6-1-1971

Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh

Notre Dame Law Review Editors

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarship.law.nd.edu/ndlr
Part of the Law Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: http://scholarship.law.nd.edu/ndlr/vol46/iss4/1

This Introduction is brought to you for free and open access by the Notre Dame Law Review at NDLScholarship. It has been accepted for inclusion in Notre Dame Law Review by an authorized administrator of NDLScholarship. For more information, please contact lawdr@nd.edu.
The Editors and Staff take pleasure in dedicating this issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer to Father Hesburgh.

A Tribute to . . .

Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

In an era which has become increasingly conscious of its many leaders in the field of education, the multifaceted career of one man singles him out as a leader among leaders. That man is the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame.

Father Hesburgh was born in Syracuse, New York, on May 25, 1917, one of five children in the family of Theodore B. Hesburgh, a plate-glass plant manager. After his graduation from high school, Father Hesburgh found his way to Notre Dame and the Congregation of the Holy Cross, the religious order with which the University is associated. After one year of schooling at the Notre Dame campus and one year of novitiate training at Rolling Springs, Indiana, he was sent to Rome's Gregorian University where he received a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1940. Because of the war in Europe Father Hesburgh was ordered back to the United States for the completion of his studies for the priesthood. In 1943 Father Hesburgh's childhood ambition was fulfilled — he was ordained a priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus. After his ordination Father Hesburgh longed for an assignment as a military chaplain, but was directed instead to work toward his doctoral degree in Sacred Theology. In 1945 he earned that degree and joined the faculty of the University with which he has been connected ever since.

At Notre Dame Father Hesburgh has taught theology and also jurisprudence at the University's Law School. His primary contribution to Notre Dame, however, has been his superlative administrative skill. This skill was readily recognized by Father Hesburgh's superiors and led to a series of promotions through the University's administrative hierarchy. In 1948 he was named head of the Theology Department, the next year he became executive vice-president to the then-president, Father John J. Cavanaugh, and in 1952, at the age of thirty-five, Father Hesburgh was appointed sixteenth president of the University of Notre Dame.

Father Hesburgh's tenure at Notre Dame has been a most historic one.
In 1967, in a move unprecedented in Catholic higher education, the guidance of the 125-year-old University was transferred from the exclusive control of the Holy Cross order to an independent board of trustees consisting of a combination of clerical and lay members.

His administration has also been a most productive one. Since Father Hesburgh assumed the office of president eighteen years ago, two dozen major buildings have been erected at Notre Dame as the result of a series of multi-million-dollar development programs. Among those buildings are the thirteen-story Memorial Library, the $8 million Athletic and Convocation Center; a Computing Center and Mathematics Building; a Radiation Research Building; a Center for Continuing Education; and two high-rise dormitories. Numerous other buildings are soon to become realities on the Notre Dame campus; among them is the $6 million Law Center designed to house the University’s expanding Law School.

Academic growth has complemented Notre Dame’s physical growth under Father Hesburgh’s guidance. New academic programs have been initiated and staffed with a distinguished faculty which includes a number of internationally recognized scholars. As a result, the University of Notre Dame enjoys the reputation of being one of the country’s finest academic institutions.

Father Hesburgh’s accomplishments in education at Notre Dame have been recognized by his appointment to positions of prominence in a number of national and international educational bodies. He is presently a director of the Institute of International Education, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and the Freedoms Foundation. Notre Dame’s president also serves on the Kerr-Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education and is a member of the board of trustees of the American Council on Education. In the past, Father Hesburgh served as president of both the Association of American Colleges and the International Federation of Catholic Universities and was a member of Governor Rockefeller’s select committee which studied the future of private and independent higher education in New York. A number of awards have been given to Father Hesburgh for his contributions to education. Most recently he was presented the Alexander Meiklejohn Award by the American Association of University Professors for his outstanding contributions to academic freedom.

Education is not the only field in which Father Hesburgh has distinguished himself. He has also been recognized for his leadership ability and expertise in the areas of science and government. Father Hesburgh has been connected with the “atoms for peace” movement since its inception, and has served three popes, Pius XII, John XXIII and Paul VI, as permanent representative of the Vatican to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria. He was also a member of the National Science Board for twelve years. In 1957, President Eisenhower appointed Notre Dame’s president to the newly formed United States Commission on Civil Rights. Father Hesburgh has continued his work on that Commission under the three succeeding Presidents of the United States. When the Civil Rights Commission was formed in 1957 there had not been a civil rights law for eighty years. Since then the Commission has been instru-
mental in the passage of four major acts covering voting, employment, education, justice, public accommodations and housing. Approximately eighty per cent of the Commission's recommendations for federal legislation have been enacted. Father Hesburgh has, in no small way, been responsible for the outstanding record of the Civil Rights Commission. This was recognized recently when President Nixon named him to the chairmanship of the Commission.

In addition to his work on the Civil Rights Commission, Father Hesburgh has served on the United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Exchange and a recent fifteen-member Presidential commission which studied ways of eliminating the draft. He was also a member of an American Bar Association committee studying student dissent.

Father Hesburgh's outstanding service to his country was recognized in 1964 when President Lyndon Johnson awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor.

The president of Notre Dame is a truly universal man. His tireless work in the fields of education, science and government will place him in the ranks of the great leaders of the twentieth century. The editors and staff of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* are honored to dedicate this issue to Father Hesburgh.

*The Editors and Staff,*
*Volume 46, Notre Dame Lawyer*

Liberty and rights for the individual were the great and enduring principles upon which the foundations of this nation were built. These rights are preserved by our constitution and by our laws. But the ideals of equal opportunity are realized only when each and every one of us work together in spirit and in purpose, under the law, so that these rights are enlarged for all Americans.

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh's vision and efforts have long been set on the fulfillment of these principles. His record and his reputation attest to his role and his beliefs. His strong moral resolve, his deep sense of justice and his faith in what our country can be have made his contribution an outstanding one. He has influenced others to join him by his example of love and compassion and the sense of adventure inherent in all he does.

In 1964 as I presented Father Hesburgh with this country's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom Award, the citation was as follows: "Educator and humanitarian, he has inspired a generation of students and given of his wisdom in the struggle for the rights of man." His life and his example have earned him his nation's appreciation and lifted his nation's sights on its own greatness.

*Lyndon B. Johnson,*
*President of the United States (1963-1969)*
Father Hesburgh has been one of America's most useful citizens in our time. In addition to his leadership in the field of higher education as President of a great University, he has rendered monumental service to the nation as a member of the Civil Rights Commission since its inception and as its Chairman for the past year.

He has attacked with forthrightness and vigor the most divisive problem of American life — that of according civil rights to all Americans without regard to race or color. I believe that he and his fellow Commissioners have not been given the recognition they deserve for the arduous work they have performed. Although the reports they have filed tell a poignant story of some phases of American life, they have not been sufficiently reported to challenge the interest of well-meaning Americans. On the other hand, they are public records, and when the public comes to realize the seriousness of our divisiveness caused by race discrimination they will have ample evidence with which to support remedial action.

Earl Warren,
Chief Justice, Retired
United States Supreme Court

I most deeply appreciate the Lawyer's invitation to join in this richly deserved recognition of the great contributions of my dear friend Father Hesburgh to this University and to the nation.

Surely Father Hesburgh is first among the country's university presidents. Even this great University has not escaped, and, indeed, could not have escaped, the recent pervasive and troubled campus ferment. Yet, highly esteemed and respected Notre Dame is emerging even taller. For that, credit belongs of course to many. But none will gainsay that first and foremost, credit goes to Father Hesburgh's leadership. He was among the first to perceive the brewing storm, and among the first to warn that it could not be ignored. Of even greater moment, he moved to shape this great institution's adjustment, which recognizes legitimate aspirations without sacrifice of the values Americans expect their great universities to preserve and foster. Father Hesburgh brought to the task preeminent qualities of tact, courage, vision, understanding, and an inexhaustible capacity for hard work.

But the nation is also in Father Hesburgh's debt on other counts. He is one of those rare persons who manage to do many things at the same time, and to excel in all of them. I think of his work in South and Central America, his participation in important international conferences on subjects of vital concern to the world, his special assignments for the Vatican. Foremost for Americans, however, has been his work with the Civil Rights Commission. His service as member and now Chairman of the Commission is deservedly famous as among the really effective contributions toward ultimate realization of our national commitment that race, creed or color shall never be the basis for denying any American equal
opportunity to enjoy the richness of the full life America affords.
I congratulate the Lawyer. It honors itself in honoring Father Hesburgh.

William J. Brennan, Jr.,
Associate Justice
United States Supreme Court

Theodore Martin Hesburgh is a man of unusual and mixed talents. Indeed, he is a many splendored person. Priest, scholar, educator, public servant, leader, thinker, opinion-former, he is also the president and chief architect of the most dynamic Catholic university in the world. It has often been said that, if you want to get a job done, the best way to do it is to call upon a busy man to do it. Three presidents of the United States, two Popes, and innumerable public officials have successfully followed this advice in appointing or requesting that Father Hesburgh undertake their controversial and important projects.

In the field of higher education, in addition to serving as president of Notre Dame for a longer period than any prior president in its history (1952-present), he has also found time to serve as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, co-chairman of the National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice, the Vatican’s permanent delegate to the International Atomic Energy Commission, and member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. In 1964, he received from President Johnson the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which acknowledged his unstinting contribution to higher education and justice in the American community.

Highly sought after as a commencement speaker, author, and television guest, he is at root most at home as a priest and counselor to his students at Notre Dame. It is not a legend that Father Hesburgh reserves the hours between 11:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. to talk individually or in groups with the students at Notre Dame. In a sense, that is his late, late show which usually completes a day that began some 15 hours earlier. We suspect this is the most interesting and most rewarding of his daily activities with the exception of his daily Mass.

It was Father Hesburgh who realized that, after 100 years of service to the legal profession, the Notre Dame Law School should expand into a law center, that it should take on added dimensions to its already successful function of training young men and women for the legal profession. He accepted without reservation the concept of the late Chief Justice A. T. Vanderbilt that law schools in the 20th Century, to fully meet their obligation, had to assume community research projects and train students in the sophisticated skills of community service. He thereupon authorized and approved a national drive for $6,000,000 to build a completely new law center at Notre Dame and to provide the University with the most modern equipment and the most serviceable structure known to architects or designers. We have had the high honor to work with Father
Hesburgh in this project, and the relationship which developed has, of itself, been a valued and rewarding one.

The Law School will honor Father Hesburgh in another way. It is presently collecting all of the documents which he used and published as a member and chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. In time, we intend to catalog and publish these documents as they relate to his contributions to the Commission itself. One of our first projects in the new law center will be to write that chapter of Father Hesburgh's career which relates to this crucial movement of the 20th Century.

In final analysis, the strength of this man has not been alone his dynamic leadership, his sensitive understanding of community problems at every level, not alone his passion for peace and for justice on this planet, not his boundless compassion for the sufferings and failures of his colleagues and critics. His greatest strength has been his day-to-day living of an exemplary Christian ethic.

It should be noted that all great men are targets for those who thrive with poison pens and hate mail. He has not escaped this. Indeed, I think his collection of such expression would match President Lincoln’s, but this is further evidence that he is thoroughly dedicated to a just society and he is willing to sacrifice personal popularity to promote it through forceful civil rights positions at a time when they are under reactionary attack.

Notre Dame Law School salutes its distinguished president, its leader, and its benefactor—its own Thomas More.

William B. Lawless,
Dean (1968-1971)
Notre Dame Law School

It is surely most appropriate that this issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer should be dedicated to Father Hesburgh, the remarkable President of Notre Dame University.

I first met Father Ted in the summer of 1959 at the Carleton Hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa. We had lunch together, and discussed the problems of that beautiful and troubled country. I was at once impressed by his knowledge and wisdom, by his understanding, and by his broad humanity. From my experience at the Harvard Law School, I knew that he had already done great things for Notre Dame University. From my meeting with him, I knew that he was truly a citizen of the world.

Two years later, in 1961, I was appointed, by President Kennedy, a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. This brought me into frequent contact with Father Ted and I had many occasions to witness and admire the important intellectual, practical, and moral contributions which he made to the work of that Commission. It has been said that the Commission is the conscience of the country with respect to civil rights matters. From my own experience, I
can testify that Father Ted was the conscience of the Commission. He has been a member of the Commission since its creation in 1957, and over the years he has made substantial contributions to thought and action on these problems. Father Hesburgh has been continuously responsible for much of the success of the Commission's work.

Along with all his other activities, Father Hesburgh has had an extraordinary career as President of Notre Dame University. For many years, I was in a position where I saw each year graduates of many of the country’s leading universities, and had considerable opportunity to evaluate the universities and their leadership. Notre Dame University has long been a good university. Under Father Ted, it has become a great university.

It is appropriate to speak specifically about the Notre Dame Law School. There was room for improvement when Father Ted became President of the University; and those improvements have occurred. He was responsible for bringing Joseph O’Meara as Dean of the Law School, and he supported Dean O’Meara on many difficult matters. He has given equal support to Dean Lawless. Under them, the Notre Dame Law School has clearly reached a new level of achievement, and there can be no doubt that its contributions will continue to grow.

Educational achievement is important, and it is especially gratifying to us to find it in legal education. Father Hesburgh has been a producer of educational achievement. More importantly, though, he has, by his own example, by his keen intellect, by his devotion to his tasks, and by his own great character, made a lasting contribution to the moral tone of education not only at Notre Dame but in a wide area beyond. Father Ted is not a lawyer, though he might well have been. Nevertheless, American legal education, and American law owe him a profound debt.

I am proud to call Father Hesburgh my friend, and to join with so many others in paying tribute to him and the lasting contributions he has made.

Erwin N. Griswold,
Solicitor General of the United States

I am happy to join with the multitude of friends and admirers of Father Theodore M. Hesburgh in saluting this rare and talented leader, an educator who brought a great university to a height of unparalleled excellence, a citizen whose influence for good and justice has been outstanding throughout our land, a priest whose love of God and the Church has been a brilliant example to secular society and a man who has never lost his sense of humor or his sense of values. Father Hesburgh has played a unique role in the history of American Catholic higher education. Ad multos annos!

Terence Cardinal Cooke,
Archbishop of New York
We live in times that call for extraordinary vision and leadership, for hope and faith and courage. It is rare to find a leader who possesses one of these qualities in abundance. All of them are found in the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh.

I have known Father Hesburgh for many years and my admiration and respect for him continue to grow. For Father Hesburgh is a man who recognizes that freedom, whether on a university campus or in a nation, does not live by rhetoric alone.

When academic freedom has faced serious attack from every side, Father Hesburgh has been a stalwart defender of the freedom of the university against those who would diminish that freedom.

"We are in the world of ideas," he said. "Ideas are going to be discussed. No ideas are out of bounds."

Under Father Hesburgh's leadership the University of Notre Dame has come to be recognized as one of the leading centers of Catholic intellectual thought. He has been in the forefront of the re-examination of traditional Catholic views of higher education and it has been his leadership and commitment to academic freedom and excellence that has raised Notre Dame to the ranks of the truly great centers of learning.

It was Father Hesburgh who undertook a forthright academic overhaul of Notre Dame almost two decades ago. He made College Board examinations compulsory and changed the Notre Dame skyline with the addition of twenty-five major buildings including a $9 million library, a $2.2 million radiation-research building and a $5 million center for continuing education.

Over the years Father Hesburgh has become almost as much of an institution as the University itself. His leadership has made its mark not only at Notre Dame, but in Indiana, in the nation and in the international community of nations. He has served with distinction as a permanent Vatican representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, as a member of the National Science Board, the President's General Advisory Committee on Foreign Assistance Programs and the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Among his many awards is the nation's highest civil honor, the Medal of Freedom.

Since early 1969 Father Hesburgh has served as the chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and his strength, personality and philosophy have breathed new life into our national commitment to racial equality.

"Our moral blindness has given us a divided America, an ugly America complete with black ghettos," he had said. "We can spend $24 billion to get a man on the moon where no life exists, and yet we continue to condemn millions of human beings to substandard, unsanitary and dilapidated housing. We allow children to grow up in city jungles, to attend disgraceful schools, to be surrounded with every kind of physical and moral ugliness, and then we are surprised if they are low in aspiration and accomplishment."

He has served as the irrepressible conscience of a divided and confused people and when something has needed to be said he has had the guts to say it.

More than a year ago he made it unmistakably clear that the Nixon ad-
administration, through its stalling tactics, had abdicated its leadership role in the area of civil rights.

The federal government, he said, "has acquiesced passively to prejudice" in the matter of housing.

More recently, in a landmark 1,115-page report, Father Hesburgh detailed the halfhearted enforcement and indifference of the executive branch of government toward the general body of civil rights law.

"Each civil rights law that has been passed," he said, "each executive order that has been issued, and each court decision favorable to the cause of civil rights has been viewed as another step along the road to full equality for all Americans.

"But perhaps what has been lost sight of is that these legal mandates in and of themselves cannot bring about a truly open society, that they must be implemented—and it is at this point that we have found a major breakdown."

Father Hesburgh had the courage and the vision to issue a stern warning to students who might be tempted to substitute force for rational persuasion early in 1969. And because of it he delighted those in some quarters who failed to understand that his principal point was that a massive public reaction to campus violence could lead to a suppression of the freedom of universities and a trend toward repression.

He is both a staunch defender and stern critic of youth.

"Most young people say our priorities are wrong," he has observed. "I agree... I think youth must be nurtured in their idealism. We find it difficult to live with them, but without them there would be little reason for institutions. We must take some chances and have more faith in this younger generation and have more understanding of their concerns."

Cognizant of the fact that each year brings its new crisis and that one battle is won only to be replaced with new hostilities on another front, Father Hesburgh has lived and been guided by his belief that freedom is fragile and must be won daily and exercised daily and responsibly by each of us.

Law and order have no greater champion than Father Hesburgh, but his concept of the true meaning of law and order is more visionary and more understanding than the definition applied by lesser and meaner men.

"Law and order," he has said, "is no good if it is meant only to defend the status quo. Law and order can't be an end in itself. It's got to function as a matrix for human development, for opportunity and justice for all. If it doesn't, then we don't deserve law and order."

Father Hesburgh is a man who not only dreams the American dream, but who fights unceasingly to make that dream come true for all Americans—and for this I salute him.

_Birch Bayh_,
United States Senator from Indiana
No nation as diverse and complex as our own could long exist without the leadership of its "public men"—those rare individuals who have an instinctive grasp for the big issues of our time, the intellectual equipment to deal with them and the strength of character to move our society towards a better life.

Father Hesburgh is, of course, one such public man. With his wide-ranging and retentive mind, his eloquence and his deep compassion for the human condition, he has become one of the leading figures in our national life. In assessing his talents I have often thought he would have made a great lawyer. Yet we all must be grateful for his choice of the cloth rather than the coif. No man has ever left his stamp as indelibly on an institution as Father Ted has on Notre Dame. That his talents should have brought him beyond the University into the national and international arenas was, I suppose, inevitable. It would not have been fair to the rest of the human race to have kept him for ourselves alone.

I am happy indeed to join with the editors of the Notre Dame Lawyer in paying tribute to this extraordinary man and dear friend.

Edmund A. Stephan, Chairman, Board of Trustees
University of Notre Dame

As a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights from its beginning and now as its chairman, Father Ted Hesburgh's contributions to the cause of civil rights have been far beyond measure. Possessing a keen mind, an understanding heart, and a fine sense of justice, Father Ted early gained the admiration, not only of his fellow commissioners, but of the entire staff. He has afforded the leadership that is so necessary to any dynamic and forceful governmental agency.

The Commission on Civil Rights is an independent commission, and Father Ted has guarded jealously its independence through four administrations and from innumerable outside forces. Recently the Commission was referred to as a "prestigious commission." Whatever the prestige of the Commission, it is largely due to the splendid leadership and qualities of this really remarkable man.

Robert S. Rankin, United States Commission on Civil Rights

In its thirteen years of existence, the Commission on Civil Rights has numbered among its members many distinguished Americans, including the present Solicitor General of the United States, a judge on the United States
Court of Appeals, two former governors, the editor of a major newspaper, and several University presidents. Each of the Commissioners has contributed personally and uniquely to the work of the Commission and, through their collective efforts and those of a dedicated staff, have earned for the Commission the reputation of being the nation's civil rights conscience. No Commission member has contributed more than Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, the current Chairman.

Father Hesburgh has served on the Commission since its inception and, in a very real sense, has provided continuity of leadership to the Commission. He has not accomplished this through length of service alone, but more importantly, through the breadth of vision and sense of moral justice which he has imparted to Commissioners and staff alike.

The Commission is oriented toward law. It was created by an act of Congress with its jurisdiction defined by the legal term "denial of equal protection of the laws." Its staff traditionally has been heavily made up of lawyers, and the legal profession has always been well represented on the Commission itself. It would have been all too easy for the Commission to confine its activities to investigations of narrow legal questions, losing sight of larger issues which must be resolved if we are to heal the wounds of divisiveness that now afflict the nation and leave to future generations the legacy of a society in which human values predominate and racial justice is achieved in fact as well as in principle. That the Commission has not lost sight of these larger issues is, in large measure, attributable to Father Hesburgh's presence throughout its history. He has provided the moral leadership which has made it possible for the Commission to broaden its horizons and never to lose sight of the fact that it is concerned not merely with issues of law but with matters of conscience and humanity as well.

Among the most eloquent expressions of Father Hesburgh's philosophy as a Commissioner was his statement in the Commission's 1961 Justice Report. This is what he said:

It has occurred to me, having been a member of the Commission since its inception, that the Commission is becoming more and more, a kind of national conscience in the matter of civil rights. As a conscience, its effectiveness depends quite completely upon whether it is heard and whether the Nation and national leaders act accordingly.

Why does America, the foremost bastion of democracy, demonstrate at home so much bitter evidence of the utter disregard for human dignity that we are contesting on so many fronts abroad? Americans might well wonder how we can legitimately combat communism when we practice so widely its central folly: utter disregard for the God-given spiritual rights, freedom, and dignity of every human person. This sacredness of the human person is the central theological and philosophical fact that differentiates us from the communistic belief that man is merely material and temporal, devoid of inherent inalienable rights and, therefore, a thing to be manipulated, used, or abused for political or economic purposes, without personal freedom or dignity, defenseless before the state and the blind laws of economic determinism.

Personally, I don't care if the United States gets the first man on the moon, if while this is happening on a crash basis, we dawdle along here on our
corner of the earth, nursing our prejudices, flouting our magnificent Constitution, ignoring the central moral problem of our times, and appearing hypocrites to all the world.

It was my privilege to serve as Chairman of the Commission until February, 1969, when Father Hesburgh succeeded me to that position. The other members of the Commission and I were proud of the Commission's accomplishments in its first twelve years. During the past twenty-four months, with Father Hesburgh as Chairman, the Commission's effectiveness and stature have grown even more. Father Hesburgh's tenure as Chairman is proving to be one of the most distinguished periods in the Commission's history. The Commission and nation are fortunate to have him in this vital position of leadership during this critical and trying period of our history.

All who have known Father Hesburgh have been enriched by the experience. I have known him for many years, first as a colleague in the academic community and later as co-worker in the cause of civil rights. I felt honored when the President chose him to succeed me as Chairman of the Commission. I am equally honored to know that he has been and remains my trusted friend.

John A. Hannah,
Former Chairman, United States Commission on Civil Rights

“Father Ted” has been an inspiration to all his colleagues in higher education. Somehow he has learned and has taught us how to be outraged at the world's ills and injustices without being sour. His firmness has never been rigidified by uptightness and his openness has never seemed vacant. Students, faculties, trustees, administrators and the great public alike are more in his debt than can ever be acknowledged.

Kingman Brewster, Jr.,
President
Yale University