

NOTRE DAME REPORT

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NUMBER 14

Prejean to Receive Laetare Medal

Sister Helen Prejean, C.S.J., the death penalty abolitionist whose autobiography inspired the critically acclaimed film "Dead Man Walking," will receive Notre Dame's 1996 Laetare Medal during the commencement exercises.

A native of Baton Rouge, La., the 56-year-old Prejean has lived and worked in Louisiana all her life. She joined the Sisters of St. Joseph of Medaille in 1957 when she was 18. She was graduated from St. Mary's Dominican College in New Orleans in 1962 and received a master's degree in religious education from St. Paul's University in Ottawa, Canada, in 1973. A junior and senior high school teacher of English, she has served as religious education director of St. Frances Cabrini Parish in New Orleans and as formation director for her religious community.

Prejean traces her involvement in the issue of capital punishment to her religious community's formal pledge, made public in 1980, to "stand on the side of the poor." She confesses that her own assent to this communal commitment was initially hesitant. In her autobiography she writes, "I resisted this recasting of the faith of my childhood, where what counted was a personal relationship with God, inner peace, kindness to others, and heaven when this life was done. I didn't want to struggle with politics and economics. We were nuns, after all, not social workers, and some realities in life were, for better or worse, rather fixed — like the gap between rich and poor."

Nevertheless, in 1981 obedience brought her with a small group of sisters to the St. Thomas housing project in New Orleans, where she began teaching high school dropouts. The following year, at the request of a friend, she began a correspondence with Elmo Patrick Sonnier, a 27-year-old death row resident convicted in the brutal murder of a teenage couple. She writes that she accepted the invitation because it seemed "to fit with my work in St. Thomas." As the date for Sonnier's execution approached, she became his close friend and spiritual counselor, eventually witnessing his electrocution. Since then she has been equally outspoken as an opponent of capital punishment and as an advocate for victims' rights. "The most profound moral question of our violent society," she said, "is not what to do with the innocent, but what to do about the guilty. We ask, 'Don't they deserve to die?' But the real question should be, 'Do we deserve to kill them?'"

As a spiritual counselor, Prejean has accompanied three men to the electric chair and witnessed their deaths. She continues her ministry to death row inmates and to victims' families. A founder of "Survive," a victims advocacy group, she also served as a member of the board of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty from 1985 to 1995 and as its chairperson from 1993 to 1995.

Contributions Exceed \$70 Million

Notre Dame raised a record \$70.2 million in cash contributions in fiscal year 1995, according to the annual report of the Department of Development.

The total, which does not take into account pledges of future gifts, exceeded by more than \$5 million the record established in 1994.

Record-setting totals in the planned giving program, the Notre Dame Annual Fund, and corporate support played a large role in establishing the overall record for cash contributions.

Planned gifts — including bequests, trusts, insurance and other estate gifts — amounted to \$11 million, equal to the record established last year. The Badin Guild, established for benefactors who include Notre Dame in their estates, numbers 491 members whose anticipated gifts total more than \$170 million.

In its 52nd year, the Annual Fund raised a record \$14.3 million, a 4 percent increase over the previous record established in 1994. The fund's matching gifts program raised a record-tying \$2.7 million. Among U.S. colleges and universities, Notre Dame is second only to Harvard University in both number of matching gifts and total matching gift dollars.

A record \$7 million was raised through the Sorin Society, flagship of the Annual Fund. The society includes contributors of a minimum of \$1,000 annually in unrestricted gifts, as well as Founders Circle members, who donate \$3,000 or more annually.

Corporate contributions in 1995 amounted to \$18.1 million and foundation contributions totaled \$5.9 million for a combined record of \$25 million.

More than 50 percent of Notre Dame's undergraduate alumni made contributions to their alma mater, one of the highest participation rates among American colleges and universities. In total, almost 35,000 alumni contributed \$31.3 million to the University.

FACULTY NOTES

Honors

Jacqueline Vaught Brogan, professor of English, was appointed to the editorial board of *Texas Studies in Language and Literature*.

Kevin C. Dreyer, assistant professional specialist in communication and theatre, was appointed chair of the Morris Civic Auditorium Design Review Committee by the city of South Bend, Ind. The committee has been charged with the task of updating the design of the Morris Civic stage house and its theatre systems.

Mohamed Gad-el-Hak, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, has been named a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The fellow grade is conferred upon a member at least 10 years active engineering practice who has made significant contributions to the field.

Gary A. Lamberti, associate professor of biological sciences, was elected president of the North American Benthological Society, a society of 1500 freshwater biologists which publishes a journal and a bulletin and sponsors an annual meeting attended by over 700 scientists. He will serve as president-elect in 1996-97 and president in 1997-98.

Martha Merritt, assistant professor of government and international studies, was elected to the Board of Trustees of St. Antony's College, Oxford University.

Activities

Bruce C. Auerbach, associate chairperson and associate professional specialist in communication and theatre, presented a master class in lighting design for the stage on the topic of "Design for Shakespearean Theatre" at the University of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24. He chaired the panel "Integrating Design Software into the Classroom" at the national conference of the United States Institute for Theatre Technology in Fort Worth, Tex., March 13.

Howard A. Blackstead, professor of physics, and J.D. Dow presented "Predicting Higher T_c " at the Electrochemical Society meeting in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8-13. They presented "Ni and Zn in High T_c Superconductors" at the MRS meeting in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27-Dec. 1.

Joan F. Brennecke, associate professor of chemical engineering, and Mark A. Stadtherr, professor of chemical engineering, jointly presented the invited lecture "Measurement, Modeling and Computation of Phase Behavior of CO_2 -Based Reaction Systems" at the DuPont Experimental Station in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 16. Brennecke presented the invited lecture "Spectroscopic Studies of Solvation Influencing Reactions in Supercritical Fluids" to the Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 21.

Peter Cholak, assistant professor of mathematics, served on the program committee of the Association for Symbolic Logic annual meeting held in Madison, Wis., March 9-12.

Thomas F. Cosimano, professor of finance and business economics, presented "Persistent Liquidity Effects and Asset Pricing in a General Equilibrium Model with Production" coauthored with Ralph Chami and James D. Peterson, assistant professor of finance and business economics, at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in Chicago, Ill., March 1.

Xavier Creary, Huisling professor of chemistry and biochemistry, presented a seminar titled "Reactive Intermediates Derived from Diazirenes" to the Department of Chemistry at the University of Rochester in Rochester, N.Y., March 8.

FACULTY NOTES

Norman A. Crowe, professor of architecture, presented a joint lecture titled "Urban Design" with Stuart Cohen, professor of architecture, University of Illinois, Chicago, at the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10. Crowe delivered a lecture titled "Building a Second World in Nature" to the College of Architecture and Allied Arts of the University of Oregon in Eugene, Ore., Feb. 23. The lecture took place on the occasion of the opening of an exhibition by Cohen and Crowe of urban design drawings and models from the graduate program of the University of Notre Dame School of Architecture.

Philip Gleason, professor of history, chaired and commented on a session devoted to "American Catholic Ideology at Home and Abroad in the 1940s" at the American Catholic Historical Association's annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 6. He gave the inaugural lecture "Vehicle of the Great Tradition: St. Louis University and American Catholic Higher Education" in the Henri deLubac series sponsored by the Department of Theological Studies of St. Louis University in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 29. Gleason met with a group of faculty and graduate students at St. Louis University for an informal discussion of his book, *Contending With Modernity: Catholic Higher Education in the Twentieth Century*, March 1.

Ronald A. Hellenthal, professor of biological sciences and Gillen director of the Environmental Research Center, presented an invited seminar titled "Lice, Gophers, Data Models, and the Environmental Data Catastrophe" at the Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Ill., Feb. 6.

A. Alexandrou Himonas, associate professor of mathematics, gave the talk "On Global Analytic Regularity of Certain Partial Differential Equations Which Are Subelliptic" at the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute in Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 21. He presented "On Global Hypoellipticity of Certain Non-subelliptic Partial Differential Equations" at that institute, Sept. 28. He gave the talk "Non-analytic Hypoellipticity in the Presence of Symplecticity" at that institute, Dec. 7.

David R. Hyde, associate professor of biological sciences, gave the invited seminar titled "Observing Retinal Degeneration Through the Eyes of a Fly — A Compound Problem" at the EMBO workshop Medaka and Zebrafish Development at the Biocenter at the University of Wuerzburg, Germany, Feb. 23–March 7, and at the Department of Cell Biology at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 13–14.

Alan L. Johnson, professor of biological sciences, gave an invited seminar titled "Ovarian Follicle Atresia: A Physiological Process Mediated Via Programmed Cell Death" to the Department of Veterinary Pathobiology/Biotechnology seminars program at the University of Minnesota in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27–29.

Charles F. Kulpa, associate dean of science, professor of biological sciences and director of the Center for Bioengineering and Pollution Control, presented a talk titled "Studies of Nitrification in Wastewater Treatment Using PCR and RT-PCR Techniques" at the Engineering Foundation conference in Palm Coast, Fla., Jan. 21–27. He gave the seminar titled "Application of PCR and RT-PCR for the Analysis of Pollution Control Systems" at a seminar at Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Ill., March 5.

Gary A. Lamberti, associate professor of biological sciences, coauthored the paper "Comparison of Zebra Mussel Recruitment in a Lake and its Outlet Stream" with T.G. Horvath, W.A. Perry and David M. Lodge, associate professor of biological sciences, at the sixth international Aquatic Nuisance Species conference in Dearborn, Mich., March 5–7.

George A. Lopez, professor of government and international studies and fellow in the Kroc Institute, served as a consultant and external evaluator for two major reporting committees on Economic Sanctions: the subcommittee of the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations. He conducted the workshop "The TA/RA as Lightning Rod: Dealing with Difficult People in the Academy" for the annual conference for Teaching Assistants at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich., Feb. 9. He conducted the seminar "New Thinking and New Directions in Conflict Resolution" for the Ford-MacArthur Seminar at the Arms Control and Disarmament Program at the University of Illinois in Urbana, Ill., Feb. 28.

Edward Maginn, assistant professor of chemical engineering, gave the invited lecture "New Strategies for Simulating Sorption and Diffusion in Zeolites" at Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Mich., Aug. 14. He presented the invited lecture "Predicting Long n-Alkane Adsorption and Diffusion in Zeolites Through Molecular Simulation" at the Center for Catalysis and Surface Science at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 12.

A. James McAdams, associate professor of government and international studies, gave a lecture on "Retrospective Justice in the Spirit of Liberalism" at a conference on Democratic Transitions in Latin America and Eastern Europe at the Maison des Sciences de L'homme in Paris, France, March 4.

FACULTY NOTES

Michael C. Mossing, assistant professor of biological sciences, presented a talk titled "Structure and Flexibility of Lambda Cro Variants" at the Biophysical Society meeting in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17-21.

Ingrid M. Müller, assistant professor of biological sciences, gave a seminar titled "Aspects of T Cell Responses in Primary and Secondary Infections with Leishmania Major" in the Department of Microbiology and Immunology at Finch University of Health Sciences at the Chicago Medical School in North Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30-31.

Tonia Hap Murphy, adjunct instructor in management, presented the lecture "How Environmental Lawyers Can Serve Their Business Clients Effectively" at the Chicago-Kent College of Law in Chicago, Ill., March 11.

Ellen O'Connor, associate professor and concurrent associate professional specialist in the College of Business Administration, gave an invited lecture titled "Narrative and Organizational Action" to the Department of Communication at the University of South Florida in Tampa, Fla., Feb. 16.

Joseph E. O'Tousa, associate professor of biological sciences, gave a seminar titled "Mechanisms of Retinal Degeneration in Drosophila Rhodopsin Mutants" to the Department of Neurobiology at Duke University in Durham, N.C., March 13.

Irwin Press, professor of anthropology, presented a paper titled "Linking Patient Satisfaction with Other Data" at the annual meeting of the Alliance for Healthcare Strategy and Marketing in New Orleans, La., March 6.

Kenneth F. Ripple, professor of law, lectured on "The Role of Settlement in Contemporary Federal Appellate Practice" and on "The Element of Dialogue in Constitutional Decision-Making" at the University of Tennessee College of Law in Knoxville, Tenn., March 12-13. He conducted a faculty colloquium on "The Relationship of the Judiciary and the Academic Bar in the Law-Making Process and the Resulting Ethical Considerations," gave an informal talk on the responsibility of the legal profession to female prisoners and presided at the final round of the Advocates' Prize Moot Court Competition.

Robert P. Schmuhi, chairperson and professor of American studies, discussed "1996 Presidential Politics" on "Extension 720" which was broadcast on WGN in Chicago, Ill., March 5.

Thomas L. Shaffer, Short professor of law, presented a paper titled "On Lying for Clients" at the Hofstra University national conference on Legal Ethics in Hempstead, N.Y., March 10-12.

J. Eric Smithburn, professor of law, served as a team leader and faculty member at the Indiana Trial Advocacy Program sponsored by the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum at the Indiana University-Indianapolis School of Law in Indianapolis, Ind., March 10-16.

Andrew J. Sommese, Duncan professor of mathematics, gave the invited lecture "The Second Adjunction Mapping" at the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute in Berkeley, Calif., March 13.

Billie F. Spencer Jr., professor of civil engineering and geological sciences, served as a recorder for the "Working Group on Analytical Methods" at the joint U.S.-Japan workshop on Mitigation of Urban Disasters: Cooperative Research on Structural Control held in Kyoto, Japan, March 14-15.

Randall Zachman, assistant professor of theology, taught the adult education class "Why God Became Human" at the First Presbyterian Church in South Bend, Ind., Jan. 14-Feb. 4.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTES

Appointments

David Morrissey, associate director of development and director of the Los Angeles regional development office, has been promoted to the newly created position of director of international and public policy advancement. In his new role, he will expand the University's international development activities and establish special advancement programs for the law and graduate business schools and for the University's presence in Washington, D.C. A member of the development staff since 1980, Morrissey previously worked in alumni and development positions at Loyola Marymount University. He holds a bachelor's degree from Loyola and a master's of business administration degree from the University of Southern California.

Activities

Melissa Conboy, associate director of athletics, presented the seminar "Family Life in the Military" at the Naval Leadership Symposium in Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 2-3.

Kathleen Royer, director of community partnerships and service learning, Center for Social Concerns, served as a faculty leader for the Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars program "Leadership 2000 within the Independent Sector" in Washington, D.C., Jan. 2-13. She presented a workshop titled "Building Community Partnerships" at the Indiana Campus Compact Institute on Integrating Service and Academic Study in Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 22.

Jon L. Shaffer, assistant director of residence life, presented "A New Breed of Supervision" at the annual American College Personnel Association convention in Baltimore, Md., March 9. Shaffer and Jeffrey R. Shoup, director of residence life, presented "Charting A New Course: Responding to Stalking and Unwanted Pursuit" sponsored by ACPA commission XV at that convention, March 9.

Publications

Alan S. Bigger, director of building services, and Linda B. Thomson, assistant director of purchasing, wrote "Dissolving Your Chemical Concerns" published in the February 1996 issue of *Maintenance Solutions*. Bigger wrote "Less Pain, More Gain" published in the February/March 1996 issue of *Contracting Profits*.

Board of Trustees Executive Summary

February 2, 1996

Sixteen trustees were reappointed, either to terms of three years or until mandatory retirement at 70, whichever is the shorter period. They are Messrs. Coleman, Hank, Jordan, Kaneb, McCartan, McKenna, Pasquerilla, Pierre, Rooney, Sandner, Schneider, Velasquez and Wilmouth; Father Lewers; and Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Raclin. Three persons were elected by the Fellows to the board: Nancy Haegel, an alumna, associate professor at Fairfield College, and former under-30 member of the board; Thomas Larkin Jr., a graduate of the University, president and chief operating officer of the Trust Company of the West, Los Angeles, and chairperson of the Advisory Council for the College of Business Administration; and Arnold Weber, chancellor and former president of Northwestern University.

Father Malloy gave his report to the board, which concluded with the announcement that Provost-elect Nathan Hatch had recommended Jeffrey Kantor, professor and chair of chemical engineering, to be vice president and associate provost. The trustees elected Kantor an officer of the University.

A panel of Department of History faculty — Profs. Philip Gleason, George Marsden and James Turner — discussed "Catholic Higher Education: History and Challenges" from individual perspectives.

Father Scully briefed the board on initiatives in financial aid designed to improve Notre Dame's competitive position in attracting top candidates from the admissions pool.

Athletic Director Michael Wadsworth discussed the state of athletics with the board, with a particular emphasis on refining the recruiting process to better discern the academic goals of student-athletes and on instituting programs to ensure that varsity athletes are able to benefit fully from opportunities available to Notre Dame students, from career counseling to volunteer service.

Father Beauchamp, Trustee Jay Jordan of the Investment and Finance Committee, and Vice President for Business Affairs Thomas Mason led a discussion of the proposed budget for fiscal 1997, including suggested tuition, room and board rates for undergraduate, graduate and professional programs.

Prof. Ivan Jaksic, assistant provost for international programs, briefed trustees on the international dimension of the University.

Father Beauchamp reported on the progress of campus construction projects.

Vice President for University Relations William Sexton gave an update on the current leadership phase of the development campaign.

Father Malloy presented the list of honorary degree recipients at commencement.

Trustee Robert Wilmouth, chairman of the Investment and Finance Committee, discussed endowment management, strategies and performance, noting that the University's endowment stood at \$1.107 billion at the end of calendar 1995.

Faculty Senate Journal January 30, 1996

The chair Professor Richard McBrien called the meeting to order at 7 p.m. in room 202 of the Center for Continuing Education, and asked Professor Randall Zachman to offer a prayer. The journal for the meeting of January 17, 1996, having been previously distributed, McBrien asked for modifications, corrections, etc. None having been offered, professor Sonja Jordan moved adoption, Professor Ava Preacher seconded, and the senate voted unanimously to agree.

The chair's report is printed as appendix A of this journal. McBrien added to his first point that it was clear to him from the Academic Council's discussion that the senate's proposal for the committee on women had widespread support; the next matters to watch on this will be the selection of a chair and a representative from the School of Architecture. On his second point, he looked forward to replies from several deans to his letter on affirmative action. He also urged senators and all faculty colleagues to attend the upcoming Forum on Academic Life on February 15.

Under New Business, Jordan introduced a resolution from the Executive Committee (no second needed), expressing the senate's "profound appreciation" to Professor Timothy O'Meara as he leaves office as provost after 18 years of "notre dame and extraordinary service" to the University of Notre Dame. She read the resolution and it is printed as appendix B of this journal. Professor Mario Borelli moved its adoption, Professor Karamjit Rai seconded and the senate voted unanimously to approve it.

Professor Wilson Miscamble, C.S.C., asked the chair who wrote the advance questions submitted to O'Meara in preparation for his discussion with the senate later this evening. McBrien said suggestions had been solicited from senators and the executive committee prepared the final version. He asked if the senate wanted to place the name of a particular person with each question, and only one senator agreed with this.

The senate then recessed to engage in discussion and dialogue with Provost O'Meara. An edited transcript follows:

McBrien: It is my pleasure to welcome back to the Faculty Senate our provost Tim O'Meara who as you know has served in that office for 18 years, so this is his final visit to this body at least, but I'm sure he has many other final visits to a lot of other bodies, committees and groups of constituents at this University. We are pleased that he is with us, and we've adjusted our schedule happily because of his trip beyond the borders right after the Christmas break. We're happy to welcome him — our provost Tim O'Meara.

O'Meara: Thank you. [applause] It's a great pleasure to be here once again. It almost coincides with my birthday, which was yesterday. [Sullivan: Happy Birthday, 39 years. O'Meara: Thank you, Patrick.] I don't know to what extent I am going to follow the questions which you sent me beforehand, but you know I usually do not come with a structured approach. I have thought about your written set of questions, but I do not have any speeches.

So Question #1 is: What have been the high points, the principal accomplishments, and the lingering disappointments, the unfinished business, of your 18 years as provost?

Well, it will come as I go along. First, let me say that I had no long-range plan. I came straight out of the mathematics department, had been accustomed to sitting on promotion committees and I was from Princeton; that carried with it (and I'm sure you'll be surprised to hear this!) a certain amount of arrogance at that time in my life. I remember that in my first year as provost at promotion time we had a very large number of rejections. I can even remember my wife Jean going to the noon Mass in the crypt of Sacred Heart Church the Friday afterward and some people refused to join hands with her at the "Our Father"! I would like to think that the best thing that has happened during this period is a very significant improvement in the quality of the faculty, obviously in part due to me but in part due to many others (especially the deans). There are several measures for this. For example, I think you can certainly recognize it in the promotion packages, in the provenance of the faculty that are coming in and in the chaired professors. So I am very pleased with that. The question that now must be asked is: What is the next step in terms of improving the quality of the faculty?

In the early days there were always ups and downs in the relationship between administration and faculty bodies. We've had our ups and downs since then too. In the 1970s unionization was clearly in the air and that is no longer the case. I would say that hand in hand with this development of the quality of the faculty went the increase in faculty salaries. I remember Father Hesburgh and I used to have long conversations about two related campus discussions: improving the quality of the faculty, and improving the pay. One argument was that the faculty wasn't good enough to get high pay. Another argument was that the faculty wasn't good enough *because* their pay was not high! And so it went on and on. Finally, we decided to break that cycle and started, not with a long-range plan, but in an entrepreneurial way, to improve the salaries of the faculty very significantly (as you know), so that we are now at each rank about 20th in the country, among the top bracket of schools.

I would say that the 1980s was, in my mind, a very exciting decade in terms of hiring — and again not particularly planned. We had a number of chairs; we started to get a fair amount of money out of the budget process; and those of you who were here then will remember the large number of new faculty that were coming in (and good ones). In addition I would say also that in those days the hiring of women was very difficult in every discipline. It is still difficult at Notre Dame in certain disciplines. But there are some departments in which it is working very well and I think we have to continue in this direction. In terms of minorities, it was difficult then and it is difficult now. At the same time the quality of the student body increased. SAT scores have gone up significantly in the recent past. The quality of the graduate students has gone up, especially in certain departments. It is odd, and this has just dawned on me recently, that the time is quickly approaching when we will have to fill those early chairs because of retirements! [Miscamble: That's a nice task. O'Meara: That is one of many nice tasks. Ah, but you're not going to do as good a job as we did in the old days!]

On resources: We've been very blessed with resources and again it was not a deliberate long-range plan. It's my impression that just before I became provost the issue of improving faculty salaries was in the air. Then we decided to pursue it. Similarly, there was no long-range plan about getting new positions. I have got to say it could not have happened unless Father Hesburgh saw what was occurring and liked it. When it came to other kinds of resources, these were much more difficult to get in those days but in the end we got what we needed.

Space: The arts and letters faculty then was housed in the basement of the library. There was lots of talk in the 1970s that we should have a new classroom building and a new office building. I remember how Decio came to pass. One day when Jim Frick was in my office, I said to him, "You know, this is really unsatisfactory having so many faculty in the basement of the library." I don't know if some of you remember this, but we even found a few spots in engineering to house arts and letters faculty and that made the engineers mad. But Frick said, "Let me see what I can do," and he mentioned the name of Art Decio. On the following Monday he came back and said he had the money. So, we've been very blessed in terms of building resources — in that direction as well as in many others such as new women's dorms connected with increases in the percentage of women. Now undergraduate enrollment of women is almost at parity with men but not quite.

Another thing that took a lot of stress in terms of faculty resources was capitalization for bringing in new scientists. If you've read the financial report that I send to the fac-

ulty every year, you will see that there is now a scheme for addressing this problem.

I think that the academic reputation of the school has gained a lot during these years but it is not yet where I would like it to be. We still have a lot to do. Our reputation abroad — people know about us now in countries where they never knew us or heard of us before. Even in Australia they know about us! Isn't that true, Bill, much more now than before?

Miscamble: I think it's a result of my taking a degree here. That has really made the difference. [laughter]

O'Meara: Well, I thought you were going to be that modest! [more laughter]

Our reputation has grown significantly. Nevertheless, in terms of having a lot more to do, no good university is ever really satisfied. Don't think that I'm saying that Notre Dame is peculiar. So academically we've advanced, though we have not advanced enough. Just look at our meager membership in the academies. More of our faculty should be members.

The Catholic issue is the perennial one. The church is changing, society is changing, our relationships are changing so we have had a lot of discussion, at times heated, but there is no doubt in my mind that we are a Catholic university. This has been a very interesting adventure in my life. I've really enjoyed giving the homilies at the Opening Mass every year as a matter of fact. I'm proud of doing them, but I'm terrified every time before the fact. And these have meant a lot to my own development as a person also. So what else do you want to ask me about the last 18 years? Do you think we've been in pretty good shape? Peace Institute, Kellogg — enormous growth. I don't want to just recycle things that we all know about, but so much is here now that was not in 1978. Departments that we didn't even try to upgrade have grown significantly on their own — I think of the English department. I also think of another department without giving you the name that some people thought the only solution was to poison the lot of them and start over. Actually, that department has now grown significantly and prospered. Was it your department? or yours? [laughter]

Now if I can move on to the rest of the question, what about the future, and what about my disappointments? I have already mentioned that we should move ahead academically significantly. I am disappointed in the graduate reviews. I believe we are much better than they indicate. I mean all schools are saying that, but I believe it! I think what is needed for the next round isn't just the quality of what we are doing, it's (I hate to use the term)

How we market it all. Duke has been very forthright in marketing itself, so I think that when the next group of reviews comes around, a distinct effort must be made to respond to the review criteria, and to advertise our departments decently. But I'm not a person who carries disappointments for long. Can somebody tell me a disappointment? Pat?

Sullivan: I'll pass until later. [laughter]

O'Meara: Okay. Next question.

Question #2: Were you ever asked your view about the decision of the Board of Fellows to drop the Provost from ex officio membership on the Board? If so, did you support the decision? If so, why? If not, why not?

O'Meara: This question concerns the Board of Fellows and I am not going to say what happened in the discussions of that body because of confidentiality. I will give you the factors involved that would be evident to any external observers who read the Statutes and the Bylaws of the University. Father Hesburgh used to say that the Holy Cross Congregation gave the University away to a lay Board of Trustees. But safeguards of the Catholic identity and the founding religious community were ensured through these Statutes and Bylaws. As you know, the group of people who came here over 150 years ago, the Holy Cross community, at great personal sacrifice dedicated their lives to building something here. So, this community has a stake in what exists here now. For a variety of reasons in the 1960s (one of the reasons being the Second Vatican Council) a deliberate move was made to increase lay participation and so a Board of Trustees was created which is predominantly lay, and not exclusively Catholic, of about 50 people in number. Among the Trustees there are 12 people who form the Fellows. Six of the Fellows must be members of the founding religious community. That is where the people who put their lives into building Notre Dame are represented today. You must have six, exactly six, Holy Cross priests named as Fellows, and the other six must be lay people. I'm sure they don't have to be men. It would be interesting to know if a Jesuit could be in that group. But this is mere idle speculation! [laughter] According to the Statutes of the University, such authority as the Trustees have is delegated to them by the Fellows. One of the primary responsibilities of the Fellows is concern and oversight of the Catholic identity of this University. So, with all the changes in the church, etc., a natural tension develops as to whether this place is being lost as a Catholic university or from the community. On the other hand, there are some who question the actual importance of this issue. In this case, there's a natural tension between the Fellows, the Trustees and the faculty. The faculty, of course, have a strong moral stake in the life and future of the

University. This is clearly a component. Now, in this group of 12, there are six ex-officio members including three from the administration — the president, the provost and the executive vice president. It is very unusual for a board to have 25 percent from the administration itself. That's another component. It can be argued that if we started from scratch we would not have such a percentage of administrators among the Fellows and no one would know the difference. But we are not starting from scratch. To say that the provost was, but no longer will be, ex-officio in this body in the future then appears to be a demotion of the academic sector, and this in itself is another component. Of course, as you know, the provost and the executive vice president can still be elected to the Fellows in the future. Another component that people were talking about is that the new provost, Nathan Hatch, is not Catholic. Let me repeat, I am not talking about what was discussed at the meeting, but about obvious factors that would occur to any interested party. It then is a matter of weighing these factors.

I think I've mentioned all the pieces of the puzzle. Father Malloy was asked about this at the meeting between the Academic Officers and Executive Committee of the senate. The president, as you know, chairs the Fellows. I don't feel at liberty to reveal the discussions, but the outcome you know. Yes, Mario?

Borelli: You said among the various components the fact that the provost is no longer an ex-officio member of the Fellows, that this appears to be a demotion of the academic sector of the University.

O'Meara: I am saying people can read this that way.

Borelli: Yes, that's what I am saying. I would like to know whether you read it that way?

O'Meara: I would say that all the factors that I just mentioned go into my mind too, okay? But I am not going to discuss what happened at the meeting. The various pieces I'm explaining here are absolutely obvious. Is there anything else that anyone can bring up? Yes, Jean?

Porter: Tim, bracketing what you said at that time, and I can appreciate your desire to respect the confidentiality of the meeting, I wonder if you would care to share with us what your feeling is now?

O'Meara: I'll tell you in a year's time! Invite me back! Quite frankly, it's still a combination of all that I've said. You know there is a certain dynamic that occurs on these occasions, and when these things are resolved, they are never resolved in a sense that a particular component carries the day. It's an amalgam.

Question #3: How has both the formal and the informal involvement of the C.S.C. in the academic life and governance of Notre Dame changed over the years? In your opinion, what are some of the positive and the negative aspects of that involvement?

I don't know where to begin with this question. I've given you part of the history in terms of the structure of the University. Again, I'll give you the various components. We have a very small percentage of Holy Cross priests here on the faculty today as compared to 50 years ago. On the other hand, some feel there is too much involvement by the C.S.C. considering their small number. How widespread that is varies from time to time. At the moment I don't think it is a widespread concern. It was a couple of years ago. My reason for having spoken about the Fellows as I did is to put this in perspective, is to emphasize that the Fellows and Holy Cross in particular had and continue to have a special role here by virtue of the Statutes as well as through their contributions. It was in order to emphasize this role that I brought it up tonight. These tensions between boards and faculties do not exist solely in religiously-founded universities. Consider recent actions of the Regents of the University of California, of the University of Michigan and of Michigan State! My point is that all of us must be realistic in recognizing the statutory role of the Fellows on the one hand and just as realistic in recognizing the moral stake of the faculty on the other. At the same time for the betterment of the University, these things have to be discussed frankly, constructively and in a nonthreatening way. In a concrete answer to your question, if Holy Cross disappeared tomorrow, that would be very bad for the University. Sensitivities have got to be remembered in both directions. So, I think that it is important to accept the reality of all these things and to recognize that people get uncomfortable on both sides when certain things are said and when certain actions are taken. For example, the question of whether Holy Cross will be here in 50 years' time or in 25 years' time should not be viewed as a threat but as a concern. Similarly if the Holy Cross community expresses concern about the direction of the Catholic identity of the University, this should not be viewed as interference but as appropriate. You know, I believe that it is better to put all the factors on the table when we are discussing these matters. You can't do it all in 90 minutes this evening. But if there is one thing I would like to see, it's a better quality of discussion from all parties on this. And for that reason it is better to consider all the parameters involved.

There is tension in the church today, and much of it rubs off here. I would say that, generally speaking, what we are talking about now is not a major concern among the vast majority of the faculty. There are times when these things are heightened as they were three or four years ago

but I don't think that there is that much concern today in the sense that there is something really amiss. The matter of acceptance of each other is at the heart of it. There are anxieties as to whether we will remain Catholic. There are anxieties about the role of the community in the future. Those are legitimate anxieties, and it is how we all relate to each other as we face them that is important. This is not the forum to go into any more details. I am reminding you of some of the positives and the negatives in reply to your question. It's an interesting thing though that in most Jesuit institutions the ownership of the Catholic identity is not shared among the faculty in general as it is here. For example, in recruiting new faculty. You remember that two or three years ago when I visited all departments I emphasized that we all have to share these responsibilities for developing the Catholic character. We all know many people who are neither Holy Cross nor Catholic who take an active role in this. I repeat we have to be honest and forthright and nonthreatening with each other.

Sullivan: Tim, the way you phrased this is what I hear first of all from reading the literature (*America*, *Commonweal*, etc.) but also I hear from some of the other C.S.C.-affiliated institutions, and there are nine of them. You kind of use the word acceptance and that too brings up the whole question of not only the dialogue but kind of an accountability back and forth and I think that's really where the rub is, and I'm wondering if you have any suggestions as to how that accountability could be shared?

O'Meara: But the accountability doesn't just apply only to the religious order. It applies to all of us. [Sullivan: Exactly.] I mean in any university you must have accountability. Gee whiz, you get me cold here. Maybe later I'll warm up. Any other questions?

What are some of the positives and negatives? Without going into hyperspace about this, I think I have indicated some of the concerns. They are obvious actually. But I don't think we should get on our high horse in either direction on these matters. It is very difficult to know how things have changed. To some extent these things are cyclic. But if you go back to when I first came here there is no doubt that the mutual relationship has improved enormously. So, let me simply tell you that I would rather be at Notre Dame than anywhere else, and also these problems give me headaches from time to time, and also it gives me a lot of fun to address the headaches. But we've got to try and do the best we can in a civilized way and with mutual respect in this time in the life of the church and the University.

Question #4: How do you view the role and performance of the Faculty Senate in the academic life and governance of Notre Dame? Do you share the view of some that the senate has no real constructive role to play, that it is simply meddling in affairs that belong rightfully only to the administration?

O'Meara: This is obviously phrased in very neutral language! [laughter] I have learned a lot about the senate, governance and mutual respect since becoming the provost. We have heard it said that administrators should serve on the senate. I don't think so. I think it is important to have a faculty-type body such as this. I don't think that the senate should do tasks that clearly belong to the Academic Council. But that doesn't mean they can't initiate things that go to the council, which you do. I think it is important that we have a body which consists strictly of faculty. At the same time, they must realize that when they send things through the system, they will face others who have a different perspective on a particular proposal, which is often resolved through compromise. In other words, you can't get upset if things don't turn out exactly as you've planned.

Let me think of things that have happened in the senate in my time. I mentioned earlier my own involvement with salaries. There was a lot of talk about salaries and benefits in the senate at the time when I became provost.

I have no doubt at all that those conversations influenced me significantly on the issue of compensation. Some would say, "If you don't like the pay here why don't you go someplace else?" or, as I mentioned earlier, "The faculty is not good enough to get paid more," or "You don't have good faculty because the pay isn't good enough." These things were crystallized in the senate and not always in a most logical manner I must say, but overall a real service was done. I remember there was one faculty member, and we all know him, who had a constant complaint about our salaries and every time we had a meeting, he'd bring it up. And he went away on a leave of absence and during his absence salaries really moved forward. When he returned, he brought up at a meeting the same old line and the same old statistics! But I think that's one place where the senate provided a service. The senate had a most important role in the framing of the Academic Articles. It has also played a part in the forming of opinions that occurred and culminated in the April Accords. By and large, the net effect of what came out of those Accords was good. In particular, very close to home for me, is the way PAC is now run. I think that is a great improvement but I would have never done it on my own. I think that the forums that you are now conducting [note: the senate-sponsored Notre Dame Forum on Academic Life] don't do what the Academic Council is doing, nor do they do what PAC is doing, but they will be influential in forming opinion. So, while I fully recognize the problems of the senate and the frustrations of

the senate, I don't have a better formula. If you should be doing what's being done in the Academic Council, then you should be on the Academic Council. If you should be mulling things over that perhaps involve faculty decisions in the council, and they wouldn't come to the council because they are a little bit nebulous at the time, then this is a good place to do it. We don't want two bodies doing the same thing. I didn't think of this just for tonight. This is how my thoughts have been forming over the last several years. The senate shouldn't be repeating the tasks of the other bodies. The senate should be contributing in a different way. I don't have a better answer, so what do you think? Ed?

Conlon: The relationship of the senate to the council?

O'Meara: No, that's a separate question. What should the senate be doing?

Conlon: I think the senate should be a voice for the faculty.

O'Meara: That's not inconsistent with what I've said. So, what's the next part? Is there another part to this question?

McBrien: No, we'll end with this. We want to have time for open questions. Let's try to finish this part by 8:30 p.m., if we can.

O'Meara: You see, now it's down to 8:30!

Question #5: Now that there is a search under way for a new director of University libraries, do you have any thoughts or recommendations about the future of the library that your successor might usefully take into consideration?

O'Meara: The future of the library. Well, this is a vast new domain — looking for new librarians. The classical question that occurs is, should the librarian be a scholar or a professional? New questions that occur are, for example, what should a library be all about in the electronic age? We are very fortunate in terms of the Colloquy, in terms of the funding that Father Malloy has decided to accelerate so that we have the opportunities to do the best we can with the money. I think we have a lot of people with good will and lots of brains around here. What else can I say?

That reminds me, going back over the last 20 years, another two very exciting developments were the PACE Report and the Colloquy. In both of these, there was a lot of cynicism that they would be just a lot of talk. People used to say, "Oh, we do all these things, we set up all these charts and recommendations, and then they disappear." You remember the senate said the faculty should

have a role in long-term academic planning and that the provost should write to the faculty once a year on finances so that things would not fall between the cracks. Remember that, Phil? [Quinn: Yes, very well.] This is one of the reasons that I have gone to such lengths in the annual letter to the faculty on finances to remind the faculty (and the administration) what the Colloquy recommendations were and where we stand in terms of their funding at this point in the 10-year period. That was digressing from the library a little bit, but why did you ask me about the library?

Bayard: Tim, I feel like I have to ask you. It's been my role over the years. Do you foresee the new director being on PAC? One last time, can you give us a commitment?

O'Meara: We talked about that yesterday.

Bayard: Oh, yes! What's the answer? [laughter] You can tell us, it won't go any further. [more laughter].

O'Meara: I can see that happening some time. One of the sticking points is going to be, should the director be there at promotion time? But I can perhaps see it happening some time, it's a possibility. The PAC question has been answered! Now where was I?

McBrien: Question #6 — In your annual report to the faculty on the activities of the PAC, dated August 11, 1995, you discuss affirmative action in the context of preferential hiring for Catholics, but you mention affirmative action for women only in passing, and you do not discuss affirmative action for minorities at all. Are you satisfied with Notre Dame's efforts to recruit, hire and retain minorities for faculty and administrative positions? If not, what would you recommend to your successor in this regard?

O'Meara: See, he's driving me with a whip.

You are saying there, why all the talk about affirmative action for Catholics and not for women? First of all, the PAC letter is about business that actually came up over the course of the year. Secondly, to hire Catholics is countercultural. We've always got to be talking about that. It is always a concern. The hiring of women is not countercultural any longer. Everybody knows we should do that. Thirdly, contrary to what you are suggesting, there was a great deal of talk in my last letter to the faculty about women, only it didn't go under the heading "affirmative action for women." There was a long paragraph with two people making presentations to PAC, Catherine LaCugna and Kathie Newman. They were very outspoken about the obstacles standing in the way of women, very forthright and brave, I might say. So, I don't believe that that's a fair statement.

The next thing is about minorities. As I said, it is the things which actually come to PAC's attention that are reported in the letter. The items I just mentioned are two of the issues that came up last year, but quite frankly I think we're holding our own with minorities. But when it comes to blacks in particular, you know as well as I do that one of the big problems there is availability. At least we are trying to do something significant now as compared to when Father Malloy first came in terms of increasing the numbers of minorities in the undergraduate student body. I don't want to say things by way of lip service unless there is a real way of doing something about them. Remember what happened to Duke some years ago? They said that every department had to hire a specified number of women or minorities over a period of five years, which was wonderful, but it just didn't materialize — not even a fraction of it. And this resulted in a loss of credibility. So, you have to be reasonably sure about your expectations too. Question #7.

Porter: Tim?

O'Meara: Yes, Jean?

Porter: Before you get off #6, you mentioned that we are doing fairly well with minorities.

O'Meara: No, I said we are holding our own.

Porter: Oh, okay. Well, out of 677 teaching and research faculty we have 46 Asian Americans on the faculty and 21 Hispanics and 8 African Americans. Do you really think that is holding our own?

O'Meara: Holding our own means that the numbers are more or less constant. That doesn't mean that it is good.

Porter: I wonder if you could answer the question that actually was asked and that is, are you satisfied with the efforts we've made and if not, what would you recommend to your successor, specifically with respect to minorities?

O'Meara: That's the toughie, of course. We've made some attempts with women — like mini chairs. You will recall that in my most recent letter I refer to the fact that 10 years ago there were two women in chairs at Notre Dame, and today there are two women in chairs at Notre Dame. So there is a real problem even there. This is an area where we could make further headway. Part of that problem is with the departments and in that regard, I suppose, the provost through the deans has to go and beat the bushes and that is the best that I can say with regard to minorities. We circulate all those journals citing availability, etc., and what you've described is where we are. What do you suggest we do?

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Porter: I would suggest we put the same energy and effort into hiring minorities as we do into hiring Catholics.

O'Meara: Okay, any other suggestion? Phil, you have that broad grin. Any questions?

Quinn: Not right now, but I endorse Jean's suggestion.

O'Meara: Yes, sir?

Eagan: We seem to have no problem in the Athletic Department recruiting minorities. Our teams seem to show that. Is it possible for us to use the same energy and dedication to do the same thing for faculty?

O'Meara: That's not a question exactly! It's not comparable, no. The method is so different; the availability is much greater. If you are saying we have tried hard there, couldn't we have at least tried a fraction of that amount for faculty, yes we could.

Miscamble: I would just like to put a qualifier on Jean and Phil's point. I don't think some departments try terribly hard to hire Catholics, so I hope they try a little harder to hire minorities.

O'Meara: That is true. The rhetoric is certainly greater on Catholics, I agree, but many departments make no effort at all. The area in which departments do make efforts is with women. And the reason for that is, I think, first of all it is not countercultural to do it and secondly, it pays off in the sense that we have had some very good successes in a number of the women we've hired and there is a frustration in the category of minorities.

Okay, Question #7. Oh, yes, Kathy?

Biddick: I have some mixed feelings about this because I can see positive and negative aspects.

O'Meara: About what?

Biddick: About this proposal. But what if the provost vigorously announced that there was an endowed chair for a minority candidate and an endowed chair for a woman and the first department that made it to the finish line first got the appointment with no cutbacks or any other lines guaranteed. It seems to me that there has to be some kind of jump-start.

O'Meara: I think that is not a bad idea. We have floated that from time to time and sometimes we have met resistance from the departments on that solution. But I certainly think that it is worth trying. (Not to encourage Jean any further, it has even been suggested that that be done for the hiring of Catholics!) We talked about this at

PAC at the summer retreat a year ago. In fact, we do that for women in science. We have the mini-chairs, the Luce Chairs which are specifically for women. So, I think that that would be worth pursuing. I think that's a good idea.

Biddick: I look forward to their announcement shortly.

O'Meara: Okay on this question? Now #7 at last.

Question #7: Now that you have had some experience with PAC, how do you think PAC's role should evolve in the years ahead with regard to the Academic Council and the budget process?

O'Meara: I actually think that the Academic Council's role should be more in the legislative direction. I think that the way the body is composed, the culture of the body, the history of the body, it does not lend itself to budget prioritization. And PAC I think has done a good job with the Colloquy recommendations in that regard. In terms of promotions, I think that should remain with PAC. I'm not making a major presentation on this right now, but I don't see why it shouldn't. I suppose one of the areas of conflict was the London Engineering Program when the Academic Council wanted one thing, and somebody said that PAC should see if we can pay for it. That's the only such conflict that I can recall. I think there should be a five-year review, which is coming up soon, as to how PAC is functioning. But fundamentally I think it is doing well. I think that the decision to put elected senior professors on the PAC — I pushed the idea of senior professors — was a good one. How would you say? Who asked the question? What do you think should change? Jean, did you pose the question?

Porter: I didn't pose the question but I'll offer an opinion.

Miscamble: Who did pose the question?

O'Meara: How unlike you, Jean!

Porter: Why, thank you, thank you. I don't know if this is a change, but I do think, as this has evolved, we need to clarify further the relation of PAC to the Academic Council.

O'Meara: In what way?

Porter: Well, particularly with regard to the label that PAC has budget-making decisions or I should say advisory rather than budget making but you know what I mean. Both have an impact on and tend to restrain the deliberations and proposals that the Academic Council can make. I say that more as a member of the Academic Council than of the senate, but since you asked, I told you.

O'Meara: I would say that the big chunk of work in prioritization at PAC has been done for now. And that was to follow up on the Colloquy and right now the budget process this year has been easier because we have a model to look at, namely the Colloquy. But PAC did attack a couple of big, non-Colloquy problems that arose — the inadequate funding of the M.B.A. being a case in point. PAC, however, is not interested and is not involved with the year to year budget process. Anything else on that question?

McBrien: It's early. You're doing fine. In this part of the program, the floor is open and you may ask questions by way of follow-up to the seven questions Tim has presented. The floor is still open to other questions that may suggest themselves to you pertaining to those seven or any questions you may have that are pertinent to the work of the provost, that you feel that he might be able to shed some light on.

Buttigieg: I was interested when you talked about, especially as disappointments, that we're not seen as being as good as we think we are. This is not quite a question, it's more of a provocation.

O'Meara: Knowing you, Joe, it certainly is a provocation as well as a question!

Buttigieg: There is a reaction we have when any rankings come out. First of all, on what do you base your notion or your calculation that we are making some headway? Now, I have an impression that when these rankings come out there is a scurrying about, and everybody is worried. They ask, "What do you think of these rankings?" I looked at them and laughed. I saw the University of South Carolina's English Department was ranked six or seven places ahead of us because they were in the news for hiring Anwar Sadat's wife. And yet people were concerned that we were not more highly ranked. This is the provocation: Isn't there perhaps among us the notion that outsiders know better how to judge, in spite of the fact that now we have assembled a very competent faculty that is capable of offering as weighty an opinion or at least an opinion that deserves to be taken with as much weight as the outsiders tend to offer?

O'Meara: Clearly, I agree with you. I am not provoked. [laughter] You go back and consider what I said. I said that our departments were much better than they are ranked and I believe that about your department. Yours was not the one to be poisoned! But would you not agree . . .

Buttigieg: I shouldn't have used my department.

O'Meara: No, I know that. You said also, how do we know that some of our departments have improved? I

am sure there are cases that you and I would agree on. I know my own department of mathematics, and the trouble there was the way we presented the data, a marketing problem! Now, I don't look to the rankings for an absolute measure of the quality of the department. I think that's nonsense. But I think that the ranking that is publicized is important whether it is true or false. That's the day we live in. It is especially true on the undergraduate level. But are we talking on the graduate level? It is for that reason that I say it is important to pay attention to the rankings even if they are ornaments, because whether earned or not, they are going to have important implications. I don't think that the implications will be as severe as some of us feel when we do our hand-wringing. For example, when the rankings appear one has to endure the philosophy department patiently! You have to put up with that for a little while! But it is of some importance. We don't hesitate using PR in other areas. If we don't market well, in the long run people will ignore us. So, we are not talking about truth here — we are talking about perception. We must not manipulate what we put out, it's got to be truthful, but we must at least display our wares to our advantage. Have I been provoked?

Buttigieg: No, but you left out one item. When these things are seen correctly as you say, nonetheless a series of decisions is taken, about whether to fund a particular department to be better, or whether it's better to abandon all hope. I mean how are these decisions made?

O'Meara: When have we last abandoned all hope?

Buttigieg: Maybe not quite all — but decisions affecting priorities and allocation of resources. How do these rankings play?

O'Meara: As far as we are concerned here at Notre Dame priorities are not tied to rankings in a specific way. Now, you can't account for what our subconscious will do with the information, but there is no structured reaction, neither to give more nor to give less, because of rankings. But I will tell you something that is afoot right now that is related to this. It's the question that surfaced two or three years ago. With new money coming into the Colloquy, should it go to the departments that are strong to make them super-duper, or should we try to raise all of them up? I wouldn't be surprised if rankings played a role there. Is Duke's a better department than yours, Joe? This shouldn't go in the journal because otherwise your reputation will be mud!

Buttigieg: What was the question?

O'Meara: Is Duke's English department better than yours?

Buttigieg: It depends for whom. For the students, ours is better because at least the students meet us.

O'Meara: Advanced students too?

Buttigieg: Yes, of course. They see us every day.

O'Meara: Then in what way is Duke's better than ours?

Buttigieg: It is better because the five or six most visible people are more visible than ours.

O'Meara: Are they better, or just more visible?

Buttigieg: They are more visible, sometimes for what they did five or 10 years ago. And the other thing is that they do something vital that we don't do: They do invest heavily in projecting themselves. If the Duke junior faculty member is invited to go to conferences, they go; and they recruit. In our department, you go to a conference and that's it — goodbye until next year. That may be the decision they've made — maybe that's their PR.

O'Meara: That's what I am talking about. I know our mathematics department is at least as good and probably better, but Duke ranks noticeably higher than we do, but in part that is the halo effect of Duke. So, I don't think we have to take these things too seriously. But what I am saying is we can't ignore them either. Yes?

Ruccio: You weren't provoked but we were. [laughter] Tim, you may be speaking of your own position, about how much you take the rankings into account. But we who walk these hallowed grounds hear lots of other stories.

O'Meara: About the administration?

Ruccio: Right, exactly — about folks walking out of the Dome, to give you a concrete example, hearing about the concern for Catholic values in research and how important that is. But *THE* most important thing is the rankings. The important thing there is not the fiction that matters, but the fact that decisions are made, promises are given, and the worst possible thing in the world is when short-term decisions are made with long-term implications, and promising a rise in the rankings at the sacrifice in some cases of other values.

O'Meara: Well, I'm not going to ask you publicly to tell me who that was, but tell me later. I'm certain it was not Father Malloy. What do you think?

Ruccio: I will.

Atassi: I don't think so either. In our provost candidate interviews, we posed questions on the rankings, and nobody said the ranking was a determining factor.

O'Meara: I don't believe Father Malloy does. I don't believe the deans do.

Miscamble: David, was your question that because the economics department has tried to emphasize Catholic values, perhaps that might have cost you in the rankings?

Ruccio: I'm not saying that about my department. I hear stories from the faculty in the College of Arts and Letters that they might emphasize one or another thing within their department, and soon get the message that what is important is the rankings. Therefore your next hire must increase the rankings.

O'Meara: No, they might interpret it that way, but that is news to me. Departments have their own mythology, but in terms of the officers and the deans, no way. And we have talked about it at PAC. David, did you visit PAC when we talked about the rankings? No? There was impatience, but I know one of the techniques of the faculty is one that I used to use, to speak with such authority that it seems as though you are reflecting the whole University. But I'm telling you from my perception about the rankings, that doesn't fit. Yes?

Neal: Sort of in regard to that, when I came here in 1990 the emphasis was on making Notre Dame a premier research and teaching institution, and there was a lot of emphasis on getting research started. There was some capitalization but when it comes to the matching funds to get labs going, to get analytical equipment here, that may be a stumbling block in getting the graduate programs going and attracting quality students, especially in science and engineering, to the University because the facilities are not there for them to be developed fully. We tried to purchase a piece of machinery and we had to borrow money from two fiscal years ahead in order to meet the match that was required for that. Is there anything that PAC has advised the Trustees or asked the Trustees to actually get a long-term plan, to get these matching funds up to the level where they should be?

O'Meara: This is a tough problem, an expensive one, and we're working on it. Over a span of 10 years we will build up to a certain level. As I recall, it's an additional \$540,000 each year for 10 years until a total of \$5.4 million per annum has been reached. This is for start-up capitalization, for matching money, equipment renewal and restoration, research development and initiative. The Colloquy machine has begun now in terms of the 10-year funding schedule. Progress toward this goal is reported annually in the Provost's Letter to the Faculty on University Finances. Thus we are addressing the problem in exactly the way the Colloquy and post-Colloquy reports said we should. I think it is very important. Yes, Bill?

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Miscamble: I was going to ask you, what's the most scurilous thing you've heard during your visits to the senate over the 18 years, but instead let me keep things on a sort of more pleasant tone, although perhaps in a way not as pleasant, in that I would ask you to take a step back to where things are going on a sort of national level and the implications of that for higher education, and what plans Notre Dame has to address the various things like cut-backs in funding for research, not only in science, much as I am sympathetic to Clive [Neal], but especially in the humanities?

O'Meara: Let's leave Federal funding for a second. Internally we are very well off. We are advancing in terms of our resources in times when other schools are retracting. Externally, let us look at research funding this way: We're doing pretty well, especially considering the cut-backs. But how is this affecting the humanities?

Miscamble: The NEH will get a big cut this year.

O'Meara: In science and engineering, the pressure at the moment is on recovery money. Remember in the '70s we began to pay academic year salaries from grants. Bad move, but we did it. Fortunately, we weren't strong enough then so we didn't do it in as big a way as, say, MIT did, so we can adapt to the new situation more readily each year. In mathematics, for example, we get the summer grants and we are doing it well. As for graduate student support, we've not become that dependent on it. So the perturbations that exist can be and are being taken care of each year because they are not that big. And now I'm told the College of Business doesn't have that much Federal funding. Is that right, Ed?

Conlon: Not nearly as much as others.

O'Meara: But we've never really engaged in that. So this reduces the discussion to the situation with NEH and NEA. I cannot say that we've really addressed that question. I don't know how big it is compared to the problems I've mentioned in science which we've handled on the spot. So I don't know, but there has not been a serious discussion of that at Notre Dame and maybe that would be a good topic for PAC.

Yes, Phil?

Quinn: I can tell you something about the seriousness of the situation in NEH.

O'Meara: Yes, yes.

Quinn: The senate voted for \$110 million, and the House voted for \$99.5 million. The Congress opted for the senate version, but that was a 36 percent reduction

from the previous year's funding. If you look at the line items, money allocated to state humanities councils stays constant, so money allocated to certain items like research have decreases of over 50 percent. Furthermore under the latest interim resolution NEH is only authorized to spend the House figure of \$99.5 million, so the decrease is far greater than 50 percent. We are looking at something close to catastrophe, and it is important that those of us here at Notre Dame address what it will do to support research in the humanities, and no doubt in the fine and performing arts too. They are facing almost exactly parallel cuts in NEA.

O'Meara: Well, then one has to take that one step further, to show how these cuts affect what we can do at Notre Dame.

Yes, Jean?

Porter: A specific follow-up on that — my understanding of the way NEH has handled these cutbacks is simply to cross out whole programs. One of them is the fund for translation.

Miscamble: For the Dead Sea Scrolls?

Porter: Right. A number of our colleagues in the theology department have lost grants for translations for various things. In my neck of the woods, this is a very big deal, and something has to be done.

O'Meara: Any more questions? Yes, Patrick?

Sullivan: Tim, realizing that in trying to recruit minorities and women the problem is how large is the pool, and certainly realizing that we are committed as a Catholic institution (I brought this up to Fr. Malloy in his presentation), can you get down to department chairs to in some way relieve the kind of opposition that you stated that you find in chairs hiring or not hiring Roman Catholics? Can you get down there the kinds of questions, the kinds of insights that were picked up when Nathan Hatch was asked during his interview about his respect for and response to the Catholic character? The question is, I don't think the bottom line is who's a Roman Catholic; the bottom line is who understands and who respects the Catholic character of the place and who can work within it? I think that was the big tragedy two years ago when the whole discussion was brought up. Can you comment on that?

O'Meara: You want me to tie that in with minorities? I don't follow you?

Patrick: Well, I just gave you a preface by the minority problem. The pool of Catholics is limited.

O'Meara: Oh, I believe that is true. The pool is limited, especially in certain disciplines.

Sullivan: This immediate question is criteria.

O'Meara: Oh, I agree with that, but on the other hand, I think one has to be conscious also of the number of Catholics on the faculty at Notre Dame. If you have not one single Catholic and all have the right ideal, you can take it to the limit.

Sullivan: While that may be true, it's not the major question.

O'Meara: In a way it's an easier question to ask than the one you are proposing when interviewing. Yes?

Rai: Would you care to comment on the criteria that were used to determine the distribution of the chairs within departments and within the colleges. Some have a few, and others none.

O'Meara: There were no criteria in the 1980s. It's where you found the donor wanted to put his or her money. There was one dramatic move though when the decision was made to put a lot of chairs into theology and philosophy. I think there were seven in all. Seven, Dick? The O'Brien Chairs?

McBrien: Six.

O'Meara: And that was done by Father Hesburgh because he had been left the estate of Father John O'Brien who had made a lot of money writing books. Sometimes when chairs were not pegged to a certain discipline, they were filled in an entrepreneurial way when a strong candidate was available. So that was another method. There was no precise number per discipline. I think there will be a lot more planning that goes into the next round. And that's why I think what the senate is doing in terms of helping to formulate priorities is good. But there is a problem in departments like yours (biology): It has been almost impossible to fill chairs because of the big bucks needed to move experimental scientists around. Experimentalists get their labs all fixed up and then find it difficult to move. When we have tried and failed, it has not been for lack of a chair, but for lack of the big money needed for the infrastructure. It is very difficult to fill chairs from the outside except in the humanities and perhaps in business. It is hard in the experimental sciences, partly because of funding but also in part because of what Patrick was alluding to — the availability of scientific types who want to come to a Catholic university.

Ten years ago it took a million dollars to fund a chair. A million dollars generates \$50,000 in income. Today the

salary of a scientist that you want to bring in to a chair is probably \$150,000. Add to that 20 percent for fringe benefits, and you're up to \$180,000. Add a kitty of about \$30,000 and you're at \$210,000. Add \$1.5 million to move the lab. Add to that three or four TA's that will have to accompany the researcher. That's much more complicated than getting a philosopher, say, who comes with paper and pencil!

Pillay: Is the process of awarding internal chairs in the University somewhat uniform among the colleges and departments? I have always heard it was not. Is it like a promotion?

O'Meara: It's not a promotion at all. First of all the person has got to be distinguished for his or her (his, as it has turned out so far) scholarship, if it's an internal chair. Sometimes it is used to keep someone who is being courted by another school. A lot of the power there resides with the deans, assuming the dean has some available chairs. If it's an internal chair there's an Academic Article that says a dean can decide not to consult with a department because of internal conflicts that could arise. You have to consult with a department in the case of an external chair because CAP approval is needed for any new appointment to the faculty. However, all chair candidates are considered by a committee which includes chairholders. Take a chairholder like Ernan McMullen; he was deserving of a chair long before he got one. Do you agree with me, Phil?

Quinn: Absolutely.

O'Meara: Originally chairs were supposed to be for external people only, but that changed gradually. Eventually we took the initiative because there were individuals at Notre Dame deserving of a chair. What was the motivation in giving internal rather than external in the case of Ernan McMullen? Do you remember, Phil?

Quinn: No, that was decided before I arrived. But he was the first person here to have been elected president of a major learned society, the American Philosophical Association.

O'Meara: Yes, he was. I always have had a very high regard for him.

Anybody else?

Well, let me just say once again that I have really enjoyed coming here. There weren't as many sparks as usual, and I've enjoyed the sparks as much as I've enjoyed the serenity. I never thought I'd see the day when I'd describe the senate as a serene body [laughter], but that's the way it is tonight. I have always found it enormous fun and a great

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challenge to work with the faculty. Sometimes I even try to prod the senate if I feel you're not being feisty enough, provided I feel I can get away with it!

McBrien: Tim, please stay there because I'm going to increase the serenity. The body is going to hear something read for a second time. In our earlier business meeting we unanimously passed the following resolution. Since we're in recess, I've assigned myself to read it:

[Reads resolution]

[Standing ovation]

O'Meara: Thank you very much. I gave you my acceptance speech a few moments ago! I'm truly grateful for this recognition!

When the session with the provost had concluded, McBrien called the senate back from recess. Zachman moved to adjourn, Lombardo seconded, and the senate did so at 9:05 p.m.

Present: Atassi, Bayard, Biddick, Borelli, Bottei, Broderick, Buttigieg, Coll, Conlon, Doordan, Eagan, Esch, Garg, Gundlach, Hamburg, Hemler, Huang, Jordan, Lamanna, Lombardo, Mason, Mayer, McBrien, Miscamble, Neal, Neyrey, O'Brien, Pillay, Porter, Preacher, Quinn, Rai, Ruccio, Schmid, Sullivan, Taylor, Zachman, Kuhn (Graduate Student Representative)

Absent: Bradley, Bunker, Collins, Detlefsen, Godmilow, Gutting, Rathburn, Sheerin, Stevenson, Wei, McCarthy (Student Government Representative)

Excused: De Langhe, Hyde, Mathews, Sayers, Simon, Weinfield

Sincerely,

Peter J. Lombardo Jr.
Secretary

Appendix A

Chair's Report
January 30, 1996

1. The Academic Council meeting of January 23 had a limited agenda, which did not include a continuation of the discussion of the Senate's proposal to establish a University Committee on Women Faculty and Students. The February meeting of the Academic Council has been canceled. The next meeting of the Council is March 21. I should expect that the ad hoc subcommittee of the Academic Council's Executive Committee will report back to the Council at the March meeting and that the issue of who chairs the University Committee on Women Faculty and Students — the Provost or an elected faculty member — will be discussed and perhaps resolved at that time. The second draft of the "Statement of Principles on Intercollegiate Athletics," submitted by the Faculty Board on Athletics, will also be presented for discussion at the March meeting of the Council.

2. As I reported at our meeting two weeks ago, I wrote to each of the five deans on September 20, 1995, informing them of the Senate's recommendations on affirmative action and asking that each of their college or school councils assess the execution of mandates recommended by the spring, 1990, University Affirmative Action Report and that, if no college or school policy on affirmative action exists, their respective councils draw up such a document, their departmental chairs report annually to their respective councils, and the deans also report annually to the Academic Council. As of January 17, I had not received any replies to this letter from any of the deans. I am happy to report that one dean, Tony Michel, of the College of Engineering, has since replied. His letter of January 26, 1996, follows:

In response to your letter of September 20, 1995, I did appoint two Ad Hoc Committees of our College Council.

The first was charged to look at our position on Affirmative Action matters. The committee consisted of the Chairs of our five academic departments and Jim Taylor, Associate Dean, from my office. They prepared a statement for consideration by the Council, and appended a brief summary of the points discussed during their meeting. The Council adopted the Statement at a regular meeting on December 7, 1995, and a copy is enclosed for your information.

In addition, John Uhran, Associate Dean, chaired an Ad Hoc Committee to look at the Quality of Teaching in the College of Engineering. That committee also reported to the College Council on December 7, 1995, and their conclusions are also enclosed.

The resolution, unanimously adopted by the College Council of the College of Engineering, reads as follows:

The College Council affirms its commitment to and support for University policies aimed at recruiting and retaining outstanding faculty members, graduate students, undergraduate students and staff from underrepresented groups. Each Department Chair will report on activities and experiences related to affirmative action matters at a meeting of the College Council each Fall Semester. This reporting procedure will affirm and emphasize the importance of affirmative action efforts, provide a forum for discussion of current policies and plans for the coming academic year, and provide an opportunity for sharing information on successful initiatives. The Dean will include a presentation on affirmative action efforts and results as an agenda item at the Fall Semester meeting of the College faculty.

The Chair will make all the material available to the Senate's standing committee on Academic Affairs, if the committee wishes to take this matter under further consideration. Meanwhile, even as we await responses from the other deans of the University, on behalf of the Faculty Senate I wish to thank Dean Michel and his colleagues in the College of Engineering for their careful and deliberate attention to this important matter.

3. A member of the Faculty Senate contacted me by e-mail last week to inquire about any potential role the Faculty Senate might have regarding the parking problems now facing the University community. For example, the film series at the Snite Museum has suffered a 50% loss of attendance since stadium construction began and parking disappeared. Many of those with physical disabilities are also negatively affected. I immediately contacted Phil Johnson, assistant director of University Security, for his views on the matter. He informed me that an ad hoc parking committee met on January 15 to discuss these and other problems. My impression is that most of these problems are, at least in the short term, intractable. Phil Johnson invites people with disabilities to contact him at extension 8338 if they are having difficulty with parking. By way of a follow-up our Senate colleague asked if some accommodation could be made for weekends when the construction is suspended, and if special parking permits could be issued for those faculty who, by the nature of their jobs, have to move on and off campus frequently during the school day. I passed these suggestions along to Phil Johnson, but have not had a reply as yet. While we cannot initiate a full-scale discussion of the parking situation at this time, I would encourage members to think of possible ways in which the Senate could make a

useful contribution to the solving of the problem. Send your ideas to me via e-mail for the consideration of the Executive Committee or directly to Phil Johnson at Phillip.A.Johnson.30.

4. It is not too early to think about University elections. Within the next couple of weeks the Faculty Senate will be sending out forms to all members of the faculty to determine their willingness to stand for election to various University bodies and committees, including the Senate itself. I would invite you to identify colleagues who might be effective members of the Faculty Senate and to urge them to submit their names as candidates. As you know, elections to Senate offices are not held until the final Senate meeting of the semester, on May 1. But, again, it is not too early to be thinking about the configuration of the Senate's leadership for the next academic year. We cannot have bona fide elections, where two or more candidates are running for the same office, unless we have a sufficient number of candidates willing to run and, what is more important, willing to accept and fulfill the responsibilities of the respective offices. Please begin thinking about the possibility of your own availability or about the availability of others whom you might be able to persuade to run. The only words of caution I would introduce here concern the attendance records of potential candidates. Those who wish to present themselves as candidates for office should have a record of perfect or near-perfect attendance at the Senate's monthly meetings. Election to office also means election to the Senate's Executive Committee, which, like the Senate, meets monthly. Although the four standing committees of the Senate usually meet on the same evenings as the Senate itself meets, committee chairs are responsible for establishing the agenda, for presiding over committee meetings, for reporting to the full Senate, and for following through on all items agreed upon by the committee, or referred to the committee by the full Senate or its Executive Committee.

5. A reminder: The third session of the Notre Dame Forum on Academic Life will be held on Thursday, February 15, at 7:30 p.m. in the CCE Auditorium. The panel will consist of the four deans of the colleges of the University and the dean of the Law School. They will reflect on graduate education at Notre Dame. The fourth and final session will be held on March 26. The panel will consist of the elected faculty members on the Board of Trustees' Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee.

Appendix B

Whereas Professor Timothy O'Meara has been a member of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame since 1962, Howard J. Kenna Professor of Mathematics since 1976, twice chair of the Department of Mathematics, and Provost of the University since 1978; and

Whereas Professor O'Meara has played an important role in deliberations that have charted Notre Dame's future academic course through his membership on the Committee on University Priorities (COUP) in the early 1970s, his chairing of the Priorities and Commitments for Excellence Committee (PACE) in the early 1980s, and his chairing of the Committee on Academic Life of the Colloquy for the Year 2000 in the early 1990s; and

Whereas Professor O'Meara received in 1988 the Marianist Award from the University of Dayton as "a Roman Catholic distinguished for achievement in scholarship and the intellectual life"; and

Whereas Professor O'Meara was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1991; and

Whereas Professor O'Meara is the author of three books on mathematics and of a fourth, co-authored with a colleague, that has been welcomed as a standard reference in its field; and

Whereas Professor O'Meara will be retiring from office as University Provost at the end of the current academic year;

Be it therefore resolved that the Faculty Senate acknowledge with profound appreciation the generous and extraordinary service that our colleague Professor Timothy O'Meara has rendered to the University of Notre Dame for more than three decades; and

Be it further resolved that the Faculty Senate extend to Timothy O'Meara and his wife Jean its warmest and best wishes for continued personal happiness and fulfillment in the years ahead.

Passed by unanimous vote

January 30, 1996

Appendix C

The following are the advanced questions collated by the Executive Committee for the Provost's visit to the Senate on Tuesday evening:

1. What have been the high-points, the principal accomplishments, and the lingering disappointments, or unfinished business, of your 18 years as Provost?
2. Were you ever asked your view about the decision of the Board of Fellows to drop the Provost from ex officio membership on the Board? If so, did you support the decision? If so, why? If not, why not?
3. How has both the formal and the informal involvement of the Congregation of Holy Cross in the academic life and governance of Notre Dame changed over the years? In your opinion, what are some of the positive and the negative aspects of that involvement?
4. How do you view the role and performance of the Faculty Senate in the academic life and governance of Notre Dame? Do you share the view of some that the Senate has no real constructive role to play, that it is simply meddling in affairs that belong rightfully only to the Administration?
5. Now that there is a search underway for a new Director of University Libraries, do you have any thoughts or recommendations about the future of the Library that your successor might usefully take into consideration?
6. In your annual report to the faculty on the activities of the PAC, dated August 22, 1995, you discuss affirmative action in the context of preferential hiring for Catholics, but you mention affirmative action for women only in passing, and you do not discuss affirmative action for minorities at all. Are you satisfied with Notre Dame's efforts to recruit, hire, and retain minorities for faculty and administrative positions? If not, what would you recommend to your successor in this regard?
7. Now that you have had some experience with the Provost's Advisory Committee, how do you think PAC's role should evolve in the years ahead with regard to the Academic Council and the budget process?

University Committee on Cultural Diversity

August 31, 1995

Members in attendance: Ani Aprahamian, Mark A. Chaves, D'Juan D. Francisco, Jose M. Gonzalez Jr., Jean Lenz, O.S.F., Dennis K. Moore, Martin F. Murphy, Iris L. Outlaw, Jonathan E. Patrick, Janice M. Poorman, Carrie L. Pugh, Frances L. Shavers, Roland B. Smith Jr., Michelle T. Wong, Priscilla W. Wong

Excused: Carolyn M. Callahan, Richard V. Warner, C.S.C., M. Fernanda Pinto, Roger Mullins

The regular meeting of the University Committee on Cultural Diversity was called to order at 12:17 p.m. Thursday, August 31, 1995, in the Notre Dame Room, LaFortune Student Center. The chair, Dr. Roland B. Smith Jr., was in the chair and the secretary was present.

1. Reports of Subcommittees. The chair of the subcommittees reported that there were no issues to address.

2. 1994-95 Review. The committee reviewed a draft copy of the report of "The Status of Cultural Diversity at Notre Dame: 1993-1995" and the "Chronology of Cultural Diversity at Notre Dame: 1980 to 1995." Committee members suggested the additions including the following: 1) Add the creation of the position for Student Union Board Diversity Chairperson; 2) add the creation of the Multicultural Executive Council; 3) add the creation of the Asian American Association in 1992; 4) the Office of Minority Student Affairs was renamed the "Office of Multicultural Student Affairs" and staff increased to include two assistant director positions which were filled in 1994.

Chair Smith noted that the chronology reflects milestones in the University's development with relation to cultural diversity. Jan Poorman stated that the report should consider reflecting other areas of the University such as issues developing from the international student perspective and the Graduate School. Chair Smith referenced the committee's mission as well as the University's Cultural Diversity Statement to restrict the scope of the report as well as the committee's responsibilities. Ani Aprahamian expressed her understanding that the committee's purpose was intended to bridge the efforts of various departments. Martin Murphy noted that the term "cultural diversity" is relatively new, and that the needs of ethnic minority American citizens are probably greater. Murphy stated that the committee should ascertain the scope of its definition of "cultural diversity" at Notre Dame.

Jose Gonzalez inquired whether or not there was a chronology of the committee's accomplishments since its formation. Chair Smith responded that the committee itself does not directly organize programs; the committee's role is to make recommendations to departments for their implementation. In essence, the committee's role is all-inclusive and is deliberately somewhat vague.

Martin Murphy suggested that the committee should conduct an informal meeting and internally consider the following questions:

1. How does the committee define cultural diversity?
2. Who is the target population of the committee's efforts?
3. What is the role of the committee?
4. To whom is the committee accountable?

Mark Chaves noted that the committee should determine the decision making strategy of the committee. Murphy added that the committee needs to hear from the students represented on the committee. Poorman stated the need for student representation on the committee from the graduate school. Chair Smith responded that the appointment of a graduate school representative is currently under consideration.

The committee retreat was scheduled for Wednesday, September 13, 1995, at 6 p.m. at Oakdale House.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:50 p.m..

Respectfully submitted,

Frances L. Shavers
Recording Secretary
University Committee on Cultural Diversity

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Physics

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THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Sarid, Uri

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Shephard, William D.

See under Bishop, James M. 1995. *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Calorimetry in High Energy Physics*, 161-166.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Chemical Engineering

Brennecke, Joan F.

G. R. Shaub, J. F. Brennecke and M. J. McCready. 1995. Radial model for particle formation from the rapid expansion of supercritical solutions. *Journal of Supercritical Fluids* 8:318-332.

McCready, Mark J.

See under Brennecke, Joan F. 1995. *Journal of Supercritical Fluids* 8:318-332.

Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences

Spencer, Billie F., Jr.

D. P. Tomasola, B. F. Spencer Jr. and M. K. Sain. 1996. Nonlinear control strategies for limiting dynamic response extremes. *Journal of Engineering Mechanics* 122 (3): 218-229.

Winkler, Erhard M.

E. M. Winkler. 1996. Properties of marble as building veneer. *International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences* 33 (2): 215-218.

Computer Science and Engineering

Chen, Danny Z.

M. J. Atallah, D. Z. Chen and D. T. Lee. 1995. An optimal algorithm for shortest paths on weighted interval and circular-arc graphs, with applications. *Algorithmica* 14 (5): 429-441.

Electrical Engineering

Antsaklis, Panagiotis J.

M. A. Sartori and P. J. Antsaklis. 1996. Gaussian neural networks for control function implementation. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling* 23 (1/2): 129-142.

Michel, Anthony N.

M. S. Radenkovic and A. N. Michel. 1996. Discrete-time robust adaptive control systems. In *Control and dynamic systems - Advances in theory and applications*, Vol. 74, ed. C. T. Leondes, 59-96. New York: Academic Press.

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Sain, Michael K.

See under Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences; Spencer, Billie F., Jr. 1996. *Journal of Engineering Mechanics* 122 (3): 218-229.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Accountancy

Milani, Kenneth W.

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Misiewicz, Kevin M.

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Finance and Business Economics

Cosimano, Thomas F.

T. F. Cosimano. 1996. Intermediation. *Economica* 63 (1): 131-143.

Management

Kohli, Rajiv

R. Kohli, B. Kerns and G. Forgionne. 1995. The application of TQM in a hospital's casualty and pathology departments. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management* 12 (9): 57-75.

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RADIATION LABORATORY

Kamat, Prashant V.

G. Sauve, P. V. Kamat, K. G. Thomas, K. J. Thomas, S. Das and M. V. George. 1996. Photochemistry of squaraine dyes: Excited triplet state and redox properties of crown ether squaraines. *Journal of Physical Chemistry* 100 (6): 2117-2124.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFICE OF RESEARCH

LaVerne, Jay A.

J. A. LaVerne and B. Brocklehurst. 1996. Magnetic field effects on the solute luminescence of alkane solutions irradiated with heavy ions. *Journal of Physical Chemistry* 100 (5): 1682-1688.

CENTER FOR SOCIAL CONCERNS

Weigert, Kathleen Maas

K. M. Weigert and S. Miller. 1996. Identity and mission at a sample of Catholic colleges and universities: Students and service to society. *Current Issues in Catholic Higher Education* 16 (Winter): 33-62.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Awards Received and Proposals Submitted

In the period February 1, 1996, through February 29, 1996

AWARDS RECEIVED

| Category | Renewal | | New | | Total | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| Research | 5 | 476,979 | 15 | 2,121,392 | 20 | 2,598,371 |
| Facilities and Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Instructional Programs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Service Programs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Programs | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>11,400</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>11,400</u> |
| Total | 5 | 476,979 | 16 | 2,132,792 | 21 | 2,609,771 |

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

| Category | Renewal | | New | | Total | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| Research | 9 | 1,492,911 | 11 | 1,658,050 | 20 | 3,150,961 |
| Facilities and Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Instructional Programs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Service Programs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Programs | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total | 9 | 1,492,911 | 11 | 1,658,050 | 20 | 3,150,961 |

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Awards Received

In the period February 1, 1996, through February 29, 1996

AWARDS FOR RESEARCH

Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

- Thomas, F., Nelson, R.
Experiments on the Flow Physics of High Lift Systems
NASA - Ames Research Center
\$53,167 12 months
- Renaud, J., Batill, S., et al.
Multidisciplinary Design Technology Development
NASA - Langley Research Center
\$185,000 12 months

Biological Sciences

- Boyd, S.
Steroid Control of Brain Peptide Pathways
National Science Foundation
\$175,874 36 months
- McAbee, D., Sitaram, M.
Molecular Basis of Lactoferrin-Protein Interactions
National Institutes of Health
\$5,000 6 months
- Adams, J.
Molecular Cloning of MAEBL
Burroughs Wellcome Fund
\$5,300 12 months

Center for Applied Mathematics

- Atassi, H.
Hydrodynamics and Acoustics of Rotor Blades in
Nonuniform
Department of the Navy
\$91,125 60 months

Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences

- Spencer, B.
Analysis and Visualization of Stochastic Systems
National Science Foundation
\$41,985 36 months
- Kareem, A.
Engineering for Hazard Mitigation
National Science Foundation
\$48,130 24 months
- Kareem, A., Kantor, J.
Dynamic Wind Simulator
Clemson University
\$15,000 30 months

Neal, C.

- Development of Laser Probe ICP-MS
National Science Foundation
\$80,000 24 months

Chemical Engineering

- Varma, A.
Mechanistic Studies of Combustion Synthesis
National Science Foundation
\$96,230 12 months
- Wolf, E.
REU Supplement for NSF Grant CTS 92-15339
National Science Foundation
\$5,000 48 months

Chemistry and Biochemistry

- Miller, M.
Drugs and Delivery Systems for Opportunistic
Infections
National Institutes of Health
\$219,624 12 months
- Thomas, J.
Kinetic and Thermodynamic Study of Anionic
Polyelectrolytes
National Science Foundation
\$17,094 36 months
- Smith, B.
Allosteric Supramolecular Assemblies
National Science Foundation
\$46,750 24 months
- Creary, X.
Novel B-Lactam Forming Reactions
National Science Foundation
\$98,000 12 months

Electrical Engineering

- Collins, O.
Investigation of Interaction of Codes and Decoding
Machines
National Science Foundation
\$68,729 15 months
- Merz, J., Bernstein, G., et al.
Silicon Nanoelectronics
NAVY/ARPA
\$1,206,363 36 months
- Merz, J., Snider, G.
Properties of Self-Assembling Quantum Dots in
InGaAs/GaAs
University of California, Santa Barbara
\$75,000 36 months

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Physics

Furdyna, J.
Neutron Scattering Studies of Magnetic Semiconductors
National Science Foundation
\$65,000 20 months

AWARDS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS

Graduate School

Poorman, J.
B.E.E.P. Fellowship for Deimante Tubaite
NAFSA/Association of International Educators
\$11,400 12 months

Proposals Submitted

In the period February 1, 1996, through February 29, 1996

PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH

Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

Szewczyk, A.
Vortex Oscillations in Shear Flow
Department of the Navy
\$53,000 12 months

Schmid, S.
Investigation of Film Profiles in Lubricated Impact
Oak Ridge Associated University
\$10,000 12 months

Powers, J., Paolucci, S.
Reduced Aerothermochemistry Modeling
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
\$199,998 24 months

Biological Sciences

Mossing, M.
Structure and Function of Variant Lambda Cro Proteins
National Institutes of Health
\$112,643 12 months

Rai, K.
Experimental Parasitology and Vector Biology
National Institutes of Health
\$83,050 12 months

McAbee, D.
Hepatic Metabolism of Lactoferrin
National Institutes of Health
\$155,613 12 months

Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences

Kareem, A., Kantor, J.
Dynamic Wind Simulator
Clemson University
\$289,587 36 months

Chemical Engineering

Maginn, E.
Molecular Simulation Studies of Boundary Lubricants
Oak Ridge Associated University
\$10,000 12 months

Wolf, E.
REU Supplement for NSF Grant CTS 92-15339
National Science Foundation
\$6,125 6 months

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Varma, A.

U.S.-Russia-Belarus Joint Co-operative Research
National Science Foundation

\$67,734 36 months

Combustion Synthesis of Functionally Graded Materials
National Research Council

\$16,500 9 months

Brennecke, J., Chateauneuf, J.

Ionic and Free Radical Reactions in Supercritical Water
Department of the Navy

\$321,057 36 months

Chemistry and Biochemistry

Thomas, J.

Ionic and Free Radical Chemistry
National Science Foundation

\$711,908 36 months

Photochemical Control of Organic Contaminants
Civilian Research and Development Foundation

\$16,000 24 months

Hartland, G.

Ultrafast IR Spectroscopy of Semiconductor Clusters
ACS Petroleum Research Fund

\$20,000 24 months

Computer Science and Engineering

Sha, H.

Equipment Supplement to NSF CAREER Award
National Science Foundation

\$50,000 12 months

Mirowski, P.

Freedom Support Act Economics Fellowship
International Research Exchanges Board

\$44,000 24 months

Physics

Schiffer, P.

Investigation of the Colossal Magnetoresistance
Compounds

Oak Ridge Associated University
\$10,000 12 months

Kolata, J., Aprahamian, A., et al.

Nuclear Structure Research
National Science Foundation

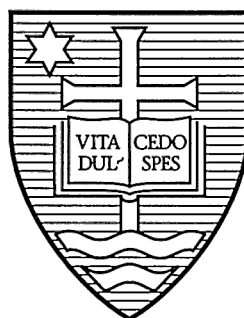
\$900,000 12 months

Psychology

Cole, D.

Competency-Based Model of Child Depression
National Institutes of Health

\$73,746 12 months



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