

IN THE WORKS



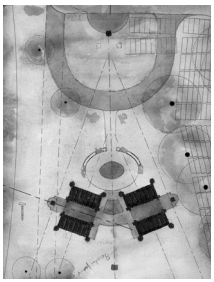
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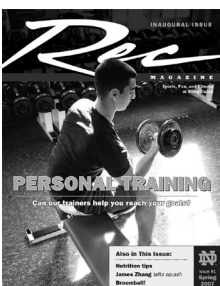
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Gurulé uncovers the financial pipelines to terror

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

As Jimmy Gurulé faces students in his spring semester class “The Law of Terrorism,” he knows his audience will be willing to delve into the complexities that al-Qaeda, and global terrorism in general, present.

Too often, says the professor of law, the public, the media and politicians have been willing to settle for black-and-white perspectives that take a hard line of certainty. “But the issues are extremely complex, defying simple resolution.”

Gurulé is among a number of international legal experts who have gained a bird’s-eye view of how the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001 have dramatically changed the law, both domestically and internationally.

His perspective on the recent conviction and hanging-execution of former Iraq leader Saddam Hussein is informed by his participation, in spring 2004, in a Judicial Conference on Rule of Law in Iraq. The meetings, in The Hague, assembled the Iraqi judges who would later try Hussein. Some had been incarcerated under the dictator; all had lived under his iron fist.

Gurulé joined U.S. Supreme Court Justices Anthony M. Kennedy and Sandra Day O’Connor and others to fortify the Iraqi judges’ familiarity with due process, ethics, transitional justice and the Rule of Law.

But his opinion of the subsequent Hussein trial is not favorable. “Despite the atrocities committed by Hussein, his trial was not a model of justice. It was far from it,” he says. The swift hanging and the way it was conducted “create an appearance of revenge more than justice.”

Many Iraqis may believe justice was served, but the impact and implications are broader. “The audience wasn’t just the Iraqi people, but the entire international

community. This was an opportunity for the Iraq courts and government to say, ‘We’re ready to assume the responsibility of democracy.’”

Gurulé cautions against expecting swift results as the Iraqis rebuild democracy. “It’s going to happen in fits and starts, in retreats, raising questions about whether securing democracy in Iraq is really possible.”

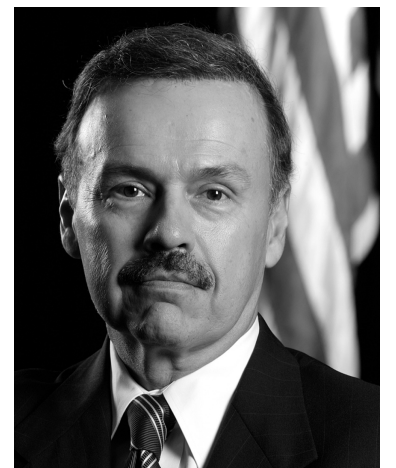
From 2001 to 2003, Gurulé was undersecretary for enforcement in the U.S. Department of Treasury. During that period, he became convinced that the best way to fight terrorism is to attack the financial underpinnings of the organization. Al-Qaeda has an estimated annual budget as high as \$50 million; Hamas’ is an estimated \$100 million. Often, these coffers are filled with American money raised by Islamic charities with official IRS status.

“They’ve also used our financial institutions to facilitate collecting and transferring this money around the world and to underwrite, in some cases, acts of terrorism.”

Shedding light on the scale of these financial operations might convince others that “the money is more important than going after the members of the terrorist cells themselves. Cutting off some financial pipelines is going to hurt them more.”

Since leaving government, Gurulé has been spreading this message to international audiences of government, financial and nonprofit leaders as a consultant for the U.S. Department of State. These conferences have taken

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Law School professor Jimmy Gurulé believes that cutting off the financial pipelines of terrorist groups is an effective strategy in a war against terrorism. *Photo provided.*

Spreading the wealth: Web site preaches virtues of personal finance to African-Americans

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

When Gil Michel and his two brothers were growing up in Brooklyn, N.Y., their Haitian-born father, an accountant, prepared them to follow in his professional footsteps by repeating a simple lesson about personal finance.

“Put 10 percent away. Give 10 percent away,” recalls Michel, business manager for the Kellogg Institute for International Studies. “And budget the rest. Not *keep* the rest. Not *spend* the rest. *Budget* the rest.”

That lesson gave Michel an early confidence about money that he noticed was not shared by fellow African-American students at Hofstra University, where he earned his bachelor’s degree. While they had set their sights on good careers, Michel says, they seemed naïve about the importance of carefully handling the money they would make.

The seeds of concern blossomed into a full-blown cause a few years ago when Michel ran across a chart that ranked the total net worth of various ethnic and racial groups. “When I got to African-Americans, we were dead last,” he says.

Since initiating a teen personal finance program—he credits Upward Bound’s Alyssia Coates for inspiring him on that effort—Michel has parlayed his expertise into a Web site, blackmoneymatters.com.

Michel launched his site in September 2005, using viral marketing to get the word out. In other words, he sent e-mails to 50 friends and family members and asked them to pass on word of the site to their friends and family members. Today, more than 1,500 viewers have signed up as members, listing home addresses from

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

The site caught the attention of KD Bowe, an Atlanta-based morning radio host, who invited Michel to begin filing weekly essays on personal finance. Forty-seven radio stations carry Bowe and hear Michel’s essays through the Sheridan Gospel Network, Inc.

Blackmoneymatters.com offers advice and inspiration that Michel says is common sense, but the kind of common sense people need to hear and want to have explained. In the link “Ask Gil,” Michel fields a variety of questions, which are submitted by e-mail or to a toll-free number. Some ask about the pressures of credit card debt, others are proactive: Is long-term health insurance important? Is a Realtor necessary when selling a home? (You can access an archive of all questions and answers on the site. And Michel answers a fresh “Ask Gil” for ND Works.)

Another link features the serialized story “Jamal Washington: CEO,” the saga of a college-age student with a business plan and a dream of financial success. Written in a dramatic style,



Gil Michel relays the skills of financial security to African-Americans through a Web site. *ND Works staff photo.*

its monthly episodes describe the challenges Washington faces, be they girlfriends, bureaucracy or urban crime. The format recalls Michel’s first efforts working with teenagers. He wrote the first episode of the drama, but has since had the episodes created by other writers.

The Web site, which also links to Michel’s radio essays, espouses one consistent philosophy: “How your money and your finances goes is how your life goes. To get financially ahead in life, it has to be extremely intentional.”

The basic building block of success: “A budget. Setting a budget is the foundation.”

If Michel sounds comfortable

preaching about personal finance, it may be because he also is an ordained minister with the Christian Tabernacle Church in South Bend. Michel acknowledges that there probably is a prevailing attitude that money matters and church don’t mix. But the friendly view from blackmoneymatters.com is less about getting rich than being proactive about one’s finances, about taking care of one’s children and planning for retirement.

Michel would love to see the influence of his message grow, and the questions he gets make it seem that his quest is a timely one. “People are concerned, not just about where they are, but about retiring, about health care costs. People want to get out of debt and be financially free.”

Dear Gil,

For Christmas, each of my children received cash and gift cards from family members. One child is saving up to buy a specific item, and he’s applying his money to a goal he established a long time ago. But the other two are hoarding it and telling me it’s theirs to spend (or blow) as they please.

I’m wondering if I should set some parameters. What would you do?

Mother of Three

Dear Mother of Three,

I think you pose an interesting question and one that I had to actually deal with personally.

I feel that if children are old enough to receive cash, then they are certainly old enough to learn simple budgeting skills. I’d even go as far to say that a child as young as seven years old should start learning this. The tone of your letter gives the impression that you are concerned that the two children who want to ‘blow’ their money are heading into a life of selfishness and bad financial habits. But with some firm guidance (this is a great time to exert parental veto power) you can start teaching them a lesson that will prove to be a building block for the rest of their lives. So make them save 10 percent of the cash (let them use the gift cards), and when deposits are made, let them see how the balance is growing. It will get them excited about saving and they will become more astute about where they want their money to go.

Gil

Retaining diversity means making employees feel at home

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

As a South Bend native married to a South Bend native, Jannifer Crittendon never had to think much about how to belong here—how to make this community home. Her family and the family of her husband, William, provided that framework.

Crittendon, director of the Office of Institutional Equity, thinks about this issue a lot lately as the task of recruiting minorities and women to campus has turned to the question retention.

Since taking over the office almost two years ago, Crittendon has been inspired by the number of people who sincerely want to diversify the University. She says when she scrutinizes Notre Dame's hiring numbers against the number of candidates available in each field, Notre Dame's track record of hiring

women and minorities shows progress. Women make up 29 percent of regular faculty; minorities comprise 15 percent.

But the topic of retention has been coming up frequently in a number of arenas, including the University's Committee on Cultural Diversity and another on women faculty and students. Recently, Crittendon also joined the local Chamber of Commerce committee on increasing the ranks of the area's minority professionals.

"It's very important that we at the University create an environment where women and minorities feel welcomed and valued," she says. "But we should also try to identify social networks outside, where our faculty can worship, find items unique to their cultures, and identify social groups and networks where they can experience a sense of belonging."

She is finding that spiritual connection is important for Notre Dame's newcomers, particularly those who are non-Catholic. "Identifying places where they can worship oftentimes leads them to other networks. Places of worship are very easy places to meet and connect with people of similar values and beliefs."

Crittendon joined the University a dozen years ago in the Mendoza College of Business. Her efforts there included training faculty, staff, and students on diversity issues and instituting special programs for at-risk students. She moved to the athletics department and the Life Skills Program, which addresses student-athletes' adjustment to the intense, dual demands of the classroom and the playing field.

As a profession, diversity recruiting has come a long way, as evidenced by the "best practices" content of a book by the Association of American Colleges & Universities that she distributes during training sessions. Crittendon was ready to draft a "best practices" document herself when she realized this book had covered all the pertinent areas.

The book reveals myths about diversity recruiting, several of which are familiar at universities of Notre Dame's quality. Among them: Hiring minorities means lowering standards, good minority faculty go to the "best" universities, and minorities will not go to predominantly white institutions.

Another myth is that progress can be made simply by espousing an equal opportunity agenda. For her part, Crittendon accepts invitations to do training on diversity issues, and hopes that the University's search committees will challenge themselves with a diversity checklist.

If not, she and her four-person staff provide checks and balances, occasionally nudging a search committee for further diligence. Crittendon considers their diversity training efforts to be a conversation on respect. "We want to know that people do feel part of the family, that they feel they're being treated fairly. That involves creating an environment where everyone feels welcomed, accepted and respected."

What's good for the workforce is also good for the students, she adds. "When I was in the college of business, I always talked about diversity from the business perspective. It was always about the bottom line," she says.

"That's not why we're interested in diversity at the University level.

"Here, not only does the interest in diversity speak to the University's mission, we also have a duty to our students to make sure they are prepared to enter a workforce that's steadily changing demographically. We have to make sure they're educated inside the classroom and outside the classroom. To that end, we all have a role."



Jannifer Crittendon, director of the Office of Institutional Equity, says that helping employees put down roots in the community ensures a diverse workforce. *Photo provided.*

Annual Report goes online

ND Works staff writer

The University's annual report, the official summary of the 2005-6 fiscal year, is available online at controller.nd.edu. The review reports two big wins for the University: terrific returns on investments for the endowment and a record-breaking giving year for development.

Savvy investing earned a 19.42 percent return that grew the endowment by about \$1 billion, to \$5.3 billion from \$4.3 billion the previous year.

Fund-raising provided an additional \$180.7 million, which is now being invested for further growth.

The online report includes several narratives, one which elaborates on the significance of the strong fund-raising year. An essay by Lou Nanni, vice president for University Relations, notes that the \$180.7 million total surpasses even the year when Joan B. Kroc's \$50 million gift to the Kroc Institute arrived. Donors

with undergraduate degrees gave in greater numbers than any year since 1994.

The skill of the investment office, headed by Scott Malpass, vice president and chief investment officer, speaks to the logic of an item in the 2005-6 revenue columns: The sale of the WNDU television station for \$85 million.

"By placing the proceeds from the sale into the endowment, the



Image by ND Media Group

University is able to provide future funding for some of its initiatives as opposed to overseeing the day-to-day operations of a television station, which really isn't our core mission," notes Drew Paluf, assistant vice president and controller. The report is prepared by the Finance Department in conjunction with the creative team of Media Group.

The University publishes the annual audited financial statements for distribution to various government agencies such as the IRS and to grant-giving agencies. Additionally banks, financial institutions and other business affiliates of the University receive the report. It also is distributed to presidents, provosts and chief financial officers of peer institutions, to trustees, officers, benefactors and to a broad selection of faculty and staff.

Admissions digs out from applications avalanche

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

When the Office of Undergraduate Admissions returned from Christmas to 30 mail bins of applications, high school transcripts and recommendation letters, Dan Saracino knew this would be a record-breaking year. But who could have predicted a 17 percent increase?

Since the summer of 1999, the undergraduate admissions staff has seen a steady increase in potential applicants and their families attending presentations and student-conducted tours. Last year, the office scheduled appointments for some 8,000 potential students and their family members.

Still, this year's increase has surpassed their expectations and Saracino, assistant provost for enrollment, says the office is "still digging out" from the avalanche of mail and online applications from potential members of the Class of 2011.

He predicted that the office has received 15,000 applications, its highest number ever, "by far."

The total pool of applications appears to be about 2,200, or 17 percent greater than last year. And last year's application pool also broke records, with about 1,500 more applicants than 2005.

The admissions staff began sensing the potential for a high-volume year as it reviewed applications for Early Action, which were due Nov. 1. Students with extraordinary qualifications who want their college decisions by Christmas choose the Early Action notification plan.

The number of Early Action applicants was the highest ever, 3,812 compared to last year's 2,611. The office mailed decision letters in mid-December, admitting 1,335 and deferring the applications of 640. (Those with "incomplete files" were automatically transferred to Regular Action status).

Those admitted are in the top 3 percent of their high school classes and have a combined critical reading and math SAT score

of 1442. Minority applications represented almost 19 percent, raising expectations that the Class of 2011 could be the most diverse yet.

The deadline for Regular Action applications was Dec. 31. Some 80 percent of students applied online, while the Jan. 2 mail included paper applications and thousands of student recommendations.

Admissions counselors now face a high-volume reading and selection process as they work to mail decisions by Thursday, March 29. If the work will be difficult (the staff size has remained constant as the number of applications, corresponding recommendations, phone and e-mail contacts and campus visits has increased), so will the decisions.

"Last year's class was the most talented (and) diverse in our history," Saracino reflects. "If we have 2,200 more applications for the same number of places, we're forced to deny more students who are extremely talented simply because we don't have the space."

As the University's undergraduate admissions season got underway, a controversy unfolded among top-ranked universities about whether the early admissions process is healthy. Harvard and Princeton universities launched the debate when they announced that they would discontinue early decisions, believing it "advantaged" privileged students while disadvantaging minority students and others.

Notre Dame will not be changing its early admissions policies. "There's no downside to the Early Action plan which we offer," Saracino says.

Early admission plans come in many varieties, and some limit a student's option to pursue applications at a full range of institutions. Notre Dame's Early Action gives students a Christmas answer and a May 1 deadline to accept, yet applicants are not restricted from pursuing admission or even comparison-shopping for the best financial aid options among many other institutions, Saracino says.

"Early Action is perfect for students who have already done their research and are convinced that one school or a few select schools are their focused choices," he says. "Even when students are not admitted, adequate time remains to look at other colleges."

Continued from page 1
Gurulú

him throughout Europe, Latin American and, most recently, India. The information he presents is eye-opening. "It's like a light going off."

Gurulú is now at work on a book called "Unfunding Terror: Dismantling the Financial Network of al-Qaeda." His classroom teaching focuses on the many gray areas of law that have developed since 9/11.

"The big issue is the war against terror. Is that a misnomer? Can you have a war against terrorism? Are wars only against nation-states?" he asks, framing one of the countless definitional challenges.

The legal framework established

following World War II—the Geneva Conventions—is being employed to settle today's issues. "Does it fit? What legal framework should be in place to confront today's new reality—global terrorism."

"The legal community, both domestically and globally, is grappling with what legal framework should be instituted to deal with stateless enemies—jihadists that threaten global peace and security," he says.

It is these complexities that give his students endless options for term paper topics, and an important foundation for a career in public service. One former student and Law School graduate uses this background on the job, in the terrorism and violent crime division of the Department of Justice.

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Dedication to Catholic school choice rooted in law, and life

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

It's an easy assumption to make: Law School associate professor Richard Garnett must be the product of a Catholic school education. As a legal expert might advise, consider the evidence:

He is a Catholic, who converted as a boy with his parents and sister.

He has dedicated substantial professional and scholarly energy to the history and challenges facing Catholic schools.

Since coming to Notre Dame in 1999, Garnett has gained national recognition as an expert in the constitution issues surrounding education reform and school choice, and he writes frequently on religious freedom and church-state relations in American law. (His spouse, Nicole Garnett, also an associate professor of law, now specializes on local government and land use questions, but also has extensive experience on the front lines of many of the most significant school choice cases.

Serving the past year on a University task force on the future of Catholic schools, Richard and Nicole chaired the subcommittee that urged the U.S. bishops to commit themselves to the politically charged fight for school choice, and to make the case, as teachers and pastors, that school choice is an issue of basic social justice.

As it turns out, however, Garnett did not attend Catholic schools, institutions that are being celebrated locally at the end of this month. An All-Catholic Schools Mass, Wednesday, Jan. 31 in the Joyce Center arena, is a Catholic Schools Week tradition.

"Some might say it's precisely because we have come to appreciate what we missed growing up that we got into the issue of school choice in law school," says Garnett, whose early school years were spent in an evangelical Protestant school in Anchorage, Alaska.

"What started as a political action issue has become, for us, an issue of religious freedom and solidarity with the poor," he reflected before Christmas as he and Nicole prepared to spend the spring semester as visiting faculty at the University of Chicago Law School.

Garnett's support of Catholic education has become multidimensional during his time at this Catholic university. In this parish-rich community, he now sees dimensions of the issue well beyond legal parameters.

"Our great experience with our parish school," he says, "has really brought home the fact that Catholic schools are crucial to Christian community and formation in the faith."

Cedar Grove project fulfills a dream for many

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

The team of administrators and Holy Cross priests who have brought a new chapter of expansion to Cedar Grove are pleased that the project's name—"Coming Home"—so delightfully fits the stories of the people this new enterprise will serve.

But for the almost five years it's taken to bring the mausoleum project to fruition, an alternate name might as well be "Happy Endings."

Now visibly under construction as one passes Cedar Grove on Holy Cross Dr., the Coming Home mausoleum will offer burial sites for up to 1,400 beginning this summer. While faculty and staff have been able to purchase burial sites in the traditional cemetery, and will be offered space in the mausoleum, the project will provide campus burials for alumni for the first time. Qualifying members of Sacred Heart Parish will also be included.

About 1,000 alums have already expressed interest in signing on to the new facility.

Alumni have been requesting campus burials for as long as Alumni Association Director Chuck Lennon can remember. For 25 years, he says, "I'd get about a call a month, inquiring about Cedar Grove."

Building the project to its completion has taken much footwork, conducted by a committee chaired by David Harr, assistant vice president for auxiliary services. Several members of the administrative staff pitched in, but Harr credits the persistence of its Holy Cross priest members—Rev. William

D. Seetch, Rev. Richard W. Warner and Rev. Peter D. Rocca—for providing momentum.

Father Seetch, former alumni chaplain, supported the project in ways both passionate and pastoral. In a pastoral letter he wrote for a 2001 alumni newsletter, he told the story of how he, his sister and some cousins meet at their mother's Cleveland graveside every Mother's Day to commemorate her passing. They call the event "The Orphan's Brunch," and Father Seetch reflected that family meetings to reminisce about loved ones could be both personally and spiritually beneficial.

But as was becoming clear to Father Seetch and to Lennon, the modern world has made family gatherings very difficult. Many alumni told Lennon their best success was assembling on campus annually for a football game.

Space limitations made a solution difficult. Cedar Grove was expanded in 1995 when the Notre Dame Golf Course was cut back from 18 to nine holes. But the facility remained too small to handle alumni demand, noted Father Warner, director of the Office of Campus Ministry, where the interment process for the new facility is being developed.

An aboveground burial option became a likely solution as Catholics and the Church became more comfortable with cremation, says Father Warner.

In recent years, some 40 percent of burials in Cedar Grove have involved cremated remains, Father Warner says. So a mausoleum that accommodates both crypts for full-body burial and niches for cremated remains emerged as a viable solution. The new facility will include both, as well as niches for

This conclusion is also emphasized in the recently released report on the future of Catholic Schools (president.nd.edu/catholic-schools). And, Garnett observes, the vitality of these institutions depends not just on church-state politics, but on the embrace and support of lay Catholics.

After Vatican II, as Catholics increasingly moved into the mainstream of American, suburban life, and as the role of laypeople became more prominent, Catholics began to hear and to think that any number of school options were suitable for their children. Religious education, it was said, could be handled through weekly special instruction, known as CCD.

As a result, many Catholics began to choose what they perceived to be higher quality public or private schools. In urban areas, they began to eschew underfunded schools whose populations were, or were perceived to be, at risk.

"No Catholic should have to choose an inferior education simply out of loyalty to the Catholic past, or to 'prop up' substandard parish schools," he says. But heightened attention to Catholic schools could improve their quality as well as energize the school choice debate. "Think what we could do, and what our schools could be, if we doubled the number of Catholic parents who send their kids to Catholic schools," he says.

The legal aspects of school choice are examined largely at the

state and local level these days, following key U.S. Supreme Court decisions earlier this decade. On one hand, the court has ruled that school choice programs may include religious school options. But a subsequent case failed to protect religious schools from being excluded from public programs.

Legal issues aside, research done at Notre Dame's Institute for Educational Initiatives (where both Garnetts are Fellows) "is helping us understand and appreciate the benefits of Catholic education and the contribution it makes not only to the Church, but to the community."

For Garnett, it is worth emphasizing and celebrating the fact that students who attend Catholic schools appear more likely to become engaged, active members of society. "Catholic schools not only form good Catholics," Garnett argues, "they help to form good neighbors and thoughtful citizens."

Ultimately, Garnett says, he has



Law professor Richard Garnett's support for Catholic schools has deepened since he joined Notre Dame and this parish-rich community. **Photo provided.**

come to see Catholic schools as essential for renewing the Church itself. "We need to be reminded that the faith is part of everyday life, not just a Sunday activity. Catholic schools, in little ways, tell people that to be Catholic is to build and live an integrated life."

A "Regensburg Moment" at Notre Dame

By Michael O. Garvey

Only a few hours after Pope Benedict XVI spoke on "Faith, Reason and the University: Memories and Reflections" last fall, seven churches in the West Bank and Gaza had been set on fire; a 65-year-old Italian nun had been murdered; Morocco had recalled its ambassador to the Vatican, and the paper of record in Tehran had expressed editorial outrage about "code words for the start of a new Crusade."

While his address principally concerned the relationship of faith and reason, Pope Benedict had quoted a 14th century Byzantine Emperor Manuel II Paleologus, who wrote that the ministry of Muhammad had brought things "only evil and inhuman" and that the Prophet "spread by the sword the faith he preached."

The ensuing international uproar brought forth both criticism and support, as also happened on campus when two centers—the Nanovic Institute for European Studies and the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies—asked a cross-section of professors to give their views on "the Regensburg Moment." The comments of the participants can be found in full at nd.edu/~nanovic/research/opapers.html.

Rashied Omar, Kroc Institute research scholar of Islamic studies and peacemaking and the sole Muslim on the panel, apologized for the "thoroughly reprehensible and depraved" responses of some of his fellow Muslims. He nevertheless objected to Pope Benedict's use of the Paleologus quotation "to develop an overly simplistic picture of the complex and diverse Muslim theologies on the nature of God" and to illustrate a questionable assertion "that Islam, because of its utter transcendentalism, is beyond the realm of the rational."

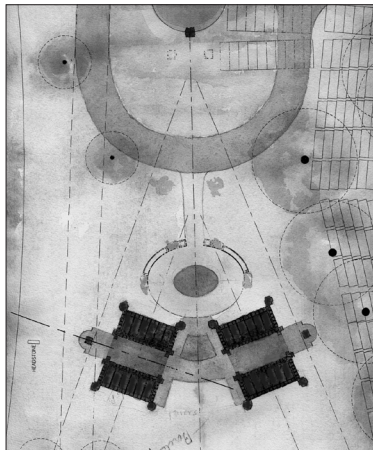
Rev. Paul V. Kollman, C.S.C., assistant professor of theology, questioned the Holy Father's insistence that "Christianity, despite its origins and some significant developments in the East, finally took on its historically decisive character in Europe." He pointed to the influences of North Africa, Egypt and Asia on the developing doctrines of the early Church.

R. Scott Appleby, John M. Regan, Jr. director of the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, said that while the Pope gave a lecture for a specific occasion and not an papal address on doctrine revealed by Christ, the Holy Father had been "less than artful, even naive" in pursuing his stated intention to open a dialogue with Islam. "It is less than artful, because it is too opaque, too refined, and too academic a lecture for a topic this volatile," Appleby said.

Brad Gregory, associate professor of history, praised the Regensburg lecture for its "concise, challenging reflection on a Catholic understanding of the relationship between faith and reason as seen historically and inter-religiously." Pope Benedict, Gregory adds, "has repeatedly reached out to Muslims and Muslim religious leaders, distinguishing between Islam and the use of violence in the name of religion."

"We should simply look at what he says," advised David Solomon, White Director of the Center for Ethics and culture. Pope Benedict was "accusing modern men and women of being insufficiently attentive to the demands of reason—and his accusation is put forward in the idiom of rational argumentation."

The accusation was enhanced by "a brilliant but brief history of how we came to suffer from this widespread unwillingness to listen to reason," Solomon said, although fault could be found with the Pope's "culpable innocence in supposing that his message might provoke a reasonable debate."



The design for the "Coming Home" mausoleum is by dean emeritus and architect professor Thomas Gordon Smith. **Image provided**

couples who would like to be buried together.

Shortly before Christmas, as construction got under way, Cedar Grove Cemetery's Web site launched a link to the "Coming Home" program. Some logistics, such as pricing, still are being examined. Such determinations will be posted on the Web site as they are made.

Harr has been the point person for many of the project's planning issues. His efforts have been greatly aided by representatives of the Archdiocese of Chicago, which operates, Harr says, the largest group of Catholic cemeteries in the world. "They really have been our advisors," he says.

Harr says he and the oversight committee have found the planning process to be a spiritual learning experience. "When I started this, I didn't fully understand the whole process of burying the dead, especially as it relates to the Catholic faith."

All Souls Chapel on the cemetery grounds has recently been renovated and can seat some 40 guests. Lennon says he expects to see a new Notre Dame tradition develop involving family memorial services. An Orphan's Brunch would make a lovely new football weekend tradition.

A Snite Museum exhibit of Vietnam-era war photography inspires University discussion about a terrible chapter in history, about the dangers of covering wars and about the late President Gerald R. Ford.

‘Requiem’: Telling an old story to new generations

By Carol C. Bradley
and Gail Hinchion Mancini

During the years of the Vietnam War, 135 photographers on all sides of the conflict were killed or listed as missing in action. The work of many of those photographers—some famous, some known only by a name stamped on the back of a photograph—will be on exhibit through March 4 in the O’Shaughnessy Galleries of the Snite Museum of Art.

“Requiem: By the Photographers Who Died in Vietnam and Indochina” was organized by two photographers—Horst Faas and Tim Page—who worked and were wounded in Vietnam. The exhibition is both a tribute and a memorial to the photographers who died to bring news of the war to the rest of the world. In many cases, the photographs on exhibition are the last pictures they took.

Stephen R. Moriarty, Snite’s curator of photography, arranged for the exhibit to be shown in hopes of reaching two key audiences.

“The first is people with some kind of experience or story or memory of the war,” he says.

Moriarty’s own memories are compelling: After graduation in 1969, he received a draft notice but refused to report for the pre-induction physical. He was arrested, tried and convicted of a felony, and served six months in a federal penitentiary. The usual sentence for a charge of draft resisting was three years, he says. His was abbreviated because (Emeritus-President) Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., wrote to the judge, “vouching for the sincerity of my beliefs,” Moriarty says. The judge sentenced him to the full three years, but suspended all but six months.

His other audience target is “people who don’t know much about it, or who don’t remember it because they were too young.” He notes that the average age of a Vietnam War combat soldier—19—is about the same age as the students who will view the images.

The photographs illustrate the Vietnam conflict from the height of the French Indochina War to the fall of Phnom Penh and Saigon in 1975. In them, Moriarty says, “you can witness the amazing courage and determination of these photographers. For some reason, they went right out into it and confronted it.”

One thing that attracted Moriarty to the exhibition was the inclusion of work by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army photographers. “Every one of those photographers died too, taking the pictures.”

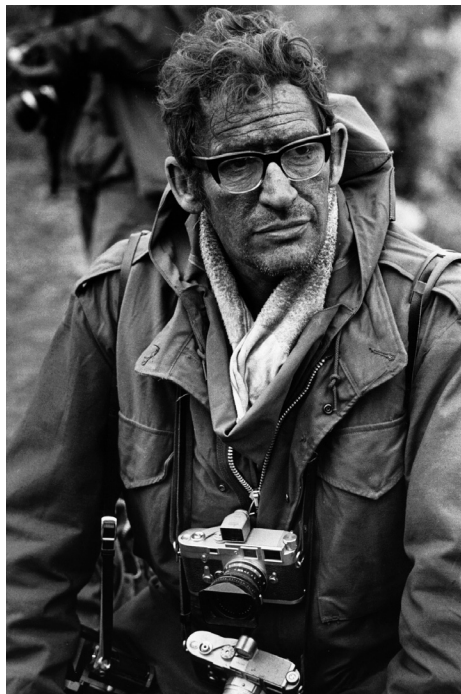
Moriarty is a photographer himself, whose interest runs to street and documentary photographers—those, he says, who go out into the world to take pictures rather than staying in the studio. In the 1980s he made over a dozen trips to El Salvador to photograph guerilla fighters and refugees fleeing the country’s civil war.

He marvels at the “Requiem” photographs taken in the heat of combat. The photographers were able to handle the camera—focus, aperture, light meter, he says, “shooting while you’re being shot at, while people are dying around you. That they could take pictures, and powerful pictures, is awe-inspiring.”

“These photographers were shooting on film,” Moriarty notes of this pre-digital generation. “They never saw the pictures in the field. The film went to Saigon, sometimes back to the U.S. They had no way of knowing if the camera had malfunctioned, or the roll of film was blank, or if the pictures would correspond to their memories of the actual event. It was an act of faith to put the rolls of film in an envelope and send them back—to see if the images were worth risking your life for.”

Looking at such photos is an education in itself. “An exhibition of drawings would not have the emotional impact these photos do.”

It’s also important for those who lived through the war years, he says. “Vietnam affected just about everyone. People who were killed, drafted, those who watched those terrible clips on television ... everyone has a Vietnam story. It affected their lives, and some still carry around the scars.”



Above left, Henri Huet’s 1965 AP photograph of a memorial service for seven men of the U.S. 101st Airborne Brigade in Lai Khe, Vietnam.



Larry Burrows’ photograph of an ammunition airlift in Khe Sanh, Vietnam, 1968.



Above, a photograph taken by Larry Burrows near Khe Sanh, Vietnam, 1966.

Left: Snite Museum photography curator Steve Moriarty has pondered war through a lens and a prison cell. *Photo by Carol C. Bradley.*



British photographer Larry Burrows, left, on the Laotian border three days before his death. Photo by Roger Mattingly, 1971. At right, photographer Dana Stone’s image of South Vietnamese Special Forces troopers, led by Green Beret officers, reoccupying a hilltop outpost. Stone was declared missing in Cambodia on April 6, 1970.



Above, French photographer Henri Huet captured this image of soldiers of the U.S. Eleventh Armored Cavalry Regiment for the Associated Press in 1970. Huet died in Laos on Feb. 10, 1971.



President Gerald R. Ford, with Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. on March 17, 1975. Ford was on campus to receive an honorary degree from the University. *Photo provided by Elizabeth Hogan, University Archives.*

President Ford as 'pivotal': Hesburgh recalls service on clemency board

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

To all the kind remembrances aired about President Gerald R. Ford following his death last month, President Emeritus Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., would agree. He also would like to add a fond and memorable clarification.

Ford is recalled as the president who launched a discussion of clemency for court-martialed Vietnam servicemen and for deserters—a concept unpopular to many. Shortly after taking office, Ford granted conditional clemency for almost 114,000 civilians and servicemen. He also established a nine-member Presidential Clemency Board, on which Father Hesburgh served, whose members reviewed and made recommendations on the applications of those who officially applied for forgiveness.

But Ford left the grander actions of more wholesale forgiveness to President Jimmy Carter, who early in his term granted a blanket pardon for draft dodgers. The move was considered key to the national healing process that followed the Vietnam War and the resignation and pardon of former President Richard Nixon.

“(Ford) prepared the way for this, but he let President Carter have the credit,” says Father Hesburgh. “All the homework was done under Ford, who took it to the edge and left it up to his successor. He could have done it. He could have gone down as the guy who granted the pardons. But it gave Carter a chance to start up with a bang.”

It was the “homework” aspect of the challenge that most involved Father Hesburgh, and it was memorable in more ways than one.

“I don’t look back with much joy on that hot summer in (Washington) D.C.,” he says. During that period, the board worked through more than 15,000 applications for clemency. Hesburgh recalls reviewing the cases by day and returning to his hotel at night to find another set of reports “four or five feet high” to review for the next day. In many of the cases, the actions of the government and the military had been unjust.

The clemency board reviewed and acted on just a fraction of the stories of military deserters, whose numbers were estimated at 100,000, and on draft evaders, also estimated to reach 100,000.

Father Hesburgh says he came to understand that a massive number of young men were sent to Vietnam whose education and backgrounds destined them for failure. “They were essentially cannon fodder.” Those who were court-martialed for fleeing ended up carrying a status “almost equivalent to a felon,” he says.

Father Hesburgh was instrumental in engaging the Ford Foundation to conduct in-depth research to help form a feasible clemency plan. The project produced a three-volume blueprint and recommended future directions. Father Hesburgh presented it to Carter as he prepared to take office, and Carter acted quickly on its recommendations.

The Gerald Ford memorialized during recent funeral events is the Ford that Father Hesburgh knew. “He was a pivotal president. He was a good man and he was remembered as such.”



Halton

material goods, he says, “turns people into zombies programmed to buy more, rather than to live more.”

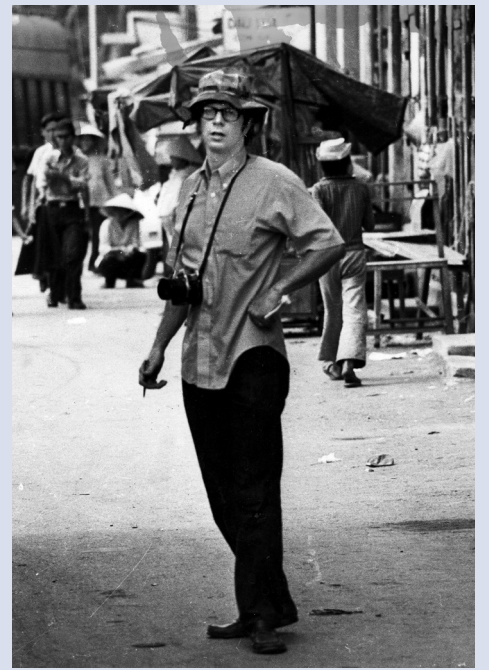
The Dillon Brothers and Friends concert is part of a Sunday, Jan. 21 formal opening of the exhibit. A reception at 2 p.m. in the Snite Museum includes a 3 p.m. talk by curator Stephen R. Moriarty. The Dillon Brothers perform at 4 p.m. Among other events:

Sunday, Jan. 28: An address by Joe Kernan, former Indiana governor, Navy pilot and prisoner of war in Vietnam, during a reception for

Journalism from a war zone: a look back

By Matthew V. Storin

Approaching their dotage, the surviving journalists who covered the Vietnam War can only admire the courage of their successors, now risking their lives in Iraq. The environment for journalists has undoubtedly worsened in the intervening years. In Vietnam, nearly every foreign journalist wounded or killed was the unfortunate victim of what, for lack of a better term, would be called an accident. There is little evidence that enemy troops ever targeted journalists and, in fact, some who were held by Vietnamese troops were later released unharmed.



Matt Storin is photographed in Nha Trang, South Vietnam in April 1975, a day before the government abandoned the city to the oncoming North Vietnamese. He is near docks where overloaded boats were taking off with people trying to escape. *Photo provided.*

In those years, reporters and photographers followed troops into the field and occasionally encountered an ambush or a firefight in which they could be hit, despite usually having the option of taking cover more easily than the brave soldiers around them. Not that it was pleasant. Ward Just of The Washington Post tells of one firefight where he promised himself never to do it again if only he escaped unharmed. He escaped, but of course, it was a promise he didn’t keep.

One constant in all modern wars has been the vulnerability of photographers who, by definition, expose themselves to greater dangers in order to do their jobs—generally taking the same risks as the armed troops.

In Iraq there is evidence that journalists have been singled out, much as freelance writer Jill Carroll was when kidnapped a year ago this month. Fortunately Ms. Carroll was released 82 days later, but according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 92 reporters and photographers have been killed in Iraq, 71 of whom were Iraqis. Many of these appeared to have been targeted because of their roles. (The Freedom Forum pegs the number killed during the War in Indochina at 66. The list includes two native Cambodians killed in the days after Cambodia fell to Pol Pot’s Khmer Rouge troops in April 1975, and no Vietnamese among that total.)

My own experience as an occasional wartime visitor to Vietnam and Cambodia, for The Boston Globe, was relatively safe. I was there for weeks at a time in 1971, 1973, 1974 and 1975. The patrols I went on fortunately never came under fire (despite the insistence of an American captain one night that I strap on a .45-caliber pistol). That left an occasional stray bullet heard overhead—if you can hear it, it’s already passed—or a few artillery and rocket barrages to be remembered decades later. I knew many braver colleagues who endured much worse.

There would probably be fewer casualties among journalists if we didn’t generally feel it was not going to happen to us. I recall arriving in Cambodia sometime in February 1975, during a massive artillery onslaught (no doubt timed to the arrival of our Air Cambodia flight). The sound was deafening and we all spent time on the cool, hard floor of the terminal, but I saw no sign that anyone felt he or she was in imminent danger. I confess that a rocket attack weeks later on our hotel in Phnom Penh seemed somehow more precisely targeted and somewhat more menacing.

This sense of invulnerability in a war zone leads one to take chances that in retrospect seem so foolish. But like the brave photographers who have paid the ultimate price in Vietnam and elsewhere, one seems irrationally driven to be near the action. One’s been assigned to cover a war after all, and it seems—at the time—such a logical thing to do.

In fact, many journalists will confess to never having felt more alive than in such an atmosphere of danger, chaos and tragedy. Some of the best find it a habit that is impossible to kick. I saw enough to understand the allure, but I’m not ashamed to say I escaped the addiction.

Singing, talking and remembering the war

By Carol C. Bradley

Eugene W. “Jumpin’ Gene” Halton is a sociology professor, bluesman and former record-setting high jumper. As part of the Dillon Brothers and Friends band, he’ll be performing a concert of Vietnam War-era protest songs, one of several special events taking place in conjunction with the opening of the Snite Museum’s “Requiem: By the Photographers Who Died in Vietnam and Indochina.”

“Protesting of war is part of the war history. It’s the way war went on in domestic America. Just as it’s important to recall the war through images, it’s important to remember the war through these songs,” Halton says.

But more than that, he adds, the music is something that has particular significance today, given the state of the war in Iraq. “For us, it’s more than a return to the past. It’s speaking to the present.”

First a drummer, Halton took up the harmonica in college because “it was easier to carry around and play.” People familiar with the music style known as “jump blues” assume Halton’s nickname, “Jumpin’ Gene,” comes from his music. In fact, it dates back to his years at Princeton, where he was a high jumper. His 7-foot 1-inch leap set a 1972 university record that stood for 18 years.

Halton teaches courses on materialism, social theory and American culture. His particular area of interest is consumption—the way in which consumption of

veterans that begins at 2 p.m. Kernan’s talk begins at 3 p.m. in the Annenberg Auditorium.

Tuesday, Feb. 13 and Tuesday, Feb. 27: Michiana residents are invited to tell their personal stories of the Vietnam War. Both events take place at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Hesburgh Center for International Studies.

Friday, Feb. 16: Folk singer Peggy Seeger, sister of Pete Seeger, will perform at 7 p.m. in the Annenberg Auditorium.

Tuesday, Feb. 20: A panel discussion in the Annenberg Auditorium on “Imaging War: From Vietnam to Iraq,” at 4:30 p.m.

Trans fats off the menu

By Carol C. Bradley

New York City recently adopted a citywide ban on trans fats in restaurant food. While no such law is on the books in Indiana, trans fats will soon be off the menu at campus food service outlets.

Trans fatty acids, commonly referred to as trans fats, are created in the process of hydrogenating plant oils. Trans fat "is worse for heart health than saturated fats," says Jocie Antonelli, food services nutrition and safety manager. As of Jan. 1, 2006, the USDA requires that trans fats be listed on food labels, along with saturated fat and cholesterol.

For the past year, food service staffers have worked on finding

appropriate substitutes for the hydrogenated vegetable fats used for frying, cooking and baking. The first products to be changed were deep-fat frying oils and cooking sprays, says Dave Prentkowski, director of food service administration.

Elimination of trans fats, he says, is the beginning of a shift toward being more nutrition-conscious. "We knew it was a health issue, and felt it was the right thing to do. We want to give people more choices," he says. "At the same time, we have to offer good tasting, good-quality items."

The transition has taken time, and the reason is availability of product. "It took a while for the food industry to come up with suitable alternatives," Prentkowski says.

New products were first tested at the South Dining Hall and the Morris

Inn. "We were looking at quality, and durability—how long it will last." Gallon for gallon, the new products are more expensive. But the switch shouldn't result in increased expense, since the new products last twice as long.

The food service menu database contains about 11,000 recipes. How many of those recipes will be affected is yet to be determined. For example, staffers still have not come up with an acceptable fat substitute for use in cake and doughnut icings, and baked goods such as biscuits and muffins.

Executive chef Don Miller has had the responsibility of testing products and recipes. You can't just substitute a different shortening in a recipe, he says. "It may change the product. It's going to be a lot of work. But it will start with items that have the most impact—cake and doughnut icing.



Rebecca Albertson, food services associate in Reckers, drains a basket of French fries. All fats used for frying now have zero trans fats. **Photo by Carol C. Bradley.**

We're looking at samples now."

Another issue, Miller points out, is that many food items are partially cooked by the manufacturer. Frying a chicken patty in non-trans fat cooking oil still won't guarantee that the food

is "trans fat-free."

Antonelli adds another caveat: "Just because you've removed trans fat, it's not the answer for a healthy diet. You have to have balance, and watch your overall fat content."

FYI

Business program offers an employee discount

The Executive Education program in the Mendoza College of Business offers two non-degree development programs to employees and their spouses at a 20 percent discount.

The Certificate in Executive Management program is for managers, department heads, and directors who want a foundation or a refresher course in core business management topics. The course begins March 5 and will meet weekly on Monday evenings for 10 weeks in the spring and 10 weeks in the fall.

The Supervisory Development program is a two-day program for supervisors, managers, and team leaders looking for practical skills in dealing with day-to-day management challenges. It will be offered Tuesday, March 27 and Wednesday, March 28 and then again on Oct. 9 and 10.

There are no prerequisites for either program. For more information, please visit executive.nd.edu/certificate or executive.nd.edu/supervisory, or contact Chris Cushman at 631-4099 or cushman.1@nd.edu.

Sorry, guys

In the Dec. 12 issue of NDWorks, unit chef Carlos Brazos, left, and cook Russ DuJardin were misidentified.



Also in that issue, a story about the Putnam Mathematical Competition mistakenly cited the highest scores in the nation as being the highest scores of Notre Dame students.

Blood drive

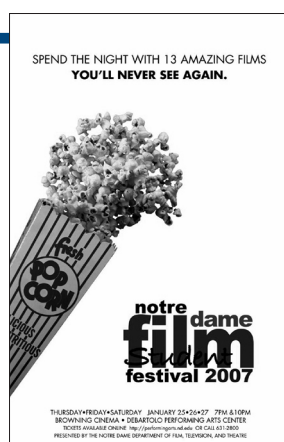
Your next opportunity to give blood will be from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 23; 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 24; and 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 25, all in the Rolf Sports and Recreation Center. Register is requested—by calling 631-6100—but drop-ins are welcome. Information on blood donor qualifications is at recsports.nd.edu/programs/special_events/blood_drive.html.

Winter softball clinic

Youth softball players can refine their games with Fighting Irish softball coaches during skills clinics Saturday, Jan. 27 and Sunday, Jan. 28. Players ages seven through 18 are welcome. Multiple two-hour sessions in hitting, pitching and catching are scheduled across the two days and will take place

in the Loftus Field House. Fees vary from \$65 to \$50 depending on the skill.

For a downloadable registration form visit und.cstv.com/sports/w-softbl/spec-rel/121406aab.html. For more information contact Coach Kristina Ganef at ganef.2@nd.edu or 631-91



In the arts

The Student Film Festival Thursday, Jan. 25 through Sunday, Jan. 27, promises stories that are light (a local deliveryman wants to be a dancer); heavy (sexual harassment and assault are explored) and a mix of both (Roseland's political woes). The 13 short films will be shown at 7 and 10 p.m. nightly in the Browning Cinema of the Marie P. DeBartolo Center for the Performing Arts.

Admission is \$6 for the general public, \$5 for faculty and staff and \$3 for students. Tickets are available by calling 631-2800 or visiting performingarts.nd.edu.

The lineup of films, descriptions and trailers is available at nd.edu/~ftt.

Also in the performing arts center:

- Mandolinist **Chris Thile** and bass legend **Edgar Meyer** at 8 p.m. Friday, Jan. 19.

- The South Bend Symphony presents **Mozart** and **Salieri**, 2:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 28 as part of the Symphony's June H. Edwards Chamber Series. Tickets are \$25 for faculty, staff and senior citizens, \$10 for students.

- **New Orleans Jazz Orchestra**, 8 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 3; trumpeter and music director Irvin Mayfield and the NOJO bring traditional New Orleans jazz, the music of Duke Ellington and Mayfield's own compositions. Tickets are \$30 for faculty, staff and senior citizens, \$15 for students.

Tickets for these and other events at the performing arts center may be purchased through the ticket office at 631-2800 or online at performingarts.nd.edu.

ND Presents features "Swan Lake" with the Moscow Festival Ballet; 7:30 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 27, Morris Performing Arts Center. Tickets are \$37 to \$31 for faculty, staff and senior citizens, \$30 to \$26 for students. Tickets are available through the Morris ticket office at 235-9190 or morriscenter.org.

The tax man speaks

Rick Klee, tax director in the Office of the Controller, has identified five tax points worth remembering in 2007, some which may mean money in your pocket. See controller.nd.edu for further information and more detail about the rules, regulations and forms regarding these items.

- The new mileage rate for

employees who use their own vehicles for University business is 48.5 cents-per-mile (up 4 cents from 2006). The standard mileage rate when reimbursing moving expenses is 20 cents, a 2-cent increase over last year.

- Gifts, prizes and awards may be taxable income, but good news: You do not need to report gift items (sweatshirts, candy, books and the like) that are valued at less than \$90, as opposed to a \$75 limit last year. Gift certificates are always completely taxable.

- If your department receives a gift from a benefactor who wants

to claim it as a charitable donation, please process the gift through the Development Office. The procedure is explained on the controller's Web site.

- With the new Banner HR/Payroll system in place, the University is able to withhold taxes on non-cash fringe benefits. If you're a recipient of such a benefit, you may see a corresponding impact on your paycheck as money is withheld for taxes.

- When traveling for the University and making arrangements online, be sure to visit the Controller's website and review the documentation that you will need to have your expenses reimbursed.

DISTINCTIONS

The University congratulates the following faculty, staff and administrators who are celebrating significant service anniversaries this month.

35 years

Kenneth W. Milani,
accountancy

30 years

Alvin Plantinga, philosophy

Michael E. Stoyhoff,
educational technologies

25 years

Thomas J. Blum
and **Jeanine A. Van Es**,
development

Robert R. Coleman,
art, art history and design

Patrick D. Murphy,
Morris Inn

20 years

Diana K. Bandurski,
dean's office, Mendoza
College of Business

Jacek K. Furdyna, physics

Susan E. Good, Law School

Norma J. Hall, bookstore

Thang V. Hoang,
preventive maintenance

Paul J. McGinn, chemical and
biomolecular engineering

Robert S. Mear, food services

Franklin C. Parker,
warehouse

Hanh T. Pham,
building services

Jean K. Roumell,
human resources

James R. Strope,
radiation laboratory

Helene D. Thomas,
South Dining Hall

15 years

Joan M. Blackford,
St. Michael's Laundry

Robert J. Brandt, architecture

Georgina DeLaruelle,
Jeff A. Freymuth and
Gerald R. Wray, integrated
communication services

Ann M. Firth, student affairs

Robert M. Fishman, sociology

Brian D. Keen,
power plant and utilities

Gordon J. Lisek,
Food Services Support Facility

Noel Miller, Café Commons

Tonia H. Murphy, accountancy

Karen S. Nguyen, Morris Inn

Jeffrey W. Pethick,
financial aid

Cheron L. Price, theology

Carry F. Teshka,
preprofessional studies

Lana L. Wright,
recreational sports

10 years

Judy A. Bartlett,
Kellogg Institute

David E. Brant, integrated
communication services

Tori T. Davies, economics
and econometrics

August R. Freda and
Michele R. Graddy,
development

Vivek G. Kumar,
human resources

Razija Mecavica,
building services

Douglas A. Miller,
chemistry and biochemistry

James A. O'Brien,
accountancy

Andrew M. Paluf,
Office of the Controller

Warren D. Rees, law library

Mirella C. Riley,
Alumni Association

Patrick C. Ryan,
performing arts administration

Michelle E. Stenberg, library

Robert F. Werner,
maintenance

Maria T. Wilk, Gigot Center,
Mendoza College of Business

Patricia A. Wituski,
Law School

The following employees joined the University during December:

Kristian Camilleri, philosophy

Martin A. Couch and
Charles B. Hoskins,
military sciences

Natchree Kongprakaiwoot,
chemistry and biochemistry

Susan M. Lutomski,
graduate school

Ping Shi, chemical and
biomolecular engineering

Eva M. Sporinsky,
residence life

Donald Stelluto,
arts and letters dean's office

Ping Zheng, physics

New University Health Services building is 'best Christmas present ever'

By Carol C. Bradley

It's all new. Everything.

That's what the staff of the University Health Services kept marveling over, as they unpacked boxes in the newly renovated St. Liam Hall. Staffers began moving into the building as soon as students left for break, and opened for business at 8 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 15. Dedication of the new building will take place Thursday, Feb. 1, says University Health Services director Ann E. Kleva.

When the staff moved from their temporary quarters in the old security building, they left everything behind but computers, personal belongings and medical files. In addition to health services and the pharmacy, the new building includes a South Bend Medical Foundation Laboratory with expanded hours—open to faculty and staff as well as students. "If you need a fasting blood sugar, you can come in before work," Kleva says.

The University Counseling Center and Office of Alcohol and Drug Education will also be housed in the new facility. McDonald Physical Therapy and Sports Rehabilitation Center is opening a satellite office in the building, offering physical therapy services for students, faculty and staff and workers' compensation cases. (See related story below.)

The renovations to the old "infirmary" were largely funded by a \$6 million gift from the William K. Warren Foundation. In addition to the elegant new Collegiate Gothic interior, renovations included new plumbing, electrical, ventilation, security and fire-protection systems.

It will be a much more comfortable environment for staff and patients alike, Kleva says. In the old building, nothing had changed much since the 1930s. A lot of the furniture came secondhand from St. Joseph Medical Center. One of the worst problems, she says, was regulating the temperature of the building—there was one thermostat for all three floors. The third floor was always too hot, and the first floor too cold. Fuses blew regularly. Some of the old hospital beds were cranked up and down by hand; lighting was provided by gooseneck lamps over the beds. "The old pipes clanked day and night," Kleva says.

The new building will be much more friendly to handicapped students, she says. "There will be more room for wheelchairs in the vestibule. Before, there was only one handicap-accessible bathroom on the first floor. Now all the bathrooms are accessible."

While health services staff will enjoy elegant new surroundings and ergonomically-designed office furnishings, the real changes will come with state-of-the-art medical equipment, including a new X-ray machine. The machine, Kleva says, "is my baby. The old one was an antique. It was used in 1988 when we got it. Father Bob [chaplain Rev. Robert J. Austgen, C.S.C.] had to bless it every day to keep it going."

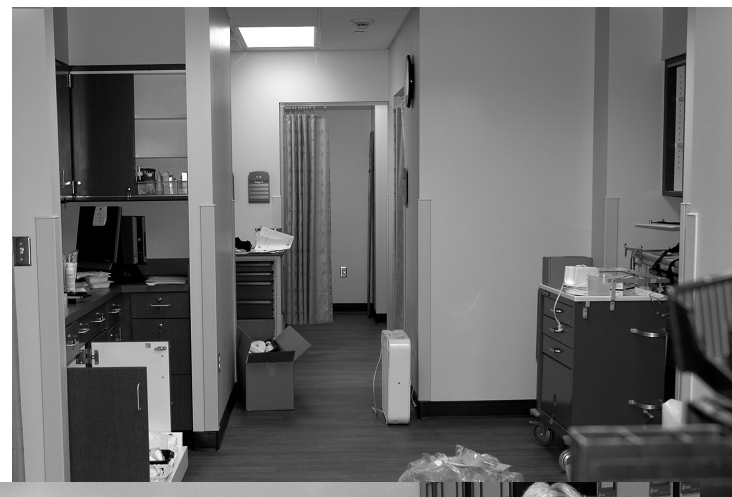
Upgrades also include a triage area near the reception desk, and a procedure room with a spotlight. Previously, doctors handled procedures such

as suturing cuts in the exam rooms.

Some of the building's history remains. Architects were able to keep the terrazzo floors in the stairwells. In the deep recesses of the basement, a bit of Notre Dame history is preserved behind a locked door. The original building was constructed on the site of the old power plant, and the foundation for the old plant's chimney proved immovable. The building was first built, and then renovated around the old chimney foundation, which remains in place.

Of the new St. Liam Hall, Kleva says, "It's like the best Christmas present ever. We are blessed. So blessed. We've waited a long time for this."

Connie Morrow, from left, Debbie Strom and Nickie Duncan unpack and file medical records. Above, the new triage area is located near the reception desk.



Photos by Carol C. Bradley



The brand new X-ray machine, left, says health services director Ann E. Kleva, center, "is my baby." At right, Becky Wajszczuk, left, and Karen Sauer stock the medical supply room.



On-campus physical therapy services now available

By Carol C. Bradley

Faculty, staff and students who are undergoing physical therapy with a well-known local firm now have a chance to get their therapy taken care of on campus.

McDonald Physical Therapy and Sports Rehabilitation Center has opened a new second-floor satellite therapy center in St. Liam Hall, the recently renovated health services building. Services will be available both for workers' compensation cases and staffers or students who have been referred by a doctor and whose therapy will be covered by insurance.

The center is open from noon to 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Appointments are being scheduled through McDonald's main facility on Hickory Road by calling 233-5754. Employees already in therapy at McDonald

can arrange to have their programs transferred to the on-campus location.

"Athletic trainers provide care for athletes," notes Bob Zerr, director of risk management and safety. "But we've always used outside offices (for workers' compensations cases). It will be nice to have the convenience, and the quality of care. It's a unique partnership we hope will benefit both Notre Dame and McDonald's."

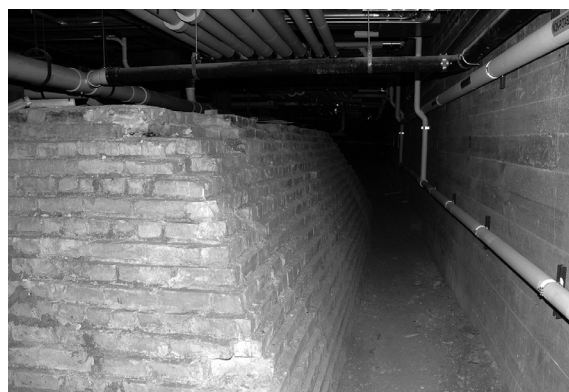
When a new patient is referred, the staff will assesses the person's restrictions and pain patterns, then create a therapy plan. The plan may include joint mobilization and exercise, as well as education. Educating patients on how to prevent the injury from re-occurring is crucial, owner Fran McDonald notes.

McDonald says he treats a large number of members from the Notre Dame community who will now benefit from the convenient location. The on-campus site will also be more convenient for students, some who have had had problems arranging transportation to and from off-campus appointments.

Faculty, staff and students should be aware that Indiana is one of only two states that require a physician's referral for physical therapy services, McDonald says. Thus, those experiencing musculo-skeletal discomfort must see their doctor first before they can seek therapy.



Fran McDonald, owner and clinical director of McDonald Physical Therapy and Sports Rehabilitation Center, is now providing on-campus physical therapy services for faculty, staff, students and worker's compensation cases. Photo by Carol C. Bradley.



The foundation of the chimney for the old power plant is preserved in the basement of St. Liam Hall. The original building was constructed around the structure, which proved too difficult and expensive to remove.

Medical tests made convenient

ND Works staff writer

Faculty and staff needing blood tests and other lab work will be able to take advantage of a new South Bend Medical Foundation lab in St. Liam Hall. The laboratory's expanded hours, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, will give staffers time to stop by before work.

"We've always been there from 8:30 to 5 p.m.," says lab manager Laura Broadstreet. "We felt that opening earlier in the morning would make it easier for people who are fasting before a blood test to come in before work. It allows an hour before we typically start seeing students," she says. While the lab is open during the day, ill students have priority, Broadstreet notes.

The lab performs a limited number of tests on-site, including complete blood count, fasting blood sugar and urinalysis; specimens collected for tests not performed on campus are sent to the main laboratory three times a day by courier. Results for tests performed at the campus lab are available within 30 minutes to an hour. All testing requires a physician's order. For more information, call the laboratory at 631-6821.

