

# IRISH FACTS & FIGURES

**ALL-PRO** – Notre Dame has produced more than its share of talented players who have gone on to stellar careers in the National Football League. In fact, 58 former Irish greats have been selected to the NFL Pro Bowl, with the most recent including now retired Pittsburgh running back Jerome Bettis (years at Notre Dame -- 1990-92), Arizona defensive end Bertrand Berry (1993-96) and Atlanta kick returner Allen Rossum (1994-97) in 2005. Hall of Fame defensive end Alan Page (Minnesota Vikings) and 1987 Heisman-Trophy winning wide receiver Tim Brown (Oakland Raiders) share the record for most All-Pro selections by a former Irish player, with both selected to the Pro Bowl nine times in their storied careers.



Notre Dame president John I. Jenkins, C.S.C., shares a laugh with former Irish fullback Jerome Bettis, who led the Pittsburgh Steelers to their fifth Super Bowl title in 2006, and was one of Notre Dame's most recent alumni to earn All-Pro honors in the NFL at the end of the 2004 season. Bettis returned to campus to serve as an honorary coach for the 2006 Blue-Gold spring game.

**ALMA MATER** – Composed by Joseph J. Casasanta (a 1923 Notre Dame graduate), "Notre Dame, Our Mother" has been the alma mater of the University since it was written for the 1930 dedication of Notre Dame Stadium. Written in honor of the University's patron, Blessed Virgin Mary, the song is part of the halftime show of the Band of the Fighting Irish and is the traditional conclusion to Notre Dame pep rallies and home athletic contests.

*Notre Dame, Our Mother, Tender, strong and true,  
Proudly in the heavens, Gleams the Gold and Blue,  
Glory's mantle cloaks thee, Golden is thy fame,  
And our hearts forever, Praise thee, Notre Dame.  
And our hearts forever, Love thee, Notre Dame.*

**ANNOUNCERS** – Mike Collins is a 1967 Notre Dame graduate and serves as the voice of Notre Dame Stadium. He's in his 27th season as public address announcer and was made an honorary member of the Notre Dame Monogram Club during the 2006 football season. Collins followed Frank Crosiar as announcer, who held the job from 1948-81 without missing any of the 170 home games in that period. Calling the

action inside the press box for the 43rd consecutive year is John H. "Jack" Lloyd, a 1958 Notre Dame graduate who also was the long-time former public address announcer at the Joyce Center for men's basketball games. Lloyd gave up his basketball duties at the end of the 1995-96 season and was made an honorary member of the Notre Dame Monogram Club in ceremonies at halftime of the Notre Dame-Villanova basketball game on Jan. 14, 1997. Lloyd also handles press box duties at Chicago Bears football games.

**ATHLETIC DIRECTORS** – Here's a look at the 12 individuals who have served as the director of athletics at the University of Notre Dame:

1913-1917	Jesse Harper
1920-1930	Knute Rockne
1931-1933	Jesse Harper
1934-1940	Elmer Layden
1945	Hugh Devore
1947-1948	Frank Leahy
1949-1981	Edward "Moose" Krause
1981-1987	Gene Corrigan
1987-1995	Dick Rosenthal
1995-2000	Mike Wadsworth
2000-2008	Kevin White
2008-present	Jack Swarbrick

For the record, here's a look at the individuals who have served as sports information directors at the University of Notre Dame: Joe Petritz (1929-43), J. Walter Kennedy (1943-46), Charlie Callahan (1946-66), Roger Valdiserri (1966-88), John Heisler (1988-2003, now senior associate athletics director for media relations) and Bernie Cafarelli (2003-present).

**BAND** – Notre Dame's marching band, appropriately called The Band of the Fighting Irish, is the oldest university band in continual existence and has been on hand for every home game (all 399, heading into 2008) since football started at Notre Dame in 1887. Notre Dame's band, born in 1845, celebrated its 150th season in '95 and held a reunion at the Northwestern game. The band was among the first in the nation to include pageantry, precision drill and now-famous picture formations. It first accepted women from neighboring Saint Mary's College in 1970 before Notre Dame became coeducational in '72. The band was declared a "landmark of American Music" in 1976 by the National Music Council. Ken Dye, now in his eighth year as director of the band, holds degrees from the University of Houston, Long Beach State and USC. He has directed bands at Rice and Houston and arranged music performed at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia.

**BAZAAR, KANSAS** – On March 31, 1931, Transcontinental-Western flight 599 traveling from Kansas City to Los Angeles crashed into a cornfield in Bazaar, Kan. All occupants of the plane were killed, including Notre Dame football coach Knute Rockne. The 70th anniversary of Rockne's death was commemorated during a one-hour ESPN Classic program in 2001, entitled "SportsCenter Flashback: The Death Of Knute Rockne."

Friday, March 31, 2006, marked the 75th anniversary of the plane crash and the anniversary was marked -- from Kansas to the Notre Dame campus to Norway -- in a handful of ways, past, present and future:



- Near Bazaar, Kan., where Rockne's plane went down, the Wichita (Kan.) Rockne Memorial Club hosted a special memorial service at the crash site.

Family members of the eight men who were killed in the crash were on hand.

The memorial service included a program on Rockne's life and legacy presented by former executive director of the College Football Hall of Fame Bernie Kish, films on Rockne and the plane crash and pictures and artifacts relating to the day. Among those sharing their recollections of the crash was the late Easter Heathman, caretaker of the memorial marker and crash site for 76 years. Heathman was made an honorary member of the Notre Dame Monogram Club in ceremonies at the pep rally of the Notre Dame-Michigan football game on Sept. 15, 2006.

- In Voss, Norway, Rockne's birthplace, a statue of Rockne was dedicated at the exact time Rockne's plane crashed into the Kansas hillside 75 years earlier.

The statue, sculpted by 1962 Notre Dame graduate Jerry McKenna, is identical to the one that was dedicated in March 2005 in front of the College Football Hall of Fame in South Bend. The molten bronze McKenna used to create the statue contained three particular elements - steel parts from Voss from a carriage made by Rockne's father in 1888 (representing Knute Rockne's birth), gold leaf from the golden dome at Notre Dame (representing Knute's life at Notre Dame) and scraps of aluminum from the plane that crashed and carried Rockne to his death.

- On the Notre Dame campus, there were multiple showings of a 52-minute video documentary on Rockne, titled "Knute Rockne and His Fighting Irish," to recognize the anniversary of the Hall of Fame coach's passing.

The video originally was shown on the PBS show "The American Experience."

- McKenna also created a life-size bust of Rockne that was dedicated March 4 (Rockne's birthdate) in Rockne, an unincorporated Central Texas town of about 400 residents a dozen miles southwest of Bastrop, in a ceremony in the front yard of the Rockne Historical Association Museum.



*Knute Rockne's funeral in 1931 was the first in the United States to be broadcast live nationally on radio.*

Marian Nelson, president of the RHA, said she hopes the \$20,000 bust lures visitors to the museum, which includes exhibits on the life of the German-Catholic community founded in 1846 and its namesake coach.

At the time, Rockne (the town) was called Hilbigville, after W.M. Hilbig, the owner of the town's general store. Before that, it had been called Walnut Creek and Lehman. The community never had an official name, so in 1931 the parish priest at the only school in town, Sacred Heart Catholic, decided that the town's children should vote on one. The choice for the town's name was between two national icons, Rockne and poet Joyce Kilmer.

The vote was a tie, so the priest sent the children home to think about it. The next day, a student named Edith Ayers changed her vote. Ayers was very close to her father, and he was a big admirer of Rockne's, so she changed her vote because it was something she could do to please her dad.

- From May 27, 2006, through Jan. 7, 2007, the Center for History in South Bend offered the exhibit "Rockne: Crossing the Last Chalk Line."

The exhibit included a variety of Rockne artifacts and photos, an electronic field trip for students, an exhibit catalog and audio tour and a lecture series.

Among the artifacts on display were a sweater and whistle used and worn by Rockne, a Rockne automobile developed by the Studebaker Corporation, a wristwatch worn by Rockne at the time of the crash --- and a telegram from Rockne to his wife sent just before the plane that sent him to his death took off.

- Rockne is one of Notre Dame's two representatives on the list of "100 Most Influential NCAA Student-Athletes" announced in March 2006 in conjunction with the NCAA Centennial celebration in 2006.

The NCAA defines the 100 Most Influential Student-Athletes as those who have made a significant impact or major contributions to society. A special panel that included college presidents, athletics directors, faculty representatives, student-athletes and conference representatives chose the list.

Rockne was a receiver for the Notre Dame football team in 1912 and '13, earning third-team All-America honors as a senior. He majored in chemistry, graduating magna cum laude with a grade average of 90.52 on a scale of 100.

As an undergraduate, Rockne worked as a chemistry research assistant in the laboratory of Rev. Julius A.

Nieuwland, the renowned chemist who discovered the formula for synthetic rubber. Upon graduating, Rockne was offered a position at the University as a graduate assistant in chemistry, which he accepted on the condition that he be allowed to work as an assistant to football coach Jesse Harper.

When Harper retired after the 1917 season, Rockne was appointed head coach and Notre Dame's football program soared to national prominence. He coached from 1918 through 1930, finishing with a 105-12-5 (.881) career record that still ranks as the best winning percentage in the history of college football. His teams won consensus national championships in 1924, 1929 and 1930, and he



*Rockne's influence on the Notre Dame football program is difficult to overstate. Even 77 years after his death, his affect on Irish football and college athletics in general is still being honored and remembered.*

was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame with the inaugural class in 1951.

Rockne's memory was honored by two different organizations during the spring of 2004. The Kansas Turnpike Authority unveiled a new memorial at the Matfield Green Service Area, not far from where Rockne died. The dedication came exactly 73 years after Rockne's death, with the new memorial occupying 175 square feet inside the new Matfield Green Service Area at milepost 97 on the Kansas Turnpike. The memorial features large photographic panels describing various aspects of Rockne's life, plus a life-sized cutout of Rockne and audio clips from some of his famous motivational speeches. The College Football Hall of Fame also had Rockne memorabilia on display in its state-of-the-art RV Road Show traveling museum throughout 2004.

Three weeks after the Kansas Turnpike ceremony, Rockne was one of six distinguished Americans honored with the Ellis Island Family Heritage Award in a ceremony at the Statue of Liberty. The award was presented to members of Rockne's family, including his only surviving offspring, son John Rockne of South Bend. The award celebrates Ellis Island as the door to America for the 17 million immigrants who first set foot on United States soil there. Annually, a select number of Ellis Island immigrants or their descendants are chosen to be honored by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation. Rockne came from Norway to the United States through Ellis Island in 1893 as a five-year-old with his mother and sisters (his father, a carriage maker, earlier had come to Chicago for the 1893 World's Fair).

The award included the presentation of a copy of the original ship's passenger manifest documenting Rockne's arrival at Ellis Island. A memorial to Rockne also stands in his birthplace of Voss, Norway, and he was knighted posthumously by King Haakon.

**BLUE-GOLD GAME** - It's a rite of spring at Notre Dame, a game that marks the end of spring practice. It took a new twist in 1996 and '97 as two games were played each year in Moose Krause Stadium (behind the Joyce Center) because of the renovation to Notre Dame Stadium. The game dates back to 1929, when it began as a contest between present Notre Dame players and former players (then known as the "Varsity vs. Old Timers" game). The varsity dominated play as it won 29 of 36 games versus the alumni, the last three by shutout scores of 72-0, 33-0 and 39-0.

In 1968, coach Ara Parseghian made the game a scrimmage between the current team under game conditions and the "Blue-Gold" game was born. Interest always has been high, with a record crowd of 51,852 attending the Blue-Gold game on April 21, 2007, when the Gold defeated the Blue 10-6.

The previous record of 41,279 fans was set just a season ago in 2006, while other top crowds included 35,675 ('81), 32,071 ('86), 30,286 ('08), 29,541 ('90), 27,327 ('94) and 26,537 ('95). The game is sponsored by the Notre Dame Club of St. Joseph Valley and benefits the group's scholarship fund. The Blue-Gold game has drawn 18,000-plus for 16 of the past 17 played in Notre Dame Stadium.

**CAPTAINS** - After naming captains on a game-by-game basis, then naming full-year captains at the end of the season from 2002-04, Notre Dame has returned to the tradition of naming captains before the season (began in 2006). For the 2008 campaign, senior wide receiver David Grimes (representing the offense), senior linebacker Maurice Crum, Jr. (representing the defense) and senior safety David Bruton (representing the special teams) will serve as Notre Dame's captains for every contest.

During the 2005 season, the Notre Dame coaching staff named a game-by-game special teams captain.

All previous Notre Dame captains were honored at the Sept 6, 2003, Washington State game – receiving ceremonial pins that feature the interlocking ND monogram, with the words "Notre Dame Football Captain" and the year the player served in that role.

Representatives from seven decades of Irish football teams were back on campus to celebrate their special place in the program's history. The first set of pins actually was presented at the 2002 Notre Dame Football Awards Banquet to the '02 captains while the banquet's keynote speaker – former Irish defensive end, 1984 captain and 2006 Blue-Gold game honorary coach Mike Golic – also received his ceremonial pin at the 2002 banquet.

**FORWARD PASS** – Notre Dame's 1913 team often is credited with "inventing" the forward pass, a statement that is not accurate. Passing had been a legal weapon for several seasons before quarterback Gus Dorais and end Knute Rockne used the passing game in 1913 to upset a heavily-favored Army team, 35-13. The game helped popularize the aerial attack and showed how it could be integrated with rushing into a complete offense. Previous games had been won with kicking, brute strength and defense, but Notre Dame helped shift the emphasis to a balanced offense, where it has remained ever since.

**GIPPER** – Former Notre Dame football great George Gipp was born Feb. 18, 1895, in Laurium, Mich., and gained fame as the school's first Walter Camp All-American in 1920 before dying of strep throat weeks after his final season ended. Eight years later, Knute Rockne made his famed "Win One for the Gipper" speech at halftime of an eventual 12-6 Notre Dame win over Army. The legend emerged again in 1940, when future United States President Ronald Reagan portrayed Gipp in the motion picture "Knute Rockne All-American" (starring Pat O'Brien in the title role). O'Brien and Reagan were reunited at Notre Dame's 1981 commencement, with Reagan providing the commencement address and O'Brien receiving an honorary degree.

A 15-foot Lake Superior stone memorial to George Gipp was erected in his hometown of Laurium, located on Michigan's northern peninsula. The memorial was reconstructed in 1999 and features a brick walkway constructed in the shape of a football.

**GOLD DUST** – The Golden Dome, which tops the University's Administration Building, is replicated in the gold helmets that are worn by the Notre Dame football team. The paint for these helmets is mixed on campus by student managers and features actual gold dust bought from the O'Brien Paint Company. The dust then is mixed with lacquer and lacquer thinner and applied to the helmet of each player dressing for Saturday's game, up to 120 in all. The game helmets are painted on Monday prior to gameday.

**HALL OF FAME, ACADEMIC ALL-AMERICA** – Notre Dame football has four honorees in the prestigious Hall, including 2006 inductee Bob Burger, '96 inductee Bob Thomas, '93 inductee Dave Casper and '90 inductee Joe Theismann. The Hall of Fame is administered by the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA), which also selects the annual Academic All-America teams. To be eligible for the Hall of Fame, a candidate must have been an Academic All-American with a grade-point average of 3.0-plus on a 4.0 scale and that person's class must have graduated 10 years ago. Sports information directors from around the country nominate candidates and inductees are selected on an annual basis.

Burger was a first-team Academic All-America selection as a starting offensive guard for the Irish in 1980. Burger walked on to the team in 1977 to be a part of that season's national championship, before monogramming from 1978-80 and receiving a scholarship his junior and senior years.

Thomas graduated from Notre Dame in 1973 with a 3.6 GPA in government. As a senior, he booted the game-winning field goal in the Sugar Bowl against top-ranked Alabama (24-23) to give the Irish the national championship. He went on to a 12-year career in the National Football League, including 10 seasons with the Chicago Bears, and he still is the team's third all-time leading scorer. As a pro player, Thomas earned a law degree from Loyola University in 1981. He was elected a DuPage (Ill.) County Circuit Court Judge in 1988 and was elected Appellate Court Justice for the state of Illinois in '94. He currently serves as Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. Thomas is involved in numerous charitable organizations, including the Brian Piccolo Cancer Research Fund.

Casper, a consensus All-America tight end and Academic All-American in 1973, went on to an 11-year career in the NFL with the Oakland and Los Angeles Raiders, Houston and Minnesota, earning a place in the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2002. Casper now works for Northwestern Mutual Financial Network in Walnut Creek, Calif., and is actively involved in the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Society's fight to find a cure for the condition commonly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease. He also is a member of the board of directors for a Ronald McDonald House and chairman of the 100 Men Committee fundraising group for the University of Minnesota women's athletic department.

Theismann, a 1970 Academic All-American, enjoyed a successful pro career with the Washington Redskins and served as an analyst on ESPN's coverage of NFL football. In 2003, he was chosen for induction into both the College Football Hall of Fame and the Cotton Bowl Hall of Fame.

Former Notre Dame defensive lineman Alan Page, now a Minnesota Supreme Court justice, also was honored with



Senior Maurice Crum Jr. was chosen a captain for the second straight season in 2008, becoming the 17th two-time captain. He is joined as an '08 captain by seniors David Bruton and David Grimes.



George Gipp rushed for 2,341 rushing yards in his career at Notre Dame. That mark remained atop the Irish record books for more than 50 years before Jerome Heavens broke the career rushing mark (now held by Autry Denson) in 1978.

the 2001 Dick Enberg Award, recognizing those whose "commitments have furthered the meaning and reach of the Academic All-America programs and/or the student-athlete while promoting the values of education and academics."

In 2005, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's president emeritus, was given the Dick Enberg Award at the CoSIDA Academic Hall of Fame ceremony.

John Carlson and Trevor Laws were named *ESPN The Magazine* Second-Team Academic All-Americans last year. They became the 197th and 198th Academic All-American in Notre Dame's history and 50th and 51st member of the Fighting Irish football team to receive the honor.

Carlson, a 2006 first-team honoree, finished his career with the second-most receptions and third-most receiving yards by a tight end in Notre Dame history. He led the Irish this year with 40 catches and totaled 372 yards and three touchdowns. Carlson was named a 2007 National Scholar-Athlete and is a finalist for the Draddy Award, the academic equivalent of the Heisman Trophy. He graduated in May from the College of Arts and Letters with a degree in history and finished his undergraduate studies with a 3.63 cumulative grade-point average. He is currently enrolled in the graduate studies program.

Laws was Notre Dame's top player in 2007 and led the team with 112 tackles, eight tackles for loss and four sacks. His tackle total led the nation among all defensive linemen and ranked second all-time at Notre Dame by a member of the defensive front four. Laws graduated in May 2007 from the Mendoza College of Business with degrees in marketing and sociology and recorded a 3.583 GPA in the 2007 spring semester to help him finish with a 3.220 cumulative GPA. He is currently enrolled in the graduate studies program.

**HALL OF FAME, COLLEGE FOOTBALL** – The city of South Bend is the site for the College Football Hall of Fame, which is administered by the National Football Foundation and opened in August of '95. The Hall of Fame is located directly west of the Century Center in downtown South Bend at the corner of Washington and St. Joseph streets – just a few minutes from the Notre Dame campus.

It is connected to the Century Center by an underground concourse and the Hall itself includes 55,000 square feet on

two levels, plus a mezzanine. The building reflects the look of a traditional football stadium with the "Gridiron Plaza" just west of the Hall of Fame. The plaza gives visitors an opportunity to experience the feel of an actual football field and hosts a variety of special events, including annual enshrinement activities held each Summer.

Inside the lower level of the Hall of Fame, visitors enjoy a 360-degree theater which gives them the feeling that they are part of a college football crowd. Following that exhibit, visitors can see the Hall of Champions, where all enshrines are honored with a bas-relief image, plus activity areas and topical exhibits. Displays dedicated to bands, cheerleaders, mascots and the feel of a locker room also are included in the Hall and fans are able to test their knowledge at a "Training Camp," where they can gauge their own physical and football strategy against the greats of college football. The Pantheon recognizes the history and winners of college football awards, including the Heisman Trophy, and the Hall of Honor features the accomplishments, contributions and sacrifices of individuals and organizations integral to college football.

Since its early beginning in 1951, the College Football Hall of Fame has grown to become one of the world's major sports shrines. There are 993 players and coaches who have been elected to the Hall, including 42 Notre Dame players (the most of any school) and six coaches. The five most recent Irish additions to the Hall were quarterback Ralph Guglielmi (2002), quarterback Joe Theismann (2003), quarterback John Huarte (2005), defensive tackle Chris Zorich (2007) and Lou Holtz (2008).

**HALL OF FAME, PRO FOOTBALL** – Former Notre Dame tight end Dave Casper, named All-Pro and All-AFC four consecutive years (1976-79) and played 10 years in the NFL for the Oakland/Los Angeles Raiders (1974-80), Houston Oilers (1980-83) and Minnesota Vikings (1983), became the ninth former Irish player to be inducted into the National Professional Football Hall of Fame, as a member of the class of 2002. Curly Lambeau, who lettered as a fullback at Notre Dame in 1918, was a charter member of the Hall in 1963, when he was inducted in recognition of his multiple roles as a founder, player and coach for the Green Bay Packers from 1919-49. The seven other former Notre Dame players in the Pro Football Hall of Fame include: 1964 inductee George Trafton (C, Chicago Bears, '20-'22), 1968 inductee Wayne Millner (E, Boston Patriots and Washington Redskins, '36-'41, '45), 1975 inductee George Connor (T/LB, Chicago Bears, '48-'55), 1986 inductee Paul Hornung (QB, Green Bay Packers, '57-62, '64-'66), 1988 inductee Alan Page (DT, Minnesota Vikings, '67-'78; Chicago Bears, '78-'81), 2000 inductee Joe Montana (QB, San Francisco 49ers, '79-'92; Kansas City Chiefs, '93-'94 and 2001 inductee Nick Buoniconti (LB, Boston Patriots '62-'68; Miami Dolphins '69-'74, '76).

**HEISMAN** – Notre Dame has seen seven of its players win the John W. Heisman Memorial Trophy Award. The Heisman is presented each year to the outstanding college football player by the Downtown Athletic Club of New York. Notre Dame's honorees include:

- 1943 quarterback Angelo Bertelli
- 1947 quarterback John Lujack
- 1949 end Leon Hart
- 1953 halfback John Lattner
- 1956 quarterback Paul Hornung
- 1964 quarterback John Huarte
- 1987 flanker Tim Brown

For many years, Heisman winners had to choose where to display their award because the Downtown Athletic Club presented only the single trophy to its winners. Leon Hart immediately presented his to the University – but many of the other trophies remained in the possession of the winners. The DAC eventually awarded two trophies – one to the winner and another to display at his school. Tim Brown was the first of Notre Dame's recipients to receive both awards and the other six winners loaned their Heismans to the Sports Heritage Hall (overseen by the Notre Dame Monogram Club) for temporary display in the concourse of the Joyce Center beginning in Sept. 1988. That marked the first time all of Notre Dame's winners had their awards on display simultaneously.

Thanks to the cooperation of the DAC, the Notre Dame athletic department and the Monogram Club, arrangements were made for production of Heisman duplicates for the first six Irish winners. Those duplicates went on display in June 1990, enabling the originals to be returned to the winners.

Bertelli passed away on June 26, 1999, while Hart died on Sept. 24, 2002.

**HESBURGH** – Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame for 35 years, retired from that position May 31, 1987. His effect on the University's growth was profound, whether measured in public esteem, academic distinction, physical expansion or operating budget and endowment. Considered one of the most influential Americans in the areas of education and religion, he has been deeply involved in key social and moral issues, most notably civil rights. Father Hesburgh's 35-year term marked the longest of any University president in the country and he holds a record for receiving more than 150 honorary degrees. His many distinguished honors include becoming the first recipient (in 2003) of the NCAA's President's Gerald R. Ford Award, honoring an individual who has provided significant leadership as an advocate for intercollegiate athletics on a continuous basis. Father Hesburgh served as co-chairman of the Knight Commission on reform of intercollegiate athletics, whose landmark report was issued in May of 1991. Nearly a decade after releasing its initial series of reports, the Knight Commission reconvened in 2000 to determine what progress had been made and whether new issues need to be considered.

Following their joint retirements, Father Hesburgh and the late Father Edmund Joyce, longtime University executive vice president, spent six months touring the country in a mobile home before serving as co-chaplains for a 1988 world cruise on the Queen Elizabeth II. Father Hesburgh



*Tim Brown was Notre Dame's most recent Heisman Trophy winner, earning the award in 1987.*

now works out of an office in the Hesburgh Library (named in his honor in 1987) and devotes much of his time to the Institute for International Peace Studies. Hesburgh was presented with the Congressional Gold Medal in 2000 in Washington, D.C., the highest honor bestowed by Congress and the medal has been awarded to only approximately 300 persons in the history of the republic, with Hesburgh the first recipient from higher education. The medal was created by the U.S. Mint and features Father Hesburgh's visage on one side while the other side shows images representing his religious community, the Congregation of Holy Cross and the University of Notre Dame. Father Hesburgh added to his distinguished life's work in 2002, when he carried the Olympic torch as it crossed the Notre Dame campus en route to Salt Lake City for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.

He previously received the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, bestowed by President Lyndon Johnson in 1964. The only other Notre Dame graduate to receive the Congressional Gold Medal was Dr. Thomas Dooley, in 1961.



*Father Ted Hesburgh served as president of Notre Dame for 35 years and was one of the most influential leaders in higher education during the 20th century.*

**IRISH GUARD** – As the Band of the Fighting Irish enters Notre Dame Stadium for its pregame salute, it is led by the drum major who is closely followed by the famous Irish Guard. Each member is dressed in an Irish kilt and will tower more than eight feet tall including his bearskin shako. The guardsmen are skilled marchers who are chosen for this honor on the basis of marching ability, appearance and spirit.

The late John Fyfe, originally from Glasgow, Scotland, served as the long-standing adviser to the Irish Guard. The uniform of the Guard is patterned after the traditional Irish kilt. According to Seumas Uah Urthuile, an Irish historian, laws were introduced in Ireland about 1000 A.D. concerning the use of colors in clothing in order to distinguish between various occupations, military rank and the various stages of the social and political spectrum. The Irish Guard's colors are significant to Notre Dame and utilize the "Notre Dame plaid." The blue and gold represent the school colors intermixed with green for the Irish. The doublets are papal red.

In 2006, Tess Murray, then a junior, marched her way to one of five open spots on the Irish Guard. She was the first female to do so since Molly Kinder in 2000 and only the second in the Guard's 57-year history.

**JOYCE** – Rev. Edmund P. "Ned" Joyce, C.S.C., a central figure in Notre Dame's athletic success for nearly four decades, passed away on May 2, 2004, at the age of 87. Father Joyce, whose namesake is Notre Dame's primary athletic facility, retired in 1987 after serving 35 years as chief financial officer during the presidency of Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.

Father Joyce was born in British Honduras (now Belize) on Jan. 26, 1917, and graduated from Spartanburg (S.C.) High School. He was the first student from South Carolina ever to attend Notre Dame and earned his bachelor's degree in accounting, magna cum laude, in 1937. He worked with the L.C. Dodge accounting firm in Spartanburg and became a certified public accountant in 1939.

He entered Holy Cross College in Washington, D.C. - then the C.S.C.'s theological house of studies - in 1945 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1949 at Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church. After ordination, Father Joyce was named Notre Dame's assistant vice president for business affairs and then acting vice president in 1949. His tenure was interrupted by a year of advanced study at Oxford University in England. He returned in 1951 as vice president for business affairs and in 1952 was elevated to executive vice president, also serving as chairman of the Faculty Board on Athletics and the University building committee.

Father Joyce was an influential voice in the NCAA, particularly dealing with educational integrity in college athletics. He was instrumental in forming the College Football Association and served as its secretary-treasurer. The National Football Foundation honored Father Joyce with its Distinguished American Award.

President Eisenhower appointed Father Joyce to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force awarded him an Exceptional Service Medal. He was inducted into the Indiana Academy in 1990 and three endowed chairs were established in his name at Notre Dame. After retirement, Father Joyce served as honorary chair of the Badin Guild, a planned giving organization for benefactors who provide estate gifts to the University. He also was a life trustee of the University.

**MASCOTS (CLASHMORE MIKE/LEPRECHAUN)** – The mascot of the Notre Dame football team during the 1930s through the '50s actually was a succession of Irish terrier dogs. The first, named Brick Top Shaun-Rhu, was donated by Cleveland native Charles Otis and was presented to Knute Rockne the week of the 1930 Notre Dame-Pennsylvania game.

There was a companion mascot named Pat in the 1950s along with several female terriers – but most of Notre Dame's terrier mascots were known as Clashmore Mike. Football game programs in the 1930s and '40s included a regular "column" from Clashmore Mike, who also was the subject of a 1949 book entitled "Mascot Mike of Notre Dame." The feisty terrier appeared on the cover of the 1963 Notre Dame Football "Dope Book," alongside head coach Hugh Devore and captain Bob Lehman. Two years later, the leprechaun – which is consistent with the Notre Dame athletic teams' nickname of the Fighting Irish – was registered as an official University mark, with the leprechaun mascot going on to be a regular part of the gameday atmosphere alongside the Notre Dame cheerleaders.

**MCCARTHY, SERGEANT TIM** – Since 1960, Irish football fans have grown silent for a moment during the fourth quarter of every home game as they strain to hear former Sergeant Tim McCarthy of the Indiana State Police. McCarthy has found that the atrocious pun is the best way to get the crowd's attention for the serious message of auto safety. Some of his best groaners: "Drive like a musician: C Sharp or B Flat," and "Those who have one for the road may have a policeman as a chaser."

**MONTANA** – Of the countless fabled names in Notre Dame's football past, the one that still prompts as many questions as any other in the Notre Dame sports information department is that of Joe Montana, quarterback of Notre Dame's 1977 national championship team. Many visitors to Notre Dame's Heritage Hall often are surprised to discover that Montana never received All-America status and was not selected until the third round of the National Football League draft. Interest in Montana's exploits remains keen partly because of his stardom in the NFL (he was a first-ballot inductee into the Pro Football Hall of Fame and was enshrined in July of 2000) and partly because his five years at Notre Dame were so eventful.

Montana recently returned to campus in April of 2005 to serve as an honorary coach for the Blue-Gold game.

Here's a look at Montana's Notre Dame career statistics:

**Montana's Career Statistics:**

(*IV in '74; dnp in '76 due to injury*)

	<b>G/GS</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>PC-PA-Yds</b>	<b>TD/Int</b>	<b>TC-Yds-TD</b>
1975	7/3	92:37	28-66-507	4/8	25-(-)-2
1977	9/8	198:38	99-189-1604	11/8	32-5-6
1978	11/11	280:30	141-260-2010	10/9	72-104-6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27/22</b>	<b>571:45</b>	<b>268-515-4121</b>	<b>25/25</b>	<b>129-104-14</b>

**"MOOSE"** – Fans who enjoy strolling the Notre Dame campus during a football weekend have a popular site to include in their agenda, as a bronze sculpture of legendary Irish student-athlete, head coach and athletic director Edward "Moose" Krause stands in front of the Joyce Center, looking over at Notre Dame Stadium.

The sculpture – dedicated on Sept. 17, 1999, the day before Notre Dame played host to Michigan State—shows Krause sitting on a bench, looking toward Notre Dame



Sergeant Tim McCarthy gets ready to deliver his safety message to the Notre Dame Stadium crowd.

Stadium and was produced by Jerry McKenna of Boerne, Texas, a 1962 Notre Dame graduate who also produced the Frank Leahy sculpture that was unveiled in the fall of 1997 outside of Notre Dame Stadium.

Krause's many honors include being inducted into the Knights of Malta—the highest honor a layman can receive in the Catholic church—at ceremonies conducted in New York's St. Patrick Cathedral by Cardinal Terence Cook. The City of Hope National Medical Center honored Krause in 1997 and established an Edward Krause Research Fellowship, in recognition of his service to that organization's philanthropic interests.

Krause was named Man of the Year by the Walter Camp Football Foundation for his lifetime achievements and



Joe Montana passed for 4,121 yards in his career at Notre Dame. He was a key factor in Notre Dame's 1977 national championship season and will be long remembered for rising from a reserve quarterback with the Irish to a multiple Super Bowl champion with the NFL's San Francisco 49ers.

received the 1989 Distinguished American Award from the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. He served as the University Division representative for district four of the National Association of College Directors of Athletics and was elected to the Honors Court of the NCAA, in addition to serving on the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame honors court.

He earned three football monograms as a tackle at Notre Dame in 1931, '32 and '33, in addition to earning second-team All-America honors in '32. But his biggest college athletic heroics were accomplished on the basketball court as a center, and he was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame in 1976. Krause earned All-America honors in both basketball and football and also earned a monogram in track. After graduating in 1934, Krause returned to Notre Dame in 1942 as an assistant basketball and football coach.

During Krause's tenure, the Notre Dame football team played in nine bowl games and won four consensus national championships. The basketball team advanced to the NCAA Final Four in 1978 and made a total of 16 appearances in the NCAA tournament. Krause helped spearhead the building of the multipurpose Joyce Center, which opened in 1968, by a fund-raising tour which saw him visit 175 cities. He also saw 10 new sports reach varsity status at Notre Dame and handled the establishment of women's varsity sports beginning in 1974.

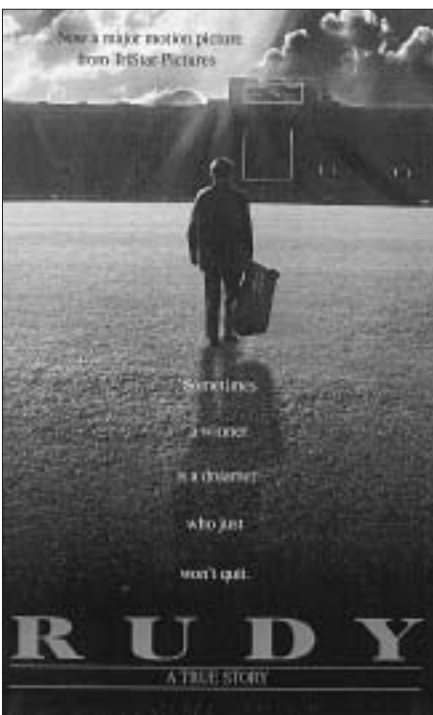
Krause passed away Dec. 10, 1992, one day after attending the Notre Dame athletic department Christmas party and just weeks before he planned on attending Notre Dame's appearance in the '93 Cotton Bowl.

**(AT THE) MOVIES** - Notre Dame football has been the subject of a number of motion pictures over the years. "Knute Rockne All-American" starred Pat O'Brien as the legendary coach while future President of the United States Ronald Reagan played the role of George Gipp, with the film making its debut in 1940.

In 1997, Librarian of Congress James Billington designated "Knute Rockne All-American" as part of the National Film Registry, qualifying the film as an "irreplaceable part of America's cinematic heritage." An earlier movie, "The Spirit of Notre Dame," released in 1931, starred Lew Ayres and told the story of two fictional freshman Notre Dame football players. The picture featured a number of Notre Dame players in cameo roles and was reviewed as "the best college picture since the coming of the talkies."

The most recent movie involving Notre Dame football was the 1993 picture "Rudy," the story of Daniel "Rudy" Ruettiger, who earned a spot on the Irish squad as a walk-on and later played 27 seconds against Georgia Tech in 1975 in his last game as a senior.

**NATIONAL CHAMPIONS** - Although the wire service polls crowned Florida State as national champion for 1993, Notre Dame was named the national champion by a few sources. The Association of College Football Fans - "the only national poll that gives the fans a voice" - named Notre Dame its national champion and presented the Irish with its trophy at halftime of the Notre Dame vs. Cal State Northridge basketball game on Jan. 31, 1994. Don Harris, president of the group, was on campus to give the award to head coach Lou Holtz and the Irish captains. The group, which represents over 300 fans from around the country, had a poll each week and members called an 800 number, gave their official ID number and voted. Notre Dame received 114 first-place votes followed by Florida State with 92. Auburn finished third but did have 98 first-place votes. The Scripps-Howard News Service, the Matthews Grid Ratings and College & Pro Football Newsweekly each also named Notre Dame as the 1993 national champion.



In 1993, the movie "Rudy" introduced a new generation of sports fans to the legendary Irish football program.

**NATIONAL CHAMPIONS II** - Notre Dame has always boasted 11 consensus national championship seasons in its official records, but the Irish have been mentioned as national champions in several other seasons. Dating back to 1919, Notre Dame can claim ownership to 21 national titles (including its 11 consensus crowns).

The 10 additional national championship seasons in which the Irish received mention are (season record in parenthesis) -- 1919 (9-0), 1920 (9-0), 1927 (7-1-1), 1938 (8-1), 1953 (9-0-1), 1964 (9-1), 1967 (8-2), 1970 (10-1), 1989 (12-1) and 1993 (11-1).

**POLICY** - Following the 27-10 Rose Bowl win over Stanford that capped the 1924 season, University policy kept Notre Dame out of postseason bowls for 45 years. A revision of that policy, announced on Nov. 17, 1969, permitted Notre Dame to accept an invitation to play Texas in the 1970 Cotton Bowl. Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., Notre Dame's executive vice president at the time, noted that athletes in all other sports at Notre Dame had engaged in NCAA postseason play, and that many football coaches and players had participated in postseason games on an individual basis. "The crucial consideration," Father Joyce said, "was the urgent need of the University for funds to finance minority student academic programs and scholarships."

"Notre Dame's share of the bowl game proceeds will be dedicated to this pressing University need. Plus, bowl-connected activities of the football team will fall largely in vacation time." In the past 38 seasons, Notre Dame has participated in 27 bowl games: seven Cotton Bowls, five Orange Bowls, four Fiesta Bowls, four Sugar Bowls, three trips to the Gator Bowl, and one visit to the Liberty, Aloha, Independence and Insight bowls.

**PEP RALLIES** - An essential part of a football weekend at Notre Dame is the traditional Friday evening pep rally. The band historically mustered the students with its march through the campus and arrived as the head of a parade of Irish faithful at the University's Stepan Center. Interest in recent years has prompted a move to the Joyce Center arena for the 6 p.m. (with the team entering the arena at 6:30 p.m.) gatherings, while in '97 the first two pep rallies were held outside in Notre Dame Stadium, as was the first one in '98 and 2000. On Sept. 5, 1997, the pep rally before the Georgia Tech game - in conjunction with the rededication of Notre Dame Stadium - was held in the facility and attracted approximately 35,000 fans. Some of the featured pep rally speakers in recent years have included television personality Regis Philbin, basketball analyst Dick Vitale, former Los Angeles Dodgers manager and Baseball Hall of Famer Tommy Lasorda and Chicago Cubs manager Dusty Baker - while hockey legend Wayne Gretzky topped the special-guest list for the pep rally prior to the 1999 game versus USC.

The pep rally for the USC game in 2005 could possibly be remembered as one of the greatest in the history of the program. Moved to Notre Dame Stadium, some 50,000 fans



The championship rings from Notre Dame's 11 consensus national championship seasons were photographed by Mike Bennett from Lighthouse Imaging during the 2005 season.



The 1943 team faced possibly the most difficult schedule in school history and finished 9-1, earning the program's first Associated Press national championship.

packed in to hear speeches from Rudy Ruettiger, Tim Brown, Chris Zorich and Joe Montana.

In 2006, pep rallies prior to the Penn State and Michigan games were held in Notre Dame Stadium.

**PLAY LIKE A CHAMPION** - It's just a simple wooden sign, painted gold and blue and mounted on a cream-colored brick wall at the foot of a stairwell. Yet, the "Play Like A Champion Today" sign, found outside Notre Dame's locker room, is so much more.

The slogan "Play Like A Champion Today" is so synonymous with the University that one can be excused for believing that Father Edward Sorin, the school's founder, received it as a divine revelation in 1842.

While the exact origin of the slogan is not known, the sign that currently hangs in Notre Dame Stadium came courtesy of former coach Lou Holtz.

"I read a lot of books about the history of Notre Dame and its football program," Holtz explains. "I forget which book I was looking at - it had an old picture in it that showed the slogan 'Play Like A Champion Today'. I said, 'That is really appropriate; it used to be at Notre Dame and we needed to use it again.' So, I had that sign made up."

Soon, the tradition of hitting the sign before every game developed. Holtz even used a copy of the sign when traveling to road contests to help motivate the team. The players took no time in embracing Holtz's idea.

"(The players) were encouraged by it; I told them the history of it, that this had been here years ago. I didn't know who took it down, I don't know why it wasn't here when I came here, but this is part of Notre Dame tradition and this is what we're going to do," Holtz says.

Chances are it will, as the sign still inspires the same feelings that Holtz hoped it would back in 1986.

**SUPER BOWL QUARTERBACKS** - Notre Dame is one of just three schools that have produced three players who have gone on to start in the Super Bowl at quarterback. Daryle Lamonica started for Oakland in Super Bowl II, Joe Theismann for the Washington Redskins in Super Bowls XVII and XVIII and Joe Montana for the San Francisco 49ers in Super Bowls XVI, XIX, XXIII and XXIV. The only other schools to have three Super Bowl quarterback starters are California (Joe Kapp, Craig Morton and Vince Ferragamo) and Alabama (Bart Starr, Joe Namath and Ken Stabler). Notre Dame is one of five schools that can claim two former quarterbacks who have won Super Bowl games while the Irish were the only program to produce quarterbacks who started Super Bowls in the 1960s (Lamonica), 1980s (Theismann and Montana) and 1990s (Montana).

**SUPER BOWL WINNERS** - Several former Notre Dame student-athletes have performed on the highest stage at the professional level, with 43 of them playing for teams that have won the Super Bowl, World Series, NBA Championship or Stanley Cup. That group includes 36 former Irish football players, listed as follows in order of the Super Bowl champions on which they played: Bill (Red) Mack, Jim Lynch, Nick Buoniconti, Bob Kuechenberg, Rocky Bleier, Terry Hanratty, Dave Casper, Steve Sylvester, Bobby Leopold, Joe Montana, Joe Theismann, Dave Duerson, Tom Thayer, Mark Bavaro, Eric Dorsey, Steve Beuerlein, Ricky Watters, Bryant Young, Craig Hentrich, Lindsay Knapp, Derrick Mayes, Aaron Taylor, Todd Lyght, Marc Edwards, Jabari Holloway, Brock Williams, David Givens, Jerome Bettis, Rocky Boiman, Hunter Smith, Jerome Collins and Justin Tuck. Nine Notre Dame players own the double distinction of winning national championship and Super Bowl rings: Bleier (Pittsburgh Steelers), Casper (Oakland Raiders), Montana (San Francisco 49ers), Leopold (San Francisco 49ers), Lyght (St. Louis Rams), Lynch (Kansas City Chiefs), Kuechenberg (Miami Dolphins) and Watters (San Francisco 49ers).

Current Irish head coach Charlie Weis, who did not play football as an undergrad at Notre Dame, owns four championship rings as a coach in the NFL. Weis won one ring with the New York Giants (1990) and three with the



Over 50,000 fans packed into Notre Dame Stadium on Oct. 14, 2005, for the pre-game pep rally before the legendary matchup between the Irish and #1 USC.



Charlie Weis was a member of four NFL championship teams before taking over the Notre Dame football program. He won Super Bowl titles with the N.Y. Giants (1990) and New England Patriots (2001, '03, '04).

New England Patriots (2001, '03, '04). Weis' third ring with the Patriots came after he had agreed to become Notre Dame's head football coach in December of 2004.

**TRUE HERO** – Former Notre Dame running back Mario "Motts" Tonelli, a native of Skokie, Ill., received the University's 2000 Rev. William Corby Award for distinguished military service by a Notre Dame graduate. Tonelli was a fullback with the Irish in the mid-1930s and later survived the infamous Bataan Death March, spending 42 months as a prisoner of war before embarking on a distinguished career in Chicago politics. In March of 2002, he was inducted into the National Italian-American Sports Hall of Fame. Tonelli, who also played professional football briefly with the Chicago Cardinals, passed away on Jan. 7, 2003. His fascinating life story received national attention including a *USA Today* feature story and an in-depth feature that ran in *Sports Illustrated* just weeks after his death.

**VICTORY MARCH** – The most recognizable collegiate fight song in the nation, the "Notre Dame Victory March" was written in the early 1900s by two brothers who were University of Notre Dame graduates. Michael Shea, a 1905 graduate, composed the music while his brother, John Shea, who earned degrees in 1906 and 1908, provided the corresponding lyrics.

The song was copyrighted in 1908 and a piano version, complete with lyrics, was published that year. Michael, who became a priest in Ossining, N.Y., collaborated on the project with John, who lived in Holyoke, Mass. The song's public debut came in the winter of 1908 when Michael played it on the organ of the Second Congregational Church in Holyoke. The "Notre Dame Victory March" later was presented by the Shea brothers to the University and it first appeared under the copyright of the University of Notre Dame in 1928. The copyright was assigned to the publishing company of Edwin H. Morris and the copyright for the beginning of the song still is in effect.

The more well-known second verse, which begins with the words "Cheer, cheer for Old Notre Dame," now is in the public domain in the United States (for both the music and lyrics) - but the second verse remains protected in all territories outside of the country.

Notre Dame's fight song was first performed at Notre Dame on Easter Sunday, 1909, in the rotunda of the Administration Building. The Notre Dame band, under the direction of Prof. Clarence Peterson, performed the Victory March as part of its traditional Easter morning concert. It was first heard at a Notre Dame athletic event 10 years later. In 1969, as college football celebrated its centennial, the "Notre Dame Victory March" was honored as the "greatest of all fight songs." Michael Shea was

pastor of St. Augustine's Church in Ossining until his death in 1938. John Shea, a baseball monogram winner at Notre Dame, became a Massachusetts state senator and lived in Holyoke until his death in 1965.

*Rally sons of Notre Dame  
Sing her glory and sound her fame,  
Raise her Gold and Blue  
And cheer with voices true:  
Rab, rab, for Notre Dame  
We will fight in ev-ry game,  
Strong of heart and true to her name  
We will ne'er forget her  
And will cheer her ever  
Loyal to Notre Dame*

*Cheer, cheer for old Notre Dame,  
Wake up the echoes cheering her name,  
Send a volley cheer on high,  
Shake down the thunder from the sky.  
What though the odds be great or small  
Old Notre Dame will win over all,  
While her loyal sons are marching  
Onward to victory.*

The original lyrics, written when all athletes at Notre Dame were male, refer to "sons," but in recognition of the fact that the Victory March is now played for athletic teams composed of men and women, many modify the words accordingly. The "Victory March" earned a number-one ranking in ratings compiled in 1998 in a book, "College Fight Songs: An Annotated Anthology." The "Victory March" was also the number-one-ranked fight song in a survey in 1990 by Bill Studwell, a librarian at Northern Illinois University.

**WALK-ONS** – Notre Dame has a long history of walk-ons who have made impressive contributions on the football field. One near the top of that list is Mike Oriard, who emerged as a starting center and team captain in 1969 after coming to Notre Dame from Spokane, Wash., without a scholarship. He went on to earn second team All-America honors and a prestigious NCAA postgraduate scholarship before playing for the NFL's Kansas City Chiefs. Oriard now is a literature professor at Oregon State University and authored "The End of Autumn," a book detailing his football experiences.

The Irish also have featured a number of kickers in recent years who have risen from the walk-on ranks, including the likes of John Carney, Chuck Male, Mike Johnston and Reggie Ho. Notre Dame's punter and placekicker in 1987, Vince Phelan and Ted Gradel, respectively, both were walk-ons who earned Academic All-America honors (as did Ho).

Other walk-on standouts were Bob Burger, a starting offensive guard on the team that played in the 1981 Sugar Bowl and a member of the CoSIDA Academic All-America Hall of Fame, and Mike Brennan, a converted lacrosse player who developed into a starting offensive tackle with the Irish in 1989 before going on to a career in the NFL. Most recently, soccer player Shane Walton shifted to the gridiron and went on to be an All-America cornerback and leader of Notre Dame's 10-3 team in 2002, while fullback Josh Schmidt took his game from the intramural fields to Notre Dame Stadium and emerged as a part-time starter in 2003 and 2004.



Walk-on kicker Reggie Ho provided the game-winning field goal in Notre Dame's 19-17 victory over Michigan in 1988.

# KNUTE ROCKNE



Knute Rockne received a rude introduction to football.

As a young Norwegian immigrant to the Logan Square district of Chicago, Rockne first played the game with his immigrant neighbors on the sandlots. A slender and swift ballcarrier, Rockne broke away from his pursuers for a long run, a sure touchdown. But a rowdy group of fans for the opponents stepped in, stripped the ball away from his cradled arms and mistook his body for a punching bag. When he finally arrived home, his parents took one look at his tattered body and announced that his football career was over.

But a few bumps and bruises would not keep Rockne away from the game he loved for long. With his parents' blessing, he returned to the gridiron in high school and later emerged as the country's most respected, innovative and successful college football coach of all time.

After Rockne finished high school, he worked as a mail dispatcher with the Chicago Post Office for four years and continued his athletic endeavors at the Irving Park Athletic Club, the Central YMCA and the Illinois Athletic Club. By then he had saved enough money to continue his education and boarded the train for South Bend and Notre Dame. After a difficult first year as a scrub with the varsity, Rockne turned his attention to track where he earned a monogram and later set a school record (12-4) in the indoor pole vault. Those accomplishments gave him incentive to give football another try. This time he succeeded and eventually was named to Walter Camp's All-America football squad as a third-string end. During his senior season (1913) when he served as captain, Rockne and his roommate, quarterback Gus Dorais, stunned Army with their

deadly pass combination and handed the high-ranking Cadets a 35-13 setback.

But Rockne — who also fought semi-professionally in South Bend, wrote for the student newspaper and yearbook, played flute in the school orchestra, took a major role in every student play and reached the finals of the Notre Dame marbles tournament — considered himself primarily a student. He worked his way through school, first as a janitor and then as a chemistry research assistant to Professor Julius A. Nieuwland, whose discoveries led to synthetic rubber. Rockne graduated magna cum laude with a 90.52 (on a scale of 100) grade average.

Upon graduation Rockne was offered a post at Notre Dame as a graduate assistant in chemistry. He accepted that position on the condition that he be allowed to help Jesse Harper coach the football team. When Harper retired after the 1917 season, Rockne was named his successor.

Under Rockne's tutelage, Notre Dame skyrocketed to national prominence and became America's team. With their penchant for upsetting the stronger, more established football powers throughout the land, the Irish captured the hearts of millions of Americans who viewed Notre Dame's victories as hope for their own battles.

During Rockne's 13-year coaching tenure, Notre Dame beat Stanford in the '25 Rose Bowl and put together five unbeaten and untied seasons. Rockne produced 20 first-team All-Americans. His lifetime winning percentage of .881 (105-12-5) still ranks at the top of the list for both college and professional football. Rockne won the last 19 games he coached.

Rockne, who was inducted into the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame in 1951 — the first year of inductions — revolutionized the game of football with his wide-ranging ideas and innovations.

Rockne was the first football coach to take his team all over the country and initiate inter-sectional rivalries. The Irish competed in a national arena. He challenged the best football teams in the land and almost always won.

Using his medical and anatomical knowledge, Rockne designed his own equipment and uniforms. He reduced the amount of bulk and weight of the equipment, while increasing its protectiveness. He also introduced the gold

satin and silk pants that cut down on wind resistance.

Rockne foresaw the day of the two-platoon system and often used his "shock troops," a full team of second stringers, at the start of most games.

Inspired by the precision and timing of a chorus line, Rockne added the Notre Dame shift to his playbook. In the shift, all four backs were still in motion at the snap. Opponents were so dumbfounded by the shift that they couldn't find a consistent way to handle it. The rules board finally enacted a law against the shift.

Rockne also attempted to outsmart his coaching peers by downplaying his squads' talent. He never boasted about his team or its strengths; rather, he lamented his squad's lack of skill every chance he got.

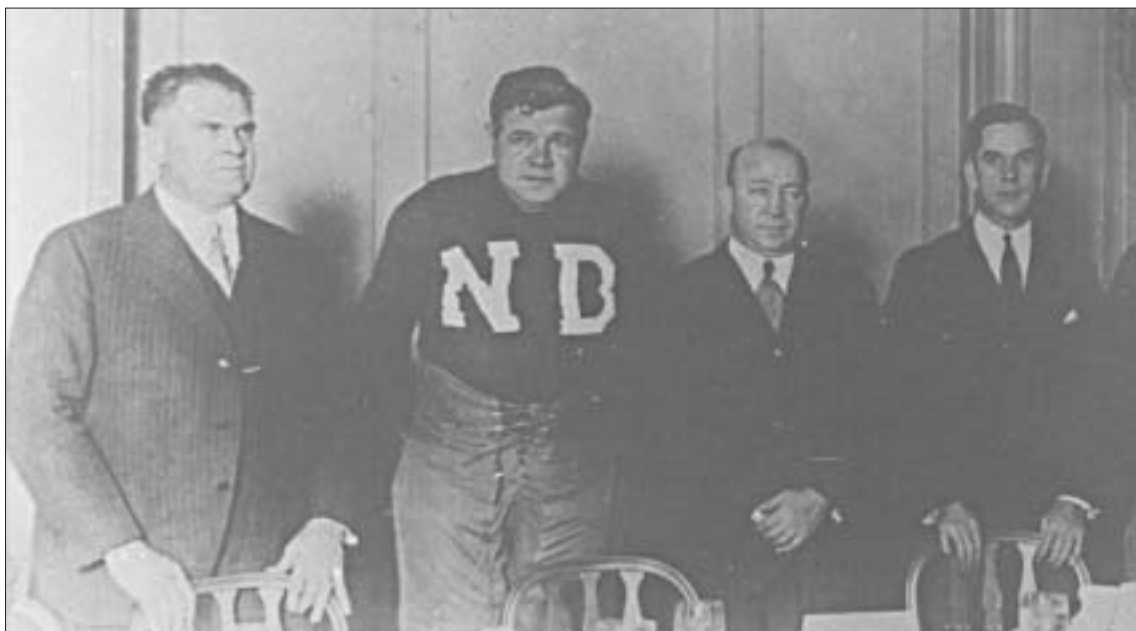
Rockne believed that half of football strategy was passing, while most of his counterparts kept the ball on the ground.

But football was never enough for Rockne. He also served as Notre Dame's athletic director, business manager, ticket distributor, track coach and equipment manager; he wrote a newspaper column once a week; he authored three books, including a volume of juvenile fiction; Rockne was principle designer of Notre Dame Stadium; he opened a stock brokerage firm in South Bend during his last season; he was a dedicated family man to his wife Bonnie and their four children and for years raised much of the family's food in his garden. Rockne also made several public speeches a year and served as a public spokesman for Studebaker.

For all of his contributions to the game of football, Rockne was recognized as the 76th most powerful person in sports for the 20th century by *The Sporting News*.

After the championship season of 1930, Rockne tried to get away for a much-needed rest and vacation. But he was needed in Los Angeles to make a football demonstration movie

An enthusiastic flier and never one to waste time, Rockne boarded Transcontinental-Western's Flight 599 from Kansas City to Los Angeles on March 31, 1931. Shortly after takeoff, the plane flew into a storm, became covered with ice and fell into a wheat field near Bazaar, Kan. There were no survivors.



THIS IS NOTRE DAME

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# GEORGE GIPP

George Gipp, perhaps the greatest all-around player in college football history, would have become a legend even if he had overcome the streptococcal throat infection that led to his untimely death at the age of 25.

But ironically, his death on Dec. 14, 1920 — coming just two weeks after he was selected by Walter Camp as Notre Dame's first All-American — assured Gipp's place in Notre Dame's history books.

While on his deathbed, Gipp, who had contracted the strep throat while helping the Irish defeat Northwestern late in his senior season, made this often-repeated plea to his coach, Knute Rockne.

"I've got to go, Rock. It's all right. I'm not afraid. Some time, Rock, when the team is up against it, when things are wrong and the breaks are beating the boys — tell them to go in there with all they've got and win just one for the Gipper. I don't know where I'll be then, Rock. But I'll know about it, and I'll be happy."

Rockne waited eight years to relay Gipp's parting request. On Nov. 10, 1928, after losing two of its first six games, an injury-riddled Notre Dame team traveled to Yankee Stadium to face unbeaten Army. According to Francis Wallace of the New York News, Rockne made this pregame speech to his under-dog Irish.

"The day before he died, George Gipp asked me to wait until the situation seemed hopeless — then ask a Notre Dame team to go out and beat Army for him. This is the day, and you are the team."



Notre Dame won the game 12-6 on a pair of second-half touchdowns. Jack Chevigny scored the first on a one-yard run and, after reaching the end zone, said, "That's one for the Gipper." Football experts who witnessed it said the game was the greatest demonstration of inspired football ever played anywhere.

Even now, 80 years later, every aspiring football player, or anyone facing insurmountable odds, hears the tale of the Gipper.

But George Gipp should be remembered for much more than his tragic death and dying wish.

Gipp left his home in Laurium, Mich., in 1916 and headed to Notre Dame with ambitions of playing baseball. But one fall afternoon Rockne spotted Gipp, who had never played football in high school, drop kicking the football 60 and 70 yards just for the fun of it. The persuasive coach, sensing Gipp's natural athletic ability, eventually convinced Gipp to go out for the team. Gipp experienced nothing but success on the gridiron.

A four-year member of the varsity, Gipp proved to be the most versatile player Rockne ever had. He could run, he could pass and he could punt. Still holder of a handful of Notre Dame records in a variety of categories, Gipp led the Irish in rushing and passing each of his last three seasons (1918, 1919 and 1920). His career mark of 2,341 rushing yards lasted more than 50 years until Jerome Heavens broke it in 1978. Gipp did not allow a pass completion in his territory. Walter Camp named him the outstanding college player in America in 1920. Gipp was voted into the National Football Hall of Fame in 1951.

During Gipp's career, Notre Dame compiled a 27-2-3 record, including a 19-0-1 mark in his last 20 games. With Gipp's help the Irish outscored their opponents 506 to 97 in those contests. Notre Dame was undefeated in 1919 and 1920 and the Irish were declared Champions of the West.

Despite his football achievements, Gipp's first love remained baseball. He played centerfield for the Irish and had planned to join the Chicago Cubs after graduation.

## George Gipp Career Stats

Date No. PAT	†1917 Opponent (Score) Yds. Pts.	Rushing			Passing			Int. Rets. TD No.	Punting Att. Yds.	Punt Rets. Cmp No.	Kickoffs Yds. Yds.	Scoring							
		No.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.					TD	TD	TD					
10-20	Nebraska (0-7)	15	31	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10-27	*South Dakota (40-0)	24	110	—	3	1	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11-3	Army (7-2)	23	68	—	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11-10	@Morningside (13-0)	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>1917 Totals</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
<b>1918</b>																			
9-28	Case Tech (26-6)	18	88	2	12	5	101	—	—	—	8	304	—	—	—	—	2	2	14
11-2	Wabash (67-7)	16	119	2	4	2	22	—	—	—	1	42	—	—	—	—	2	2	14
11-9	*Great Lakes (7-7)	15	69	—	7	2	19	—	—	—	8	297	—	—	1	15	—	1	1
11-16	Michigan State (7-13)	15	52	—	6	3	35	—	—	—	10	388	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11-23	Purdue (26-6)	19	137	2	7	3	51	1	—	—	4	156	—	—	1	25	2	1	13
11-28	Nebraska (0-0)	15	76	—	9	4	65	—	1	10	12	456	—	—	1	40	—	—	—
<b>1918 Totals</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1643</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>1919</b>																			
10-4	*Kalamazoo (14-0)	11	148	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	113	—	—	1	31	—	—	—
10-11	*Mount Union (60-7)	10	123	2	3	2	49	—	—	—	1	48	—	12	2	56	2	—	12
10-18	Nebraska (14-9)	7	31	—	8	5	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—
10-25	*Western Michigan (53-0)	9	85	2	3	2	26	—	—	—	2	82	—	—	—	—	2	—	12
11-1	Indiana (16-3)	18	82	1	7	3	57	—	—	—	4	143	—	—	—	—	1	1	+10
11-8	Army (12-9)	15	70	1	14	7	115	—	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
11-15	*Michigan State (13-0)	10	45	—	10	5	73	1	2	10	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—
11-22	Purdue (33-13)	12	51	—	15	11	217	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	1
11-27	Morningside (14-6)	14	94	1	11	6	66	—	1	22	1	45	—	—	2	40	1	2	8
<b>1919 Totals</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+49</b>
<b>1920</b>																			
10-2	*Kalamazoo (39-0)	16	183	1	4	2	46	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	6
10-9	*Western Michigan (42-0)	14	123	2	2	1	10	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	1	15	2	3	15
10-16	Nebraska (16-7)	15	70	1	22	6	117	—	1	10	3	117	2	16	1	15	1	2	8
10-23	*Valparaiso (28-3)	11	120	2	7	4	102	—	—	—	4	173	—	—	1	21	2	4	16
10-30	Army (27-17)	20	150	—	9	5	123	1	—	—	3	129	2	50	8	157	—	3	3
11-6	*Purdue (28-0)	10	129	1	7	4	128	—	—	—	8	339	1	35	—	—	1	3	9
11-13	Indiana (13-10)	16	52	1	5	3	26	—	—	—	9	351	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
11-20	oNorthwestern (33-7)	—	—	—	6	5	157	2	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—
<b>1920 Totals</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>COMPOSITE TOTALS</b>		<b>369</b>	<b>2341</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>+156</b>

\*Home game.

†Did not play two games against Kalamazoo and Wisconsin. @Sustained broken ankle on first play from scrimmage after gaining 35 yards and missed final two games against Michigan State and Washington & Jefferson. +Includes one field goal. oDue to shoulder injury incurred against Indiana, Gipp was withheld from action until the fourth quarter and then inserted only after Evanston fans chanted "We want Gipp, we want Gipp." He remained in Chicago to give punting instructions to a high school team coached by a former teammate, contracted a strep throat and died from complications (pneumonia) of the disease on December 14 at the age of 25.