The Hesburgh Years
Editor’s note

"The greatest gift a president can give his students is the example of his life."

- Theodore Hesburgh

Today, we take a moment to celebrate a lifetime.
Father Theodore M. Hesburgh has led Notre Dame in academics and prayer as president and priest.
His vision of Catholic higher education has been the cornerstone from which the University of Notre Dame has grown physically, intellectually, and spiritually.
This issue puts forth a student portrait of Hesburgh's 35 years of leadership as University president and as a servant of Christ.
Being a University president and priest requires the help of God and the hands of others.
"Effective leadership means getting the best people you can find to share the vision and help in achieving it," Hesburgh has said.
Among those contributing most to Notre Dame's development as a great Catholic university has been Father Edmund P. Joyce, who has guided many of the financial and athletic interests of the University.
No portrait of Hesburgh would be complete without Joyce's presence.
Hesburgh often states the students are his primary concern; however, as a dying Tom Dooley wrote to Hesburgh, "Do the students ever appreciate what they have, while they have it?"
On behalf of students past and present, we hope this special moment shows that indeed we do.

-Joe Murphy
The Green Wave of Fisher Hall congratulates Father Ted on 35 years of greatness and for making Notre Dame what it is today.

Thank you, Father Hesburgh
When I was asked by The Observer to contribute my thoughts on Father Theodore Hesburgh’s tenure at Notre Dame, I realized I couldn’t decline to comment on the achievements of any person who has managed to hold the office of president for 35 years -- and done it in a single term.

Notre Dame was founded in 1842, but, I am told, more than half of all the diplomas awarded by the University bear the signature of Father Hesburgh. So, I am pleased to say, does the Honorary Doctor of Laws I received from Notre Dame at the 1981 commencement. When I addressed the graduates and their families on that occasion, I asked them to remember our aspiration as Americans to be known as "free men and women serving selflessly a vision of man with God, government for people and humanity at peace." I can think of few better exemplars of that vision than the man now concluding three-and-a-half decades as President of Notre Dame.

Despite the complex demands he faced as the head of a major university, Father Hesburgh generously accepted repeated requests from Washington to lend his hand to vital tasks of public service. In 1957 President Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Throughout the turbulent '60s, as a member of the Commission and finally as its Chairman, he brought the commitment of his faith and the courage of his convictions to the cause of racial equality. He demonstrated to all the validity of moral leadership, its very necessity to the conduct of civil society.

Father Hesburgh’s personal warmth and the calibre of his contributions have often thrust him before the public eye, and the list of awards he has received, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom bestowed by Lyndon Johnson in 1964, is truly impressive. But those who know him well appreciate above all his tirelessness and his passion for issues, his willingness to devote himself to less glamorous, but still critical questions of public policy -- from immigration reform and international development to the role of business in higher education. He has also been willing to accept dangerous assignments, as he proved by serving on the official U.S. delegation observing the 1982 constituent assembly elections in El Salvador. My Administration continues to benefit from the judgment and advice he has offered in these capacities.

If he has been a figure on the world stage, it has been as a loyal son to his true home -- his beloved university. Notre Dame has always been his core, just as its core has always been the Catholic tradition of education that led Father Sorin to found a college 145 years ago near the banks of the St. Joe River. Father Hesburgh first experienced Notre Dame as most of the young men and women there today are experiencing it -- as an undergraduate. Perhaps he has succeeded as its President because he has walked so many of the University’s paths, not just its lakeside trails and the hushed steps to the Grotto, but the roles of student, teacher, administrator and spiritual shepherd which make it a real community.

As a public official, I might be expected to commend Father Hesburgh most for his accomplishments in developing Notre Dame’s reputation for academic excellence, expanding its endowment and physical plant, and for overseeing the extension of its programs worldwide from London and Tokyo to Rome and Jerusalem. That assessment will no doubt be given by the university’s many fond historians. I’ll be content to commend him for a life’s work of witness to the transcendent importance of values in public affairs. He has reminded several generations of Americans, and many more generations of students, that discerning and applying moral principles are as essential to the life of nations as it is to the education of the individual.

I am proud to congratulate Father Theodore Hesburgh and Notre Dame on their long journey together, and to wish him and the University Godspeed and true prosperity through all the years to come.

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TED & NED - We know you've given us your best and don't forget, P.W. loves you!

Prayerful Best Wishes for Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce

Heartfelt gratitude for your dedicated spiritual leadership.

Enjoy Your Retirement Fr. Hesburgh and Fr. Joyce

May those who love you, love you And for those who don’t love you, May God turn their hearts.

And if He can’t turn their hearts, May he turn their ankles; So you may know who they are, By the way they limp away.

Unknown Irish poet

Thank you for being part of our education. The Class with Class ’78
I think I've spent enough time here to do what has to be done. And a few things besides.

Father Hesburgh

Hesburgh’s 35-year legacy

by Mary Heilmann

It’s been 35 years. Thirty-five years of teaching and building and fundraising and traveling and serving. For 35 years, Father Theodore Martin Hesburgh has been president of the University of Notre Dame. He has guided its growth from 4,979 students in 1952 to 9,600 today. He has watched its endowment skyrocket from $9 million to more than $350 million, its annual operating budget from $9.7 million to $176.6 million.

He has served four popes—including three as permanent Vatican City representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency—and has accepted 14 presidential appointments. He has served in a formal diplomatic role for the U.S. government, and has acted as a director of the Chase Manhattan National Bank, the first priest to do so. He has traveled more than two million miles and visited about 130 countries. He has received 110 honorary degrees, breaking Herbert Hoover’s previous record of 89, as well as the Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest award.

By anyone’s standards, Hesburgh will leave behind a highly impressive legacy when he retires as University president on May 17, 1987. Yet, when looking back over what he has accomplished, Hesburgh says, “One always figures that one might have done better or do better given different circumstances.”

It would be hard to imagine how Hesburgh could have done better for the University. When he assumed the presidency as a 35-year-old priest in 1952, Notre Dame was an all-male institution with 389 faculty members and the reputation in some circles as a “football school.” When he retires on May 17 of this year, he will leave behind a coeducational institution which has grown by more than 40 campus buildings and has emerged, in his own estimation, as “one of the really great Catholic universities of the world.” That is the identity Hesburgh’s vision has realized for Notre Dame, and he believes his own identity as a Catholic priest helped him achieve this. “This is a very religious place. Being a priest here is a great asset; it’s very easy in a way. I’ve never wanted to be anything but a priest. I don’t want to be anything but a priest today, and I’m delighted I became a priest.”

Hesburgh’s roles as University president and as priest enhance and complement one another, allowing him to serve in capacities which gain recognition for the Church and the University.

As an educator, Hesburgh received 110 honorary degrees, which he values primarily for the attention they have given to Catholic education.

“The special thing about it was . . . that many of these schools have never really honored Catholics very much, and certainly not Catholic educators. I think this exemplifies that we, indeed, are once in a while in our honorary degrees listed as a Catholic or a Catholic educator. When you go down the continued on page 7
Joyce: an ‘inestimable privilege’

You have asked me for a few observations on what it has meant to work so closely with Father Hesburgh for the last 35 years. Well, obviously it was an inestimable privilege to be in a position where I could share in the vision he had for Notre Dame, be inspired by his unflagging leadership and then work hand in hand toward the goals which he had set.

Father Hesburgh’s longevity in office, his reputation as America’s foremost university educator, his drafting by presidents and popes for difficult tasks give ample testimony to his achievements and I need not elaborate on these. I gather you were more interested in learning from me about the personal, human qualities of the man.

First and foremost, Father Hesburgh was a priest who never neglected his sacramental ministry. Daily Mass was a must for him whether in ice-bound Antarctica or the Brazilian jungles. He always had time, patience and understanding for anyone who came to him with troubles, spiritual or otherwise.

The most remarkable thing about Father Hesburgh, besides his soaring vision, his compassion and his intellect, was the fact that he was unflappable. I have never seen him unduly perturbed by problems, no matter how intricate they may be. His quiet confidence that there had to be a solution had a soothing effect on all of us who worked with him.

His vitality and capacity for around-the-clock work were qualities that stood him in good stead. I don’t believe he has ever spent a single night in the University infirmary. Over the years many of our discussions took place at 2:00 or 3:00 a.m., when the phones stopped ringing and the students refrained from climbing the fire escape in the Main Building to his third story office. Some time ago I cut back on these late hours. Not Father Hesburgh!

No wonder Notre Dame has made great progress with this kind of leadership. I repeat that I have been the most fortunate of administrators to be such a constant witness of his example. But all members of the Notre Dame family have been his beneficiaries, not the least of whom have been the student body which he dearly loves.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., is executive vice president of the University.
As a member of the National Science Board from 1954 to 1966, Hesburgh witnessed the development of NASA and occasionally experienced a few high-flying thrills of his own, as he does here.

Ivy League and you get a degree from Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia or Pennsylvania, that’s quite a change for the public toward Catholics.”

As a priest, Hesburgh has pioneered involvement in government by Catholic clergymen, marking another change in public attitude toward Catholics. He was named an ambassador to the 1979 U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development, making him the first Catholic priest to serve in a formal diplomatic role for the U.S. government. He was appointed a charter member of the Civil Rights Commission by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1957, serving as its chairman from 1969 to 1972, when President Richard Nixon asked for his resignation.

In all of the public service positions Hesburgh has filled, however, his roles as priest and as University president have been his highest priorities. “I turned down some interesting jobs because I didn’t think they were compatible with being a priest or head of a Catholic University,” Hesburgh has said.

And although campus legend has it that his speech-giving and board serving has kept Hesburgh away from Notre Dame virtually all the time, he says this is simply not true.

“I think I’ve spent enough time here to do what has to be done,” he says. “And a few things besides. I think on balance I spent more than 60 percent of my time on the campus and worked a double shift when I was here. You’re getting your money’s worth.”

But perhaps it is inevitable in a place like Notre Dame, where the ghosts of Knute Rockne and George Gipp still loom large in campus myth, that Hesburgh and his accomplishments would assume almost legendary stature among the students. Having lunch with the Pope, traveling around the world to China or the South Pole, being pictured on the cover of Time magazine—this is the stuff of which legends are made, and it is the fabric of Hesburgh’s life.

Although Hesburgh has said that the legends surrounding him “make for amusement and good stories,” they are not something he has tried to cultivate. He invites students to call him in his office, and they do, sometimes at 2 or 3 in the morning. He says Mass in hall chapels all over campus, and accepts invitations from professors and students alike to speak in classes or at meetings. He is a university president accessible to the students in a way that few other university presidents are.

And judging from the manner in which he responds to students, he likes it that way. Whether at a reception following a dormitory mass or simply walking through the basement of the Administration Building on his way to the office, he stops to talk to everyone. He has been a president who satisfies the needs of the university with communication and warmth. This personal contact is not merely another part of the Hesburgh legend; it is the reality of the man, constantly made manifest in his actions.

Mary Heilmann is a senior from Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Early Years

Hesburgh as a youth...

by Chris Bednarski

Over half of his life has been spent as president of Notre Dame. For nearly two thirds of his life he has been affiliated with the University. University President Theodore Hesburgh's distinguished career at Notre Dame is well documented. The events of the Hesburgh Era are indoctrinated into anyone who spends time under the Golden Dome.

Relatively few people, however, know very much about Hesburgh's life before he came to Notre Dame. What kind of childhood did the man whose signature is on over half of all Notre Dame degrees have?

"I did what everyone else did," says the man himself. "I mean, I went to a lot of dances and parties, had a lot of dates, played sports, altar boys. I think I had a very full social life during that period. In fact, I remember kissing 36 girls the night before I left for the seminary, not that I felt the same about all of them. They were all classmates." Hesburgh said.

According to Hesburgh, the only restriction placed on his childhood came from a priest he used to say confession to. "He said you live a perfectly normal life even though you want to be a priest, just don't do anything you'd regret after you become ordained a priest."

Born before the United States entered World War I, Hesburgh grew up in Syracuse, N.Y. in what his younger sister Betty O'Neill called a "very comfortable, middle class" background.

... and his early days at ND

by Robin Squyres

Once in a very great while comes an individual who will tackle more than his share of world chores. One such person is Father Theodore Hesburgh, whose accomplishments during his 35-year tenure as president of Notre Dame are now legendary. What is not so well-documented, however, are Hesburgh's early years at Notre Dame, years during which he set the groundwork for his later accomplishments and success.

Hesburgh's first official contact with the University of Notre Dame came in 1934 when he was a freshman, but he quickly outgrew those gangly shoes and after graduation was chosen to study at the Gregorian University in Rome. He went on to Holy Cross College in Washington, D.C. and was ordained a priest in Sacred Heart Church at Notre Dame on June 24, 1943.

Hesburgh continued his studies in sacred theology at the Catholic University of America and received his doctorate in 1949.

He returned to Notre Dame to become a "dynamic" religious instructor. At the same time, he served as chaplain to the veterans on campus. His creative exuberance was often let loose—the veterans would tell anyone that "Father Ted" worked long hours of overtime to produce a little happiness.

He arranged dances with nominal admission charges, then, to keep the young wives from ruining the family budget through dress binges, he gave away prizes for the worst-dressed couples.

By 1948, he was appointed head of the department of religion. The following year, he was appointed executive vice president of the University under Father John Cavanaugh.

In 1952, Hesburgh was illuminated from head to toe by the proverbial spotlight. He stepped into the role of president of the University of Notre Dame at the tender age of 35. He landed running and hasn't slowed down since.

Hesburgh wanted to establish Notre Dame as a great university, and he took rock hard stances in many controversial settings to achieve this goal.

He immediately took a very firm and respected stand on the issue of college athletics. His original statements were quoted nationally: "Everything that is done in inter-scholastic athletics should be done for the good of the boy."

He raised the passing standards for athletics to dispel any notions of freeloading and refused all offers for football bowl games because it would rob the athletes of precious scholastic hours.

During the revamping of the athletic programs he encountered some rather unusual snarls. In October of 1952, Life magazine published a picture of four gap-toothed football players as representative of Notre Dame's football team. Hesburgh was infuriated. "The thing that burns me up is that Dan Shannon is a good-looking boy and this makes him look like a goon. They are pillorying these boys before the public. It is a misrepresentation in such a way as to make them look horrid."

When he thought Notre Dame was being " smeared," Hesburgh was always ready to defend his University.

Hesburgh was also strengthening Notre Dame's intellectual status with a number of reorganization programs, including revamping the program of liberal studies. His views were respected and published nationally. "Modern (1954) liberal education is a melange of disaggregate parts...without internal unity...the result is a tossed salad."

He built his new programs on a foundation of more philosophy and theology for better unity. The result: Notre Dame's still existing basic University requirements, copied by other schools across the nation.

The increasingly difficult entrance requirements raised eyebrows from many, but Hesburgh had an answer. After hearing him speak "heatedly" about improving the academic quality of the University, and alumni asked, "What about the ordinary boy? Why can't he find a place at Notre Dame?"

Retorted Hesburgh "What continued on page 9"
The Early Years

Continued from page 8

"We never wanted for anything," she said.

Attending Holy Rosary grade and high schools, Hesburgh "always had good marks," said another younger sister, Ann Jackson. Although he was "no troublemaker," he was sometimes "a character," she said.

Along with an older sister, his two younger sisters and a younger brother, the future president had a "normal childhood, he played with the guys and had a treehouse," said O'Neill.

Like another president, Hesburgh also has done some acting. "I used to be in plays," said Hesburgh. "I once played Christ in a passion play. Someone asked me what that involved, and I said memorizing half the New Testament. It was an interesting experience."

The young Hesburgh had his share of excitement as well. At age 12, he had a close call with death on a skating trip. Hesburgh said he was sitting next to the skating rink when he was almost trampled by horses who had been on the ice. He said it was dangerous because the horses were out giving sermons to the adults—hell and damnation in those days, for the kids who stayed in the sacristy—these Holy Cross missionaries would regale us with stories talking about purpose involved becoming a priest. "I never wanted to be anything else," Hesburgh said. "I never, from the day I started thinking about being something, thought about being anything but a priest."

"I just always wanted to be a priest," he said. Hesburgh's first contact with the Holy Cross Fathers and Notre Dame came when he was preparing for high school. "I guess I was in the eighth grade, and a group of Holy Cross priests came to give a mission," Hesburgh remembers. "I was an altar boy, so while the missionaries were out giving these tough sermons to the adults—hell and damnation in those days, for the kids who stayed in the sacristy—these Holy Cross missionaries would regale us with stories talking about Notre Dame."

"I was very impressed with them, and one of them asked me if I ever thought about becoming a priest, and I said sure, I think about it all the time," Hesburgh said. Hesburgh then almost added a few more years to his life at Notre Dame. "The missionaries and I went to see my mother, and they said I should come to Notre Dame for high school. In those days, Holy Cross Hall was a minor seminary," he said. According to Hesburgh, the missionaries said he might lose his vocation if he didn't go. Hesburgh's mother said if he lost his vocation in a Christian family then he didn't have one for starters. "She said no dice, so I stayed home for high school," he said.

"I was glad about it. I was in a co-ed high school. I just enjoyed high school," he said.

O'Neill, who holds three masters degrees and has had six sons graduate from Notre Dame, says education has always been important to the Hesburgh family. Hesburgh's only brother earned a masters degree from the Harvard Business School. "The family has a healthy respect for education. As a family, education means a lot to us," she said. "He encouraged us in our education. He was always there when you needed it," she said.

Both of Hesburgh's sisters say they are proud of their brother but a little worried about his retirement.

"I think (his retirement) is great," he said. "I think he's getting on in age. I'm worried a little bit. I don't think he knows how to take care of himself. He doesn't know how to cook, as far as I know. The secretaries have been taking care of him and Father Joyce for so long," said Jackson.

O'Neill commented on Hesburgh's upcoming cross country trip. "He'll get 10 miles down the road, and decide he made a mistake."
do you drive, a jalopy or a Cadillac?”
Hesburgh was responsible for Notre Dame filing an application for its own television station in 1953. He advocated television as the “nearest thing to pioneering in modern American life.” And if that was pioneering, Hesburgh was leading the wagon train, with Notre Dame as the head wagon. It was all part of his plan to put Notre Dame in the national spotlight.

Hesburgh’s fame was spreading far beyond the homefront; his personality was in demand across the nation as chairman, committee member and public speaker. A classic introduction to Hesburgh: “He’s equally at home explaining the split atom, split T, or split infinitive.”

He seemed to play the role of the proverbial Socratic gadfly, constantly reminding a confused nation of its spiritual capabilities; certainly not an easy task. During the McCarthy era, Hesburgh was a member of a prestigious civilian group consisting of 30 outstanding Americans appointed to discuss the nation’s foreign relations. This group recommended a drastic overhaul of the defense department, including a $3 billion increase in defense spending during what they described as a time of “great peril.”
At the same time, Hesburgh was personally reminding the frightened nation that faith “is still our best weapon” in the conflict between democracy and communism.

A Young Hesburgh
He warned: “We have no need to have the same number of scientists and technologists as Russia . . . The number of such men we need is the number this nation can use . . . If we follow Russia we become what we are opposed to, with no thought of spiritual values.”
While he tried to bring an element of spirituality to public education, he also tried to bring a new element of education to the spiritual, and specifically the Catholic, world. He prodded his Church, saying “We have generally neglected science and have not particularly distinguished ourselves in the humanities either.”

Even while hobnobbing among some of the world’s most prominent people, Hesburgh never forgot his students at home. He remarked once while speaking to a group of students, “I don’t get a chance to talk to all of you very often, but you are still my favorite audience and I am fully conscious of my responsibility for so many Notre Dame students.”

It was a responsibility that he continued to fulfill during the rest of his presidency, the longest in Notre Dame’s history.

Robin Squyres is a sophomore from Glen Mills, Pa.

The Notre Dame Club of Phoenix wishes Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce a happy retirement.

The staff of the Student Activities Office would like to thank you for all the support you have given our many activities.

Best wishes,
Joe, Adele, Ceil and Amy

He in truth desires to imitate God who administers his high position with a view to the benefit of others, and is not elated with his own praises; when placed above others, he desires to serve, and not to rule over them.”

Pope St. Gregory I

ALL GOOD WISHES TO FATHER TED!

The Centennial Class of 1942
Hesburgh has played most prominent role

Since the election of John F. Kennedy to the Presidency of the United States in 1960 we have witnessed mounting evidence that Catholics have entered into the mainstream of American life. The immigrant church of the huddled masses and the Catholic ghetto is no more. No Catholic of our times has played a more prominent role in that momentous historical transition than Father Theodore Hesburgh. For thirty-five years, half of the "three score years and ten" reckoned by the Psalmist as the normal human lifespan, Father Hesburgh has guided the destiny of Notre Dame. Under his leadership the University has grown from what some termed a "foot-ball school" to what it is today: one of the recognized centers of higher learning in this country.

Hesburgh's parents stand on the porch of their Syracuse, N.Y. home. The elder Hesburgh worked at a glass company.

John May is the head of the National Council of Catholic Bishops and is the Archbishop of St. Louis.

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Hesburgh's parents stand on the porch of their Syracuse, N.Y. home. The elder Hesburgh worked at a glass company.

**from the ladies of BADIN HALL**

THANK YOU & FAREWELL FATHER HESBURGH

**Notre Dame's Best:**

Fr. Ted, Fr. Ned, and The Class of 1961

For all you both have done and for your future-
Thanks and God Bless you both!!!

*The ND Class of 1961*

**IN APPRECIATION OF FR. TED & FR. NED**

Business Affairs People

**On Behalf of The College of Business Administration we wish**

Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce a grand and glorious trip. We look forward to your return to campus.

"The College That Means Business"
Role as priest foremost in Hesburgh's busy life

by Kevin Becker

The robes he wore were purple, for the Lenten season, and the Mass was the Mass of the Holy Spirit. In a private room off to the side of the Crypt in the basement of Sacred Heart Church, Father Theodore Hesburgh prepared to say his daily Mass as he had done so many times before.

"May the grace and peace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all. And also with you," said Father Hesburgh.

Today he was to be both celebrant and congregation as he stared forward from behind the altar, flanked only by a window and a radiator. There was little in the chapel besides the altar that filled the center of the room, just as the priesthood has filled Father Hesburgh's life for the past 44 years.

"I've often felt that my first and main and most important obligation in life is to be a priest, and I'd put that ahead of being president of the University," said Father Hesburgh.

"If someone came to me tomorrow and said you can be the president of the United States but you have to quit being a priest, I would say 'shove it.' My glory is being a priest," he continued.

"I confess to Almighty God . . ."

Although he had done it over 15,000 times, in front of large audiences and in solitary places, this Mass was nothing mechanical.

"I'll be a priest 44 years on June 24, and of all those years, except on Good Friday when you can't say Mass, I've never missed Mass," said Father Hesburgh. "Except one day . . ."

"Lord have mercy . . ."

"Lord have mercy . . ."

"Christ have mercy . . ."

"Christ have mercy . . ."

On the only day he missed saying Mass in 44 years, he "was at the hospital all night helping a gal who was having a Caeasrian and I baptized the child. And I walked by a drinking fountain and without thinking had a drink," he said.

Father Hesburgh explained that in those days one had to fast from midnight in order to say Mass, abstaining even from water.

"A reading from the Holy Gospel . . ."

The chapters from Father Hesburgh's religious life are filled with as many stories of holiness and devotion as the readings for the day. No matter the time or the place, Father Hesburgh is always on call as a priest—to hear confessions, to offer advice, to lend a hand.

"I'd say a third of my mail every day is cries for help," said Father Hesburgh. "I've saved people from suicides and that sort of thing."

"May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands . . ."

Father Hesburgh continued to respond to his own prompting, never letting his being alone in prayer affect his enthusiasm for what he was doing. In similar fashion, he has never let being the president of Notre Dame affect his religious station in life.

"I've never felt that this job gets in the way of being a priest; in fact, it probably enhances being a priest," he said. "I think that if that's the way you feel about it, and I do feel that way about it, it gets reflected in your priorities.

"If I have a choice to do something as a priest I think is worth doing, I'll do it. It may take a little time or rearranging of schedules, but I'll be there."

". . . so that from East to West a perfect offering may be made . . ."

At this point in the benediction, Father Hesburgh looks symbolically to the East and the West, possibly reminiscing about the many places he has been as a priest, never failing to say Mass at each every day. From his hotel room in China to the icy tundra of the South Pole, Father Hesburgh has never forgotten to make his "perfect offering" as a priest.

"I leave you peace, my peace I give you . . ."

Following these words of Christ, Father Hesburgh has sought peace throughout the world during his term as president; he has done so, however, not as politician but as priest.

"One thing I'm doing as a priest which is fairly unusual is I'm giving a lecture in Moscow to a scientific group at the end of May, after graduation, on religion and science," said Father Hesburgh. "When's the last time the Muscovites have asked a priest to come and lecture on religion and peace?"

Father Hesburgh administered communion to himself, quietly enjoying his experience with Christ. He is a man who has seen the world and all that it has to offer. Yet . . .

"I'd say that the best experiences I've had in my life have been as a priest," he said.

"Lord, through this Eucharist send the Holy Spirit of Pentecost into our hearts to keep us always in your love . . ."

So went the closing prayer of this Mass of the Holy Spirit. And so has gone the life of a man whose career of service to Notre Dame has been a joyful Eucharist.

"May he go in peace to love and serve the Lord . . ."

Kevin Becker is a junior from New Orleans, La.
Academics before athletics. That has been Hesburgh's credo for Notre Dame's athletes. Here, he strolls on the campus with star basketball forward Don Royal.
A bigger, better Notre Dame architectural changes

Changes occurred at Notre Dame under Father Theodore Hesburgh not only in academic and financial areas, but also, more visibly, in the physical layout of the University. Since Hesburgh's presidency began in 1952, Notre Dame's campus has increased by over 40 buildings and has been transformed through many improvements, additions and renovations to the pre-existing buildings.

The growth of the campus came in response to the increasing academic, research, residential and recreational needs of a University which has doubled total enrollment from nearly 5,000 in 1952 to the present 9,600. Hesburgh has governed the University long enough to see it approach his optimal enrollment of 10,000 combined undergraduate and graduate students.

"(Notre Dame's) undergraduate school is as big as it ought to be. The growth to 10,000 will be in the graduate school," Hesburgh said.

Hesburgh has taken a very significant role in directing the campus changes. According to Don Dedrick, director of physical plant, Hesburgh gives initial approval for all continued on page 15
The thirty-five years of magnificent leadership.

He also gives final approval for all site selections and architecture.

Of the many structures which have arisen during the Hesburgh era, one edifice in particular towers above the rest not only in size but in importance to the University. The Notre Dame Memorial Library, completed in 1963 and dedicated the following year, will be named after Hesburgh upon his retirement, according to the department of public relations and information.

"Credit Hesburgh for the vision to build something large enough to meet future needs," said Dedrick. "Hesburgh avoided the temptation to meet temporary goals in building the library. He had the fortitude and foresight to build the largest college library building at that time."

The improvement in library facilities under Hesburgh represented a giant stride in the academic development of Notre Dame. The old Lemonnier Library which serves today as the Architecture Building housed 338,238 volumes compared to Memorial's 1,600,000. Usage also increased tenfold. According to Hesburgh, "The old library was used by 30,000 students a month. The first month the Memorial Library was opened 330,000 students went to the library to study or check out books."

The Memorial Library opened on Sept. 18, 1963. The library was constructed and equipped at a cost of more than $9 million.
Few buildings have had to be removed or demolished during the Hesburgh era. However, two of the more recent examples show that despite the University's commitment to renovate the historic buildings of the campus, some projects are just not possible. The old Senior Bar was replaced in 1981, and the University Fieldhouse was reduced to commemorative bricks in 1983. Both structures were too unsound to warrant major renovation projects.

"Hesburgh avoided the temptation to meet temporary goals in building the library. He had the fortitude and foresight to build the largest college library building at that time."

The building campaign begun by Hesburgh will continue well into his retirement. Projects currently underway include two new female dorms, indoor tennis courts and an all-sports facility. Hesburgh said that after one year of travel, he and Executive Vice President Father Edward Joyce will continue some fund raising for the University and related construction projects from the 13th floor of the Memorial Library.

Saint Nealon is a senior from Woodland, Calif.

Notre Dame's campus before Memorial Library was completed in 1963, before the Center for Continuing Education was completed in 1965 and before the completion of the Athletic and Convocation Center in 1968.

"Thank you, to the man who made a difference.
the notre dame club of charlotte"
If you ask any Notre Dame student to explain the difference between God and University President Father Theodore Hesburgh, the response probably will be the punch line of a popular campus joke. “God is everywhere, and Hesburgh is everywhere but Notre Dame.”

There’s no doubt the University president of a record 35 years has done some extensive traveling. The man has become an airline’s dream, a frequent flyer whose itinerary routinely includes cross-continental visits. He wrote in a July 2, 1986 journal entry, “Off today for another trip around the world. I have forgotten what number this is, but it has to be at least the seventh or eighth time.”

Those keeping track say that by 1960, Hesburgh had visited virtually every country in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, each year logging nearly 100,000 miles in trips away from Notre Dame. “I first saw Latin America in 1956 and Africa in 1958 by visiting practically every important university in every country where there was one. It was a wonderful introduction to each continent as I saw them through university eyes for the first time,” he said in his 1979 book, “The Hesburgh Papers: Higher Values in Higher Education.”

Visits to Asia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Russia also came as a result of university visits, Hesburgh explained in the book’s introduction. In the summer of 1986, Hesburgh and companions—Father Bill Beauchamp, executive vice president-elect; former Ohio governor John Gilligan and his wife, Katie; and alumnus Jack Reilly and his wife, Sarah—took a whirlwind, 17-day trip to the Soviet Union and China, focusing on Moscow and Beijing. The group’s mission to enlist Russian and Chinese support for Notre Dame’s new Institute for International Peace Studies soon will result in a seminar of young Russian, Chinese, American, British, French and Japanese students meeting at Notre Dame to discuss international peace issues.

On his major trips, Hesburgh often keeps a written account of daily activities, charting his 18-hour days with the detailed precision of a movie camera.

On July 11, 1986, for example, Hesburgh wrote in Siberia, “We haven’t had a bit of news since we left home... it’s been a little too busy this past week and a half to sit around at midnight listening to the BBC. I’m sure the world got along without us during these days.”

Several days later, when the group climbed the 1,171 steps to the top of the Great Wall of China, the weary Hesburgh said he suspected he was “getting into something that might challenge my normal capabilities.”

He and several other hikers, however, managed to complete the rigorous climb, and later took a half a dozen pictures to prove they had made it, “like Edmund Hillary on Mount Everest,” the 69-year-old president said. Hesburgh’s travels include continued on page 18.
a well-worn path to Vatican City, where he has served three popes as representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

At the request of Pope Paul VI, Notre Dame in 1972 built and continues to operate an Ecumenical Institute at Tan-tur, Jerusalem.

Washington, D.C. is another frequent stop for Hesburgh. He was a charter member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and he chaired the commission from 1969 to 1972. President Gerald Ford appointed him a member of the Presidential Clemency Board which decided the fate of various groups of Vietnam offenders.

The native of Syracuse, N.Y., has traveled all over the country to accept 111 honorary degrees, a Guinness book world record.

On the rare occasions when Hesburgh is able to get away from the bustle of his lifestyle continued on page 19.
year to celebrate Christmas Midnight Mass at a fishing village at the southern tip of Baja, California," the authors explained in their book, "Hesburgh's Notre Dame, Triumph in Transition."

Hesburgh's traveling days won't end when he turns over the keys later this spring to Father Edward Malloy, president-elect. He and 35-year partner Father Edmund Joyce, executive vice president, plan to tour the United States in a recreational vehicle for six months.

And in January, the duo will take a three-month cruise aboard the Queen Elizabeth II, where they will serve as ship chaplains.

According to Notre Dame history books, when Father John Cavanaugh appointed Hesburgh president 35 years ago, he said the young priest was "already off to a running start." Hesburgh, it seems, hasn't stopped running yet.

Cindy Rauckhorst is a senior from Oxford, Ohio.

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Women at Notre Dame

ND’s ‘male bastion’ gives way to women in 1972

Hesburgh steers decision for undergraduate coeducation

by Kathy Martin

The women of Notre Dame. The phrase still sounds a bit awkward in context of the University's 130-year all-male tradition. Every now and then an alumnus knocks on a Lyons or Farley door early on a football Saturday morning to see his old room and still sighs or frowns at the pink carpet or yellow lace curtains. Attempts to change the words of the Fight Song to "sons and daughters" are usually booed or laughed at.

"Notre Dame can’t or won’t admit enough women to make co-education a reality," read a 1971 student editorial in The Observer after the decision to admit women to the University was announced. But in the fall of 1972, Father Theodore Hesburgh admitted 365 undergraduate women to a student body of 6357 men and all three television networks reported that the "male bastion" of Notre Dame had given way.

Today both Notre Dame men and women cite the uneven ratio of male and female students as the source of most social problems, but the ratio has been narrowed since 1972 from 1 woman to 17 men to 1 woman to 3 men, largely due to Hesburgh's goals to equalize that ratio. The steady rise in women's admissions reflects the steady growth in Notre Dame's mission as a true "university," that is, a realistic representation of the complete world outside the college campus.

The decision for the University to admit women, as well as the decision to turn Notre Dame over to a lay board of trustees were, according to Hesburgh, "the two best things I've done in my years here." "Notre Dame, for 125 years, was an all-male society, totally," said Hesburgh. "There were no women professors, no women students, no women administrators. Today it's a totally different picture and it's all happened since 1972, which is not a lot of time in the almost 150 years of this place."

"When I was first president, if we had taken a vote whether or not to admit women, the vote would have been 95 percent 'No.' That's just the way it was in 1952, after the war. Notre Dame was a big macho man's place," said Hesburgh. "But the years passed and we continued on page 21

"A September Think-Picnic and Celebration," held Sept. 14, 1972, in front of the South Dining Hall, highlighted the inauguration of coeducation to the Notre Dame campus. The picnic featured live rock music and a speech by University President Father Theodore Hesburgh.

The Notre Dame Club of Los Angeles, the 1985 Club of the Year, expresses its gratitude to Father Hesburgh for thirty-five years of extraordinary leadership.

THE MANOR • THE MANOR • THE MANOR • THE MANOR • THE MANOR
FOR OVER 60 YEARS THE MANOR HAS BEEN NOTRE DAME'S RESIDENCE HALL MOST DEDICATED TO EXCELLENCE AND WE EXPRESS OUR SINCEREST GRATITUDE TO FATHERS HESBURGH AND JOYCE AND PLEDGE OUR UTMOST SUPPORT TO FATHERS MALLOY AND BEAUCHAMP - MORRISSEY MANOR

THE MANOR • THE MANOR • THE MANOR • THE MANOR • THE MANOR
Women at Notre Dame

continued from page 20
realized it was a better place with the close relationship with Saint Mary's women. Many other schools at the time, like Princeton, Yale, and Harvard, were split on the issue of coeducation but they all went at once. After the student revolution of the 60s and 70s, the vote for coeducation would have been overwhelmingly "Yes." There was a tremendous turnaround from the 50s to the 70s. On December 1, 1971, Hesburgh's official announcement that Notre Dame would admit women the next fall followed the news of the failure of the scheduled Notre Dame-Saint Mary's merger. The merger, designed to unify the two schools into one coeducational institution founded by the same religious community, fell through at the last minute after a complete study of the integration of faculty, curricula, and building space. The primary obstacles to the merger were financial and logistical, but Hesburgh said that the decision for coeducation came also from the male students at Notre Dame. In the Vietnam era, students were outspoken and courageous in expressing their views. "This was a time in society when men were coming to realize that a more normal mode of education would be men and women living together," she said. "It was really from the male students that the early initiative to admit women to the University came."

Transitional problems

It was difficult, however, to foresee the awkward problems of transition when the women actually arrived on campus. The men of Badin and Walsh resented having their dorms taken away to house the first class of Notre Dame women. Hesburgh replied, "If you want girls on campus you can't put them in tents." Badin and Walsh were chosen on the basis of their size and central location on campus, which would provide more effective protection for the 365 women. In the first year, men from the North Quad rarely saw a woman student, but a few years later, Breen-Phillips and Farrell were converted to women's halls.

"If a girl walked between Cavanaugh and Zahm in the early years, it was like feeding time at the Bronx Zoo in the monkey cage."

Father Hesburgh

ND males protest

Some male students protested the breakup of the merger because they would have only 300 Notre Dame women to take courses with, instead of 1500 Saint Mary's women. A student editorial in the Observer read, "That is not coeducation. That is the old game played out by the Ivy League schools—bring enough women here to dress up the place, enough women to continue to attract top applicants who aren't interested in a monastic type life, enough women so that the Justice Department can't sue the University for discrimination on the basis of sex."

continued on page 22

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Another 1971 student, Ted Price, complained that women should not be admitted at all because they would compete with Notre Dame men in the job market. "Women will have a detrimental effect... and lessen our chances of securing a job," he wrote.

Women's early difficulties

Jones, advisor and friend to the first group of women, witnessed the difficulties they faced at first. They assumed that since Notre Dame was open to them, Notre Dame was psychologically prepared for them. Some never expected to be such pioneers, to face some discrimination as a minority among 6,000 male students.

"Some of the women just didn't make the connection as to the trail-blazing that was going to be imposed upon them."

Sister Jones

Also burdensome were some of the chauvinistic notions that stereotyped women as bodies instead of brains. In the early years, the men would often whistle whenever there was a woman around because it was so rare. Jackie Bollas, one of the early female valedictorians, said at the ten-year anniversary of the admittance of women that many men wouldn't date a smarter girl.

Jones saw changes for the better and felt the tense transitional period ease after the first five years, and she said in the tenth year, the group of women at Notre Dame was large enough to feel they had a real identity on campus.

ND women graduate

Although their three or four years at Notre Dame may not have been smooth, many of the women graduates from the early years of coeducation feel that Notre Dame prepared them well for a dominantly male professional world. Jones called the University "a training ground for what society is still like. Hopefully, it's changing, but there's still a bit of adjustment that needs to be made."

Dr. Alice Harrington graduated from Notre Dame in 1973 and is now a pediatrician in Valparaiso, Indiana. She transferred into Notre Dame her sophomore year from Marquette because, like many of the first women students, her father and brother had attended Notre Dame. "A lot of us transfers felt we'd been put in a chemistry lab of 20 students at Notre Dame, so she found a proportionally higher number of women in her medical school classes than at Notre Dame.

Elizabeth McGregor, production manager at General Mills in West Chicago, is another 1975 graduate who believed that Notre Dame "really made the difference" in her career success. She spent her freshman year at Saint Mary's and transferred into Notre Dame after the merger fell through. There were only two women in her Finance program at the time, but it wasn't too difficult for them, according to McGregor.

Notre Dame prepared McGregor in a concrete way for her position with General Mills. She is the highest-ranking woman in her division, and supervises mostly middle-aged men. "I felt like a pioneer even after I graduated," she said. "I truly believe that the training I had at Notre Dame, getting used to living and working in a male environment, prepared me well."

Notre Dame is currently attempting to increase housing for women students in order to narrow the gap.

"The ratio of women to men was one to 17 and that of public space and expectations laid on you as one of the early women students could be somewhat burdensome."

Sister Jones

between the number of women who apply each year to Notre Dame and the number who are admitted. In 1984, Admissions Director Kevin Rooney described the admissions process as two separate application pools: one for women and one for men. "I can say that we are denying admission to some women with strong credentials," he said. Currently, only 28 percent of each freshman class is reserved for women students, but the number of qualified women in the total applicant pool ranges from 35 to 40 percent.

Future for ND women

Change cannot be expected overnight, but Hesburgh has initiated and witnessed a great amount of growth at Notre Dame. Due to his commitment to equalize the ratio of women to men, the University has constantly sought more women in the faculty and administration, as well as the students.

Hesburgh would like to see women on campus today take more initiative in effecting changes. "Women can do things that men can't do," he said. "They're more adventurous than men."

To Fr. Ted & Fr. Ned on their retirement:

Old Irish Benediction
May God sleep on your pillow
May He hold you
In the hollow of his hand
May the roads rise with you
Fair weather to your heels
May the wind be ever at your back...
And may you be
Long time in Heaven
Before the devil knows you're gone...

From the Class of 1929

For all you do, This Bud's for you.

Thanks for everything, Father Hesburgh & GOOD LUCK!

The Alumni Senior Club 1987 Staff
We admit 500 extra students. "When we built Notre Dame, all women. That was a theory." Notre Dame will be implementing each other in the same endeavors and complementing each other in what they bring to bear upon the quality of life on this campus." The women of Notre Dame have evolved from a novelty on campus to partners with men in learning and achievement. Stereotypes between the sexes still are cited as a social problem at the University, but they are a social problem of society itself, and not unique to Notre Dame. Living and working together, men and women increase their sensitivity to each other's situation and benefit from each other's collective and individual insights.

Hesburgh said he could recall spending most of his life in what might be called male societies. "I've lived in both worlds," he said. "I've seen Notre Dame as an all-male society from '34 to '72 and as growing more and more coeducational from '72 to '87. I think the latter reality is vastly superior. Notre Dame is much more like a family place, a relaxed place."

"Maybe the phrase "the women of Notre Dame" is growing as outdated as "the men of Notre Dame."

Kathy Martin is a senior from Columbus, Ohio.

Hesburgh had envisioned no particular ratio goal of women to men at Notre Dame, only a more natural proportion. "I never put through an increase in our women enrollment without consulting Saint Mary's," he said. "We've grown together; we don't want to hurt their enrollment in any way. Now we're at the point that within four years, the total ratio of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's women students combined will be 50 percent. We have to consider the whole community, and any excess of 50 percent would cause problems."

In 16 years of coeducation, Notre Dame has experienced a steady growth toward normalization of the male-female ratio and relationship. Jones believes it is time to lay to rest discussions on the women of Notre Dame.

Hesburgh agrees that the situation of women at the University should be put into perspective of American society. "Notre Dame is a part of the world in which it lives and you can't change that. But I think Notre Dame can provide a wonderful experience of men and women working equally toward the same endeavors and complementing each other in what they bring to bear upon the quality of life on this campus." The women of Notre Dame have evolved from a novelty on campus to partners with men in learning and achievement. Stereotypes between the sexes still are cited as a social problem at the University, but they are a social problem of society itself, and not unique to Notre Dame. Living and working together, men and women increase their sensitivity to each other's situation and benefit from each other's collective and individual insights.

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Maybe the phrase "the women of Notre Dame" is growing as outdated as "the men of Notre Dame."

Kathy Martin is a senior from Columbus, Ohio.

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Farewell to Sons of Notre Dame, "Fr. Ted" and "Fr. Ed"

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Father Edmund Joyce celebrates a private mass in the Sacred Heart Crypt.

Joyce: Hesburgh’s ‘silent partner’

by Marty Strasen

To those familiar with the Notre Dame administration, Father Edmund Joyce is known and respected as the man who probably has had more to do with Notre Dame athletics than any other.

To those who are not so familiar, the University’s executive vice president and treasurer is known as the quiet, number two man to Father Theodore Hesburgh. Sometimes he is even called the “silent partner,” most often by people who do not realize that Joyce just does his noise-making in the shadows, and that he likes it that way.

“I really don’t look for publicity and I never have,” says Joyce, who has remained somewhat of a mystery to many even after some 35 years in the Hesburgh administration.

What he did look for, especially at the beginning of his stint at the controls of both Notre Dame’s finances and the most closely-watched athletic program in the nation, was an opportunity to work with students. He had intended to live in the dormitories and deal directly with Notre Dame students, but was instead called on to handle “part-time” duties in the business office under Father John Cavanaugh’s administration.

Just six months after his ordination, in late 1949, Joyce was suddenly the acting vice president of the same college he graduated from in 1937 with a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting. Joyce’s part-time work was impressive enough to make him a valuable asset to a new administration.

He had expected to study for two years at Oxford after his part-time role in the Administration Building, but Father John Burke, who held down the business side of Notre Dame under Cavanaugh, fell terminally ill. Joyce’s stay at Oxford was cut short.

The Hesburgh era was about to begin. Or is that the Joyce era?

When I decided to become a priest,” Joyce says, “I really was looking forward to spending 20 or 30 years in student halls, being a counselor to students and teaching. The reason I had such a driving ambition to do that is because I went through here as a regular student, and I could see what an impact a good priest could have on a young person who is just reaching maturity.

That’s what I really wanted to do. It’s kind of ironic that I’ve not been able to do that at all. You have to see yourself as being in the hands of the Lord, accept your assignments in life, and carry them out to the best of your ability. It’s not really surprising that the University selected someone with my background in finance and with a CPA for the job. I guess I just never expected it at the time.”

But what Joyce has missed in close contact with students, he has made up for in his dedication to keeping the Notre Dame budget in the black for all but one year in the three and a half decades he has held the job as Hesburgh’s second-in-command.

Perhaps even more notably, Joyce has kept Notre Dame
on the right path in the face of growing college athletics. While many other schools were having trouble handling the transformation of college sports into an unpredictable realm more like that of big business, as evidenced by scandals ranging from drugs to point-shaving to academic complacency, Joyce and the Fighting Irish have maintained the "clean-hands" approach.

"If I had to pinpoint why I think Notre Dame has been able to operate a program that has always had the highest kind of integrity," Joyce says, "the main reason is that the responsibility has been placed at a very high level in the University's administration. It has always been placed on the executive vice president.

"That has helped keep it honest over the years, and I give that advice to a lot of other schools. I really think we at Notre Dame have been a beacon for the rest of the country. I think we have proven better than any other institution that you can combine serious academics and a successful athletic program."

To back up his convictions, Joyce appointed Mike DeCicco, then a mechanical engineering professor, as the full-time academic advisor for athletes in 1962. All this, and he still finds time to handle the finances of a major university. "Father Hesburgh and I often work 18 or 19 hours a day, especially in those earlier years," Joyce says. Some are surprised that the two have worked so well together, considering their two very different personalities.

"We do get along well," Joyce says. "As he would say, he's quite a liberal and I'm more conservative. My background is really in finance, and I really have to watch very carefully over our financial assets and our growth, keeping the budgets balanced, building the buildings and so on. "That takes up a good part of my life, and he depended upon me enough and had enough confidence in me so that we really work in separate areas, where I handle most of the practicalities and he can handle the vision of making Notre Dame a great university."

But those days are rapidly coming to an end. Soon Hesburgh and Joyce will be traveling the world and leaving behind the troubles of keeping Notre Dame on its feet. Perhaps Joyce will finally get his chance to work more closely with the students—the task he wanted to take on in the first place. Or perhaps that will be put on hold again. "I've always had a lot of contact with the people be—

continued from page 23
cause I've been so involved in fundraising," Joyce says. "But even when I get back to Notre Dame, I'll be involved largely with development. I hope that I'll have enough leisure to be in the student halls more frequently and get the chance to do some of the things I've been unable to do. "But at this stage—I'll be 71 when we get back—I don't know how much longer you have the zip to do these things."

After all these years of balancing budgets behind the scenes, however, getting a little zip for a life-long ambition has got to seem a little easier.

Marty Strasen is a sophomore from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Hesburgh and Joyce discuss the proposed merger with Saint Mary's on television on January 19, 1970.

Hesburgh: Joyce's assistance has made all the difference

It is difficult to do justice to Father Ned Joyce's role at the University of Notre Dame during the last 35 years. For almost 25 of those years, before the Office of Provost was instituted, Father Ned was the second in command at the University. Whenever I was gone, he was Acting President. After the Provost, he has always in recent years been third in command. After academic and student affairs, everything else in the University has been under his immediate supervision. He and the Provost have been the only two officers in the University who report directly to the President regarding all the activities of the University.

Father Ned is the only survivor of dozens of administrators with whom I have been privileged to work during the past 35 years. I am willing to admit that I would not have made it during all of those years without his ever-present and highly unselfish help. He was strong in all of those areas where I was either weak or not all that interested. He has supervised budgets, investments, financial and legal affairs, building programs, development matters, and athletics inter alia.

Just one indication of his important role here: During the past year, he has been much involved in bringing to the University the more than $20 million needed to build two new women's dormitories, renovate the LaFor tune Student Center and do some other things we will be announcing in the future.

He has done all of this with continued on page 28

The Notre Dame Class of 1940 thanks Fathers Hesburgh and Joyce for 35 years of great leadership

The Men of Notre Dame Class of 1940

The N.D. Club of Central Pennsylvania salutes and thanks Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce.

Office of Public Relations
The College of Science
Thanks Father Hesburgh
For His Leadership and Support
of the Sciences
At Notre Dame

Growth in Science Over the Past 35 Years:

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<th>1951</th>
<th>1986</th>
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<td>Full-Time Teaching and Research Faculty</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaired Professors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extramural Funding</td>
<td>$750,000¹</td>
<td>$5,772,955</td>
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Science facilities completed during the Hesburgh years:

* Computing Center and Mathematics Building
* Freimann Animal Research Facility
* Galvin Life Science Center
* Medical Science Building
* Nieuwland Science Hall
* Radiation Research Laboratory
* Stepan Chemistry Hall

¹ Science and Engineering.
Rights commission activities highlight public service career

by Jim Riley

Being fired is one of the more interesting things University President Father Theodore Hesburgh has had happen to him. Hesburgh was appointed as a charter member of the Civil Rights Commission in 1957 by President Dwight Eisenhower. Hesburgh served as chairman from 1969 to 1972 when President Richard Nixon replaced him after the administration came under considerable fire from the commission. He had served for 15 years in what was probably the second biggest job he’s had next to being president of the University.

A burr in the saddle

Hesburgh often described the commission as a “burr in the saddle” of the president and the government. Before the commission was formed in 1957, no federal civil rights legislation had been passed. But the commission, with Hesburgh as its chairman, succeeded in passing a great deal of legislation. Despite the fact the commission had no formal power, it managed to get 80 percent of the legislation it suggested passed by Congress into law as of a year before Hesburgh’s resignation. Shortly after his resignation, Hesburgh wrote that the purpose of the commission was to “ascertain, through study and hearings, what the actual situation was regarding deprivation of voting and other rights, and then suggest possible solutions to the President and Congress.”

The commission was so successful in the early 1960’s that Southern senators attempted to kill the committee by cutting off its funding, according to a Chicago newspaper at the time. The commission concentrated on racial conditions in the Deep South, holding hearings to discuss job discrimination, denial of the right to vote, and other issues. Information gathered at those hearings was used when devising the provisions for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The commission could subpoena witnesses, but it had no enforcement powers. Hesburgh said the commission’s real power was publicity power. It could bring injustices to light and make suggestions on how they should be remedied.

Hesburgh emphasized the independence of the commission which enabled it to act objectively because it had “no axe to grind.” The commission was composed of three Republican members, three Democrats, and Hesburgh, the independent.

“In what originally loomed as our primary task-assuring continued on page 30
equality of opportunity to vote—the commission proposals that became federal law gained millions of black citizens, for the first time, the right to vote," Hesburgh wrote in 1973. "One of our most satisfying victories was the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which completely eliminated Jim Crow practices sanctioned by law and practice for more than 200 years," Hesburgh added. "Overnight this removed a daily series of insults of the human dignity of millions of Americans."

In 1971, Hesburgh said the independene of the committee was important because minorities still did not have enough power to obtain a decent political compromise on many issues. He said monitoring was also very important at that time because there were so many federal agencies with civil rights responsibilities.

Clashing with Nixon

Hesburgh was not afraid to go head-to-head with the administration. He attacked administration proposals and testified before congressional committees. In October of 1970, the commission issued a broad report which condemned many federal agencies for not following civil rights statutes themselves. Hesburgh continued to clash with the administration. Nixon aides would attack the commission for disorderly to the government, but they were careful not to attack Hesburgh himself because he was a priest. His religious, non-partisan voice was perceived to be objective, and it had to be assumed that his voice was a voice of morality, and to directly dispute his statements would not make one look very good.

Upon re-election in 1972, Nixon asked for pro-forma resignation letters from most of the higher officials in the government, and Hesburgh complied with the request just as did other officials and the rest of the commission members. But the country was shocked when Hesburgh’s letter was actually accepted.

The administration first claimed that Hesburgh had resigned of his own volition, but after denials by Hesburgh, the administration admitted that it had asked for his resignation.

The commission today

Hesburgh approved of his first successor as chairman. "But once he got out, things went downhill really fast." Hesburgh’s opinion of today’s Civil Rights Commission is rather low. "The commission has been totally politicized," he said. He suggested scrapping the whole commission, saying it would be easier to start over again than try to salvage the current commission.

"Today’s commission is completely a voice-piece of the administration," said Hesburgh. "It is no longer a conscience for the Congress."

Apartheid and divestment

Hesburgh’s concern about human rights extends beyond the civil rights of the people in this country. Hesburgh said he was working against apartheid as far back as 1958. "The problem, which no one seems to want to talk about, is what is the best way to get rid of apartheid," Hesburgh said. He added that dumping a few million dollars of stock will not make apartheid go away. He said what we seem to want to do is pull companies out of South Africa. "But the moment the companies get out, the blacks lose their jobs," he said, adding that we are already seeing this now.

"The last few articles on South Africa said that the kind of sanctions represented by divestment have not worked," said Hesburgh. He also said that blacks are continued on page 31
Father Ted's dedication to ministry to continue here at ND

Father Ted has a “passion” for ministry. That is why at an early age he decided to come to Notre Dame and enter the Congregation of Holy Cross to become a priest. After his ordination he was assigned here and from that moment until this very day he has generously served our faith community on campus.

He very much identified ministry with his vocation as a Holy Cross priest. He once wrote some reflections on his priesthood: “I never wanted to be anything but a priest which is in itself a great and unearned grace. I hope to live and die a priest, nothing more and nothing less.” He has dedicated himself in a most generous way to sacramental ministry. Several generations now can proudly testify to Father Ted's celebrating key moments in their lives, especially weddings and baptisms.

In order to be an effective priest a person has to possess a good relationship with God through prayer. Those of us who know him well can testify to his dedication to prayer. Daily he celebrates the Eucharist, prays his breviary, and recites the rosary. He has always had a deep love and affection for Our Lady and has surely placed many a care in her loving hands at the Grotto.

Father Ted has also been known by many to be a man of “availability” to anyone who sought his advice on a personal or moral problem. He listens compassionately and offers supportive direction.

We are so grateful to God for these many years of ministry which Father Ted has given our campus. His retirement as president, however, is not the end of his ministry at Notre Dame. After a well-earned sabbatical year he will return and continue his ministry among us. The younger generation will certainly seek him out to share the wisdom that a faithful life has to offer.

This is a great example for all of us in the church but especially for the young ones who are seeking their own call from the Lord. Thanks so much, Father Ted, and we look forward to many more years of your ministry on our campus.

Rev. Andre Leveille, C.S.C., is the director of University Ministry.

Andre Leveille

My Favorite Notre Dame Graduates

Fr. Hesburgh '38
Uncle John '53
Dad '57
Love,
Kenric '85
Beth '87

THE NATIONAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND STAFF CONGRATULATE FR. TED AND FR. NED FOR BEING GREAT ALUMNI!

WE WISH YOU WELL AND GOD BLESS YOU BOTH.

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Elaine J. Cripe, '85 Alumni Editor, Notre Dame Magazine

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“The only reason we see farther today is because we have stood on the shoulders of giants.” Isaac Newton

Father Ted—our gratitude, appreciation and prayers.

—The Notre Dame Club of Chicago

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Hesburgh has had ‘record’ career
by Joe Bucolo

When people think of Father Theodore Hesburgh, they often reflect on his outstanding job as president of Notre Dame or his superb books and articles. One of Hesburgh’s most impressive accomplishments, however, is often overlooked. Hesburgh is listed in “The Guinness Book of World Records” for receiving a largest number of honorary degrees.

To Hesburgh, though, this record is “no big deal. All those degrees and a quarter gets you a cup of coffee.”

In 1964, Hesburgh received his first honorary degree. It was bestowed upon him by LeMoyne College in Syracuse, New York. In the following two years, Hesburgh received two more degrees (one each year) from Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois and Catholic University of Santiago in Chile.

As the years progressed, Hesburgh began to accumulate more and more honorary degrees. By 1990, he had received a total of six degrees, more than most people acquire in a lifetime. These degrees began to bring nationwide fame to him, but that was only the beginning.

Between 1960 and 1970, Hesburgh received 25 more degrees bringing his total up to 31. These awards were granted from Princeton, Northwestern, Indiana University, University of Illinois, Valparaiso, and Michigan State. Hesburgh received his honorary degree from St. Mary’s College in 1969.

By 1980, Hesburgh had received a total of 69 degrees. In the ten years between 1970 and 1980 alone, Hesburgh received 38 degrees, more than he had achieved in the previous sixteen years. Among the institutions bestowing these awards were Loyola, Yale, Syracuse, Harvard, and Georgetown.

The early 1980s added more degrees to Hesburgh tally. In 1980 and 1981, Hesburgh received seven and nine degrees (respectively) bringing his total to 85. At that time, Herbert Hoover held the world record with 89 degrees; however, Hesburgh received eight more degrees in 1982, bringing his total to 93 and breaking the record.

Hesburgh’s record-breaking award was given to him from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia. Presently, Hesburgh has a collection of 111 honorary degrees. The awards received during the 1980s were from such institutions as the College of William and Mary, Tuskegee, New York University, and Duke.

Twelve of Hesburgh’s degrees are from foreign institutions. In 1986, he received his first foreign award from the Catholic University of Santiago in Chile.

In 1983 Hesburgh earned a degree from Ramkhamhaeng University in Bangkok, Thailand. His most recent foreign degree was received in 1985 from St. Thomas University in New Brunswick.

Joe Bucolo is a freshman from Elwood Park, Ill.

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human situation is probably going to transcend the logic, and it could well be that everybody will pull out,” he said.

“I wouldn’t get excited about that. At least not yet. I would get excited though it makes the situation worse. I’d hate to do that consciously.”

Justice and peace

Hesburgh has been involved in a private initiative which is attempting to bring internationally-known scientists and world religious leaders together to condemn nuclear weapons.

Two years ago, Hesburgh established the Institute for International Peace Studies. The Soviet Union recently agreed to send three students to participate in a year-long post-graduate peace studies program sponsored by the peace institute.

In 1968, Hesburgh established an institute which would later be renamed the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies when John L. and Helen Kellogg donated $10 million to the University in 1979. Part of the grant money was to be used for five endowed professorships, for symposia, research and publications, and visiting scholars.

Hesburgh emphasized that when he returns to the University after his year away, he will stay on as a helper with the peace institute and the Helen Kellogg Institute.

A new sort of ROTC

Hesburgh recently proposed a Peace Corps program modeled on the Reserve Officer Training Corps. “My assumption is that there are other tens of thousands of high school graduates who would compete for the same national opportunity to volunteer for four years of service overseas to the least fortunate of human kind in the Peace Corps,” he said last semester. “Young Americans need this alternate opportunity.”

Instead of taking military science courses, students would study the language and culture of the country in which they would be working. In the summer, instead of going to military duty, students would do service work in the poor areas of this country.

Jim Riley is a junior from Sagamore Hills, Ohio.

Best Wishes and Many Thanks
Father Hesburgh

The Notre Dame Club of Boston

Executive Board ’87:
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Daniel Jones  ’87  ’88 Vice President
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In Appreciation of Father Ted and Father Ned
The Class of 1932

THE SNITE MUSEUM OF ART UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

During the last thirty-five years an art collection of national prominence has been formed at your University Works by Rembrandt, Degas, Remington, Russell, Manzoni, and Picasso are on permanent view in handsome surroundings. Two museum facilities, the SNITE-Museum of Art and the Snite Museum of Art, were built during this period. These major accomplishments, coupled with exemplary public and university programs, have flourished in an environment created by Fathers Hesburgh and Joyce, and will long be remembered as the “Golden Age of the Arts” at the University of Notre Dame.

Charles Maxim Russell
American 1928
The Florida Maker, 1918
Oil on canvas, 23.5 x 19 inches
Gift of Mr. C. R. Smith
62.20

From the Top of the Rockies
Thank you Father Hesburgh.
You will always remain special in our hearts.
Peace and best wishes.

The NOTRE DAME CLUB OF BOSTON

Class of 1928

Wishes Father Hesburgh Continued Success in his Worldwide Service

NOTRE DAME CLUB of the Mohawk Valley wishes FATHER TED good luck.

One of the outstanding works of art at The Snite Museum

THE SNITE MUSEUM OF ART UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
1953
• Oct. 24: John Lattner, Notre Dame's fourth Heisman Trophy winner, is the key to a 27-14 win over Georgia Tech which brought a 31-game winning streak into Notre Dame Stadium.
• The football team finishes 9-1-1 in Head Coach Frank Leahy's final season, but Notre Dame Stadium.
• Oct. 24: John Lattner, Notre Dame finishes at the top of the AP and UPI polls.

1955
• Donetsk Tardowski becomes Notre Dame's first individual fencing champion by winning the epee championship.
• Terry Brennan's 2-4 team is the first losing season since 1933, but quarterback Paul Hargun wins the Heisman Trophy. Hargun remains the only player from a losing season to win the award.

1956
• Nov. 17: Halfback Dick Lynch scores the only touchdown in a 7-6 upset at Oklahoma. The win snapped the Sooners' 47-game streak, the longest in college football history.

1957
• Joe Kuharich, the Washington Redskin's head coach, is hired to coach the Irish. Kuharich's 17-23-0 (.425) four-year record at Wisconsin includes John Shumate, the AP all-American first team.

1959
• The Bookstore Basketball Game is named as his successor.

1960
• A 197 baseball team captain by Ed Wojick marks the fourth year in a row that the legendary coach Jake Kline's team gets a tournament bid.
• Jan. 1: Nebraska's Heisman trophy winner, Johnny Rodgers, scores four touchdowns in a game won 55-14 in a 40-6 rout of Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl.
• Dr. Devine announces as Devine's replacement, 80-68.

1961
• Apr. 22: A 17-21 loss to Purdue marks the third time that the Boilermakers have beaten the Irish. The loss and a 14-14 tie with USC are the only blemishes on the 8-1-1 season mark.

1962
• Jan. 1: Notre Dame ended a 45-year absence from postseason football games with a 21-10 win at Texas in the Cotton Bowl. The undefeated Longhorns locked up national title with the victory.
• Jan. 1: Notre Dame's first bowl victory since 1925 is a 24-14 win over Texas in the Cotton Bowl. Joe Theismann ran for two touchdowns and passed for another in the victory.
• Jan. 1: Notre Dame football team plays in the Cotton Bowl. Joe Theismann wins the Heisman Trophy.

1963
• A 27-14 loss to Purdue marks the third time that the Boilermakers have beaten the Irish. The loss and a 14-14 tie with USC are the only blemishes on the 8-1-1 season mark.

1964
• Nov. 28: Ara Parseghian takes interim Head Coach Hugh Devore's 2-7-1 team down to Athens, Georgia, to win a whisker of a national championship by posting a 9-1-1 record. Irish were upset in a 20-17 defeat at USC in the final 1:33.
• Quarterback John Huarte is named Notre Dame's sixth and most recent Heisman Trophy winner.
• Mar. 8: New basketball coach John Dee's first team goes 22-3, losing to Houston in the first round of the NCAA tournament in overtime, 99-98.
• Nov. 18: Notre Dame runs the clock out with the ball at Michigan State, setting the NCAA record, losing to Penn State, 31-20.

1965
• Nov. 8: Notre Dame narrator in Head Coach John Dee's final year.
• Nov. 23: Notre Dame's 14-14 tie with USC are the second-place finish at the Cotton Bowl. The undeated Irish football history.

1966
• Jan. 1: undefeated and No. 1-ranked Alabama fell to an 8-7 victory in the Sugar Bowl.
• Reggie Barnett intercepted a Richard Todd pass in the second round of the NCAA tournament.

1967
• Nov. 18: Notre Dame's 36-23 whipping of Georgia Tech marks the 500th victory in Irish football history.
• Dec. 1: After a 29 months and $8.6 million, the Athletic and Basketball Arenas open for business.

1968
• Mar. 18: Michigan State blows a 16-point lead over the Irish in the NCAA Midwest Regional in Rosemont, 111.

1969
• Jan. 1: Unbeaten and No. 1-ranked Alabama fell to an 8-7 victory in the Sugar Bowl.
• Mar. 1: Notre Dame starts offering athletic scholarships to women.

1970
• Jan. 1: Nebraska's Heisman trophy winner, Johnny Rodgers, scores four touchdowns in a game won 55-14 in a 40-6 rout of Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl.
• Dec. 31: Bob Thomas kicks a 19-yard field goal with 4:26 remaining to give Notre Dame a 24-23 win in the Sugar Bowl against Alabama. While the AP poll rated the team No. 1. Hockey coach left Smith is named Coach of the Year, but the hockey team loses out to Wisconsin, the eventual NCAA champion.

1971
• Apr. 22: A 17-21 loss to Purdue marks the third time that the Boilermakers have beaten the Irish. The loss and a 14-14 tie with USC are the only blemishes on the 8-1-1 season mark.

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1974
• Apr. 22: A 17-21 loss to Purdue marks the third time that the Boilermakers have beaten the Irish. The loss and a 14-14 tie with USC are the only blemishes on the 8-1-1 season mark.

1975
• Jan. 1: undefeated and No. 1-ranked Alabama fell to an 8-7 victory in the Sugar Bowl.
• Reggie Barnett intercepted a Richard Todd pass in the second round of the NCAA tournament.

1976
• Jan. 1: Nebraska's Heisman trophy winner, Johnny Rodgers, scores four touchdowns in a game won 55-14 in a 40-6 rout of Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl.
• Dec. 1: After a 29 months and $8.6 million, the Athletic and Basketball Arenas open for business.

1977
• Mar. 2: No. 1-ranked San Francisco is defeated by an unranked Notre Dame team, 93-82. Don Williams scores 25 points against the Dons, but NBC Sports gives the game MVP to the student body.

1978
• Jan. 2: Notre Dame stops Texas Heisman Trophy-winning wide receiver Darrell Royal and rolls to a Cotton Bowl victory.

1979
• Mar. 18: Michigan State stops Notre Dame in the third round of the NCAA tournament, 80-68.

1980
• Aug. Devine calls the football team together to announce that the 1980 football season would be his last at Notre Dame.
• Nov. 24: Cincinnati Moeller High School's head football coach, Gerry Faust, is announced as Devine's replacement.

1981
• Feb 22: Virginia, sporting 7-4 Ralph Wilson's team, falls to Notre Dame 57-36, on a last-second field goal kick with 1:54 left to beat Carolina, 29-27.
• Notre Dame starts offering athletic scholarships to women.
• Oct. 15: Legendary Notre Dame athletic director Ed Woodward "Moose" Krause steps down. University of Virginia athletic director Gene Corrigan is named to the post.

1982
• Nov. 24: Cincinnati Moeller High School's head football coach, Gerry Faust, is announced as Devine's replacement.

1983
• Dec. 29: After losing the final three games of the season by a combined 10 points, the Irish claim a 19-18 victory against UCLA. The 1980 football team wins its final four games, but goes down to defeat in the Aloha Bowl, 27-20, to SMU.

1984
• Oct. 27: Notre Dame rebounds from three losses in a shocking 27-20 victory over the Fighting Irish against a Doug Flutie-led Boston College team.

1985
• Nov. 27: Faust announces his retirement after compiling a 196-79-1 record. Two days later, Minnesota head coach John Hargun is named as his successor.

1986
• Dec. 14: A 23-5 Notre Dame team, seeded in the middle of the field of 16 teams in the NCAA tournament, falls in the first round to an obscure Arkansas Little Rock team.
• Nov. 19: Four all-Americans are named as the Notre Dame men's fencing team is crowned national champions.

1987
• Feb. 18: A 1-0 ranked North Carolina blows a 16-point lead as Notre Dame comes from behind to claim a 48-20 win at the ACC.

Terry Lynch is a sophomore from Wallingford, Pa.
The Hesburgh Years - An Observer Special Issue

Campus Events

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of the rectors. "Many were getting pretty old and many were looking at students as there for their convenience. We wanted to start off with strong campus leaders," said Hesburgh.

The University President said the scholarship program at Notre Dame began with the revenue from the first bowl game the football team played. "We took all the money from the first Cotton Bowl and established scholarships for blacks and other minorities," Hesburgh said. Throughout his presidency Hesburgh has confronted many issues which affect students and campus life. One such issue was addressed on Nov. 8, 1961, when Hesburgh said no partisals, or visitation hours between members of the opposite sex in dormitories, would be granted at Notre Dame. "I have no stomach for laws and rules which don't mean anything," he said. "And the laws and rules which we have should be enforced," Hesburgh said.

I am aware of the position of the Board of Trustees on the matter of parietal hours, and I'm sure that parietal hours will not be allowed." The University's reason for not allowing women in the then all-male dorms stemmed primarily from the social repercussions of entertaining a woman in a bedroom.

Partial hours were instituted and subsequently expanded at Notre Dame a few years after Hesburgh made the statement.

Other important actions instituted during Hesburgh's presidency were:

The construction of the Memorial Library, Hesburgh cited the action as one of the most important, significant projects on the campus. "We began (to build the Library) in 1960 without a nickel and it was paid for when we dedicated it in 1964," Hesburgh said. The establishment of the 45-minute rule in 1969.

In an eight-page letter to the student body, Father Hesburgh specifically explained the steps which would be enacted against anyone or any group that substitutes force for rational persuasion, be it violent or non-violent.

The letter said such a group "will be given 15 minutes of meditation to cease and desist… If they do not within that time period cease and desist, they will be asked for their identity cards. Those who produce those will be suspended from this community as not understanding what this community is. "Those who do not have or will not produce identity cards will be assumed not to be members of the community and will be charged with trespassing and disturbing the peace on private property and trees accordingly by law," Hesburgh wrote, in response to student protests of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"Without being melodramatic," Hesburgh wrote, "if this conviction makes this my last will and testament to Notre Dame, so be it."

The cessation of the attempted merger between Notre Dame and Saint Mary's in 1971. On Nov. 31 of that year the two schools officially announced that "It is not possible to accomplish complete unification at this time." The joint statement included the announcement that Notre Dame would begin admitting female undergraduates for the 1972-1973 school year.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all the encouragement which you have given to us and for the excellence you have demonstrated through your concern and involvement.

THANKS

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all the encouragement which you have given to us and for the excellence you have demonstrated through your concern and involvement.

The Notre Dame Student Union

STUDENT ACTIVITIES BOARD
University of Notre Dame
2ND FLOOR LAFORUNTE STUDENT CENTER
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA 46556
PHONE: 219-239-7757
Joyce discusses football success, SMU probation and Title IX

Excerpts from an interview with Father Edmund Joyce conducted by Dennis Corrigan and Marty Strasen.

Q: When you first took over, what did you think of the balance between athletics and academics?

A: "A lot of people thought Father Hesburgh and I changed things but that's not really true at all. I think Notre Dame always ran the kind of program where they kept their priorities straight. I think academics was always number one in my long experience, and my experience with Notre Dame goes back 54 years."

"I arrived here in 1933 as a freshman and I graduated in 1937 and all the athletes who were here graduated then, even though the academic restrictions at that time were tougher than they were later."

"It might come as a surprise to you, but in those years 70 was the passing grade. And we required the athletes, in order to be eligible, to have a 77 average. They needed that just to be able to play. We moved away from that when they changed the whole marking system from percentages and got into the one, two, three and four. Finally, we decided that didn't make any sense any longer, and said that as long as they weren't on academic probation they would be eligible."

Q: Was it more a matter of changing people's perception of Notre Dame as a football factory?

A: "I think the perception always came from the fact that we were always so successful. While Frank Leahy was here, of course, we won four straight National Championships and had four straight undefeated years. Maybe it was in those years, right after the war, that the publicity arose because most of what you heard about Notre Dame was because of the success of the football team."

"Obviously it was a mistaken perception, but there wasn't much you could do about it. So any time you met somebody and said you were from Notre Dame, why they'd want to start talking about the football team. But that's still true to some extent."

"Let me explain that 70-77 thing for you. You had to have a 77 average in order to graduate from Notre Dame. Anybody who made 70 was in good standing, but every student, by the time he finished, had to have a 77. This, again, shows the priority given to academics by our ancestors. They insisted that the athletes had 77 all the way through to make darn sure they were going to graduate."

"Here you have the origin of our marvelous record in graduation. The pressure was on in those years to make sure those kids graduated. That was the reason for the 77."

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Q: Is Notre Dame that unique in that yourself, the chairman of the faculty board, has a whole lot more control in the athletics than at any other school?

A: "If I had to pinpoint why I think Notre Dame has been able to operate a program that has always had the highest kind of integrity, the main reason for that is that the responsibility has been placed in a very high level in the University administration. By that I mean that it has always been placed on the executive vice president. That is something we adhere to but nothing that we started.

"Having somebody at that high a level actually watching over the program I think has helped keep it honest over these years. I give this advice to a lot of other schools, because I'm afraid that at a lot of other schools, especially the big state schools, the presidents can't pay a lot of personal attention to athletics because they have a lot of other problems of more importance. Sometimes the athletic department then operates in a vacuum, without anybody reporting to anybody."

Q: What was it like when Title IX came in? How did you have to sit back and re-evaluate?

A: "We were just beginning to be co-ed at the time, and we weren't caught up in any kind of friction or anything. We had very few co-eds, we were just getting started and it was always our intention to give the women here as many athletic opportunities as the men had. I got involved in many debates at that time because the bureaucracy in Washington was proposing some God-awful guidelines that made no sense at all.

"One of the guidelines that was being put out by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was that if you gave 95 scholarships to men football players, you should give 95 scholarships to women athletes. This is just absolutely asinine."

Q: What do you think of the situation where SMU was finally seriously punished recently after it seemed they were always getting away with a slap on the wrist?

A: "I think it conveys a very strong message to other schools—and there may be others out there like SMU which haven't been exactly honest in their programs. Certainly no one would like that to happen to them, so if they are doing illegal things like buying players and what have you, I hope they'll all clean up their act pretty quickly."

Q: Do you think Notre Dame should consider not playing teams who have been known to have these problems?

A: "Father Hesburgh has said that from time to time,
difficult is the fact that you really couldn’t drop a team. You have a contract with for maybe a 10-year period. If you cut them off now and say you’re not going to pick them up again, by that time they’re probably going to be the most hated team in football. They’re going to turn around. “So from a practical point of view, it would be a very difficult thing simply to stop playing. Each time this happens generally the president doesn’t know about it, people in authority haven’t known about it—it’s been something that’s happened behind their backs because some over-enthusiastic alumnus has given money under the table backs because some over-enthusiastic alumnus has given money under the table.

William Joyce, Trinity College

Tom Corridan: Hesburgh maintained philosophy

F ather Hesburgh always tells the story about his introductory press conference back in 1953 when the photographers asked him to hike a football through his legs. He refused—not because he didn’t think athletics played an important role at the University, but because he didn’t want to give the impression that football was the only area of importance here. He has always made sure that everyone at Notre Dame—faculty, staff, coaches, athletes and students—understood where sports fit into the scheme of things. The University has a well-deserved reputation developed over many years for its handling of athletics, and there’s no question Father Hesburgh deserves the credit for maintaining the philosophy that called for the high standards under which all our sports are conducted. He always insisted that athletes be treated the same way other students were treated. That meant no training table, no athletic dormitories—and it meant athletes were expected

dent, Father Hesburgh held the position of chairman of the Faculty Board in Central of Athletics during his tenure as executive vice-president—so there’s no question he was well acquainted with the athletic realm. He doesn’t have to make every football road trip with us, or see every other event, and yet you get the distinct impression that he always has a great feel for what’s happening with our athletes and teams. I think he has taken great pride in the fact that he has had a man working with him all these years—Father Joyce—who loves athletics and shares the same pride in the integrity and values of our program. Even though Father Joyce is the man I work with on a day-to-day basis concerning athletic matters, I still send Father Hesburgh the annual report on our athletic program, with evaluations of each program and coach. Each time I receive a letter back from him with comments I love reading. This year I was so proud of how Father Joyce and I have been able to improve the integrity of our teams and ourselves. I can assure you that both Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce lead the nation in respect earned from presid...
This expanse of the quad shows how Notre Dame has grown since Hesburgh became president. During his tenure, Hesburgh added over 40 buildings to the campus.

A visitor at the Grotto lights a candle in hope of an answer to a prayer.

A rain puddle offers a rare inverted view of the Golden Dome.
The Memorial Library, which houses 1.6 million volumes, will one day bear Father Hesburgh's name.

In a blaze of red glory, these flowers present a tribute to Mary at the Grotto.
I just want to develop a style of administration that I'm comfortable with. So rather than distinguish myself from Father Hesburgh, I'm going to try to build on what I think are my strengths.

Father Malloy

Father Edward A. Malloy, University president-elect, will be the 16th president of Notre Dame.

Father Malloy

Father Edward "Monk" Malloy settled back in his chair and smiled. "I don't think pressure is the right word," said Malloy. "I feel excited about what I see as a challenge."

Malloy on Hesburgh

By Mark Pankowski

Father Theodore Hesburgh, who is retiring after 35 years as president of Notre Dame. "You know, with a lot of these things, the expectation is harder to deal with than the reality," said Malloy, who served as associate provost and associate professor of theology before his election.

"I'm not sitting around looking over my shoulder or excessively fearful." Following commencement, Malloy will succeed Father Theodore Hesburgh, who is retiring after 35 years as president of Notre Dame.

"You know, with a lot of these things, the expectation is harder to deal with than the reality," said Malloy, who served as associate provost and associate professor of theology before his election.

"It's like getting ready for the big game."

Since his election on Nov. 14, Malloy said he's spent most of his time speaking with groups, talking to reporters and consulting with administrators, faculty and students.

"I'm not suffering from sloth," said Malloy, who got his nickname "Monk" as a child.

The 45-year-old native of Washington, D.C., was elected the University's 16th president by the Board of Trustees.

On the recommendation of Malloy, the board also elected Father William Beauchamp as executive vice president. Beauchamp, currently serving as executive assistant to Hesburgh, will succeed Father Edmund Joyce. Malloy and Beauchamp will serve five-year renewable terms.

"I really feel confident about the people in the administration," said Malloy, who will be officially inaugurated on Sept. 23. "I think it's a good working team."

At the news conference called to announce his selection, Malloy said, "No one can replace Father Hesburgh, nor do I intend to try."

"But together, together with the administration, together with the trustees, together with my fellow brothers and priests in Holy Cross, we can continue to build on the legacy of these last 35 years."

As president, Malloy said he will continue with many of the directions that have already been started.

"It is clear to me that Notre Dame needs to be a major graduate research institution," said Malloy, adding that capable faculty must be attracted to accomplish this.

Malloy, who holds undergraduate and graduate degrees from Notre Dame, said he also wants to continue the "established legacy of high-quality undergraduate education."

And like every university, he said, Notre Dame will continue its struggle to maintain a balance between research and teaching.

In addition, Malloy said he hoped to continue Notre Dame's tradition of residentiality by attracting high-quality dormitory staffs.

Malloy, who played varsity basketball for Notre Dame as an undergraduate, also said he "would like to see us maintain the standards of the Joyce era - that competitive, high-quality athletic program."

At the same time, the president-elect said he wanted to "maintain our academic and conduct standards, continued on page 43."

Edward Malloy

Father Hesburgh: devoted man

There has been so much said and written about Father Hesburgh that I doubt whether I can add anything very significant to the pile. I could speak of...

Hesburgh: devoted man

Father Beauchamp

William Beauchamp

Father Beauchamp by Mark Pankowski

Hesburgh: devoted man

There has been so much said and written about Father Hesburgh that I doubt whether I can add anything very significant to the pile. I could speak of...continued on page 42.
addresses and public representation.
A second quality that I have always admired in Ted Hesburgh is his intellectual curiosity and youthful spirit. He is one of the most well-read people I know, and that includes a whole range of academics who have less of a record of social activism and administrative responsibility. In the course of his life he has been willing to change his mind on the basis of new evidence or more persuasive arguments. He is accustomed to absorbing quickly the central elements of an issue. This has served him well when Presidents and Popes have asked him to participate in study groups covering matters for which he had no professional training. He is a theologian comfortable in discussing immigration reform, the space program, nuclear deterrence strategy and world hunger. And always he has brought a particular set of values to the discussion which has forced the formulators of public policy to a heightened sense of conscience.

Finally there is the human dimension of the man. Well known as an inveterate world traveler, he also enjoys quietly fishing for bass, pike and muskies in far northern retreats. He smokes cigars (except during Lent), sometimes to the consternation of his meal time guests. A raconteur, adept with the media, accustomed to public recognition, he seldom complains about the price he has paid in lost sleep, meals taken on the run, ill-directed criticism, and the emotional pounding that goes with the job. He goes to bed late at night and prefers to work in his office. On the other hand, he fits in easily amidst the local Holy Cross groups at Corby Hall and prefers to eat with the community when official duties do not require him to be elsewhere. Ted has aged well. Although he possesses deeply held convictions, he is not narrowly bound to the past either by way of thought or procedure.

Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., has been a pastor, a teacher, a counselor and an administrator here at Notre Dame. These roles are inseparable for they all spring from a deep sense of faith and the vowed commitment to a life of service which is at the heart of his understanding of Christian discipleship.

Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., is associate provost and president-elect of the University.

CLASS OF 1958

Thank you for your leadership at Notre Dame and for your continuing collaboration with local and international leaders for justice and peace in our world.

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Under your leadership, Notre Dame's reputation and resources have crossed international borders. You have touched the lives of all of us. Best wishes for continued success.

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continued from page 40

great administrator, as a holy man and a wonderful priest. He is certainly all of these and more. But I would prefer to write of him as a friend, as somebody who has given much of himself and who has shared with me opportunities unique in all of the world.

About six years ago, Father Joyce invited me to join him as administrative assistant, and I was introduced firsthand to the team which has led Notre Dame for the past 35 years. Father Hesburgh has said over and over again that he and Father Joyce are a team, and it is clear that this is true. Working with Father Joyce, I came to truly appreciate how much the prestige enjoyed by Notre Dame today, and the financial stability that has made that possible, are the result of a vision and responsibility shared by Fathers Ned and Ted. Father Hesburgh dares to dream, and Father Joyce finds the wherewithal to make those dreams come true. Neither one of them ever lets their egos get in the way of what has to be done. Rather, each in their own way, they embrace the challenges and opportunities their positions at the University present them, and do what has to be done.

Three years ago, I became Father Hesburgh’s executive assistant, and became even more familiar with his world and his responsibilities. It soon became clear that I was working with a man who was excited every day by his work and the challenges it presented, a man who was happiest when he was busiest, a man who could survive on little else. I would not want to guess how many letters Father Hesburgh gets in a week, but I know it is in the hundreds. They come from national and world leaders, students, alumni, concerned Catholics, prisoners, young people and old people. They come from the rich and the poor, and everyone in between.

They write on University and world business. But every letter is answered no matter what its purpose. I have also had the opportunity to travel with Father Hesburgh to far corners of the world. As a result I have gained an appreciation of how much he is known and respected all over the globe. He is capable of getting significant things done in the world because he is “Father Hesburgh.” Important government leaders will change their schedules, and will even check themselves out of hospitals to see him. Not because he can harm them or their patients in any way if they don’t, but because they admire and respect him that much. Furthermore, it is virtually impossible for him to travel unrecognized, even if he tries. He is simply too well known. But, no matter where he travels, Notre Dame is with him, and he is always spreading her name and her fame.

However, everything else about Father Hesburgh pales when compared to what comes first in his life, his priesthood. It is a lesson taught me by the way he lived his life in service to God and the Church. It is a lesson I have also had the opportunity to travel with Father Hesburgh to far corners of the world. As a result I have gained an appreciation of how much he is known and respected all over the globe. He is capable of getting significant things done in the world because he is “Father Hesburgh.” Important government leaders will change their schedules, and will even check themselves out of hospitals to see him. Not because he can harm them or their patients in any way if they don’t, but because they admire and respect him that much. Furthermore, it is virtually impossible for him to travel unrecognized, even if he tries. He is simply too well known. But, no matter where he travels, Notre Dame is with him, and he is always spreading her name and her fame.

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The Successors continued from page 40
something that I think has been the hallmark of Notre Dame up to now.

"And to make all of this happen we're going to have to raise money," Malloy said.

In a March interview, Malloy said he also wants to look at the use and abuse of alcohol on campus. In addition, he said, "I have a desire to get more women and minorities involved in the administrative roles at the University, and in the years ahead I plan to give priority to that.

So far, Malloy said, he has had only a few positions to fill. As for what he'll do differently from Hesburgh, Malloy said he's "going to try to distinguish myself from Father Hesburgh, Malloy will model their administration after that of Father Theodore Hesburgh, and previously considered a possible successor to Hesburgh, will succeed Father Edmund Joyce, current executive vice president when he and Hesburgh retire this year.

"I believe in consultation, in a collaborating style, in listening," he added.

"I'm very excited," said Beauchamp following the November press conference. "A team was brought together. I have enough invitations already to be gone every day," he said. "I don't intend to do that.

Malloy said he'll try to achieve a balance between his responsibilities on campus and those involving national and international issues.

In the past, Malloy has maintained contact with students through his popular theology courses and his Sorin Hall room.

"I don't know of a greater group of people than Notre Dame students," said Malloy, speaking at the November press conference.

Malloy, who has lived in Sorin Hall for more than eight years, said he will continue living in the dorm next year.

"I happen to live in Sorin Hall," he said. "It has also provided a place for me hopefully to be available to other students. I hope to continue that outreach in the years ahead.

Once he becomes president, Malloy said he expects there to be plenty of issues that people will disagree over.

"But I hope that people will at least know that they are being taken seriously and consulted with," Malloy said.

"One of the jobs of an administrator is to help people deal with disagreement and disappointment.

"I hope I can do that, as well as help people dream some big dreams for the place too."

Mark Pankowski is a junior from Tallahassee, Fla.

Beauchamp suits up, ready to join the team

by Chris Bednarski

With the election of Father William Beauchamp to the position of the University's executive vice-president, he and University President Father Edward "Mork" Malloy will work as a team.

Beauchamp, 44, current executive assistant to University President Father Theodore Hesburgh, and previously considered a possible successor to Hesburgh, will succeed Father Edmund Joyce, current executive vice president when he and Hesburgh retire this year.

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Business Administration.

Beauchamp graduated from the University of Detroit in 1966 with a B.S. degree in accounting, receiving an M.B.A. degree from the same institution two years later. He pursued postgraduate studies in higher education on a part-time basis at Michigan State University between 1966 and 1971, while teaching and serving as associate director of admissions at Alma College in Alma, Michigan.

In 1972, after receiving a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Notre Dame Law School, he returned to Alma to work as an attorney in a general practice law firm. He entered Moreau Seminary at Notre Dame in January, 1977, received a Master's degree in divinity in 1981, and was ordained a priest April 17, 1982. Between 1980 and 1984, when he assumed his present position, he served as administrative assistant to Joyce.

In 1984, he chaired the University Committee on the Responsible Use of Alcohol, which set the University's present policy on student use and abuse of alcohol.

Chris Bednarski is a junior from Marcellus, N.Y.

Father Ted,

Thank you for all you've given us.

God bless a great Notre Dame man.

Signed,

the NOTRE DAME CLUB of

LORAIN COUNTY

Our Warmest Wishes for Frs. Hesburgh & Joyce from University of Notre Dame Press

Chris Bednarski

Beauchamp suits up, ready to join the team

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Father Ted,

Thank you for all you've given us.

God bless a great Notre Dame man.

Signed,
Presidential choice was less dramatic in 1952

by Mary Jacoby

Speculation about who would succeed Father Theodore Hesburgh as Notre Dame’s president ran high and intense last November in the weeks before the Board of Trustees announced its decision. In 1986, there were at least five candidates considered in the running, and guessing about the final selection continued until the Board announced its choice of Father Edward Malloy. Thirty-five years ago, however, speculation about who would succeed then University President Father John Cavanaugh was more academic. Since he was Cavanaugh’s assistant, no one was surprised when Hesburgh accepted the job he didn’t particularly want—the position that he would serve a maximum of six years before being free to pursue other interests.

But six years later Hesburgh was coming into his prime at age 41, and the position of religious superior was divided from the University presidency so that Hesburgh could remain in office. He was the first in more than 40 years to occupy the president’s office for longer than six years. How would the University be different today if Kenna had been selected over Hesburgh in 1952? One thing’s for sure: Notre Dame wouldn’t be bidding farewell to a president who has headed the University for 35 years. Kenna died of a heart attack in 1973 shortly after his retirement as provincial of the Indiana Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

Kenna would not have seemed a surprising choice for the presidency in 1952. A native of rural Minnesota, Kenna graduated from Notre Dame in 1936 and was ordained into the priesthood at the Church in 1939. He served as head of the University’s math department and also held the position of director of studies for Notre Dame. From 1940 to 1950, Kenna was vice-president for academic affairs. In 1955, Kenna moved to Oregon and became the president of the University of Portland, and other Holy Cross school. Hesburgh’s term was three years old. Kenna became provincial in 1952 and helped Hesburgh guide Notre Dame through the Vatican II era. Pope Paul had announced the building of a bridge to the contemporary world as one of the Council’s goals. In 1967, two years after Vatican II had ended, both Kenna and Hesburgh were supporting the establishment of a predominantly lay Board of Trustees for the University.

It was this Board which decided upon Hesburgh’s successor last November—the Board which might have provided a little more suspense to the selection of University presidents if it had existed before the Hesburgh era. But those were different times. Hesburgh was the man chosen to preside over the changes. Hence, speculation about other men in his job is almost unthinkable for the Notre Dame community which has lived under his leadership for 35 years. Mary Jacoby is a senior from Little Rock, Ark.

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On the road and at sea with Hesburgh and Joyce
by Mark Mellett

When the Notre Dame community welcomes the new administration after commencement, it will say bon voyage to the old. Father Theodore Hesburgh and Father Edmund Joyce will spend the first year of their retirement traveling the United States and abroad. Joyce said their vacation, in part, is meant to give the new administration "breathing room. Part of the purpose is to get away from Notre Dame so that the new administration can stand on its own two feet. We won't be seen. That brings the message to the Notre Dame community that there are new people now.

“Our plans for vacation are unstructured for the moment, but one way or another, I am going to get out of here for a year,” said Hesburgh. “I may come back to change laundry now and then, but I’m literally going to get out of here for a year.”

Hesburgh and Joyce said that they want to see their own country. "I’ve been in 130 different countries, but I’d like to see my own from the ground. I’ve traveled over two million miles, all over the world, but I’ve seen my own country mostly from airports, meeting rooms, and hotel rooms," said Hesburgh. "I’ve done literally zero tourist ing in all this travel because I don’t spend the night in New York or Washington or San Francisco if I can get a plane back here.” Departure tentatively is set for June 10. The duo will travel in a recreational vehicle donated by Art Decio, a Notre Dame Trustee and President of the Skyline Corporation. Hesburgh and Joyce will depart from Notre Dame and travel throughout the northwestern part of the nation. Joyce said that the course has not been outlined definitively, but that he and Hesburgh hope to spend the summer months in Montana, the Dakotas, Oregon, Colorado and Alaska. During the fall months they will work their way down the California coast to Arizona, New Mexico, and into Mexico. The trip will last approximately six months.

“We may RV it or we may do something else. We’re at least going to start out RV-ing it. Smart money is we won’t get past Gary,” Hes长效 said.

In January of 1988, Hesburgh said, he will leave on the Queen Elizabeth II to travel around the world. They will function as the ship’s chaplains. "We’re working for our keep," said Hesburgh, adding that, "I’ve found that aboard the ship as priest, you get a workout.

Joyce said that counseling and presiding over baptisms, marriages, funerals, and masses for the QE II’s 3000 passengers will involve much of their time. "And aside from the duties, we will be eating well and enjoying all of the sight seeing.

The winter cruise will last three and a half months. The trip will circle the globe, starting from Fort Lauderdale, Fla. It will pass through the Panama Canal and port in the South Sea Islands, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, the east coast of Africa, Buenos Aires, and in various locations along the coast of South America.

"I’d like to swing through Latin America, which I’m a little bit behind because I haven’t done that swing in a few years. I’m interested in that part of the world. I’m going to work with (Helen) Kellogg (Institute for International Studies) and the Peace Institute when I get back and that trip will probably be in connection," Hesburgh said.

Upon his return to Notre Dame in April of 1988, Hesburgh will assume the capacity of chairman of both the Advisory Board of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies and the Institute for International Peace Studies. The Institute for Peace Studies was formed using the $6 million endowment donated by Mrs. Joan Kro of the McDonald’s Corporation. According to Joyce, one aspect of the Institute will be a program under Gov.

John Gilligan to bring young people from Russia, China, America, Europe and the Third World to talk about the issues of peace.

"Father Hesburgh will be doing a lot of other things, seminars and lectures, just to keep the attention of the world on this important subject," said Joyce.

Joyce said he will occupy much of his time raising money for the university. As honorary chairman he will work with the Sorin Society and the newly developed Badin Guild to bring wills of bequest and trusts to the university.

Even though both Hesburgh and Joyce will be functioning in the Notre Dame environment, both said they will not participate in administrative matters. "Neither Father Ned nor myself are pushing ourselves on anybody. We’ll just be here. Things the administration wants us to do, I’m sure they’ll ask us to do it," said Hesburgh.

Joyce said that he and Hesburgh are staying involved with Notre Dame on their own volition. "We’re both healthy and we have so much time and energy involved with Notre Dame that we both want to work for it and do as much as we can for it as long as we live."

Mark Mellett is a junior from Pittsburgh, Pa.
The relationship between Saint Mary's and Notre Dame can only be as strong as its leaders. College President William Hickey has been at the College for 25 years and directly has witnessed the effect University President Father Theodore Hesburgh has had on Saint Mary's as a Catholic women's college.

"Father Ted has always been a strong supporter of Saint Mary's," Hickey commented. He continued by noting that as Notre Dame became stronger academically and received national recognition, Saint Mary's received "greater recognition."

Presiding as Saint Mary's acting president in 1974-75, Hickey said, "This experience provided me with numerous opportunities to interact with Father Hesburgh. Saint Mary's always was included in all of Notre Dame's activities," he continued.

When Hickey served as vice president he was responsible for the Saint Mary's and Notre Dame cooperative academic programs. "Father Ted always supported these activities. In fact, he often said to me, 'If you have any difficulties on this side of the road, just give me a call and I'll take care of it.' That is very much the way we operated together," Hickey said.

"Now, as I begin my term as president, Father Ted has been very supportive and encouraging," he said.

Hickey said he sees Hesburgh as a deeply religious, committed and sincere person. "Father Hesburgh always made it clear that beyond everything else, he is a priest," Hickey said.

Hesburgh is a dreamer "who made things happen," he has an enormous amount of energy and most importantly, he is "honest, open and clear about his positions on issues, including tough ones," Hickey said.

Hickey said the advice Hesburgh gave him at his inauguration in September characterizes his approach to the presidency. "He told me to have courage, keep a sense of humor and remember that there is an easy way to go and then there is the right way," Hickey said.

"Overall, Father Ted has demonstrated at Notre Dame that it is possible to be a strong institution academically and also be a Catholic institution, concerned with social, ethical and spiritual dimensions," Hickey said.

Quality and diversity of students increases by Kevin Rooney

In 1951, Notre Dame's freshman class was an average group by all the standard measures of student quality. In addition, it was all male and Caucasian. Ten years later, Father Hesburgh's campaign for academic excellence had attracted many students with strong academic credentials who sought the undergraduate education available at a medium-sized Catholic university with a strong teaching faculty. Since then, Notre Dame's academic reputation has grown steadily and the quality of the applicants and the freshmen has continued to improve.

Minority students never numbered more than a dozen in any freshman class until the late sixties when their numbers began an erratic growth pattern which continues today, even as minority enrollment seems to be declining nationwide. Father Hesburgh's leadership in the campaign for civil rights provided the impetus for Notre Dame's initial involvement in minority recruitment.

The admission of women to Notre Dame's undergraduate programs ranks as one of Father Hesburgh's two proudest accomplishments. Women have helped to improve the intellectual and social atmosphere of the campus, while also gaining an education which has opened many doors for them.

Kevin Rooney is the Director of Admissions.
Switch to Board of Trustees

one of Hesburgh’s successes

by Kathy Martin

Father Theodore Hesburgh is especially proud of two of the countless accomplishments of his 35 years as president of the University of Notre Dame. One is the admission of women to Notre Dame in 1972, and the other is his decision to turn the control of the University over to a lay board of trustees.

Since the founding of Notre Dame in 1842 under charter of the Catholic Bishop of Indiana, the University has been governed by a Board of Trustees, the governing body for all academic, financial, investment, public, and student affairs. Originally, this Board was made up of six Holy Cross priests. In 1967, however, Hesburgh and that clerical Board initiated the first major reorganization of its government in 125 years by giving their sole control of the University to laymen as legal trustees of Notre Dame’s endowment. They created the Fellows of the University and the predominantly lay Board of Trustees.

Hesburgh said there were special meetings in 1967 to obtain permission to turn the control and legal assets of the University over to the lay Board. He had to meet with representatives of the Holy Cross Order, the state of Indiana, and even Rome, because the Church needed to approve giving away more than $10,000. "The University was already worth a half billion," he said, "and we gave the title and powers of the University over to the Trustees without asking for anything, with no conditions. It had to have been the largest amount ever handed over to lay control."

Father Hesburgh described Notre Dame’s Board of Trustees today as "truly unique, a microcosm of our country. We have trustees who are black, white, men, women, Hispanic, Protestant, Jewish, and they come from all over the country and beyond," he said. "They are not just businessmen who are barely involved with the University," Hesburgh said.

Of the lay Board of Trustees, one of his two greatest accomplishments at Notre Dame, Hesburgh merely smiled and said, "I wouldn’t change a thing about it."

Kathy Martin is a senior from Columbus, Ohio.

University’s endowment multiplies

with the help of Hesburgh, Joyce

by Rob Hennig

Notre Dame’s endowment has increased over 45 fold since Father Theodore Hesburgh and Father Edmund Joyce began their administrative duties, largely because of a combination of wise investment and energetic fundraising.

"Father Joyce deserves most of the credit for the way our financial resources have been managed. Father Joyce is the principle architect of Notre Dame’s financial resources and physical plant," said Joseph Sandman, director of development at the University.

As a result of four capital campaigns in addition to annual giving, the endowment has risen from $8 million in 1960 to $400 million at market value. According to James Murphy, associate vice president for University relations, the University coordinates its fundraising through a single office. "We have a department of development which is almost totally concerned with fundraising," said Murphy.

"Fundraising goes back to the very beginning of the University," Murphy continued. He said University Founder Father Edward Sorin made some 46 trips to Europe to raise money. The University started its annual fund in 1942 with a professional fundraising office being established in 1947.

The first capital campaign in the University’s history was the Challenge I from 1960 to 1963. The Ford Foundation challenged the University with a grant of $6 million if they could raise twice that amount, according to Murphy. "The centerpiece of that campaign was the Memorial Library," Murphy said.

Challenge I raised $18,603,157 from 23,438 gifts in addition to the $6 million added by the Ford Foundation, according to the Final Report of the Campaign for Notre Dame.

"Almost continuously, the Ford Foundation said we’d do it again," Murphy said. The Ford Foundation pledged another $6 million if the University could again double that amount by 1966. This time, $16,084,291 was raised through 19,213 donations, with the Ford Foundation adding another $6 million, according to the Campaign for Notre Dame’s Final Report. The Athletic and Convocation Center was the most visible result of Challenge II.

"We had hoped the Ford Foundation would go with us a third time," said Murphy. When they did not, the University went ahead with the SUMMA campaign from 1967 to 1972. This time, a total of 31,426 gifts generated $62.5 million in support.

Finally, from 1973 to 1981, the campaign for Notre Dame generated $180,997,236 through 47,521 gifts. According to its final report, the Campaign for Notre Dame received the participation of 86 percent of the University’s alumni and supported the building of Pasquerilla East and Pasquerilla West, the Snite Museum of Art, and Fitzpatrick Hall of Engineering. The Campaign also produced a dramatic increase in the endowment and the establishment of several endowed chairs.

The latest campaign, "Notre Dame: A Strategic Millennium," was begun May 9 of this year and continues through 1991 with a goal of $300 million.

In addition to the four capital campaigns that Notre Dame has also has other sources of support. According to Sandman, the University has been restricted financial help from its supporters. "We want to educate our donors so that they know Notre Dame needs three types of support—capital, annual and deferred—so we are going to fulfill our mission," Sandman said.

Since Hesburgh and Joyce took over the business of running Notre Dame, the annual support has increased from $11.1 million in 1963 to $48.3 million last year. The annual fund has doubled since the 1983-84 academic year. In addition to annual giving, the University seeks deferred gifts, "so that we get a very small percent of our cash from deferred giving," Sandman said.

In addition to alumni, the Development Office seeks contributions from parents, friends, corporations and foundations, according to Murphy.

According to Murphy, Notre Dame’s endowment now ranks around the 20th largest in the country. There are several reasons for this. First, "Notre Dame has had an absolutely unique mission," said Sandman, citing the Catholic character of the University as the strongest factor in its ability to generate donations.

Second, Sandman said, Hesburgh’s strong leadership has been very important. Hesburgh said, "In the 35 years Hesburgh and Joyce have been in their jobs, the University has finished in the black 34 of the time."

Sandman said Joyce is in large part responsible for the profitability of Notre Dame’s auxiliary enterprises like the Morris Inn, the ACC and the Hammes Notre Dame Bookstore which have helped to keep tuition down.

In addition to both Hesburgh and Joyce, the Investment Committee of the Board of Trustees has been a major factor in the growth of the endowment.

"They decide how the University should invest its money," Sandman said.

Rob Hennig is a sophomore from Gaylord, Mich.

Fr. Hesburgh & Fr. Joyce - Two Friends of all Knights

Congratulations & thanks for 35 years of support.

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Our Most Sincere Best Wishes to Two Legends in Their Time

Father Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C.
Father Edmund Joyce, C.S.C.

Thank you for the many opportunities you presented to us.

from

All of Us Who Work in University Food Services

"Excellence in Service"
“Don’t take yourself too seriously, because five minutes after you’re dead, the other guy will be doing better.”

Rev. John J. Cavanaugh
Predecessor to Hesburgh
“The Chicago Tribune Magazine”
Nov. 9, 1986

“(The new administration) should try to get the best professors and the best students and they should maintain the moral and spiritual values of Notre Dame, so that this remains a Catholic university in reality as well as in name.”

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce
Quoted in “Scholastic”
Oct. 2, 1986

“We do not pray today that somehow all crises will miraculously cease, for crisis is the pattern of history and always will be. We only ask, humbly and confidently, that we may be worthy of the truth that is ours, for those on the side of truth are on the side of God, and, ultimately, of victory.”

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
Sermon at opening Mass in 1955
Quoted in “Scholastic”
Sept. 30, 1955

“My purpose is to produce educated Christians. I don’t want to be Harvard. I want to be the greatest Catholic university in the world.”

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
“The Chicago Tribune Magazine”
Nov. 9, 1986

“All of us are experts in preaching virtue at a distance.”

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
“The Humane Imperative”

“We’re at a real disadvantage against competitors who admit near-illiterates with no thought of their graduating. One thing we will never do is lower our standards. If no real steps are taken to make intercollegiate athletics academically respectable and honest, Notre Dame simply can’t expect to be as competitive in the future as we’ve been in the past. We’re playing by another set of rules.”

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
Quoted in “Way,” June 1963

“Faith is not an easy virtue. But in the broad world of man’s total voyage through time to eternity, faith is not only a gracious companion, but an essential guide.”

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
“Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist”
Dec. 1984

“The most important thing a father can do for his children is to love their mother.”

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh

Although we’re your latest addition, thanks to you we’re now a Notre Dame tradition.

Best Wishes To You-
Fr. Hesburgh
The Girls in Pasquerilla East.
Hesburgh has been busy doing saints' work

To Father Ted
In Appreciation for 35 Years
The College of Arts and Letters

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Department of Art, Art History, and Design
Department of Communication and Theatre
Department of Economics
Department of English
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in the Liberal Arts
Jacques Maritain Center
Medieval Institute
Reilly Center for Science, Technology and Values
Annali d’Italianistica
Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic
Religion & Literature
Review of Politics
Father Hesburgh has played many roles, but he has had only one identity—that of a priest.

I have always thought the centrality of his priesthood is the very thing that has enabled him to be so effective in all he has done in the more than four decades since his ordination in Sacred Heart Church. He may have awakened, as I sometimes have, wondering if this were Pittsburgh or London, but he was—a priest of God—or what he was essentially about—the ministry of mediation.

Mediation is a kind of template that one can lay between God and Man. He has never had a parish, yet he has always done pastoral work. "When someone calls you ‘Father,’ " he once said, "you know you belong to everyone."

I was reminded recently of the theme of mediation in Father Ted’s life when I saw a copy of the 1963 Time magazine that featured him. In the cover painting he is holding an open book. On one page is a Madonna, on the facing page, atomic equations. As an educator, Father Hesburgh has mediated between the supernatural and the natural, between religion and science, between value and fact. He has recalled to us the blending of faith and inquiry represented in the great medieval European universities nourished by the Church and has challenged us to recreate that unique community of learners and believers in contemporary America.

Vision + Commitment = Excellence.

In 1952, Father Theodore Hesburgh started using this formula to make the University of Notre Dame one of the finest Catholic schools in the world.

Thirty-three years later, Adworks was founded using the same formula. We saw the need for a student-run, on-campus advertising network to provide campus organizations with quality advertisements at low prices.

We strive to follow the same formula for excellence that Fr. Hesburgh has followed during his 35-year tenure at Notre Dame, and wish him the best of luck in the future.

...and on the 12,775th day, Ted rested.

You deserve a break today. Enjoy it STANFORD HALL

The Notre Dame Club of Sarasota-Manatee, Wishes Father Hesburgh A Blessed Farewell

The Notre Dame Club of Sarasota-Manatee Counties Wishes Father Hesburgh A Blessed Farewell

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University Park Mall and Concord & Pierre Moin

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20% Discount sale items

N.D.-S.M.C. Students
The Class of 1959

Takes this occasion to express respect and fond regard for the two most important members of the Notre Dame family in our lifetime:

Father Ted Hesburgh
Father Ned Joyce

Their contributions to the University since our class first set foot on campus thirty-one years ago are tangible in bricks and mortar, in endowment, and in academic achievement. Of greater personal significance for each of us has been the continuity shown by more than three decades of moral persuasion and inspirational example. In our time, no other American university can boast a finer leadership. Together, they shook down the thunder and awakened the echoes in all whose hearts are with Notre Dame.

The following random members of the class of 1959 are representative of all in providing this testimonial:

Mark Sheilds, District of Columbia
Gene Saxon, Tennessee
John Madden, Illinois
Joe Downes, Connecticut
Tom Marquez, Texas
Rev. George Ross, Michigan
Tip Mann, Illinois
Al Ecuyer, Louisiana
Fred Kleiderer, Illinois
Vince Naimoli, Florida
Buzz Seaman, Pennsylvania
Bud Reynolds, Illinois
Art Murphy, Massachusetts
Tom Hawkins, California
Bucky O’Connor, M.D., New Jersey
John Boyce, Missouri
J.P. Moran, Arizona
Kevin Burke, Illinois

Quinn Stepan, Illinois
Charlie Fredrick, Ohio
Hon. John Leahy, California
T.J. Mahoney, New Jersey
Lou Manzo, Maryland
John Cashion, Illinois
Jim Keegan, Delaware
Bill McFarland, Florida
John Donovan, Colorado
Rev. Msgr. Milam Joseph, Texas
Bob Williams, M.D., Pennsylvania
Kevin Halligan, Iowa
Knute Cavanaugh, M.D., Colorado
Tom Eckrich, Indiana
E.J. Cunningham, M.D., Missouri
Julio Sparacino, Illinois
Gary Meyers, Washington
Dick Phelan, Illinois
Notre Dame alumni from coast to coast will be able to see and hear the last public address of Father Ted Hesburgh’s 35-year career as President of Notre Dame next May 9.

A live, hour-long, television program will be beamed by satellite to sites arranged by local Notre Dame Clubs in 126 cities across the country that evening. A short videotape of highlights of the Hesburgh years will be followed by a “farewell address” from Father Ted who, a few days later, will turn the presidency over to his successor.

More than 50,000 alumni and friends will view this historic “Notre Dame Moment.” Don’t risk being among the missing.

Mark your calendar now and watch for your invitation.

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**Mark your calendar now and watch for your invitation.**

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**May 9, 1987**

"A NOTRE DAME MOMENT"

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