

Notre Dame Report

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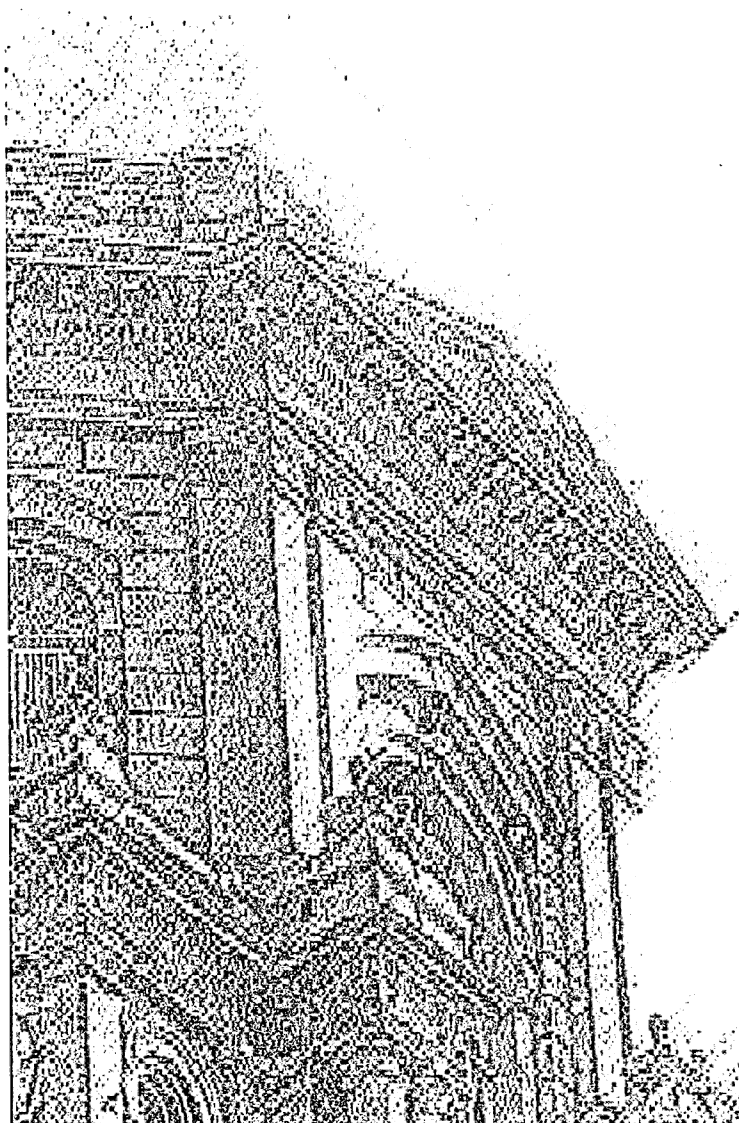
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The University

Commencement Activities Cybercast

The University's Commencement exercises were cybercast live over the World Wide Web, May 18. Also cybercast were the ROTC Commissioning ceremony, the Senior Service Send-Off ceremony, Commencement Mass, and the academic procession to Commencement. The Commencement exercises were broadcast on local television, and a live closed-circuit telecast of Commencement was available in various venues on campus.

Kaneb Teaching Awards

The University has honored outstanding undergraduate teachers with the fifth annual Kaneb Teaching Awards. Created with a gift from a University Trustee, the awards demonstrate the full extent of excellent teaching. The Kaneb Awards are apportioned among the faculty of the four undergraduate colleges and the School of Architecture. Each academic unit has established its own criteria for the awards, but all include student input, such as the results of student Teacher Course Evaluations.

The 2003 Kaneb Teaching Award recipients are:

College of Arts and Letters

Elliot M. Bartky, Program of Liberal Studies
Gail Bederman, History
Julia M. Braungart-Rieker, Psychology
Derek Chalfant, Art
Walton R. Collins, American Studies
Stuart Greene, English
Gary M. Hamburg, History
Mary Catherine Hilbert, O.P., Theology
William H. Leahy, Economics
Rev. Edward Malloy, C.S.C., Theology and University President
Elena Mangione-Lora, Romance Languages
Paul McDowell, Romance Languages
Carolyn R. Nordstrom, Anthropology
Catherine Perry, Romance Languages

Dorothy O. Pratt, History and Office of Undergraduate Studies
L. John Roos, Political Science
Charles M. Rosenberg, Art
Mark R. Schurr, Anthropology
Daniel Sheerin, Classics
Christine M. Venter, First Year Composition
Thomas A. Werge, English
Christina Wolbrecht, Political Science

College of Engineering

Peter M. Kogge, Computer Science and Engineering
Mark J. McCready, Chemical Engineering
Thomas J. Mueller, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering
Clive R. Neal, Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences
Kenneth D. Sauer, Electrical Engineering
Steven R. Schmid, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

School of Architecture

Richard M. Economakis, Architecture

College of Science

Harvey A. Bender, Biological Sciences
Mario Borelli, Mathematics
Seth N. Brown, Chemistry and Biochemistry
Jeffrey A. Diller, Mathematics
A. Alexandrou Himonas, Mathematics
Gerald L. Jones, Physics
Randal Ruchti, Physics
Anthony A. Serianni, Chemistry and Biochemistry
Martin Tenniswood, Biological Sciences

College of Business Administration

Yu-Chi Chang, Management
James H. Davis, Management
Robert A. Dreves, Web Administration
Bill D. McDonald, Finance
H. Fred Mittelstaedt, Accountancy
John A. Weber, Marketing
James L. Wittenbach, Accountancy

Kaneb Faculty Fellows

In recognition of their records of teaching excellence, the following have been named faculty fellows for 2003–2004 by the Kaneb Center for Teaching and Learning:

Sunny K. Boyd, Biological Sciences
Theodore J. Cachey Jr., Romance Languages and Literatures
Barry P. Keating, Finance
Patricia A. Maurice, Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences
James J. McKenna, Anthropology
William M. Ramsey, Philosophy
Randal C. Ruchti, Physics
Joel E. Urbany, Marketing

Outstanding Teachers Named

The Colleges of Arts and Letters, Science, and Engineering, and the Mendoza College of Business have selected their outstanding teachers of undergraduates for the 2002–2003 academic year.

College of Arts and Letters:

Valerie Sayers, professor of English, has been named recipient of the 2003 Sheedy Award for excellence in teaching. Endowed by an anonymous donor, the award has been given annually since 1970 in memory of Rev. Charles C. Sheedy, C.S.C., former dean of the college.

Sayers, who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1993, is the author of five novels, including *Who Do You Love* and *Brain Fever*, which were named *New York Times* Notable Books of the Year. She has received an NEA fellowship and has served on the NEA Literature Panel. She is a frequent contributor to the *New York Times Book Review*.

College of Engineering:

Stephen E. Silliman, professor of civil engineering and geological sciences, has been named the Outstanding Teacher of the Year. A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1986, Silliman has published numerous articles in the field of hydrology and actively integrated his professional expertise with a commitment to service. In a longtime joint venture between the Department of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences and the Center for Social Concerns, he has led

student teams to Haiti, where they teach local villagers how to repair hand pump wells, the primary source of clean drinking water in that country. Under his direction, a similar program is being launched in the Republic of Benin in western Africa.

College of Science:

Gary A. Lamberti, professor and assistant chair of biological sciences, has been chosen as the recipient of the Shilts/Leonard Teaching Award. Lamberti, who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1989, specializes in stream ecology and plant-animal interactions. The goal of his research is to understand the structure and function of stream ecosystems in a changing landscape. His research approach combines laboratory and field studies to investigate important stream processes.

Established in 1993, the Shilts/Leonard Teaching Award recognizes outstanding teaching in memory of Rev. James L. Shilts, C.S.C., a longtime Notre Dame astronomy and astrophysics instructor who died in 1982. The award was endowed by Eugene T. Leonard Jr., a surgeon and 1940 alumnus of the University.

Mendoza College of Business:

Three faculty members will receive BP Foundation Outstanding Teacher Awards: Robert Battalio, associate professor of finance; Jerry Langley, professional specialist, Department of Finance; and Elizabeth Moore, assistant professor of marketing. Battalio, a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 2000, specializes in security markets and market design. Langley, who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1999, studies corporate and international finance, investment management, and banking. A Notre Dame faculty member since 1999, Moore researches marketing to children, intergenerational studies, and marketing and society.

Ganey Award

Richard A. Williams, associate professor of sociology, has received the Rodney F. Ganey, Ph.D., Faculty Community-Based Research Award. The award, named after a former Notre Dame sociology professor, recognizes distinguished research conducted for a local nonprofit or community organization.

A member of the faculty since 1986, Williams has for many years conducted a federally funded research project titled "Racial, Economic, and Institutional Disparities in Home Mortgage Lending." His research revealed significant disparities in the services provided by area lenders to low-income and minority neighborhoods and individuals. The research has enabled a community organization, Citizen's Action for South Bend Housing-Plus (CASH-PLU\$), to secure agreements from local financial institutions to increase their lending to previously underserved neighborhoods. Assisted by Notre Dame graduate students in sociology, Williams gradually extended his research to lending services across the state of Indiana. Recently, with funding from the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development and the National Science Foundation, he and his colleagues have begun to replicate and extend their research efforts nationwide.

Faculty Notes

Honors

Kathleen Collins, assistant professor of political science, was named a 2003 Carnegie Scholar by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Donald Crafton, professor of film, television and theatre, has been selected to be honored with the Award for Special Contribution to the Theory of Animation at the 2004 World Festival of Animated Films, Zagreb, Croatia.

John Darby, professor of comparative ethnic studies, Kroc Institute, has been named to the editorial board of *Global Society*, which is produced from the Univ. of Kent, England, and the editorial board of the *African Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*, which is produced from the Univ. of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Alan Dowty, professor of political science and Kellogg Institute fellow, was elected vice president of the Association for Israel Studies, 2003–2005.

Executive Education Awards to Faculty

Executive Education presented awards to the following faculty for their contributions and commitment to the program:

John Affleck-Graves, vice president, associate provost, and the Notre Dame Professor of Finance, received the Arnie Ludwig Outstanding Teacher Award.

The Chicago EMBA Outstanding Teacher Award was presented to Ramachandran Ramanan, assistant chair and professor of accountancy.

The Inspiring Educator Award was presented to David Hayes, the William Alexander Nolan Director in Family Business Enterprise in the Gigot Center for Entrepreneurial Studies.

Hector Escobar Jr., staff librarian, was elected to the Council of the American Library Association, in which he will serve a three-year term.

Michael D. Hildreth, assistant professor of physics, was named the Cottrell Scholar by the Research Corporation.

David C. Leege, emeritus professor of political science, was named co-editor for a new 10-book series titled *Cambridge Studies in Social Theory, Religion, and Politics* by the Cambridge Univ. Press.

Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., President of the University, received his 14th honorary degree, an honorary doctor of divinity from Saint Leo Univ., Sant Leo, Fla., May 10.

Patrick Murphy, professor of marketing, was appointed a fellow of the Ethics Resource Center in Washington, D.C., for a three-year term.

Philip Quinn, the O'Brien Professor of Philosophy, has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Carol E. Tanner, associate professor of physics, was awarded a fellowship in the American Physical Society in November.

Activities

Asma Afsaruddin, assistant professor of Arabic and Kroc Institute fellow, presented "Building Bridges through Islamic Studies" at the conference on "Islam and Muslims in America: History, Development, and Future Prospect" at the Univ. of California, Berkeley, April 19.

J. Douglas Archer, librarian, presented the homily "The Things that Make for Peace" at the Indiana Partners for Christian Unity and Mission workshop "Exploring the Causes of Terrorism," headed by **George Lopez**, professor of political science, senior fellow and director of policy studies in the Kroc Institute, and Kellogg Institute fellow, St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, South Bend, April 28; and presented "Filtering Facts and Fallacies: Updated for 2003" at the Indiana Library Federation's annual conference, Indianapolis, on April 16.

Brian Baker, assistant professor of chemistry and biochemistry, presented an invited talk "Different but the Same: Comparative Studies of Different T Cell Receptors that Recognize the Same Ligand" at the 2003 "Trends in Biocalorimetry Symposium," Chicago, April 16.

Albert-László Barabási, the Hofman Professor of Physics, presented "The Architecture of Complexity: From the Topology of the WWW to the Cell's Genetic Network" at the 2002 winter mini-symposium on "Complex Networks: Structure and Dynamics," Boston Univ., Dec. 6, and at the 2003 spring colloquia series, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Feb. 13; "Architecture of Complexity: From the Topology of the WWW to the Structure of the Cell" at the 22nd annual international conference "Dynamic Days Arizona," Scottsdale, Jan. 9; "Hierarchical Organization of Modularity in Metabolic Networks" at the "2003 Genomes to Life Program" workshop sponsored by the Dept. of Energy, Arlington, Va., Feb. 12; "Modeling the Internet and the WWW" at the annual meeting of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Feb. 18; "Hierarchical Network Structure of Protein-Protein and Metabolic Interactions" at the NIH seminar series "Systems Biology," National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Bethesda, Md., Feb. 27; "The Architecture of Complexity: Structure and Modularity in Cellular Networks" at the biotechnology speaker series, DARPA, Arlington, Feb. 28; "The Architecture of Complex Networks" at a colloquium on "Complexity and Social Networks," Harvard Univ., Cambridge, March 3; and "Web without a Spider: The Emergence of Complex Networks" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, March 4.

Doris L. Bergen, associate professor of history and Nanovic Institute and Kroc Institute fellow, presented "Sexual Violence in the Holocaust" as the keynote address for "Annual Days of Remembrance," Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, April 4; and "Racial Categorization, Gender, War, and the Holocaust: An Integrative Approach to a History of Destruction" at a symposium on "Gendering Modern German History," co-sponsored by the Univ. of Toronto and the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., in Toronto, March 22.

Gary H. Bernstein, professor of electrical engineering, presented "Application of Magnetic Rings for Field-Coupled Computing" with G. Csaba, A. Imre, V. Metlushko, and **Wolfgang Porod**, the Freimann Professor of Electrical Engineering and director of the Center for Nano Science and Technology (who also served on the program committee), at the Fourth International Symposium on Nanostructures and Mesoscopic Systems, Tempe, in February.

Lawrence Cunningham, the O'Brien Professor of Theology, delivered the Aquinas Lecture "Catholic Spirituality after Vatican II" at Emory Univ., Atlanta, April 10.

Rev. Brian Daley, S.J., the Huisking Professor of Theology, presented "He Himself is our Peace (Eph 2.14): Early Christian Views of Redemption in Christ" at a conference at Dunwoodie Seminary, Yonkers, N.Y., April 21–23.

Vincent P. De Santis, professor emeritus of history, presented "Race in America, New Literature about It" at Mississippi State Univ., April 29.

Peter Diffley, associate dean of the Graduate School, presided over the annual meeting of the Midwest Association of Graduate Schools in Minneapolis, April 22–25, where he organized a workshop on current issues with international graduate students and made a plenary session presentation on methods of announcing graduate fellowships to students.

Alan Dowty, professor of political science and Kellogg Institute fellow, presented "Is the Arab-Israel Conflict Insoluble?" at a conference on "The Ethics of the Middle East Conflict," Purdue Univ., Nov. 17; "Early Encounters in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" and "Is the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Insoluble?," Univ. of Calgary, Jan. 29–30; and "Jewish Tradition and Israeli Foreign Policy" at a conference on "Faith and Foreign Policy: The Jewish Tradition and American Foreign Policy," Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, New York, March 6. Dowty acted as chair and discussant at a plenary session on "2003 Elections in Israel" at the annual meeting of the Association for Israel Studies, San Diego, April 29.

Ian Duncanson, staff professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented technical demonstrations on tubulation of optical cells and effects of chemical agents upon glass surfaces at the Midwest section meeting of the American Scientific Glassblowers Society, Argonne National Laboratory, April 26.

Keith J. Egan, adjunct professor of theology, presented three lectures to Anglicans of Toronto on April 5 on "Praying in Trying Times" and preached homilies at the Masses celebrated at Saint Margaret of Scotland Anglican Church, Toronto, April 6.

Agustin Fuentes, associate professor of anthropology, co-organized and chaired "Techniques, Applications, and Action: Moving Beyond the Call for Conservation" at the 72nd annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Tempe; and presented "The Role of Biocultural Factors in Assessing Bidirectional Pathogen Transmission between Human and Nonhuman Primates" and copresented a poster titled "Dispersal, Philopatry, or Something In Between? Behavioral Patterns and Dominance Relationships Amongst Males in a Population of

Semi-Free Ranging Long-Tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) at the same meetings (in different symposia) at the Padangtegall Wanara Wana in Ubud, Bali, Indonesia, April 23–27.

Teresa Ghilarducci, associate professor of economics, director of the Higgins Labor Research Center, and Nanovic Institute, Kroc Institute, and Kellogg Institute fellow, presented “Agenda for Best Practices Pension Fund Management” at the “Managing Labor’s Capital” conference of the Harvard Labor and the Worklife Program, Harvard Univ. Law School, April 23–25; and presented “The Attack on Retirement: Global Economic Agendas and Elderly Work Patterns” at the New School for Social Research, Center for Policy Analysis and the Dept. of Economics, New York, April 30.

Meredith J. Gill, assistant professor of art history, presented “Active or Contemplative: The Augustinian’s Divided Self” at the 38th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo, May 8.

Denis Goulet, the O’Neill Professor Emeritus in Education for Justice and Kellogg Institute and Kroc Institute fellow, presented “Participation, Activism, and Politics: The Porto Alegre Experiment” at the “Workshop on Deliberative Democracy: Principles and Cases” for the Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy and the School of Public Affairs, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, May 13–14.

Thomas A. Gresik, professor of finance and Kellogg Institute fellow, presented “Efficient Delegation by an Informed Principal,” cowritten with E. Bond, at the “2003 NSF/NBER Decentralization Conference,” Purdue Univ., May 4–5.

Dirk M. Guldi, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented “Porphyrin-Fullerene Constructs; Efficient and Long-Lived Charge Separation” and “Layer-by-Layer Assembly of Fullerene-Containing Donor-Acceptor Ensembles” at the annual meeting of the Electrochemical Society, Paris, April 27 through May 2.

Michael D. Hildreth, assistant professor of physics, presented “Beam Energy Measurements at Linear Colliders” at “Nanobeam 2002,” Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 4; “Recent Results from the DØ Experiment,” Valparaiso Univ., Oct. 25; and “The Higgs

Boson, Flame, and You,” Notre Dame “Last Lecture” Series, March 25.

Richard A. Jensen, chair of the Dept. of Economics and Econometrics, professor of economics, and Kellogg Institute fellow, presented “Academic Effects of Patentable Research” at the California Institute of Technology on April 23, and at the National Bureau of Economic Research Higher Education meeting in Cambridge, Mass., on May 2.

Prashant V. Kamat, professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented “C60/C60-Redox Couple as a Probe in the Determination of Fermi Level of Semiconductor Nanoparticles,” written with E. Jakob and H. Levanon; “Fermi-Level Equilibration in Semiconductor-Metal Nanocomposites,” written with V. Subramanian and **Eduardo E. Wolf**, professor of chemical engineering; “Semiconductor-Metal and Semiconductor-Semiconductor Nanoassemblies on Electrode Surfaces,” written with V. Subramanian and S. Sharma, all at the annual meeting of the Electrochemical Society, Paris, April 27 through May 2. Kamat also presented “Charge Storage and Charge Equilibration in Semiconductor-Metal Nanoparticles,” written with V. Subramanian and Eduardo E. Wolf, at the “International Symposium on Materials Processing for Nanostructured Devices—MPND 2003,” Sologne, France, May 4–6; and “Luminescent Semiconductor Nanostructures for Monitoring Low Level Contaminants” at the “Grand Challenge Workshop” sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., May 8–9.

Christopher Kolda, assistant professor of physics, presented “Lepton Flavor Violation at Large Tan(beta)” at the Univ. of Michigan, Nov. 1; and “Flavor Changing and Violation at Large Tan(beta)” at the Univ. of Minnesota, Dec. 12.

Gary A. Lamberti, assistant chair and professor of biological sciences, presented the invited talk “Linkages among Aquatic Ecosystems: Do They Matter?” at the “Aquatic Resources in Arid Lands Conference,” Las Cruces, N. Mex., April 30 through May 2.

David C. Legee, professor emeritus of political science, presented “Religion in Post-911 American Politics” to the ALOA Lutherhostel at Picture Rocks, Ariz.,

March 5, 2002; presented a colloquium on “The Politics of Cultural Differences: Disabling Party Coalitions in the Post-New Deal” at Arizona State Univ., April 9, 2002; “Religion, War, Patriotism, and American Political Campaigns” to the ALOA Lutherhostel at Camp Arcadia, Mich., Aug. 20 and 27; served as the discussant for the Panel on Religious Groups and Politics after September 11 at the American Political Science Association annual meetings, Boston, Aug. 30; presented a colloquium on “The Politics of Cultural Differences: Campaign Strategies to Control the Size and Composition of the Electorate” to the proseminar on political psychology at the Univ. of Minnesota, Nov. 21; presented “Is the Mingling of Religion and Domestic Politics in the U.S. a Positive or Negative Force?” and “In the Context of World Politics, is Religion the Hope of Humankind or a Curse on the Human Race?” at the ALOA Lutherhostel, Picture Rocks, Ariz., March 4; was the guest speaker for a three-part community forum at Desert Hills Lutheran Church in Green Valley, Ariz. on the “A Roadmap to Denominational Political Orientations,” “Forces that Explain the Linkages Between Religion and Politics in the U.S.,” and “War, Abrahamic Religions, and Middle Eastern Conflict” March 10, 17, and 24; delivered a colloquium to the Univ. of California, San Diego Political Science Dept. on “The Power of Culture: Coalition Partners and Campaign Strategies during the Post-New Deal Era,” April 8; and presented “Moral Meaning and Political Order: Campaign Strategy, Values, and Voting” to the Princeton Colloquium on Public and International Affairs, April 26.

George A. Lopez, director of policy studies and senior fellow at the Kroc Institute, presented “Catholic Just War Thinking after the War with Iraq” at the Marion, Ind. ND Alumni Club as a Hesburgh Lecturer, April 21; appeared on *The News Hour with Jim Lehrer* for the segment “The Search for Evidence” regarding weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, April 22; provided background information for and was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* story “US May Spurn UN Iraq Sanctions” on May 5; and presented an invited two-day course on economic sanctions as part of the “National Science Foundation Chautauqua Short Course” program, New York, May 8–9.

John M. LoSecco, professor of physics, presented "Inconsistencies in Interpreting the Atmospheric Neutrino Anomaly" and "Studies of Radiative Penguin B Decays (BaBar)" at the "IX International Symposium on Particles Strings and Cosmology," Mumbai, India, Jan. 5.

John Lucey, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented "Energy in Indiana" to the Elkhart League of Women Voters on March 12.

Joanne Mack, associate professor of anthropology and curator, Snite Museum of Art, presented "Looking for Shasta Villages on the Upper Klamath River" at the 37th annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento, March 27-30; "Prehistoric Upland Sites within the Upper Klamath River" at the State of Jefferson annual meetings, Yreka, Cal., in April; and "Native California's Ceramic Traditions: the Obscurity and the Assumptions" at the 68th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, April 9-13.

Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., President of the University, delivered the commencement address at Saint Leo Univ., Fla., May 10.

James J. Mason, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented the invited lecture "Effects of Pre-Cooling and Pre-Heating Procedures on Bone Cement Polymerization in Cemented Hip Replacements" at the 13th Interdisciplinary Research Conference on Biomaterials, Baltimore, March 14-15; and the invited lecture "Effects of Cyclic Mechanical Loading on Thermal Fatigue of Solder" at Diversified Systems, Inc., Indianapolis, March 13.

Timothy Matovina, associate professor of theology and director of the Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, presented "Latino Catholics and American Public Life" to the "Raíces y Alas National Conference" of the National Catholic Council on Hispanic Ministry, Notre Dame, May 23; "From the Melting Pot to an *Encuentro*: Lessons from the Immigrant Catholic Church" to diocesan directors of Hispanic and family life ministries, Grand Rapids, May 14; a series of workshops for pastoral leaders, "*Espiritualidad y Cultura*," at the Diocese of San Bernardino, Calif., May 3; and "Latino Theology and Pastoral

Ministry: New Contexts and Challenges" to the Jesuit Hispanic Ministry Conference, Chicago, April 30.

Elizabeth Forbis Mazurek, associate professor of Classics, presented "Prosopopoeia and the Recognition of Paris: Ovid's *Heroides 16*" at the Classical Association of the Midwest and South annual conference in Lexington, Ky., April 3.

Tadeusz Mazurek, associate director of the London Undergraduate Program, presented "The *Libri Sibyllini*: Supplication and Prediction" at the Classical Association of the Midwest and South annual conference in Lexington, Ky., April 5.

Rev. Richard P. McBrien, the Crowley-O'Brien Professor of Theology, presented "Shared Authority and Co-Responsibility in the Church" at St. Bernard's Church, North Kingstown, R.I., April 29.

Ralph McInerny, the Grace Professor of Medieval Studies, director of the Maritain Center, and professor of philosophy, presented "From Shadows and Images to the Truth" at Gregorian Univ., Rome, May 23.

Rev. John P. Meier, the Warren Foundation Professor of Catholic Theology, presented "The Historical Jesus and the Historical Sabbath" at the "E.P. Sanders Conference," Notre Dame, April 12.

Dan Meisel, director of the Radiation Laboratory and professor of chemistry and biochemistry, chaired a session and presented "The Bimetallic Interface in Nanoparticles" at the annual meeting of the Electrochemical Society, Paris, April 27 through May 2; and served on the international organizing committee and presented "Interactions at Metallic Interfaces" at the International Conference on Molecular Processing of Nanostructured Devices, Orleans, France, May 4-7.

Thomas V. Merluzzi, associate professor of psychology, presented "Development and Initial Validation of the Symptom Impact Inventory," "Improving the Coping of Cancer Patients via Mastery-Enhancement Therapy," and "Self-Efficacy for Coping and Survival in Breast Cancer Patients" at the annual meeting of the Society of Behavioral Medicine, where he also chaired the transcultural research track, Salt Lake City, March 16; and presented "Integrating Self-Regulation and Self-Efficacy: An Interven-

tion to Enhance Quality of Life" at the sixth "World Congress of Psycho-Oncology," Banff, Alberta, Canada, April 25.

Rudolph M. Navari, associate dean of the College of Science and director of the Walther Cancer Research Center, presented "Olanzapine and NK-1 Receptor Antagonists for the Prevention of Chemotherapy Induced Emesis" at the sixth "World Congress of Psycho-Oncology," Banff, Alberta, Canada, April 26.

Rev. Ronald Nuzzi, director of the ACE Leadership Program, presented two sessions at the annual meeting of the National Catholic Educational Association in St. Louis, April 22-25, a book session on his new edited book *Catholic Schools Still Make A Difference: Ten Years of Research 1991-2001*, and a forum on "The Spirituality of Leadership: Excellence as A Gospel Pursuit"; and a workshop for principals and teachers in Calgary, Canada, April 2-3, focusing on Catholic identity and spiritual formation for Catholic school educators.

Samuel Paolucci, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented an invited lecture "Slow Manifolds in Chemically Reactive Flows" at Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill., April 28.

Catherine Perry, associate professor, French and Francophone Studies, and Nanovic Institute fellow, gave the invited paper "*Anna de Noailles et André Gide*," the invited presentation "*Anna de Noailles et Nietzsche*," and participated at the round table on "*Anna de Noailles et les femmes Écrivains de son temps*" at the international conference "*Anna de Noailles et les Écrivains de son temps*," organized by Pierre Brunel, Sorbonne Univ. (Paris IV), May 16-17.

Teresa Godwin Phelps, professor of law, presented "Shattered Voices: Language, Violence, and the Work of Truth Commissions" at the Univ. of Washington, Tacoma, April 24; and presented a faculty colloquium titled "The Truth Must Dazzle Gradually" at the Univ. of Washington, Seattle, April 25.

Alvin Plantinga, the O'Brien Professor of Philosophy, presented "An Evolutionary Argument Against Naturalism" and "Evolution and Creation" at Huntington College, March 6-7; "Games Scientists Play" at the Univ. of Pittsburgh, April 5; "On Christian

Scholarship" at Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., April 17; and "An Evolutionary Argument Against Naturalism" and "Can God Break the Laws?" at the Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, April 18. He also addressed the executive board meeting of the Templeton Foundation on March 21.

Morris Pollard, the Coleman Director of the LOBUND Laboratory and professor emeritus of biological sciences, presented "Hereditary Prostate Cancer in LW Rates," written with **Mark A. Suckow**, director and research associate professor in the Freimann Life Science Center, and M.W. Datta, at the annual meeting of the American Society for Investigative Pathology, San Diego, April 14.

Juan M. Rivera, associate professor of accountancy, presented "Rural Development in Mexico: Learning to Cope in the Context of Neo-Liberalism and NAFTA" at the 8th annual "Conference on Free Trade in the Americas," the Center for the Study of Western Hemispheric Trade at Texas A&M International Univ. in Laredo, April 25–26.

Ryan K. Roeder, assistant professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, presented "Hydroxyapatite Whiskers Used to Provide Improved Mechanical Properties in Reinforced Polymer Composites" and was moderator for the special symposium "Protein and Cells Interactions: Nanostructured Biomaterials" at the 29th annual meeting of the Society for Biomaterials, Reno, Nev., April 30 through May 3.

Jonathan Sapirstein, professor of physics, presented an invited talk "Rare Isotope Accelerator Symposium" in Argonne, Ill., in April.

Mark A. Suckow, director and research associate professor in the Freimann Life Science Center, presented a lecture on "Professional Ethics" at the Institute for Laboratory Animal Management, Memphis, May 8.

Richard E. Taylor, associate professor of chemistry and biochemistry, presented a seminar titled "Synthesis Conformation and Biological Activity of Polyketide Natural Products" at the Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, April 25.

Julia Adeney Thomas, associate professor of history, presented an invited talk "Photography and the Aesthetics of Occupation

in 20th-Century Japan" at the symposium "From Prints to Photography," Center for the Art of East Asia, Univ. of Chicago, May 16–17.

Robert P. Vecchio, the Schurz Professor of Management, was featured in "Thirty Years of Progress in Social Psychology," a video production of Allyn and Bacon Publishers, 2003.

Publications

Ani Aprahamian, professor of physics, published "New 0^+ states in ^{158}Gd " with S.R. Leshner, L. Trache, A. Oros, S. Deyliz, A. Gollwitzer, R. Hertenberger, B.D. Valnion, and G. Graw, *Physical Review C* 66 (2002): 051305; "In-Band and Inter-Band $B(E2)$ Values within the Triaxial Projected Shell Model" with P. Boutachkov, Y. Sun, J.A. Sheikh, and **Stefan G. Frauendorf**, professor of physics, *European Physical Journal A* 15 (2002): 455–458; "Rotational and Vibrational Excitations in ^{84}Zr Studied through in-beam and ^{84}Nb β -Decay Spectroscopy" with J. Döring, R.A. Kaye, M.W. Cooper, J. Daly, C.N. Davids, R.C. de Haan, **Joachim Görres**, research professor of physics, S.R. Leshner, J.J. Ressler, D. Seweryniak, E.J. Stech, A. Susalla, S.L. Tabor, J. Uusitlo, W.B. Walters, and **Michael C. Wiescher**, the Freimann Professor of Physics, *Physical Review C* 67 (2003): 014315 (14 pp.); and "Mass Measurement of ^{80}Y by β - γ Coincidence Spectroscopy" with C.J. Barton, D.S. Brenner, N.V. Zamfir, M.A. Caprio, Michael C. Wiescher, C.W. Beausang, Z. Berant, R.F. Casten, J.R. Cooper, R.L. Gill, R. Krücken, J.R. Novak, N. Pietralla, M. Shawcross, A. Teymurazyan, and A. Wolf, *ibid.*: 034310.

Brian Baker, assistant professor of chemistry and biochemistry, published "Thermodynamic and Kinetic Analysis of a Peptide-Class I MHC Interaction Highlights the Noncovalent Nature and Conformational Dynamics of the Class I Heterotrimer" with A.-K. Binz, R.C. Rodriguez, and W.E. Biddison, *Biochemistry* 42 (2003): 4954–4961.

Albert-László Barabási, the Hofman Professor of Physics, published "Prediction of Protein Essentiality Based on Genomic Data" with H. Jeong, and Z.N. Oltvai, *Complexity* 1 (2003): 19–28.

Doris L. Bergen, associate professor of history and Nanovic Institute and Kroc Institute fellow, published "The *Volksdeutsche* of Eastern Europe and the Collapse of the Nazi Empire, 1944–1945" in *The Impact of Nazism: New Perspectives on the Third Reich and Its Legacy*, A.E. Steinweis and D.E. Rogers, eds. (Lincoln: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 2003): 101–128.

Joseph Blenkinsopp, the O'Brien Professor Emeritus of Old Testament Studies, edited (with O. Lipschits) *Judah and the Judeans in the Neo-Babylonian Period* (Winona Lake, Ind.: Eisenbrauns, 2003), to which he also contributed the chapter on "Bethel in the Neo-Babylonian Period" (pp. 235–276).

Paul Bradshaw, professor of theology, published "Parallels between Early Jewish and Christian Prayers: Some Methodological Issues" in *Identität durch Gebet. Zur gemeinschaftsbildenden Funktion institutionalisierten Betens in Judentum und Christentum, Studien zu Judentum und Christentum*, A. Gerhards, A. Doeker, and P. Ebenhauser, eds. (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2003): 21–36.

David E. Campbell, assistant professor of political science, cowrote "Religion and Volunteering in America," *Religion as Social Capital: Producing the Common Good*, C. Smidt, ed. (Waco, Tex.: Baylor Univ. Press, 2003): 69–88.

Lawrence Cunningham, the O'Brien Professor of Theology, published a review of J. Ward's *Ferrytale: The Career of W. H. (Ping) Ferry* in *The Merton Seasonal* 28, No. 1 (Spring): 28–29.

Rev. Brian Daley, S.J., the Huisking Professor of Theology, republished *The Hope of the Early Church* (Cambridge, 1991) in paperback, in a corrected and updated edition (Hendrickson Publishers, 2003); and published a translation of Hans Urs von Balthasar, *Cosmic Liturgy* (Ignatius Press, 2003).

Keith J. Egan, adjunct professor of theology, published an invited contribution titled "From Darkness to Light," *National Catholic Reporter* (April 18): 7 and 28.

Umesh Garg, professor of physics, published "Recoil Distance Lifetime Measurements in ^{118}Xe " with I.M. Govil, A. Kumar, Hema Iyer, R. Joshi, S.K. Chamoli, Rakesh Kumar, and R.P. Singh, *Physical Review C* 66 (2002): 064318; "Isoscalar Giant Dipole

Resonance in ^{208}Pb via Inelastic α Scattering at 400 MeV and Nuclear Incompressibility" with M. Uchida, H. Sakaguchi, M. Itoh, M. Yosoi, T. Kawabata, H. Takeda, Y. Yasuda, T. Murakami, T. Ishikawa, T. Taki, N. Tsukahara, S. Terashima, M. Hedden, B. Kharraja, M. Koss, B.K. Nayak, S. Zhu, M. Fujiwara, H. Fujimura, K. Hara, E. Obayashi, H.P. Yoshida, H. Akimune, M.N. Karakeh, and M. Volkerts, *Physical Letters B* 557 (2003): 12–19.

Richard W. Garnett, associate professor of law, published "Christian Witness, Moral Anthropology, and the Death Penalty," *Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy* 17, No. 541 (2003).

Alyssa Dinega Gillespie, the Notre Dame Assistant Professor of Russian, edited *Russian Literature in the Age of Realism 277* in the series *Dictionary of Literary Biography* (Gale Group, 2003).

Joachim Görres, research professor of physics, published "Nucleosynthesis in TP-AGB Stars and the Production of ^{19}F " with S. Dababneh, A. Couture, M. Heil, F. Käppeler, H. Leiste, M. Lugaro, C. Ugalde, and **Michael C. Wiescher**, the Freimann Professor of Physics, *Nuclear Physics A* 718 (2003): 155c; "Reaction Rates for Helium Burning" with S. Dababneh, C. Ugalde, F. Käppeler, and Michael Wiescher, *Proceedings of the 11th Workshop on Nuclear Astrophysics, Ringberg Castle, Tegernsee, Germany, Feb. 11–16, 2002*, W. Hillebrandt and E. Müller, eds., MPA/P13 (Garching b. München, Germany: Max-Planck-Institut für Astrophysik, 2002): 75–78; "M1 and Gamow-Teller Transitions in T-1/2 Nuclei ^{23}Na and ^{23}Mg " with Y. Fujita, Y. Shimbara, I. Hamamoto, T. Adachi, G.P.A. Berg, H. Fujimura, H. Fujita, K. Hara, K. Hatanaka, J. Kamiya, T. Kawabata, Y. Kitamura, Y. Shimizu, M. Uchida, H.P. Yoshida, M. Yoshifuku, and M. Yosoi, *Physical Review C* 66 (2002): 044313; and "Breakout from the Hot CNO Cycle via the $^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha, p)^{21}\text{Na}$ Reaction. II. Extended Energy Range $E_{\text{c.m.}} \sim 1.7\text{--}2.9$ MeV" with D. Groombridge, A.C. Shotton, W. Bradfield-Smith, S. Cherubini, T. Davinson, A. Di Pietro, J.S. Graulich, A.M. Laird, P. Leleux, A. Musumarra, A. Ninane, A.N. Ostrowski, J. Rahighi, H. Schatz, Michael C. Wiescher, and P.J. Woods, *ibid.*: 055802.

Thomas A. Gresik, professor of finance and Kellogg Institute fellow, published "Tax Competition and Foreign Capital," cowritten with R. Davies, in *International Tax and Public Finance* 10, No. 2 (March): 107–126.

Michael D. Hildreth, assistant professor of physics, published "Search for the Production of Single Sleptons through r-Parity Violation in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV," V.M. Abazov, et al., *Physical Review Letters* 89 (2002): 261801–261806; "Search for MSUGRA in Single Electron Events with Jets and Large Missing Transverse Energy in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV," V.M. Abazov et al., *Physical Review D* 66 (2002): 112001–112015; "Search for R-parity Violating Supersymmetry in Dimuon and Four Jets Channel," V.M. Abazov, et al., *Physical Review Letters* 89 (2002): 171801–171806; "Multiple Jet Production at Low Transverse Energies in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV," V.M. Abazov, et al., *Physical Review D* 67 (2003): 052001–052009; and " $t\bar{t}$ Production Cross-Section in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV," V.M. Abazov, et al., *ibid.*: 012004–012053.

Gordon L. Hug, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, published "Photochemical Studies of a Photodissociative Initiator Based on a Benzophenone Derivative Possessing a Thioether Moiety" with A. Wrzyszczyński, J. Bartoszewicz, B. Marciniak, and J. Paczkowski, *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry* 155 (2003): 253–259.

Boldizsar Janko, assistant professor of physics, published "Electronic Specific Heat in the Pairing Pseudogap Regime" with C.P. Moca, *Physical Review B* 65 (2002): 052503; "Electronic Structure of Multiquantum Giant Vortex States in Mesoscopic Superconducting Disks" with K. Tanaka and I. Robel, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 99 (2002): 5233–5236; and "Ga_{1-x}Mn_xAs: A Frustrated Ferromagnet" with G. Zarand, *Physical Review Letters* 89 (2002): 047201.

James J. Kolata, professor of physics, published "Structure of the ^{10}Li Nucleus Investigated via the $^9\text{Li}(d, p)^{10}\text{Li}$ Reaction" with P. Santi, V. Guimaraes, D. Peterson, R. White-Stevens, E. Rischette, D. Bazin, B.M. Sherrill, A. Navin, P.A. DeYoung, P.L. Jolivet, G.F. Peaslee, and R.T. Guray,

Physical Review C 67 (2003): 024606–024617; "Experimental Determination of the Surface Density for the ^6He Exotic Nucleus" with L.R. Gasques, L.C. Chamon, D. Pereira, V. Guimaraes, A. Lépine-Szily, M.A.G. Alvarez, E.S. Rossi, Jr., C.P. Silva, B.V. Carlson, J.J. Kolata, L. Lamm, D. Peterson, P. Santi, S. Vincent, P.A. De Young, and G. Peaslee, *ibid.*: 024602–024606; "Astrophysical Reaction Rate for the $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ Reaction" with H. Kobayashi, K. Ieki, Á. Horváth, A. Galonsky, N. Carlin, F. Deák, T. Gomi, V. Guimaraes, Y. Higurashi, Y. Iwata, Á. Kiss, T. Rauscher, H. Schelin, Z. Seres, and R. Warner, *ibid.*: 015806–015812; "Elastic Scattering of ^9Li and ^{11}Li from ^{12}C at 50 MeV Per Nucleon" with D. Peterson, P. Santi, J. von Schwarzenberg, D. Bazin, and B. Sherrill, *ibid.*: 014601–014606; "Structure of the ^{10}Li Nucleus Investigated via the $^9\text{Li}(d, p)^{10}\text{Li}$ Reaction" with P. Santi, V. Guimaraes, D. Peterson, R. White-Stevens, E. Rischette, D. Bazin, B.M. Sherrill, A. Navin, P.A. DeYoung, P.L. Jolivet, G.F. Peaslee, and R.T. Guray, *ibid.*: 024606–024617; "Experimental Determination of the Surface Density for the ^6He Exotic Nucleus" with L.R. Gasques, L.C. Chamon, D. Pereira, V. Guimaraes, A. Lépine-Szily, M.A.G. Alvarez, E.S. Rossi Jr., C.P. Silva, B.V. Carlson, J.L. Lamm, D. Peterson, P. Santi, S. Vincent, P.A. De Young, and G. Peaslee, *ibid.*: 024602–024606; "Astrophysical Reaction Rate for the $^8\text{Li}(n, \gamma)^9\text{Li}$ Reaction" with H. Kobayashi, K. Ieki, Á. Horváth, A. Galonsky, N. Carlin, F. Deák, T. Gomi, V. Guimaraes, Y. Higurashi, Y. Iwata, Á. Kiss, T. Rauscher, H. Schelin, Z. Seres, and R. Warner, *ibid.*: 015806–015812; and "Elastic Scattering of ^9Li and ^{11}Li from ^{12}C at 50 MeV per Nucleon" with D. Peterson, P. Santi, J. von Schwarzenberg, D. Bazin, and B. Sherrill, *ibid.*: 014601–014606.

Christopher Kolda, assistant professor of physics, published "Bounds on Charged, Stable Superpartners from Cosmic Ray Production," written with M. Byrne and P. Regan, *Physical Review D* 66 (2002): 075007; and "Higgs Mediated in the Supersymmetric Seesaw Model," written with K.S. Babu, *Physical Review Letters* 89 (2002): 241802.

Pamela A. Krauser, professional specialist in the Graduate School, published "The Research Administrator as Servant-Leader" in *The Journal of Research Administration* 34, No. 1 (2003): 14–18.

Robert Kusmer, associate librarian, published "Transatlantic Connections: A Tour of German Libraries and Publishing Houses" in the *WESS Newsletter* 26, No. 2 (Spring): 1-5.

David C. Leege, emeritus professor of political science, published "Religion and Politics (United States)" in the *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* 3, Art. 137 (London: Elsevier, 2002), and cowrote *The Politics of Cultural Differences* with K.D. Wald, B.R. Krueger, and P.D. Mueller (Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 2002): 287 pp.

George A. Lopez, director of policy studies and senior fellow at the Kroc Institute, published "Let the UN Decide," *Opposing View, USA TODAY*, May 7.

John M. LoSecco, professor of physics, published "Imperfect Detectors in Linear Optical Quantum Computers" with S. Glancy, H.M. Vasconcelos, and **Carol E. Tanner**, associate professor of physics, *Physical Review A* 65 (2002): 062317; "Measurement of the CP Asymmetry Amplitude $\sin 2\beta$ with B^0 Mesons" with B. Aubert, et al., *Physical Review Letters* 89, No. 20 (Nov. 11): 201802; "Study of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ and $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ Decays: Measurement of the Ratio of Branching Fractions and Search for Direct CP-Violating Charge Asymmetries" with B. Aubert, et al., *Physical Review D* 65 (2002): 091101; "Measurement of the Branching Fraction and CP Content for the Decay $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-}$ " with B. Aubert, et al., *Physical Review Letters* 89, No. 6 (Aug. 5): 061801; and "Measurement of D_s^+ and D_s^{*+} Production in B Meson Decays and from Continuum e^+e^- Annihilation at $\sqrt{s} = 10.6$ GeV" with B. Aubert, et al., *Physical Review D* 65 (2002): 191104; "Study of Time-Dependent CP-Violating Asymmetries and Flavor Oscillations in Neutral B Decays at the Y (4S)" with B. Aubert, et al., *ibid.* 66 (2002): 032003.

Joanne Mack, associate professor of anthropology and curator, Snite Museum of Art, published "California Ceramic Traditions: the Obscurity and the Assumptions," *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* 37, No. 1 (March): 30-35.

Timothy Matovina, associate professor of theology and director of the Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, was guest editor (with G.E. Poyo) for the winter

2003 issue of the *U.S. Catholic Historian* on "Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Catholic Heritage: Parishes, Organizations, and Latina Leadership."

John Matthias, professor of English, published *Working Progress, Working Title* (Cambridge, U.K.: Salt Publications, 2002): 94 pp.; *Swell and Variations on the Song of Songs* (Chicago: Momotombito Press, 2003): 18 pp.; and (with L.-H. Svensson), a translation *Three-Toed Gull: Selected Poems of Jesper Svenbro* (Evanston: Northwestern Univ. Press, 2003): 168 pp.

Rev. John P. Meier, the Warren Foundation Professor of Catholic Theology, published "Is There *Halaka* (the Noun) at Qumran?" in the *Journal of Biblical Literature* 122 (2003): 150-155.

Anthony N. Michel, the Freimann Professor Emeritus and the McCloskey Dean of Engineering Emeritus, published "Stabilizing a Class of Tw-Dimensional Bilinear Systems with Finite-State Hybrid Constant Feedback" with B. Hu and G. Zhai, *International Journal of Hybrid Systems* 2 (2002): 189-205; "On Practical Stability of Switched Systems" with G. Zhai, *ibid.*: 144-153; "Partial Stability and Boundedness of Discontinuous Dynamical Systems under Arbitrary Initial Z-Perturbations" with Y. Sun, *ibid.*: 261-288; "Analysis of Time-Controlled Switched Systems by Stability Preserving Mappings" with G. Zhai, B. Hu, and Y. Sun, *Nonlinear Dynamics and Systems Theory* 2, No. 2 (2002): 203-213; and "Common Quadratic Lyapunov-Like Functions with Associated Switching Regions for Two Unstable Second-Order LTI Systems" with B. Hu and G. Zhai, *International Journal of Control* 75, No. 14 (2002): 1127-1135.

Juan Migliore, professor of mathematics, published "Ideals of General Forms and the Ubiquity of the Weak Lefschetz Property" (cowritten with R. Miró-Roig), *Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra* 182 (2003): 79-107.

Rudolph M. Navari, associate dean of the College of Science and director of the Walther Cancer Research Center, published "Antimicrobial Use in Patients with Advanced Cancer Receiving Hospice Care" with P.H. White, H.L. Kuhlenschmidt, and B.A. Vancura in the *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* 25 (2003): 438-443.

Thomas Nowak, professor of chemistry and biochemistry, published "The Proton Transfer Step Catalyzed by Yeast Pyruvate Kinase" with D. Susan-Resiga, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* 276 (2003): 12660-12671.

Walter Nugent, the Tackes Professor of History Emeritus, published a review of *Moving Stories: Migration and the American West, 1850-2000*, S.E. Casper and L.M. Long, eds., in *Great Plains Quarterly* 23 (winter): 55.

Daniel Philpott, assistant professor of political science, published "The Challenge of September 11th to Secularism in International Relations," *World Politics* 55 (Oct.): 66-95; and "Sovereignty," *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.

John Poirier, professor emeritus of physics, published "Ground Level Muons in Coincidence with the Solar Flare of April 15, 2001," written with C. D'Andrea, *Journal of Geophysical Research, Space Physics* 107, No. A11 (2002): 1376-1384.

Jonathan Sapirstein, professor of physics, published "Determination of the Fine Structure Constant from Helium Spectroscopy" with K. Pachucki, *Journal of Physics B* 35 (2002): 1783; "Higher Order Recoil Corrections to Helium Fine Structure" with K. Pachucki, *Journal of Physics B* 36 (2003): 803; and "Calculation of Radiative Corrections to Hyperfine Splittings in the Neutral Alkalies" with K.T. Cheng, *Physics Review A* 67 (2003): 022512.

Alan Seabaugh, professor of electrical engineering, published "Silicon Tunnel Diodes Formed by Proximity Rapid Thermal Diffusion" with J. Wang, D. Wheeler, Y. Yan, J. Zhao, and S. Howard, *IEEE Electron Device Letters* 24, No. 1 (2003): 93-95.

Slavi C. Sevov, professor of chemistry and biochemistry, published "Synthesis and Structure of $[K-(12\text{-crown-4})_2]_2[K-(12\text{-crown-4})_2]_2[Sn_9]^{4-} \cdot 4en^+$ " with A. Ugrinov, *Applied Organometallic Chemistry* 17 (2003): 373-376.

Daniel T. Simon, professor of accountancy, published "Deregulation of Professional Accounting Services in the United Kingdom: Integrating Marketing and Accounting" with V.L. Crittenden, L.R. Davis, and G. Trompeter, *Journal of Strategic Marketing* 11 (2003): 37-53.

Carol E. Tanner, associate professor of physics, published "Heterodyne Frequency Calibration of High Resolution Cesium Spectra Using Diode Lasers" with V. Gerginov, *Optics Communications* 216 (2003): 391–399; and "Construction of Fiber-Optic Bundle Light-Collection Systems and Calculations of Collection Efficiency" with D. DiBerardino, R.J. Rafac, S. Boone, and V. Gerginov, *ibid.* 210/3-6 (2003): 233–243.

Michael Wiescher, the Freimann Professor of Physics, published "Resonance States in ^{22}Mg for Reaction Rates in the rp-Process" with G.P.A. Berg, K. Hatanaka, H. Schatz, T. Adachi, A.D. Bacher, C.C. Foster, Y. Fujita, H. Fujita, K. Fujita, **Joachim Görres**, research professor of physics, C. Herman, J. Kamiya, N. Sakamoto, Y. Sakemi, Y. Shimbara, Y. Shimizu, E.J. Stephenson, T. Wakasaka, and M. Yosoi, *Nuclear Physics A* 718 (2003): 608c; "Counting ^{44}Ti Nuclei from the $^{40}\text{Ca}(\gamma, \gamma)^{44}\text{Ti}$ Reaction" with M. Paul, C. Feldstein, I. Ahmad, D. Berkovits, C. Bordeanu, J. Caggiano, S. Ghelberg, Joachim Görres, J. Greene, M. Hass, A. Heinz, D. Henderson, S.K. Hui, R.V.F. Janssens, C.L. Jiang, S. Jiang, Y. Nirel, R.C. Pardo, T. Pennington, K.E. Rehm, G. Savard, G. Verri, R. Vondrasek, and I. Wiedenhover, *ibid.*: 239c; "Nuclear Astrophysics at ISAC with DRAGON: Initial Studies" with A. Olin, S. Bishop, L. Buchmann, M.L. Chatterjee, A. Chen, J.M. D'Auria, S. Engel, D. Gigliotti, U. Greife, D. Hunter, A. Hussein, D. Hutcheon, C. Jewett, J. King, S. Kubono, M. Lamey, A.M. Laird, R. Lewis, W. Liu, S. Michimasa, D. Ottewell, P. Parker, J. Rogers, F. Strieder, and C. Wrede, *Classical Nova Explosions: International Conference on Classical Nova Explosions. AIP Conference Proceedings* 637, Sitges, Spain, 20–24 May, 2002, M. Hernanz and J. José, eds. (American Institute of Physics, 2002): 119–123; and "Nuclear-Reaction Rates in the Thermonuclear Runaway Phase of Accreting Neutron Stars" with V. Barnard, J.L. Fisker, Joachim Görres, K. Langanke, G. Martinez-Pinedo, F. Rembges, H. Schatz, and F.K. Thielemann, *Euro-pean Physical Journal A* 15 (2002): 59–63.

Olaf Wiest, associate professor of chemistry and biochemistry, published "Synergy of Combining Sonolysis and Photocatalysis in the Degradation and Mineralization of Chlorinated Aromatic Compounds" with J. Peller and **Prashant V. Kamat**, profes-

sional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, *Environmental Science and Technology* 37 (2003): 1927–1932

Deaths

Thomas Bergin, director emeritus of continuing education and professor emeritus of management, died May 8 in South Bend.

Administrators' Notes

Honors

Rev. Alfred E. D'Alonzo, C.S.C., senior counselor, Office of Academic Services for Student-Athletes, was honored with the creation of an athletic grant-in-aid in his name, celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination as a Holy Cross priest.

Alan Bigger, director of Building Services, was elected vice president for professional affairs, Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers, for a two-year term.

Robert Franken, student print media coordinator, Student Activities office, was elected executive director of the Indiana Collegiate Press Association for 2003–2004.

Dewitt Latimer, deputy chief information officer/chief technology officer, assistant vice president/assistant provost, was recently appointed research fellow by the Educause Center for Applied Research.

Donald Robert Miller, executive chef of the Morris Inn, was named Chef of the Year for the Central Region of the American Culinary Federation at their conference in Houston, and will be a contender for the ACF's National Chef of the Year, to be determined for the first time by a live cooking competition in Washington, D.C.

Rudolph S. Bottei, professor and assistant chair of the Dept. of Chemistry and Biochemistry, died April 23 in South Bend.

Activities

Alan Bigger, director of Building Services, presented the keynote address "Moving your Dreams from Vision to Reality," and the seminars "The Need for Performance Indicators," "Lessons from Flying Fish: Providing Upscale Customer Service," "Beyond Frugal: Unlocking your Budget Potential," and "Little Things Mean a Lot" at the Pacific Southwest District convention of the International Executive Housekeepers Association in Waikiki Beach, Hawaii, April 14–17.

Publications

Alan Bigger, director of Building Services, published "Dispensing Success: The Role of Paper Product Dispensers" with L.B. Bigger, *Executive Housekeeping Today* 24, No. 5 (May): 6–8.

James Cope, communications and public relations administrator, Office of Information Technologies, published "Strategic Planning for Procurement: Setting a Foundation for e-Procurement at Notre Dame," *NAEB Journal* (Summer 2003): 4–7.

Documentation

Senior Fellow Address

Professor Carl Ackermann

May 15, 2003

An overwhelming and heartfelt thank you to the Class of 2003, and all students at the University of Notre Dame—the brightest, kindest, most caring students at any university in the country. It is just such a tremendous honor to be in your presence every day.

I would like to talk with you tonight about how much I have learned from you during your time here, and how deeply I admire the service you do to brighten the lives of others, because it is *your commitment* to service that inspires me to give as much as I can.

One of the great honors I have at the University of Notre Dame is that every year, I have the privilege of writing hundreds of letters of recommendation for students. I always ask for a résumé—not just to write the letter—but because your résumés are a constant source of fresh ideas for how we can all contribute to the community. And friends, when I read the volunteering section of your résumés, I am *astounded* at the work you do.

All I'm asking you for tonight is more—more service. When you get to be my age your desire for material possessions will wane, and you will appreciate, more and more, that service to others is the most meaningful contribution you can make.

Please remember that you can contribute, no matter what line of work you're in. If you have a job with reasonable hours, you can commit the most important gift of all—your time. And even if you don't, you can still contribute with your heart, by stepping up financially. You can go to the public library of a small, impoverished town and double its new book budget, benefiting an entire community. You can sponsor children in developing countries, helping them to learn to read and write.

When you read or hear about a child that can't afford a necessary medical operation because he or she was born into different financial circumstances than you were, you can do something about it.

Friends, so many people my age tell me about the big break they received in their life that allowed them to be successful, and that that big break is often attributable to the kindness of one individual. I hope you will be that individual—for as many people as you can.

Finally, I want to take you back to that moment of unadulterated joy—the moment you received your acceptance letter from the University of Notre Dame. Notre Dame chose you over thousands of other applicants because you are special, and because of your leadership promise and what you would do to change the world. I ask you to continue to honor that commitment through your enduring, tireless, and passionate service.

So to the Class of 2003, congratulations on your graduation! I am deeply humbled to be standing here. This award means more to me than anything I've ever received. Thank you, and thank you for sharing your time with us this evening.

Charge to the Class

(Rev.) Timothy L. Scully, C.S.C.
May 15, 2003

Places. Certain places. Special places.

There exists this almost mythic place—about as far from South Bend as you can travel and still remain in the hemisphere—a place called Zapallar. Zapallar is a fishing village nestled on the remotest shores of Chile's pristine Pacific Coast. The beaches and ravines that rack and cleave the shoreline of that place, the pounding surf, the bracing, eucalyptine Pacific winds—all combine to produce a sort of magical place

for me; a place that over the years I have returned to when life gets raw or confusing. In fact, I literally just returned from my *querido* Zapallar this morning, having spent the past week with Chilean friends soaking up the strength and savage beauty of that healing place. Zapallar is one of those secret places where I can return to my inner self, even when stuff seems hopelessly out of whack.

Certain places are just special for us—very special. Sacramental. Dripping with grace.

And so we gather together tonight in one of those very, very special places. We need not travel to the end of the world. No. Tonight we share our secret love for this quiet and healing place.

The melodramatic label someone gave this evening is "Our Last Visit" to this special place. The *good news* is the label suggests it's not our *first*. We've been here before—alone and together—time after time. But, if you'll allow, I'll take exception to the label. This is not our last visit, just as surely as it is *not* our first.

This place is just too special, soulful. We will not be stripped of this consolation, nor would we be, nor need we be. We are at home here. The Grotto is our home, our place, where we have come, over the past four years, alone and together, to be quietly with our friend, Jesus, and His mother, Notre Dame. This is a holy place, a place of saints, living and dead. Here we rejoin Chad Sharon. We've been here with our parents and grandparents. We've been here with our friends and lovers. We will be here with our children and grandchildren, and many of these same friends who surround us tonight, over and over and over again. We are at home here. This certainly is not, and must not be, our last visit.

Remember our *first* visit? Your first visit? When was it? Let's remember for a moment. We've prayed here before. Why did we come? What drew us here? What were we searching for, late at night and alone? Rain, snow, blistering winds notwithstanding, it is this place to which we would travel across campus, alone and together, to search out the light.

Each of us has tiny rituals when we come to this place. I grab a couple candles, every time I come, and I light them in hope. I

light them for my friends and for my family. I light them for myself, and for the world. I light them in joy and in sadness. Sometimes, I need to feel the Lourdes rock, which is embedded right over here—that's for special occasions, to just grab hold of Mary's little toe, and she always responds. Kind of caresses my heart with consolation and peace. I know each of you have your own tiny little rituals when you come here.

Though perhaps for most of us, our returns will be less frequent than they have been, you must remember that these candles will be lit, as they are this evening, by generation after generation of Notre Dame's children, until the end of time. So, if you travel far from here, or feel distant as time grows chill, return to this place, by your mind's eye. It will be here, reaching out for you.

This place. This very special place will be here, quietly glowing, sustained in prayer, and hope, and embracing, surrounding its beholders with light and promise.

We take light from this place, Notre Dame. We have become, quite literally, the life of Christ for this world. We take leave of Notre Dame as the light of Christ—His loving eyes, His healing hands, His thoughtful silence, and His bold proclamation of truth. As Tolkien put it, we emerge from here as "heart kindlers"—"to kindle hearts in a world grown cold."

Places. Certain places. Special places.

As we leave here, I'm reminded of an old Irish saying, that "home is where you have to go back to, and where they have to let you in." Notre Dame is your home, forever now. Notre Dame is a different place, and always will be, because you've lived and learned and loved, and sometimes struggled, in these halls. You've formed life friendships, and honed life-giving skills and talents to bring life to others. This surrounding light, these soft, rich beams cleave now to your inmost being. You are the light of the world. Christ does live, ablaze within you, and will use your first and last breath to touch and mend, to heal and console, to love and do justice, to "kindle hearts in a world grown cold."

God bless each and every one of you!

Commencement Address

Senator Richard G. Lugar

May 18, 2003

We come to South Bend today to celebrate a high moment in the lives of all who will receive diplomas and in the lives of all who have given love, inspiration, and support to these graduates. We say to the graduates, "You must do better than we have done. We will support your dreams because they are embodied in all that we have hoped for."

I have received personal inspiration in my life from observing the visionary leadership of Father Ted Hesburgh abroad and the strong guidance which Father Monk Malloy has brought to the growth of international leadership studies right here at Notre Dame.

For generations, the University of Notre Dame has shined brightly as a prolific contributor to the academic life, history, economy, and cultural achievements of our country. It has brought together teachers and students, good people who exemplified creativity and optimism for the future. Its 10-year strategic plan undergirds aspirations for a leadership role among the great institutions of higher learning around the world. It clearly has established one of the pre-eminent Commencement celebrations in America. We are honored to be a part of that.

In preparing for this address I reviewed the roll of past Notre Dame Commencement speakers. It is an amazing list of Presidents and prime ministers, writers and religious leaders, scholars and statesmen. I found many distinguished men and women with whom I have had the honor of working over the years, including our recently departed friend, Daniel Patrick Moynihan—a giant of the Senate.

But among the speakers, one had a special significance for me—Admiral Arleigh Burke, who delivered the 1956 Commencement Address when he was Chief of Naval Operations. In 1957, Admiral Burke organized a special Flag Plot in the Pentagon and asked me to be one of his intelligence briefers. On each working day, I commenced reading our national secrets at 2:30 a.m. in preparation for a briefing of 50 admirals and assorted administration and

congressional guests at 8:00 a.m. Admiral Burke often sent me to meet with Allen Dulles and his CIA panel, National Security Agency officials, and on a few rare occasions, to brief President Eisenhower from a remote location in the White House. Admiral Burke was my mentor in developing a passion for foreign policy and America's role in the world.

During the past four years, you have witnessed historic and often tragic changes in the world. You have seen terrorists kill thousands of people in our country and destroy the World Trade Center and a part of the Pentagon. United States military personnel have conducted two difficult and costly wars in less than two years.

The experience of September 11, 2001, retaught a grim lesson that our nation has periodically had to relearn: trouble will find us whether we choose to be involved in the world or not. Because advances in transportation and communication have shrunk the world and because the United States is now universally regarded as the most powerful nation on earth, this condition is inescapable.

The world is not benign if left alone. Eventually, any fight will find its way to the biggest kid on the block. An American decision to espouse isolationism would not cause terrorists to warn Americans away from their intended targets; nor would American disengagement cause foreign governments that perpetrate human rights abuses to promote social justice.

Our economic prosperity is tied to the prosperity of the rest of the industrialized world. Our environment is deeply affected by the practices of nations far beyond our continent and hemisphere. Even maintaining individual health, once the sole province of the family doctor, now depends also on international epidemiologists and globally marketed pharmaceuticals.

Even if you did not know anyone in the World Trade Center or anyone serving with U.S. forces in Iraq or Afghanistan, the prospect that your life will be insulated from world events has ended. These events, though distant from South Bend, have fundamentally changed what it means to graduate from a prestigious American university. For any new graduate entering American life in the 21st century—particularly graduates from Notre Dame, a

national university steeped in traditions of social consciousness and service—a simple and uncomfortable fact must inspire your actions: the United States stands as the hope of the World.

Some of you who have followed world news carefully and have watched anti-American demonstrations around the world may ask: “How can we be the hope of the world, when so many people and nations seem reflexively to oppose American actions?” Others of you may react to that phrase simply as a harmless appeal to patriotism or a commencement platitude.

But I would submit that America’s unrivaled position in the world, our fundamental traditions of freedom and altruism, and the desperate need for international leadership in a time of potential chaos have placed our nation in a position to determine whether the world advances or declines.

Many Americans have no desire to assume such awesome responsibility. The dominant popular mythology associated with America’s response to the world has been the reluctant hero who is skeptical of a corrupt world and its intrusion on the peaceful nature of American life. In our mythology, the American hero ultimately journeys overseas, brings peace to a distant land, and then promptly returns home to family. This modern mythology has been a prominent feature of American cinema from *Sergeant York* to *Private Ryan*. We love this vision of American righteousness, because it allows for moral superiority and heroism, while limiting our international responsibility and preserving the uncomplicated comforts of home.

As Americans, none of us are immune from these impulses. Always in the back of our minds there is a feeling that if we just communicate the truth that we do not want empire, that we want to live in peace, that we want our basketball, our backyard barbecues, and our races at the Brickyard, that the world will leave us alone.

In coming years, we will not have the luxury of coming home after the battles have been fought. We will not be able to take on the world’s problems in war, but repair to isolationist roots in moments of peace. The United States cannot feed every person, lift every person out of poverty, cure every

disease, or stop every conflict. But only the United States can organize the world to overcome the threats to peace and prosperity in the 21st century.

The United States is struggling with this problem right now in Iraq. While the war was being waged, we watched events with concern, but we could comprehend the strategic goals, the tactics, and the outcome. Planning for the war was brilliant and comprehensive.

But now we have entered a phase in the Iraqi operation that is far more complicated and much more difficult to evaluate. Our military forces and reconstruction teams are facing the rise of the Shiite majority, the infiltration of Iranian agents, the omnipresent threat of terrorist acts, and the problems of re-establishing utilities, securing Iraqi antiquities, creating a police force, and effectively distributing food and medicine to be paid for by oil fields now held in a most uncertain status of ownership and operation. Over the long term, the challenges of developing a constitution and establishing an Iraqi government that is independent, stable, and friendly are enormous. Although we may be reluctant to admit it, we are engaged in nation building. We are engaged in the complicated and uncertain business of constructing the future in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. It is a role we must embrace—not only because of altruistic impulses—but because our own existence is threatened by the intersection of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Iraq must not become a failed state and a potential incubator for terrorist cells.

Recently I published an article that outlined five campaigns that we must undertake to win the war on terrorism. I argued that the United States must improve diplomatic capabilities, enhance international trade, strengthen our alliances, support democracy and development worldwide, and expand our efforts to control weapons of mass destruction.

Each of the campaigns is essential. But I believe that the campaign to control weapons of mass destruction stands out as the most urgent. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is not just the security problem of our time. It is also the economic dilemma and the moral challenge of the coming age. On September 11, 2001, the

world witnessed the destructive potential of international terrorism. But the September 11 attacks do not come close to approximating the destruction that would be unleashed by a nuclear weapon. Weapons of mass destruction have made it possible for a small nation, or even a sub-national group, to kill as many innocent people in a day on our soil as national armies killed in months of fighting abroad during World War II.

Beyond the horrific loss of life, proposals to advance the standard of living throughout the world would be undercut by the uncertainty and fear that would follow a catastrophic terrorist attack.

The bottom line is this: for the foreseeable future, the United States and its allies will face an existential threat from the intersection of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Addressing this situation will require an implacable U.S. commitment to organizing the world to prevent this intersection. Hopes for a peaceful world that will accommodate human progress and development rest squarely on the will of the United States and individual Americans to undertake this commitment.

Terrorist organizations have demonstrated suicidal tendencies and are beyond deterrence. We must anticipate that they will use weapons of mass destruction if allowed the opportunity. The minimum standard for victory in this war is the prevention of any of the individual terrorists or terrorists cells from obtaining weapons or materials of mass destruction.

The Cold War was an unconventional war, as is the war on terrorism. The irony of our situation today is that victory in the current war depends very much on cleaning up the remnants of the previous war. We cannot guarantee that terrorists will not strike, but we are not helpless. We can develop the international practices and norms that can almost guarantee that terrorists will not have access to nuclear weapons. In doing so, we can transform our world into a place that is more secure and more connected than it has ever been.

In an important article in *The National Interest* last fall, Graham Allison and Andrei Kokoshin, former high-ranking defense officials for the United States and Russia, respectively, made this very point. They

wrote: "Though the world's stockpiles of nuclear weapons and weapons-usable materials are vast, they are finite. The prerequisites for manufacturing fissile material are many and require the resources of a modern state. . . . While challenging, a specific program of actions to keep nuclear materials out of the hands of the most dangerous groups is not beyond reach, if leaders give this objective highest priority and hold subordinates accountable for achieving this result."

As part of the global war against terrorism, the United States and its allies must establish a worldwide system of accountability for nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. In such a system, every nation that has weapons and materials of mass destruction must account for what it has, safely secure what it has, and demonstrate that no other nation or cell will be allowed access. If a nation lacks the means to do this, the international community must provide financial and technical assistance. This process will be expensive and painstaking, but international security and prosperity hang in the balance. We must commit the resources and political will required to preserve modern society and the futures of our children and grandchildren.

Some nations, after witnessing coalition military actions in Afghanistan and Iraq may decide to proceed along a cooperative path of accountability regarding their weapons and materials of mass destruction. But other states may decide to test the world's will and staying power. Vigorous and timely joint diplomacy by the United States and all cooperative nations would greatly increase the likelihood of peaceful outcomes. When nations resist such accountability and when all diplomatic and economic tools fail, however, the United States and other responsible nations cannot rule out the use of military force.

While admitting this necessity, we should spare no effort to establish absolute accountability through peaceful means. In 1991, I joined with former Senator Sam Nunn to establish the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program. This initiative brought Americans and Russians together to ensure the safety and destruction of the huge stockpile of weapons and materials of mass destruction left over from the former Soviet Union that were

in jeopardy of theft or accidental use. The program has demonstrated over the last decade that extraordinary international relationships are possible to improve controls over weapons of mass destruction.

Working in concert, the United States and Russia have destroyed more than 6,000 nuclear warheads and dismantled hundreds of bombers, missiles, and submarines that were built to deliver them. The Nunn-Lugar Program is employing in peaceful pursuits tens of thousands of Russian weapons scientists who are no longer tempted to sell their knowledge. The program also has made progress toward protecting nuclear material, biological weapons laboratories, and chemical weapons stockpiles. Beyond statistics, the program has served as a bridge of communication and cooperation between the United States and Russia, even when other aspects of the relationship were in decline. It has improved military-to-military contacts and established greater transparency in areas that used to be the object of intense secrecy and suspicion.

Now we must not only accelerate weapons dismantlement in Russia, we must replicate our work with Russia in as many countries as possible and build a global coalition to support nonproliferation.

Many questions have been raised about the security of Pakistan's nuclear program and similar questions will be raised about India's. The exact status of Iraq's weapons and materials of mass destruction is still being investigated. North Korea, Iran, Syria, Libya, and other nations present unique and difficult proliferation challenges. We cannot afford to be defeatist. Using the Cooperative Threat Reduction Model, we should attempt to forge relationships to control weapons of mass destruction in previously reticent or hostile nations.

I believe that the United States has a window of opportunity to address proliferation threats around the world. We must make the safe storage, accountability, and destruction of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons a fundamental objective of American foreign policy.

Our power and status have conferred upon us a tremendous responsibility to humanity. If the world is to be secure and just and prosperous, the United States and individual Americans must devote themselves

to international leadership. Among the graduates of 2003, many will devote their lives to furthering the idealism that embodies the United States. I have had the pleasure recently to work with one such Notre Dame graduate, Ambassador Francis X. Taylor, who serves as assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security. In this capacity Ambassador Taylor leads the effort to protect our foreign diplomatic posts, many of which are on the front lines in the war against terrorism. It is his job to keep our missions open and safe, so they can facilitate our diplomatic contacts with the rest of the world. Like Ambassador Taylor some of you will choose the calling of diplomacy, politics, humanitarian work, or military service. But you all must know as doctors and lawyers, teachers and entrepreneurs, artists and economists, musicians and engineers, clergy and scientists, that you can contribute greatly to achieving a more just and secure world.

This does not require conformity of thought or agreement with government policies. It does not require sacrifice of individual goals and dreams of family and material prosperity—though some may make those sacrifices. But it does require that each of you think beyond your immediate world and find within yourself the will to contribute. It does require that you understand how blessed you are to sit here today and how much your country will depend on you. And it does require you to understand that as we honor you as a graduate of one of the greatest universities in the most powerful nation on earth that you must have a global outlook and accept global responsibilities.

I am convinced that the vast majority of American people believe that we have a moral responsibility to foster the concepts of opportunity, free enterprise, the rule of law, human rights, and democracy. They understand that these American values are the hope of the world. I am confident that you will not be intimidated or defeated by those choosing terror and suicide. You will affirm the importance of the diploma you have earned today, growing in your ability to worship, to continue learning, to expand your capacity to love, and to build a strong family. You will surely find excitement in serving others in a world without limits that now invites you to enter. God bless the class of 2003.

Valedictory

Margaret Laracy

May 18, 2003

Sen. The Honorable Senator Richard Lugar, Father Malloy, distinguished guests, faculty, family, friends, and my fellow members of the class of 2003.

"Do not be afraid." These are Jesus' first words after rising from the dead in Matthew's gospel. "Do not be afraid." John Paul II exhorts us again and again: "Do not be afraid."

Yet we must admit that we graduates have a lot to be afraid about. Four years ago, when we arrived at Notre Dame as freshmen, the economy was strong, jobs were plentiful, and Americans felt secure. Today our nation's economy is weaker, jobs are scarce, terrorism threatens, and war has become a reality. At the same time, fear is personal and specific: each of us leaves today for a new endeavor, and we cannot know how we will fare. All of us, as graduates of Notre Dame, are expected to be great successes. We may or may not meet those expectations.

But as we leave today, for very good reasons, we will not be afraid.

I want us to recall some voices that speak of courage and fearlessness.

In 1842 Fr. Edward Sorin and seven Holy Cross brothers arrived at this unfamiliar place with a mission: to build a Catholic university. They faced snow, whipping winds, epidemics of disease, and fire. Many suffered. Some died. But they were not intimidated. They triumphed over death, disease, tragedy, and failure. If not for them, we would not be here at all; this space would be farm land or another stretch of suburbs. Their sacrifice and courage echo our song: Do not be afraid!

Another voice of fearlessness is that of Brooklyn firefighter and father of 10 children, Frank Palumbo. In August 2001, as my father sat in St. Columba's Church in lower Manhattan, the chief catechist, Frank, used a phrase that my father did not forget. Asking for volunteers to set up the church the next morning, he said: "This is a chance to die a little bit." This idea, "a chance to

die a little" sounded a theme that had resonated throughout Frank's entire catechesis: Christ has died for us and we do not fear death. We can freely and joyfully die, any day and every day, in little ways and in big ways.

A month later, early on September 11, 2001, Frank's fire company was one of the first to arrive at the Twin Towers. He and his group charged over the Brooklyn Bridge at the fires and straight into the hands of God. Frank Palumbo was not afraid.

On that same day, a few hours after the attacks and Frank's sacrifice, we gathered on South Quad. About 7,000 of us came together. With little planning or notice, we all converged to celebrate Eucharist, to recall the One who gave his body and blood, who died and conquered death. We prayed and sang; we were silent and listened; we wept and embraced. On that day, on this campus, in the face of terror and death, a quieter, stronger voice prevailed: Do not be afraid!

Earlier that year I had entered an oncology clinic as a research assistant to invite cancer patients to participate in a study on coping. Working with professor Tom Merluzzi, I combined personal encounters at the clinic with psychological research. I came to recognize the interplay between the intellectual life of research and theory and actual lives. One of the patients, I'll call her Rose, a woman in her fifties, was there nearly every day I went and greeted me warmly each time. The sicker she got, the more radiantly Rose seemed to smile. Her face is clear in my memory: a sign of hope. Through pain and disease, it said to me: Do not be afraid!

We have good reason not to fear. St. John has told us, "There is no fear in love. But perfect love drives out fear." We do not fear because we are loved, we were created by love, and we are moving toward love. Here at Notre Dame we have learned to love.

Here we have come to love creation, in all its splendor and intelligibility. Whether in science, the arts, or the humanities, whatever our field of study, our professors and mentors have awakened in us an intense hunger to know and serve Truth. We have encountered the tension of ideas in our intellectual inquiry and have learned to face such friction courageously, challenging and stretching ourselves. This longing for the

truth comes out of love.

In our service and action we have come to love the poor and to hunger for justice. We have carried on the tradition of those students who, 20 years ago, asked Fr. Hesburgh for that little building near the library and started our Center for Social Concerns. Their passion and determination for peace and justice were fueled by love.

The fabric of our campus announces that love, dispelling fear and filling us with courage.

Our Grotto invites us to surrender ourselves to her who is peace.

Our Basilica in its splendor directs us to our heavenly destination and thrills us with hope.

The Samaritan woman at the well invites us to Him who is living water.

Christ the Teacher, known as Touchdown Jesus, says that in Him we all share victory, win or lose, rain or shine, in life and in death.

My own favorite is the statue of Mary and Elizabeth in affectionate embrace. These cousins each carry a small son who will suffer greatly. Neither woman is in fear; both have said, "Yes" to God. They embrace each other in joy and together sing out a Magnificat.

Cardinal John Henry Newman assured us that each of us has a mission. He said, "God has created me to do Him some definite service; He has committed some work to me which He has not committed to another. I have a mission." Each of us graduating today embarks on a distinctive mission.

Some of us will build universities like Father Sorin. Some will charge into roaring fires like Frank Palumbo. Some, like Rose, will endure suffering. Some, like Frank's wife Jean Palumbo and her 10 children, will heroically meet the demands of daily life.

All of us really have the same mission. Our shared mission is to know love and to love. John Paul II has told us, "Do not be afraid!" We have heard your voice, John Paul. Here at our Lady's University, we have learned too much of love to be afraid.

Laetare Medal

Margaret O'Brien Steinfels
and Peter Steinfels

May 18, 2003

Margaret Steinfels:

Thank you very much. To Father Malloy and all the officers of the University of Notre Dame, we are extremely grateful. We are grateful for so much. For one thing, our marriage and friendship has survived the writing and rewriting of these brief remarks.

But we are also in a state of some trepidation.

IF... IF you are Irish ... and rumor has it that some of you are ... and IF ... especially IF you are Irish of a certain age and upbringing ... then you know the consequences of receiving an honor like the Laetare Medal: You will be punished! Your plane will probably crash on the way home, or that slightly sore tooth will metastasize into a brain tumor, or your children will start voting Republican—pardon us, Senator Lugar.

Peter Steinfels:

This feeling of impending doom is all the greater if you doubt, as we do, your worthiness to receive such an honor. First, there is the formidable list of previous recipients. To many of these men and women, both of us are deeply indebted, for their example, their learning, their inspiration, and in some cases their personal friendship. We think particularly of that long-distance runner of social justice, Christian-Jewish dialogue, and Catholic renewal, Msgr. George Higgins, who died this past year.

And then we are conscious of men and women everywhere confronted day and night with the most challenging of circumstance and who rise, heroically, to meet them. People coping with disabling diseases, crushing poverty, personal agonies, losses of family. Parents cherishing and celebrating children who need extraordinary care, or children cherishing and celebrating parents in the same situation. Teachers, hospice staff, relief workers in refugee camps—all those people who daily breathe alive the embers of human dignity and even

joy that might otherwise be extinguished by affliction, neglect, or cruelty.

Their dedication may seem to have little to do with ennobling the arts and sciences, but it certainly illustrates the ideals of the church.

Receiving any recognition like this one brings to mind the closing lines of George Eliot's *Middlemarch*: "the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not as ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs."

For God, of course, there are no unhistoric acts, no hidden lives, no unvisited tombs. Napoleon Bonaparte and George W. Bush are no more historic than the cheerful home-care attendant for the elderly or the South African teenager orphaned by AIDS who watches over his younger siblings. For God, there are no Laetare Medals, or perhaps there are a billion Laetare Medals, as the Holy Cross educators who established this award knew full well. Such honors must serve our human purposes.

One such purpose surely is to highlight the remarkable phrase that those educators chose to adorn this medal: *Magna est veritas et praevalerebit*—The truth is mighty and will prevail.

Isn't this a preposterous claim—old-fashioned, untenable, utterly naïve? Don't we know that truth is merely in the eye of the beholder? You can find sophisticated elucidations of that conviction in the university and more straightforward versions at the corner bar. For others, though truth may exist, it is not mighty but malleable. It can be bent, shrunk, reshaped by clever packaging or sheer repetition. What counts is not truth but spin. What prevails is not truth but image.

The truth, in our view, is indeed mighty and it shall indeed prevail. But the truth, at least in our experience, is not simple, not easy to determine, nor easy to express—certainly not in 900 words and by a 6 p.m. deadline. We marvel at those who need only a single heart-wrenching example, or a word from a single religious authority or political leader, to know the truth. Then there are those who deftly shield themselves from encountering opposing views, or do so only when fully armed for polemical

combat. By comparison, our own efforts to grasp the truth entail considerable scraping and fumbling, puzzling and doubting, and we know that they always fall short and are never immune to challenge—first of all, from one's spouse.

The ways of discovering truth are multiple. There are the truths revealed by quantification, measurement, and experiment; truths revealed by art and example; truths revealed by dialectic and dialogue; truths that are revealed only by love.

And what role in this struggle to discover truth and make it prevail can be ascribed to intellectuals? Intellectuals are a funny species, hard to define, easy to denounce, part scholar, part preacher, part dreamer, part activist. They have been likened to everything from biblical prophets to court jesters to Mafia lawyers. In the Catholic church of our youth, one seldom encountered the word without the derisive adjective "so-called" or "self-styled" preceding it.

Margaret Steinfels:

Why would any good Catholic girl or boy want to become one of these "so-called" or "self-styled" intellectuals? Examples were important. Grandmasters, like G.K. Chesterton or George Orwell or Albert Camus. People closer to home, like Dorothy Day, John Cogley, Ed Marciniak, and John Tracy Ellis, two of them also Laetare recipients. Then there were history and philosophy professors in college, and our Benedictine and Jesuit high schools, where the light of knowledge and the instruments of argumentation were always at hand. Finally there was the urge to generalize, and to engage in public discussion across academic disciplines, and to link large visions, social, political, and religious, to immediate struggles in the public square.

The role of intellectual is full of risks and temptations. Bad ideas have had catastrophically bad consequences that have been countered only by good ideas. Intellectuals have been heroic witnesses against injustice and resisters to tyranny. Other intellectuals have been abject servants to power and rationalizers of repression. In our own society, the greatest temptation is probably to become a sound-bite specialist, an instant pundit providing not informed, critical thought but bumper stickers for the

brain. In our church, the greatest temptation today is not all that different, to simplify, to denigrate, to condemn, to produce bumper stickers for the soul.

It can be a tricky business. Is the phrase "bumper stickers for the soul" an effective image or itself a bumper sticker for the soul? (Peter of course wrote that phrase.) Is it rash—or pretentious—to declaim on truth in a few sentences? And then there is the matter of deadlines.

In fact, with deadlines very much in mind, I will only say this: To the graduates, our congratulations and good wishes. To your parents, there is more to come! Not all of it as expensive as a college education. To everyone, The truth is mighty and it will prevail.

Invocation

Meredith Anne Runke

Heavenly Father,

As we gather in this place overflowing with people we love, we rejoice in the abundant blessings you have bestowed upon us. We thank you for our loving families, who provided us with the emotional and financial support to embark on this journey, and who are with us again today at its end. We also remember in prayer those deceased members of the Notre Dame Community and any family members or friends who could not physically be here, but whose presence we feel just as strongly. We thank you for the inspiration and the motivation to develop our natural gifts into talents that we can share with the rest of the world. We thank you for the knowledge we have gained under the instruction of our dedicated professors, who have instilled in us the confidence and courage to rise to the challenges that await both within and outside of our new careers or studies. Finally, we thank you for the friendships we have formed through the intellectual, emotional and spiritual tests of some of our first life decisions and changes.

As we face such a turning point now, we call upon your endless love and gentle guidance to lead us through this day. Give us the strength to leave the comfort and familiarity of the community we have formed

through four years of joy and sorrow and to face our futures and the world as individuals. We pray for the peace and wisdom of your Holy Spirit to overcome our sadness, calm our anxieties and focus on what we are taking with us rather than what we are leaving behind. Give us the faith to believe that as long as we continue to follow your Son in faith and in service, we are connected as members of the body of Christ. May our friendships mimic those of Jesus and his disciples, who could not even be separated by death. Help us to remember that we are with each other always through the love and experiences we have shared. With this in mind, we ask that you bless these last few moments we spend together as the Class of 2003, and transform them into one of the poignant memories that will bind us for life.

Baccalaureate Mass Homily

Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C.

May 17, 2003

One may tour the Notre Dame campus in a variety of ways, and certainly those of us who have been here for a while have our favorite paths and our favorite vistas. You can spend time on the lakes; or you can watch that promenade leading up from the circle to the Golden Dome: the Main Building with Mary on the top; or you can focus on the athletic facilities or the library, or some of the residence halls which are uniquely special to each of us who have resided there.

But I would like to suggest two other ways of touring the campus. One, notice the plaques placed in recent years next to the benches and next to the newly planted trees. On the broad pathways, for example, heading south from the Main Building, just about every bench or tree has an inscription remembering an event, a person, a family, or a type of inter-generational relationship. Some commemorate three, four or five generations graduating from Notre Dame, and it lists their class years. Others remember a recently deceased parent or a student who died prematurely. Some recall the special and influential role that a rector or faculty member or a staff person played in the development of a person. And some

are simply recollections about Mary, Jesus, or a saint to whom one had a special devotion.

The ones I like the best recall that none of us start from scratch, and that all of us have a sense of deep history imbedded in our family or the people of Notre Dame who were special in our lives. They remind us that we are not isolated nomads; we are not integers who can simply declare ourselves free of all bounds. That we draw upon the well-being and support of others, and we in turn have obligations across the generations.

The second tour would take us to both of the two great cemeteries of Notre Dame. On the road to Saint Mary's College we have a cemetery where most of the Holy Cross priests and brothers are buried, many of whom served at Notre Dame. Father Sorin and his brother companions who founded the University lie in rest there. But along with the Holy Cross community, most of whom are celebrated by a simple cross, are some of their lay colleagues who were not married and who spent their whole life, many of them living in the residence halls, giving themselves over with total commitment to the students of Notre Dame.

At Cedar Grove Cemetery on Notre Dame Avenue, in which so many people are buried, one can recall the Potawatami Indians who were here originally, and many of the people who found Notre Dame so special that they chose to have their remains buried here. The great crisis at Cedar Grove Cemetery, I can assure you, is who gets the best view of the Dome. Not that it really counts when one is dead, but it reminds us of the connectedness between the symbol of the University and those who have been its faithful and true servants until the end.

As a male, I will never know what it is like to give birth to a child. But the mothers here can surely reflect about the intimate interdependency that goes along with pregnancy, where one life, in a sense, shares everything of hers with another life growing in her womb, and who necessarily has a special sense of identification with that life to which she gave birth. The father or husband, of course, can have great levels of devotion and a sense of relationship, but probably never the same. But when

the umbilical cord is cut, it symbolizes that the new life will now have to make it in this world on its own, with fitting levels of nurturing support and love. It helps us think about all the passages of life in this way—for a while, people take care of us, assist us, share from their knowledge and their experience and their wisdom in order that we might be well prepared for the next stage of our life.

And so now that cord will be cut once again. We who have been a part of your life in some way during your time at Notre Dame have tried to prepare you well, that you might have the freedom to move on with a higher level of independence and with a fuller recognition of your obligation to use your God-given talents in the service of the Church and the service of the human community.

I believe that's the fundamental image of this Gospel. Jesus presents himself as a vine and we are the branches. And the only way that we can bear fruit, fitting fruit, significant fruit, is to sustain that relationship and recognize our dependency and interdependency. It will not prevent us from doing great things, for we are the agents of the Kingdom unleashed on this world. But we must do it from the framework and vantage point of a life of faith; that the God who has led us into existence is the God who nourishes and sustains us; that the gifts of the Spirit allow us to have a grand vision of what we can do in this world.

In this tradition-laden university, where we can walk the paths and visit the cemeteries and share recollections when we come back for Reunion Weekend, we recognize that none of us started this institution from scratch. No one here can take credit for the wonderful and marvelous things that still happen here. It's a collective effort, for all of us pull our own weight. But as we do at this time each year, we prepare to celebrate a stage of transition.

We want to pray for each of you graduates that you can sustain the bonds, first of all with your family, with full appreciation of all of the sacrifice that has allowed you to be present here. Perhaps you will never fully appreciate what is involved until you sit in a comparable chair yourself looking out at your own son or daughter. Only in retrospect, perhaps, can we appreciate what

others have done to smooth the path of life for each of us in turn. But as we appreciate what our family members have provided, and our teachers and rectors and all of those who have a special responsibility for your well-being, all of this has been done to enable you to do likewise. In all the professions of life, in every region of the world, in the face of circumstances, some of which you have already imagined and others in which will come as a shock, we pray that you be people of integrity, that you be willing to pay the price for your own values, even when it is unpopular. We pray that you will take the cause of the least fortunate members of this and every society, those who find themselves ill-treated by others, who don't have the basic necessities of life, who are overwhelmed by the threat of war and violence. We pray that you will be a good citizen; that you will vote; that you will run for public office; that you will care deeply about the policies that can transform the world. We pray that in the midst of all of those obligations you will continue to recognize the limitations that all of us have; that we are stronger together than individually; and that in the face of the great challenges and tests of life, it is the gift of prayer to give us a sense of perspective once again.

So we pray today. We pray in thanksgiving to God, to the Jesus who remains our vine, to the God who brought us into existence and has gifted us in so many ways. We pray in solidarity with one another as members of the Notre Dame family. We pray that God may continue to guide us in the days and years ahead. Our call is single minded: to be fruitful in the service of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to be effective in the things that we take on, and to be loving in all our relationships. It may seem daunting at times, but we are comforted by the example of the men and women who have gone before us in this place and elsewhere.

So let us be excited and hopeful about the future, and let us recognize that because God remains with us we can be full of confidence and full of promise.

May God bless you in the days and years ahead.

Errors and Omissions

In issue 16, several research proposals shown in the breakdown listing were incorrectly attributed to the wrong department. Beginning on page 395, in the fourth entry in the first column, the next five entries belong to Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering:

Basu, Subhash C.; Kamat, Prashant V.; Miller, Albert E.
Sensors: Networked Biosensors in Bacterial Detection
National Science Foundation
\$749,112 36 months

Castellino, Francis J.
Blood Coagulation Protein-Metal Ion-Lipid Interactions
National Institutes of Health
\$414,801 12 months

Huber, Paul W.
Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship Program
National Institute Standards and Technology
\$6,700 4 months

Meisel, Dan; Chipman, Daniel M.; Hug, Gordon L.; Bentley, John J.; Carmichael, Ian C.
The Nox System in Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Nuclear Waste
Department of Energy
\$716,321 36 months

Sevov, Slavi C.
Solid-State Chemistry of Reduced and Mixed-Valence Transition-Metal Zintl Phases of the Pnictogens
Private Funding
\$120,000 42 months

Academic Council

February 18, 2003

Members Present: Rev. Edward Malloy, C.S.C., Nathan Hatch, Rev. Timothy Scully, C.S.C., John Affleck-Graves, Rev. John Jenkins, C.S.C., Carol Ann Mooney, Jeffrey Kantor, Rev. Mark Poorman, C.S.C., Frank Incropera, Eileen Kolman, Joseph Marino, Patricia O'Hara, Mark Roche, Carolyn Woo, Jennifer Younger, Jay Brandenberger, Thomas Merluzzi, Albert Miller, Pit-Mann Wong, James Ryan, Dennis Jacobs, Patricia Maurice, Thomas Noble, Joan Aldous, Patricia Blanchette, Teresa Ghilarducci, Brian Krostenko, Cornelius Delaney, Vittorio Höfle, John Welle, Mary Rose D'Angelo, Umesh Garg, Mitchell Wayne, Steven Buechler, Panos Antsaklis, Mihir Sen, Robert Bretz, Thomas Frecka, J. Douglas Archer, Kenneth DeBoer, Ava Preacher, Anthony Hagale, Bradley Buser, Stephanie Arnett, Sean Thornton

Members Absent: John Robinson

Members Excused: Michael Lykoudis, Dino Marcantonio, Megan McCabe

Observers Present: Mary Hendriksen, Lt. Col. David Moskinski, Harold Pace, Thomas Laughner

Observers Absent: Dennis K. Moore, Daniel Saracino

Invited Guests: From the Department of Economics—Amitava Dutt, Richard Jensen, Lawrence Marsh, Jaime Ros, Jennifer Warlick; from the Blue Ribbon Committee on the Department of Economics—Maureen Hallinan, Julia Knight, Scott Maxwell, Rev. Richard McBrien.

Fr. Malloy called the meeting to order at 3:05 p.m. Fr. Jenkins offered a prayer.

1. Minutes of the meeting of November 26, 2002. The minutes of the meeting of November 26, 2002, were approved without amendment.

2. Discussion of the proposal from the *ad hoc* faculty committee concerning the Department of Economics.

(a) Remarks of Prof. Nathan Hatch, Provost. Prof. Hatch welcomed several members of the Department of Economics

and the members of the Blue Ribbon Committee on the Department of Economics to today's meeting. The topic of discussion is a proposal from the Blue Ribbon Committee, an *ad hoc* faculty committee, that the University change the name of the existing department to the "Department of Economic Thought and Policy" and form a new department in the College of Arts and Letters named the "Department of Economics."

Prof. Hatch explained that the format of today's meeting was discussed extensively in the Executive Committee and agreed upon there. It was decided that after he speaks, there will be two additional speakers: Prof. John Affleck-Graves, who chaired the Blue Ribbon Committee, and Prof. Jennifer Warlick, a member of the Department of Economics who is opposed to the recommendations of the Committee. Then, the floor will be open for discussion.

Prof. Hatch said that the goal of this Academic Council meeting is to clarify issues to assist the University community's collective thinking as it moves forward to a decision. No votes will be taken today. The sense of the Executive Committee is that after hearing the discussion, the issue should be remanded back to the Executive Committee and, over the course of the next month, its members will seek clarification, engage in further study if necessary, and attempt to arrive at points of compromise and understanding. Then, the Executive Committee will return to the Academic Council with a proposal, or at least some clarification of issues, for a decision at the March 20 meeting.

Prof. Hatch related that he has begun to meet with representatives of the Economics Department, the majority of whose members do not support the Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendations. One area of discussion is a possible retreat for the department in which he and Prof. Roche, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, would participate.

Prof. Hatch said that his own role today is to give some context to the discussion by providing a short historical overview of the Economics Department over the last decade. To begin that overview, he set forth the four questions that served as the mandate for the Blue Ribbon Committee. He said that these questions were presented to

the Economics Department when he met with them to announce the appointment of that committee in September 2002, and the questions remain important to this day:

How does Notre Dame continue to make progress in developing a strong national profile in economics and in recruiting outstanding junior and senior scholars?

The University is concerned about department morale and wants to build an environment in which all faculty, new and experienced, will be valued for their distinctive contributions to teaching, scholarship, and service. How best can it do this?

What are the key issues that need addressing in the department's administrative structure, graduate and undergraduate programs, leadership, and department morale?

What is necessary for moving the department forward?

Prof. Hatch said that the recent history of the Economics Department can be divided into three segments. The first segment begins with the 1997 external review, which was very positive in many ways but, in others, candid and bracing. That review made three analyses of the department: (a) it was more useful in critiquing modern economic paradigms than in providing undergraduate and graduate students solid grounding in mainstream theory and quantitative methods; (b) a level of tension existed in the department that made attracting good candidates difficult; and (c) it was a less rich scholarly environment than it should be, both in terms of faculty publications and such indicators as poor attendance at workshops and lectures. The external review committee concluded: "We do not think that these changes will come easily. Improving departments can be difficult even when the members agree on the appropriate direction of change, and this is probably not the case here."

Prof. Hatch continued that the senior member of the Notre Dame faculty who was the internal reviewer at that time was somewhat more pessimistic. The internal reviewer concluded that the department was stalemated, characterized by too much ideological rigidity, and needed a healthy measure of outside assistance.

There were two central outcomes of the review. First, the Office of the Provost decided that the department needed certain senior anchor positions—mainstream economists, as the report suggested—who were empirically-oriented, applied micro-economists. Second, a search was conducted and a network of outside advisors was set up to inform the University and the department of who might be available for these positions and to weigh the credentials of various candidates. A set of Notre Dame economics graduates was very helpful in this respect, including John Abowd, a labor economist at Cornell; Joseph Hotz, who taught public policy at the University of Chicago and is now the chair of economics at UCLA; Tom Kane, who was at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and is now at UCLA; and Matthew Slaughter, a Notre Dame alumnus who teaches at Dartmouth.

Yet, Prof. Hatch said, after eighteen months it was his perception that there had not been significant movement forward. Convinced that economics needed to have a central place in the University, he instituted another initiative [segment two]—writing to all members of the Economics Department in the fall of 1999 that the University would make substantial contributions to the department and do anything it could to improve the department. Specifically, he offered the department the possibility of an additional eight to ten faculty positions as well as a third endowed chair. Also, at that time, he set up an internal committee that was chaired by Fr. Ernest Bartell, C.S.C., a long-time member of the department, and included Profs. Roger Skurski, Philip Mirowski, and Jennifer Warlick, as well as Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Letters Christopher Fox.

Prof. Hatch said that the search process that followed was a complicated one. He thinks it fair to say, however, that the strategy developed by the committee was to little avail. There was some disagreement over the kind of candidates to be brought, although agreement existed on others. Ultimately, three senior candidates were brought to campus. In the end, all refused to come to Notre Dame despite, in some cases, a strong affiliation with the University.

Prof. Hatch said that while it is difficult to pinpoint the exact reasons for the candi-

dates' refusal, three things did emerge in his discussions with them. First, the candidates did not want terrain that was too contested—they said they did not want to spend a great deal of time debating what economics is, as valuable as that may be in certain contexts; rather, they sought a solid, supportive environment that would enhance their own work. Second, in some cases, the candidates reported a coolness by departmental faculty towards them or said they felt the department was so contentious that it would not be a good home. Third, the issue of quality was raised—there was not a critical mass of mainstream economists in the department.

Within this group of candidates who declined Notre Dame's offers, Prof. Hatch said, the hardest case for him was a mid-level appointment offered to a candidate named Chris Barrett, who is Catholic and had many reasons to look at Notre Dame. Prof. Barrett's research focus is the moral and social dimensions of microeconomic behavior in low-income communities in Africa. He was the perfect candidate, but he went to Cornell instead—saying that there was not sufficient support at Notre Dame at the midpoint of his career to proceed with his work here.

Prof. Hatch continued that the third segment of the department's recent history began in the Fall of 2001, when Prof. Richard Jensen, a mainstream economist with a strong research record, was named department chair and made efforts to move the department in new directions. The 2001–2002 academic year was quite divisive and contentious. At the end of that year, as Provost, he perceived matters to be worse than ever. Thus, he asked four distinguished colleagues, all endowed chairs with extensive experience at the University, to form a blue ribbon committee to examine the situation and then give advice. There was no predetermined outcome to their deliberations. As Prof. Affleck-Graves will explain, their recommendation was that the existing department's name be changed to the Department of Economic Thought and Policy and a new department be formed in the College of Arts and Letters named the Department of Economics.

Concluding his remarks, Prof. Hatch said that while he is not wedded to the exact prescriptions of the Blue Ribbon Committee, he is convinced that some form of

separation is the most helpful way to improve teaching and research in economics and to allow the greatest number of faculty to prosper in their work. There are various ways that two different units could be constructed. One possibility is the Blue Ribbon Committee's model. Another is to leave the current department as it is and begin a new department of applied economics. A third possibility is to have a faculty of economics, consisting of two departments with different names, and a goal of eventual reunion after a certain number of years. He is willing to look at a variety of points of compromise. To remain together at this time, however, will make it very difficult to recruit economists to the University. There is much hurt and bitterness on both sides. At least for a time, he believes separation is the preferred solution.

(b) Remarks of Prof. John Affleck-Graves, Chair of the Blue Ribbon Committee.

Prof. Affleck-Graves first acknowledged his colleagues on the Blue Ribbon Committee: Prof. Maureen Hallinan (Sociology), Prof. Julia Knight (Mathematics), Prof. Scott Maxwell (Psychology), and Fr. Richard McBrien (Theology). He thanked them for the many hours they spent working through written materials, meeting with members of both the department and the administration, and drafting their report.

Prof. Affleck-Graves said that he wished to assure Council members that Committee members undertook their task with diligence and care and arrived at their recommendations only after very careful and complete deliberation. Because the Committee's recommendation was to the Provost, who then brought the proposal to the Academic Council, Committee members are not present at today's meeting to defend their report. Members of the Committee are present simply to confirm that their recommendations were arrived at independently, without prejudice of any kind from the Provost, and to provide clarifying comments if required.

Prof. Affleck-Graves said that the recommendations of the committee are far-reaching—calling for renaming the existing department and establishing a new department that will concentrate on mainstream or neoclassical economics. To understand why such drastic action is necessary, it is important that Academic Council members

have information that enables them to answer three critical questions:

Why does Notre Dame need a mainstream economics department?

How does the existing department measure against current mainstream standards?

Why separation rather than other alternatives?

In response to the first question, Prof. Affleck-Graves said that there are four major reasons why Notre Dame needs a mainstream economics department. First, the University's undergraduate students must be able to frame their economic arguments in words and methods that are familiar to, and accepted by, the major players in the key economic debates—politicians, the media, the academy, and the business world. They also need to develop the skills and tools necessary to enter and succeed in the strongest graduate programs in the country. To fail on either of these two counts is to restrict severely the potential and opportunity for Notre Dame undergraduate economics majors.

Second, Prof. Affleck-Graves said, the University's graduate program must offer a curriculum that allows its students to influence the profession and society at large by addressing problems at the critical intersection of modern economics and the University's Catholic and social traditions. Influence on the press and impact on policies can occur only if Notre Dame graduates are respected and are at the leading edge of the mainstream of their profession both in theory and research methods.

Third, Prof. Affleck-Graves continued, a number of departments and institutes require interaction with colleagues who are highly skilled economists. The departments of political science, sociology, finance, accounting, and marketing are obvious examples. Similarly, fellows of many institutes, particularly the Kellogg, would benefit greatly from the presence of well-trained neoclassical economists on the University's faculty.

Finally, and most importantly, Prof. Affleck-Graves said, it is essential that Notre Dame be at the heart of many of the leading debates in economics. As a university, Notre Dame should desire and ensure that

it has a voice at the table when such issues as wages, poverty, Third World development, and income redistribution are debated. This is possible only if a well-respected economics department exists that maintains contact and interaction with leading departments around the country and the world. It cannot occur if the department's faculty shun the mainstream, if they are not directly engaged with the mainstream, or if they are regarded as marginal or inferior participants at the table.

As to the second question he posed—how the economics department measures against current mainstream standards—Prof. Affleck-Graves said that, unfortunately, the answer is not positive. He said that in one way the comparison is unfair, for members of the department have chosen not to pursue a mainstream neoclassical path. The fact remains, however, that at all three levels—undergraduate studies, graduate programs, and research visibility—the department is not succeeding.

At the undergraduate level, primary majors in the graduating class have dropped from 117 in 1989 to 46 in 2002 and combined primary and supplementary majors have dropped from 136 to 76. This is at a time when, Prof. Affleck-Graves noted, the number of economics majors at other institutions has been rising. Informal feedback from some Notre Dame students entering Ph.D. programs is that they were not well prepared for the rigor of the approach adopted in leading graduate programs.

At the graduate level, Prof. Affleck-Graves said, an analysis by the Graduate School shows that placement of Notre Dame economics Ph.D.s has been difficult and below the level the University experiences in almost all other departments. In addition, a review of the literature shows little impact in the form of citations by Notre Dame graduates.

Finally, faculty from the department have failed consistently to engage the mainstream of economics at the highest level, as evidenced by publications in the major journals. The field of economics has over 150 journals, but almost 90% of citations come from the top 20 journals alone. Nine of the department's current faculty have never published in these journals and 16

have two or fewer articles. Clearly, Prof. Affleck-Graves said, Notre Dame economists are not at the center of the economic debates in the academy.

Prof. Affleck-Graves emphasized that it is not easy to provide this assessment in such a public forum. There are many reasons for the deficiencies he names, some of which reflect the methods Notre Dame faculty have chosen to address critical problems. His point is not that faculty members' research is inferior, but simply that it fails to engage the majority of the discipline. That, in turn, severely limits the University's ability to impact the profession, public policy, and society.

Prof. Affleck-Graves then addressed the third major question he identified—why separation? Following the initial meeting of the Provost with the department, there has been widespread acceptance that the department needs to change and to adopt a stronger neoclassical focus. He is asked repeatedly why this cannot be done in a single department. This is a critical but vexing question. Many departments have divisions and subgroups, yet they succeed and are even strengthened by this diversity. In the case of the Department of Economics, however, the divisions are so deep and so acrimonious that members of the Blue Ribbon Committee do not believe that reconciliation is possible. There have been repeated exhortations to the department to move in a mainstream direction. That occurred in 1975, 1988, and again in 1997. All attempts met with failure and brought little change to the status quo. In 1999, as Prof. Hatch has outlined, he met with the members of the department and, in the spirit of reconciliation, urged the economics faculty to work with their dean to hire outstanding mainstream economists. To alleviate concerns that this might occur at the expense of current faculty positions, there was an unprecedented offer of seven new positions plus a new endowed chair. The result has been almost four years of additional frustration, yielding only two appointments.

Prof. Affleck-Graves said that all of us at the University know how difficult it is to recruit leading faculty. Departments expend an enormous effort in portraying a positive environment for potential candidates—one where they can succeed and build on their strengths and talents. The current tensions

in the Economics Department preclude this. Campus visits are difficult and candidates are repeatedly made aware of the strong differences in the department. Not surprisingly, he said, most decline offers to join the Notre Dame faculty.

Prof. Affleck-Graves continued that the 1997 review proposed substantial changes in the graduate program curriculum. These were endorsed by a group of prominent external advisors, many of them former Notre Dame undergraduates. Implementation, however, has been slow and is still incomplete, leading to further tension in the department.

It is important to emphasize, Prof. Affleck-Graves said, that the Blue Ribbon Committee sought a resolution that protected tenure and academic freedom and allowed each group an opportunity to develop in the way it deems most appropriate, yet that also allowed the University to make progress in developing a strong group of mainstream neoclassical economists. Reconciliation has been tried for over 25 years. Despite offers of new positions and other encouragement, little progress has been made. The department remains in the same position that led the internal reviewer in 1997 to conclude that it is "stalemated." Prof. Affleck-Graves said that in the discussion of the Blue Ribbon Committee's report, opponents have provided no credible evidence or suggestion of how this stalemate can be broken, of how reconciliation can be achieved, or of how perpetuation in a single department can lead to progress. Thus, he said, he urges the Academic Council to focus on the history and the trajectory of the department and its problems and then to endorse the Committee's recommendation to separate the department into two distinct departments.

Prof. Affleck-Graves said that separation is difficult but sometimes necessary. On occasion, parties need space so that they can consolidate their strengths and develop independently. The Blue Ribbon Committee believes that this is a case where separation offers the best alternative. It allows each group to build on their strengths; yet, if circumstances change, there is nothing to preclude the joining of the two departments at some future date. On the other hand, history shows that to continue as a single department is to turn the University's back on

the mainstream of the economics profession for at least another decade. This would be to the detriment of the University's undergraduate and graduate students, and it would once more exclude a Notre Dame voice and presence in critical debates on such important issues as wages, income distribution, and Third World development.

(c) Remarks of Prof. Jennifer Warlick, Department of Economics. Prof. Warlick thanked the Provost for giving her the opportunity to speak at today's Academic Council meeting. She said that she hoped all Academic Council members have read her remarks to the College Council in the minutes included with their meeting materials. Today, she would briefly review some of those points, comment on the National Research Council (NRC) rankings, and address the future.

Prof. Warlick listed her six main points:

The majority of the members of the Department of Economics oppose the Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendation;

The department is not hopelessly deadlocked over the issue of moving the department toward a more mainstream neoclassical department of economics;

Toward that end, department members have accepted changes in both its graduate and undergraduate curriculum;

The Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendation violates the spirit of academic freedom;

Although the department is committed to improving its position in the NRC rankings, it nevertheless finds fault with it; and

Department members agree that they cannot accept the status quo.

As to the first point, Prof. Warlick said, the majority of the members of the Department of Economics opposes the recommendation of the Blue Ribbon Committee for separation. Fifteen of twenty tenured members of the current department and three recently retired faculty signed a letter opposing the recommendation because they believe it is the wrong solution. This group consists in nearly equal numbers of those who consider themselves neoclassical economists and those who consider

themselves advocates of heterodox approaches. Members of both groups utilize quantitative techniques, including mathematical models and number crunching. Those who oppose the renaming of the department do not fit neatly into the Blue Ribbon Committee's sharp dichotomy of the "quantitative" neoclassical versus the heterodox group.

Prof. Warlick said it follows then that the current department is *not* hopelessly deadlocked over the issue of moving the department toward a more mainstream, neoclassical Department of Economics. Through majority support of neoclassical candidates for positions at every rank over the past five years, members of the department have demonstrated that they recognize the need to hire to improve the department's research profile and visibility in the discipline. Thus, the department has tried to use its hiring opportunities to, in the words of the 1997 external review—"... move closer to the mainstream of domestic and international policy debates, without abandoning its two traditional strengths: a critical approach to standard economic theory and methods, and an emphasis on issues of social justice." Prof. Warlick said that the disagreements in appointments, in particular, over the past year and a half between the administration and the department have not really been based on the perceived ideological division among the department faculty. Rather, they reflect disagreements in evaluating the candidates and resistance to top-down management that undermines self-governance.

In connection with her third point—department members have accepted changes in both the graduate and undergraduate curriculum—Prof. Warlick said it is helpful to remember that when the department faced its first ultimatum last January threatening the termination of the graduate program, its members voted to modify the graduate curriculum so that it reflects the curriculum offered by traditionally mainstream departments. In fact, the first year of Notre Dame's approved curriculum cannot be distinguished from those conventional curriculums. The sticking point between the administration and the majority of the department was whether two courses presenting alternative approaches should be

requirements or electives. The faculty envision a department that equips its graduate students with a solid foundation in neo-classical, mainstream economics but also provides them with good working examples of other heterodox approaches to stimulate a healthy intellectual debate.

As for the undergraduate curriculum, Prof. Warlick said that the core courses the department requires for the undergraduate major—intermediate macro, micro, and statistics—are identical to the economics requirements imposed on all the students in the Mendoza College of Business. And, in the department's version of these courses, economics faculty frequently use the same texts that are used by their colleagues in the College of Business. In this same vein, the fact is that the courses Economics has added to its undergraduate program over the last several years have been mainline—Game Theory, Environmental Economics, International Money, and Applied Econometrics. Two schools in Notre Dame's peer group, Cornell and Boston College, offer programs that are identical to Notre Dame's in terms of core requirements and an eight-course major.

Prof. Warlick continued with her fourth point. As she argued at the College Council, the Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendation violates the spirit of academic freedom. The administration has responded that academic freedom is not violated by the proposal because all economics faculty have been reassured that their jobs are not in jeopardy. This response, she said, seems to confuse job security, or tenure, with academic freedom. Tenure is a necessary but not sufficient prerequisite for academic freedom. It states unequivocally that faculty cannot be dismissed for exercising academic freedom. Academic freedom, in contrast, is the right to pursue ideas that are not solidly in the safe confines of prevailing wisdom, to voice opinions publicly, and to advocate an understanding of truth to one's students. Although respecting faculty members' tenure, the administration attempts to restrain their academic freedom by separating into an unrecognizable department those who have failed to live up to majority standards of the discipline. But sole adherence to the "standards of the majority" prejudices any challenge to orthodoxy and thereby limits academic freedom.

Prof. Warlick said that her fifth point in opposition to the Committee's recommendation is that the bottom-line rationale for the recommended department restructuring is the perceived low ranking of the Economics Department, in particular, the NRC's ranking. She said that although the Economics faculty is committed to improving its position in the NRC ranking, they nevertheless find fault with it. She then distributed an evaluation of the NRC rankings prepared by Prof. Jaime Ros of the department. Prof. Ros suggests, she said, that the NRC rankings, much like the University's TCE forms, provide more information, much of it favorable, than the single percentile ranking. The statistic that the administration quotes refers to an average of ratings regarding the "scholarly quality of the program's faculty." As Council members have been told, in 1993, this ranking was at the top of the fourth quartile (76 percentile). What was not said, however, is that the NRC also provides ratings on "program effectiveness in educating scholars and scientists." According to this measure, Notre Dame's economics program was in the third quartile. An average of these two ratings puts the program in the third quartile in 1993. And, when compared to departments of similar size (30 faculty or less), the ranking of the department moves towards the top of the third quartile.

Prof. Warlick continued that comparing the Economics Department's performance on additional indicators to the performance of Notre Dame's other social science departments, Prof. Ros finds that although Economics ranks last according to scholarly quality of the program's faculty, it ranked first according to the percentage of raters who considered the program "distinguished" and second (after Psychology) when raters were asked to consider the attributes of "distinguished" or "strong." In publications per faculty, as well as in the percentage of program faculty publishing, Notre Dame's department lagged behind Psychology and Sociology but was ahead of Political Science. In addition to this unraveling of the NRC rankings, Prof. Warlick said, in the materials she distributed, Prof. Ros provides new information on the department's rank in surveys other than the NRC rankings. He concludes that this new information indicates clearly that the wide-

spread assessment of the department as belonging to the fourth quartile of United States economics departments gives a very distorted picture of its current standing within the economics profession.

Prof. Warlick concluded her remarks by addressing her sixth point: Members of the department agree that they cannot accept the status quo. She said that the faculty is unified in wanting to end the rancor and discord of the last year-and-a-half and to prevent the current public debate from poisoning the entire community, especially the undergraduate student body. Faculty members are aware that only meaningful dialogue over concrete measures can take the department forward and that many members of the Notre Dame community would like to see the department solve its own problems. Department members are meeting almost daily toward that end. Thus, she said, over the past two weeks there has been progress toward finding a solution. Signers of the letter of opposition have met with a representative of that segment of the department that supports the Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendation and with administrators to discuss a process that they hope will lead to a resolution. Because some of the problems that must be solved have been in the making for many years, the Economics faculty do not expect a quick fix. Rather, they anticipate and are prepared for a strenuous process that will require compromise on all sides. Thus, they ask for the patience and support of Academic Council members and to allow the Economics faculty sufficient time to see this process through to a successful conclusion.

(d) Discussion. Prof. Welle said that while he hears much criticism of the Economics Department for not being sufficiently mainstream and not contributing to the prestige of the institution, he does not feel that he has a full picture of what the department *has* been doing. He would like to have a more complete outline of the contributions of the department over a period of time. His brother—who has a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Wisconsin, works in environmental economics and has a focus on Catholic social teachings—said that his own perception of Notre Dame's economics department is a positive one, particularly for the kind of work its members do on labor and social justice issues.

As for his own perceptions, Prof. Welle said, as a resident of South Bend for the past twenty years, he is very much aware of the presence of members of the department in the community.

Prof. Hatch responded that the trajectory of the Economics Department—and it is a very valid one—has been using Catholic social teaching to take on issues of poverty, development, and economic justice in general. Those efforts have been very admirable. At the same time, a number of other departments at Notre Dame have similar focal points with the simultaneous goal of becoming respected in a field. The disappointment with Economics is that the department has not made the same progress in becoming academically respectable in training undergraduate and graduate students in ways that a first-rate university should do. In some ways, members of the department have been caught in a certain cul-de-sac. The question is: How can the department, given the interests and concerns of many of its members, be transformed into a department that is academically first-rate? The contributions of the department to students have been tremendous, although there are issues about the decline in the number of majors. Also, he has heard from several students who have continued in public policy programs or in doctoral programs that do not feel that they were prepared adequately. While those stories are anecdotal, there certainly are challenges that need to be addressed.

Prof. Dutt, a member of the Economics Department, agreed with Prof. Hatch that the Economics Department has, for a long time, stressed social justice themes in economics, such as poverty, development in poor countries, and labor problems. The problem at one point was that the department was not trying to link up with the mainstream of the profession—with, for instance, economists publishing in major journals.

Over the last ten years or so, Prof. Dutt said, the situation has changed significantly. While maintaining its focus on social justice themes, the department has tried to get much closer to the mainstream. It has done so by changing its undergraduate and graduate courses and curricula, and by emphasizing the importance of mathematical techniques. Most of the hiring has also been

done with the aim of having a department that participates more fully with the profession through appropriate publications. The department has accomplished these things while maintaining its distinctiveness by continuing to stress social justice issues.

Prof. Dutt said that the recent crisis in the department is of a different nature. It arises from internal problems in the department related to faculty governance. It does not have much to do with becoming more mainstream. Most people in the department realize the need for connecting with the mainstream of the profession, and the department has been trying to do precisely that over the last ten years or so.

Prof. Ghilarducci, a member of the Economics Department and of the Academic Council's Executive Committee, spoke next. She said that in response to Prof. Welle's question, she would highlight the contributions of some of the members of the economics faculty—specifically, those of Profs. Ros, Dutt, Warlick, and Mirowski. Prof. Ros is a leader in the field of Latin American developing economies and macroeconomic stabilization. No doubt, his work is well known to Prof. Welle's brother. Prof. Dutt is one of the leading post-Keynesian macroeconomists. He engages the mainstream by taking on their assumptions that equilibrium is easily attainable and full employment is a normal state of the economy. Prof. Warlick, whose major research interests include the field of education and poverty, has won a major teaching award in the College, the O'Malley Award. Prof. Mirowski, the department's endowed chair, is known the world over. Prof. Ghilarducci said that his book, *More Heat than Light*, is a standard history of the discipline of economics.

Prof. Marsh, a member of the Economics Department, said that the problem with the department goes back to 1947, when the foundation of modern economics was established. At that time, most of the economics departments in universities across the country began to make a transition towards economics as an objective science. Even the department at Notre Dame—with Dennis Dugan, a labor economist, as chair—was moving in that direction. In 1975, however, a new department chair, who did not believe in economics as an objective science, took the department in another direction—to a focus on how best

to distribute the economic pie. The basic problem is that ever since that time the department has become, essentially, a big freshman seminar, debating and discussing, taking sides and publishing edited works on this debate. Meanwhile, the rest of the profession has been moving on with economics as an objective science and developing the technical skills and technical abilities that accompany that focus.

Prof. Marsh said that if Notre Dame's department did the same, it would develop commonalities with other departments of science, such as political science, psychology, biology, sociology, business, and engineering, for example. The root of this kind of cooperation, however, is accepting the idea of economics as an objective science. The resistance of most members of the department to that philosophy was illustrated last spring, when a candidate from Johns Hopkins University came to Notre Dame. Her work deals with "irrational" economic behavior, such as pursuing fairness instead of money, and he would have thought that her challenge to economics would have delighted the majority of the department's members. That turned out not to be the case. The candidate was rejected, in his view, because she approached economics as an objective science and was actually calculating the degrees to which fairness mattered, rather than starting with her conclusion and working backwards.

Prof. Marsh said that if department members did accept the ideas of economics as an objective science, economics would have a very bright future at Notre Dame. The department is faced with a great opportunity, which he would hate to see it lose. Thus, he is in favor of the split.

Prof. Jensen, chair of the Economics Department, said he had several points to make about the proposal. First, with respect to the graduate program, while he is not a skeptic, the proposal put forward by the faculty does not make the graduate program essentially equivalent to that of any other major university in the country. In support of this, he would point to the evaluation of the department by its external advisory board, composed of four Notre Dame graduates, in their report on proposed changes in the graduate program. They did not view a program with only two

full courses and a three-week summer session as being equivalent to a program with three full-semester courses—in statistics and econometrics.

Prof. Jensen said that, he, too, agrees that one should not depend on any one ranking of the department. In his study of departmental rankings, however, which goes back to 1982, he cannot find a single ranking that ever places the department in the top 60 departments in the country.

Prof. Jensen continued that he agrees that the dissension of last year had to do with the evaluation of candidates, especially those brought to campus. Economists tend to work on two types of problems—what outcomes do markets provide and, if those are not the desired outcomes, how can policies be designed to achieve the outcomes we *do* want? While a Catholic university has a responsibility to work on the second type of problem, Notre Dame can have an economics department that is excellent and distinctive in that it addresses such questions.

Certainly, Prof. Jensen said, the current faculty have made many contributions to the local community. While that is wonderful, the department can make contributions at the national level, or even the global level, as well. But to do that, the department must hire economists whose research has an impact on thought in the profession. There is general agreement throughout the discipline today that to have the greatest impact, academics must publish in the leading journals. This point was made by the external review in 1997, the external review in 1988, and the external review in 1975. Yet, last year the differences in evaluating candidates arose because statements surfaced that grant reports for such entities as the Departments of Human Services and Labor are at least as important as publications in the premier journals of the profession. These standards are not equivalent to the standards used by most mainstream economists. Other statements were made that faculty did not want to hire a person who is too narrow, too focused on publications in the premier journals. These statements indicate quite clearly that the majority of the faculty are not interested in hiring the best mainstream economists available.

Prof. Jensen concluded his remarks by saying that in addition to these problems, all three of the chair candidates who came to Notre Dame last year have now announced that they will not come to Notre Dame without a departmental split. This is not simply a matter of trying to throw their weight around. Everyone knows that there is a major conflict in the department. The troubles in Notre Dame's Economics Department have been on the front page of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. No candidate wants to walk into an environment where it is quite clear that he or she will not want to stay.

Prof. Hallinan said that she spoke today less as a member of the Blue Ribbon Committee than as a sociologist concerned about the status of Notre Dame's social sciences, both within and outside the University. First, she said, it is important to stress that the heart of the issue being discussed is not heterodox versus orthodox economics, nor is it theoretical versus empirical research, nor is it quantitative versus qualitative analysis. The heart of the issue is whether faculty are doing strong, theoretically grounded, and analytically sophisticated research that engages the academic community and beyond. Notre Dame needs an economics department whose members publish in the top journals and who can participate in the intellectual debates and controversies that characterize the field today. To this end, it needs to be able to attract strong faculty and talented graduate students and to provide a respectable program for undergraduates. The strength and reputation of a department depend on the quality of the faculty's scholarship, not on their methodology or the particular topics they research.

Prof. Hallinan continued that some members of the present department feel that creating a strong mainstream department would betray the original orientation and history of the department with its emphasis on social justice and equity issues. This is far from the case. Richard Jensen, chair of the Economics Department, showed the College Council several issues of the discipline's flagship journal, *The American Economics Review*. Each issue contained articles that researched just these issues. So to move the debate forward, it is necessary that all involved set aside inaccurate

portrayals of the issue and focus directly on the question of how to create a strong and influential economics department at Notre Dame. The Blue Ribbon Committee's report is an effort to do this.

Prof. Blanchette said that she has some serious concerns about the proposal. The idea of splitting the department, then renaming the current department the Department of Economic Thought and Policy, seems to be a recipe for marginalizing those who would be assigned to it. The renamed department will no longer have a graduate program; nor will it have anyone doing neoclassical work. That would make it difficult to recruit any new faculty—all leading to the strong possibility that the Department of Economic Thought and Policy will wither and die, or at least become extremely marginalized in the University and the community. Given that the members of the department represent much of what has been very important to Notre Dame in emphasis and engagement with the economic issues of the day, that seems to be exactly the wrong thing for the University to do.

Prof. Blanchette continued that there seems to be agreement on what needs to be done—in large part, to find a way to hire the right people into the department to get it headed in a direction that is more conducive to good education on both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Rather than splitting the department and watching half of it die, she would suggest some less drastic options—for example, mediation—to help the members of the department work out whatever differences are stopping the department as a whole from taking the actions that would move it up in the rankings.

In conclusion, Prof. Blanchette said, her main concern is that three-fourths of the tenured faculty in the department oppose the Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendation. That is an extremely important piece of data to keep in mind. Unless there are compelling reasons for breaking up a department and every other option has been tried, when a department does not want to be divided, the University should not mandate it.

Prof. Knight, a member of the Blue Ribbon Committee, said that two points mentioned today deserve particular comment—the

fact that the majority of the current Economics Department is against the split and the issue of academic freedom. As to the first, as Prof. Warlick has said, three-fourths of department members oppose the split. Yet, the handful who are in favor have been mystified by past decisions of the department, in particular, the lack of response to outside reviews. (For this, Prof. Knight said, members should review the comments of Prof. Lee at the College Council meeting.) Recently, however, since Prof. Jensen became chair, there has been greater pressure for change. In particular, there is fresh pressure to publish in peer-reviewed disciplinary journals, as opposed to books for a broader audience. This has caused resentment among the majority.

As to the second point, Prof. Knight said, it is her belief that the proposed split offers the best chance at academic freedom for both groups. The majority should be free to publish in the way they feel is appropriate for their work. The handful who want the split should also be free. They are people with a great deal of scholarly talent and energy, they interact confidently with economists at other institutions, and they deserve a chance to show what they can do at Notre Dame.

Prof. D'Angelo said that more creative ways to improve the department should be explored before a split is approved. So far, the only advice she has heard is to hire more people. While that hiring appears to be critical, she wonders if other kinds of allocation of resources might not be more helpful or as helpful to achieve the desired goal. For instance, if there is a concern about adequate publications, perhaps more resources could be made available to the existing faculty so that publication goals can be met.

Prof. Noble said that he believes the discussion has become skewed. Academic freedom is not the issue at hand; rather, it is whether the standards of the profession are being upheld. A conversation as to whether the department falls within the bottom of the third quartile or the top of the fourth quartile is not to the point. That is essentially asking the question—how mediocre is mediocre?

Mr. Ryan, the academic commissioner for student government and also a senior economics major, spoke of his concerns about

the proposal. In 1997, the external review noted that the Economics Department did not prepare its students adequately for graduate school. Six years later, he said, he is reasonably confident that this belief still exists among some of the economics majors. Therefore, the department should be changed to rectify this situation, and in doing so, would no doubt see its position in the rankings rise.

However, Mr. Ryan continued, it is both his belief and the belief of student government that splitting the department into two separate entities is not in the best interest of students. The Blue Ribbon Committee has proposed a one year's suspension of graduate courses. This would lower significantly the number of teaching assistants made available for undergraduate courses. Second, the creation of a Department of Economic Social Thought and Policy would force the creation of a new major designed to address the same issues already covered in several Arts and Letters concentrations. The Catholic Social Tradition, the Hesburgh Program of Public Service, the Peace Studies program, and the PPE concentration are all designed around the academic pursuit of social justice issues. Creating a new department of Economic Social Thought and Policy would only add to an already large number of social justice offerings. Thus, it is the belief of student government that students would be best served if economics were a single department with, possibly, two very distinguished divisions. This would give students the necessary training and the possibility of taking courses in alternative approaches. Further, this is not a unique arrangement in the College of Arts and Letters. The language departments all have divisions, as does the classics department. The Economics Department could be structured in this manner as well.

Prof. Hösle said that there are two main conceptions of institutions. The central issue in this discussion is the difference between a more collectivist and a more individualist conception of a department. He sees two principles—the idea that the majority rules and the idea that minorities have the right to do what they prefer. There are strong arguments for the individualist conception. After all, the United States owes its existence to secession. On the other

hand, the costs of secession should be high, so that it is not too easily accomplished—for example, the name of the Economics Department should stay with the old institution. This would be a compromise acceptable to many.

Prof. Hösle continued that while he does not have any specific competence in the field, he believes that traditional issues of social justice are addressed by mainstream economists; after all, Amartya Sen received the Nobel Prize for economics. On the other hand, it is true that certain important ideas are neglected by mainstream economists. When Professor Reinhard Selten, a German who won the Nobel Prize in economics in 1994, was asked what he regarded as his main contribution, he answered: Not the game theoretical models for which I was laureated, but the empirical proof that the individual preference order is not transitive for many people.

For these reasons, Prof. Hösle concluded, he would prefer to have both orthodox and non-orthodox economists have a chance to thrive. What we can learn from both is the necessity of competition. From a related science—biology—we have learned, however, that the development of species presupposes isolation as well. And, in this sense, we should foster both sides of the economics profession, allowing them to isolate themselves from each other and then to compete. There may even be the possibility that later, joining forces, they might help each other to have excellent programs in both orthodox and heterodox economics.

Prof. Tidmarsh expressed many reservations about the proposal of the Blue Ribbon Committee, as well as a feeling of profound sadness that the issue had come to its present form. He questioned whether the proposal and its treatment of the individuals involved accorded with Notre Dame's aspirations to be a Catholic university. In addition, he questioned the legality of the proposal, particularly whether the University had met its implied obligation of good faith and fair dealing toward those who had been granted tenure in the present Economics Department. As a lawyer and academic, Prof. Tidmarsh said, he had never before been asked to vote to approve a proposal that raised such evident questions of possible illegality. He would not

do so unless the General Counsel's Office could assure him that the proposal was not illegal.

Prof. Hatch said that legal counsel has examined the issue from a contracts standpoint, at least in a preliminary way. The administration has spoken with University counsel as well about language to assure tenure for those faculty members who would be affected by the split. There has been some fear that creating two departments would be the penultimate step in severing some faculty from the University. It was never the administration's intent to discharge any of the Economics faculty members.

Prof. Roche said that although he was originally opposed to dividing the department, he has become convinced that it is the right step. He is increasingly aware, however, of the value of various compromises that will allow all involved to think about the two departments as part of a larger division of economics. The division could include a committee structure that would ensure continuing curricular collaboration. Hiring and faculty evaluation would be fully separate. Duke University uses this model in the discipline of psychology, for which it has two separate psychology departments.

To address Prof. Blanchette's concerns about the graduate program, Prof. Roche continued, he wants to emphasize that Notre Dame does want to retain its niche in alternative methodology. Still, the graduate program must have a mainstream core so that graduates know the language of the discipline and are competitive. Establishing a Division of Economics would allow both competition and cooperation. The two departments would not necessarily be opposed to one another. Rather, structuring the Economics faculty in this way would be a means of teaching Notre Dame students the core and ensuring that they have the opportunities to encounter alternative perspectives.

Prof. Roche then addressed Prof. D'Angelo's concerns about other avenues of support for Economics faculty who are interested in increasing their number of publications. There is an endowment administered by the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts (ISLA), the Seng Endowment, for exploring economic-based issues that resonate well with the Catholic social tradi-

tion, with annual competition for funding special projects. Faculty members from both groups would be eligible for those funds. In addition, ISLA has relatively new awards called "Career Enhancement Grants for Tenured Faculty" that were specifically designed to help faculty members who have fallen behind in their research for one reason or another. It would, for example, fund workshops to receive extra training so that they can catch up with advances in the discipline. While few faculty members have applied for those funds, the grant was designed specifically with this kind of idea in mind. Thus, there are resources to support faculty seeking to increase their publications.

Finally, Prof. Roche addressed the issue of "counting" economics majors. He said that there are at least three different ways to count majors—and department chairs always endeavor to make the strongest possible case. Each department tracks rates on its own. There is no way to assess the accuracy of these numbers, especially comparatively, since the ways of counting differ from one department to the next. Thus, he heard from Political Science last week that it has nearly 700 majors; yet, when he checked the *Fact Book*, the number was much smaller.

Dean Roche said that one can determine the number of majors by using two methods recognized by Institutional Research, counting the total number of declared majors in the Fall semester or counting graduating seniors. He noted that the sentence at the top of page 8 in his hand-out (i.e. "The number of majors has dipped from 180 in 1990 to 46 in 2002.") should be revised to read: "The number of majors has dipped from 180 in 1990 to 86 in 2000, and the number of graduating majors has dropped from 117 in 1989 to 46 in 2002." The *Fact Book* lists figures only through the year 2000. Dean Roche said he initially thought that the figure of 46 in 2002, which Professor Affleck-Graves reported at the January College Council meeting, represented the latest information from Institutional Research, which reports to Professor Affleck-Graves. In fact, it represented a different way of counting majors—by year of graduation. The correction does not affect the downward trend, which is recognizable in both tables.

Fr. McBrien, a member of the Blue Ribbon Committee, said that he was troubled by one aspect of the discussion today. He is surprised that people who are scholars would reach conclusions and develop hypotheses without having read the material that the members of the Blue Ribbon Committee read. It is a bit insulting to assume that Committee members never thought of some of the proposals that have surfaced today. They have. They have spoken to everyone, read all the documents, and studied all the reports.

Furthermore, Fr. McBrien said, if some want to begin putting spins on national standards and say that they do not quite mean what they purport to mean, then there is much that will need to be reconfigured. Harvard, MIT, Yale, Stanford, and Chicago are not in the bottom quartile of the NRC rankings. Harvard is rated first because Harvard is first-rate. If an institution is in the bottom quartile, it means something. It has nothing to do with heterodox and classical personalities. It has to do with academic quality. The Economics Department is dragging down the quality of the college and the quality of the University. It has nothing to do with politics.

Fr. McBrien continued that at the College Council meeting of January 29, 2003, the members of the Blue Ribbon Committee were accused by one faculty member of being in alliance with the administration in a pre-cooked plan to divide the department. That accusation, he said, is absolute nonsense. First, as a former chair of the Faculty Senate, he does not think that many present in the room today would consider him in alliance with the administration. Second, he wants to emphasize that he made a strong argument in Committee meetings that tenure should not in any way be jeopardized by the proposed division of the department. Tenure is not an issue. The ability to teach is not an issue. The ability to conduct research in fields of faculty members' choosing is not an issue. The ability to publish or to make known one's views in the media is not an issue. The notion that the Committee is in alliance with the administration to crush heterodox thought is a red herring. It is professional standards that are at issue.

Fr. McBrien said that there is no one more committed to promoting Catholic social

teaching than he. He must admit, however, that one of the most powerful moments in last month's College Council meeting was when Prof. Jensen named title after title from the leading economics journals in the country dealing with topics that would be of interest to anyone in a Catholic university who is concerned about Catholic social issues. It is, again, a red herring to say that to be on one side is to be committed to Catholic social teaching and on the other is to be indifferent. Catholic social teaching is at the heart of Notre Dame's reality as a Catholic university. The issue is quality, and the rankings are objective.

In conclusion, Fr. McBrien said, the Committee has read all the comments. Its members have interviewed all the people with a direct interest in the matter. The Committee members have thought of all the options that have been mentioned here—every one of them. But, how does one explain the fact that the majority of tenured faculty—seven—have not published anything in the last ten years? Their failure to publish is an objective fact. In a university that is not dedicated so greatly to family as is Notre Dame, the department would be shut down summarily and tenure would be out the window. The solution devised by the Committee is an attempt to save people's jobs and their academic freedom—all the while trying to do something on behalf of the academic reputation of the college and the University. While Academic Council members may disagree with the recommendations that the Committee has made, he said, please do not insult its members by suggesting either that they are tools of the administration or that they have not thought of alternative solutions. He studied all the evidence, he signed the report, and he stands behind it.

Fr. Jenkins commented that the interests of the students should be paramount in the discussion. While, obviously, Academic Council members must be concerned with the standards of the college and the University, he would underline the words of Prof. Affleck-Graves that Notre Dame students are very capable students, and the University needs to give them the skills and the depth of knowledge necessary to compete in the best graduate programs and in their chosen professions. He has heard doubts as to whether or not the Economics Depart-

ment has done that. Personally, he is aware of a student who felt he needed to withdraw from a graduate program in economics at an Ivy League university because he was unprepared. That is a concern to him.

Prof. Hatch said that he commends the entire department for leaving students out of the current controversy.

Prof. D'Angelo said that an observation Fr. McBrien made has clarified an issue for her. The Department of Economic Thought and Policy would not be a theoretically consistent department, but a department consisting of five "heterodox" economists and ten "mainline" economists whose publications the administration regards as inadequate. Thus, these faculty are not grouped together because of what they teach or the perspective on the material their work takes, but because their work is deemed in some way unsatisfactory. She has questions about creating a department on those terms.

Prof. Krostenko said that, like many, when he first learned of the proposal to divide the Economics Department he was saddened and worried; however, the preponderance of the evidence, including the views of outside people, makes it appear that something radical needs to be done. On the other hand, Prof. Warlick has asked for the University community's patience and said that members of department are meeting daily to attempt to resolve their differences. Thus, before a vote, he would like to offer those in the department opposed to the split the opportunity to discuss what mechanisms they think will repair the breaches in the department. This discussion must happen very soon, for there has been much time and energy expended and the evidence is not encouraging. There does seem to be unprofessional behavior on the part of some—not attending seminars, insulting candidates, and so forth. Thus, Council members need to know what kind of practical measures will be taken very soon in order for a vote to be taken.

Prof. Hatch responded that he and members of the Economics Department are discussing the possibility of an extensive retreat where the full range of issues on this topic can be discussed. He could bring back information from those discussions to the Executive Committee, which will also

be examining various alternatives, to help shape the proposal to the Academic Council next month.

Fr. Malloy observed that many views were expressed at today's meeting. He said that the Executive Committee will consider members' comments as it formulates its proposal. In addition, he thanked the members of the Blue Ribbon Committee for their work.

3. Committee Reports.

(a) **Graduate Studies Committee.** Prof. Antsaklis reported that members continue to work on health insurance for graduate students—a topic on which the Academic Council approved a resolution last year. In addition, it continues to discuss the role of the subcommittee in relation to the University's Graduate Council.

(b) **Undergraduate Studies Committee.** Prof. Kolman reported that the committee expects to receive the final report of Fr. Jenkins' Curriculum Committee very soon. Undergraduate Studies Committee members will review the report, make their recommendations, and bring the topic of curriculum revisions to the full Council for a vote. The other topic under consideration is class scheduling, for which Prof. Preacher is chair.

Prof. Preacher reported that subcommittee members have met twice with the University's Registrar, Dr. Pace, and will have a proposal on the table soon.

(c) **Faculty Affairs Committee.** Prof. Ghilarducci reported that committee members have continued their work on an audit of faculty salaries. Their proposal will most likely advocate something between the status quo and full transparency in salaries. In addition, a proposal to establish certain national holidays—Labor Day, Martin Luther King Day, and Presidents' Day—as University holidays is in the final stages of committee approval. The Committee's third topic is faculty grievance procedures. She expects all three topics to be brought forward for a vote in April.

Fr. Malloy said that at the next meeting of the Academic Council, scheduled for March 20, the Executive Committee will come forward with its proposal on the Economics Department. Given the number of proposals from the various committees

and subcommittees of the Council that still need to be considered by the full Council, the Executive Committee will most likely schedule another meeting in early April.

There being no further business, Fr. Malloy adjourned the meeting at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol Ann Mooney
Secretary

Academic Council

March 20, 2003

Members Present: Rev. Edward Malloy, C.S.C., Nathan Hatch, Rev. Timothy Scully, C.S.C., John Affleck-Graves, Rev. John Jenkins, C.S.C., Carol Ann Mooney, Jeffrey Kantor, Rev. Mark Poorman, C.S.C., Frank Incropera, Eileen Kolman, Joseph Marino, Patricia O'Hara, Mark Roche, Carolyn Woo, John Robinson, Jay Brandenberger, Albert Miller, Pit-Mann Wong, James Ryan, Dennis Jacobs, Patricia Maurice, Thomas Noble, Joan Aldous, Teresa Ghilarducci, Brian Krostenko, Cornelius Delaney, Vittorio Hösle, John Welle, Mary Rose D'Angelo, Umesh Garg, Mitchell Wayne, Steven Buechler, Panos Antsaklis, Mihir Sen, Robert Bretz, Thomas Frecka, Jay Tidmarsh, Dino Marcantonio, Kenneth DeBoer, Anthony Hagale, Meghan McCabe, Bradley Buser, Sean Thornton

Members Absent: Jennifer Younger, Patricia Blanchette, Ava Preacher

Members Excused: Thomas Merluzzi, J. Douglas Archer, Stephanie Arnett

Observers Present: Mary Hendriksen, Col. David Moskinski, Harold Pace

Observers Absent: Dennis K. Moore, Daniel Saracino

Observers Excused: Thomas Laughner

Guests: Roger Huang, Department of Finance, Mark McCready, Department of Chemical Engineering

Fr. Malloy called the meeting to order at 3:05 p.m. Prof. Hatch offered a prayer.

1. Proposed Name Change for the Depart-

ment of Finance and Business Economics in the Mendoza College of Business. Prof. Huang, chair of the Department of Finance and Business Economics, presented the proposal to change the current name of the department to, simply, the "Department of Finance." He explained that the new name would better describe the scope of the major. The Mendoza College of Business now offers an undergraduate major in finance but not one in business economics. Thus, "Department of Finance" provides consistency with the College's offering.

Prof. Mooney said that the Executive Committee wishes to make it clear that the proposed name change is entirely separate from the discussion to take place today concerning the Department of Economics in the College of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Buser, a finance major, commented that most students who are finance majors are not even aware that "business economics" is part of the department name. They would support the change.

There being no further discussion, Fr. Malloy called for a vote on the proposal to change the name of the Department of Finance and Business Economics to the Department of Finance. The vote was unanimously in favor of the change.

2. Proposed Name Change for the Department of Chemical Engineering. Prof. McCready, chair of the Department of Chemical Engineering, explained that the proposal his department generated is to change its current name, "Department of Chemical Engineering," to the "Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering." He said that the proposal stems from the growing emergence of molecular biology as an important fundamental science for chemical engineering and the embrace of that science by the field of chemical engineering.

For the last six years, Prof. McCready said, department members have been working very hard to integrate molecular biology into their program. They have created an undergraduate option—called a "biomolecular option," hired faculty, moved other faculty into this area, and received a grant to incorporate principles of molecular biology into the chemical engineering core courses. The trend in names for similar programs emerging at institutions across

the country is to include the word "bio" in the department title. Thus, his department has selected the name "Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering."

Prof. Marino asked what percentage of the department's faculty study molecular biology.

Prof. McCready answered that of the department's fourteen faculty members, at least six are involved in some kind of "bio" project. Only two people are fully 100% molecular biology, but the other four have various projects in that area.

Fr. Malloy called for a vote on the proposal to change the name of the Department of Chemical Engineering to the Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering. The vote was unanimously in favor of the change.

3. Proposal from the Executive Committee of the Academic Council Concerning Economics at Notre Dame. Fr. Malloy first provided background on the next agenda item—a proposal from the Executive Committee concerning Economics at Notre Dame. He explained that at its meeting of February 18, 2003, the Council held a full discussion of a proposal by a blue ribbon faculty committee that the University change the name of the existing Department of Economics to the "Department of Economic Thought and Policy" and form a new department in the College of Arts and Letters named the "Department of Economics." The Executive Committee was entrusted to consider members' comments during that discussion and to return today with a proposal to be voted on by members.

Prof. Hatch began the discussion by thanking the members of the Executive Committee for their extensive labors in this process. In addition to Prof. Hatch, they are Profs. Antsaklis, Bretz, Delaney, Garg, Ghilarducci, Kolman, Mooney, Robinson, and Roche, and the Commissioner from Student Government, Mr. Ryan. Prof. Hatch said that the committee had absorbed a huge amount of information over the course of the last month. Its members received material from faculty representing a wide range of opinion—both from within the Economics Department and outside of it. Last week, a draft of the current proposal was sent to the Economics faculty and their comments were weighed carefully. In fact,

the very names set forth in the Executive Committee's proposal for two departments within one *faculty* of Economics—the "Department of Economics and Policy Studies" and the "Department of Economics and Econometrics"—were suggested in response to the draft and are part of a compromise crafted at the Executive Committee last week.

Prof. Hatch said that he has spent considerable time over the last month attempting to find points of compromise. On March 3, he and Prof. Roche, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, held a wide-ranging discussion with the Economics faculty about various options. He, Prof. Roche, and Prof. Ghilarducci, a member of the Economics faculty and of the Executive Committee, reported back to the Executive Committee on the substance of that meeting.

Now, Prof. Hatch said, in place of the Blue Ribbon Committee's recommendation, the Executive Committee has endorsed the following proposal:

The University should create a Faculty of Economics under which there are two separate and distinct departments. One will be the existing department, which will be renamed 'Department of Economics and Policy Studies,' and a new department will be created and known as 'Department of Economics and Econometrics.' Each department will have its own chairperson and its own Committee on Appointments and Promotions, and its own standards and procedures for appointment, tenure, and promotion. The tenure of the tenured members of the existing department will be protected.

Prof. Hatch directed members' attention to Attachment One, [also attached to the minutes], entitled "Context." It delineates how the current proposal differs from the proposal of the Blue Ribbon Committee:

There would be one faculty of Economics with two separate and distinct departments;

There would be a unified undergraduate major in Economics;

The graduate program would be in the Department of Economics and Econometrics; however, it would draw upon faculty from both departments and be

expected to continue current departmental strengths in the history of economic thought and political economy;

The Dean and the Provost will provide funds of at least \$25,000 annually for five years to the Department of Economics and Policy Studies for research and intellectual enrichment over and above any other funding from the College of Arts and Letters or from the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts;

A concurrent appointment in one of the departments may be extended to a faculty member in the other department;

The first chair of the Department of Economics and Econometrics will be the current chairperson of the Department of Economics;

When, in due course, there is an external review of the Faculty of Economics, this arrangement of two departments within one faculty will be considered.

Prof. Hatch also referred members to Attachment Two, entitled "Understandings," [attached to these minutes], which explains the current understandings of the Executive Committee, including the Provost and the Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, on various issues. If the proposal of the Executive Committee is approved, he said, these are the kinds of understandings by which the administration would be bound throughout the proposal's implementation.

Included in the understandings, Prof. Hatch said, is the statement that teaching assistant support will be allocated to faculty in either department principally on the basis of course enrollment figures. Also, graduate research assistants will be allocated on the basis of quality of research and research trajectory. Finally, because of the delicate nature of the arrangement with the graduate program, Jeffrey Kantor, Vice President for Graduate Studies and Research, will oversee the graduate program and ensure that the restructured program sets high academic standards, permits graduate students to explore broader approaches in economics, and treats fairly all faculty and graduate students. He will, in a sense, act as a court of appeal in the event of any disagreements about the program.

Prof. Hatch then identified the question he said is at the crux of the matter: Why

does he support two departments under one faculty of Economics rather than some other arrangement—for example, either an institute within a single department or receivership?

There are two reasons, he said. First, colleagues within the Department of Economics have principled and strongly held views about the nature of economics and the future of the department. This has led to a prolonged contest within the department. His own conviction is that the dissension is not likely to abate—a conviction that was only strengthened in the very process of trying to craft a compromise.

Prof. Hatch said that the second reason he supports creating two separate departments has to do with recruitment. The University needs a fresh organizational structure to attract quality mainstream economists. He has discussed this issue with a number of economists from other institutions, and it is clear that Notre Dame will not be able to keep at least one of its recent hires, nor will it be able to attract other outstanding economists, unless there is some fresh start of this sort. And, in the long run, recruitment will affect whether or not the University can have a viable graduate program in Economics.

Prof. Hatch said that while the proposal might not represent the ideal structure, some kind of separation, at least for the time being, must occur. The *status quo* is not an option. The graduate program is currently in abeyance. The University must have a plan that will allow it to continue to build strength in mainstream economics as it also supports the faculty's traditional strengths in the history of economic thought and political economy.

Prof. Roche commented on two documents circulated before today's meeting—a letter from David Ruccio, a member of the Economics faculty, included in today's meeting materials and an e-mail sent to Council members by twelve members of the Economics faculty.

Prof. Roche said he has several points to make in response to various statements in Prof. Ruccio's letter. First, Prof. Ruccio writes that Prof. Roche revealed in a meeting with the Economics faculty that he had promised prospective job candidates that a departmental split would occur, even

before the possibility of such a split was publicly announced and discussed by the appropriate bodies within the University. In fact, Prof. Roche said what he told the Economics faculty when he met with them was that on two occasions he had been *asked* by job candidates if he would support a split. He specifically told the candidates that he did not support the split—knowing full well his answer would mean that neither would come to the University. Prof. Roche said that as he has explained before, until the report of the Blue Ribbon Committee was released, he was opposed to a departmental split.

Second, Prof. Roche continued, as to Prof. Ruccio's charge that productive discussions about the future of the department have been preempted by a systematic pattern of meetings held in secret, these meetings were, in fact, standard meetings for a follow-up to a three-year review. They were not secret meetings; they were part of a normal University process.

Third, Prof. Roche said, Prof. Ruccio misconstrues the purpose of a meeting he held with the social science faculty. What occurred was that after the College Council meeting in which a proposal to split the department was rejected, Prof. Roche called in several faculty members from the College Council who had not spoken at the meeting and, thus, whose views on the proposal he did not know. The purpose was to brainstorm about possibilities for the next step the College might take in dealing with this complex matter. One of the participants pointed out that during last fall's strategic planning process, meetings by divisions of the College had been especially productive. Thus, this College Council member said, perhaps a meeting of the social sciences faculty would be similarly useful in attempting to solve problems with the Economics Department. Prof. Roche said he thought the idea of a meeting was a good one—particularly because while the College Council has about 50 members, less than a handful are social scientists. Then, at the meeting he subsequently held with the social scientists, he presented seven options for the Economics Department and discussed at length the strengths and weaknesses of each. He did not, as Prof. Ruccio suggests, assemble the group simply to

garner support for the proposal to split the department.

Fourth, throughout Prof. Ruccio's letter, there is the sense that the proposal would force the Economics faculty to abandon alternative methodologies and the integration of real-world problems into their work. That is not the case, Prof. Roche said. The administration wants Economics to retain a focus on social justice issues but to integrate the use of the most sophisticated techniques available.

Lastly, Prof. Roche said, Prof. Ruccio suggests that problems within the department can be solved by making a series of junior hires and thereby changing both the generational profile and the research record of the department. Prof. Roche's response to that suggestion is that numerous attempts to hire junior faculty have been tried and failed. He agrees with Prof. Hatch: Until a split occurs, it will not be possible to attract new faculty to Notre Dame.

Prof. Roche then addressed the content of an e-mail message sent to Council members by 12 members of the Economics Department. As to the fear expressed in the message that approving the proposal will cause Notre Dame to lose its distinctive character, again, he said, the goal is to focus on social justice issues in Economics but to do so with some impact on the discipline. That is the major change the split will facilitate. Furthermore, as does Prof. Ruccio's letter, the e-mail refers to "arbitrary" publishing standards; yet, the publishing standards he and others have held up are not arbitrary. They are the commonly accepted standards of the discipline and have been cited in every external review over the last twenty-five years. Also, Prof. Roche said, now that the proposed split has received national publicity, anything short of approving it would send the wrong message to the profession as a whole. Failure to approve the proposal would signal that Notre Dame agrees that mainstream standards in economics are arbitrary and that the University does not want to transform its initiative in economics.

Prof. Roche said there has been concern expressed about the number of Economics faculty who oppose the split. He noticed that some of the signatories of a previous letter from department members are not

listed on today's e-mail. While he is not sure of the reason, he assumes that two signatories of the earlier letter who are Marxist are not supportive of the statement in the e-mail that all graduate students should be required to complete a mandated core. That leaves 12 faculty members opposed to the split against 5 who favor it. Yet, of the 12, nearly half—5—are faculty members who have not published in the past decade and who are not as active in the field as the 5 who endorse the split. Thus, 7 active faculty members are opposed to the split. When analyzed in this way, Prof. Roche said, the number of faculty who support and oppose the split looks very close: 5 versus 7.

Prof. Frecka, who said he must teach in just a few minutes, asked if his vote could be recorded before he left.

Prof. Mooney answered that it is the Council's practice to take the votes only of the members present at the time the vote is taken. There is no practice of permitting proxy votes.

Prof. Welle said in reading the documents he senses disquietude about the future of one of the two departments in the reconfigured Faculty of Economics. He noted that Point 4 of Attachment One says that the Dean and the Provost will provide funds of at least \$25,000 annually for five years to the Department of Economics and Policy Studies for research and intellectual enrichment. He asked Prof. Roche how he arrived at the \$25,000 figure and why it is limited to a five-year period.

Prof. Roche answered that the five years specified in the Contexts document is an arbitrary number in some ways. The idea for the funding was Prof. Hatch's. He wanted to ensure, during what may be perceived to be a difficult transition period, support for the faculty members in that department. Prof. Roche said that while \$25,000 may seem a modest amount to some, it is actually a huge sum in the College of Arts and Letters. The funding could allow for conferences.

In addition, Prof. Roche said, he believes it was Prof. D'Angelo who asked at the last meeting what opportunities exist for faculty members who have not been active to advance their potential in research. This

is, essentially, one answer to that question. Thus, in addition to conferences, the \$25,000 would be an opportunity to fund creative proposals, for example, to take courses at the University of Chicago or attend a special seminar on new techniques in economics—whatever faculty members might want to suggest.

Prof. Hatch commented that the five-year time period set forth in Attachment One is consistent with the University's practice in establishing a time frame for all funding. The special funding for the Economics faculty need not end at that point. He assumes that it would be at about the five-year mark that the whole arrangement proposed today would have some kind of external review. Prof. Hatch added that the \$25,000 figure is symbolic of the University's commitment to having all its faculty flourish.

Prof. Tidmarsh said that while the proposal presented today is stronger and closer to the mark than that of the Blue Ribbon Committee, he is not yet convinced that it is the right action. The one voice he has found most interesting in the debate is that of Robert Solow, the Nobel laureate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who wrote Fr. Malloy in January of this year counseling against splitting the department. Prof. Tidmarsh said that the issue of greatest concern to him at this point is the administration's continued support of the Economics faculty. It is no secret that a number of faculty in the current Economics Department are looking for positions elsewhere. Assuming that some of those faculty leave Notre Dame, what is the administration's commitment to maintaining the department at roughly its present size?

Prof. Roche answered that the College's policy is that if a faculty member leaves through retirement or departure—as opposed to a negative tenure decision—the faculty line does not stay in the department. Rather, it goes to the college. The department then has the obligation to make the case—based on the quality of its programs, the vision it has for that line, and enrollment needs—to receive that particular line back. While that is the general policy, because the University must increase the number of mainstream economists on its faculty, a likely scenario will be that if departures occur in the proposed Department of Economics and Policy Studies,

those lines would go to the Department of Economics and Econometrics until the two departments are of equal size. When they are of equal size, it will be time to look at other issues and arguments on behalf of the department for keeping its lines. In the immediate future, however, Prof. Roche said, the size of the new department needs reinforcement.

Prof. Welle asked whether there are other institutions where a structure of two departments under one faculty umbrella have proven successful.

Prof. Roche answered that while not perfect, the model adopted for the undergraduate program comes from dual departments in the field of psychology at Duke University. Duke has one department that is more focused on developmental and social psychology and another that focuses on brain and neuroscience. They both have the title "Psychology" and, together, the two departments foster one undergraduate major. In terms of the graduate program, even at Notre Dame there are at least three relevant models in the College of Arts and Letters: the Medieval Institute, the graduate program in History and Philosophy of Science, and the Ph.D. in Literature program. Within all three programs, perfect symmetry does not exist between a department and the graduate program.

Prof. Roche continued that the idea of a "Faculty of Economics" is somewhat of a generic title. From his own perspective, it is derived in part from the German university, where the model is not so much a College of Arts and Letters as, say, a faculty of humanities or a faculty of the social sciences. While the words "Department of Economics" in each departmental title may make a Faculty of Economics appear superfluous, the term symbolizes the effort to have both mainstream economics and its alternatives at Notre Dame as well as cooperation across the two departments.

Prof. D'Angelo said she had several points to raise. First, as the member who made the suggestion at the last meeting that the administration provide some allocation of resources to help faculty achieve the desired goal of more publications, she believes that a proposal of \$25,000 annually for five years is very low. It appears to her as nothing more than one conference and some Xerox-

ing money for each of the fifteen members of the department. Conferences today run, at a minimum, \$10,000 to \$15,000. What she had in mind was assurances of more frequent leave for faculty, in particular, for those who have done massive service to the University—and there are a number of such faculty in the Economics Department. Many faculty in the College of Arts and Letters are aware that Profs. Warlick and Skurski are well known as extremely intelligent and devoted administrators who gave considerable time to the intellectual life of the College.

Prof. D'Angelo continued that she has very grave concerns about the Executive Committee's proposal. First, while it is changed somewhat from the recommendation of the Blue Ribbon Committee, the overwhelming reaction against that proposal by both the department and the College Council suggests to her that the Executive Committee's proposal should be voted upon by both of those bodies if faculty governance is to be at all considered.

Second, Prof. D'Angelo said, she remains uncomfortable with the shape of what is being named the "Department of Economics and Policy Studies." It does not actually have any particularly coherent underlying intellectual rationale. It is configured not as a refuge for heterodox economists, which was suggested by the Blue Ribbon Committee, but as a means to sequester the productive heterodox faculty and the mainstream members who are deemed unsatisfactory—apparently in order to raise the numbers of the department. As the Dean has just said, the division is not modeled after any other United States department of economics. It is something Notre Dame is inventing. If the issue is the ranking of the department, then such an invention does not seem the best solution.

Third, Prof. D'Angelo said, she remains bothered by some of the arguments that were put forward in favor of the split. For instance, the argument that there has been a massive decline in the numbers of economics majors is well refuted by the memorandum included in today's meeting materials on the undergraduate economics major at Notre Dame. That document points out that the actual numbers are that 41 students in Arts and Letters will be

awarded degrees with first majors in economics, another 20 will be awarded degrees with "second" majors in economics, and then, there are enough majors from other schools to make a total of 84 graduating seniors who will have completed the requirements for a major in economics this year—not the 40 or 46 majors that has been cited previously.

Fourth, Prof. D'Angelo said, she finds the statement problematic that the current department is unable to contribute to public policy debates. On the contrary, most Notre Dame faculty know that Profs. Betson, Ghilarducci, and Kim have contributed to such debates very substantially. Their contributions are distinguished on both the national and the state level, and she is dismayed that their contributions are dismissed so casually. It occurs to her that one possibility is that the policies these members of the faculty endorse are out of favor with the current national administration.

Finally, Prof. D'Angelo said, another charge with which she is extremely uncomfortable is that it is hostility on the part of the department that makes it impossible to hire. She was glad that Prof. Hatch did not repeat that charge. It is also the case—and the University of Pennsylvania is a good example—that institutions can have an extremely highly rated college and, for example, an extremely highly-rated business school but a low-ranked department of economics. Targeting hires is not easy in these cases. Penn also has been unable to hire.

Thus, Prof. D'Angelo said, she is not persuaded by the arguments that have been made in favor of the split.

Prof. Welle said that the reprint of the *Chronicle of Education* article included in today's meeting materials gives him pause in that it outlines the kinds of debates that are occurring in the field of economics today. It seems to advise caution not so much about building up the mainstream as it does in creating a sort of "dying vine" of alternative views. Also, two of the books cited in the *Chronicle* article are by members of Notre Dame's faculty: Philip Mirowski's *Machine Dreams: Economics Becomes a Cyborg Science* and an edited volume by David Ruccio: *Post Modernism, Economics and Knowledge*. Furthermore, Prof. Welle said, certain members of the Economics

Department actively outreach intellectually to other members of the College, thereby fulfilling an internal function of contributing to the intellectual life of the University. He is not sure that has been taken fully into consideration in the Council's discussions about the Economics Department.

Prof. Roche responded that the proposal to split the department is not an effort to do away with alternative economics at the University. Notre Dame specifically advertises itself as a place where the kinds of questions asked by a historian of economic thought or a political economist can be raised, and it will continue to try to attract students who have that interest. Thus, the focus has not shifted. The shift will give all students a core in the mainstream so they can participate at a high level in the important debates on economics. Notre Dame's students should be enriched by courses that are more of a dialogue between modern economics and Catholic social thought. Whereas those two subjects now seem to be separate, the proposal to split the department is an experiment that he hopes will result in finding some space for common ground.

Furthermore, Prof. Roche said that with two departments it will be easier to conduct evaluations that are specific to various subfields. The evaluation of faculty members is highly contested now leading, for instance, to arguments that the top journals are selected in an arbitrary way. The split could actually nurture those faculty members who have interdisciplinary interests within the humanities. It also may create what he thinks has been discouraged in the past—outreach to engineering and science on the part of more quantitatively inclined faculty members.

Prof. Affleck-Graves said that he has been very encouraged by the discussion this afternoon. Of course, any compromise suffers from the problem that it does not satisfy either side, and that is clearly true in this case. In addition, he is happy that the point has been made that the intent of the division is not to disparage the current members of the department or their achievements over the past several years or to discuss any faculty members on an individual basis.

Prof. Affleck-Graves said one issue that has not been addressed adequately in all the material that has been brought forward is how the department, in its current form, could suddenly take on a number of good mainstream economists. While everyone says, "Go out and hire some good mainstream people into the department," the record shows that, for some reason or another, this department cannot do that. Thus, the point of the compromise, as well as the original idea of the Blue Ribbon Committee, is exactly that both parties should be allowed to flourish.

Prof. Affleck-Graves continued that when people look at Notre Dame and its current Economics Department, it is not that they are saying it is a "bad" department. Rather, the criticism is that it is very much a one-dimensional department—it does not have many strong people in the mainstream area. It has been very, very difficult to gain those mainstream economists. The only way that many believe it can be accomplished is to have separate departments, at least for some period of time. Again, Prof. Affleck-Graves said, the point of the split is to allow all faculty to prosper. The hope is not that one department will disappear and another will succeed.

Prof. Aldous followed up on Prof. Affleck-Graves' comments on the difficulty of hiring into the current department. She believes it is a point that has not been emphasized in the many discussions, comments, and materials on the proposed division. Prof. Aldous noted that she had taken an economics minor, and when she first came to Notre Dame she was surprised that the department just didn't seem to be doing what she thought was economics. So much conflict exists in the department, and there will be more even after a decision is made. People are loathe to come to a place where there are deeply divisive intra-departmental feelings and conflicts. It is this that makes the split necessary. Whether or not a division of the department was a good idea to begin with, the result of all the talk—which has probably been a good intellectual exercise—is that it is almost impossible to create collegiality in the department as it is presently constituted.

Prof. Noble commented on the e-mail message sent today to Council members—specifically the suggestion that the University

retain the Department of Economics with its current membership and create an institute of applied economics whose faculty would have joint membership in the Department of Economics. While the suggestion has a certain air of plausibility about it, Prof. Noble said, it is, in fact, a nonstarter. According to the *Academic Articles*, no appointments can be made in a University institute. Thus, to create an institute along the lines the e-mail proposes, appointments would need to be made first in a department of economics which, as all members have heard, is not likely to be easy. Thus, it would be necessary to amend the *Academic Articles* to implement the faculty members' suggestion and create a structure by which faculty associated with the proposed institute then run a series of departments. Prof. Noble said, as director of the Medieval Institute, he can attest that departmental chairs do not like him trying to run their departments for them.

Prof. Krostenko asked Prof. Hatch what he meant by the statement that the two-department structure is the best arrangement "for the time being".

Prof. Hatch responded that the Executive Committee discussed the future of the two-department structure quite a bit. The ideal for him would be that a decade from now, only one Department of Economics would exist at Notre Dame. While it is possible to envision two flourishing departments agreeing to join into one unit, that scenario cannot be predicted. If the proposal passes, when the next departmental review comes up, the structure it puts into place should be examined and the reviewers ask whether it is working, whether it can be improved, and whether the two departments should be joined.

Prof. Bretz added that one of the reasons the Executive Committee chose to include the name "Economics" in both departments is to allow for the possibility of a transition back to a single department. That was part of the discussion.

Prof. Sen asked whether the faculty of Economics would have a head or a chair or any financial responsibilities. If not, it would seem to be two separate departments within the College.

Prof. Hatch answered that at least two issues were discussed in this regard. One is

periodic meetings to discuss the undergraduate program; the other is meetings to discuss the progress of individual graduate students. There may very well be other occasions for joint meetings.

Prof. Garg said that the two departments under one Faculty of Economics serves as the umbrella organization that provides the framework for a future decision to join the two departments.

Prof. Welle said he remains concerned with the issue of whether faculty from both departments have a sense that they will flourish and find support with the proposed arrangement. Because the impossibility of hiring with the current department structure seems to be a major reason for the proposed split, he asked Prof. Roche for his response to the suggestion in today's e-mail from some Economics faculty that "[c]learly defined conditions for hiring will check discord."

Prof. Roche responded that he interprets the phrase "clearly defined conditions for hiring" to be receivership. He does not think it would check discord. Neither would receivership be an avenue to bring in the best candidates. Receivership might have been an option had it been the recommendation of the Blue Ribbon Committee, because it would have signaled that it was the avenue chosen by the University to address the problems within the department. He agrees with Prof. Aldous that tensions in the department are so extreme at this point that to *not* split the faculty now would be a disaster. He also agrees, however, with the Blue Ribbon Committee's report that a split better ensures faculty governance, the flourishing of the faculty, and recruiting new faculty. Particularly in the area of recruiting, mainstream economists who might want to come to Notre Dame need to know that seven years down the road the standards of the discipline will apply—not fear that the standards of the discipline might be considered arbitrary publishing standards.

Prof. Delaney said that he was initially opposed to the split, mainly because some of the people he most respects at the University are on the heterodox side of the divide. Thus, he does not perceive the split as disparaging anyone who is critical of mainstream economics. His perception of what has happened in the department is

simply that it has become out of balance. In any given discipline at any given time, quite independent of the viability of it, there is a core of the discipline and there are peripheries to it. By definition, critics are part of the periphery. What has happened in the Economics Department at Notre Dame is that over time, the periphery has come to dominate the core. Thus, what needs to be done is to increase the core in quality and quantity so that a department exists that represents more truly what the field of economics is at any given time.

Prof. Delaney continued that in the process of restoring balance, he hopes that what is distinctive to Notre Dame's department—very good faculty who call into question the underlying structure of their field—will remain. Given that the task is to restore balance, what is necessary now is identifying the most efficient way to increase the core in quantity and quality. While that goal could be achieved either with one department or two departments, history has shown that it seems to be impossible for the necessary hiring to occur with the existing departmental structure. The other option is splitting the department—a course of action which he now favors.

Prof. Maurice asked assuming that the split occurs, does the current documentation on how that would be handled reflect the opinions of the two groups on what they most need to be successful?

Prof. Hatch answered that the current documentation does that to the best of the Executive Committee's abilities, but there is still much work to be done. All involved in the discussions have pledged to make both departments flourish. Clearly, the hard work is still ahead, and all must commit themselves to it. Thus, while the Executive Committee has attempted to provide a framework for the future, it is impossible to think through all the ramifications of the two-department structure at this time.

Prof. Ghilarducci, a member of the Economics faculty and of the Executive Committee, said that she is well aware that Academic Council members face a difficult vote today. The vote will represent what each member believes will help the department at the current time. It will set a precedent at the University for how academic issues are handled.

Prof. Ghilarducci said that at the February meeting, members listened to the case against the Economics faculty. It was very difficult for her to hear the criticisms of the Dean and the Blue Ribbon Committee. It was an indictment of the department's low productivity, which she has always been embarrassed by, and a description of less-than-decorous behavior. The proposal of the Blue Ribbon Committee presented at that meeting called for a chosen few to build a new department of economics while allowing, as Prof. Delaney pointed out, that some of the faculty who would be excluded from the new department are among the existing department's best teachers and scholars. These faculty would be excluded because they critique the mainstream of economics.

Prof. Ghilarducci said one of the main arguments in favor of the split is that without it there will continue to be infighting, immature behavior, and ideological positioning. In short, without an enforced division, Economics would be a "monster" department. A further argument is that because of past behavior, the external world needs a strong signal of regime change. Yet, perhaps the most critical argument for the split is that without it, valuable recruits for two endowed chair positions—one from the University of Kentucky and one from Ohio State University—will not come to Notre Dame. All these arguments, Prof. Ghilarducci said, stem from a long-standing frustration by the administration with the department's low publishing productivity.

Prof. Ghilarducci continued that when one considers the case made against the Economics faculty, a vote "for" the proposal makes sense. It has been impossible for the department's members to function normally in the last few years, particularly during the last year. Something must be done—something dramatic.

Prof. Ghilarducci said that she was fully involved in the negotiations that led to the Executive Committee's proposal and is proud of her role in helping to construct it. The proposal presented to members today is very different from that of the Blue Ribbon Committee. First, under the new proposal all current faculty will be part of a "Faculty of Economics." All faculty will be able to call themselves economists, func-

tion as equal partners in the undergraduate program, and remain involved in the graduate program. That was not true of the Blue Ribbon Committee's proposal, in which one group was certain to be subordinate to the other. Second, there has been considerable hurt and degradation on both sides of the debate, making healing a part of this proposal's intent. Third, the Executive Committee's proposal signals, as well, a hope that the divide is temporary. The faculty could certainly use a cooling-off period. The proposed division could be a salubrious separation and not a divorce.

On the other hand, Prof. Ghilarducci said, the criteria for selecting the faculty in the departments—unlike that used, for example, in Chemical Engineering or Finance—has absolutely no intellectual basis. Instead, it relates to publications in journals chosen by the administration—specifically, publications in the top-20 journals in the last decade, not books published by the best presses in the last five years or some similar standard. There is a functional criterion—a faith-based test of commitment to neoclassical economics—as well.

Prof. Ghilarducci said that the story of dysfunction in the Economics Department has two sides. New documents in today's meeting packet give some balance to the picture previously provided of the department over the last five years. The fact is, since 1998, the department has been in unofficial receivership. The administration has appointed search committees and has overturned the faculty's votes on hires.

Prof. Ghilarducci noted that over a year ago, during his campus visit, an endowed chair candidate told the faculty at individual meetings—and the Dean and the Provost as well—that half of the Economics faculty should be fired. Because the candidate was a labor economist, Prof. Ghilarducci related, she asked him how he would deal with the particular problem of tenure. He responded with a scenario in which tenure would be side-stepped by isolating a department, starving it, and freezing salaries. While, Prof. Ghilarducci said she does not believe that the Blue Ribbon Committee actually intended to isolate some members of the faculty, there are certain elements common to both strategies. It seems that the Blue Ribbon Committee's proposal was designed to punish those with heterodox

orientations and low productivity. And, while it is not her major concern, there is still a feeling that there is a punitive aspect to the split.

Prof. Ghilarducci then referred to the letter MIT Nobel Prize Laureate Robert Solow sent on January 30, 2003, to Fr. Malloy. While Prof. Solow has always been a critic of Notre Dame's Economics Department, she said, he wrote to oppose the split. His letter states, in part: "I think it is a bad idea for Notre Dame to present itself as a Department of Heterodox Economics. That merely exhibits the same closed-mindedness that its members accuse the mainstream profession of exercising. I also think that the idea of building up a separate Department of Economics is a born loser." Prof. Ghilarducci said that Prof. Solow presents her greatest reservation—one that began when she first read the report of the Blue Ribbon Committee and that has remained with her until today—any proposal to divide the department has a risk, a very high risk, of taking a weak department and making two weaker ones.

As the proposal moves forward to a vote, Prof. Ghilarducci said she cannot emphasize enough her belief that creative leadership and goodwill on both sides would have prevented a good deal of the deplorable behavior of the last few months, perhaps even the last eighteen months. As members decide how to cast their vote, they may find a great deal of merit in voting in favor of the proposal. A vote "for" is in the interests of forgetting, forgiving, and moving on. On the other hand, she can certainly see the Academic Council voting to send the problem back to the Dean, back to the Provost, and back to the department—even sending a strong signal that the Council favors receivership, which, in fact, is the course of action she favors. Prof. Ghilarducci noted that whatever action is taken she endorses giving the neoclassical economists dominance over hiring because she, too, wants a balanced department, a more respectable department.

In conclusion, Prof. Ghilarducci said, particularly on a day when the Academic Council is presented with a very difficult proposal, she has come to realize that the Council exists for just such situations. At times, she said, decisions made by those

who are closely affected by a certain outcome need to be second-guessed. She thanked members for their consideration of this complex matter and expressed her confidence in the group's collective wisdom to decide what is good for the University and good for academic freedom.

Prof. Welle asked what receivership entails, how it works, and how a department comes out of receivership.

Prof. Roche explained that receivership is very much an *ad hoc* arrangement. In fact, the American Association of University Professors has no official guidelines on receivership. The organization has some general suggestions—for example, the obvious one that it not be done without discussing it with members of the department—but the suggestions it gives are very bare-bones.

Normally, Prof. Roche continued, receivership involves a chairperson from outside the department. It also involves taking away faculty governance, so that, for example, the departmental CAP members would be appointed. In many cases, the arrangement means no hires for a certain number of years, or even that hires might be recommended by external people. As one might imagine, Prof. Roche observed, it is an environment into which faculty members tend not to want to be recruited, and it is an environment out of which faculty members tend to flee. Thus, Notre Dame is hiring into its Department of Political Science this fall a faculty member in a department in receivership at Vanderbilt University. Prof. Roche concluded that, for these reasons, he does not consider receivership a viable option. Furthermore, the delay it represents would be a very visible signal of the will of the University to economists who are potential recruits and watching Notre Dame very closely.

Prof. Hösle said that while he believes it is appropriate to have some sort of punitive measures leveled when certain academic standards are not met, this is true only if the standards used as a measure relate to productivity—not because the faculty members espouse ideas not accepted by the mainstream. What has been disturbing to him throughout the whole discussion is that he has the impression there are two subgroups in the opposition to both the

current proposal and that of the Blue Ribbon Committee. One group contains faculty members whose academic record is not too splendid, and the other is composed of those who have published seriously but in the heterodox field. He would like to understand the relation between these two subgroups.

Prof. Hatch responded that Prof. Hösle is accurate in his description of the two groups within the department. The net effect has been a tremendous inertia. There has been some opposition to hiring good neoclassical faculty, but there is also an issue of quality—whether good people would want to come into the department.

Prof. Roche responded that the answer to Prof. Hösle's question is very complex. A partial answer is: If one has a mainstream economist who has not been publishing, that lack of publishing may be because the techniques that person learned are now obsolete. He or she might be threatened by the change that mainstream economics represents. For other reasons, a heterodox faculty member could also be opposed to the kind of training mainstream economists might favor—for example, a second econometrics course—but because of his or her criticism of mainstream economics. The net result might be a collusive resistance to advance in mainstream economics.

Prof. Roche continued that while at the undergraduate level there are courses that complement one another quite well, the combination of less-active mainstream faculty and heterodox faculty members has led to the criticism in the last external review that intermediate undergraduate theory courses do not presuppose calculus unlike, for example, similar courses in the Mendoza College of Business and that the advanced 300- and 400-level courses do not presuppose the intermediate theory courses. This leads to a kind of flatness and a lack of building on technique and sophistication.

Prof. Krostenko asked for clarification on the parliamentary status of the "Understandings." That is, if the Council votes in favor of the proposal, are the understandings binding?

Prof. Mooney answered that the Executive Committee discussed that issue at length. While the understandings are not legislated

and are not binding, they are presented today and will be appended to the minutes in order to present publicly the current understandings—at least on the part of the Provost and the Dean—of the proposed two-department structure. For instance, one of the understandings is that the chair of the current department will become the chair of the new Department of Economics and Econometrics. Yet, while that is the current thought, it may be that the chair may make a different choice and no one would want to be in the position of having legislated the identity of the next chair. Nevertheless, the public nature of the understandings makes them statements as to which people should be held accountable for noncompliance. While some of the items in the "Understandings" are not things the administration would want to cement, at this point, they are agreed to by the Provost and the Dean. Thus, members should vote on the proposal with the belief that matters will be worked out as presented. While each and every one of the details may not come to pass, they represent the administration's current thoughts.

Prof. Woo asked: Because one of the causes for the proposed split is the desire for a higher position in the national rankings, what measures will be used to hold accountable members of both departments? Prof. Ghilarducci has said her fear is that the split will cause an already weak department to become two weak departments. This might occur despite the University's investment of major resources in economics.

Prof. Roche answered that he does not think those measures would differ radically from measures applied to other departments. The question would be whether the particular structure adopted has advanced the University in those measures. One measure would be the NRC ranking. Others might include a number of other rankings that exist for economics departments and are based partly on journal publications. Other considerations include the quality of the graduate students who apply to the program, the number of graduate students who apply vis-a-vis the percentage who are accepted, the yield and placement of graduate students, and the placement of undergraduate students. All these factors need to be watched very carefully. In some cases,

primarily one department will be evaluated; in other cases, the measure will be for the collaborative enterprise.

Prof. Affleck-Graves commented that an issue about which the members of the Blue Ribbon Committee felt strongly is that the University should not take the proposed action because of concerns about national rankings. That is absolutely the wrong reason for it. Likewise, the reason for urging publications in the top-20 economics journals is not just to publish in those journals. The true reason for the proposed split is that economics is an important discipline, and Notre Dame needs a voice at the table when economic issues are discussed at a very high level. To some extent, and in some of those debates, members of the existing department can participate. It contains strong people in certain areas and they are at those debates. The University, however, is not at the table of the mainstream debate, and it needs to be there. By building a strong economics department, the University can attract people here who discuss economic issues at a very high level in a way that the mainstream is attuned to. That, in turn, attracts students and affects how people think about economic issues in a way that melds with the University's Catholic tradition and its emphasis on social justice issues.

Prof. Woo said that she would be the last one to advocate operating solely on the basis of the rankings. She does not want to hear rhetoric, however, if there is a lack of willingness to measure the new department given that the University has applied strict standards to the way it measures the old department.

Prof. Marino said he has seen receivership in a department at another university, as well as the elimination of a department and a departmental split. As a faculty member and not as a dean, he can say that all are drastic moves; yet, at times such actions are necessary. The receivership situation he observed at the University of Michigan was a true interim process in which the existing department was dissolved and a plan made to found a new department. An interim chair was brought in to facilitate the dissolution and the new hiring.

Prof. Marino said that the departmental split he witnessed involved the division of

a biology department into an ecology half and a molecular biology half. Both areas of study had fairly equal numbers of faculty, with the result that the department could never accomplish anything because half voted one way and half another. The point of that split was to enable the members of each department to do their best work at the highest level possible. That is the way he looks at this proposal as well. Splitting the department should be tried as an experiment. It will be shown whether the new department can be built up to earn recognition and visibility. He expects the productive faculty in the so-called heterodox side to rise to the occasion and then become a stronger entity so that the two groups can join back together.

Fr. Malloy said that at both today's and last month's meetings many deeply felt views on the proposal to split the Department of Economics have been expressed. In the absence of any other comments, he expressed readiness to move the Council forward to a vote.

Prof. Mooney said that the Executive Committee discussed manner of voting and its members recommended a written ballot.

When the written ballots were collected and counted, the vote was 39 in favor of the proposal to rename the existing Department of Economics the "Department of Economics and Policy Studies" and to create a new department to be known as the "Department of Economics and Econometrics." There were 3 votes against the proposal.

Fr. Malloy said that while he has refrained from giving his views on the matter, he is deeply committed to the goal of trying to find a balance in the department and allowing both units to flourish. He regrets that in the discussions of this matter statements were made that were negative about certain colleagues. In the normal course of evaluation for promotion, for instance, negative comments are kept private. Thus, he apologizes to those who were, in a general way, criticized.

On the other hand, Fr. Malloy said, the only way possible to straightforwardly and honestly come to grips with what was an unfortunate impasse was to be as frank as possible. His hope now is that all can move forward from this point and leave behind

whatever hurtful things have been said. He knows that both the Provost and the Dean are committed to moving forward. Notre Dame aspires to be outstanding in every department. The University must empower its existing faculty to do the best work possible and endeavor to attract the very best people to join them.

In conclusion, Fr. Malloy thanked all who were involved in the discussion: the members of the Economics Department, the Blue Ribbon Committee, and the Executive Committee.

Prof. Mooney suggested that in the spirit of Fr. Malloy's call for moving forward in a positive way, the proposal, along with the attachments labeled "Context" and "Understandings," be the only documentation attached to the minutes from the meetings of February 18 and March 20, 2003. Background material provided to members for both meetings will not be published. There was no objection to that suggestion.

4. Committee Reports.

(a) Undergraduate Studies Committee.

Prof. Kolman, chair, reported that the committee has two issues before it—undergraduate curriculum changes and refinements to course scheduling. It is her hope that the curriculum changes will be brought to the full Academic Council at its next meeting.

Prof. Bretz, speaking on behalf of the course scheduling subcommittee, said that members presented their recommendations to the full Committee. After a lengthy discussion, subcommittee members are in the process of making refinements and will bring their proposal back to the Committee once more.

(b) Graduate Studies Committee.

Prof. Antsaklis, chair, said that many committee members were busy with the Economics Department issue. He has met with the president of the Graduate Student Union to find out more details of what are important issues for graduate students. In addition, committee members are working with the Provost's Office regarding the restructuring of the Academic Council's committees.

(c) Faculty Affairs Committee.

Prof. Ghilarducci, chair, reported that work has proceeded on a proposal for a University salary equity committee, a faculty grievance procedure, and new University holidays.

There being no further business, Fr. Malloy adjourned the meeting at 4:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol Ann Mooney

Secretary

University Committee on Libraries

March 28, 2003

1. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 a.m. in Cafe DeGrasta by Chairman Walter Pratt. Also in attendance were John Adams, Wesley Calvert, Stephen Dumont, Felipe Hernandez, Roger Jacobs, Mark Pilkinton, Marsha Stevenson, Stephen Silliman, David Smith, John Weber, Gordon Wishon, Jennifer Younger, observer Gay Dannelly and secretary Melodie Eiteljorge.

2. The minutes of the meeting of February 21, 2003 were approved as written.

3. **Library Organization Chart** <http://www.nd.edu/~adminoff/orgchart/orgchart.pdf> and **Table** <http://www.nd.edu/~adminoff/orgtable.html>

Members suggested that this committee and the Advisory Council for University Libraries be added to the chart. (Note: done, 4-8-03, M.E.)

4. University Libraries budget 2003-04

Younger distributed three charts, noting that these contained preliminary data for library use:

1) "2003/2004 University Libraries Budget: Percentages of total Library budget of \$15,247,591"

The budget cut was 5% from the unrestricted 2002/03 base and 3.5% from the restricted projected 2002/03 base budget, for a total cut in dollars of \$746,000. In the library, we applied the cuts across the board to salary (faculty, staff and student wages) and nonsalary budgets. To absorb the budget cuts in the salary budgets, we need to keep 10-15 positions vacant in 2003/04. Although there is no hiring freeze in place for the University, we have put a hiring freeze in place in the library. Some vacancies do

have to be filled to ensure that key priorities and essential activities can be done, but until we have accumulated sufficient salary savings, we will fill vacancies only through internal recruitment or reassignments. Also, we are reducing student employment.

We have put a number of strategies in place to cut expenditures from the non salary budget. We will defer most capital purchases, including major hardware purchases in support of the integrated online system, and reduce library printing costs through less color printing by the library, new fees for non-ND library user printing and new limits for general ND library user printing. We reduced the binding budget in anticipation of fewer physical serial volumes to bind and reduced the resource delivery budget in anticipation of reduced borrowing in specific areas such as the Radiation Lab. Last, we will again reduce commitments for journals and books through a new round of journal cancellations and the purchase of books in softbound rather than hardbound format. More detail on these strategies will follow in the discussion on library priorities and strategies for managing a 5% cut in the library materials budget.

2) "University Libraries 2001/2002 Budget: Percentages of total Library budget of \$16,081,285"

Within the library budget, salaries are the largest single category at 51.5% for 2003/04. Library materials, which includes the two categories of library acquisitions and acquisitions freight, is second at 40%. A comparison with the 2001/02 budget shows a consistent pattern. In 2001/02, salaries were 48% while library materials (books, serials and freight) was 41%. The slight shift is readily accounted for as the last two years saw increases in salaries with a zero percent increase in the non-salary budget throughout the University. While there was in 2001/02 an increase in the restricted segment of the library materials budget, that increase was realized only on approximately 39% of the total library materials budget.

3) "Library Materials and Salaries as a Percentage of Total Expenditures as Compared to Top 20 Private Institutions Used for Benchmarking: Preliminary ARL Data for 2001/2002"

The ratio of salaries to library materials, though consistent, showed a higher than

expected percent spent on salaries. A comparison of the 2001/02 budget data with expenditure data for the same year revealed a nearly equal ratio—46% for salaries and 47% for library materials, which was the expected result. The difference occurs because there is always gift and other one-time funds allocated for library materials, which is not in the budget. Data for the top twenty private university libraries shows that the ratio of Notre Dame salaries to acquisitions expenditures is well within the experience of these other libraries.

5. Library Materials Funding Status Report and Initial Strategies for FY 2003/04 (Dannelly)

During the fiscal years 1995/96 through 2000/01 the University Libraries received Colloquy funds that enriched the libraries materials funds by a total of \$1,045,026 and with a significantly increased number of endowments combined to increase base budget funding levels by 77.3% between 1994/95 and 2000/01. Beginning in FY2001/02 and continuing through the current 2002/03 fiscal year, the materials unrestricted budget has been flat with increases only in endowment income. The current fiscal 2002/03 year also saw a small increase in endowment funding resulting in an overall increase of 0.6%. The coming fiscal year will see a decrease in both unrestricted funding endowment income resulting in an overall decrease in library materials funds of -5.1% (\$330,000).

The total acquisitions budget funding for the current 2002/03 fiscal year is \$6,415,988. The total for the coming 2003/04 fiscal year is \$6,130,964. This reflects a decrease in library materials funding of -4.4% or a cash decrease of \$285,025. We estimate that inflation and currency issues will be equivalent to at least 10% for next year, yielding an effective decrease in purchasing power of -14.4%

Specific environmental issues

Throughout the same period, inflation on library resources, especially serials of all kinds, has continued unabated.

We are also seeing a weakening of the dollar against major currencies, particularly the Euro.

With the decrease in state budget funds available for the purchase of specific resources for all libraries, we must plan to fund approximately \$40,000 in costs for databases previously funded by the state

At the close of fiscal year 2001/02, the Libraries redirected funds to cover a serial deficit of nearly \$300,000, primarily in the sciences, business and smaller amounts in the social sciences.

Specific actions to decrease our commitments for FY 2002/03 and FY2003/04

We anticipated a continuing over commitment at the beginning of the 2002/03 fiscal year and established a number of mechanisms to begin to reign in the continuing deficit. **We carried out a 6% decrease in commitments across every subject area**, saving a total of \$170,000 in serials costs for the fiscal year and a total of 528 titles were cancelled. Some of them were duplicates available in multiple formats, but many were unique, although little used titles. These savings were implemented for the current 2002/03 fiscal year. Initiated April 2002

The Libraries **canceled the paper versions** of those titles received in digital form from the major publishing packages (Academic Press, Elsevier, Kluwer, Springer and Wiley) resulting in savings of \$113,000. These five packages have titles across the many disciplines, but primarily the sciences, business, economics, and some titles in other social sciences. A total of 647 duplicate journals in paper, still available in e formats were cancelled. Initiated October 2002

We will **carry out an aggressive review of our current commitments** to the major journal packages over the next few months. Each package allows a minimal cancellation of titles. If it is necessary for us to cancel more than the allowed percentages, we will be ineligible for participation in the package, thus losing access to many titles that are heavily used and that we have never held in print. As part of this process we will transfer currently dedicated funds from little used titles to those most heavily used. It is highly likely that we will be unable to continue to cancel only by format and will have to truly cancel titles. If such a drastic

cancellation program becomes necessary, the loss of such access will have a significant impact on document delivery costs which have also had a decrease in funding due to the 5% decrease in funding to the Libraries. We may have to take such action, however, in order to retain the titles published by our core scholarly society and professional organizations, such as the American Chemical Society, the Institute of Physics, and many others. Initiated February 2003

We are now **examining smaller, less expensive packages in other subject areas**. Initiated February 2003

We are changing our North American approval plan requirements. At present we require the delivery of hard bound copies of all materials available in that format. Starting this month, we are **requiring delivery of trade paper bound editions of monographs when both hardcover and trade paper bound are available simultaneously**. Initiated March 2003

We are reviewing, with an assumption of probable cancellation, many of our general periodicals and newspapers and some select electronic resources. In electronic resources, we will be selecting among related databases, retaining fewer than we would like but seeking to maintain those with the most use and the most utility for our students and faculty. Initiated March 2003.

Further actions to decrease commitments FY 2004/05 and the future (more to come)

We will **review all exchanges and in most cases cancel such arrangements**. 2004/05

Bench Marking Increases in Library Materials Base Budgets

We have surveyed the top 20 private universities that the University considers peers/aspiration peers about their library materials base budget funding over the past three years and their expectations for next fiscal year. Although we don't have all years from all of those who responded, we do have responses for at least some years from 19 of the 20 and where there are no percentages, per se, there is a clear statement of regular increases. The ranges of library materials base budget increases are as follows:

	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Notre Dame	4.7%	7.4%	0.6%	-5.1%
Top Twenty	3.5% to 13.1%	2.8% to 11.3%	2.4% to 15.41%	0% to 8.5%

The responses for 2003/04 were highly speculative in most cases with best case estimates being made. It is clear that most institutions are likely to receive smaller increases, but, at present, most do expect at least modest increases.

6. Proposed communication with the Provost in regard to the effect of a 5% cut in the collections budget. (Jacobs)

Jacobs distributed a draft memo to the Provost. Members reviewed the document and suggest it go to both Nathan Hatch and Jeff Kantor and that copies go to the deans. Several revisions were suggested and will be incorporated prior to the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:55 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Melodie Eiteljorge

Secretary

Research

Awards and Proposal Summary

04/01/2003 to 04/30/2003

Awards Received

Category	No.	Amount
Research	36	\$7,626,821
Total:	36	\$7,626,821

Proposals Submitted

Category	No.	Amount
Research	63	\$9,558,281
Total:	63	\$9,558,281

April 2003 Cumulative summary

Awards Received

	07.01.2000 - 04.30.2001		07.01.2001 - 04.30.2002		07.01.2002 - 04.30.2003	
Category	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	348	\$50,769,885	312	\$39,142,177	294	\$51,529,035
Facilities and Equipment						
Instructional Programs	10	\$994,582	12	\$1,365,975	10	\$1,333,710
Other Programs	1	\$25,000				
Service Programs						
Total:	359	\$51,789,467	324	\$40,508,152	304	\$52,862,745

Proposals Submitted

	07.01.2000 - 04.30.2001		07.01.2001 - 04.30.2002		07.01.2002 - 04.30.2003	
Category	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research	476	\$198,379,642	576	\$189,952,975	498	\$134,452,200
Facilities and Equipment						
Instructional Programs	4	\$193,683	9	\$4,758,585	8	\$3,278,078
Other Programs						
Service Programs						
Total:	480	\$198,573,325	585	\$194,711,560	506	\$137,730,278

All awards and proposals are credited in the Monthly Summaries report to the academic department of the primary principal investigator. The Office of Research proposal routing form asks principal investigators to indicate at the time the proposal is submitted which unit will be responsible for the conduct of the project. If that unit is a center or institute the proposal/award is included in the Centers/Institutes report that is a subset of the Monthly Summaries report.

The Office of Research is doing what it can to ensure all units receive credit for the proposals/awards they submit and receive. However, it depends on the PI to properly identify responsibility for the project at the time the proposal is submitted. Please notify the Office of Research at research@nd.edu or 631-4670 if you are aware of any proposals or awards that have not been properly credited to a center or institute.

Awards Received

April 1, 2003, through April 30, 2003

Awards for Research

Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

Corke, Thomas C.; Jumper, Eric J. (Center or Institute)
Development of Plasma-Based Actuators and Employment
Techniques on Aerodynamic Surfaces
U.S. Air Force Academy
\$70,000 12 months

Art, Art History and Design

Rhodes, Robin F.
The Greek Stone Architecture at Corinth
Private funding
\$5,000 12 months

Biological Sciences

Collins, Frank Hadley; Severson, David William (Center or Institute)
Malaria Control by Genetic Manipulation of Vectors
National Institutes of Health
\$710,857 12 months

Severson, David William
RFLP Mapping of Plasmodium Refractory Genes in Mosquitoes
National Institutes of Health
\$297,000 25 months

Welsh, JoEllen J.
Role of Oxidative Stress in Vitamin D3 Mediated Apoptosis in
Breast Cancer
Department of Army
\$132,165 37 months

Chemical Engineering

Chang, Hsueh-Chia; Veretennikov, Igor N.; Takhistov, Pavlo V.;
Ostafin, Agnes E.
Microcirculation Anomalies in Microgravity Blood Flow
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
\$89,749 45 months

Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering

Maginn, Edward J.
Strategic Design and Optimization of Inorganic Sorbents for
Cesium, Strontium, and Actinides
Department of Energy
\$69,000 36 months

Maginn, Edward J. (Center or Institute)
Determination of Physical Properties of Energetic Ionic Liquids
Using Molecular Simulations
Department of the Air Force
\$103,187 9 months

McGinn, Paul J. (Center or Institute)
Center for Advanced Fuel Cell Technology
Department of Army
\$1,640,000 18 months

McCready, Mark J.; Brockman, Jay B.; Ostafin, Agnes E.; Palmer,
Andre F.
Towards a New Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering
Curriculum
National Science Foundation
\$6,000 36 months

Palmer, Andre F. (Center or Institute)
Engineering Artificial Cells
National Science Foundation
\$12,000 33 months

Varma, Arvind (Center or Institute)
Inorganic Membranes; Design, Optimization and Reaction Studies
National Science Foundation
\$5,000 54 months

Varma, Arvind (Center or Institute)
 Combustion Mechanisms of Complex Metal Particles
 National Science Foundation
 \$5,000 36 months

Chemistry and Biochemistry

Baker, Brian M.
 Physical Basis for T Cell Receptor Binding and Activity
 National Institutes of Health
 \$19,690 60 months

Goodson, Holly
 Identification and Characterization of CLIP-170-Related
 Microtubule-binding Proteins (the "ClipR Family")
 Private funding
 \$130,000 36 months

**Carmichael, Ian C.; Ferraudi, Guillermo; Helman, W. Phillip;
 Kamat, Prashant; Schuler, Robert H.; Madden, Keith P.; Asmus,
 Klaus-Dieter; LaVerne, Jay A.; Guldi, Dirk; Fessenden, Richard
 W.; Hug, Gordon L.; Chipman, Daniel M.; Tripathi, Gorakh Nath
 R.; Bentley, John J.; Pimblott, Simon M.; Meisel, Dan (Center or
 Institute)**
 Radiation and Photochemistry in Condensed Phase
 Department of Energy
 \$1,025,000 12 months

**Carmichael, Ian C.; Ferraudi, Guillermo; Helman, W. Phillip;
 Kamat, Prashant; Schuler, Robert H.; Madden, Keith P.; Asmus,
 Klaus-Dieter; LaVerne, Jay A.; Guldi, Dirk; Fessenden, Richard
 W.; Hug, Gordon L.; Chipman, Daniel M.; Tripathi, Gorakh Nath
 R.; Bentley, John J.; Pimblott, Simon M.; Meisel, Dan (Center or
 Institute)**
 Radiation and Photochemistry in Condensed Phase
 Department of Energy
 \$1,500,000 12 months

Taylor, Richard Edmund
 Myriaporones: Synthetic and Biological Studies
 National Institutes of Health
 \$182,985 12 months

Taylor, Richard Edmund
 Conformation-Activity Relationships
 National Institutes of Health
 \$167,063 12 months

Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences

Neal, Clive R.
 The Geochemical Evolution of the Moon
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 \$50,000 36 months

Talley, Jeffrey W.
 Thermal Programmed Desorption Mass Spectrometry of
 Hydrophobic Organic Contaminants
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 \$75,000 22 months

Economics

Ghilarducci, Teresa
 Roundtable Summit on Workshop Options for Older Americans
 Private funding
 \$41,716 12 months

Electrical Engineering

**Costello, Daniel J.; Rosenthal, Joachim J.; Massey, Peter C.; Fuja,
 Thomas E.**
 ITR Collaborative Research: Toward Practical Graph-Based Coding
 Schemes for Reliable Wireless Communications
 National Science Foundation
 \$259,991 47 months

**Bernstein, Gary H.; Orlov, Alexei; Snider, Gregory L. (Center or
 Institute)**
 Background-charge-insensitive Single-electron Memories
 Private funding
 \$43,655 36 months

Snider, Gregory L. (Center or Institute)
 Fabrication of Nanoscaled Systems
 University of Virginia
 \$24,131 36 months

Freimann Life Science Center

Suckow, Mark A. (Center or Institute)
 Russian Institutes in the Biomedical Sciences Exchange Program
 National Academy of Sciences
 \$5,510 5 months

History

Hatch, Nathan O. (Center or Institute)
The Traditio Program
Private funding
\$400,000 19 months

Mathematics

Migliore, Juan C.
Ideals of Generic Forms and the Strong Lefschetz Property
National Security Agency
\$23,508 24 months

Polini, Claudia
Studies of Integrality of Ideals
National Science Foundation
\$32,033 24 months

Physics

Bennett, David P. (Center or Institute)
A Search for Extra-Solar Planets with a Global Microlensing
Follow-up Network
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
\$150,000 36 months

Johnson, Walter R.
Relativistic Many-Body Theory for Atoms
National Science Foundation
\$75,000 36 months

Political Science

Hero, Rodney E. (Center or Institute)
Latino National Survey
Private funding
\$125,000 12 months

Keys, Mary M.
Humility and Modernity
Private funding
\$20,000 9 months

Radiation Laboratory

Kamat, Prashant V. (Center or Institute)
Mechanism of Indo Dye Formation and Its Stability in Hair
Proteins
Private funding
\$38,219 6 months

Sociology

Myers, Daniel J
Research on Riots, Protest, and Activism (REU Site)
National Science Foundation
\$51,762 24 months

Theology

Leyerle, Blake
Traveling Space: Theorizing Early Christian Pilgrimage
Private funding
\$41,600 12 months

Proposals Submitted

April 1, 2003, through April 30, 2003

Proposals for Research

Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering

Corke, Thomas C.
Weakly Ionized Plasma Actuator Array Test-Bed for Aerodynamic
Control
Department of the Air Force
\$536,522 36 months

Goodwine, John W.
REU Supplement to NSF CAREER: Stratified Motion Planning
with Application to Robotic Manipulation
National Science Foundation
\$15,000 3 months

Jumper, Eric J.
Adaptive Optics for Turbulence Shear Layer
Department of the Air Force
\$48,000 6 months

Morris, Scott C.; Corke, Thomas C.
Tip-Clearance Control Using Blade Mounted Plasma Actuators
Department of the Air Force
\$403,419 36 months

Ovaert, Timothy C.
Sputter Deposition of Hard Coatings with Incipient Lubricious
Oxide Formers
Northwestern University
\$14,997 12 months

Renaud, John E.; Corke, Thomas C.; Batill, Stephen M.
Multiple Mission Performance Optimization for a Morphing Aircraft

Corporate funding

\$80,358

12 months

Anthropology

Schurr, Mark R.

Angel Site: New Approaches, New Perspectives

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

10 months

Smith, Kimbra L.

The Political Lives of Cultural Narratives: Negotiating Race, Place, and Memory in the Andes

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

Art, Art History and Design

Barber, Charles E.

The Gift of Sight

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

Arts and Letters Core Course

Doering, Elizabeth J.

Simone Weil and the Value of the Person

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

9 months

Biological Sciences

Adams, John H.

Molecular Analysis of Apical Organelles of Plasmodium

National Institutes of Health

\$259,875

12 months

Fraser, Malcolm J.

Transgenic Engineering of Aedine Mosquitoes

National Institutes of Health

\$392,738

12 months

Lodge, David M.

Monitoring and Analysis of Rusty Crayfish

U.S. Forest Service

\$22,500

17 months

Lodge, David M.

REU Supplement: Ecological Forecasting and Risk Analysis of Nonindigenous Species

National Science Foundation

\$12,000

4 months

Lodge, David M.; Leung, Brian

Aquatic Nuisance Species-Evaluating the Ecological and Economic Value of the 100th Meridian Initiative

University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign

\$299,803

24 months

McDowell, Mary A.

Defining Mechanisms of Pseudocarcinomatous Hyperplasia Initiation

Private funding

\$130,500

36 months

Schorey, Jeffrey S.

Macrophage Signaling Upon M. Avium Infection

National Institutes of Health

\$284,875

12 months

Tenniswood, Martin

Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors as Novel Therapeutics for Hormone Refractory Prostate Cancer

Department of Army

\$111,375

18 months

Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering

Varma, Arvind

REU Supplement for NSF Grant CTS-0202765

National Science Foundation

\$5,000

6 months

Varma, Arvind

REU Supplement for NSF Grant CTS-9907321

National Science Foundation

\$5,000

6 months

Chemistry and Biochemistry

Gezelter, J.D.

CAREER: Dynamics of Model Biological Membranes and Glass Formation in Liquid Metals

National Science Foundation

\$2,042

1 month

Kuno, Masaru K.

Towards the Rational Assembly of Nanoscale Materials through
Electrostatics: Nanoxerography and its Applications

Private funding

\$40,000

24 months

Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences

Jain, Jinesh C.

An Improvement of Plant-Based Technology for Removal of
Radio-nuclides and Heavy Metals from the Environment

National Research Council

\$9,600

12 months

Talley, Jeffrey W.; Zhang, Xiangru

Characterization/Identification of Highly Polar and High
Molecular Weight Chlorinated Disinfection By-Products in
Drinking Water

Private funding

\$150,000

24 months

The Classics

Afsaruddin, Asma

Striving in the Path of God: Discursive Traditions on Jihad and the
Cult of Martyrdom

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

6 months

Computer Science and Engineering

Chandra, Surendar

End to End Energy Conservation for Mobile Multimedia in
Wireless Ad Hoc Networks

National Science Foundation

\$348,012

36 months

Kogge, Peter M.; Schaelicke, Lambert; Brockman, Jay B.

LWP Studies in Support of the Cascade Project

Corporate funding

\$3,299,534

36 months

East Asian Languages and Literatures

Brownstein, Michael C.

Chikamatsu's Contemporary-Life Plays: Melodrama, Money and
Modernity

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

9 months

Ge, Liangyan

Out of the Examination Hall: A Chinese Way of Making Fiction

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

Electrical Engineering

Fay, Patrick J.

DTEC Using Thermophotovoltaic (TPV) Cell Technology

Corporate funding

\$435,294

36 months

Snider, Gregory L.; Merz, James L.

(1) Studies of Self-Assembled Quantum Dot Arrays, and (2) Near
-Field Optical Investigations of Si/Ge Quantum Dots

University of Virginia

\$99,970

12 months

English

Brogan, Jacqueline V.

Hemingway's Ethical Entanglements

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

Huk, Romana C.

"Trying to Say 'God'": In the Arc of Postmodern Theory, Theology
and Poetry

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$24,000

6 months

Freimann Life Science Center

Suckow, Mark A.

Role of Coagulation Proteins in Prostate Cancer Pathogenesis

Department of Army

\$98,292

18 months

Suckow, Mark A.

Determination of Aeromonas Virulence in an Animal Model

Corporate funding

\$49,451

24 months

George and Winifred Clark Chem

Miller, Marvin J.

Design, Syntheses and Studies of Novel Antituberculosis Agents

National Institutes of Health

\$341,617

12 months

German and Russian Languages and Literatures

Christensen, Kirsten M.

The Mystical Writings of Maria van Hout (d. 1547): An English Translation

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 12 months

Gillespie, Alyssa W.

A Poet of Conscience: The Myth of Criminality in Pushkin's Poetics

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 9 months

History

Hamburg, Gary M.

Mysticism, Heresy and Politics in Late Imperial Russia

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 9 months

Lyandres, Semion

In Search of Legitimacy: The Russian Provisional Government and the Politics of the 1917 Revolution

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 12 months

Osborn, Emily L.

"Our New Husbands are Here": State Building, Power and Gender in Kankan-Bate, West Africa, 1650-1920

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 12 months

Institute for Latino Studies

Elizondo, Virgilio P.

Translation of the Proceedings of the International Historical Commission's Proceedings on Our Lady of Guadalupe and Juan Diego

Corporate funding

\$15,000 29 months

Hernandez, Edwin I.

Nueva Esperanza's Hispanic Capacity Project

Corporate funding

\$59,418 5 months

Mathematics

Alber, Mark S.; Izaguirre, Jesus A.

REU Supplement to NSF Biocomplexity Grant, Summer 2003

Indiana University Bloomington

\$20,000 3 months

Nicolaescu, Liviu; Gursky, Matthew J.; Hind, Richard K.; Liu, Xiaobo; Cao, Jianguo

Great Lakes Geometry Conference 2004

National Science Foundation

\$12,580 6 months

Philosophy

Ameriks, Karl P.

The Historical Turn: Philosophy as Interpretation after Kant

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 9 months

Rea, Michael C.

Against Presentism

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000 9 months

Physics

Bennett, David P.

Deep Impact Microlens Explorer: Determining the Distances to Galactic Gravitational Microlenses

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

\$250,000 5 months

Blackstead, Howard A.

A Paradigm for the Genesis of High Temperature Superconductor Electronics

Corporate funding

\$46,583 12 months

Garg, Umesh; Ruchti, Randal C.

REU Site: Physics REU Program at the University of Notre Dame

National Science Foundation

\$76,000 12 months

Ruchti, Randal C.

Waveshifters and Scintillators for Ionizing Radiation Detection

Corporate funding

\$250,000 24 months

Political Science

Botting, Eileen H.

Wollstonecraft in America: Transatlantic Dialogues on the Rights of Woman

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

9 months

Program of Liberal Studies

Munzel, G. Felicitas

Immanuel Kant--Philosopher-Educator: The Critical Philosophy and the Rise of Pedagogical Science

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

Psychology

Borkowski, John G.; Maxwell, Scott E.

Preventing Intimate Partner Violence in High-Risk Women

University of South Alabama

\$223,705

36 months

Cummings, E.M.

The Role of Marital Conflict in Family-Wide Functioning

National Institutes of Health

\$23,572

12 months

Radvansky, Gabriel A.

Augmented Cognition Project

Sandia National Laboratory

\$15,000

12 months

Romance Languages and Literatures

Boulton, Maureen B.

Pious Fictions: The Life of Christ in Medieval French Literature

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

Coly, Ayo A.

Out of Their Father's House, At the Crossroads of Roots and

Routes: Expatriate African Women Writers and the (Re)

Location of Home.

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

9 months

Jerez-Farran, Carlos

Luis Cernuda, Federico Garcia Lorca, and the Difference Desire

Makes

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

9 months

Theology

Cavadini, John C.; Kroeker, Charlotte

Teaching Theology Through Music: Conveying Theological Concepts Through the Music of the Church

Private funding

\$69,999

12 months

D'Angelo, Mary R.

Roman Imperial Family Values and Early Jewish and Christian Sexual Politics

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$40,000

12 months

University Libraries

Bayard, Laura A.

Project to Recruit the Next Generation of Librarians

Private funding

\$132,850

36 months

Upward Bound

Coates, Alyssia J.; Vann-Hamilton, Joy J.

Upward Bound

Indiana Department of Education

\$3,800

2 months

Awards and Proposal Summary

Centers and Institutes Report

04/01/2003 to 04/30/2003

Awards Received

Department or Office	No.	Amount
Center for Astrophysics	1	\$150,000
Center for Flow Physics and Control	1	\$70,000
Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials	5	\$1,765,187
Center for Tropical Disease Research & Training	2	\$1,007,857
Freimann Life Science Center	1	\$5,510
Institute for Latino Studies	1	\$125,000
Nano Science and Technology Center	2	\$67,786
Office of the Provost	1	\$400,000
Radiation Laboratory	3	\$2,563,219
Total:	17	\$6,154,559

Proposals Submitted

Department or Office	No.	Amount
Center for Astrophysics	1	\$250,000
Center for Flow Physics and Control	4	\$1,068,299
Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials	2	\$10,000
Center for Tropical Disease Research & Training	5	\$1,291,693
Environmental Molecular Science Institute	1	\$9,600
Freimann Life Science Center	2	\$147,743
Institute for Church Life	1	\$69,999
Institute for Latino Studies	2	\$74,418
Nano Science and Technology Center	2	\$535,264
Total:	20	\$3,457,016

Awards and Proposal Summary

Centers and Institutes Report

07/01/2002 to 04/30/2003

Awards Received

Department or Office	No.	Amount
Alliance for Catholic Education	2	\$141,249
Center for Astrophysics	2	\$167,928
Center for Environmental Science and Technology	1	\$80,000
Center for Flow Physics and Control	14	\$1,128,281
Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials	9	\$1,933,573
Center for Orphan Drug Development	2	\$40,000
Center for Transgene Research	5	\$1,451,385
Center for Tropical Disease Research & Training	13	\$6,142,795
Freimann Life Science Center	5	\$44,046
Institute for Church Life	1	\$930,205
Institute for Latino Studies	6	\$844,512
Interdisciplinary Center for the Study of Biocomplexity	2	\$15,000
Kellogg Institute for International Studies	4	\$232,218
Keough Institute for Irish Studies	1	\$107,694
Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies	2	\$55,000
Nano Science and Technology Center	14	\$2,239,728
Nanovic Institute	1	\$13,245
Office of the Provost	1	\$400,000
Radiation Laboratory	6	\$3,093,219
South Bend Center for Medical Education	3	\$384,750
TRIO Programs	3	\$1,065,595
Walther Cancer Research Center	3	\$2,174,000
Total:	100	\$22,684,423

Proposals Submitted

Department or Office	No.	Amount
Center for Astrophysics	5	\$2,023,852
Center for Children and Families	1	\$1,283,559
Center for Environmental Science and Technology	1	\$332,877
Center for Flow Physics and Control	12	\$4,028,879
Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials	18	\$12,515,218
Center for Social Concerns	1	\$82,291
Center for Transgene Research	8	\$4,927,415
Center for Tropical Disease Research & Training	21	\$5,049,673
Center for Zebrafish Research	1	\$334,125
Cushwa Center for American Catholicism	2	\$150,628

Awards and Proposal Summary

Centers and Institutes Report

07/01/2002 to 04/30/2003

Department or Office	No.	Amount
Environmental Molecular Science Institute	3	\$444,662
Freimann Animal Care Facility	1	\$5,020
Freimann Life Science Center	7	\$2,416,577
Higgins Labor Research Center	1	\$12,500
Institute for Church Life	2	\$94,489
Institute for Educational Initiatives	2	\$229,986
Institute for Latino Studies	14	\$768,525
Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts	1	\$103,591
Interdisciplinary Center for the Study of Biocomplexity	2	\$762,384
Kellogg Institute for International Studies	5	\$1,740,555
Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies	1	\$15,000
Laboratory for Social Research	3	\$1,370,143
Lobund Laboratory	1	\$513,280
Mendelson Center for Sports, Character, & Community	1	\$14,866
Nano Science and Technology Center	48	\$25,639,916
Nanovic Institute	2	\$16,176
Office of Special Instructional Projects and Activities	1	\$1,625,789
Radiation Laboratory	5	\$1,787,640
South Bend Center for Medical Education	3	\$395,500
Walther Cancer Institute Chair I	1	\$194,955
Walther Cancer Research Center	7	\$3,133,815
Total:	181	\$72,013,886

Awards Received

April 1, 2003, through April 30, 2002

Awards for Research

Center for Astrophysics

A Search for Extra-Solar Planets with a Global Microlensing Follow-up Network

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

\$150,000 36 months

Center for Flow Physics and Control

Development of Plasma-Based Actuators and Employment Techniques on Aerodynamic Surfaces

U.S. Air Force Academy

\$70,000 12 months

Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials

Determination of Physical Properties of Energetic Ionic Liquids Using Molecular Simulations

Department of the Air Force

\$103,187 9 months

Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials

Center for Advanced Fuel Cell Technology

Department of Army

\$1,640,000 18 months

Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials

Engineering Artificial Cells

National Science Foundation

\$12,000 33 months

Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials

Combustion Mechanisms of Complex Metal Particles

National Science Foundation

\$5,000 36 months

Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials

Inorganic Membranes; Design, Optimization and Reaction Studies

National Science Foundation

\$5,000 54 months

Center for Tropical Disease Research and Training

Malaria Control by Genetic Manipulation of Vectors

National Institutes of Health

\$710,857 12 months

Center for Tropical Disease Research and Training

RFLP Mapping of Plasmodium Refractory Genes in Mosquitoes

National Institutes of Health

\$297,000 25 months

Freimann Life Science Center

Russian Institutes in the Biomedical Sciences Exchange Program

National Academy of Sciences

\$5,510 5 months

Institute for Latino Studies

Latino National Survey

Private funding

\$125,000 12 months

Nano Science and Technology Center

Fabrication of Nanoscaled Systems

University of Virginia

\$24,131 36 months

Background-charge-insensitive Single-electron Memories

Private funding

\$43,655 36 months

Office of the Provost

The Traditio Program

Private funding

\$400,000 19 months

Radiation Laboratory

Radiation and Photochemistry in Condensed Phase

Department of Energy

\$1,025,000 12 months

Radiation and Photochemistry in Condensed Phase

Department of Energy

\$1,500,000 12 months

Mechanism of Indo Dye Formation and Its Stability in Hair Proteins

Corporate funding

\$38,219 6 months

Proposals Submitted

April 1, 2003, through April 30, 2003

Proposals for Research

Center for Astrophysics

Deep Impact Microlens Explorer: Determining the Distances to Galactic Gravitational Microlenses

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

\$250,000 5 months

Center for Flow Physics and Control

Adaptive Optics for Turbulence Shear Layer

Department of the Air Force

\$48,000 6 months

Tip-Clearance Control Using Blade Mounted Plasma Actuators

Department of the Air Force

\$403,419 36 months

Multiple Mission Performance Optimization for a Morphing Aircraft

Corporate funding

\$80,358 12 months

Weakly Ionized Plasma Actuator Array Test-Bed for Aerodynamic Control

Department of the Air Force

\$536,522 36 months

Center for Molecularly Engineered Materials

REU Supplement for NSF Grant CTS-9907321

National Science Foundation

\$5,000 6 months

REU Supplement for NSF Grant CTS-0202765

National Science Foundation

\$5,000 6 months

Center for Tropical Disease Research and Training

Macrophage Signaling Upon M. Avium Infection

National Institutes of Health

\$284,875 12 months

Transgenic Engineering of Aedine Mosquitoes

National Institutes of Health

\$392,738 12 months

Defining Mechanisms of Pseudocarcinomatous Hyperplasia Initiation

Private funding

\$130,500 36 months

Preventing Intimate Partner Violence in High-Risk Women

University of South Alabama

\$223,705 36 months

Molecular Analysis of Apical Organelles of Plasmodium

National Institutes of Health

\$259,875 12 months

Environmental Molecular Science Institute

An Improvement of Plant-Based Technology for Removal of Radio-nuclides and Heavy Metals from the Environment

National Research Council

\$9,600 12 months

Freimann Life Science Center

Determination of Aeromonas Virulence in an Animal Model

Corporate funding

\$49,451 24 months

Role of Coagulation Proteins in Prostate Cancer Pathogenesis

Department of Army

\$98,292 18 months

Institute for Church Life

Teaching Theology Through Music: Conveying Theological Concepts Through the Music of the Church

Private funding

\$69,999 12 months

Institute for Latino Studies

Nueva Esperanza's Hispanic Capacity Project

Corporate funding

\$59,418 5 months

Translation of the Proceedings of the International Historical
Commission's Proceedings on Our

Lady of Guadalupe and Juan Diego

Corporate funding

\$15,000 29 months

Nano Science and Technology Center

(1) Studies of Self-Assembled Quantum Dot Arrays, and (2) Near
-Field Optical Investigations of Si/Ge Quantum Dots

University of Virginia

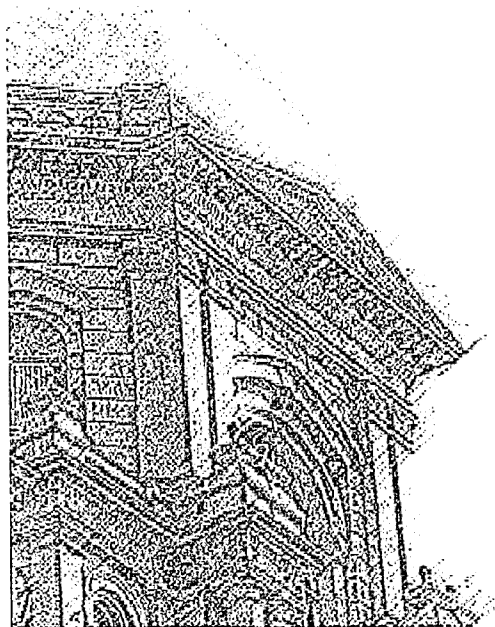
\$99,970 12 months

DTEC Using Thermophotovoltaic (TPV) Cell Technology

Corporate funding

\$435,294 36 months

Notre Dame Report



Volume 32, Number 18

June 6, 2003

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