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87-88 number18
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two named to endowed chairs

Wilhelm F. Stoll, professor of mathematics, has been named Walter Duncan university professor by Provost Timothy O'Meara.

He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1960. At Notre Dame he has been a member of the mathematics department's executive committee and has served as department chairman and director of graduate studies.

His career has seen the publications of more than 60 books and articles. During his tenure at Notre Dame he has served as principal lecturer at conferences and special institutes in places as far spread as Trieste, Kyoto, Helsinki, Paris, and Shanghai.

The chair was endowed by the family of 1944 Notre Dame alumnus Vincent J. Duncan to honor his father, Walter Duncan. Walter Duncan was a 1912 graduate of Notre Dame and served as a trustee of the University between 1941 and 1975 and was awarded an honorary Notre Dame law degree in 1956. He remained trustee emeritus until his death in 1983 at the age of 94.

Thomas P. Fehlner, professor of chemistry, has been named Grace-Rupley professor of chemistry by Provost Timothy O'Meara.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1964, Fehlner is a specialist in the physical and chemical study of inorganic hydride systems, particularly those containing boron. His studies have led to the production of the first metal rich metallaboranes -- molecular clusters containing metal and boron atoms.

Fehlner's research has been supported since 1964 by the National Science Foundation, with additional support from the U.S. Department of Energy, the Petroleum Research Fund, and the U.S. Army.

Within the chemistry department he has served as assistant chairman for two years, director of the freshman laboratories for four years, director of graduate students for three years, and chairman of the department for six years.

In 1985 he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This year he was named a fellow of the John Simeon Gugenheim Memorial Foundation.

The Joseph P. Grace - Allen S. Rupley Professorship honors two former chairmen of the board of W.R. Grace & Co., a diversified international chemical company.

Joseph R. Grace, who died in 1950, was president of the company founded by his father, William Russell Grace, for nearly 40 years. Under his leadership, the company developed South American industries, pioneered air and sea transportation between the Americas, and was instrumental in the foundation of permanent trade relations between the United States and South American countries.

Grace received an honorary doctorate from Notre Dame in 1937. Grace Hall is named in his memory — the gift of his son, J. Peter Grace, chairman, president, and chief executive officer of W.R. Grace & Co.

Rupley died in 1983 following 66 years of service with the W.R. Grace & Co. In 1961 he became the first president of Grace Foundation, Inc., a major benefactor of American higher education including the University of Notre Dame. Rupley received an honorary doctorate from Notre Dame in 1981.
appointments

Patricia Livingston, assistant professional specialist in continuing education, has been appointed associate director of the Center for Continuing Formation in Ministry by Provost Timothy O'Meara. Since 1976, she has directed retreats and seminars for religious and lay ministers throughout the United States. She has also published several best-selling audio cassettes for Ave Maria Press and the National Catholic Reporter Publishing Company.

honors

Rev. George Minamiki, S.J., associate professor of modern and classical languages, has been awarded the 1988 Sheedy Award for Excellence in Teaching in the College of Arts and Letters. The award, endowed by an anonymous donor, has been given annually since 1970 in memory of Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., former dean of the College.

Patricia A. O'Hara, associate professor of law, has been appointed a member of the committee on infractions by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Robert H. Schuler, director, Radiation Laboratory, and Zährn professor of radiation chemistry, received a "Certificate of Distinguished Visitor" from Cordoba University, Argentina.

Janet E. Smith, assistant professor in the Program of Liberal Studies, has been named Notre Dame's representative for Saint Joseph County's YMCA 9th Annual Tribute to Women.

James P. Sterba, professor of philosophy, has been appointed to the editorial board of Philosophy in Context.

LCDR Timothy H. Wieand, assistant professor of naval science, was recently selected for promotion to the rank of Commander, U.S. Navy.

Rev. Oliver R. Williams, C.S.C., associate provost and associate professor of management, has been appointed a member of the task force of the Academy of Management to develop a code of ethics for the membership.

activities

Charles B. Alcock, Freimann professor of engineering, gave an invited plenary lecture titled "Strong Interactions in Ternary Systems" at an international conference organized by the Austrian Chemical Society and the University of Vienna, held in Vienna, Austria, April 18-21.


Ian Carmichael, assistant professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper titled "Ab initio CI Studies of the Spin-Density Distribution in the Difluorine Radical Anion, F2-" at the 21st Midwest Theoretical Chemistry Conference held in Argonne, Ill., May 12-14.

William G. Dwyer, chairman and professor of mathematics, presented an invited talk titled "Wreath Products and the Classification of Iterated Fibrations" at the Cornell Topology Festival, held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., May 8.

Keith J. Egan, adjunct professor of theology and chairman of religious studies at Saint Mary's, participated in the semi-annual meetings of the Carmelite Forum, Washington, D.C., Feb. 2-6. He made a colloquium presentation, "The Dark Night of John of the Cross," to theology graduate students at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., March 30. He also lectured on "Mary the Faithful Disciple" to the Moreau Province of the Holy Cross Sisters, South Bend, Ind., May 1. He organized a session and was a respondent to papers at the session on Carmelite Studies at the International Congress on Medieval Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, May 5-6.

Guillermo Ferraudi, associate professional specialist in the Radiation Laboratory, presented a paper titled "Magnetic Field Effects on the Rates of Electron Transfer Reactions" at the 5th Great Lakes Symposium in Photochemistry, Bowling Green, Ohio, May 14-15.
Christopher Hamlin, assistant professor of history, delivered an invited lecture titled "The Art and Science of Flow Control" for the department of mechanical engineering, University of Nevada-Reno, April 28. He also participated in a workshop, "Active Flow Control and Turbomachinery Acoustics" at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., May 3-4.

Denis Goulet, O'Neill professor of education for Justice, and in the Kellogg Institute, delivered an invited lecture, "Mexico's Development Debate: Strategy Choices," to ITAM (Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente) (Institute Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente) at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., May 2-3.

Mohamed Gad-el-Hak, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, gave an invited lecture titled "The Marriage of Woman and Werewolf: Poetics of Estrangement in Marie de France's Bisclavret" at CON-TEXTS: Orality and Literacy in the Middle Ages, an international conference held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 14-16.

Morton S. Fuchs, chairman and professor of biological sciences, presented the 16th annual McNullen Lectures titled "Genetic Engineering: Separating Fact from Fiction" and "The Reproductive Physiology of Mosquitoes" at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., May 2-3.

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John F. Santos, professor of psychology and director, Geras Center, was a special consultant to the National Institute of Mental Health for review of Clinical Training Grants for Support of Racial/Ethnic Minority and Disadvantaged Students, Bethesda, Md., April 20-22.

Robert H. Schuler, director, Radiation Laboratory, and Zahm professor of radiation chemistry, visited and presented colloquia in Argentina as a guest of CONICET, the Argentinian Council of Science and Technology. He presented "Computerized Instrumentation in Chemical Experiments" at the University of Buenos Aires, March 20, and at Rio Quarto University, March 26. He presented "ESR and Raman Studies of Free Radicals" at LaPata University, March 19 and again at Cordoba University March 28. He presented "Reactions of Phenoxyl Radical as Studied by Radiosynthesis Methods" at the National Commission on Atomic Energy in Buenos Aires, March 21.

James H. Seckinger, director, National Institute for Trial Advocacy and professor of law, was the program coordinator and a faculty member for the NITA/Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro Law Firm Trial Advocacy Program, San Francisco, Calif., April 9-12. He also gave a lecture to the faculty on "Effective Training Techniques." He was a faculty member for the NITA Teacher Training Program at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., April 15-17. He also gave a series of lectures to both the faculty and participants on "Effective Teaching Techniques." He gave an invited lecture on expert testimony in business litigation and was a faculty member for the NITA/Price Waterhouse Expert Witness Program, Atlanta, Ga., April 25-27. He was a program coordinator and a faculty member for the NITA/Legal Services Northeast and Southeast Regional Training Centers Advocacy Instructors Training Program, Baltimore, Md., April 29-30. He also gave a series of lectures to both the faculty and participants on "Effective Training Techniques."


James P. Sterba, professor of philosophy, presented a paper titled "How to Make People Just" at New College, Sarasota, Fla., April 13. He also presented that paper and another paper titled "The Ethics of Nuclear Strategy" at Le Moyne College, Syracuse, N.Y., April 21-22. He presented "On Giving Contract Theory Its Due" in response to criticisms of his own views at the central Division Meeting of the American Philosophical Association in Cincinnati, Ohio, in April.


Eugene Ulrich, professor of theology, was invited to present one of the principal papers, "The Canonical Process, Textual criticism, and Latter Stages in the Composition of the Bible" at a symposium on "The Making of the Hebrew Bible - From Literature to Canon" sponsored by the National Center for the Humanities, Research Triangle Park, Durham, N.C., April 27-29.


Edward Vasta, professor of English, presided over the general session on Piers Plowman at the 23rd International Congress on Medieval Studies at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich., May 5-8.

John P. Welle, assistant professor of modern and classical languages, presented a paper, "Delio Tessa and Greta Garbo: the Dialect Poet as Film Critic," at the American Association for Italian Studies at Provo, Utah, April 13-18.


Frederick D. Wright, assistant dean, College of Arts and Letters, and director, Black Studies Program, assistant professor of government and international studies, presented a lecture titled "The Political Evolution of Black Catholics in Louisiana" at the meeting of the Working Group on Afro-American Religion and Politics at the W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., April 30.

Deaths

Joseph M. Duffy, Jr., 63, professor of English, April 30.
What feelings and emotions you parents must experience at this time, thinking back into the past and reflecting how it has all turned out.

The anxiety that went along with pregnancy and the joy of new birth, to hold your son or daughter in your hand and behold the wonder of God. To have well up in you a sense of possibility and hopes and dreams for his or her future. But quickly the responsibilities of parenting were upon you with colic and colds and disposable diapers; going for walks in the park and visits to the zoo or Disneyland; getting ready for family vacations and trying to make sure you didn't leave anything behind -- especially your kid. Trying to pay the bills for braces and cuts and scratches and maybe an occasional broken bone.

And then the adventure we call school began and with a touch of sadness you saw your son or daughter go off, recognizing that he or she was growing up and that now, at least partially, others would assume a responsibility for their well-being and growth. PTA meetings, waiting with some dread for their report cards to come home and trying to urge an occasional summer job to help spread out the costs. A pride that was perpetual and yet a recognition that new influences were present in one's offspring as they moved into the terrible teens. You soon discovered what modern music was really all about, and you regretted not completely soundproofing your house. You thought you were with it, but you really weren't, and if you were, the styles would have changed anyway, because one generation succeeds another.

Sometimes you felt like a constant chauffeur, and you looked forward to the day when they would have a driver's license of their own. But then there were those moments when they did, when you laid in bed at night and wondered how they were doing and where they were. And sometimes they would bring friends home who were like invaders from another planet, both in appearance and in the way they attacked the refrigerator. Kids make friends of their own, and they discover the commonalities that count in the end. And then that concern about SAT's and that transition into college and waiting for that letter -- would it be a thin or fat envelope? You knew you could tell the message without opening it. And the sense of joy about the opportunity for them to come to a school like Notre Dame, with the richness of its tradition and its promise that we would try to attend to the whole person, not just the mind, but the heart and the spirit as well.

But you parents are not the only ones to look out on these men and women soon to be graduates of the University. For we have the head staffs of the dorms here who have shared a common life with our undergraduates and graduates both. They have memories of their own -- freshmen orientation and roommate squabbles and endless conversations in the night about relationships and whether they can withstand distance and time. Questions. Whether they are in the right major and what they want to do with their life. Whether they will make the band, or be selected for the thing that is close to their hearts. Those of us who serve on the staff and administration have also had many contacts, some perfunctory and others touching the heartaches and tragedies of life. And we faculty, we who have seen them come into our classrooms and laboratories and have tried to cultivate in them a
love of learning. We were given the freedom to see them come alive and develop a skill in writing or speech, to see them perform in a play or on the athletic field, to listen to them in concert or to see their work displayed in the Snite. We, too, have our pride in these, our almost-graduates.

And we can almost understand the prayer of Jesus, as he looked into the heavens and prayed to his father a word of blessing on the disciples that he would leave behind. It was a time of transition for them as well, and he said, "I have tried to keep them from harm. I have tried to protect them, but, they are growing into their own." As well they might, and there are limits to what any person can do in that regard for another. And so as Jesus did, we pray that they have been formed in the truth in this place, the kind of truth that will last a lifetime, and that they can organize the various truths that they have discovered along the way. First of all, the truth of faith, the beauty of the created order and the wonder of God's responsibility for it; a recognition of the peace of God that is each human being who comes into our presence; to be able to see God's presence in the events of history; that we are all somehow the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, of David and Solomon, of Mary the Mother of Jesus, of Jesus and all the holy men and women who have gone before us in the faith. They centered their life in God and we pray that you will, too. Whatever moments of doubt and difficulty you have, with God or with faith or with the Church, all of us struggle in the human condition. In the end we will see the limits of our own capability when we know and recognize that we, too, will die. We will then understand what it is all about -- what we give our life over to and why we think love will conquer in the end. That is the truth of faith that we attempt to pass on here at Notre Dame.

But there is also a truth of hope which allows us to face the conflicts and problems and issues of life with a degree of calm and confidence, not to be overwhelmed by the forces of evil and violence and greed. We should be peacemakers and bridge-builders and healers in a world which suffers so much pain. We need the presence of talented people who can serve the common good more readily than their own, who can find some wisdom in the Christian tradition as well as the culture that we commonly share, and who can have the courage -- the courage that can lead to lives of compassion and service. We pray that for these graduates as well.

And finally, we pray that the truth of love, which we hope is in their hearts, might also be born out in their experience of everyday life, that the love they have known from their days of infancy in their families, even when sometimes there were struggles and conflicts and disagreements along the way, that love can sustain itself and bear fruit in new relationships. They are a bit sad here gathered before us, for friends of four years or more will soon be left behind; but, many of us have discovered that friends of the present are also the preparation for friends of the future. We need only find the way to discover the depth and the truth and the beauty of each person we encounter, even when they fail us and disappoint us. To know that we stand in that kind of relationship with our God and that we, too, can learn to forgive and to forget, that is our prayer today. It's the prayer of parents and grandparents, and friends and family members, of staff, of administration and faculty for you.

I know you graduates have prayers of your own. I hope before this weekend is over you can express your thankfulness to those who have supported you in this place, most of all to your parents who gave you life, who continue to care about you and support you as you move on and establish lives of your own. It is a wonderful thing we celebrate here, it is a
moment of joy and celebration tinged with sadness. We can look forward to that great promise under which we all lie and live, the promise that God, the loving God, will someday welcome us into his tender and loving embrace.

God bless you all.

1988 spring commencement honorary degrees

At the 143rd Commencement
The May Exercises
The University of Notre Dame
confers the degree of
Doctor of Engineering, honoris causa,
on

an electrical engineer who, in 1984, became the first director of the National Science Foundation drawn from the ranks of industry rather than academia. In this prestigious post, the former IBM Vice President has worked toward the establishment of Engineering Research Centers as milieus for collaborative work between corporation and campus. With courageous optimism, he has brought to the Foundation an atmosphere of increased competitiveness and eagerness for expansion, despite serious budget constraints. Recipient of the National Medal of Technology from President Reagan in 1985, he is also a member of the National Academy of Engineering and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. We acclaim today his efforts to encourage the growth of research in America, research vital to the nation's long-term economic health. On

Erich Bloch
Washington, District of Columbia

At the 143rd Commencement
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confers the degree of
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

a distinguished business leader who has proven by his actions that business ethics need not be an oxymoron. Chairman and chief executive officer for the last twelve years of one of the world's most diversified health care companies, he identifies his course in Thomistic philosophy at Holy Cross College as a highlight of his undergraduate education. A forceful executive, he is admired as much for the quality of his moral leadership as for his consummate management skill. The famous Johnson & Johnson credo places customers first and profits fourth--after employees and local communities. Put to the test twice in the product recalls of Tylenol, the company spent millions of dollars in clearing the shelves and protecting customers. We honor today a man of uncommon moral integrity in the world of business, one who never checks his ethical values at the office door. On

James Edward Burke
New Brunswick, New Jersey
At the 143rd Commencement
The May Exercises
The University of Notre Dame
confers the degree of
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

a shepherd of the Church with a deep and abiding interest in the spiritual development of his flock. Born of Irish immigrant parents, he was ordained for the Archdiocese of Boston. Later named an auxiliary bishop, he founded an archdiocesan Office for Spiritual Development, through which almost a quarter of a million people have been renewed in their faith. He not only wrote a pioneering document on priestly formation, promulgated worldwide by the Vatican, but also personally leads retreats throughout the country for bishops and priests. His frequent presence on this campus reflects his recognition of the integral role of Catholic higher education in the life of the Church. As he begins his fourth year as ordinary of the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend, his continuing call for spiritual renewal echoes that of the Second Vatican Council.

Most Reverend John Michael D'Arcy
Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend, Indiana

At the 143rd Commencement
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

an anthropologist renowned for her extraordinary perception of the ordinary world. After a brief interruption in her education to serve her nation during World War II, she embarked on a brilliant academic career. First Oxford, then the University of London and finally distinguished American universities were her academic homes. An authority on traditional cultures of Africa, she is not only a skilled ethnographer but also has made ground-breaking contributions to theory and method. Deeply rooted in her Catholic faith, she has consistently articulated a mature spiritual perspective and devoted generous energies to the Church. At the same time she integrated a lively professional life with a thorough commitment to home and family. We recognize today a magnificent teacher whose insights into the social character of the sacred reveal uncharted vistas in our everyday experience.

Mary Douglas
London, England

At the 143rd Commencement
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confers the degree of
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

an educator known for the excellence he fosters at the university he heads and for the singular service he provides to the nation's highest councils of educational policy. At Xavier University of Louisiana, the nation's only Catholic institution of higher education with a predominantly Black enrollment, a mere 20 years witnessed his progress from entering student to President, a position he has held since 1968. He champions the educational advancement of Black Americans, insisting on both their ethnic pride and their right to compete in the mainstream of our national life. He has advised four presidents of the United States and recently welcomed Pope John Paul II to his New Orleans campus for an unprecedented meeting with leaders in American Catholic higher education. His is a powerful and effective voice for education and justice.

Norman Christopher Francis
New Orleans, Louisiana
At the 143rd Commencement
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Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

a trustee of this University who has spurred Notre Dame's advancement on several important fronts. With other members of his family he has funded professorships in engineering, business administration, science and philosophy. He fosters the education of his undergraduate and graduate students in aquatic biology and ecology through the endowment of the Hank Family Laboratory at the Notre Dame Environmental Research Center at Land o' Lakes, Wisconsin. Chairman and chief executive officer of the Montgomery Elevator Company, he brings optimism and wisdom to the University councils on which he serves. He is a Notre Dame parent and alumnus whose good humor, modest bearing and warm handshake testify to the peace and faith which inspire his life. On

Bernard Jerome Hank, Jr.
Moline, Illinois

At the 143rd Commencement
The May Exercises
The University of Notre Dame
confers the degree of
Doctor of Science, honoris causa,
on

a preeminent scientist whose contributions as a theorist and experimentalist illuminate problems that have intrigued humanity since the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome: how the complex structures of matter are built up from simpler atomic units. His studies on understanding the architecture of molecules earned him a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1954. His opposition to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons testing led to a second Nobel Prize for Peace in 1962. A lively lecturer who speaks as easily to freshmen as to learned colleagues, he has intense and varied interests, which make of him a genuine Renaissance person. We praise today a stimulating scholar and compassionate human being whose remarkable vision and strong conviction have left their mark on this century. On

Linus Carl Pauling
Palo Alto, California

At the 143rd Commencement
The May Exercises
The University of Notre Dame
confers the degree of
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

a native of Bavaria who came to this campus as a youth to study for the Holy Cross priesthood. Formed in the French model of ministry, sensitive to both the signs of the times and the promptings of the Holy Spirit, he has spent much of his intellectual and pastoral energy in our midst at Notre Dame. He has assisted students, faculty and families to observe, judge and act upon society from the perspective of Christian faith. He founded Fides Publishers in 1952 to promulgate the best contemporary theological thought. Later, as superior of Moreau Seminary, he instilled the vitality of Vatican Council II into his young colleagues. Throughout his life, he has insisted on the role of lay persons in the work of the Church, from the Young Christian Workers to the senior citizens of Harvest House. We salute a zealous priest of keen perception, astute judgment, bold action and deep trust. On

Louis Joseph Putz
Congregation of Holy Cross
South Bend, Indiana
At the 143rd Commencement
The May Exercises
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confers the degree of
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

a follower of Saint Francis, a friend of outcasts, and a plain-spoken friar whose life is dedicated to the care of young people. Challenged 20 years ago to put into practice the activist zeal of which he preached so eloquently, he asked his superiors to give him a new mission: "...simply to be useful to the poor." Living in the slum apartment in a blighted neighborhood on the bank of New York's East River, he started receiving Christ in those exhausted and terrified adolescents who came to his door for help. Thus was born a ministry and witness which every year offers food, clothing, shelter, medical attention and counselling to more than 20,000 throwaway and runaway youths. We hail today the father of Covenant House, who offers refuge and hope to the most vulnerable people in contemporary American society. On

Bruce Ritter
Order of Friars Minor
New York, New York

At the 143rd Commencement
The May Exercises
The University of Notre Dame
confers the degree of
Doctor of Laws, honoris causa,
on

a civil and human rights leader whose achievements stand as a symbol of the journey our nation has made in its effort live the ideals espoused by its founders. Educated at Dillard and Howard Universities, he is also a graduate of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and an ordained minister in the United Church of Christ. He first attracted the public eye as a leader of the nonviolent Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Friend of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., he helped draft the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Committed churchman, congressman, and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, he has worked steadfastly to assure that the Dream of his mentor lives on. One of the chief architects of the new South, he serves today as mayor of its stellar city. On

Andrew Jackson Young
Atlanta, Georgia

commencement address

(Delivered by Andrew Jackson Young, mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, at the 143rd Commencement at the University of Notre Dame, May 15, 1988.)

This has been a moving experience for me. I share in your joy and your exuberance. You remind me of a school that I once ran, a school for civil rights workers in southwest Georgia. Those students would come together from all over the South, and in one week's time we would develop something of the kind of camaraderie that you have developed here. We would teach them the little that we knew about voter registration and about literacy skills and how to teach their friends and neighbors to read and write in order to register to vote. And the last night was almost always a joyous celebration. Yet even as I shared in the joy and as we put them on the buses to go back to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, I would almost always go off by myself. I would find myself reflecting on the life that I knew they were going into, and I would end up praying and crying.

I don't want to put a damper on your experience just yet, but Father Malloy said something about responsibility in the conferring of these degrees. In the midst of your cheers you may have not heard him, and yet it won't be long before that sense of responsibility be-
gins to grip you. You cannot go to a great university like this without recalling the biblical admonition, "To them to whom much has been given, of them will much be required." All of the thrill and joy that has gone with your education and the social experience which accompanied it will certainly require of you the very same kinds of achievements you recognized with honorary degrees on the occasion of this commencement.

There has been here today a distinguished gathering of people from almost every walk of life -- from business, from clerical administration to pastoring in the streets, from science, both in academe and in practical life, to politics. I doubt that any of them would have imagined that at the time of their commencement that their lives would have encompassed all of the blessings and all of the joys and all of the accomplishments for which they have been honored. I was like probably most of you, I did not graduate summa cum laude or magna cum laude. I graduated, "O Thank You Lordie." And yet, that same Lord that saw me through, a Lord who was petitioned every day without fail by my mother, who, though we were not Catholic, went to Corpus Christi Church every morning before she went to work and lit a candle on my behalf. Most of you are getting through because of your mother's prayers, too.

And so there is a lot, a lot that will happen for us. That is almost impossible for us to imagine at this time. Believe it or not, I didn't have the slightest notion on leaving Howard University or Hartford Theological Seminary that I would in any way be involved in civil rights. If I would stop for a minute to think, it was only logical that I could not go back to the South with the kind of education and the kind of commitment that I had developed without running into trouble with somebody, and that encounter would inevitably lead to some kind of movement. But, few of us, not even Martin Luther King, knew what was in store. For Martin Luther King went from Boston University to Montgomery, Alabama, really to finish his Ph.D. dissertation, and when he was asked to join the leadership of the NAACP, he declined because he didn't want to get involved. It was only a few months after he completed his Ph.D. dissertation and mailed it back to Boston University that Rosa Parks sat down in a bus, and he found himself almost snatched up by the shoulders and pushed to the front of the leadership of one the most powerful, spiritual and political movements that this nation has ever known.

I say to you, Martin Luther King was an exceptional man, but no more exceptional than most of you. For when God grabs you by the collar or grabs you by the shoulders and pushes you, inevitably you go. And when you go, you find your life radically changed, and it's almost as though there is nothing much you can do about it. It's not just when you are in the clergy. It happens to teachers. It happens to nurses, to doctors, and even lawyers and business people get religion now and then. There could have been no civil rights movement without the lawyers. It was the law, it was one nation indivisible under God living by the law, that enabled our nation to undergo a radical social revolution with a very, very minimum of violence. And it was the men and women of business who moved to bring the community together, even before the politicians. Most of the South's desegregation was accomplished by men and women in the movement and in business even before the laws were changed. And now we see a Southland that is dramatically different. But, you know, I have to give the engineers a little credit, too. Because if it hadn't been for engineers devising a Tennessee Valley Authority and rural electrification and a beautiful system of man-made lakes and irrigation that made the Southland beautiful, without that engineering infrastructure, the social and spiritual difficulties would have been far more difficult. And so you represent the sum total of the potential of the human spirit. Having received the best education that is available in one of the best institutions of the world, we expect a lot of you -- and God will demand a lot of you.

I would urge you to go into politics. I think everybody ought to go into politics. And you ought not wait, you ought not wait to run for something, you should start right this summer. We are going to make decisions about the future of the next century in the 1988 elections in November. And in November we will chart the course of this nation for the remainder of this century at the local level, at the congressional level, at the presidential level. And I don't even want to make it a partisan suggestion. It's important that you work for what you believe in, because we even need some good Republicans. But the ideals and values that essentially have made this a great university are nonpartisan or bipartisan, they really are universal ideals. And in the volunteering -- in the simple writing of speeches, of position papers, of putting on bumper stickers -- you get involved in the political process. And you will find that, regardless of what you learn here, if you can't deal with politics, it is very hard to translate it into action in a democracy. Democracy is the vehicle by which all of what you believe and want to maintain about this society can become a reality. And so I say volunteer, volunteer now and be a part of this day's history and shape our future in these elections.
America has always been led by volunteers, and they have not always been the older and most experienced. All of the movements of which I have been a part -- the civil rights movement, the peace movement, the women's movement, the movement for justice and human rights all over the world -- has had its energy, its vision and its vitality coming from young men and women who were employed in other fields, but who took social change as the cause and meaning of their lives. They found it necessary to try to do something to shape the environment in which they lived. And so I would hope that you would work for a national voluntary service, something that extends and expands the kind of thing that Sarge Shriver did in the Peace Corps, which has done more to preserve and protect our nation's foreign policy than perhaps much of the military action of the recent decade. I assure you that the Peace Corps is much less expensive than any of our military actions.

Then I would like to dare you to think big. For we are part of a nation that has really shaped the life of our planet. We did it in the South through Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, and at the end of the Second World War, there were agreements, agreements that stabilized currencies, provided for free trade, free exchange of technology, free access to markets, agreements that basically created a global economic order that allowed Europe and Japan to develop in 25 years into full-fledged competitors. That kind of bold leadership is called for in terms of the rest of the world. By the year 2000, 79 percent of world's population will be the so-called Third World. I would like to translate that into business terms -- 79 percent of the world market will be outside of America, Europe and Asia. It will be in Latin America, in Africa, in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia. And if we are going to survive as an economic entity in the free world, there's going to have to be some interrelationship between the developed world and the developing world. I was very pleased to run across a very bold notion by the Mitsubishi Research Corporation in Japan, an idea if advanced by a "do-gooder" like myself would be laughed at. Mitsubishi Research talks about $500 billion in a global infrastructure fund, to promote all over the world the kinds of development that would make life more liveable, that would feed the hungry, that would clothe the naked, that would heal the sick. They talk about the kinds of projects that essentially would make the world make sense, things that are possible financially, things that are feasible in terms of the macro-engineering skills that are available in our planet, things that require only the political will and the vision of people of many nations. We need to come together and provide the growth and development for the entire planet that we have been provided in the United States and in Europe and Japan.

And so I would say to you that you are going to have to make this planet make sense. And it's not as complicated as it sounds. It certainly is no more difficult than some of the kinds of changes that have occurred in our own country in the last 25 years. But, if you are going to do that, you have got to be very suspect of much of conventional wisdom. You have got to look at the world through your own eyes; preferably, look at the world through the eyes of the Church. Look at the world through the eyes of your Lord, these are children of God, who perhaps demand and want the same sorts of things that you and I want. It's very hard for us. In fact, when I was part of the Carter Administration, everybody was sure that there could be no peace between blacks and whites in Rhodesia. When I began to talk about it, I found out that one of the leaders was a Roman Catholic school teacher for 17 years and that we were writing him off as a Marxist terrorist. And I realized that another was a Presbyterian lay preacher, another a minister of the United Church of Christ and a fourth a bishop in a Methodist church. I couldn't understand how we could consign these people to Marxism and just forget about them and ignore them. Once we began to talk to them and approach them in the context of their Judeo-Christian heritage and in the context of the democratic ideals that were a part of their tradition, we were able to provide a constitution that ended the civil and that made it possible for blacks and whites to live together with majority rule while protecting minority rights. Ian Smith was the man who waged that unilateral declaration of independence and who fought a bloody war against his black citizens, who had guns, tanks and rockets. And in spite of 15 years of bloodshed, Ian Smith now walks the streets of Zimbabwe without a bodyguard. And blacks and whites live and work side-by-side in peace.

If it can happen in Rhodesia and Rhodesia could become an independent Zimbabwe, with a little effort from your generation and mine the same could happen in South Africa in our lifetime. P.W. Botha and Nelson Mandela would make a great team negotiating and working on a constitution. We have got to be very careful in looking at these sort of things; it's very hard for us to look at Central America and explain our nation's policies. I don't know how you can dismiss a government as Marxist, Leninist, totalitarian when there are three kinds of development that would make life more liveable, that would feed the hungry, that would clothe the naked, that would heal the sick. They talk about the kinds of projects that essentially would make the world make sense, things that are possible financially, things that are feasible in terms of the macro-engineering skills that are available in our planet, things that require only the political will and the vision of people of many nations. We need to come together and provide the growth and development for the entire planet that we have been provided in the United States and in Europe and Japan.
technology at our disposal to see to it that the hungry are fed and that the naked are clothed and that people somehow learn to live in peace.

Now, I know this is the kind of thing that people always say at commencements. And yet, I say that if the things could happen in my lifetime that have happened, God working with you can make much more happen in your lifetime through you. I left college driving back to New Orleans, my home, and when I went through to Georgia, I stopped, and turned around and got gas in South Carolina. Georgia was the worst place in the world for somebody black to be driving at night, and I didn't even want to stop in Georgia to get gas. I drove down Peach Tree Street in Atlanta and a rat crossed the road. And I was driving so easy and was so nervous at 3 o'clock in the morning, I slowed down for the rat. The rat had more rights than black folks in Georgia in those days. And if anybody had said to me, "Son, you better slow down and look around Atlanta; you are going to be the mayor there one day," it was inconceivable. Blacks didn't vote in Georgia then. And yet, somehow, that very Georgia that I was so afraid of has become the home that I love, has been transformed into the place that my wife and children call home, and is, well, almost as close to the Kingdom of God as we think we'll ever get. (And if you want a good place to work, come on to Atlanta -- we got plenty of jobs for you.) But, there is nothing about my ability, there is nothing about my vision, nothing about my skills that made it possible for these things to happen in my life. But somehow God and history can take you as you are and can do with you what you will let him. I would say to you, in the fields which you have chosen and the tasks that are at hand, go with God and go in peace. May the blessings of God be yours all of the days of your lives. Amen.

**Valedictory**

(Delivered by Co-valedictorian Gilberto J. Marxuach, B.A., Program of Liberal Studies, at the 143rd Commencement Exercises at the University of Notre Dame, May 15, 1988.)

Four years ago, I was asked to give a brief valedictory address at my high school graduation. I do not remember much of what I said to my classmates and their families, but I do have a distinct memory that I was eager to give the address. I also recall that it took me about two hours to write it. The words I needed to express my thoughts came easily to me. Writing that address was one of the few fluently creative efforts of my life. The words seemed to spring out of their own necessity. Perhaps the best image I can use to convey that feeling is that of a tense bow ready to release its arrow.

Two months ago, when I agreed to speak at our commencement, I thought it would not be very difficult to write the address. Judging from my high school experience, I concluded that it would be surprising if the actual composition took more than a few hours. All that I needed was another creative effort. These efforts, as I soon found out, cannot be called up on demand. If the bow is not tense, the arrow will never be released -- if indeed there is an arrow at all.

I was eager to give that high school address. It was a burden that I carried with joy. That same eagerness never returned during the past two months. At first, I was deeply honored to be given this opportunity. But after several unsuccessful attempts at composition, I came to realize the weight of the burden I had agreed to carry. I had tricked myself into believing that there was no difference between then and now. Nights of frustration soon enough revealed to me the extent of my self-delusion. The bow was not tense, and perhaps there was no arrow at all. But why?

Only recently did I hit upon the answer. Four years ago, I spoke for a class of 84 students. Most of us had spent the better part of 12 years together. We knew each other personally, and despite our differences, we shared similar joys, anxieties and expectations. I knew my class well enough to know very specifically what we needed to say to each other before going our own ways. It was the recognition of that necessity that inspired me in writing.

What was it that had to be said? My high school class was never known for its togetherness. There were sharp divisions among us, some strong and bitter antagonisms. We knew each other's faults, falsehoods, and pretensions. We had wronged and betrayed each other. This dreadful past was an oppressive burden on our backs. It made it impossible for us to look at each other in the eye. Our bitterness and our knowledge of it stood in the way of reconciliation. At graduation, we needed to forgive the past in order to re-
lease the future, in order to let the friendships of old resurface again. It was the recognition of the necessity of forgiveness that moved me to make that address. Those were the words suited for that moment. Insofar as we were captives of our past, we held our future captive. Forgiveness meant liberation, both for ourselves and for those we forgave.

That address sprang out of necessity, but I have found no similar necessity during the last two months. My high school classmates and I shared a very particular past that bound us together and demanded a voice. But I have to confess that the bond that joins us has seemed too loose for the bow to be tense. My inability to write was a reflection of the fact that I knew so few of you. On your behalf, I wrote one general speech that was subjected to many revisions. Finally, I rejected it because I realized that it would have spoken only to the small number of you whom I know personally. And how could I speak to that small group in a few minutes more eloquently and more powerfully than the books we have read together have spoken to us? My problem was that of facing the unknown. I was told to be aware of my audience, but how could I know the audience? How could I presume to speak for so many thousands? I felt uncertain and hesitant. I was skeptical of every step I took. I was, I am afraid. I often thought of turning away.

It was the living memory of that old high school address that kept me from doing so. Back then, I had accepted the responsibility of speaking the word that had to be spoken. We had to forgive the past in order to liberate the future. But why is forgiveness liberating? Because it expresses the solidarity necessary to face the unknown that lies ahead. We were all facing unsettling question marks. We needed a support, a support that only a healed past could provide.

Most of us here do not share a common past in the way that I share one with my high school classmates. But I think that we do share a past, in another and perhaps more extraordinary way. Our particular pasts come to us not only in our memories, but also in all those who sit around us -- our families, our friends. Our common past comes forward too, in the University we now share, and also in the enriched memories of what we call our culture. Here lies the symbolism of this ceremony: the particular and the universal come together. But they come together to witness our departure into an unknown, common future, a future that will become the common past, and one day be remembered an another commencement ceremony.

I cannot speak to you with the same words I spoke four years ago. Forgiveness may also be needed here today. Perhaps our pasts need to be healed. I cannot make that judgment for you. But I do know there is great need for recognizing how much larger our pasts have become. For them, we not only need forgiveness, but courage, gratitude, remembrance, and hope. For our pasts have launched the arrow that we are, hoping that we may one day hit the mark.

laetare medal

Madam:

The family that gave you birth abounded in talent, opportunity, education and influence. Striding straight toward the biblical eye of the needle as a young woman, you resolutely rallied the conscience and the resources of the nation on behalf of those whose lives were halted by handicap, blocked by misfortune, held at a distance from learning, and victimized by others' power.

You, Madam, codirected the National Conference on the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency when you were only four years out of college. Moving from policy to practice, you served as a social worker for female prisoners, pregnant adolescents and wards of the court. You then prevailed upon your brother, John Kennedy, to create the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, on which you served, and which would change the attitudes and laws of our country.

Your most enduring service has been as the leading family representative in the Kennedy Foundation, which by its name memorializes your brother Joseph, lost at war, and by its dedication honors your sister Rosemary, whose handicap taught your family of the love learned from such special persons.
It was in 1962 that you acted on your discovery that the mentally retarded are often athletically gifted, yet inactive. You assembled a summer camp in your backyard in Rockville, Maryland, for one hundred retarded youngsters and another hundred student athletes as coaches. Out of that annual experience was born the International Special Olympics, whose Summer Games were last celebrated here on our campus. Five thousand contestants from every state and 70 countries, representing more than a million athletes and half a million volunteers, came to compete. Handicapped men and women of every age, some of whom had never been away from their homes, or on an airplane or an elevator, or on the streets of a city, knew the joy of competing, and the thrill of applause. The volunteers and fans stood to gain even more, knowing that it was they who were surmounting their own handicap of neglect. And sport itself has by your handiwork been raised a cubit higher. In an age when this fine striving has been blighted by winning at all costs, by steroids and cocaine, by the cultivation of ego and of greed, these gutsy, struggling heroes redeemed the courts and tracks and tanks of the world. They were Special. They were Olympians.

You celebrate today an anniversary, for your partner in all this work received this same award 20 years ago. An even more joyous anniversary will be yours next week, when you will complete the first 35 years of your marriage.

This University is bound to honor learning and resource turned to service, and we are answering the Lord's call to us as Catholic university by presenting you with Notre Dame's highest honor, the Laetare Medal.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver
Rockville, Maryland

Mrs. Shriver's response:

Father Malloy, my long-term friend Don Keough, great supporter of Special Olympics, parents, students, ladies and gentleman.

You know, when I was a very young girl, I always wanted to go to Notre Dame, but I couldn't because it was an all-male school. So, today, Notre Dame is trying to make it up to me by giving me this medal—so I accept it. I accept it on behalf of all the women who are over 30 who also never had a chance to go to Notre Dame, either. But seriously, I would have loved to have gone to Notre Dame if I had been accepted, because of the special place this University occupies in our family. My father loved Notre Dame, and he served as a trustee here for many, many years. My brother Jack felt very moved when Father Hesburgh brought the Laetare Medal to him in the White House. And I can remember a similar thrill when my husband, Sargent, received his medal for his work in starting the Peace Corps and the War on Poverty. Sargent has been the light of my life for 35 years, and I want you to give him a big hand.

Today, I am deeply honored to receive this medal. I accept it on behalf of all the mothers and fathers who have special children, on behalf of the teachers, the volunteers and the coaches. I give this medal to them in spirit—for love like theirs is the phantom we all seek. Last summer, in your great football stadium, a new legend was born, our Special Olympics athletes were the heroes of that legend. Here, where crowds once cheered for George Gipp and Joe Theismann, for Rocky Bleier and other great stars, last August they cheered for the Special Olympians. They were the stars and the world was watching them. By their presence, they sent a message of hope to every village, every city and every nation— a message of victory, a message of love. They taught us that what matters is not power or politics, weapons or wealth; what truly counts is the courageous spirit and the generous heart.

For example, take the heart of the 26-year-old athlete from Paraguay, mentally retarded and partially paralyzed. He ran the 100-meter, the 800-meter and the 1,500-meter all in the same day and won a medal in all three. Take the heart of a 17-year-old weightlifter from Indiana who is deaf as well as mentally retarded. He dead-lifted 425 pounds, almost three times his own weight. How many of you can do that? These special athletes moved the world, and so can you, men and women of Notre Dame. Will you open to us the playing fields of your communities when you go back home, take us into your swimming pools, your softball leagues, your volleyball teams, your bowling alleys, play with us, practice with us, coach us, adopt a Special Olympics team, compete with us? We want to be part of your sports world, and the Special Olympians want you to be part of theirs.
For it is in our caring or failing to care that we inch mankind forward or let it fall back. The love we give to our parents, to our children, to the aged and the sick and powerless become a part of us and multiplies as we pass it on. And slowly, day by day, through this mysterious arithmetic, the pain and hardness of life is diminished and the thin, precious spiral of hope ascends.

Thank you very much.

charge to the 1988 graduating class

(Charge to the class delivered by Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, May 15, 1988.)

At this part in our commencement ceremony, it is my opportunity to say a few words to the graduates. As I look into your eyes, I have one major bit of advise -- get some sleep. For those of you who are undergraduates, Senior Week takes stamina and endurance. And for those of you who are graduate students, finishing those last papers and projects and looking for the move to a new part of the country is equally demanding.

You have heard many words this afternoon, words to challenge you, to call you to focus and mobilize the education that you have received here. Rather than words, let me share with you a basic emotion. I see people here that I have known for many years. People that I had in class, individuals who fouled me in Bookstore Basketball, others who exercise leadership in class offices and in dormitories on behalf of the various organizations of the campus. Many of you have been involved in this community in service of the needful. Others have risen to the top in terms of your capacity in the theater, performing for our benefit in the Glee Club or the Chorale or the band, working in the many other organizations of the University. I have admired your skills and your talents, and all of us here are thrilled and privileged to be present for this occasion.

Our feelings, I think, are encompassed first of all in the desire for peace for you, the sense of the preciousness of each human life. We hope we might find a way together to relish our friendships and to create a world, a neighborhood and a family, where each of us can have a place, have our name known and have people care deeply about us at the end of each day. We pray for you, that your situations of work and employment might be both satisfying and challenging, that you might see that with privilege and opportunity goes a deep-seeded responsibility for the common good. It is really heartwarming for me to travel a bit around the country and to meet Notre Dame graduates, who not only in the local communities, but also in national organizations, have taken the initiative, have risen to the challenge of a particular issue or problem we face collectively. Watching you succeed here gives me great confidence that you can continue that tradition and enrich the life of the nation and of the world.

I hope as you depart you take the time to say thanks to the people who count the most, and if I could ask you to do something special now, I would like you to acknowledge first of all, the faculty, the dorm staffs, the administration and staff and all of those who have tried their hardest to serve you during these years. How about a hand for them. And why don't you remain standing for a second, and turn to those important individuals in your lives -- your parents, your surrogate parents, those people who have been so important to you. How about a great hand for them.

One last word. You are members of the Notre Dame family. It doesn't make any difference what you wear when you come back to the campus, but come back and greet us and we will welcome you with open arms.
president's dinner awards

(Following are the citations for the awards announced at the President's Dinner, May 17, 1988.)

Father John "Pop" Farley Award

A skilled professional, this man controls large groups with a wave of the hand, a quirk of an eyebrow. His infectious smile finds reflection in the faces of those before him. Teacher and mentor to enthusiastic students, he leads them in lively and joyful service -- liturgical and profane. A man of devotion -- to students, to the University and to God -- tonight's Pop Farley Award Winner is indeed a "chip" off the real Notre Dame "block."

Carl L. Starn

Madden Award

Alfred North Whitehead once described the education of young people as a movement of the mind from freedom through discipline to freedom again. We present tonight a teacher who forces the dialogue of idea and fact, often with the impatience of a Socrates. A traditionalist in education, he knows that not to set the highest standards is to enshrine the lowest. He insists that assertion is not argument and that intellectual growth requires a constant honing of judgment. His gift leads beginners to affirm theological truths through their own conversation and experience. He once described a university as a crucial zone in which scholars and believers seek understanding and insight in disputatious but nonetheless respectful community. For stirring the youngest of Notre Dame minds and souls to that idea, we honor

James Tunstead Burtchaell
Congregation of Holy Cross

Reinhold Niebuhr Award

This year's Reinhold Niebuhr honoree was educated in the United States, France, and Brazil in the fields of theology, philosophy, and political science. In attempting to understand the impact of development on the values of people, he has worked as a factory hand in France and Spain and shared the life of nomadic tribes in Algeria. A pioneer in the study of development ethics, he has authored more than 125 articles and nine books in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. This man brings passion and intensity to whatever he does, from basketball to "bread for the world."

Denis Goulet

Grenville Clark Award

The 1988 Grenville Clark Award goes to a somewhat "odd couple," who share a commitment to service and social justice. Each of these persons gave up a lucrative job in the private sector to serve at this University. At that same time, they have maintained a continual concern with social justice in the world and in their own community. Frequent volunteers at the South Bend shelter for the homeless, they observed both the needs of the homeless and the limits of the shelter. Seeing the enormity of the problem, they used their business acumen to pull off a near-miracle in purchasing the former Gilbert's clothing store for use as a full-service shelter for South Bend's homeless. We honor tonight their creativity and determination in the cause of the city's poor.

J. D'Arcy Chisholm and David T. Link
Faculty Award

The recipient of the 1988 Faculty Award will enter his thirteenth year of service to Notre Dame this fall. Over half those years were spent as chairman of his department, one of the largest in the University. In the course of his long career here, he has taught nearly every course in his department and served on numerous College and University committees. He literally "wrote the book" which has been used to instruct two decades of students in the College of Business Administration's program for administrators of not-for-profit institutions. Broad in his research interests, he has earned the respect of his colleagues for his loyalty, dedication and unflagging service.

Ray M. Powell

Special Presidential Awards

Coming to Notre Dame as Department Head in 1959, within a short period of time this award winner had recruited faculty and begun a doctoral program which soon ranked with the best in the country. Coauthor of two leading textbooks in his profession, he consistently challenged his graduate classes by requiring them to keep up with his prolific publication of journal articles. Effective administrator of his department for 20 years, he also has a reputation as a kind and painstaking teacher. We honor an energetic chemical engineer who this year marks 50 years in the classroom.

Julius T. Banchero

Understanding and love of students are the hallmark of this honoree. Tough-minded as well, he combines care and service with high expectations. Active in almost every aspect of student life, he is intensely involved in a range of activities from staff planning, to individual counseling, to group events. Administrator and pastor, he forms a bridge for students to the many aspects of University life. Whether cheering on his hall team, calling students to accountability, or counseling them and their families in financial need, he personifies the Notre Dame tradition of wholehearted dedication to students.

Joseph H. Carey

Congregation of Holy Cross

One of the first women to receive an undergraduate degree from Notre Dame, this lady hails from the South. Notre Dame and South Bend have become her home through adoption and dedication. A person of conviction, she has espoused the causes of the handicapped and cultural minorities on this campus. Cheerful and compassionate, she relieves anxiety, lessens fear, and eases adjustment for many who begin their Notre Dame days in trepidation. This counselor and advisor exemplifies the true Notre Dame spirit in her singular contributions to this University.

Angie Ricks Chamblee

Notre Dame educated, Ivy experienced, this man comes to us from New York. Soft spoken, gentle and articulate, he combines the burning spirit of the 70's with a firm commitment to Notre Dame's excellence -- academic and cultural. He makes hard decisions and knows how to hold to them under pressure. His leadership and discernment are reflected in the strong quality of incoming freshmen. Not only his name but also his integrity and judgment identify him as one of the "Fighting Irish."

Kevin Rooney

Travelling a circular route from Notre Dame to the University of Chicago back to Notre Dame, this man was a member of a famous pride of young lions from Lyons Hall who founded The Observer in order to get an uncensored student voice on campus. Today his service on many committees and councils demonstrates the value Notre Dame places on tough, critical, yet loyal voice in public deliberation. But the gruff, friendly wheeler-dealer from Texas is only the activist side of a deeply reflective and theoretical man, quite at home in a seminar on the political thought of Augustine and Thomas Aquinas. Demanding don and sharp thinker, he shows us that prudence does not mean timidity, that deep loyalty does not mean fawning, and that theory and practice are not mutually exclusive for someone who aspires to be Catholic with both a big and a small "c."

John Roos
The first and sometimes only contact many visitors have is the Morris Inn. Through this person's direction the Inn is known for good service and gracious hospitality. Indeed, he has contributed to the creation of an oasis for thousands of guests and visitors, leaving them with the feeling of warmth and compassion that Notre Dame represents. For the past thirty years, he has devoted his life to the successful operation of The Morris Inn. He has handled the day-to-day operations of The Inn with care and diligence. His dedication to Our Lady's University is beyond question. For his thirty years of devotion to Notre Dame, we recognize

Harold R. "Jerry" Williams

Through the years many scientists have received worldwide recognition for the research conducted in the laboratories of the University of Notre Dame. This research cannot be conducted without dedicated and competent support staff. This person serves as Manager of the Freimann Life Science Center and has contributed mightily to the University's ability to conduct research in the life sciences, biological sciences, and even psychological sciences - all of which are dependent upon the Freimann Center. He orchestrated the work which led to Notre Dame's successful accreditation by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. Without this accreditation, our scientists would not be able to continue their important research. For his many talents, skills, and dedication to Notre Dame, we recognize

Robert A. Spence, Jr.

She first came to Notre Dame as a clerk-typist in 1947, and left after four years to raise her family. In 1959 she returned to the same department on a full-time basis and has been the reverse several times. Through a series of promotions she advanced to the position she now holds as Assistant Director. It is indeed a prodigious task to bill accurately for $100 million in yearly charges for tuition, room, and board. She has supervised this procedure since 1975 with grace, style, and accuracy. Most recently she has spearheaded the complex task of computerizing the student accounting system. For her accomplishments through a blend of patience, thoroughness, and dedication, we recognize

Louise Singleton

Since 1979, he has served Notre Dame in a very special way. The term "to serve and protect" is an apt motto for this administrator. In his role at Our Lady's University, he oversees with care and concern the safety and security of students, faculty, staff and visitors. In addition to his University responsibilities, he is often called upon by the United States Secret Service to contribute his skills in protecting our national leaders and worldwide dignitaries. He does all of this with quiet organization and skill. He practices his profession as a lawman with compassion and fairness. For these many qualities and his dedication to Notre Dame, we recognize

Rex A. Rakow

An administrator who brings to her post a warm and genuine caring for everyone her office serves. Through counseling and concern she assists students in making important decisions about their futures. Her efforts have enhanced the opportunities and services available to students and alumni. Indeed, she provides a bridge between the academic life and the "real world" of employment in her role as Director of Career and Placement Services. For her many fine personal qualities and her dedication to Notre Dame and to Notre Dame students, we recognize

Clarice A. "Kitty" Arnold
faculty promotions

To Emerita or Emeritus
Louis Leon Bernard, History
Edith Bruckner, Lobund Laboratory
Thomas S. Fern, Art Art History and Design
Norman B. Haaser, Mathematics
C. Ann Lonie, University Libraries
Walter C. Miller, Physics
Fredrick B. Pike, History
Bernard A. Teah, Lobund Laboratory

To Edowed Deanship
David T. Link, Joseph A. Matson Dean of Law
Anthony N. Michel, Matthew H. McCloskey Dean of Engineering

To Endowed Chair
Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Professor in Arts and Letters
Rev. John S. Dunne, C.S.C., John A. O'Brien Professor of Catholic Theology
Thomas Fehlner, Grace-Rupley Professor of Chemistry
Wilhelm Stoll, J. Walter Duncan Professor of Mathematics

To Professor
Harold Attridge, Theology
Ethan Haimo, Music
Nathan Hatch, History
Barry Keating, Finance and Business Economics
Stephen Lundeen, Physics
Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., Theology
Edward Manier, Philosophy
Scott Maxwell, Psychology
Kenneth Milani, Accountancy
Robert Nelson, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering
Anand Pillay, Mathematics

To Professor and Tenure
John Attanasio, Law School

To Associate Professor and Tenure
Maureen Boulton, Modern and Classical Languages
JoAnn DellaNeva, Modern and Classical Languages
Thomas P. Flint, Philosophy
John F. Gaski, Marketing
Nasir Ghaseddin, Management
Richard L. Gray, Art, Art History and Design
Mark A. Herro, Electrical and Computer Engineering
Paul Johnson, Music
Scott P. Mainwaring, Government and International Studies
Dian Murray, History
Teresa Phelps, Law School
F. Clark Power, Program of Liberal Studies
J. Keith Rigby, Earth Sciences
Eugene Rochberg-Halton, Sociology
Steven T. Ruggiero, Physics
Jonathan R. Sapirstein, Physics
Anthony S. Serianni, Chemistry
Dennis M. Snow, Mathematics
Susan Youens, Music
To Associate Faculty Fellow
Vesna de Serrano, Chemistry

To Librarian
Dwight B. King, Law Library

To Assistant Librarian
Nannette D. Moegerle, Law Library

To Professional Specialist
G.N.R. Tripathi, Radiation Laboratory

To Associate Professional Specialist
Ian C. Carmichael, Radiation Laboratory
Prashant V. Kamat, Radiation Laboratory
Keith P. Madden, Radiation Laboratory
Rodney L. McClain, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering
Roderick Rowland, Civil Engineering

Twenty-Five Years of Service -- 1963-1988
William B. Berry, Electrical and Computer Engineering
Paul R. Chagnon, Physics
Thomas J. Jemielity, English
Gerald L. Jones, Physics
John J. Kennedy, Marketing
Vincent Paul Kenney, Physics
Donald P. Kommers, Government and International Studies
William H. Leahy, Economics
Stuart T. McComas, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering
Barth Pollak, Mathematics
Allan H. Schell, University Libraries
Samuel Shapiro, History
William D. Shephard, Physics
Donald E. Sporleder, Architecture
Donald G. Vogl, Art, Art History and Design
James H. Walton, English
Ronald Weber, American Studies

academic council minutes
may 4, 1988

Members in attendance: Rev. Edward A. Malloy, Professors Timothy O'Meara, Roger Schmitz, and Robert Gordon; Deans Francis Castellino, Yusaku Furuhashi, David Link, Michael Loux, and James Taylor; Professors Frederick Crosson, Fernand Dutile, Michael Etzel, Edward Goerner, Mark Herro, Jerry Marley, William McGlinn, Dian Murray, Daniel Pasto, William Shephard, Thomas Swartz, and J. Robert Wegs; Mr. J. Douglas Archer, Dr. James Powell, Dr. Ellen Weaver, Dr. Kathleen Maas Weigert; Students John Abele, Anne Marie Finch, Daniel Gerlach, and David Kinkopf. Dr. Peter Grande substituted for Dean Emil Hofman.

Observers in attendance: Mr. Richard Conklin and Lt. Col. Douglass Hemphill

Guests: Fr. Leonard Banas, Prof. David Ladouceur, Fr. Oliver Williams.

The meeting was called to order by Fr. Malloy at 3 p.m. and opened with a prayer by Prof. O'Meara.
I. Approval of minutes. The minutes of the Council meeting of Feb. 16, distributed earlier and published in Notre Dame Report (No. 15, April 15), were formally approved.

II. A calendar note. Prof. O'Meara announced that the calendar guidelines approved at the Council meeting of Feb. 16 would not become effective until the 1989-90 academic year. Fr. Malloy and the Provost have determined that prior announcements and events already scheduled for 1988-89 preclude an earlier starting date. Prof. O'Meara emphasized that the calendar recently distributed by the Registrar is the operative one for 1988-89.

III. The year of cultural diversity. Fr. Williams spoke briefly to the Council about the upcoming Year of Cultural Diversity. He gave examples of some of the events on the year's agenda, and he asked members of the Council for their support and suggestions.

IV. Honor code. Regarding experiences and progress with the experimental phase of the honor code, Fr. Williams stated that insufficient information was available for a comprehensive progress report at this time. However, he reported that he had recently received a copy of a very positive and constructive report authored by a student government committee and submitted to the Student Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees.

V. A proposal for reorganization of the department of modern and classical languages. Prof. Ladouceur presented a proposal by the College of Arts and Letters to divide the present Department of Modern and Classical Languages into three: (1) the Department of Classical and Oriental Languages and Literature, (2) the Department of Romance Languages and Literature, and (3) the Department of German and Russian Languages and Literatures. The effective date would be fall 1989. (See following proposal at end of minutes.)

Fr. Malloy asked if the division might have an effect on the use of adjunct faculty for teaching. Prof. Ladouceur said that it may be possible in the future to hire full-time professional specialists and to have a greater involvement of advanced graduate students in the teaching function. In response to further questions on this point, Dean Loux added that most of the adjunct are with the romance languages and that the College will be able to focus on such specific areas and their needs more easily after the division -- when departments are smaller and problems are isolated.

Prof. Gordon inquired into plans for the graduate programs in the new departments and asked if admissions have been suspended for next year. Both Prof. Ladouceur and Dean Loux expressed their feeling that the new structure would facilitate the development of graduate programs. They stated that such matters are not easily brought to the fore for effective discussion in the present mixed structure. Prof. Ladouceur added that the graduate enrollment is small presently owing to an improved selection process which places a greater emphasis on quality. He said that admissions have not been suspended. Dean Loux pointed out that most, if not all, of the graduate students, including those entering next year, are in romance languages and therefore would probably reside in the department of that discipline. Prof. Gordon asked what minimum number of first-year students in romance languages would be necessary for a viable program. Prof. Ladouceur said that eight would be a desirable number to start. He added that the visibility of the faculty and of the disciplines in the new structure should help attract graduate applicants. Dean Castellino commented that presumably the new departments would bring plans for their graduate programs to the Graduate Council.

Dean Castellino expressed his hope that the new structure would lead to an improved teaching program for the languages including attention to the proper placement of students in course levels. Prof. Ladouceur and Dean Loux stated that the departments would be strongly interested in such improvements, which are already in the works but will receive greater attention with the changed organization. Dr. Weaver asked if the division will lead to better language support for graduate programs in other departments on the campus. Prof. Ladouceur said that the new arrangement will be conducive to better course offerings and great sensitivity to the needs of other departments.

In response to a question from Dean Link about budget implications, Dean Loux said that a three-way division of the present department's budget has already been planned. Modest increases for the new operation will not present a problem.

Prof. Crosson asked about the number of undergraduate first majors expected in each department. Prof. Ladouceur said that he expects an initial division of about 50, 30, and 18 for the Departments of Romance, German, and Russian, and Classical and Oriental Languages and Literatures, respectively. Fr. Banas gave additional information about en-
rollment figures. Prof. Herro asked if the response to enrollment fluctuations among the various specialties might be more difficult with faculty distributed in different departments. Dean Loux said that modest trends can be absorbed and that he saw no reason to expect problems in this regard. In response to a question from Prof. Shephard, he added that full-time faculty positions would be 13, 7, and 9 in Romance, German and Russian, and Classical and Oriental departments, respectively.

Fr. Malloy commented about the University's need for a greater commitment to languages and literature. He added that he sees this proposal as an opportunity for the University to develop strength in these areas.

The Council approved the proposals without dissent.

VI. Revised procedures for selection of student members. Mr. Kinkopf presented a proposed clarification of the procedures for electing student members of the Academic Council. The proposal consists of the following two parts.

I. Student Members of the Academic Council

A. The Academic Commissioner as representative of Student Government and chairperson of the Student Academic Council Committee (SACC) (see description of SACC in part II).

B. One graduate student or student from the other programs of advanced studies chosen by and from among SACC.

C. Two undergraduate students chosen by and from among SACC.

II. The Student Academic Council Committee

A. The SACC will be composed of 9 students:
   1. The Student Government appointed Academic Commissioner.
   2. One undergraduate student from each of the four Colleges and one from the Freshman Year of Studies appointed by the respective deans.
   3. One graduate student appointed by the Graduate Student Union.
   4. One law student appointed by the dean of the Law School.
   5. One student from the M.B.A. program appointed by the dean of the College of Business Administration.

B. The SACC will be chaired by the Academic Commissioner.

C. The purposes of the SACC:
   1. To determine the student members of the Academic Council.
   2. To provide a means of representative student input on matters before the Academic Council.
   3. To relay the proceedings of the Academic Council meetings to all members of the SACC.

This procedure would replace that approved by the Council at its meeting of Dec. 10, 1984, and described in the following excerpt from the minutes of that meeting.

VI. Student Members of the Academic Council

(a) Bruce Lohman, on behalf of the student representatives, explained why approval was sought. The proposal read, "Student voting membership shall be determined as follows:

-- the Academic Commissioner as representative of Student Government and chairperson of the Student Academic Council Committee.
-- one graduate student chosen by the Graduate School Student Union from among the three graduates (Law, M.B.A., Graduate School) on the Committee.
-- two undergraduate students chosen by and from among the five undergraduates on the Committee. [Implementation of Article IV, Section 3, Subsection (a)]"

(b) A vote was taken on the proposal and it was approved unanimously.

In the ensuing discussion, Mr. Kinkopf gave the following responses to questions from Council members. (1) Through the current year the Student Academic Council Committee met prior to each Council meeting. (2) Since the appropriate rotation of student members of the Council among the Colleges and the programs of advanced studies is already dictated in the Academic Articles (Article IV, Section 3), the subject was not included in this proposal. (3) While the proposal formally gives the deans of the Law School and the College of Business Administration the authority to appoint members to the Council Committee without consultation, the intent is that the process will involve the appropriate student organizations within those units.
The proposal was approved without dissent.

VII. Fr. Malloy expressed his thanks to the Council for its work and its spirit of cooperation through his first year in the presidency.

He complimented the work of the four task forces which have submitted reports, and he noted that another will soon be received from a group on ROTC programs. He expressed appreciation to the Faculty Senate and the Student Government for steps they have already taken to give their responses. He announced that the officers of the University will focus on these reports during their retreat in July, and he hoped to be prepared to announce steps and to hold further discussions early next fall.

Fr. Malloy commented about the prospective incoming freshman class, noting that some 9,600 applications have been received for 1,800 slots. The quality of applicants appears to be higher than before, and the early confirmation rate is good. He added that efforts of the Office of Admissions to recruit an increased number of qualified minority students seem to have been effective.

Commenting on the University's building plans, Fr. Malloy noted that ground will be broken for the new Hesburgh Center for International Studies on May 5, and that a new classroom building has a high priority for the future. He added that a program of renovation of academic buildings, similar to that already implemented for residence halls, will begin in the 1988-89 fiscal year.

In conclusion, Fr. Malloy expressed his hope that a common base for discourse will always exist at Notre Dame -- that becoming more academically successful will not lead to a loss of internal coherence. He again thanked the Council, commended the officers and deans for their contributions through the year, and praised Prof. O'Meara for his vision and leadership as Provost.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Roger A. Schmitz
Secretary of the Academic Council

A Proposal for Reorganization for the Department of Modern and Classical Languages

I. HISTORY

Over the past six years the Department of Modern and Classical Languages has been expanding its focus in accord with the University's evolving mission. Originally concerned primarily with teaching, the department's involvement in research and scholarship has grown dramatically in recent years. A far stronger publication record is complemented by an aggressive record of external funding, including a major foundation grant to establish a Language Institute, four NEH grants, and two Fulbright Fellowships.

II. PROPOSALS

It is precisely this maturing professionalism that has generated among the faculty a desire for greater self-identity. Under the present, peculiar arrangement, an archaeologist engaged in excavation in Sicily works in the same academic unit as a scholar engaged in post-structuralist criticism of the modern Latin American novel. In the view of nearly the entire staff, individuation may best be secured by dividing the department into three: (1) the Department of Classical and Oriental Languages and Literatures, (2) the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, and (3) the Department of German and Russian Languages and Literatures. This partition could be realized by fall 1989.

III. RATIONALE

1) Identity: A major reason for the creation of three smaller departments is the development of more coherent professional identities for our faculty. The collective name "Modern Languages," in the opinion of most foreign recognition within its institution. In most cases such a division contains a series of underdeveloped sections whose only function is undergraduate service language teaching. Partition would provide incentive to develop a distinct professional profile and to build curricular programs best suited to separate faculty interests and expertise.
2) Anomaly: Notre Dame remains the only institution among its peer universities with a single foreign language department. There are 10 separate foreign language and literature departments at Princeton and Indiana; 8 at Brown, Northwestern and USC; 6 at Johns Hopkins; 5 at Duke and Vanderbilt; and 4 at Tulane. In addition, all of these universities have always had large, separate classics departments. With increasing enrollments in both Latin and Greek, the 1968 rationale for collapsing classics into modern languages has become invalid.

3) Administration: Administration of the current department, with 29 full-time faculty members and 31 part-time instructors and graduate assistance serving an average of 120 teaching units with an enrollment of well over 2,000 students in each semester, is an extremely complex and difficult task. Essential administrative functions (such as student placement, curriculum development, faculty evaluation) all require an inordinate amount of time and effort for a conglomerate of persons of different backgrounds, interests and professional accomplishments. Partition into smaller and more homogeneous units would simplify administration.

4) Teaching

Division would also stimulate all aspects of teaching and make it easier to develop effective course sequences, more recognizable teaching goals, and more systematic inclusion of cultural instruction into language courses. Increased attention could also be given to supervision of part-time instructors and teaching assistants to concentrate on the most effective methodologies for their distinctive language and literature programs.

5) Language Level Placement

The current enormous volume of over 70 course offerings per semester on the 100 and 200 level makes it virtually impossible to devote sufficient attention to proper student placement in basic language courses. All students could be channeled into sufficiently challenging course sequences. Partition into smaller departments would make this easier.

6) Research

Stimulation of research can be more easily generated within homogeneous faculty groups, each with its distinct diversity of interests. The present arrangement tends to work against the exchange of research ideas, the sharing of productive criticism and necessary encouragement. In smaller administrative units, the planning and distribution of research support both in teaching time and in financial funding could be more easily handled; matters such as course loads, committee assignments, faculty leaves, support for conference attendance, etc., could be more individually apportioned on a smaller scale.

IV. BUDGET

Apart from obvious considerations of space and office equipment, the following reflect the modest budget changes required by partition:

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<td>1 Chairperson's Stipend</td>
<td>3 Chairpersons' Stipends</td>
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<td>Salary for 1-1/2 Secretary</td>
<td>Salary for 3 Secretaries</td>
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faculty senate journal
January 20, 1988

Dr. F. Ellen Weaver, chair of the Faculty Senate, called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m. and Prof. Eugene F. Gorski, C.S.C., offered a prayer. Weaver then asked if there were additions or corrections to the journal for the Nov. 10 meeting of the senate. Prof. Jean A. Pec suggested a minor correction in a report of a discussion about the library card catalogue. There being no other additions or corrections, the journal was approved as corrected.

Weaver next introduced Provost Timothy O'Meara, who said he would be happy to respond to questions from members of the senate.
Prof. Dennis Moran asked about the status of proposals to make changes in the academic calendar for the fall semester. O'Meara began his response by noting that there are exactly seven lunar configurations into which one can put an academic calendar for the fall. They are determined by the day of the week on which Christmas falls. Among the questions that must be addressed in choosing an academic calendar are the following: Is there to be a midsemester break? If so, how long is it to be? How long is the Thanksgiving break to be? Should the semester begin after Labor Day? How many class days should there be? An additional complication is that students would like to see the faculty more involved in orientation. O'Meara stated that he has referred the question of the calendar for the fall semester to the Academic Council, which will discuss the pros and cons of the alternatives. Prof. Mario Borelli reported that the mathematics department had discussed the question of changing the calendar and suggested reducing the Thanksgiving break to Thanksgiving Day itself.

Prof. Ray M. Powell raised a question about the process of appeals of negative tenure or promotion decisions. He observed that there is the possibility of conflict of interest if deans or department chairs are involved in appointing committees to consider such appeals. He also asked about the number of appeals and percentage of successful appeals in recent years. O'Meara noted that deans in fact do not appoint the committees to consider appeals. He went on to say that the appeals process is academic rather than legal. Appeals which are upheld are referred back to the originating department since the professional judgment of its members must be respected. The appeals committee makes a recommendation to the Provost, who transmits it to the President along with his own independent recommendation. In recent years, O'Meara said, all cases in which his recommendation differed from that of the committee had involved either a disagreement on his part with the committee's reasoning or a separate investigation he had conducted. Powell pressed the point that people about whom an unsuccessful candidate might have complaints should not be involved in the appeals process. He asked whether the University's endowed chairholders or some such group might serve as a standing committee to consider such appeals. O'Meara replied that this idea could certainly be presented for discussion.

Prof. Paul F. Conway asked whether the Provost ever-withholds information from a committee considering an appeal. In response, O'Meara noted that, in order to prevent frivolous appeals, a person making an appeal must begin the process by proposing a scenario under which some specific procedural error has occurred, and the committee is supposed to investigate the proposed scenario and may ask the Provost questions related to this scenario. O'Meara reported that he has in fact never refused to answer a committee's questions but also said that he can imagine possible cases in which he would be obliged to do so because a question was not related to the scenario under investigation.

Powell observed that the loss of able people through negative promotion or tenure decisions is a cost to the University and pointed out that concerns about promotion and tenure influence our ability to recruit new faculty. O'Meara replied that the cost of keeping unsuitable people for life is even higher. He agreed that there are financial reasons that make it particularly difficult to attract talented people away from business and into the academy. He insisted that appeals should not automatically result in reversals of negative decisions because this would create a bad climate in which people would believe that it is never worthwhile to oppose an appeal. He also observed that Notre Dame's retention rate at the tenure decision has been quite high in recent years, which is a result of both an increase in the quality of the junior faculty and the fact that more negative decisions have been made in recent years after the initial three-year contract.

Prof. Suzanne Kelkky asked about future building plans and, specifically, about the priority assigned to constructing a new classroom building. After a brief review of the recent history of construction of academic facilities at Notre Dame, O'Meara enumerated some of the projects under consideration for the future. They include a facility for earth and space sciences, graduate student housing and a building for the Kellogg and Peace Institutes. O'Meara said that is clear that we must have a new classroom building and constructing it has top priority. However, it is an expensive project with costs estimated in the range of $12-15 million, and so construction can be begun only when additional resources become available.

Prof. Phillip L. Quinn asked about what Notre Dame could do to increase minority representation on its faculty. Noting that the numbers of members of minority groups receiving advanced degrees are very small in many academic disciplines, he also asked what Notre Dame can do to recruit minority graduate students now in order to increase the minority representation in applicant pools for faculty positions later. In reply, O'Meara noted that a report on minority affairs at Notre Dame has recently been completed. It has been studied by the administration and the trustees have been kept informed. Decisions have
already been made about steps that will be taken to increase minority representation on the faculty and in the student body, and they will be publicly announced at appropriate times. O'Meara added that the steps that should be taken in response to this problem will differ from institution to institution and from one academic discipline to another. But he agreed with Quinn that there is a problem with getting minority candidates, particularly blacks and Hispanics, into the pipeline of academic positions.

Borelli asked whether the stock market crash would have an impact on next year's budget. He also inquired about faculty salaries, specifically library faculty salaries for next year. O'Meara responded that the stock market crash would have little influence on the operating budget for next year because it did not have a large effect on income the University can spend. He reported that the budget process is proceeding in a particularly smooth fashion this year. The minimum salary for regular faculty will go from $29,000 this year to $31,000 next year. The effort to improve faculty salaries over the past several years has succeeded in a way that is matched or exceeded by few of Notre Dame's peer institutions. O'Meara acknowledged a need to improve library salaries, but he stated that teaching and research faculty will get somewhat larger salary increases than library faculty next year. Pec asked for the rationale for this difference. O'Meara answered that its purpose is to lock in the improvements in salaries for the teaching and research faculty before moving to other faculties.

Prof. Ken Emery asked about the potential for conflict in admissions policy between considerations of merit and commitments to helping to solve social problems. O'Meara responded that Notre Dame must both address social problems and promote intellectual excellence. He suggested that American Catholics had historically lagged in making intellectual contributions, and he offered the opinion that it is important for Notre Dame to engage in changing this culture.

Prof. Frank J. Bonello asked whether there is a movement to reduce class sizes in lecture courses. O'Meara responded that there is not a general policy of reducing the size of lecture classes but that there is pressure to do so in some particular cases. He added that additional resources are needed to improve instruction in writing, foreign languages, mathematics, and possibly economics.

Pec asked about plans to reorganize instruction in languages and literatures. In response, O'Meara said that there is a plan under discussion to organize language instruction in three groups: romance languages, germanic and slavic languages, and classical and oriental languages. He repeated that Notre Dame needs new resources to devote to languages and literatures. Pec asked about a timetable for changes in this area, and O'Meara replied that they will depend on when we get the resources to make them.

There being no more questions, the senate thanked Provost O'Meara with a round of applause.

Adjournment was moved by Pec and seconded by Quinn. The meeting adjourned at 8:28 p.m.

Following adjournment, there was a formal presentation of the Bylaws of the Senate of the University Archives as part of the 20th anniversary celebration and an informal reception.

Members present: Panos Antsaklis, electrical engineering; Frank J. Bonello, economics; Mario Borelli, mathematics; Paul F. Bosco, emeritus; Jacqueline L. Brogan, English; Austin I. Collins, C.S.C., art; Paul F. Conway, finance/business economics; JoAnn Dell'Anno, modern/classical languages; Kent Emery, program of liberal studies; William M. Fairley, earth science; Pamela Falkenberg, communication/theatre; Stephen M. Fallon, program of liberal studies; Richard R. Fressenden, chemistry; Thomas P. Flint, philosophy; Mohamed Gad-el-Hak, aerospace/mechanical engineering; Andre Goddu, program of liberal studies; Eugene F. Gorski, C.S.C., theology; Sandra J. Harmatiuk, freshman year of studies; Douglas R. Hemphill, military science; Nai-Chien Huang, aerospace/mechanical engineering; Suzanne Kelly, institute for pastoral and social ministry; Alan Krieger, library; James A. McCarthy, emeritus; Dennis Moran, Review of Politics; Michael H. Morris, accountancy; Patrick E. Murphy, marketing; Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams, modern/classical languages; Jean A. Pec, library; Ray M. Powell, accountancy; F. Clark Power, program of liberal studies; Walter Pratt, law; Philip Quinn, philosophy; William D. Shephard, physics; Daniel J. Sheerin, modern/classical languages; Donald E. Sporleder, architecture; Anthony M. Trozzolo, chemistry; F. Ellen Weaver, theology; John H. Yoder, theology.

Members absent: Dino Cervigni, modern/classical languages; Michael J. Etzel, marketing; Edward A. Goerner, government and international studies; John A. Halloran, finance/business economics; Robert G. Hayes, chemistry; Mark A. Herro, electrical
The meeting was called to order at 4 p.m. by the chairperson, Harvey Bender, in the University Club. Also present were members John Lucey, Robert C. Miller, Robert Scheidt and Daniel Sheerin, and Secretary Melodie Eiteljorge.

The minutes of the meeting of March 9 were approved as written.

Professor Bender asked if any nominations had been received for the at-large vacancies on the committee. Miller reported that none had been received and that the ballots would be sent to faculty members within the next week.

Miller reported that a new Science and Information Research Coordinator, Chemistry/Physics and Mathematics, had been hired. Her name is Zahra Kamarei, and she comes to Notre Dame with library experience at Indiana University and the Petrolite Corporation Information Center in St. Louis. Her first day is May 9.

Interviews will begin soon for a Head of Reference to replace Ann Lonie. Also under way is the search for a new Head of Special Collections to replace David Sparks at the end of the calendar year.

In addition to this, a woman has been interviewed for a possible new position as Original Cataloger. Her specialty is Byzantine studies, and she has excellent qualifications to deal with the highly specialized Anastos Collection.

Professor Bender asked about the status of the Anastos Collection and whether or not it would make any sense to take inventory at its present location. Miller replied that it would be cumbersome to do this. It is divided into two offices and will have to be relocated, but work should begin on it before it is moved.

Miller then reported that he had spent Thursday and Friday, April 14 and 15, attending meetings at the Center for Research Libraries. Membership in the organization has remained fairly stable, although there are some strong financial pressures. Remedies suggested by the Executive Board include expanding membership, improving communications on Center holdings, and undertaking new strategies for funding.

The next item for discussion was the External Review. Miller felt that it went well, though there may be some differences in priorities. The reviewers seemed to have a good sense of the problems that exist. Bender asked if UCL members will have an opportunity to see the report when it is issued, and Miller replied that he does not yet know about the distribution of the report.

Miller advised the committee that the memorandum sent to the Provost, Timothy O'Meara, regarding library faculty salaries had been received. A reply should be forthcoming.

Dan Sheerin asked about Special Collections and what the department contains. Having served on a Preservations Committee for Libraries Planning Day, he was concerned that there may be some "rare" or valuable books in the stacks which should be in Special Collections. Miller explained that this problem is being addressed and that locating such material should be more systematic with UNLOC. Presently there are a number of individual collections in the department, one of which is titled the Rare Book Collection. The University's Dante Collection is one of the best in the country. Sheerin asked about funds for development and preservation of rare books, and Miller replied that no funds are specifically earmarked for rare books as such.
Miller asked the committee for feedback on Libraries Planning Day. The committee agreed that the event had gone well and that it had been worthwhile.

The Serials Review is proceeding, and a final list should be completed sometime in May. At the present time, cuts are down to $45-50,000 from $90,000. Miller noted that the University of Michigan has undertaken major cuts in serials, in part to save money, but also to send a message to publishers whose prices have increased from 20-40 percent over the past five years.

Agenda items for the next fiscal year were discussed. In addition to those issues which are always addressed by UCL, suggestions included the following: development; Science/Engineering Library; non-print media; an open forum for faculty. Bender also suggested that UCL members could attend college council meetings and/or make an annual presentation to the faculty senate.

Miller reported on the status of circulation/automation. The library will have barcode labels by June, but barcoding will not be completed until the fall. This will be an agenda item for the next meeting.

The University is planning to open a microcomputer facility on the second floor of the Hesburgh Library, next to the reserve book room, sometime this summer. The main library was chosen as the location because of space, research facilities, convenience of hours and information services available.

As a final item, Miller announced that a Special Spring Meeting of the Libraries Advisory Council would be held on Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 11, at 4 p.m. at the University Club.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Melodie Eiteljorge
current publications and other scholarly works

Current publications should be mailed to the Division of Sponsored Programs, Room 314, Administration Building

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

American Studies

Schlereth, Thomas J.
T.J. Schlereth. 1988. Solon Spencer Be­
man, Pullman, and the European Influence
on and Interest in his Chicago Architec­
ture. Pages 173-188 in, J. Zukowsky,
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History

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Nineteenth-century France. Comparative
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of Italian Dialect Poetry. World Litera­
ture Today Winter:112.

Music

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K.L. Buranskas. 1988. Guest Artist Re­
cital. Heritage Village Concert Society,
Southbury, Connecticut.
ulty Recital. Department of Music, Uni­
erity of Notre Dame, Annenberg Audito­
rium, Snite Museum of Art, Notre Dame,
Indiana.

Cerny, William J.
Department of Music, University of Notre
Dame, Annenberg Auditorium, Snite Museum
of Art, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Philosophy

Freddoso, Alfred J.
A.J. Freddoso. 1988. Translation (with intro­
duction and notes). Luis de Molina, On
Divine Foreknowledge: Part IV of the
"Concordia". Cornell University Press,

Theology

Egan, Keith J.
A Spirituality of Discipleship. Modern
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Dame, Indiana.


Milani, Kenneth W.
Wittenbach, James L.

RADIATION LABORATORY

Arguello, Gerardi A.

Bohorquez, Maria

Ferraudi, Guillermo J.
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<th>Department or Office</th>
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<th>Short Title</th>
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<th>Months</th>
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### AWARDS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS

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<td>Ind. St. Bd. Health</td>
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<td>Programs for Church Leaders</td>
<td>Various Others</td>
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### PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH

#### IN THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1988

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<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
<th>Months</th>
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<td>Biological Sciences</td>
<td>Rai</td>
<td>Genetic Differentiation in the Aedes albopictus Subgroup</td>
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<td>Civil Eng.</td>
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<td>Metal Additives in the Synthesis of Silicon Nitride</td>
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<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>McInerny, Hall</td>
<td>Politics and the Common Good In the Thought of M. Oakeshott</td>
<td>Lynde &amp; Harry Bradley Fdtn.</td>
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<td>Psychology</td>
<td>Borkowski, Whitman, Schellenbach, Maxwell</td>
<td>Predicting and Modifying Parenting in Adolescent Mothers</td>
<td>Public Health Service</td>
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**PROPOSALS FOR FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

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<td>Lilly Endow., Inc.</td>
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<td>Physics</td>
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<td>Equipment for E687 Analysis and SFT Construction</td>
<td>Natl. Sci. Fdtn.</td>
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**PROPOSALS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS**

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<td>Lilly Endow., Inc.</td>
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<td>Inst. Intl. Peace Studies</td>
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<td>International Scholars Program (Soviet Students)</td>
<td>U.S. Information Agency</td>
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Department or Office  Principal  Short title  Sponsor  Dollars Months

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE PROGRAMS

Biological Sciences  Craig  County Mosquito Control  St. Joe County Health Dept.  40,526  8

PROPOSALS FOR OTHER PROGRAMS

Law School  Broden  Battered Women and Abused and Neglected Children  Legal Services Corp.  124,579  12

*Computing Time

summary of awards received and proposals submitted

IN THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1988 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1988

AWARDS RECEIVED

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PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

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