



**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 has become 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, 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 pow-

erful 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 growth of the University of Notre Dame and the immigrant experience 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 the 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 firmly 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 — leaders 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, Jerome Green, a young Notre Dame scientist, 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 and was launching the first man-carrying glider from the roof of a building on campus. The University also had established the nation's first architecture, law and engineering schools under Catholic auspices.

The debate over Notre Dame's future was effectively 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, between 1919 and 1933 the University would erect 15 new buildings and triple the numbers of both its students and its faculty.

Also during this period, a new and utterly unanticipated element was added to the ethos

2004 NCAA Graduation Rates	
All Student-Athletes	
1. Duke	90
2. Notre Dame	87
Northwestern	87
Stanford	87
5. Rice	82
Virginia	82
7. Boston College	81
Male Student-Athletes	
1. Duke	88
2. Stanford	84
3. Notre Dame	82
4. Northwestern	81
5. Rice	78
Female Student-Athletes	
1. Northwestern	96
2. Duke	95
3. Notre Dame	94
4. Virginia	92
5. Stanford	91

Irish Athletic Programs Excel Under NCAA's New APR Standard

All 22 athletics programs at Notre Dame exceeded the new academic performance standard introduced in February of 2004 by the NCAA, and 13 Irish teams scored a perfect 1,000.

The Academic Process Rate (APR) uses a series of formulas related to student-athlete retention and eligibility to measure the academic performance of all participants who receive a grant-in-aid on every team at every NCAA Division I college and university. It replaces the annual graduation rates report that previously was issued by the NCAA. Beginning in 2005-06,

programs that fail to earn an APR scored of 925 or better will be barred from replacing a scholarship athlete who leaves the institution while academically ineligible. Programs with chronically poor academic records based upon a rolling four-year rate ultimately will be barred from postseason competition, in addition to losing their scholarships.

Notre Dame registered an overall APR of 979, and among Division 1-A schools it had the third highest percentage of teams with perfect scores. The national average for Division 1-A institutions was 944.

of Notre Dame, 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. Now, 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 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 has 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, the University has continued to grow in stature. Endowed faculty positions now number more than 190, the student body is among the most selective in the nation — with a third of entering freshmen ranking among the top five students in their high school graduating classes — and the graduation rate annually is among the four or five highest in the nation. The University's endowment, now more than \$3 billion, is the 18th-largest in American higher education and campus additions have included: new research laboratories; a graduate student housing complex; residence halls for undergraduate women (who now comprise more than 45 percent of the student body); DeBartolo Hall, the most technologically advanced teaching facility in higher education; a 153,000-square foot complex for the Mendoza College of Business and the new DeBartolo Center for the Performing Arts.

The question for Notre Dame today is, having become a distinguished American university, to what should it now aspire?

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 2005 Top 20 Rankings of National Universities

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

Indicators of Excellence

RANKINGS

- Notre Dame is rated among the nation's top 25 institutions of higher learning in surveys conducted by *U.S. News and World Report*, *Princeton Review*, *Time*, *Kiplinger's*, and *Kaplan/Newsweek*.
- *The Wall Street Journal* has cited Notre Dame as one of the "New Ivies" in American higher education, along with, among others, Duke, Northwestern and Johns Hopkins.
- Notre Dame ranks eighth in a listing of "dream schools" in a survey of college applicants and parents by the Princeton Review. The top seven are NYU, Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Duke, Columbia and Princeton.
- *Hispanic Magazine* ranks Notre Dame ninth on its list of the top 25 colleges for Latinos.

FACULTY AND PROGRAMS

- Chemist Dennis Jacobs was selected the 2002-03 U.S. Professor of the Year for research and doctoral universities by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.
- The Department of Philosophy was ranked 14th in the United States in a survey of nearly 200 philosophers, and Notre Dame and Yale were cited as the nation's top two programs for the study of the philosophy of religion.
- Faculty in the College of Arts and Letters have earned 20 fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities during the past six years, more than for any other university in the nation.
- The School of Architecture is ranked ninth by the National Architectural Accrediting Board.
- The National Science Foundation has joined with Notre Dame and two other universities to establish the Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics.
- Notre Dame established the first programs in law, engineering and architecture at an American Catholic institution of higher learning.
- Notre Dame's Institute for Medieval Studies was the first in the United States, and the University also founded the first publication series dedicated specifically to medieval topics.
- According to the National Science Foundation, Notre Dame is one of the top three U.S. universities in low-energy nuclear physics research.
- Notre Dame's Department of Accountancy consistently ranks among the top 10 in the country in an annual nationwide survey of accountancy department chairs.
- The Department of Mathematics ranks in the top quarter among all universities that grant a doctorate in the field.
- The Notre Dame Law School is rated 20th by *U.S. News & World Report*, and the Educational Quality Rankings of U.S. Law Schools places Notre Dame among the top four nationally for teaching quality.
- *U.S. News & World Report* and *Entrepreneur Magazine* rank Notre Dame's Gigot Center for Entrepreneurial Studies among the top 25 in the nation.
- The Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory and Notre Dame have collaborated to create a new Institute for Theoretical Sciences.
- Notre Dame is part of a consortium of universities constructing the world's largest telescope in Arizona.
- Two Notre Dame theologians are members of the official translation team of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

RESEARCH MILESTONES

- For more than 100 years, Notre Dame researchers have been at the forefront of numerous pioneering developments:
- In 1893, 10 years before the Wright brothers' first flight, Notre Dame engineering professor Albert Zahm organized the first International Aeronautic Congress in Chicago. Based upon experiments on campus, he presented a paper that proposed the first modern method for launching airplanes and manually controlling them in flight by using rotating wing parts to balance the aircraft laterally and a double tail to control pitching and side-to-side movement.



Hesburgh Library

- Jerome J. Green, a member of Notre Dame's engineering faculty from 1895-1914, was a pioneer of wireless communication. Guided by the findings of Guglielmo Marconi, Green became the first American to transmit a wireless message—from Notre Dame to neighboring Saint Mary's College.
- Beginning in 1907, Notre Dame priest and professor Rev. Julius Nieuwland, C.S.C., conducted research that 25 years later led to the discovery of the formulae for synthetic rubber. Produced commercially by the DuPont Company under the brand name Neoprene, the highly elastic material is used for products ranging from water-faucet washers to gasoline-pump hoses to the adhesive strips on disposable diapers.
- Germ-free technology developed by professors James Reyniers and Morris Pollard at Notre Dame's LOBUND Laboratory has played a significant role in bone-marrow treatment for leukemia and Hodgkins disease, the prevention of colon cancer, the use of nutrition in preventing prostate cancer, and the development of "statin" cholesterol-lower drugs.
- The late biologist George B. Craig Jr. was one of the world's foremost experts on mosquitoes and their disease-carrying capabilities. For two decades he studied the genetics of *Aedes aegypti*, the Yellow Fever mosquito, using it to better understand disease transmission and to experiment with genetic control techniques. His later work included study of LaCrosse encephalitis in the Midwest and the Asian Tiger mosquito's migration from Southeast Asia to the United States.

STUDENTS

- Notre Dame's graduation rate of 95 percent is exceeded by only Harvard and Princeton.
- Notre Dame graduates are accepted into medical schools at a rate of about 75 percent, almost twice the national average.
- Notre Dame has one of the highest undergraduate residential concentrations of any national university, with 80 percent of its students living in 27 residence halls. Some 40 Holy Cross religious continue to live and provide a pastoral presence in the halls.
- Fighting Irish athletics programs have produced the second most Academic All-Americans among Division I-A colleges and universities.

- The Notre Dame marching band was founded in 1843 and is the oldest college marching band still in existence.

INTERNATIONAL AND OFF-CAMPUS STUDIES

- Notre Dame ranks sixth in the percentage of students studying abroad among major research universities.
- Notre Dame offers 27 international study programs in 17 countries. The two newest programs are in Bologna, Italy, and Beijing.
- Notre Dame's Keough Institute for Irish Studies is the nation's foremost Irish studies program, and Notre Dame has the most prominent presence in Ireland of any American university. The Keough Notre Dame Study Centre-Ireland, housed in historic Newman House in Dublin, engages in extensive cooperative agreements with Trinity College, Dublin, and University College Dublin (UCD).
- At the request of Pope Paul VI, Notre Dame helped found the Ecumenical Institute for Theological Studies at Tanur, located on a hilltop on the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

SERVICE

- Community service is a hallmark of Notre Dame. About 80 percent of Notre Dame students, through the University's Center for Social Concerns, are active in social service, and at least 10 percent of each year's baccalaureate graduating class spends a year or more in volunteer service, prompting UN General-Secretary Kofi Annan to say, "Notre Dame represents much that is best and most generous in the American tradition."
- More than 600 Notre Dame graduates have participated in the Holy Cross Associates program since its inception in 1978. Established by the University's founding congregation, the program engages young lay people in the congregation's service to the poor in the United States and Chile.
- Notre Dame's Social Concerns Seminars, in which undergraduates spend fall and spring breaks offering assistance in Appalachia and other impoverished areas, is one of the most comprehensive service-learning programs in higher education.
- The University's Alliance for Catholic Education (ACE) sends 135 recent graduates to teach in some 90 understaffed Catholic schools in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern United States and in South Bend. A national model, ACE has received the Higher Education Award from the Corporation for National Service for leadership in using national service resources through AmeriCorps.

ALUMNI

- The University's network of 248 alumni clubs—including 38 international clubs—is the most extensive in higher education.
- With graduates renowned for their loyalty and generosity, Notre Dame annually ranks among the top five universities in percentage of alumni who contribute.
- In alumni satisfaction surveys, Notre Dame ranks among the top three nationally.

RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

- Notre Dame ranks in the top 20 among all American colleges and universities in size of endowment (approximately \$3 billion) and in annual voluntary support. Since 1984-85, the University has ranked first in the amount of money contributed annually by parents. It has the largest endowment and yearly gift total of any Catholic institution of higher learning in the world.
- Notre Dame is one of just 10 major private universities to receive a rating of Aaa from Moody's Investors Service.
- A new report puts Notre Dame's economic impact on the local marketplace at more than \$830 million annually.
- The DeBartolo Center for the Performing Arts—a \$63.6 million, 150,000-square-foot complex with five distinct performance venues—opened in the summer of 2004.

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 his election as 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 two 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 at 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 earned two 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 at 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.



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 more than \$3 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 the previous 11 years at his alma mater, the University of Cape Town, where he earned bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.



Patrick McCartan
Chair of the Notre Dame
Board of Trustees

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.

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.



Tex Dutile
NCAA Faculty
Representative

Fernand N. Dutile, affectionately known as "Tex," was appointed chair of the University's Faculty Board on Athletics in 2000. Dutile also is Notre Dame's Athletic Faculty Representative to the NCAA.

A 1965 graduate of the Notre Dame Law School and a member of the faculty since 1971, Dutile previously served on the Faculty

Notre Dame Administration

President

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

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.

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Vice President and Chief Investment Officer

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Vice President for Public Affairs, Communication

Hillary Crnkovich

Vice President for Finance

John A. Sejdinaj

Board from 1991-98. He has served 25 years on the University's Academic Council, including 10 years on its executive committee, and also was a member of the Provost's Advisory Committee and the search committees for the University's two most recent provosts. He served as acting dean of the Law School from 1991-93 and was an associate dean from 1988-91 and from 1993-99.

Dutile has served on numerous University and Law School committees and is a member of the editorial board of the Notre Dame Press. He received the 2001 James E. Armstrong Award, which is presented annually by the Notre Dame Alumni Association for outstanding service to the University by an employee.

Compliance

Thank you for your tremendous support of our entire athletics program. Our 800+ student-athletes, our coaches and administrative staff are very appreciative of your spirit and affinity for Notre Dame, in particular intercollegiate athletics.

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

Dos 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!**)

Dos

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 their family and friends, an occasional (once a semester) meal at your home.

Don'ts

You may not:

- provide a currently enrolled student-athlete, their 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 their family and 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 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, 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 and friends.

Prospective Student-Athlete

A prospective student-athlete is any student who has started classes for the ninth grade. Any student younger who receives any benefits from an institution or athletics representative would become a prospective student-athlete. 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.

The Dos 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!**)

Dos

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. Also, 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 prearranged 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. In addition, you may not contact a prospect's coach, principal, or counselor in an attempt to evaluate the prospect.
- continue established family relationships with friends and neighbors. Contacts with sons and daughters of these families are permitted so long as they are 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 and 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, and 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.

The support of our alumni and friends is welcomed and appreciated. We ask, however, that you also help to keep Notre Dame's tradition of athletics integrity intact by following the NCAA regulations. Your assistance will help ensure that the eligibility of both 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 brochure. Therefore, any additional questions should be forwarded to the Compliance Office in the Department of Athletics. Please remember to **ask before you act!**

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

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

God Bless!
Go Fighting Irish!

Director of Athletics



The Kevin White Administrative File

Year	School	Assignment
1982-85	Loras College	Director of Athletics
1985-86	Loras College	Vice President for Student Development, Director of Athletics
1986-87	Loras College	Vice President for College Advancement, Director of Athletics
1987-91	University of Maine	Director of Athletics
1991-96	Tulane University	Director of Athletics
1996-00	Arizona State University	Director of Athletics
2000-present	University of Notre Dame	Director of Athletics

Kevin White, one of the most progressive and talented administrators in the intercollegiate athletics ranks, quickly has attached his signature as director of athletics at the University of Notre Dame.

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 March 13, 2000, White agreed to an original five-year contract as well as a five-year extension, then in December '02 saw his commitment extended an additional two years to 2012.

White's first five years at Notre Dame saw unprecedented across-the-board achievement on Irish fields of play:

- Notre Dame finished 11th, 13th, 13th, 19th and 16th, respectively, in the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA) Directors' Cup all-sports ratings in those five years, its best-ever five-year run in that competition.
- On nine occasions Irish teams have earned number-one national rankings.
- The Irish claimed the '01 national championship in women's basketball, the '03 and '05 NCAA titles in fencing and the '04 crown in women's soccer.
- A record 37 Notre Dame athletes earned All-America honors in 2001-02.
- In 2003-04 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.

- 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 – after which the award was no longer presented. In 2004-05, 13 Irish squads won either the BIG EAST regular-season crown or tournament (or both).

His five years on the job at Notre Dame have 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 all-sports competition by championing the University's plan to add 64 grants-in-aid 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.
- On the academic front, in 2001-02, 25 teams achieved GPAs of 3.0 or higher, including eight Academic All-Americans. In 2002-03, three Irish student-athletes earned recognition as both All-Americans on the field and Academic All-Americans in the classroom. In 2003-04, Irish teams produced six more Academic All-Americans, including soccer star Vanessa Pruzinsky, who also earned an NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship after graduating with a perfect 4.0 average in chemical engineering. Six more Academic All-Americans were added to the list in 2004-05.
- The American Football Coaches Association awarded its Academic Achievement Award for 2001 to Notre Dame based on its 100 percent graduation rate. 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 earning a perfect 1,000 score.

- 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 renewed Notre Dame's NBC Sports contract for televising of home football games for five more years (through 2010) and its Westwood One contract for football radio broadcasts for five more years (through 2007).
- 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 a Ph.D. in education, White currently is a concurrent associate professor in the management department of the Mendoza College of Business, teaching 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, as well as currently serving as president of the Division I-A Athletic Directors' Association and second vice president of NACDA.

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.

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. 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.

White and his wife Jane (she also has degrees from St. Joseph's and Central Michigan) have five children – Maureen, Michael, Danny (a Notre Dame graduate), Brian (a senior at Notre Dame) and Mariah.

Senior Staff



*Missy Conboy
Deputy
Athletic Director*



*Stan Wilcox
Deputy
Athletic Director*



*John Heisler
Sr. Associate
Athletic Director*



*Bill Scholl
Sr. Associate
Athletic Director*



*Boo Corrigan
Assistant Athletic
Director*



*Mike Karwoski
Assistant Athletic
Director*



*Tom Nevala
Assistant Athletic
Director*

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-athletes, 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.

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.

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

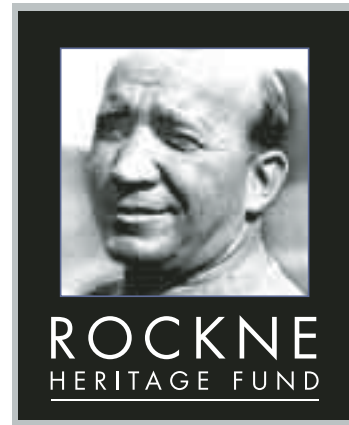
1992 — Wrestling discontinued as men's sport

1996 — Lacrosse becomes women's sport

1998 — Rowing becomes women's sport

Announcing the Director's Circle

This fall we were thrilled to launch a recognition society within the Rockne Heritage Fund - the Director's Circle. Through this new recognition society, the University honors those alumni, parents and friends who demonstrate a tangible interest in supporting Our Lady's University. An annual gift of \$1,000 or more to the Rockne Heritage Fund, automatically enrolls donors in the Director's Circle.



Give a Gift and Leave a Legacy

All Notre Dame alumni, parents and friends are encouraged to make a gift to the Rockne Heritage Fund.

Director's Circle

How to make a gift:

- Send a check payable to the University of Notre Dame (see address below).
- Go to our web page at www.und.com.
 - Click on the Rockne Heritage Fund logo.
 - Click on "Make a Gift Now" to make a credit card gift online.
 - Specify "Rockne Heritage Fund" in the comments section.
- Specify if your employer has a matching gift program.
- Notre Dame employees may request a payroll deduction form.

**University of Notre Dame
Rockne Heritage Fund
P.O. Box 519
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556**

Remember:

- Ticket assistance for home football games begins at the \$1,000 giving level.
- All gifts made to the Rockne Heritage Fund are credited toward eligibility for the following year's Alumni Football Ticket Lottery
- When you make a gift to the Rockne Heritage Fund, you are joining a family whose faith in Our Lady's University is unbending, whose vision of excellence never fades and whose footprints forge the path of greatness for generations to come.

Contact Information:

**Maureen L. McNamara
Executive Director
574.631.9443**