

WELCOME TO NOTRE DAME

THE UNIVERSITY

Notre Dame's founding can perhaps best be characterized as an outburst of missionary zeal. How else can one describe the action of Father Edward Sorin, the 28-year-old French priest of the Congregation of Holy Cross who — with \$310 cash and three log buildings in various stages of disrepair in the middle of the northern Indiana frontier — had the temerity to christen his enterprise the University of Notre Dame du Lac?

Notre Dame at its founding was a name in search of, or perhaps in anticipation of, a university. The wonder is not so much what the University became more than a century and a half later, but that it survived at all in those early years of beginning almost literally from nothing.

In his book, *The University of Notre Dame: A Portrait of Its History and Campus*, historian Thomas Schlereth of the American studies department has described the odds the University was up against: "Only nine other Catholic colleges existed when Notre Dame was founded, but that number had grown to 51 by 1861. Presently only seven of these antebellum institutions still exist. One historian estimates a mortality rate of approximately 80 percent among Notre Dame's contemporary secular institutions. Yet Notre Dame survived ..."

The University's survival of those early years is a tribute not only to the faith of Father Sorin, but also to his pragmatism and wit. In the beginning, his institution's only admissions requirement was the ability to pay — some payment, at least, and not necessarily in currency or coin; livestock or the services of a tradesman or some other "in-kind" payment also were cheerfully accepted. Nor were admissions limited by religious preference. Father Sorin's mission and inspiration were thoroughly and indisputably Catholic, but from the beginning he made it clear that would-be students of any religious persuasion were welcome; indeed, the fact that Notre Dame's student body eventually would become overwhelmingly Catholic was more a reflection of American culture than of parochialism on the University's part.

Sorin was equally flexible when it came to his University's academic offerings. While a classical collegiate curriculum was established early on, so too were

elementary and preparatory programs as well as a manual-labor school, and for several decades the collegiate program never attracted more than a dozen students in any year. As Notre Dame's chronicler, Father Arthur Hope, C.S.C., has written, "If (Sorin) was to begin at all, the head of this new college had to be mightily concerned about frostbite and empty stomachs. The more elusive problems of intellectual development would have to wait."

If Notre Dame in its infancy was the child of Sorin's vision and will, its subsequent growth and development were the products of large and powerful social and historical forces. Just as the University was being established, the first waves of European immigrants, overwhelmingly Catholic, were reaching America's shores, and Notre Dame's location — though seemingly remote — in fact put it within easy reach of cities like Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis, all of which soon would have large immigrant Catholic populations. The immigrant experience and the growth of the University of Notre Dame would be inextricably linked.

A number of forces were at work in this relationship. The "American Dream" was coming into being, and with it the hope and expectation that, through hard work and education, children would enjoy greater opportunities than their parents. At the same time, anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic sentiments were open and pervasive in American society, creating barriers to immigrant Catholic students. Equally strong sentiments among many Catholics regarded public schools at any level as dangerous places where young people might lose their faith. For all these reasons, education — primary, secondary and higher education — became a centerpiece of American Catholicism.

Though it may not have seemed so at the time, this great historical movement of peoples and the creation of the American melting pot dramatically enhanced the odds of Notre Dame's survival. What still had to be decided, however, was precisely the type of institution Notre Dame would become. How could this small Midwestern school without endowment and without ranks of well-to-do alumni hope to compete with firm-

ly-established private universities and public-supported state institutions? As in Sorin's day, the fact that the University pursued this lofty and ambitious vision of its future was testimony to the faith of its leaders — men such as Father John Zahm, C.S.C.

As Schlereth describes it: "Zahm ... envisioned Notre Dame as potentially 'the intellectual center of the American West'; an institution with large undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools equipped with laboratories, libraries, and research facilities. Notre Dame should strive to become the University that its charter claimed it was."

Zahm was not without evidence to support his faith in Notre Dame's potential. On this campus in 1899, a young Notre Dame scientist by the name of Jerome Green became the first American to transmit a wireless message. At about the same time, Albert Zahm, Father John's younger brother, was designing the first successful helicopter and first wind tunnel while also launching the first man-carrying glider from the roof of a campus building. The University also had established the nation's first architecture, law and engineering schools under Catholic auspices.

The debate over Notre Dame's future effectively was ended in the two decades following the First World War. In 1919, the University installed its first president to have earned a Ph.D., Father James Burns, C.S.C., and the changes he initiated were as dramatic as they were far-reaching. The elementary, preparatory and manual-labor programs were scrapped; the University's first board of lay advisors was established with the goal of creating a \$1-million endowment, with a national campaign conducted to achieve that goal; and the first annual giving program for alumni was launched. With this impetus established, the period between 1919 and 1933 would see the University would erect 15 new buildings and triple the numbers of both its students and its faculty.

A new and utterly unanticipated element was added to the ethos of Notre Dame during this period, and the University forever after would be a national institution. That new element was, of course, the game of football.

But for Notre Dame and for its legions of ethnic American loyalists — most, but not all, Catholic — the cliché was true: football was more than a game. Through its academic program, Notre Dame already was part of the striving of ethnic Americans to earn a place in the American mainstream. But in this golden era, even for those who had never and would never attend Notre Dame, the University became a symbol, so much so that its attraction persists literally to this day.

The national recognition that football brought to Notre Dame was a mixed blessing at those times when it tended to overshadow the University's growing academic distinction, but overall it has been an almost incalculable boon to public awareness of, interest in, and support of Notre Dame. It may be amusing to speculate how the University's history might have been different without the phenomenon of football, but the University is happy to accept this legacy as is.

If the post-World War I era saw Notre Dame's first flowering as a true University, the six decades since the Second World War have seen the vision of John Zahm reach full fruition. Father John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., began the process after the war by toughening Notre Dame's entrance requirements, increasing faculty hiring, and establishing the Notre Dame Foundation to expand the University's development capabilities. Then, during the 35-year tenure of Father Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's enrollment, faculty and degrees awarded all doubled; library volumes increased five-fold; endowment catapulted from less than \$10 million to more than \$400 million; campus physical facilities grew from 48 to 88 buildings; faculty compensation increased ten-fold; and research funding grew more than twenty-fold. In addition, two defining moments occurred during this period: the transference of University governance in 1967 from the Congregation of Holy Cross to a predominantly lay board of trustees and the admission of women to undergraduate studies in 1972.

During the 18-year presidency of Father Edward Malloy, C.S.C., the University continued to grow in stature. Endowed faculty positions rose to more than 190, the student body became — and remains — one of

the most selective in the nation (with one-third of entering freshmen ranking among the top five students in their high school graduating classes), and the graduation rate annually in the top five in the nation. The University's endowment of some \$4 billion is among the top 20 in American higher education, and campus additions during the Malloy years included new research laboratories, a graduate student housing complex, residence halls for undergraduate women (who now compose 47 percent of the student body), the 84-classroom DeBartolo Hall, the Mendoza College of Business, the DeBartolo Center for the Performing Arts, and the new Jordan Hall of Science.

Father John I. Jenkins, C.S.C., who became Notre Dame's 17th president in July of 2005, has challenged his administration and the faculty, students, alumni and friends of the University to, in words from his inaugural speech, "build a Notre Dame that is bigger and better than ever — a great Catholic university for the 21st century, one of the pre-eminent research institutions in the world, a center for learning

whose intellectual and religious traditions converge to make it a healing, unifying, enlightening force for a world deeply in need. This is our goal. Let no one ever again say that we dreamed too small."

Some goals are self-evident. The University must strive at all times to bring new vigor to its teaching and to enhance both the breadth and the depth of the education it offers students. At the same time, it must strengthen significantly its graduate programs and faculty research to make ever-greater contributions in the quest for new knowledge.

But the institutional mission of Notre Dame reaches beyond these goals.

The higher aspiration of the University of Notre Dame is to seek out and assume leadership roles through which students and alumni, faculty, interdisciplinary institutes, and professional programs can bring their accomplishments to bear on the most basic and pressing needs of humanity — for peace and social justice, for human rights and dignity, for ethical conduct in business, science and the professions, for a renewal of values in interpersonal and societal relationships, and for a more-enlightened stewardship of the environment, to name but a few of the challenges.

This aspiration is incumbent upon Notre Dame as a Catholic university. Today, as throughout its history, Notre Dame's position in American culture mirrors that of the Catholic Church. The world is very different from the one encountered by Father Sorin on his arrival in



this country. The tangible barriers faced then by Catholic students and scholars have largely been removed, and today one may find such students and scholars at Harvard and Stanford and Duke, as well as at Notre Dame. American Catholics are firmly implanted in the American mainstream.

At the same time, the secularization of contemporary American society is an undisputed fact, and with that transformation has come a weakening of common values, an antipathy to belief, and a resistance to the very notion of underlying truths. One expression of this viewpoint is the contention that a Catholic university is a contradiction in terms, that reason and belief are somehow mutually exclusive. The Catholic intellectual tradition and the Western university tradition itself stand in opposition to this contention, as does Notre Dame.

It is a telling act that throughout Notre Dame's history, and increasingly in recent years, many eminent scholars of various faith traditions have made the University their home simply because they have preferred to work in a community of learning where belief is not merely tolerated, but in fact is celebrated.

Father Sorin's dream was predicated on his conviction that a university would be a powerful force for good in this land that he embraced as his own. For the University of Notre Dame, Sorin's conviction remains the inspiration, the mission and the driving force.

U.S. News & World Report 2006 Top 20 Rankings of National Universities

1. Harvard
- Princeton
3. Yale
4. Pennsylvania
5. Duke
- Stanford
7. Cal Tech
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
9. Columbia
- Dartmouth
11. Northwestern
- Washington University (St. Louis)
13. Cornell
- Johns Hopkins
15. Brown
- Chicago
17. Rice
- 18. NOTRE DAME**
- Vanderbilt
20. Emory
- California - Berkeley

CAMPUS LEADERS



Rev. John I. Jenkins, C.S.C.
 University President

Rev. John I. Jenkins, C.S.C., took office as the 17th president of the University of Notre Dame on July 1, 2005. He was elected by the University's Board of Trustees to a five-year term April 30, 2004.

An associate professor of philosophy and member of Notre Dame's faculty since 1990, Father Jenkins had served from July 2000 until becoming president as a vice president and associate provost at the University.

Prior to his service in the provost's office, Father Jenkins had been religious superior of the Holy Cross priests and brothers at Notre Dame for three years. As religious superior, he was a Fellow and Trustee of the University, but he relinquished those posts to assume his duties in the provost's office.

Father Jenkins specializes in the areas of ancient philosophy, medieval philosophy and the philosophy of religion. He is the author of *Knowledge and Faith in Thomas Aquinas*, published by Cambridge University Press in 1997.

Father Jenkins earned degrees in philosophy from Oxford University in 1987 and 1989. He earned his master of divinity degree and licentiate in sacred theology from the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, Calif., in 1988. Prior to entering the Congregation of Holy Cross, he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in philosophy from Notre Dame in 1976 and 1978, respectively.

Father Jenkins was ordained a priest in Notre Dame's Basilica of the Sacred Heart in 1983. He served as director of the Old College program for Notre Dame undergraduate candidates for the Congregation of Holy Cross from 1991 to 1993.

A native of Omaha, Neb., Father Jenkins was born Dec. 17, 1953.

Thomas G. Burish, formerly president at Washington and Lee, University in Lexington, Va., and a 1972 Notre Dame alumnus, was elected provost on July 21, 2005. As provost and second-ranking officer of the University, he exercises responsibility for all academic matters. He is the fourth person to hold the office since it was established in 1970. Burish succeeded Nathan O. Hatch, who became president of Wake Forest University. In addition, Burish also was appointed a professor of psychology.



Thomas G. Burish
 Provost

Burish had been president of one of the nation's top liberal-arts colleges since July 2002. Prior to joining Washington and Lee and prior to being named president was the longest-serving provost in the history of Vanderbilt University. He served as provost at the nationally-renowned research university from 1993 to 2002.

Known as a ground-breaking researcher, award-winning teacher and gifted leader, Burish exemplifies the excellence and humanity to which Notre Dame is dedicated. Through his work, he has helped "tens of thousands of cancer patients better cope with the emotional and physical pain of this disease," according to John R. Seffrin, chief executive officer of the American Cancer Society. Burish currently serves as chair of the American Cancer Society's national board of directors.

A native of Peshtigo, Wis., Burish was graduated from Notre Dame, *summa cum laude*, with a bachelor's degree in psychology in 1972. He earned his master's degree in psychology from the University of Kansas in 1975 and a doctorate in clinical psychology from Kansas a year later.

While at Kansas, Burish received the David Shulman Memorial Award of Excellence in Clinical Psychology. He moved in 1976 to Vanderbilt, becoming a full professor in 1986. He won Vanderbilt's prestigious Madison Sarratt Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching in 1980 and served as chair of the department of psychology from 1984 to 1986. Burish became Vanderbilt's provost in 1993. He is the co-author or co-editor of four books, and has contributed to more than 16 other books and written more than 60 journal articles.



Dr. John Affleck-Graves
 Executive Vice President

John Affleck-Graves was elected the first lay executive vice president of Notre Dame in April 2004. A vice president and associate provost the previous three years, he also holds the Notre Dame Chair in Finance in the Mendoza College of Business.

Dr. Affleck-Graves, the fifth person to serve as executive vice president, administers the University's annual operating budget of more than \$700 million and an endowment of approximately \$4 billion. He

oversees human-resource activities for a work force of more than 4,000 employees – the largest in St. Joseph County – and directs the University's construction program.

A native of South Africa and a naturalized U.S. citizen, Dr. Affleck-Graves specializes in the study of initial public offerings, valuation and asset pricing models, and shareholder value-added methodology. He is the author of more than 50 refereed publications and the recipient of numerous teaching awards.

Dr. Affleck-Graves joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1986 after teaching and conducting research for 11 years at the University of Cape Town, where he earned bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.

Patrick F. McCartan was elected the fifth chair of Notre Dame's Board of Trustees in May 2000. He has been a Notre Dame trustee since 1989 and also is a Fellow of the University.



Patrick McCartan
 Chair of the Notre Dame Board of Trustees

Mr. McCartan served from 1993 through 2002 as managing partner of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, an international law firm headquartered in Cleveland. Cited by The National Law Journal as one of the country's most respected and influential corporate trial lawyers, he currently is Jones Day's senior partner, concentrating on appellate litigation and corporate governance.

A 1956 graduate of Notre Dame, Mr. McCartan earned his law degree from the University in 1959. Before joining Jones Day, he served as law clerk to Supreme Court justice Charles Evans Whittaker.

Notre Dame Administration

President

Rev. John I. Jenkins, C.S.C.

Provost

Thomas G. Burish

Executive Vice President

John Affleck-Graves

Vice President and Associate Provost

Christine Maziar

Vice President and Associate Provost

Jean Ann Linney

Vice President and Associate Provost

Dennis Jacobs

Vice President for Student Affairs

Rev. Mark L. Poorman, C.S.C.

Vice President for University Relations

Louis M. Nanni

Interim V.P. for Graduate Studies/Research

Don Pope-Davis

Vice President and General Counsel

Carol Colby Kaesebier

Vice President for Business Operations

James J. Lyphout

Vice President and Chief Investment Officer

Scott C. Malpass

Vice President for Public Affairs, Communication

Hillary Crnkovich

Vice President for Finance

John A. Sejdinaj

Don Pope-Davis, interim vice president for graduate studies and research and a professor of psychology, was appointed chair of the University's Faculty Board on Athletics and NCAA faculty athletics representative in 2006.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 2000, Pope-Davis studies in the areas of multicultural psychology, counseling and education. He is the co-author of three books, "Multicultural Counseling Competencies: Assessment, Education, and Supervision," "The Intersections of Race, Class, and Gender in Multicultural Counseling," and, most recently, "Handbook of Multicultural Competencies in Counseling and Psychology." He has published more than 50 journal articles and book chapters in the field and is a research fellow of the American Psychological Association.

He previously served as a member of the Faculty Board on Athletics and also has served on the Provost Advisory Council, the Diversity Committee and as chair of the NCAA certification sub-committee for equity, gender and sportsmanship.

Pope-Davis earned his doctorate in counseling psychology from Stanford and his bachelor's degree in psychology and theology from Benedictine University in Lisle, Ill.



Don Pope-Davis
 NCAA Faculty Representative

COMPLIANCE

Thank you for your tremendous support of our entire athletics program. Our student-athletes, coaches and administrative staff are very appreciative of your spirit and affinity for Notre Dame, in particular its intercollegiate athletics.

Your adherence to all applicable NCAA rules and regulations is essential as we strive to maintain and enhance our national athletic prominence while protecting the University's tradition of integrity and values.

Our Compliance Office staff stands prepared to assist you with your questions and concerns regarding NCAA regulations. Please contact us immediately should you have concern regarding any situation. Your attention to these matters will ensure that the eligibility of both prospective student-athletes ("recruits") and enrolled student-athletes is protected and maintained. Again, many thanks for your cooperation in this matter and your ongoing support.

Go Fighting Irish!
The Compliance Staff
(574) 631-8090

Who is a Representative Of Notre Dame's Athletics Interests?

(The following lists of examples are not all-inclusive. As always, **ask before you act!**)

You are if:

- you are an enrolled student or graduate of the University.
- you ever have participated in or are a member of any organization promoting Notre Dame's athletics program (the former Quarterback Club, the 3-Point Club, the Fast-Break Club, etc.).
- you ever have made financial contributions to the University of Notre Dame athletics department.
- you ever have helped to arrange employment of or provided any benefits to prospective or enrolled student-athletes.
- you ever have been a season ticket holder in any sport.
- you ever have promoted the athletics programs at the University of Notre Dame.

According to NCAA rules, once an individual has been identified as an institutional "representative of athletics interests" the individual retains that title for life. The University of Notre Dame ultimately is responsible for the behavior of all its athletics representatives in relation to NCAA rules and regulations. Violations of NCAA regulations by an athletics representative could result in the loss of eligibility for involved student-athletes (e.g. no participation in competitions) and/or severe sanctions against the University (e.g. loss of scholarships, television and post-season bans).

Current Student-Athlete

A student-athlete is any Notre Dame student who is a member of a varsity athletics team.

NCAA regulations apply to all student-athletes, not just those student-athletes who were recruited or who receive an athletics scholarship.

*Note: NCAA regulations concerning enrolled student-athletes remain in effect throughout the entire year (including summer break). If a student-athlete has completed his/her final season of eligibility, all NCAA regulations must be adhered to until he/she graduates or leaves school.

Do's and Don'ts for representatives in regards to a current student-athlete:

(The following lists of examples are not all-inclusive. As always, **ask before you act!**)

Do's

You may:

- contact a current student-athlete regarding employment opportunities. However, no contact may be made without approval from the Compliance Office.
- provide a student-athlete, not his/her family and friends, an occasional (once a semester) meal at your home.

Don'ts

You may not:

- provide a currently-enrolled student-athlete, his/her parents or friends any benefit or special arrangement without prior approval from the Compliance Office.
- pay for or arrange for payment of room, board or any type of transportation for a student-athlete or his/her family or friends.
- entertain student-athletes or their family and friends. (Exception: NCAA rules do permit institutional staff members and athletics representatives to provide student-athletes [not including their family and friends] with an occasional meal [defined as once a semester] provided the meal is at the staff member's or athletic representative's home and not at a restaurant.)
- use the name, picture or appearance of an enrolled student-athlete to advertise, recommend or promote sales or use of a commercial product or service of any kind; any use of a student-athlete's name, picture or appearance must receive authorization from the Compliance Office.
- provide any payment of expense or loan of an automobile for a student-athlete to return home or to travel to any other location.
- provide awards or gifts to a student-athlete for any reason; all awards provided to student-athletes must first be approved by the Compliance Office and meet all NCAA regulations.
- provide an honorarium to a student-athlete for a speaking engagement; all speaking engagements must be approved in advance by the Compliance Office.
- allow a student-athlete or his/her relatives or friends to use your telephone to make free calls.
- provide free or reduced-cost lodging in your home to a student-athlete or a student-athlete's family or friends.

Prospective Student-Athlete

A prospective student-athlete is any student who has started classes for ninth grade. Any student younger who receives any benefits from an institution or athletics representative would become a prospect. In addition, student-athletes enrolled in preparatory school or two-year colleges are considered prospective student-athletes.

* Note: An individual is considered a prospect (whether or not they have signed a National Letter of Intent) until the first day of initial collegiate enrollment or the first day they report for practice, whichever is earliest. Therefore, all NCAA regulations concerning contact with a prospective student-athlete are applicable until that time.

Do's and Don'ts for representatives in regards to a prospective student-athlete:

(The following lists of examples are not all-inclusive. As always, **ask before you act!**)

Do's

You may:

- forward information about prospective student-athletes to the appropriate coaching staff.
- have telephone contact with a prospect regarding permissible pre-enrollment activities such as summer employment, provided the prospect has graduated from high school and signed a National Letter of Intent; you must contact the Compliance Office to make them aware that you are making these employment arrangements.
- have a telephone conversation with a prospect only if the prospect initiates the call; such a call may not be pre-arranged by an institutional staff member, and you are not permitted to have a recruiting conversation, but may exhibit normal civility; you must refer any questions about our athletics programs to an athletics-department staff member/coach.
- view a prospect's athletic contest at your own initiative provided you do not contact the prospect or his/her parents; you may not contact a coach, principal, or counselor in an attempt to evaluate the prospect.
- continue established family relationships with friends and neighbors; contact with sons and daughters of these families is permitted so long as it is not made for recruiting purposes or encouraged by Notre Dame coaches.

Don'ts

You may not:

- write, e-mail or telephone a prospective student-athlete or his/her parents in an effort to recruit them to Notre Dame.
- become involved in making arrangements to provide money, financial aid or a benefit of any kind to a prospect or the prospect's family and friends.
- make contact with a prospective student-athlete or his/her parents when the prospect is on-campus for an official or unofficial recruiting visit.
- contact a prospect to congratulate him/her on signing a National Letter of Intent to attend the University.
- transport, pay or arrange for payment of transportation costs for a prospect or his/her relatives or friends to visit campus (or elsewhere).
- pay or arrange for payment of summer-camp registration fees for a prospect.
- provide ANYTHING to a prospect, the prospect's family or friends without prior approval from the Compliance Office.

Support of alumni and friends is welcomed and appreciated. We ask, however, that you help to keep Notre Dame's tradition of athletics integrity intact by following NCAA regulations. Your assistance will help ensure that the eligibility of prospective and currently-enrolled student-athletes is protected and preserved. Your efforts to know and follow the NCAA legislation are greatly appreciated because violations could affect the eligibility of involved prospects or student-athletes and/or result in NCAA penalties being imposed on the University.

To that end, it should be our goal, as the best alumni and fans in the country, to preserve and protect each and every student-athlete's eligibility. All NCAA legislation cannot be covered in a limited space such as this page. Therefore, any additional questions should be forwarded to the Compliance Office in the department of athletics. Please remember to **ask before you act!**

Notre Dame Athletics Department Compliance Office Staff

Mike Karwoski, Associate Director of Athletics
(574) 631-4107 or Karwoski.1@nd.edu

Lisa Deibler, Assistant Director of Athletics
(574) 631-8090 or Deibler.1@nd.edu

Nina Stephan, Director of Rules Education
(574) 631-3041 or Stephan.6@nd.edu

Allen Greene, Coordinator of Compliance Information
(574) 631-7358 or Greene.17@nd.edu

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

Kevin White, one of the most progressive and talented administrators in the intercollegiate athletics ranks, quickly attached his signature as director of athletics at the University of Notre Dame. His initial six years in that position qualify as the most successful across-the-board years in the history of athletics at Notre Dame – and the 2005-06 season included the most impressive list of accomplishments in Irish sports annals.

In addition, he has been cast in a handful of prominent national roles within collegiate athletics – including his ongoing representation with the Bowl Championship Series, his service in 2005-06 as president of the Division I-A Athletic Directors Association, and as first vice president in 2006-07 of NACDA, the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

White was named the 2006 GeneralSports TURF Systems Division I-A Central Region Athletic Director of the Year – thanks to Notre Dame's best-ever sixth-place finish in the NACDA Cup competition, its 44 All-Americans, 14 Academic All-Americans, five combination All-American/Academic All-Americans and 13 BIG EAST Conference titles, all Irish records.

Twenty-four (of 26) Notre Dame programs qualified teams or individual for postseason play in 2005-06, 16 teams finished in national top-25 rankings, nine finished in the top 10, six ended up in the top 10 in NCAA competition and four achieved top-four NCAA finishes (men's and women's fencing, women's lacrosse, men's cross country). Three Notre Dame head coaches received national coach-of-the-year recognition in 2005-06 – Charlie Weis in football, Jay Louderback in women's tennis and Tracy Coyne in women's lacrosse.

A career educator and one of the most respected athletic administrators in the nation, White previously had been athletic director at Arizona State University, Tulane University, the University of Maine, and Loras College. He brought a combined 18 years (1982-83 to 1999-2000) of experience in those positions with him to his assignment at Notre Dame.

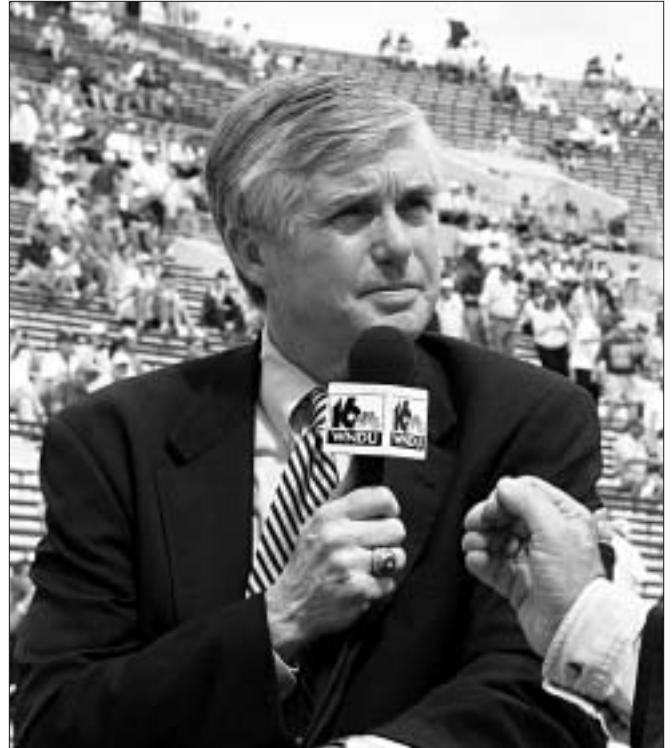
Appointed on March 13, 2000, White became the first Notre Dame athletic director to report directly to the University's president. After agreeing to an original five-year contract as well as a five-year extension, White in December 2002 saw his commitment extended an additional two years to 2012.

White's first six years at Notre Dame from 2000-01 through 2005-06 saw unprecedented achievement on Irish fields of play:

- Notre Dame finished 11th, 13th, 13th, 19th, 16th, then a program-best sixth (in 2005-06), respectively, in the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA) Directors' Cup (formerly sponsored by Sears) all-sports ratings in those six years, accounting for its best-ever six-year run in that competition.
- Irish teams have achieved number-one national rankings 11 times during his years at Notre Dame -- women's basketball in 2000-01; baseball in '01; men's fencing in '00, '02 and '03; women's fencing in '04, '05 and '06; and women's soccer in '00, '04 and '05
- The Irish claimed the '01 national championship in women's basketball; the '03 and '05 NCAA titles in fencing (a men's and women's combined championship); the '04 crown in women's soccer; third-place finishes in fencing in '01, '02 and '04, in women's cross

country in '03, and in men's cross country in '05; national semifinal appearances in women's soccer in '00 and men's lacrosse in '01, and a College World Series appearance in baseball in 2002.

- Notre Dame has seen its number of athletes earning All-America honors improve annually – to a record 44 in 2005-06, with five of those 44 also earning Academic All-America recognition.
 - Notre Dame's record-setting 2005-06 season saw 24 of 26 programs send teams or individuals to postseason play. Sixteen of a possible 22 teams earned national rankings in 2000-01, including 10 that achieved the highest rating in the history of the program. In 2001-02, 20 of 26 teams qualified for NCAA competition. In 2002-03, 13 sports managed top 25 national finishes – and 17 advanced to postseason competition. In 2003-04 season an unprecedented 22 teams qualified for NCAA competition, including two (hockey and women's golf) that accomplished that for the first time and a third (men's golf) that made the field for the first time in 38 years. Twenty Irish squads in 2004-05 advanced teams or individuals to NCAA play.
 - Notre Dame in 2002 was the only school in the country to qualify all six of its teams – men's and women's soccer, men's and women's cross country, volleyball and football – for fall NCAA tournament competition (or, in the case of football, a bowl game). Notre Dame and Texas were the only schools in 2002-03 to play in football bowl games and have both their men's and women's basketball squads advance to the NCAA Sweet 16 round. In 2005, Notre Dame was the only school to win at least twice in both NCAA soccer tournaments and in the NCAA volleyball championship (men's soccer and volleyball won twice, women's soccer had three NCAA wins). Notre Dame, Penn State and California were the only schools to win at least once in those three 2005 NCAA tournaments and also play in a Division I football bowl game.
 - Notre Dame won the BIG EAST Conference Commissioner's Trophy for overall athletic success in league play in 2001, '02 and '03 for both men and women (the trophy was no longer awarded after 2003) – and the Irish annually lead the league in conference titles, including a record 13 in 2005-06.
- His initial six years on the job at Notre Dame featured a handful of other noteworthy accomplishments:
- He helped the Irish athletic program toward its goal of becoming a top five program in the NACDA Directors' Cup competition by championing the University's plan to add 64 grants-in-aid over a four-year span (that goal was announced in December 2000), in



order to give all 26 varsity sports the full NCAA complement of scholarships.

- He emphasized the need to remain competitive on the facilities front by commissioning a facilities master plan that now provides a long-term plan for upgrading Notre Dame's athletic physical plant. The first facility from that plan opened in 2005, with the addition of the Guglielmino Athletics Complex that provides a new day-to-day home for the Irish football program as well as enhanced space for training, sports medicine, equipment, and strength and conditioning for all Notre Dame student-athletes. Slated for completion in fall 2006 is the 10,500-square foot Robert and Marilyn Rolfs Family All-Season Varsity Golf Facility that will serve as the new home of the Notre Dame men's and women's golf teams.
- On the academic front, Irish student-athletes enjoyed their most productive year ever in the classroom in 2005-06 – as for the first time in the 2005 fall semester and the 2006 spring semester, every one of Notre Dame's programs achieved at least a 3.0 grade-point average. A Notre Dame record 14 individuals claimed Academic All-America notice in 2005-06.
- The American Football Coaches Association awarded its Academic Achievement Award for 2001 to Notre Dame based on its 100 percent graduation for entering freshmen from 1995. The University received a 2002 USA Today/NCAA Academic Achievement Award for graduating 90 percent of its student-athletes who enrolled in 1995 – and it also received the 2003 award for highest overall student-athlete graduation rate (92 percent of those who enrolled in 1996). When the NCAA first issued its Academic Performance Rate numbers in 2005, Irish teams excelled, with 13 of them earning a perfect 1,000 score.

- Sixteen of 20 athletics programs at Notre Dame compiled graduation rates of 100 percent, and none were below 90 percent, according to the new Graduation Success Rate measurement developed by the NCAA and announced in December 2005. NCAA figures showed that, among Notre Dame's men's sports, baseball, cross country/track, fencing, ice hockey, soccer, swimming and tennis achieved 100 percent GSR scores. Football scored 96 percent, golf was 92 percent and basketball was 90 percent (lacrosse was not included because the program did not offer grants in aid during the years covered in the survey). Irish women's programs with GSR rates of 100 percent were basketball, cross country/track, fencing, golf, lacrosse, softball, swimming, tennis and volleyball. Soccer scored a 94 percent GSR.
- Among the 119 NCAA Division I-A institutions listed in those December 2005 standings, Notre Dame had the highest percentage of its sports with 100 percent GSR scores, with an .800 figure (16 of 20). In football, Notre Dame achieved a 96 GSR rating, with only the United States Naval Academy (at 98) ranking higher among the Division I-A schools. And, when the final 2005 USA Today football poll of coaches was re-ranked by football GSR score, Notre Dame (11th in the actual poll) finished first in that tabulation at 96, just ahead of Clemson at 94 (21st in actual poll).
- The NCAA Division I-A Athletic Directors' Association gave one of its four 2000 awards of excellence to Notre Dame's CHAMPS/Life Skills Program
- He assured long-term consistency in the Irish coaching ranks by signing Notre Dame head coaches to multi-year contracts – with all assistant coaches and administrators signing contracts for the first time starting in 2001-02.
- He renewed in 2003 Notre Dame's NBC Sports contract for televising of home football games for five more years (2006-10 for that renewal, extending the relationship to 20 years) and its Westwood One contract for football radio broadcasts for five more years beginning in 2003.
- He oversaw the University's NCAA re-certification

process in 2004 as Notre Dame went through that self-study and peer review process for the first time since 1997. The University's athletic program was recertified without conditions, with the committee noting that Notre Dame is "committed to academic success of its student-athletes and demonstrates this by requiring three more core courses than what is required by the NCAA," that Notre Dame "student-athletes are quite satisfied with quantity and quality of academic support and attribute much of the success around graduation rates to this service," and that Notre Dame has "affirmed and demonstrated its commitment to fair and equitable treatment" of male, female and minority student-athletes.

In addition to the varsity athletic component, White's assignment at Notre Dame also includes administration of a comprehensive intramural, club sport and campus recreation program, with 94 percent of the student body participating. *Sports Illustrated On Campus* rated the Irish intramural program tops in the nation in '04.

With a Ph.D. in education, White has taught graduate-level classes beginning in 1982-83 with his tenure at Loras, including currently as a concurrent associate professor in the management department of the Mendoza College of Business as part of Notre Dame's MBA program during spring semesters (he teaches a sports business course).

White has served on numerous NCAA committees, including the NCAA Council, formerly the association's highest governing body. In addition to his current role with the BCS, he previously was a member of the Rose Bowl Management Committee while at Arizona State, was an ex-officio member of the Sugar Bowl Committee during his tenure at Tulane and also worked closely with the Fiesta Bowl during his stay in Tempe.

In December, 2004, White was named the 15th most influential individual in collegiate sports by Street & Smith's SportsBusiness Journal. He has been a member of the NCAA Coalition on Intercollegiate Athletics (COIA) that deals with academics, fiscal reform and student-athlete well-being. He also was an ex-officio member of the NCAA Committee on Academic Performance and a member of its Penalty and Rewards subcommittee.

White has served as mentor for an impressive list of senior level athletic administrators who have worked for him, then gone on to become directors of athletics - including Jim Sterk of Washington State, Tom Boeh of Ohio University and currently Fresno State, Ian McCaw of Northeastern, Massachusetts and currently Baylor, Bruce Van De Velde previously of Iowa State, Herman Frazier of Hawaii, Rudy Keeling of Emerson, Scott Devine of St. Mary's College (Md.), Tim Van Alstine of Western Illinois, Mark Wilson of Tennessee Tech, Bubba Cunningham of Ball State and currently Tulsa, Sandy Barbour (who followed him at Tulane) of California-Berkeley, Jim Phillips of Northern Illinois, Bernard Muir of Georgetown, Sandy Hatfield Clubb of Drake, Vic Cegles of Long Beach State and Norwood Teague of Virginia Commonwealth.

White has his own weekly, hour-long radio show in Chicago -- and he has a pre-game segment on Westwood One's radio broadcasts of Notre Dame football games.

During his coaching career, White served as

head track and field coach at Southeast Missouri State (1981-82) and assistant cross country and track and field coach at Central Michigan (1976-80). He began his coaching career at Gulf High School in New Port Richey, Fla., coaching cross country and track and assisting in football and wrestling. White also spent a year (1980-81) as district administrator for athletics and special projects for the Mt. Morris Consolidated School District in Mt. Morris, Mich. During his tenure at Loras, he originated the National Catholic Basketball Tournament.

Born Sept. 25, 1950, in Amityville, N.Y., White earned his Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University in 1983 with an emphasis on higher education administration (his dissertation title was *An Appraisal of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Programs, and the Relationship to Men's Athletics at the Big Ten Conference Institutions Before and After Title IX Implementation*). In 1985 he completed postdoctoral work at Harvard University's Institute for Educational Management. He earned his master's degree in athletics administration from Central Michigan University in 1976 and his bachelor's degree in business administration in 1972 from St. Joseph's College in Rensselaer, Ind., where he also competed as a sprinter in track and field. He was awarded St. Joseph's Alumni Achievement Award in 1997, and he's currently a member of the Loras College Board of Regents. He was a 2006 inductee into the Suffolk County (Long Island, N.Y.) Sports Hall of Fame

White also attended the University of South Florida and St. Leo College in Tampa, Fla., between 1972 and '76 -- and he took 60 hours of advanced graduate courses in higher education administration at Michigan State University between 1977 and '80.

White's wife, Jane, earned a bachelor's degree from St. Joseph's in 1973 and a master's degree in physical education from Central Michigan in 1977. She also served as head track and field coach at Central Michigan. White and his wife both received honorary degrees from St. Joseph's in 2001.

The couple have five children -- Maureen, who completed a master of fine arts degree at Arizona State in 2000 and currently teaches at Notre Dame Prep School in Scottsdale, Ariz.; Michael, a University of Mississippi graduate and four-year starter at point guard for the Ole Miss basketball team and now an assistant basketball coach at his alma mater (after a stint at Jacksonville State University in Alabama); Daniel, a University of Notre Dame graduate and member of the '01 Irish basketball squad, who was an assistant basketball coach at Ohio University while earning his MBA in sports administration there, and now is assistant athletics director of development and annual fund director at Northern Illinois University; Brian, a 2006 graduate of the University of Notre Dame and now an intern in the Arizona State University athletics department; and Mariah, a high school sophomore who is a standout in swimming.

THE KEVIN WHITE ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Year	School	Assignment
1982-83	Loras College	Director of Athletics
1983-84	Loras College	Director of Athletics
1984-85	Loras College	Director of Athletics
1985-86	Loras College	Vice President for Student Development, Dean of Students
1986-87	Loras College	Vice President for College Advancement
1987-88	University of Maine	Director of Athletics
1988-89	University of Maine	Director of Athletics
1989-90	University of Maine	Director of Athletics
1990-91	University of Maine	Director of Athletics
1991-92	Tulane University	Director of Athletics
1992-93	Tulane University	Director of Athletics
1993-94	Tulane University	Director of Athletics
1994-95	Tulane University	Director of Athletics
1995-96	Tulane University	Director of Athletics
1996-97	Arizona State University	Director of Athletics
1997-98	Arizona State University	Director of Athletics
1998-99	Arizona State University	Director of Athletics
1999-00	Arizona State University	Director of Athletics
2000-01	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics
2001-02	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics
2002-03	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics
2003-04	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics
2004-05	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics
2005-06	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics
2006-07	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Throughout its long and proud history, the University of Notre Dame has embraced the philosophy that a well-rounded athletics program — including club, intramural and intercollegiate competition — comprises an integral part of Notre Dame's educational mission.

This philosophy reflects the importance of operating an intercollegiate athletics program that fully comports with the University's aspirations as a Catholic institution. Notre Dame therefore dedicates itself to the pursuit of excellence in intercollegiate athletics within the framework of an academic community committed to the University's educational and religious objectives.

Notre Dame also commits itself to the unquestioned integrity of its athletics programs. All individuals involved, directly or indirectly, in the athletics enterprise must maintain and foster the values and goals associated with the University's mission as a Catholic institution of higher education.

As a Catholic university, Notre Dame espouses Christian values and principles. These include the development of the human person — spirit as well as body — in addition to the pursuit of excellence in all endeavors, the nurturing of Christian character, and the call to personal integrity and responsibility. By providing a general description of the structures that support these endeavors, this document articulates the central values and expectations that guide the University of Notre Dame's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTROL

Notre Dame adheres to the principle of presidential control over intercollegiate athletics. The director of athletics reports to the president, who exercises ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the University's intercollegiate athletics program. The Faculty Board on Athletics serves as the principal advisory group to the president on educational issues related to intercollegiate athletics. The chair of the Faculty Board on Athletics also serves as the NCAA-mandated faculty athletics representative.

Basic Principles

1. The Faculty Board on Athletics nurtures Notre Dame's commitment to academic integrity within the athletics program, strives to ensure that the University's athletics program operates in consonance with Notre Dame's educational mission, and actively promotes the welfare and educational success of the University's student-athletes. The Board also functions as a formal liaison between the faculty and the athletics department.

In carrying out its charge, the Board reviews policies, procedures and practices that affect the educational experience of student-athletes and advises the president of its findings and deliberations. The Board systematically ascertains the views and concerns of student-athletes. The Board reviews data on admissions of student-athletes and on their academic performance, progress towards degrees, and graduation rates. The Board assesses the effectiveness of institutional support for student-athletes.



In addition, the Board sets guidelines for the approval of all student petitions for a fifth year of eligibility for athletics and votes on each such petition. The Board establishes guidelines for all intercollegiate athletics schedules and qualifications for captaincy of all University teams, and it votes on all proposed schedules and captaincy nominations. The Board also assesses and revises procedures for resolving prospective conflicts between final examinations and post-season championship events.

In its role as a liaison to the broader faculty, the Faculty Board disseminates appropriate, non-confidential information and initiates discussions on educational issues regarding intercollegiate athletics and the related concerns of the faculty and administration.

2. The faculty athletics representative champions academic integrity, promotes the welfare of student-ath-

letes, and helps ensure institutional control of intercollegiate athletics. More specifically, the faculty athletics representative works with the president and the director of athletics to maintain appropriate University oversight of intercollegiate athletics; assists the president and director of athletics in determining institutional positions on proposed NCAA and conference legislation; serves on search committees for senior athletics administrators and head coaches; oversees decisions regarding eligibility of student-athletes; remains visible and available to student-athletes; and actively participates in all investigations and reports of possible NCAA violations.

ACADEMICS

Notre Dame dedicates itself to providing to all of its students an outstanding education. The University commits itself to developing in its students those disciplined habits of mind, body and spirit that characterize educated, skilled and free human beings. Notre Dame calls its students to pursue the wisdom of our culture and religious heritage and to experience the human family's diversity and interdependence. To accomplish these objectives, the University provides to its students, on an equitable basis, ongoing opportunities to cultivate their moral, intellectual and physical well-being.

Basic Principles

1. Any student hoping to succeed at the University needs a significant level of ability and preparation. Therefore, the Office of Undergraduate Admissions will accept into the University only those student-athletes who demonstrate, on the basis of the best available academic and character-based information, the capacity to complete a degree at Notre Dame.

2. Even for individuals manifestly well suited for Notre Dame, the adjustments to the rigors of academic and athletic life in a highly-competitive university present difficulties. The University recognizes its responsibility to provide appropriate assistance to enable student-athletes to meet the demands of both academic and athletic competition. To this end,

the University affords its student-athletes suitable academic counsel and support, primarily under the auspices of the provost's office. Other sources of support, both academic and personal, include the faculty, academic advisors, the residence-hall staff, coaches, athletics administrators and the Student Development Program.

3. The University strives to schedule practices and competitions so as to minimize conflicts with class periods and other academic assignments of student-athletes. In this regard, the rhythm of the academic year and the particular importance of final examinations warrant special attention. All playing schedules remain subject to the approval of the Faculty Board on Athletics.

4. Notre Dame expects its student-athletes to maintain the appropriate sequence and number of courses and the grade-point-average necessary to complete a

degree within the usual time (normally four years), including summer classes when appropriate. Any exception to this policy remains subject to the approval of the Faculty Board on Athletics.

STUDENT LIFE

Like other students, student-athletes should have the opportunity to pursue fully the University's academic, cultural and spiritual resources. The University holds student-athletes not only to the same standard of conduct that applies to other students, but also to that higher level of behavior appropriate to their visibility.

Basic Principles

1. Student-athletes must comply with all University rules and guidelines, including those set out in both the student handbook, du Lac, and in the Student-Athlete Handbook. The Office of Residence Life and Housing enforces the University-wide rules according to procedures applicable to all student disciplinary matters.

2. The University strives to integrate student-athletes into the student body so that all students may take full advantage of the educational and other opportunities afforded by campus and hall life. Given the centrality of residential life to the University's mission, student-athletes normally live in residence halls; exceptions to this policy remain subject to the approval of the Faculty Board on Athletics. Moreover, Notre Dame provides no separate residence halls or sections of residence halls for student-athletes.

3. The University lists among its primary concerns the physical and mental health of all members of the Notre Dame community. Because of the dangers inherent in athletic competition, the prevention of injuries and the provision of medical care for student-athletes demand particular concern and deserve constant attention. The appropriate sports-medicine and athletics-training personnel alone determine whether injury or illness precludes a student-athlete from practicing or competing.

4. Because of the harm that illicit drug use causes and the pressure on student-athletes to use performance-enhancing drugs, drug-related education and counseling require particular emphasis. As a preventive measure, all student-athletes remain subject to regular, random, and unannounced drug testing according to the University's established drug-testing protocol. University Health Services decides the timing of drug tests, determines whom to test and administers the tests. The drug-testing protocol prescribes the treatment of test results and the consequences of a positive test.

5. Notre Dame regularly provides chaplains for athletics teams. Chaplains' duties include pastoral care and liturgical services for student-athletes, coaches and staff.

COACHING STAFFS

The University strives to maintain a staff of coaches who represent the best in athletic instruction, who possess the ability to motivate and inspire, and who take responsibility for the full development of the student-athletes within their charge as students, athletes and persons. Coaches, who after all are primarily teachers, share with members of the faculty and other University personnel the obligation to educate, train and otherwise assist in the formation of students entrusted to them. Furthermore, Notre Dame recognizes the important role each coach plays in the University's overall educational mission and makes this aspect an important part of both the coach's position description and periodic evaluation.

Because of the public nature of their work, coaches represent Notre Dame in a highly-visible manner. Their words and actions should therefore reflect the University's values and principles.

Basic Principles

1. Notre Dame expects the personal and professional lives of its coaches to reflect highest standards of behavior. Coaches' actions must demonstrate that athletic success may not jeopardize institutional or personal integrity or student-athlete welfare.

2. Notre Dame expects its coaches to appreciate the primacy of academic life at Notre Dame and to emphasize that primacy during the recruitment and education of student-athletes and their participation in intercollegiate athletics.

3. Notre Dame requires its coaches to adhere to the policies and procedures of the University, its conferences and the NCAA. To that end, Notre Dame provides a comprehensive orientation to new coaches and suitable continuing education to other coaches. The University treats seriously all violations of University, conference or NCAA standards and reports such violations according to the applicable conference or NCAA procedures.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

The Director of Athletics and the other administrators in the department of athletics supervise all activities of the athletics program at the University. All aspects of the program must accord with the principles of justice and fairness. In addition, Notre Dame expects the personal and professional lives of its athletics administrators to reflect the highest standards of behavior. Athletics administrators also must adhere to the policies and procedures of the University, its conferences and the NCAA. The University treats all violations of such policies and procedures seriously.

Basic Principles

1. The University maintains full and direct control of the financial operations of the athletics department, including all revenues. The operating budget and the ongoing financial activities of the athletics department remain subject to the same approval process as all other units of the University.

2. Historically, Notre Dame's athletics program has generated funds sufficient to cover its expenses, as well as to provide funds for the University's general operating budget. The generation of revenue must always take into consideration Notre Dame's integrity and priorities.

3. The University commits itself to the principle of racial, ethnic and gender diversity in the composition of its coaching and administrative staffs. Notre Dame will make every reasonable effort to promote this commitment as positions are created or vacated.

4. Consistent with its overall academic mission and program, its financial resources and the athletic interests of its student body, the University will provide a full and stable athletics program for both sexes. Notre Dame embraces the principle of gender equity and will continue to monitor its intercollegiate programs in accord with this principle.

5. In considering conference affiliations, the University will assess the extent to which the other institutions involved share Notre Dame's educational philosophies and goals, as well as its commitment to integrity in intercollegiate athletics.

Chronology of Varsity Sports at Notre Dame

1880s

1887 — Football becomes first men's sport, awards 14 monograms

1889 — Track and field becomes men's sport

1890s

1891 — Baseball becomes men's sport

1897 — Basketball becomes men's sport

1920s

1923 — Cross country becomes men's sport, with Knute Rockne as coach

1923 — Tennis becomes men's sport

1930s

1930 — Golf becomes men's sport

1934 — Fencing becomes men's sport

1950s

1955 — Wrestling becomes men's sport

1958 — Swimming & diving becomes men's sport

1960s

1968 — Ice hockey becomes men's sport

1970s

1976 — Tennis and fencing become first women's sports

1977 — Basketball becomes women's sport

1977 — Soccer becomes men's sport

1978 — Field hockey becomes women's sport

1980s

1980 — Volleyball becomes women's sport

1981 — Lacrosse becomes men's sport

1981 — Swimming becomes women's sport

1986 — Cross country becomes women's sport

1986 — Field hockey discontinued as women's sport

1988 — Soccer and golf become women's sports

1989 — Softball becomes women's sport

1990s

1991 — Track & field becomes women's sport

1992 — Wrestling discontinued as men's sport

1996 — Lacrosse becomes women's sport

1998 — Rowing becomes women's sport

CONCLUSION

Notre Dame endeavors to maintain a highly-competitive athletics program consistent with its tradition, heritage and overall mission as a Catholic university. It will attempt to excel in intercollegiate athletics, but always in conformity with its primary role as an educator and moral guide. Notre Dame will conduct its intercollegiate athletics program so as to support the University's commitment to education, as well as the letter and spirit of the policies and procedures of the University, its conferences and the NCAA.