	Varma	Inorganic Membrane Reactors	ACS Petroleum Research Fund	125,127 38
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Serianni	Biologically-Important Furanosyl Rings	National Institute of Health	133,201 12
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Castellino, Francis	Glycan Assembly on Human Plasminogen	American Heart Association -Ind.	0* 12
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Castellino, Colpitts	Gla Domain	American Heart Association - Ind.	10,000 12
Chemistry and Biochemistry	Creary	Carbanion, Carbocation, Cargenic, and Electron Transfer	National Science Foundation	331,054 36
Computer Science and Engineering	Cohn	Universal Cooperation Mechanism for Distributed Computing	Intl. Business Machines	475,242 10
Electrical Engineering	Sain	Feedback Design of AC/DC Power Converters and Hysteresis	Texas A & M University	53,130 12
Electrical Engineering	Stevenson	Resconstriction and Visualization of Biological Slice Data	The Whitaker Foundation	297,748 36
Electrical Engineering	Alcock	Materials for a Fuel Cell	Argonne National Laboratory	175,000 36
Music	Resick, Plummer, et al.	con tempo: Notre Dame's Contemporary Music Ensemble	Indiana Arts Commission	8,113 12
Physics	Browne, Darden, et al.	Nuclear Structure Research	National Science Foundation	555,789 12
Physics	Bigi	Subtle Tests of the Standard Model	National Science Foundation	288,716 36

The Graduate School Research Division

Physics	Kolata, Garg	Reaction and Structure Studies with Heavy Ions	National Science Foundation	284,210 12
Physics	Ruchti, Biswas, et al.	Research in High Energy Collider Physics	Department of Energy	124,835 12
Program of Liberal Studies	Sloan	Richard Owen and the German Tradition in England	National Science Foundation	108,334 24
South Bend Center Medical Education	McKee	Regulation of Heart Mitochondrial Protein Synthesis	American Heart Association - Ind.	74,350 24

PROPOSALS FOR FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Civil Eng. and Geological Science	Neal, Irvine	Acquisition of an ICP-MC	National Science Foundation	500,000 14
Electrical Engineering	Costello	Sequential Decoding of Trellis Codes	National Science Foundation	35,000 9
Physics	Browne, Aprahamian, et al.	Upgrading Equipment and Instrumentation	National Science Foundation	591,868 36

PROPOSALS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

Biological Sciences	Lodge	REU Supplement: Predation, Herbivory, and Disturbance	National Science Foundation	5,000 12
Biological Sciences	Lodge	REU Supplement: Whole-lake Manipulations	National Science Foundation	10,000 12
Psychology	Borkowski, Whitman	Research Training in Retardation	National Institute of Health	107,239 12

PROPOSALS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS

Ctr. for Educ. Opportunity	Outlaw, Smith	WDS: Summer Youth Employment Program	Workforce Dev. Services	41,697 5
Communication and Theatre	Barkes	Theatre Grottesco	Arts Midwest	3,222
Government and Intl. Studies	Kommers	American Constitutionalism in Comparative Perspective	National Endowment for the Humanities	85,667 9

* American Heart Association Graduate Fellowship, amount to be determined.

Notre Dame

R E P O R T

Volume 21, Number 14

April 3, 1992

Notre Dame Report (USPS 7070-8000) is an official publication published fortnightly during the school year, monthly in the summer, by the University of Notre Dame, Office of the Provost. Second-class postage paid at Notre Dame, Indiana.
Postmaster: Please send address corrections to: Records Clerk, Department of Human Resources, Brownson Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

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Marten Schalm, Designer
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Publications and Graphic Services
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