

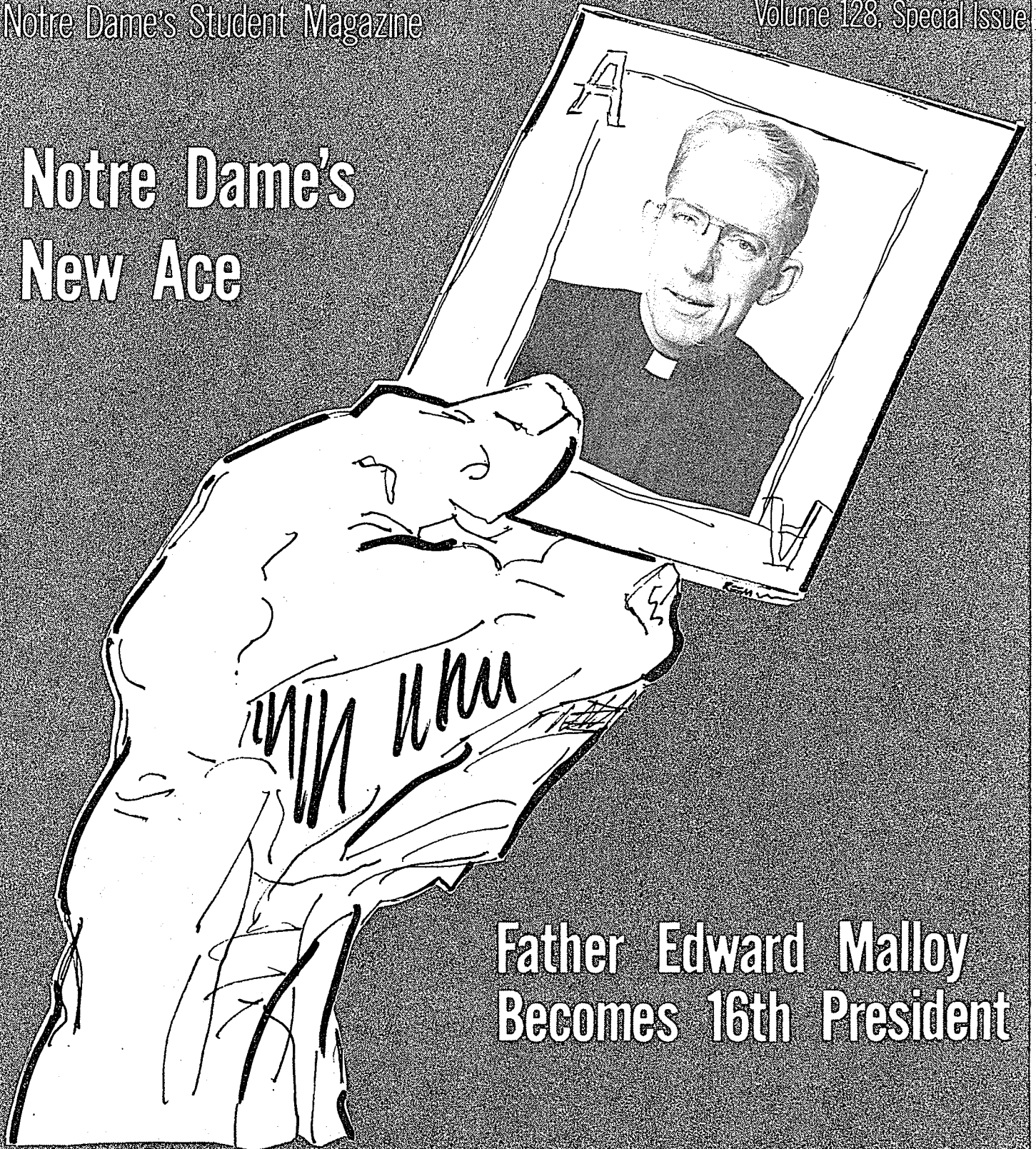
# Scholastic

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Notre Dame's Student Magazine

Volume 128, Special Issue

## Notre Dame's New Ace



Father Edward Malloy  
Becomes 16th President

# Changing Of The Guard

Today the Board of Trustees selected Father Edward Malloy to succeed Father Theodore Hesburgh as president of Notre Dame. When he begins his term in May, Malloy will lead a vastly different University than the one Hesburgh took over in 1952. Once a small, provincial school known more for football than scholarship, Notre Dame has become a respected academic institution with an international reputation.

Malloy's background in teaching and research makes him an excellent choice to develop and expand the University's academic standing. It is important, though, that Malloy choose a staff that will complement him. Such a staff should include scholars to lead academic programs as well as business professionals to undertake financial and administrative duties.

The University's largest fund raiser is scheduled to start at the same time Malloy takes over as president. This fund raiser will address several major concerns: two new women's dorms will be constructed to improve the male/female ratio; a \$10 million classroom building is planned to relieve the need for more classroom space; increased funding for endowed professorships is planned to further strengthen the University's academic standing; and approximately \$40 million is earmarked for graduate programs and research to bolster Notre Dame's graduate schools.

Thus far in the planning of the fund raiser, the University has emphasized that the improvement of the graduate programs will not come at the expense of the undergraduate curriculum. That emphasis must continue if Notre Dame is to become the quality University that it seeks to be.

Although the fund raiser will address many of the major problems facing Notre Dame today, a number of concerns will still confront the new president. For example, Notre Dame has yet to solve the problem of its low minority enrollment. In addition, the relationship between the faculty and the administration could bear further improvement.

Most importantly, the new administration must be responsive to student interests and concerns. Too often in the past, the University has given students the impression that their views on important issues are either unimportant or unrealistic. The University must be more open to student opinion if it hopes to improve student-administration relations.

During the upcoming months, Malloy will have much to do. It is important for members of the Notre Dame community and outside observers to give him time to adjust to this very demanding job. Hesburgh himself has admitted that he was "as green as grass" when he first took office 35 years ago. Malloy has proven himself a capable leader up to this point; given time to get used to the job, he should make a fine president as well.

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# The Decision Is Made

By Maher Mouasher

Associate Provost Father Edward Malloy is selected the University's 16th president by the Board of Trustees

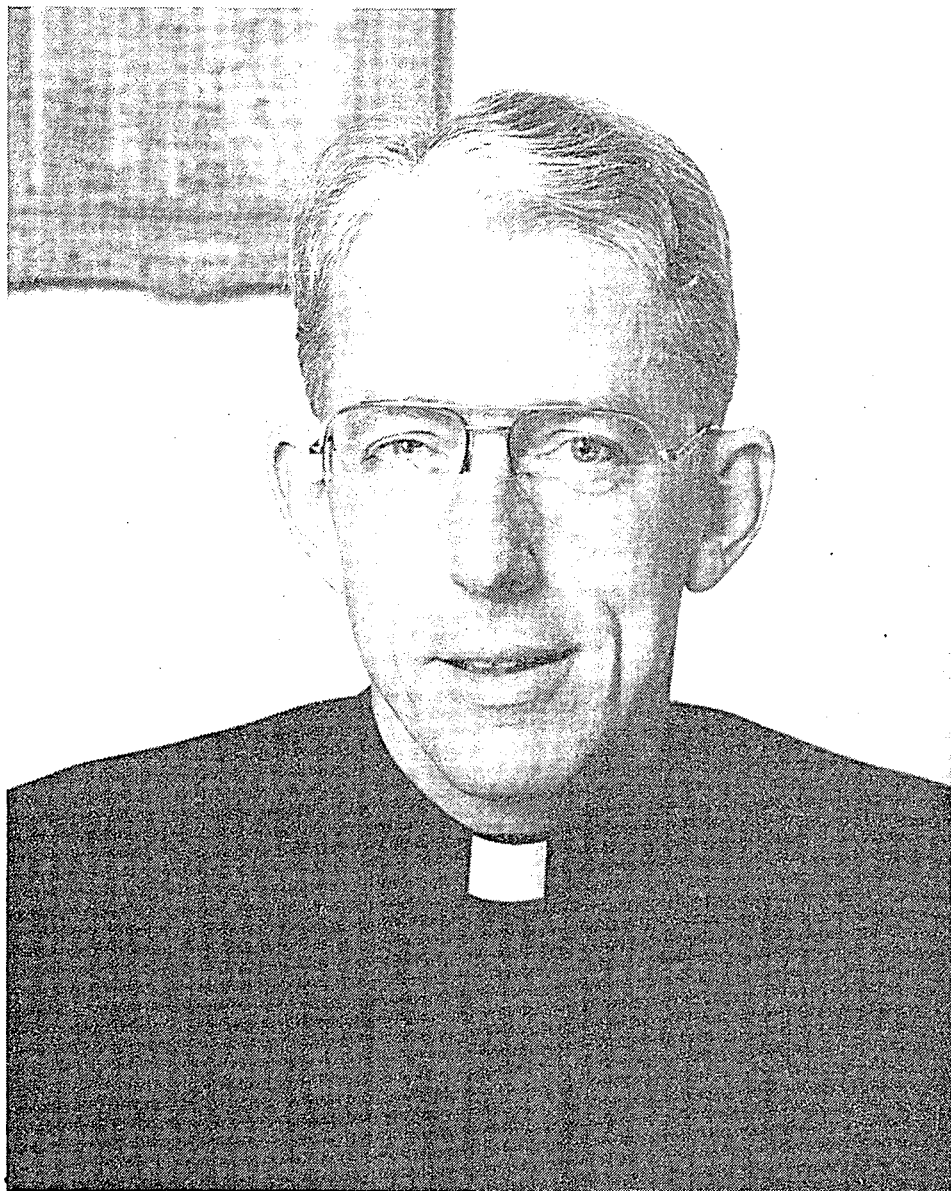
**W**hen the 1987-88 academic year begins in late August, Father Edward "Monk" Malloy will be at the helm of the University of Notre Dame.

The Board of Trustees of the University met at 2 this afternoon, with the selection of a new president the sole item on its agenda. Acting on a recommendation forwarded by its nominating committee, it voted to elect Malloy the 16th president of the University.

Malloy specializes in the ethics of sexuality, war and peace, crime and punishment and biomedical matters, as they relate to the Catholic faith. He is the author of two books and numerous articles and reviews in a wide variety of theological and secular journals.

In addition to his current job, he serves as associate professor of theology, on the institutional review boards at Saint Joseph's Medical Center and Memorial Hospital in South Bend, and as a member of the board of regents at the University of Portland, a Holy Cross school.

In May, Malloy will succeed Father Theodore Hesburgh, the man who has held that post for the last 35 years.



Hesburgh was originally scheduled to retire in 1981. That selection process, though, was aborted. The committee handling the search decided that no member of the Holy Cross order was ready to take Hesburgh's place. Hesburgh agreed to stay for five more years until promising young priests received more administrative experience.

At that time, four young members of the Congregation of Holy Cross were appointed to upper level administrative posts, presumably to groom them for the presidency.

In addition to Malloy, who was named associate provost, Father David Tyson was named executive assistant to Hesburgh and in 1984 vice president for student affairs. Simultaneously, Father Ernest Bartell was named director of the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies and Father William Beauchamp was named administrative assistant to Father Edmund Joyce. Beauchamp later became executive assistant to Hesburgh when Tyson became vice president for student affairs.

For a few years after that, the issue of replacing Hesburgh faded from the spotlight. Last spring, however, the nominating committee of the Board of Trustees, under the leadership of then chairman of the board Thomas Carney, re-started the search for a new president. He solicited the opinions of the Notre Dame community on the key qualities that a new president must possess, thus bringing the issue to the forefront of campus gossip once again.

From that point, events in the selection process moved fairly quickly. The committee interviewed the main contenders and met several times in order to narrow its selection to a manageable few. A short list soon emerged. In

addition to the four administrators, the name of Father Michael McCafferty, associate professor of law, appeared on the list. While some other names were still being mentioned in relation to the presidency, it seemed unlikely that anyone other than one of the five on the list would be named.

After mid-September the speculation on the Notre Dame campus mounted. Students, administrators, alumni and members of the Holy Cross community alike discussed their favorite candidates. The five candidates and the members of the Board of Trustees received messages containing suggestions and nominations from those with any connection to Notre Dame.

The speculation reached its peak November 2 when the Chicago Tribune reported in its Sunday edition that Malloy had been

the University were quick to deny the stories, it was clear that the two newspapers had not based their stories on mere speculation. Even though the official decision was yet to be made, many insiders said that the presidential selection was fast becoming a one-horse race. All signals pointed to Malloy as the committee's choice.

At its meeting today, the board of trustees confirmed these expectations. With the presidential selection the only item on its afternoon agenda, it met and laid to rest the rumors. More importantly, it met to decide who will be entrusted to guide the University into a crucial period of its existence. The final result was the selection of 45-year-old Malloy.

Malloy was born on May 3, 1941 in Washington D.C. He came to Notre Dame as a scholarship basketball player. After an

**Even though the official decision was yet to be made, many insiders said that the presidential selection was fast becoming a one-horse race. All signals pointed to Malloy as the (nominating) committee's choice.**

chosen president. It quoted "sources close to the University" as saying that the trustees had gradually come to regard Malloy as the consensus choice for the presidency.

On the same day, The Chicago Sun-Times ran a somewhat more conservative story saying that Malloy was the "rated choice" for the presidency. While officials at

unimpressive court career, Malloy turned his attention to academics, garnering a B.A. and an M.A. in English between 1963 and 1967, and an M.A. in theology in 1969. He was ordained into the Holy Cross order at Sacred Heart Church in 1970. He then taught at Aquinas Junior College in Nashville before returning to Notre Dame to join the faculty in the department of theology.

# Planning For The Future

By Keith Harrison Jr.

Notre Dame gears up for its largest fund raiser  
as the Hesburgh era draws to a close

In the last days of Father Theodore Hesburgh's term as University president, Notre Dame will kick off a \$300 million fund-raising effort, the largest in the school's history. The fund raiser, tentatively titled "Notre Dame: A Strategic Moment," will dramatically alter both external and internal elements of the University.

Included in tentative plans are the construction of two women's dorms, a classroom building, a theology center and renovations of the Administration Building and Sacred Heart Church. Major increases in funding for financial aid, graduate programs and research also are being planned.

The fund-raising campaign will not be officially announced until May 9, when Hesburgh will describe it in an address that will be televised to Notre Dame clubs across the nation. But Hesburgh was quoted in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune as saying, "We're in the middle of this \$300 million drive that we're not going to announce publicly until I leave here. By then we'll probably have two-thirds of it in the bag."

Perhaps the biggest physical change on campus will be a new classroom building. Assistant Vice President of University Relations Richard Conklin has said that the building is tentatively scheduled to be built in the extra parking facilities across from the Snite Museum, west of the football stadium.

The building will be used primarily for undergraduate courses, according to Joe Sandman, director of development. "It will not be for any particular college," he said. Because the College of Arts and Letters has courses which all students must take, however, "it may be one of the primary beneficiaries" of the classroom building, said Sandman. Although there is no donor for the new classroom building at this time, "there are some discussions going on right now about that," he said.

Two women's dorms also will be constructed with money from the fund raiser. The dorms will house a total of 500 women and be located between the Memorial Library and the Pasquerillas. The total cost of the two dorms is estimated at \$10 million.

Donors have been found for both dorms, according to Sandman. Knott, a Baltimore businessman, is donating the money for the construction of Marion Burk Knott Hall. The name of the donor for the second dorm is not being revealed at this time, according to Sandman.

In addition to these constructions, funds will be set aside for renovations in the Administration Building and Sacred Heart Church. Work on the Administration Building, which has been budgeted for \$8.5 million, probably will not start for a few years, because, Sandman said, it is not as urgent as the new construction

work. Renovation of Sacred Heart Church, budgeted at \$3 million, is already underway and will continue for the next two years.

Approximately \$60 million has been tentatively earmarked for endowed undergraduate scholarships. This figure, like most of the goals of the campaign, are responses to the recommendations made in the University's 1982 PACE report, Sandman said. That report suggested that Notre Dame triple the amount of financial aid currently offered before 1991. "We will reach that goal," said Sandman.

A major part of the money raised in the fund raiser is scheduled to go to graduate and research programs. Approximately \$42 million, for example, has been proposed to fund University research centers and institutes. Lobund Laboratory is scheduled to receive \$5 million. This laboratory specializes in raising lab animals in germ-free environments.

Robert Gordon, vice president for advanced studies, said that Lobund is one of the world's leading research centers in this field. "Animals which have been raised there are sent all over the world for research purposes." Other research centers scheduled to receive grants include the Institute for Scholarship in the Liberal Arts, the Center for Research in Business and the Microelectronics Research Center.

In addition to the money earmarked for research centers and institutes, another \$38 million tentatively is planned for graduate fellowships endowment and research support. This money will be used for such things as graduate student stipends and grants to support faculty members during summer research projects.

\$42 million is scheduled to endow professorships. The University presently has 95 academic chairs funded to some degree. Academic chairs are each backed by \$1 million in savings. The interest earned from this money allows the University to attract top scholars for the chairs by offering prestige and a high salary, according to Sandman. "Father Hesburgh has said that he wants 100 before he retires, and with this fund raiser we will certainly surpass that figure," Sandman said.

"The University is making a commitment to improving its graduate and research programs," said Sandman. "That's what we have to do to join that elite group of schools, which includes Harvard and Stanford and Yale," he said. Gordon said, "We're talking about things that are going to make Notre Dame a better place to go to school."

Despite this emphasis on improving its graduate and research areas, Sandman said the University will continue to improve the quality of its undergraduate program. A concern for social space resulted in plans for the renovation of LaFortune Student Center, the construction of the Eck Tennis Pavilion and the All Sports Arena, according to Sandman. Funding for all three of these projects is included in the campaign.

Another factor which influenced fund allocation for the cam-

campaign was the alcohol policy, according to Sandman. "There was the feeling that alcohol use had gotten out of hand a few years ago, so the alcohol policy was implemented. But if you're going to cut down on drinking, you've got to increase the number of alternatives students have," Sandman said. Because of this, he said, \$6 million is scheduled to go to enhance student life programs, which range from the Office of Student Activities to University Ministry.

In addition to its work in graduate and undergraduate programs, the fund raiser also will finance projects designed to maintain Notre Dame's Catholic character. One of these is the construction of a theology center, which is budgeted for \$3 million. "That

will be a campaign priority, although it's not as far along in planning yet," Sandman said.

Another such program is the Institute for Pastoral and Social Ministry, which is scheduled to receive \$12.5 million. This institute makes Notre Dame's resources available to all Church members. One example of its work is Retreats International, a group which trains retreat leaders from across the country.

But will Notre Dame be able to raise all this money? "There is no question in my mind that we will," Sandman said. "The family, friends and alumni of Notre Dame want us to be among the very best universities in the country. They understand our unique Catholic mission."

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FUND RAISER

### Probable Distribution of Funds (in Millions)

Endowed undergraduate scholarships	\$ 60
Endowed professorships	\$ 42
Underwriting advances in research	\$ 42
Graduate fellowships endowment and research	\$ 38
Athletic facilities	\$ 13.5
Institute for Pastoral and Social Ministry	\$ 12.5
Two women's dorms	\$ 10
Classroom building	\$ 10
Library collections endowment	\$ 10
Restoration of Administration Building	\$ 8.5
Student life programs	\$ 6
Center for Peace Studies	\$ 6
Theology center	\$ 3
Renovation of Sacred Heart Church	\$ 3
Center for Social Concerns	\$ 3

Source: Financial Prospectus *Notre Dame: A Strategic Moment*

# A Notre Dame Procession

By Greg Miller

Perhaps no president of the University of Notre Dame has gained more fame outside the school than Father Theodore Hesburgh. Yet during Hesburgh's 35-year tenure, the longest in the University's history, he also has shaped the face of Notre Dame. In light of today's decision by the board of trustees, it is fitting to pay tribute to Hesburgh's 14 predecessors who have guided the University since its birth in 1842. These presidents not only provided the groundwork but also inspired the vision for many of Hesburgh's achievements. A chronicle of Notre Dame's presidents is also a chronicle of the history of Notre Dame.

## Father Edward Frederick Sorin CSC (1842-1865)

Edward Sorin, born in La Roche, France in 1814, was ordained a priest of the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1838. While a seminarian, Sorin listened to the bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, who was in France making an appeal for help with his missions in Indiana. The bishop's words stuck with Sorin. After his ordination he volunteered to lead a group of six French brothers and novices to America. In a letter to the bishop of Vincennes, Sorin expressed his enthusiasm: "The road to America seems clearly to me the road to heaven."

Sorin arrived in New York in September of 1841 and made his way to Vincennes. The bishop sent him to the mission at St. Peter's, Indiana, where Sorin at once established a novitiate and soon developed plans for a college. The bishop, however, feeling that the Catholic population was too small in the area, would not permit Sorin to begin a school at St. Peter's. Instead, he granted him permission to begin a school at Notre Dame du Lac, a piece of land near South Bend.

In November of 1842 Sorin left for South Bend with seven brothers. Upon arrival he immediately organized plans for the college and wrote confidently to his superior in France, "This college will be one of the most powerful means of doing good in this country." With \$1,500 from the bishop, Sorin built a log chapel and the brick building which is now Old College. In 1844 a charter was granted by the legislature of Indiana which enabled the University to grant



From left to right in the top row: Father Edward Sorin, Father Patrick Dillon, Father William Corby. In the bottom row: Father Augustin, Father Patrick Coleman, Father Thomas Walsh, Father Andrew Morrissey, Father John W. O'Donnell, Father James Burny, Father Matthew Walsh, Father O'Donnell, Father John O'Hara, Father Samuel O'Donnell, Father John J. Kavanaugh.

degrees. Formal classes began in September of the same year and Notre Dame granted its first degree in 1849.

The school rapidly expanded and by 1863 had an enrollment of more than 200 students. Yet Sorin's Notre Dame hardly resembled the Notre Dame of today. Students came to the school as young as six years old and received elementary, secondary, and college-level education. In fact, the Minims - the students aged 6 to 13 - were Sorin's favorite group.

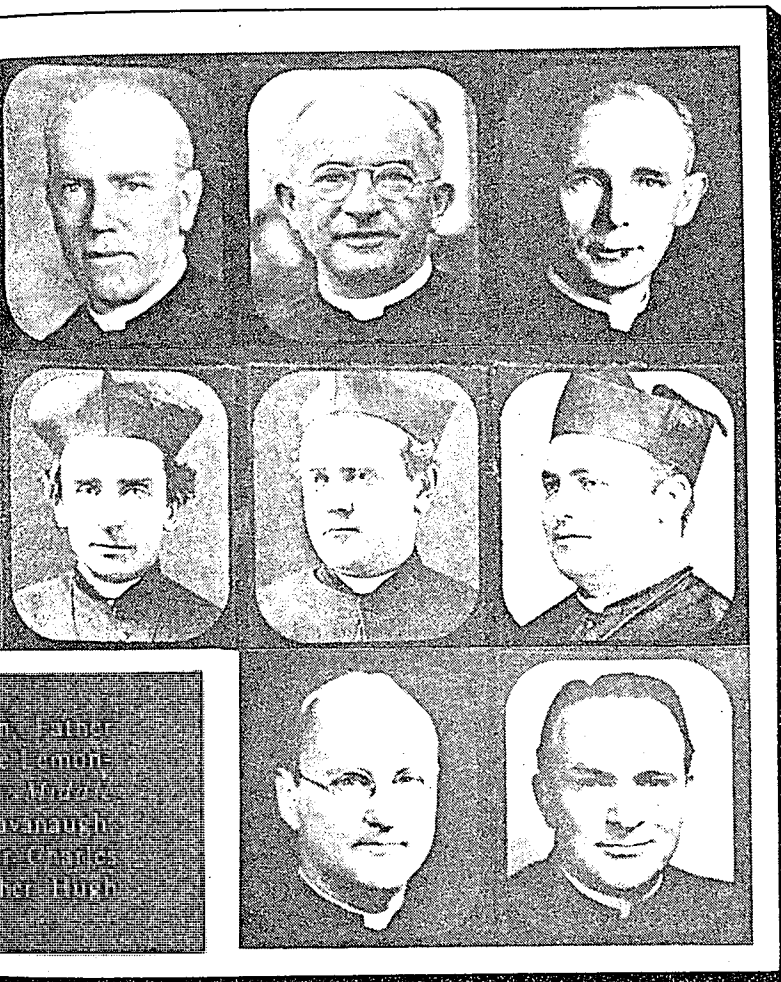
## Father Patrick Dillon CSC (1865-1866)

Dillon, an administrative assistant under Sorin, became president when Sorin decided to concentrate



his attention on his job as Provincial of the CSC. Dillon instituted the Commercial Course, which offered students a chance to study bookkeeping and commercial law. He also laid the foundations for the development of a course of studies in the sciences.

Dillon took a more liberal approach to the discipline of the students than Sorin. But a glance at the regulations suggests that discipline was still quite



strict: "In winter, on Saturday, at four o'clock p.m., the students must wash their feet. In summer, this regulation is rendered unnecessary by the rule which requires the student to bathe in common twice a week in St. Joseph's Lake."

**Father William Corby CSC (1866-1872)**

Under Corby's administration, enrollment at Notre Dame increased to more than 500 students. In 1869 Corby opened the law school, which offered a two-year course of study, and in 1871 he began construction of Sacred Heart Church. Yet Notre Dame was still a "small" school. The president taught in the classroom and knew most students and faculty members. In 1869 the entire student body and the

faculty presented Corby with the gift of a black horse. Three years later, when he left the presidency, they presented him with a matching carriage. In five years, however, Corby would become president again.

**Father Auguste Lemonnier CSC (1872-1874)**

Lemonnier, a nephew of Sorin, was an amiable and unassuming president. But after a well-publicized drinking incident among the students, Lemonnier wrote a forceful letter in the South Bend papers. He wrote, "I shall prosecute those who shall hereafter sell or give liquor or any other intoxicating drink to anyone of the students of the college, and I will have any such persons punished with the heaviest penalties of the law."

**Father Patrick J. Colovin CSC (1874-1877)**

Colovin, who served as vice president under Lemonnier, did not stand in Sorin's favor. Colovin, an Irishman, planned a St. Patrick's Day celebration despite the objections and displeasure of Sorin. More importantly, student enrollment diminished under his administration. Colovin resigned from the presidency in August of 1877, but many thought that he had been removed.

**Father William Corby CSC (1877-1881)**

When Corby returned to the presidency, Notre Dame had not yet become a significant academic institution. There were no non-Catholic teachers and no distinctive scholars. Sorin's view of the mission of Notre Dame still prevailed: to produce not Catholic scholars, but good Catholic men for "ordinary walks of life." Most students, in fact, pursued studies to enter the business world and often did not graduate. In April 1879 a fire destroyed the Main building of the school. Corby sent all students home and promised that they would return to a "bigger and better Notre Dame."

Corby overcame the \$200,000 loss and rebuilt the Main building - the building which is now the Administration Building. Corby, however, could not continue the expansion. In addition to his presidency he served as the Holy Cross Provincial. By this time Sorin had become Superior General of the Holy Cross order. He wrote to Corby to tell him that he would have to relinquish one of his positions. Corby wanted to remain president, but was overruled by Sorin.

**Father Thomas E. Walsh CSC (1881-1893)**

Walsh became president when he was only 28 years old. A favorite of Sorin, he had come to Notre Dame under Colovin's administration to help reverse

the declining enrollment. Walsh was most interested in bolstering Notre Dame's scholastic standards. He was discouraged by the small number of graduates in comparison to the total number of students, a disproportion caused by the many students who came to Notre Dame for its business courses only. In Scholastic, Walsh expressed his hope that the "time will soon come when the greater majority of those attending would be prepared to follow the regular Collegiate Course."

Walsh reorganized the law school and in 1882 he built the Science Hall. He made Civil and Mechanical Engineering four-year courses of study and also started a program of studies called "Belles Lettres," for which he recruited distinguished literature professors. As student enrollment increased Walsh recognized the need for more living space and in 1888 laid the cornerstone for Sorin Hall, built in honor of Sorin's Golden Jubilee.

**"We can never compete with those colleges that have such tremendous endowments! Our very existence depends on giving Catholic boys a good preparatory foundation."**

**-- Father Andrew Morrissey**

Another incident related to student alcohol use occurred during Walsh's tenure as president. 32 students left campus without permission. Sorin decided to expel 2 students who returned to campus drunk and imposed milder penalties on the other 30. These 30, however, protested that all should receive the same penalty or no punishment at all. Walsh, in response, expelled all 32 and told them, "It is better to have a small attendance at the University with good discipline than a large attendance without it. The rules will be preserved at any cost."

Perhaps ironically, Notre Dame played its first intercollegiate football game during Walsh's tenure. In 1887, following rugby rules, the men of Notre Dame played an informal game against the University of Michigan. The very next week Notre Dame organized a Rugby football association.

### **Father Andrew Morrissey CSC (1893-1905)**

On his deathbed in 1893 Walsh requested that Morrissey succeed him as president. 1893 also marked the year of Sorin's death, so Morrissey became the first president to be free from Sorin's

shadow. Unfortunately little significant progress was made during Morrissey's 12-year tenure. Sounding like Sorin, Morrissey at one point said, "We can never compete with those colleges that have such tremendous endowments! Our very existence depends on giving Catholic boys a good preparatory foundation."

Nevertheless Morrissey led the construction of the Grotto in 1896, the addition of wings to Sorin Hall in 1897 and the erection of the first gymnasium in 1898. In 1900 student enrollment increased to more than 700, but most students still followed the Commercial Course.

### **Father John W. Cavanaugh CSC (1905-1919)**

Cavanaugh was known for his literary gifts and his eloquent speeches. It is appropriate, then, that the number of students awarded bachelor's and master's degrees significantly increased during his tenure as president. As part of his ongoing commitment to improve the academic standing of Notre Dame, Cavanaugh attracted a number of eminent scholars to the University, established a chair in journalism, and introduced courses in Chemical Engineering.

Notre Dame rapidly became a significant force on the football field. Yet Cavanaugh resented the implications that Notre Dame should be known as a football school. In fact, he almost did away with the football program, for it was a money-losing proposition until 1913. But, again ironically, two of Notre Dame's most famous football personalities appeared during Cavanaugh's years as president. George Gipp came to national attention in 1917 and Knute Rockne began coaching in 1918.

### **Father James A. Burns CSC (1919-1922)**

Immediately after Burns became president, he divided the University into four distinct colleges: Arts and Letters, Science, Engineering, and Law. In 1919 he eliminated the prep school to make more room on campus for college students. Burns, who concentrated on academic matters, added no new buildings to the campus during his tenure. But in his final year he set the foundations for a large expansion of the University. He began a campaign to raise \$750,000, which, if raised, would secure \$250,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and \$75,000 from the Carnegie foundation. In 1922 Burns resigned to devote his time to fund-raising activities.

### **Father Matthew J. Walsh CSC (1922-1928)**

When Walsh assumed the presidency, more than 1,100 students lived off campus, only 135 students were paying for room and board, and Notre Dame had a \$10,000 debt. Walsh, discouraged by these

facts, felt that Notre Dame was growing without retaining a unity among students, faculty, and administrators.

With fund-raising money, Walsh at once concentrated his efforts on the construction of a dormitory system. He built Freshman Hall in 1922 and Sophomore Hall in 1923. During 1924 and 1925 he began construction of Morrissey, Howard and Lyons. By 1925 enrollment had increased to 2,500 students, of which 1,471 lived on campus. To further unify the campus Walsh completed South Dining Hall by 1927.

Academic progress was also made. Credit hours were reduced to encourage more in-depth study. Latin and Greek were no longer required for a degree. Walsh also expanded the College of Commerce, which had been organized in 1920. In 1928 three years of college were made a prerequisite for the study of law. Faculty members increased from 90 to 175 during Walsh's presidency.

#### Father Charles L. O'Donnell CSC (1928-1934)

O'Donnell appreciated both the academic vision of Cavanaugh and Burns and the practical consideration of Walsh. He combined both while president. In 1929 he built the football stadium. He also restored Sacred Heart Church and constructed the law school building. In 1931 construction of Alumni and Dillon were begun, in addition to the Cushing Hall of Engineering and a new heating plant. This rapid expansion, which cost the University more than \$2,800,000, was made possible in large part through football revenues.

Academic life at Notre Dame also expanded. In 1929 O'Donnell eliminated the school for Minims, which created more room for college students. He actively sought distinguished lecturers throughout his presidency and attracted William Butler Yeats to campus. O'Donnell also established a new seal for the University, because he felt that the old one was indistinguishable from the seal of the Holy Cross order. Notre Dame was now on its way to becoming the Notre Dame of today.

#### Father John F. O'Hara CSC (1934-1940)

O'Hara, the Prefect of Religion at Notre Dame from 1918 to 1934, concentrated on expanding the graduate school. During his tenure, he made doctorates available in Philosophy, Physics, Mathematics, and Politics. O'Hara also carried forward the building program and led construction of a new laundry, the post office, and the infirmary. He also built the Rockne Memorial, Cavanaugh, Zahm and Breen-Phillips.

#### Father J. Hugh O'Donnell CSC (1940-1946)

During World War II, O'Donnell offered Notre Dame's facilities to the armed forces. The navy accepted his offer and installed Naval ROTC units on campus. Soon after the installation there were only a few hundred civilian students at Notre Dame. O'Donnell also continued O'Hara's work with the graduate school. He further formalized the graduate program and replaced the previous committee of graduate studies with a dean.

#### Father John J. Cavanaugh CSC (1946-1952)

Cavanaugh, one of Henry Ford's secretaries before entering Notre Dame's College of Commerce, graduated from the University in 1923 and worked for the Studebaker corporation in South Bend. Two years later he entered the novitiate at Notre Dame to become a Holy Cross priest - a requirement to become a president of the University of Notre Dame.

At a 1948 Alumni Banquet, Cavanaugh spoke of his desire to make Notre Dame a "great" University - a University, Cavanaugh said, which produced a

**Sorin wrote confidently to his superior in France, "This college will be one of the most powerful means of doing good in this country."**

significant number of graduates who would one day assume influential leadership positions. Cavanaugh, like many of his predecessors, wanted to make Notre Dame a national force not only in football, but in education. Yet the irony continued, for in 1950 the first Notre Dame football games were shown on television - a significant source of revenue for the University.

Cavanaugh reorganized the administration in order to free himself to pursue fundraising activities and to act as a salesman for the University. Cavanaugh's reorganization created five vice presidents, who focused their attention on the various aspects of the rapidly growing University. Father Theodore Hesburgh, at age 32, was appointed executive vice president - the one vice president to whom all the others reported.

As Notre Dame continued to grow, alumni began to complain that their sons were denied admission to the University in favor of "strangers" with better credentials. Cavanaugh, however, saw these complaints as signs of a great university. He remained firm in his convictions. Notre Dame had come a long way from Sorin, and Cavanaugh would not turn back.

# A Giant Step Forward

By Greg Miller

Since Father Theodore Hesburgh became president in 1952 his name has become synonymous with Notre Dame. Tremendous growth and world-wide recognition have been the hallmarks of his tenure.

There are now nearly 100 endowed professorships and almost 1,000 faculty members. The student body also has increased, both in size and quality. Notre Dame now provides financial aid to 65 percent of the student body. Hesburgh has also spearheaded tremendous growth within the graduate school, which he feels is crucial to maintaining a highly respected reputation in the academic community.

Perhaps Hesburgh's most significant achievements have been the transfer of governance of the University from the Congregation of Holy Cross to a predominantly lay Board of Trustees in 1967 and the admission of undergraduate women to the University in 1972. Hesburgh's insistence on lay governance has led to changes in the organization of the University. One such change has been the choice of Hesburgh's successor - a choice made for the first time by the Board of Trustees.

Hesburgh has also made significant contributions outside the University and has compiled a distinguished record of public service. He has held 14 presidential appointments, has been a national

## Changes Under the Dome: The Hesburgh Era

		1951-52	Current
Enrollment	Undergrad	4,381	7,552
	Postgrad	598	2,124
		4,979	9,676 (Fall '85)
Degrees conferred	Grad	970	1,888
	Postgrad	252	775
		1,222	2,663 (1986)
Endowment (at market value)		\$9 million	\$350 million
Annual voluntary support		\$1.1 million	\$48.3 million
Funding for research; sponsored programs		\$735,000	\$15 million
Annual operating budget		\$9.7 million	\$176.6 million
Library volumes		338,238	1.6 million
Faculty compensation (average)		\$5,400	\$50,800 (1985-86)
Total faculty		389	951
Physical facilities		48 buildings	88 buildings
Physical facilities' replacement value		\$24 million	\$492 million
Student financial aid (all sources, undergrad and postgrad students)		\$20,000	\$40 million

Source: Notre Dame Department of Public Relations and Information

leader in the field of education, and has served four popes.

He served for 15 years on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and chaired the commission from 1969 until 1972, when President Richard Nixon removed him for criticizing the Nixon administration's civil rights record. He was the first priest to serve in a formal diplomatic role for the United States government, as ambassador to the 1979 U.N. Conference on Science and Technology.

As an educator, Hesburgh has

chaired the International Federation of Catholic Universities and has significantly determined the direction taken by the contemporary Catholic university. Hesburgh is also an honorary member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Hesburgh has served three popes as permanent Vatican City representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna from 1956 to 1970. In 1983 Pope John Paul II appointed Hesburgh to the Pontifical Council for Culture, which studies ways in which the Gospel can be more effectively preached to the world's various cultures.

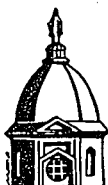
Currently Hesburgh is helping to direct a private group which unites scientists and religious leaders in the condemnation of nuclear weapons. With a \$6 million gift last year from Joan Kroc, Hesburgh established an Institute for International Peace Studies at Notre Dame.

Hesburgh was born in 1917 in Syracuse, New York. He was ordained a Holy Cross priest in 1943 at Notre Dame and was awarded a doctorate in theology at the Catholic University of America in 1945. He returned to Notre Dame in the same year to teach theology. Just four years later, Hesburgh was appointed executive vice president in the administration of President John J. Cavanaugh - the position which launched him into the presidency in 1952.



# How The Choice Is Made

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SELECTION PROCESS AT A GLANCE



**Fall 1952** - A reluctant Father Theodore Hesburgh takes the reins from Father John Cavanaugh, becoming the fifteenth president of Notre Dame. Cavanaugh also names Hesburgh his successor as Provincial for the Congregation of Holy Cross in Indiana. At this time, it is among the Provincial's responsibilities to make the presidential selection; during the Hesburgh years, the two become separate positions. Hesburgh chooses Father Edmund Joyce as executive vice president.



**Fall 1967** - A predominantly lay Board of Trustees is created, and the Holy Cross Order transfers governance to it. Future University presidents are required to be chosen from among the Priests' Society of the Congregation of Holy Cross, Indiana Province, by University bylaw. But it is established that the board, not the Provincial and other superiors of the order, will choose the next University president.



**1981** - Father Theodore Hesburgh, University president, announces that he will step down the following spring. A committee of the Board of Trustees researches possible successors for months and concludes that no CSC priest is ready for the job. Hesburgh agrees to stay in office for five more years. Four priests, Father Edward Malloy, Father Ernest Bartell, Father David Tyson and Father William Beauchamp are appointed by Hesburgh to upper-level administrative positions.



**Spring 1986** - Thomas Carney, then chairman of the board, officially begins the search for a new president. He solicits input from faculty, students, alumni and members of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Each of these Notre Dame constituencies gathers information in its own way. The work of the board's nominating committee, of which Carney is a member, begins.



**October 1, 1986** - The nominating committee, which has already narrowed the field of candidates to five, meets on the Notre Dame campus. It receives reports from representatives of faculty, students, alumni and the Congregation of Holy Cross. Trustees are invited to campus to interview the five candidates.



**November 13, 1986** - Following a hectic final week of meetings, the nominating committee chooses Father Edward Malloy as its nominee for University president. Members of the committee are Donald Keough, chairman of the board; Thomas Carney and Edmund Stephan, former chairmen of the board; Andrew McKenna, vice chairman of the board; Father Richard Warner, provincial superior; and trustees John Schneider, Frank Sullivan, John Ryan and Ernestine Raclin. Hesburgh, although a member of the committee, earlier had removed himself from the process.



**November 14, 1986** - The Board of Trustees chooses Father Edward Malloy as the 16th president of the University.

Compiled By Frank Lipo

# Hesburgh Through The Years

## The Notre Dame *Scholastic*

VOLUME 94, NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

### Top Enrollment Greet's New President

#### Largest Frosh Class Swells Mark to 5400

Another record Freshman class of approximately 1600 students is expected to swell the initial student body under newly appointed University President Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., to a grand total of 5400.

Having already overflowed its assignment of Zahm, St. Edward's, Breen-Phillips, and Farley Halls, some 70 members of the class have taken up residence in Cavanaugh Hall while others are still waiting to be placed.

The Office of Academic Affairs announces that 5,115 students had already been enrolled for the present school year—4,700 of whom were undergraduates. Over 400 graduate census cards have been processed up to this time, in addition to 317 student envelopes which were not claimed at the end of the registration period.

In succeeding Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., who becomes a member of the Provincial Council of the Congregation of Holy Cross and special advisor to the president, Father Hesburgh becomes the fifteenth such person to occupy that post. He vacates the office of Executive Vice-President which he had held for three consecutive years previous to his appointment as President of the University.

A graduate of Gregorian University, Rome, and the Catholic University of America, Father Hesburgh was an auxiliary chaplain at Fort Myer, Va., during World War II. He came to Notre Dame in 1945 to teach religion, and was chaplain of the married veterans attending the University. He was head of the Department of Religion in 1948 for the year preceding his appointment as Executive Vice-President.

Father Hesburgh's term of office is limited by Canon Law, which states that religious superiors cannot hold office longer than two terms of three years each.



REV. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C.  
For New President, 1600 Freshmen

#### First Commerce Ball Bids Ready Monday

Tickets for the first annual Commerce Ball will go on sale Monday in the lobby of the Dining Hall. The price of the ducats is \$4.50.

The Commerce Activities Council has completed plans for the ball, which will be held in the Palais Royale Ballroom on Nov. 7, with Johnny Long and his "Shanty Town" orchestra supplying the music from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m.

Chairman Norb Kraft has obtained 2 o'clock permissions from the Prefect of Discipline for students attending the dance. As an additional attraction 600 tickets to the Oklahoma game on the following day have been set aside for Commerce men and their dates. These can be purchased along with the dance bids from Wally Bernard in the Dining Hall lobby.

Dick Harvey is handling the blind date bureau for interested students, while Bill Unger has charge of room

(Continued on page 21)

#### Water Tower, Other Works, Stud Campus

A welcome sight to the returning students was the silver dome on the northern side of the campus — a new 500,000 gallon capacity water tower towering 182 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, the tank is supplied by three wells. The erection of the tower necessitated the laying of a new system of water mains to supply the new buildings.

Next to the tower and part of the \$2,000,000 utility program financed by the Father John C. Cavanaugh Testimonial Fund is the enlarged power plant. This building, when finished, will supply the expanded campus with heat and power. Two new steam turbines which make double use of the steam supplied by the coal fired boilers will produce the electricity necessary for the campus. Backing up the boilers are two diesel engines.

The exterior work on the Nieuwland Science Hall is completely finished. The entire building is over 95 per cent completed. The remaining work, the furnishing of the laboratories, is now being done and it is expected that completion work will take about six to eight months. At present the three lecture rooms for chemistry and physics and five other classrooms are in use. Many of the offices in the building have already been occupied.

The I. A. O'Shaughnessy Liberal and Fine Arts Building is about three quarters on the road to completion. Presently, the interior masonry work and the partitions are being done. Also, the heating ducts are being installed on the third floor. The building is expected to be completed by May, 1953, and ready for occupancy in the Fall of the same year. A sixth floor will be added to the tower to give WND extra room. The original plans only called for five floors — the fifth floor to be occupied by the "student voice."



“The decision to put the University under lay control was not mine alone, but I was certainly part of it. I really thought that was a spectacular thing. It’s probably one of the most spectacular things that happened after Vatican Council II because we were the largest single unit in the Catholic Church which took the Council seriously and did what they said, which was that lay persons ought to have new responsibilities in the Church commensurate with their talents and abilities.”

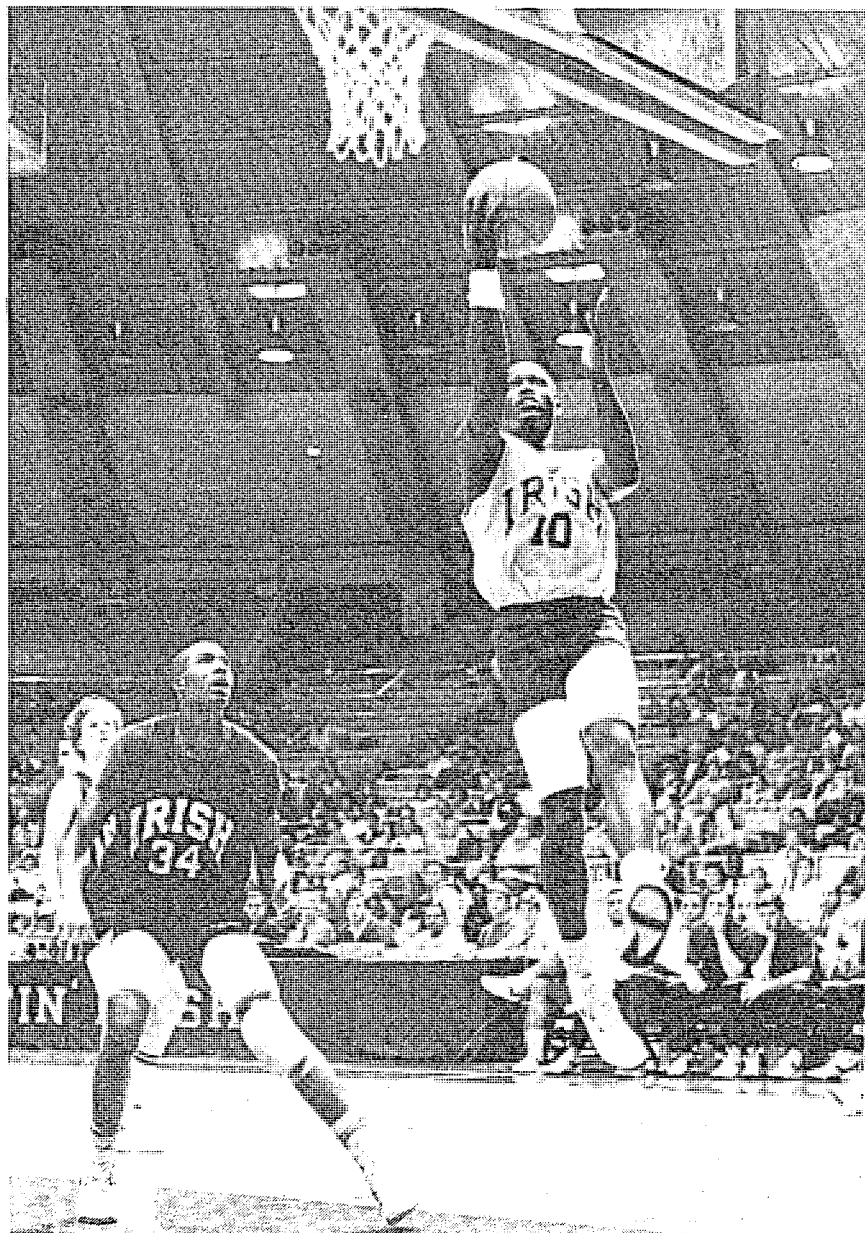
“The national concerns, I think, as I read them, are mainly a kind of unvoiced hope. I think young people today want a better country than we have. I don’t mean we don’t have a good one - they want a better one. I’m mainly impressed, I guess, by the international concerns students have.”



“While the numbers are important because they give you some sense of forward progress, and while balanced budgets are nice because they are better than going broke and bankrupt, when you get down to the core of this place it simply transcends numbers.”

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# Watch For Next Week's



# Basketball Preview Issue