

IN THE WORKS



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When 'Go Irish' is a measure of weakness

OIT moves to strengthen password security

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

So, probably you've heard something about identity theft, huh?

Office of Information Technologies staff members are counting on that as they launch a campaign to convince all of us to change our computer passwords, and with regularity.

"No one incident has provoked this," says Gary Dobbins, director of information security in the Office of Information Technology. "We just think awareness has risen about risks in general."

During the coming months, OIT will institute a program approved by the University's Officers that moves Notre Dame computer users toward password replacement at least every six months.

Passwords are established by personal choice to protect what we view as personal space. If the only danger of an intruder were entry to someone's personal calendar or text documents, there might be little urgency. "That's the biggest misconception. People think intruders gain access to only what's on their desktop. They think 'My data isn't important, so changing my password isn't important.'" Dobbins says. "We need to dispel that myth."

In reality, an intruder often wants access to individuals' accounts because they potentially provide doorways to a corporation's or institution's administrative systems. Theft of Social Security numbers stands as one of the more chilling potential crimes that can result. Using a stolen insider's identity cloaks the invader from detection, Dobbins notes.

Are Notre Dame employee accounts particularly vulnerable to invasion? Frighteningly vulnerable, according to security tests, Dobbins reports.

A recent test using popular password-cracking software found that 28 percent – more than 7,700 University passwords – could be cracked in a few seconds. All but 60 passwords of 40,000 tested proved at least moderately easy to penetrate. Moreover, the percentage of passwords that are easily discovered is increasing. (A Dobbins note: this test tool didn't break into our accounts and rummage around, it compiled an aggregate of easily cracked passwords without retaining the corresponding NetIDs.)

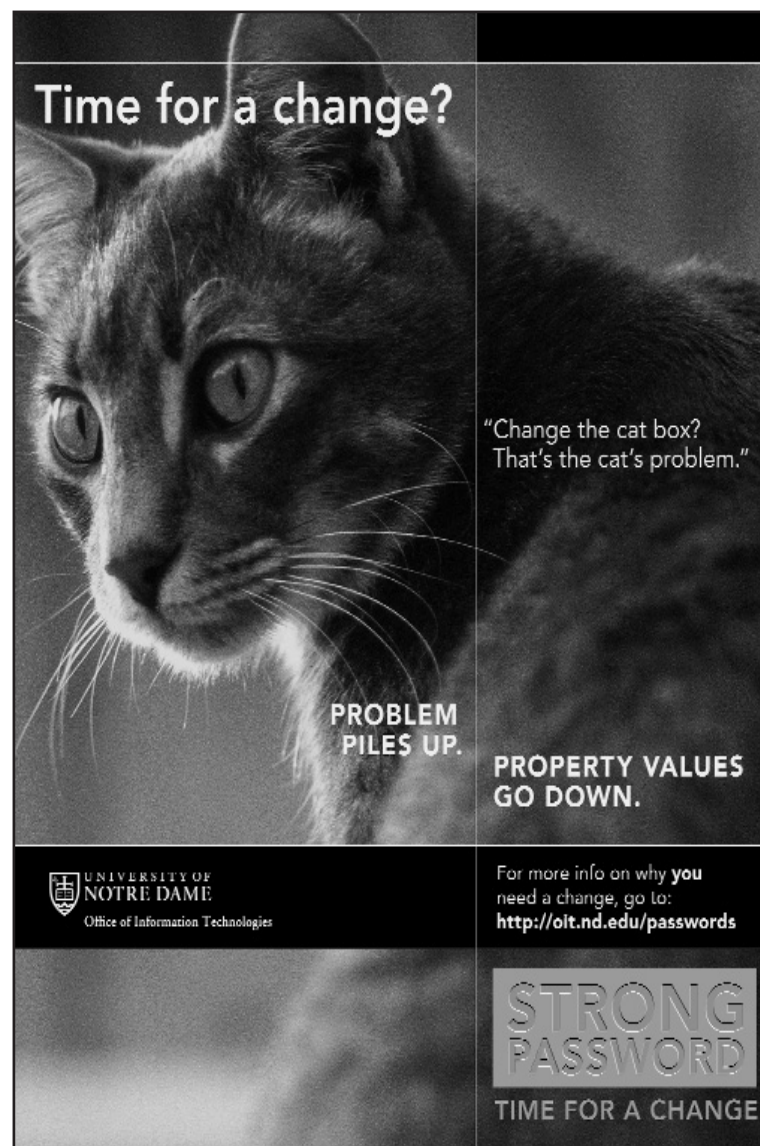
How can we be so unprotected? The easiest passwords to remember are the weakest. Scores of accounts are protected by "goirish," for example, while in several cases, the password just repeats the NetID. Such data convinced officers that the University should institute a strong password policy.

What's coming? OIT is working on the technology that will automatically retire each of our passwords about twice a year, and that also will simplify the process of choosing a new one that meets minimum strength standards. Once the system is in place, frequent and persistent e-mail notices will be sent to remind us a change is coming. Those away from campus during the change will be able to use their old passwords to create new ones. If we forget our new passwords, tools will be in place that will allow us to pick again. But there also will be a tool that tests what we pick and rejects weak words such as our own names, words identifiable with Notre Dame – like goirish – or words in the dictionary.

What's a strong password? Some simple guidelines have emerged:

- One that has eight characters or more
- One that mixes up capital and small letters with numbers and symbols such as punctuation marks, brackets or the pound sign
- One that's changed often (a six-month-old password is an antique)
- One that isn't like any of the previous passwords you've had

Before instituting the new policy, OIT will launch an awareness campaign that will point to resources for handling password changes. Watch for posters, and watch for notices in your snail mail.



Time for a change?

"Change the cat box? That's the cat's problem."

PROBLEM PILES UP. PROPERTY VALUES GO DOWN.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Office of Information Technologies

For more info on why you need a change, go to:
<http://oit.nd.edu/passwords>

STRONG PASSWORD
TIME FOR A CHANGE

This ad will be part of an awareness campaign being launched by the Office of Information Technologies to encourage strong passwords. *Image provided by OIT and Media Group.*

Committee formed to plan inauguration of Rev. Jenkins

By Matthew V. Sorin

Provost Nathan Hatch will chair a committee drawn from throughout the University to plan activities for the inauguration of Rev. John I. Jenkins, C.S.C., as the University's 17th president.

The events are tentatively scheduled for Sept. 22-23, 2005. Among the possibilities to be considered, Hatch said, will be a symposium involving high-profile international leaders on Thursday, Sept. 22. The inauguration itself will be on the following day.

"We'd like to envision an intellectual gathering of the highest caliber that will represent the kinds of discussion and inquiry that are possible at Notre Dame," Hatch said. He noted that an internally significant event such as the inauguration is also an opportunity to exhibit the University's identity and aspirations to those beyond our campus borders.

Activities on Friday would likely include a Mass in the morning, a luncheon, and an academic convocation and inauguration in the afternoon, Hatch said.

The committee planning the events was formed by Father Jenkins and Patrick McCartan, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and includes wide representation of the University community. Assisting Hatch as vice chairs are William Goodyear, a trustee, and John Affleck-Graves, executive vice president. Other members are drawn from the Board of Trustees, alumni, administrators, faculty and the student body.

Father Jenkins, 50, was elected this past April by the Board of Trustees to a five-year term, succeeding Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., 63, who has been president since 1987. Father Jenkins, now serving as president-elect, was formerly a vice president and associate provost of the University and is an associate professor of philosophy. He will officially take over the presidential responsibilities from Father Malloy on July 1.

Student interest revives course on nuclear warfare



Physicist Michael Wiescher displays a device built by one of his students that detects common radiation in local soil samples for the class Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Warfare. *ND Works staff photo.*

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

A foreign affairs environment that includes weapons of mass destruction has rekindled interest in a long-time University physics course “Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Warfare.”

The course seemingly waned in popularity in the 1990s after the Cold War. Over time, and as its originator, Paul Kenney, retired, its content was reduced from a three-hour to a one-hour course.

But when Michael Wiescher, Freimann Professor of Physics, signed on to teach the course this fall, he says he received surprising attention. Wiescher found himself raising the class size from 18 students to 24. The class is comprised of a cross section of physics, engineering and business students who learn about the physics and technological aspects of nuclear weapons and warfare as well as the ethical, legal and social aspects. The course also includes a community research component.

Wiescher is both an unusual and a logical candidate to teach the course. On one hand, fall was to have been a non-teaching semester for him, as he administers the activities of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics, a pioneering physics research program supported by a \$10 million grant from the National Science Foundation.

On the other hand, Wiescher is a devoted student of history who had planned to delay life as a research nuclear physicist (he holds a doctorate in the subject) to pursue a second doctorate in history. As a principle, he accepts assignments to teach new courses for the pleasure of learning something new. Furthermore, as a native of Germany who grew up in the post-World War II environment under British occupation, he has first-hand experiences with the social impact of war.

Wiescher was working in a German physics lab when the Soviet nuclear power facility in Chernobyl had its famed breakdown in 1986. The fallout reached Germany with such intensity that a simple walk through the rain littered him with enough radiation to set off radiation detection equipment from yards away.

Employing assistance from a course development grant for the Center for Social Concerns, Wiescher has infused the class with hands-on research projects that use the community as a laboratory for understanding the physics of nuclear warfare. One exercise has students looking into the fallout patterns of nuclear tests in the west in the 1950s. As happened to him in Germany when the Chernobyl incident occurred, the South Bend-Mishawaka area experienced fallout, too.

Wiescher begins the course with historical perspective: “The first world war changed the mindset of mankind. Before then, war was only indirectly connected with the rest of the population. The first world war triggered the development of the first weapons of mass destruction: chemical warfare, biological warfare. There were tank weapons, air raids. It was a shift in mindset.” he says. “Also during the first world war, the first scientific weapons laboratories were built up.”

Helping students discover how close to home the latter effort hit, Wiescher encourages them to study the early connection between Notre Dame’s accelerators and the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb.

Students are also learning about the vast increase in exposure we’re sustaining as a result of technology. From nuclear medicine, which employs radiation in diagnostics as well as treatment, to the radiation one absorbs through ordinary air flight, local residents are regularly exposed to radiation.

Wiescher is supported by guest speakers and other faculty as he covers the ethical and legal aspects and the social and economic aspects. Among social aspects, how does the local press reflect anxiety about nuclear war? How do churches and other organizations respond with anti-war movements? What local industries contribute to the creation of weapons?

Wiescher’s experience has taught him that a course in physics cannot address all students’ anxieties about modern day weaponry: not when chemical and biological warfare are options. But the students are willing to delve into this multidimensional approach such that he would like to see the class re-expanded to a three-credit course.

New criteria boost Notre Dame’s ranking among colleges

By Matthew V. Storin

Academics are notoriously ambivalent about the rankings of colleges and universities. Many question their accuracy, even as they rejoice or anguish over the results. Notre Dame, which for years has made U.S. News & World Report’s top 20, is no different.

For example, unlike some schools, Notre Dame does not issue a news release about its annual rating by U.S. News. Still, there are some smiles under the dome after a new and controversial ranking system boosted Notre Dame to 13th among all colleges and universities in the nation.

The 2005 U.S. News rankings had placed the University at 18th among the best “national universities – doctoral.” In the newer system, Notre Dame would be 11th if only doctoral universities are ranked.

The new rankings, developed by four East Coast scholars, describe what its creators call a “revealed preference ranking.” They boast that their rankings, based on actual preferences for one college over another in head-to-head competition, eliminate statistics that colleges might manipulate, such as admission and matriculation rates.

They researched how individual students made a choice, say, between Notre Dame and Northwestern, and recorded each choice as a “win” for the school chosen and a “loss” for the school not chosen. Cumulative totals of wins and losses determined each school’s rank.

The study, published recently by the National Bureau of Economic Research, tracked the college choices of 3,240 highly qualified students from 396 high schools nationwide.

The authors contend that many colleges build up applications numbers with unqualified students to improve “selectivity” and engage in early decision programs which, the authors contend, improve percentages of accepted students who choose that school.

The rankings are not “definitive,” according to the authors, who listed 100 schools in their survey, but an “example” of how the new criteria would work. The four researchers are Christopher Avery and Caroline Hoxby of Harvard University, Mark Glickman of Boston University and Andrew Metrick of the University of Pennsylvania.

Commenting on the new criteria, Daniel Saracino, Notre Dame’s assistant provost for enrollment, said, “Their study just reconfirms the results of our research in recent years. Notre Dame is clearly one of the premier universities in the country. We are blessed each year with outstanding young men and women who want to become members of the Notre Dame community.”

Robert Morse, director of data research for U.S. News, defended the magazine’s system. He told the Associated Press that U.S. News recently dropped matriculation rate as an indicator and said admissions percentage plays a small role in their assessments. Morse added that he thought it would be impractical for the researchers to get all the data they would need to make their rankings credible.

The top 20 schools in order of ranking under the new system were:

Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Cal Tech, MIT, Princeton, Brown, Columbia, Amherst, Dartmouth, Wellesley, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Swarthmore, Cornell, Georgetown, Rice, Williams, Duke and Virginia.

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Catholic and academic identities to be explored

George Marsden: His history lessons point to a strong future

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

Can a university like Notre Dame completely lose its Catholic character?

George Marsden isn't betting that will happen. But in decades of research, the historian has described a higher education landscape in which shedding religious character has been the norm for universities aiming to greatness.



Marsden

"Northwestern used to be Methodist. The University of Chicago was Baptist. Duke was Methodist. Even state schools were religious institutions in the 19th century," says Marsden, McAnaney Professor of History. "DePauw started because Indiana-Bloomington was too Presbyterian. They all moved away from their religious roots as they increasingly served the public and not the church."

Both the catalyst for change and the patterns of transformation are clear, says Marsden, author of "The Soul of the American University," "The Outrageous Idea of Christian Scholarship" and "Religion and American Culture." His biography last year of Jonathan Edwards, the controversial 18th century philosopher, revivalist preacher and president of Princeton, garnered numerous national book awards.

Marsden says college leaders explained that their institutions would be faithful to the spirit of their religious traditions, "rather than the letter of the traditions." Instead of emphasizing religious traditions, the plan was to emphasize moral ideals.

As president of Princeton, Woodrow Wilson articulated what then was an ideal but, in retrospect, defined a slippery slope. He identified Princeton's mission as serving the nation and its highest democratic ideals. "He saw Christian civilization as that ideal."

Christian civilization faded into just civilization, and connection was lost with the religious roots within a generation. "The later stage would be that there is no longer a moral coherence in contemporary universities."

Illustrating the thoroughness of the change, Marsden tells of an event he attended while on the faculty of the Duke University. Seated near the dean of engineering, Marsden explained he was on the divinity school faculty. "The dean of engineering had never heard of the divinity school. And he asked 'how can the university have a divinity school?'" Marsden recalls. "I think it's symptomatic. Most people think it would be wrong for academics to talk openly

about their religious faith. They learn in graduate school: leave your faith at the door."

Marsden sees substantial societal losses in this change. Looking outside our nation's borders, a secularly educated public and its leaders have struggled with foreign policy issues rooted in religion. "We don't take other religious traditions and perspectives seriously enough," he says.

Within our borders, one need only look to the recent election to see a country that did not anticipate the role religion could play in re-electing George Bush. "I don't think the academic world has done very well in preparing Americans to realize the resilience of those traditions in the American heritage."

Marsden came to Notre Dame in 1992 to be affiliated with a traditional history department, as opposed to a divinity program. One reason he likes Notre Dame is that there is freedom here to frame issues in a religious perspective.

The conversation about how Notre Dame can be, at once, great and Catholic has been an enduring part of his tenure here. In his early years, he participated in monthly discussions about the topic. They went on until about 1996 and "50 to 100 would come out for them."

They've never been easy discussions, he adds, borrowing a concept from Notre Dame philosopher Alasdair MacIntyre: "We have a contested heritage. At Notre Dame, people are either loyal to our Catholic heritage, or they may be contending against the Catholic character. But it's something important to almost everyone on the faculty."

Is Notre Dame immune from the slow loss of its Catholic identity?

Notre Dame's ongoing relationship with the religious order that founded the school helps ground its religious tradition. The tension remains between those who would build a great University and those who would build a Catholic university. Yet the most consistent concern—that if we deliberately hire Catholics (or admit primarily Catholic undergraduates) we lessen our shot at greatness—has proven to be a strength instead of a weakness.

"By treating Catholicism as an affirmative action category, we attract people to the University who are Catholics and outstanding scholars, and whom we might not have been able to get if they weren't Catholic. People come to the University because they're interested in the project of a Catholic university. It's one of the big drawing points."

Graduates who prosper underwrite the enterprise because they care about it so deeply, providing the support needed to attract even greater scholars.

And it's a good thing, says Marsden, if America is serious about pluralism. Without variety in universities, smaller communities can lose their identity, he says.

Discussion aims for practical approaches to support dual effort

By ND Staff Writer

Just before the turn of the last century, Notre Dame's leadership became embroiled in a discussion about how to deepen its role as a Catholic college. Eventually, it abandoned its pre-college boarding school and vocational programs.

In the current round of questions about Notre Dame's future, the issue is how Notre Dame can be authentically Catholic, yet stand among America's greatest universities.

The question will be explored Wednesday, Nov. 17 with a discussion, "Notre Dame: What's Next?" sponsored by the College of Arts and Letters under the auspices of the Erasmus Institute. The event will prime the discussion with a panel comprised of scholars who have viewed the notion of a Catholic college through their own experiences:

- Francis Oakley, president emeritus of Williams College and of the American Council of Learned Societies, who has written both on the Catholic church and the traditions of a liberal arts education
- Dennis O'Brien, president emeritus of the University of Rochester and author of "The Idea of a Catholic University"
- Alasdair MacIntyre, Notre Dame philosopher and an internationally recognized voice in the field of moral theory
- Kathleen A. Mahoney, president of the Humanitas Foundation and author of "Catholic Higher Education in Protestant America," will moderate.

The discussion will take place at 3 p.m. in the McKenna Hall auditorium.

"The panelists will bring their perspectives to Notre Dame and help us think, in practical ways, about some of the strategies we can employ as we seek to reach our aspiration of becoming a truly great university while enhancing our distinctive identity," says Mark Roche, dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

"This is an open forum for the whole University: a catalyst for conversation among ourselves," Roche says. "I think the conversation about Notre Dame's next step should involve as many members of the University community as possible."

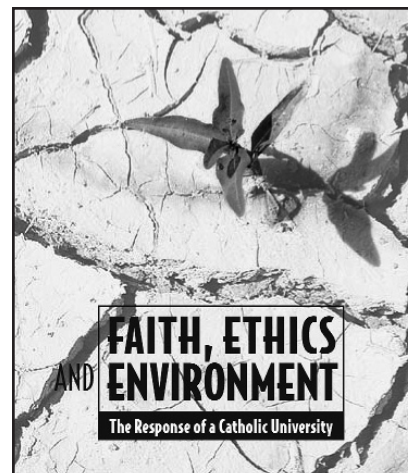
The event is to explore three specific questions. First, what are the most important ways in which Notre Dame should resemble the best secular universities, and what are the most important ways in which it should differ? Second, how should we educate our undergraduates so that 20 years later they are likely to be the kind of people we would like them to be? Third, what qualities should mark the teacher-scholars whom Notre Dame recruits, so that they can advance both our distinctive mission and our academic reputation?

Roche is author of "The Intellectual Appeal of Catholicism and the Idea of a Catholic University." Like Provost Nathan Hatch, he sees Notre Dame as "an experiment that has never been realized in a modern world. We don't have models. We need to think it through ourselves."

This internal discussion is timed amid a series of conferences that address the issue of Catholicism and spiritual influence across several disciplines. "Faith, Ethics and Environment: The Response of a Catholic University" Nov. 7-9 assembled theologians, ethicists, scientists and environmentalists to explore the ways a Catholic University can respond to environmental challenges facing society today.

"Epiphanies of Beauty: The Arts in a Post-Christian Culture" Nov. 18-20 will examine how fine arts can help build a more genuinely Christian civilization. Discussions, and an art exhibit, will take place in McKenna Hall. Late last month, leading ethicists, engineers, economists and energy industry decision makers gathered for a conference titled "Ethics and Changing Energy Markets: Issues for Engineers, Managers and Regulators."

These discussions signal that practical responses to our Catholic mission exist and are reaching a broad cross-section of scholars. In supporting a broad-based University discussion, Roche says he hopes to identify "what our best practices are and what new practices we might adopt."



Provided by Media Group



Who's responsible for Notre Dame's

Just about everyone: Faculty, coaches and the students themselves

Academic support program gets student-athletes off to a running start

Formula includes tutoring, counseling and motivation

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

Football coach Tyrone Willingham tackles any number of professional tasks every Monday. One in particular has nothing to do with how the team performs on the field.

Willingham sits down with Peter D'Alonzo to review his players' academic progress. D'Alonzo is the lead counselor for football and women's basketball in the Office of Academic Services for Student-Athletes, a department of the Provost's Office that supports the learning experience of student-athletes.

If a player missed a class, did poorly – or well – on a test; if a professor has a concern, it comes up at this meeting. Willingham may follow up talking with a player, or by dropping in on one of the mandatory study halls held five nights a week for first-semester freshman and students whose grade point averages fall below 2.4.

D'Alonzo, who learned how to motivate young people while working in a Hoboken, N.J., treatment program for substance abuse and eating disorders, employs a mix of counseling, tutoring and straight talk. The University wants every athlete to earn a Notre Dame degree. D'Alonzo ups the ante with a goal that the football team carry a 3.0 semester average. "Last semester, we were four-one-hundredths of a point away," he says, looking like a man who does not know how to settle for less.

D'Alonzo's network on his students also includes faculty, who are encouraged to chime in when any student-athlete experiences anything of note. "The faculty and the assistant deans are incredibly supportive," says D'Alonzo. "It's not a rah-rah thing. It's a genuine interest in helping these kids."

Notre Dame established the student-athlete support program in the mid-1950s.

Today, a staff of 10 coordinates the efforts and more than 200 peer tutors provide one-on-one tutoring. Counselors assigned to a specific sport, like D'Alonzo, build tight-knit relationships with teams by meeting regularly with student-athletes, attending practices and, on occasion, traveling to away games with them.

These relationships, D'Alonzo says, make it difficult for students to hide if they're having trouble.

If walls could talk, the offices in Coleman-Morse would be a Greek chorus of messages to do one's personal best. Every student-athlete and many recruits pass through the doors and see plaques commemorating NCAA post-graduate scholarships, academic all-American honors and University-specific academic awards. The artwork is by student athletes. One is a dead-on pencil rendition of the famous Four Horsemen photograph, only the helmeted riders are carrying books, not footballs.

This program is misunderstood if it's seen as an academic Band-Aide for the intellectually challenged. Patrick Holmes who coordinates men's basketball services, also directs the program. His statistics demonstrate that usage is high in the freshmen and sophomore years, and almost non-existent by senior year. Student-athletes use the program to get their bearings and take flight, sometimes into the Honors Program for Student-Athletes, also administered by this office. "Most of our students aren't using tutoring just to pass a class. Most often, students are trying to raise a grade to a B or an A. We want everyone here to meet his or her potential," Holmes says.

Kelli Kalisik coordinates student-athlete tutoring, and makes this point from a different perspective: "Often when my tutors have had a session, they report to me, 'They didn't really need my help. They understood everything,'" Kalisik says.

After freshman or sophomore year, students may no longer need the tutoring. But that doesn't mean they don't come around, as is the case with soccer player Annie Scheffer, who signed up for tutoring help in her first two years. Now, even during soccer season, she drops in to provide tutoring.

"I'm tutoring because I enjoy the material and want to help someone who feels the same way," she says. "Tutoring helps me stay updated on the concepts I have learned in my major. I know it will help me in future courses and in future tests, like a graduate entrance exam."

"The faculty and the assistant deans are incredibly supportive. It's not a rah-rah thing. It's a genuine interest in helping these kids."

Peter D'Alonzo, counselor



Peter D'Alonzo and Tyrone Willingham review players' academic progress. *ND Works photo*



Members of the Faculty Board on Athletics assess undergraduate admissions. *ND Works photo*

Faculty board on academics,

By Gail Hinchion Mancini

Last April, due to inclement weather, some student-athletes found themselves unable to return to campus. They were stranded at O'Hare Airport, and the news was on the radio. Both groups, and some rowing team members, had unexcused absences from classes. The "Tex" Dutile.

Dutile is a law professor, not a travel agent. He is on the Faculty Board on Athletics, a committee that advises the president on the relationship between academics and athletics. As chair of the board, he has monthly meetings. He granted excused absences.

At Notre Dame, maintaining one of the nation's top athletic programs is in large part due to the work of a tutoring program, and to the hard work of the athletes.

But it's also due to the professors of science and engineering. They comprise the faculty board, a group of 15 who devote vigilant attention to University and Notre Dame policies, and to small details such as unexpected absences. Dutile himself attends all head coach meetings.

Conceivably, the board's work may be partially motivated by peer pressure. As Dutile points out, some faculty who are unhappy with under-achieving student-athletes will call board members and complain. "I don't get many such calls," he adds. (The board welcomes widespread attention and has launched a Web site, <http://www.nd.edu/~facboard>, to make its work better known.)

Among areas of oversight, the board approves competitive schedules, ensuring that students attend class, participate in freshman orientation and Commencement, and are able to attend religious services while on the road. The board vets and approves team captains. Fifth-year athlete candidates must submit proof that they will pursue a serious course of studies. Law school or a master's program is ideal; a smattering of non-degree electives is suspect.

Committee member Steve Fallon, associate professor of liberal studies, says he's been pleased to find the board "is not a rubber stamp but a committee that asks hard questions, takes time to find answers, and makes recommendations and decisions that

High graduation rates? Coaches, counselors help themselves



...e last month with guest speaker Dan Saracino, assistant provost and head of

Steps eagle eye athletics

Two Notre Dame teams found... planned. Track team members were... golf team had an event delayed. Members who missed a bus, faced... not on the phone and called Fernand

...e also is chair of the Faculty Board on... and is charged with maintaining the balance... handles issues that arise between the group's... to the stranded athletes.

...s highest graduation rates among student-...g- and incentive-based academic support...selves.

...ngineering, liberal arts, law and business who

have a real and positive effect on the lives and studies of student-athletes."

Umesh Garg, a physics professor, says service on the board has taught him "a tremendous appreciation for the stress that Notre Dame puts on the 'student' part of the 'student-athlete.'"

"Stress" is an apt choice of words, according to new member Eileen Botting, assistant professor of political science. Botting was a student-athlete in college, but one who chose to compete in a Division III school where it was natural to put academics first. At Division I schools like Notre Dame, such choices are more difficult, she acknowledges.

"Most of our student-athletes won't go pro. So we need to protect them, and their academic endeavors, from the over-professionalization of



Dutile

collegiate athletics," she says.

Most board members are elected by faculty in their colleges or at-large. But Dutile has the leeway to recommend appointments, and the president often uses these to add the diverse voices of women and racial and ethnic groups. The one student representative is a former Notre Dame football player who was drafted by the pros: law student Bobby Brown. He brings to the table keen memories of the pressure, from coaches, other athletes and fellow students, to earn a degree.

Notre Dame has had a standing committee since 1898, and vigilant administrative support throughout. "It would be very hard to start something like this today," Dutile says.

With 100 years of tradition at hand, Dutile finds that coaches are companions to the academic process. Speaking to the board in October, Dan Saracino, director of undergraduate admissions, looked puzzled when asked if he'd experienced coach interference. "I don't feel any pressure from the coaches. They're on the same page."

Graduation rates at a glance

The graduation rate for Notre Dame student-athletes ranks second among Division I-A colleges and universities, according to the 14th annual NCAA Graduate Rates Report.

The report reflects the raw percentage of all Division I student-athletes who entered an institution between 1994 and 1997 and graduated within six years. The pool of non-graduates includes students who leave or transfer, regardless of academic standing. Based on the NCAA formula:

- Notre Dame graduated a four-year average of 87 percent of its student-athletes, second only to Duke University at 90 percent, and tied with Northwestern and Stanford Universities. The national average for Division I-A schools is 61 percent.

- Among student-athletes who completed all four years of athletic eligibility at Notre Dame, 99 percent earned their degrees. The national average is 84 percent.

- Notre Dame graduated 94 percent of all women competing in varsity athletics, to rank third among peer institutions behind Northwestern at 96 percent and Duke at 95 percent. Among men, Notre Dame's 85 percent rate was third only to Duke and Stanford at 88 and 84 percent, respectively.

- Notre Dame graduated 71 percent of its African-American student-athletes, ranking ninth nationally, and Irish football players graduated at a 77 percent rate, to rank eighth.

Compiled by Dennis Brown and Bernadette Cafarelli



Tim Lindgren, foreground, and Mark Keyser book airplane, bus and hotel reservations from their office in the Joyce Center. **ND Works photo**

Travel agents team up to keep Irish athletes coming and going

By ND Staff Writer

When it comes to getting Notre Dame student-athletes from an away venue to their seats in classrooms, much of the burden falls on Anthony Travel agents Mark Keyser and Tim Lindgren.

"As soon as the game's over, we try to get them back fast," says Keyser, an 11-year veteran of moving Notre Dame student-athletes to and fro.

Although headquartered in the Joyce Athletic and Convocation Center, they sometimes work from home, after a late-night call from a delayed team. Poor weather is the greatest villain. Conference competitions that end quickly also call for last-minute changes in travel plans.

Since US Airways discontinued service to South Bend, Keyser and Lindgren have become ever-more familiar with the bus lines that travel to Chicago airports. Making plans for six or seven members of the men's golf team after delayed play—a duty that falls to Lindgren—is one challenge.

Making plans for 35 members of the baseball or lacrosse teams, as falls to Keyser, is another. (Football travel is handled by agency vice president Pat Walsh. That team, as well as men's basketball and women's basketball, sometimes use chartered air travel, which gets them home more quickly.)

Lindgren and Keyser's tasks also have become more difficult as the airlines that serve South Bend send in smaller planes. Some airlines working with small planes—50 seats, for example—won't sell a block of 35 seats to the team because they don't want to lock out their other local customers, Keyser says. "We're taking a lot more trips to Chicago, on a lot more buses."

On a recent Sunday, an assistant coach traveled home with a single swimmer who needed to make a late Sunday class. But generally, the teams value traveling together, he says.

Lindgren and Keyser's office is located in a narrow cubby above Gate 3 of the Joyce. Their work with coaches continues through the summer, because they provide travel plans for the summer camps. It's a distinct change, Keyser says, to go from serving a well-traveled coach to talking with a mother whose

child has never flown solo. This office also arranges recruiting travel, for coaches going on the road and for high school candidates coming to campus. Their slowest times are football home-game Fridays, when everyone's plans are made and they're busy preparing for a game or escorting recruits.

Come Monday morning, they hop on the Web to find out how their teams did over the weekend, Lindgren says. They're huge Irish fans, but they're one team who can read the sports pages and call it customer research.

Eat high on the hog (or turkey)

Chef helps staff cook up a plan for holiday meals

By Catherine McCormick

If the packed house and lively participation were any indication, it's easy to stir up interest in holiday baking, especially if University Food Service Executive chef Don Miller is setting the table with traditional Austrian sweet breads.

More than 80 staff members attended the noon-hour demonstration last month in the North Dining Hall hosted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Women's Issues. "We could have had 200 if we'd had room," says Vicky Holaway of the committee, which has offered monthly sessions on topics such as gardening, decorating, dancing and football basics.

Chef Miller's demonstration featured nut kuchen coffee cake, apple strudel, a pastry using many layers of thin dough, and stollen, a traditional Christmas yeast bread.

"Austrians cook in the same way as they dance and make music: light-heartedly, lavishly and enthusiastically," says Miller. "Even in their most economical dishes, there is a let's-have-a-party feeling that is quite irresistible."

Wasn't it intimidating for the cooks? Not at all, says Holaway. They got advice for making the recipes fool-proof, even the strudel.

"It might sound hard to make, but the way he showed us how to pull the dough thin, then use a towel to turn it over, anybody in the room could make it. I already have the apples. I just have to get the time," she said.

Once the strudel is baked, how about the main course? Chef Miller lists his

favorite turkey croquettes, which make delicious use of leftover turkey.

For those who prefer not to cook, Catering by Design offers everything from braided bread wreaths and decorated cutout cookies to hors d'oeuvre trays and baked ham or roasted turkey breast. Orders must be placed several days in advance, and can be picked up at the North Dining Hall until Dec. 23. Menus are available at catering.1@nd.edu or at 602 Grace Hall. Call 631-7859 for more information. "If there is a menu item not listed, people can call our office and ask if we make it," says catering manager Vanessa Easterday.



Above: Executive Chef Don Miller, right, and Test Kitchen Chef Patrick Louineau use teamwork to place apple strudel on a pan for baking.

Below: Members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Women's Issues try their hand and preparing strudel dough. *Photos by Rebecca Varga.*



~ Holiday Recipes ~

from Chef Don Miller

APPLE STRUDEL

5 Granny Smith apples, peeled and sliced
3 tablespoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 cup tepid water
2 oz. vegetable oil
2 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
1/4 cup melted butter
1/2 cup fine graham cracker crumbs

Melted butter as needed to coat strudel before baking

Extra flour for dusting dough while pulling

Combine apples with sugar and cinnamon, and set aside. Combine water and half the oil in mixing bowl. Add flour and knead until sticky dough forms, about 10 minutes. Coat dough with remaining oil and wrap in plastic wrap. Allow to rest one hour.

Roll out the dough on a floured tablecloth to about 10 by 24 inches. Cover with plastic wrap and allow to rest 10 to 15 minutes. Flour hands and pull and stretch the dough to length and width desired, about 30 by 65 inches. Drizzle with butter, then spread butter with pastry brush. Dust the length of one end with graham cracker crumbs. Lay apple mixture atop the crumbs. Roll strudel starting with apple end, using tablecloth to lift dough. Brush melted butter over entire strudel. Place on greased sheet pan and bake for about an hour at 300 degrees, until lightly browned. Slice to serve.

TURKEY CROQUETTES

1/2 stalk celery
1/2 small onion, chopped fine
4 oz. melted butter
1/2 cup all-purpose flour
10 oz. hot milk
1 lb. cooked turkey, chopped fine
1/2 oz. parsley, chopped
Salt and pepper
1 egg
5 oz. milk
1 cup flour
2 cups dry bread crumbs
Oil for frying

Saute celery and onions in butter. Add flour to make a roux and cook 8-10 minutes. Add hot milk and stir until thick and smooth. Add turkey and parsley. Mix

thoroughly. Season with salt and pepper. Put mixture into greased baking pan and cover with wax paper. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Cool.

Divide into 16 equal portions or use an ice cream scoop to form croquettes of equal size. Beat egg and milk together to make an egg wash. Roll turkey croquettes in flour, then egg wash, then bread crumbs. Deep fry at 350 degrees until golden brown. Serve with turkey gravy.

NUT KUCHEN

Yield: 4 loaves

8 cups all-purpose flour
1 cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups shortening
2 packs dry yeast
1 cup warm milk (105 degrees)
8 egg yolks
1 cup milk
8 oz. walnuts
6 tablespoons sugar
1/2 lemon peel zest
Honey
2 egg whites

In a large bowl, cut shortening into dry ingredients until very fine. Dissolve yeast into warm milk. Beat egg yolks (reserve two whites) with milk and add to previous mixture of warm milk and yeast. Add to dry ingredients and mix until bowl is clean of dough. Remove from bowl and knead into tight ball. Cover and allow to rise in warm area about 2 1/2 hours or until the dough increases in size by half and is puffy.

While dough rises, grind walnuts fine and mix with sugar and lemon zest. Divide dough into 4 equal parts. Dust with flour and roll out thin. (Each piece will be 10-12 inches wide and 22-24 inches long.) Spread the nut mixture over the dough evenly and drizzle with honey. Roll up lengthwise and seal the ends. Let dough rise in a pan lined with parchment or wax paper until puffy, about 2 hours.

Beat egg whites until frothy and brush over sides and top of loaves. Place loaves immediately into preheated 350-degree oven. Bake 45 minutes or until golden brown.

Can be wrapped in plastic wrap and foil and frozen for the holidays.



Lisa Wenzel, assistant director of catering, passes samples to the audience.

Distinctions

Jay Caponigro, director of the Robinson Community Learning Center, has been named "Man of the Year" by the YMCA Urban Youth Services program. He received the award at the annual achievement luncheon last month.

The University offers its thanks and congratulations to employees celebrating employment anniversaries in November and December, including **Susan C. Labis**, St. Michael's Laundry, who is celebrating her 35th anniversary of service, and **Essie M. Jackson**, Morris Inn, for 30 years of service.

Janet L. Dillon, South Dining Hall; **Marlou J. Hall**, Provost's office; **Carolyn M. Rush**, information technologies; **Robert Wojtasik**, preventive maintenance, and **Rex Rakow**, security, are celebrating 25 years of service.

Observing 20 years of service are **Brenda Durrenberger**, transportation; **Robbye L. Lennox**, University Libraries; **Sandra L. Tharp**, admissions; **Betty A. VanderBeek**, development; **Paul J. Becker**, security; **John C. Groszek**,

information technologies, and **Dennis R. Krol**, landscape services.

Danny J. Bloss, food service-production; **Geary L. Locke**, continuing education; **Eva E. Nance**, institutional research; **Anthony W. Williams**, South Dining Hall; **Eugene R. Breyfogle**, radiation lab; **Denis J. Lindquist**, information technologies, and **Lisa Subanosky**, registrar, have been with the University for 15 years.

Marking their 10-year anniversaries are **Lori J. Cox**, building services; **Nancy E. Cyr**, admissions; **Mary L. Davis**, Eck Tennis Pavilion; **Sylvia D. Dillon**, campus ministry; **Debra A. Katona**, catering; **Melba J. Leer**, information technologies; **Kimberly S. Milewski**, Reilly Center for Science, Technology and Values; **Sharon A. Nagy**, development; **Leslie M. Niedbalski**, security; **Elisa L. Norris**, Mendoza College of Business; **Marc M. Poklinkowski**, South Dining Hall; **Lawrence E. Diel**, landscape services; **Lee A. Farnar**, controller; and **Nancy E. Horvath**, National Consortium for Graduate Degrees for Minorities in Engineering.

Navajo code talkers during World War II



FYI

How heritage helped win World War II

The vital role of Native Americans in winning World War II will be explored when Marine Corps veteran Samuel Billison recounts his experiences as one of the legendary Navajo Code Talkers at 7 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the Ballroom of LaFortune Student Center.

Navajo code was a major weapon in the Pacific Theater in World War II. When the United States forces found that their code system was repeatedly broken by the Japanese, officials began searching for another way to communicate classified information. Navajo speakers were employed, and code was never broken.

Billison was raised on a Navajo reservation in Arizona. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1943, served in the Battle of Iwo Jima and was discharged in 1946. He attended college on the GI Bill and worked for more than 40 years as a teacher, principal and superintendent. Recently, his voice was used to record the lines for the Navajo Code Talker G.I. Joe dolls.

The free talk is part of the fine arts lecture series hosted by Multicultural Student Programs and Services.

Get the scoop on digital cameras, computer security

The popular lunchtime technology seminar "How Digital Cameras Work" will take place at 1 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 16 in the Notre Dame Room of LaFortune Student Center, in plenty of time for the Christmas gift-giving season.

The course is part of a series begun last year by the Office of Information Technologies to help us with our home technology issues. "At Home with Technology" is the brainchild of OIT's Anne Kolaczyk, who recommended using OIT's expertise to help faculty and staff negotiate technology challenges outside the work place. When first offered last November, the digital camera overview was so popular OIT arranged an additional session.

Wes Evard, OIT's photographic and multimedia specialist, will discuss the pros and cons of digital cameras, the differences between various memory cards, and tips on transferring files to a computer. Don't bring your camera or feel you have to own one already. This is not a hands-on, how-to session, Evard says.

In December, the topic will be "Who's Spying Now?" Gary Dobbins, director of information security, and Clay Berkley of the OIT Help Desk, will discuss threats to computer security and what can be done to stop them. The seminar will from noon to 1 p.m. Tuesday, Dec. 7 in LaFortune's Notre Dame Room. The topic is an example of how these lunch hour meetings benefit OIT while benefiting us: safety of home equipment can protect the safety of Notre Dame's

equipment, Kolaczyk noted.

The series also has hosted a discussion on evaluating home Internet service options such as high speed, cable, dial up modems and wireless capabilities.

Share the warmth

Now is the time to unclog your closets and give that old coat to someone who could use it.

The annual Project Warmth coat drive is in full swing, says Jim Paladino, associate director of the Center for Social Concerns. Faculty and staff can leave coats and jackets in designated boxes in the following locations: Sacred Heart Basilica, the Center for Social Concerns, Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame Bookstore, DeBartolo Hall, Mendoza College of Business and St. Michael's Laundry. All the residence halls also have boxes.

The coats will be cleaned at St. Michael's Laundry and distributed to South Bend organizations such as the Center for the Homeless.

Musical options free and otherwise

Empire Brass, considered one of North America's finest brass quintets, will give a Christmas concert at 8 p.m. Friday, Dec. 10 in the Marie P. DeBartolo Center for the Performing Arts. Tickets are \$35 for faculty and staff and are on sale at the box office from noon to 6 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays (except home football game Saturdays) or by calling 631-2800.

Notre Dame student and faculty performance groups are tuning up for the following events in the performing arts center: Symphonic Band and Symphonic Winds at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 17; Chorale and Chamber Orchestra at 8 p.m. Friday, Nov. 19; Students Chamber Music Concert at 8 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 20; the University Band at 3 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 5; Jazz Bands at 7 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 5 and the Collegium Musicum will be at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 8. While these events are free, you must obtain tickets from the box office.

Another Christmas favorite, Handel's "Messiah" with the Chorale and Chamber Orchestra, will be at 8 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 2 and Friday, Dec. 3. Admission is \$6 for adults; \$3 for seniors. The Glee Club Christmas Concerts will be 6 and 8:30 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 4. Admission is \$5 for faculty and staff, \$3 for seniors. Proceeds benefit the Center for the Homeless.

Class offers tips on law, finance at life's end

Sometimes illness can cloud thinking or impair the ability to speak and understand information, so planning ahead is important. "Negotiating the Legal and Financial Maze," part of Work Life's Older Adult Series, will tackle a number of preparedness issues with the help of Mike Murphy, an elder law attorney.

Watch for survey on Work Life services

Here's your chance to tell the Office of Human Resources what works and what doesn't.

Human Resources has joined with the Laboratory for Social Research to survey faculty, administrators and staff on their opinions about work-life issues that impact personal and professional life.

The survey will be distributed in mid-November by e-mail. Watch for the subject line Work Life Survey. The 1,100 employees who receive information by paper will receive paper versions.

The survey information will be used to assist Human Resources in developing programs, seminars and services to meet the needs of the campus community. A summary of the survey will be available at www.hr.nd.edu/worklife.

"Your responses are completely confidential and very important to us," says

Jessica M. Brookshire, manager of Work Life. For help completing the survey, contact the Laboratory for Social Research at 631-7212.

New benefit offers home, auto insurance

Auto and homeowners insurance at discount group rates will be available through a new partnership called Group Savings Plus with Liberty Mutual Insurance.

Liberty Mutual sales representative Greg Lucas will answer questions and give price quotes from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tuesdays this month in 200 Grace Hall. He reminds faculty and staff members to bring their current insurance information so they can compare coverage and cost. To schedule an appointment or obtain additional information, contact Lucas at 273-0866, extension 203.

Get a holiday workout

If you need to work off a little turkey and dressing, RecSports will welcome your efforts, albeit on a shortened schedule.

The Rolfs Sports Recreation Center will be open Wednesday, Nov. 24 from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. but close

Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25. The center will reopen Friday, Nov. 26 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Saturday, Nov. 27, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. It will open Sunday, Nov. 28 from noon to midnight.

The Rockne Memorial fitness room will be open Wednesday, Nov. 24 from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., then close Nov. 25. It will be open Friday, Nov. 26 and Saturday, Nov. 27 from noon to 6 p.m. and Sunday, Nov. 28 from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. The pool will be open Wednesday from 6 to 9:30 a.m. and 3 to 6:30 p.m., then close for repairs through the Christmas holidays. The climbing wall will open Sunday from 2 to 6 p.m. Family hours are Friday and Sunday 2 to 5 p.m. Weight room schedule will be posted on the website.

Updates to the schedule can be found at www.recsports.nd.edu or by calling 631-8REC.

For long-term fitness

Work Life has an ongoing fitness program that might take a while, but it only involves walking. Called the "Million Step Pedometer Program," it promotes good health through simple day-to-day walking.

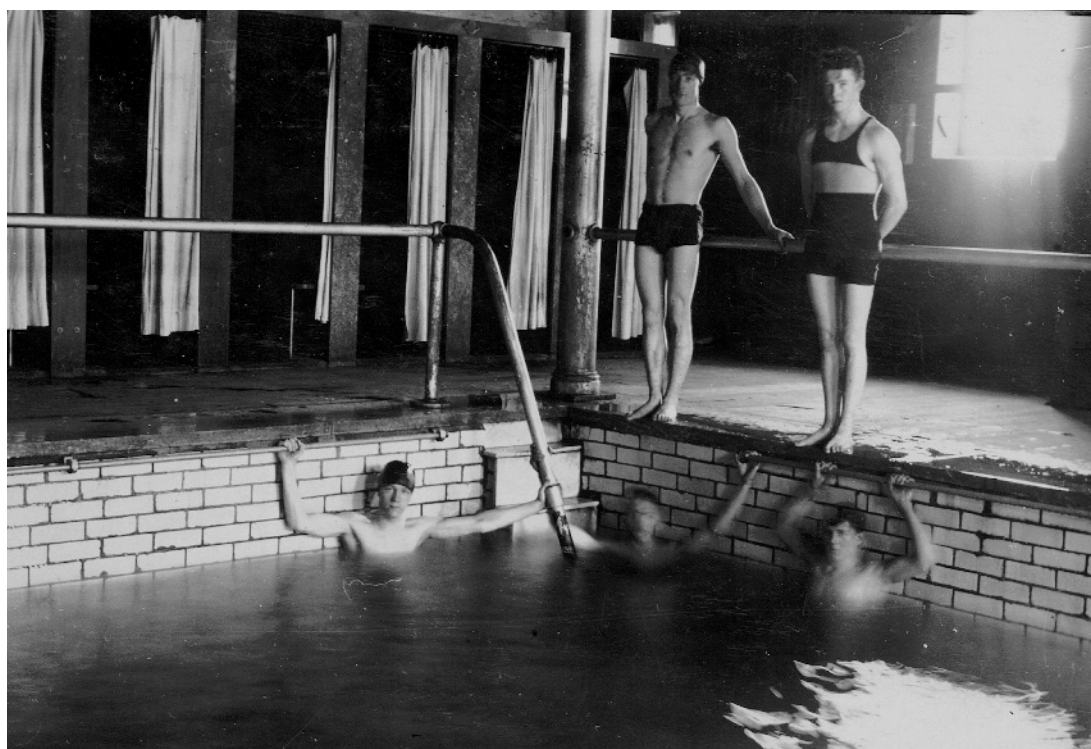
The Cooper Institute of Aerobics Research has determined 10,000 steps a day (approximately 5 miles) is the amount of physical activity needed to lower body fat, improve blood pressure and increase aerobic fitness. You'll hit the 1 million mark in only 100 days. Participants enroll with a \$20 fee that covers the cost of a pedometer, an instruction pamphlet and a log book. The program is jointly sponsored by IRISHealth and RecSports.

For further information, contact Jessica Brookshire at brookshire.4@nd.edu or call 631-5829.

Knowing if you're healthy

If you just breezed passed the above exercise hints because you think you're healthy, here's a challenge: visit the professionals offering blood pressure and body fat screening to find out if you're right. The screening takes approximately five minutes and no appointment is necessary. Testing will take place in the lobby of Grace Hall from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 1.

FROM THE ARCHIVES



By way of reminding everyone that the Rockne Memorial Building pool will close from Thanksgiving until after the Christmas holidays, enjoy this photo of Notre Dame's earliest swimming pool, or natatorium, as it was then called. Although the pool was only 57 feet long, it was a wonder of steam heat and electrical illumination. Few could touch the bottom, since it was six foot, six inches deep in the shallow end. The pool was dug in what had once been a steam house located behind the Administration Building. In 1937, the Rockne pool replaced it.

Photo provided by Charles Lamb, University Archives.



Above: Two drink cups are among the thousands that must be picked up by hand. Right: A crew member holds a plastic bag to receive the trash from a co-worker's laundry basket.



Tackling stadium trash Cleaners have a hand in the football experience

By Catherine McCormick

The smell of tailgate hamburgers lingers in the autumn air as rain threatens on this Saturday night. The parking lots are almost empty, but the lights of the stadium still glare three hours after the game has ended.

In the long shadows of the quarter-lit stands, Dick Stein has led his team of 30 out of gate 104 on the upper level behind the north goalpost.

"As soon as the last member of the last band leaves the field, we start," Stein says, who has had a smaller crew cleaning up parking lots throughout the game.

They wear jeans, jackets and ball caps. A few wear gloves. They carry plastic laundry baskets. Each stakes out a row of bleachers, bends over, bottom to the field, and begins picking up trash. Sliding the baskets along the bleachers counterclockwise around the bowl, they gather plastic bottles, cups, nachos cartons and candy wrappers. They will circle the stadium four times, finishing level with the field.

"Bag man over here," shouts a worker. A crew member bounds down the steps with a head-tall plastic bag to receive the contents of the basket. He twist-ties the bags shut and leaves them upright on seats, looking like portly spectators.

Later, the bags get dropped outside the stadium through gate portals to be picked up by garbage trucks. After the Boston College game, discarded ponchos helped fill 700 bags. This year, a thirsty Michigan crowd wild for bottled water helped tie the record of 900 bags.

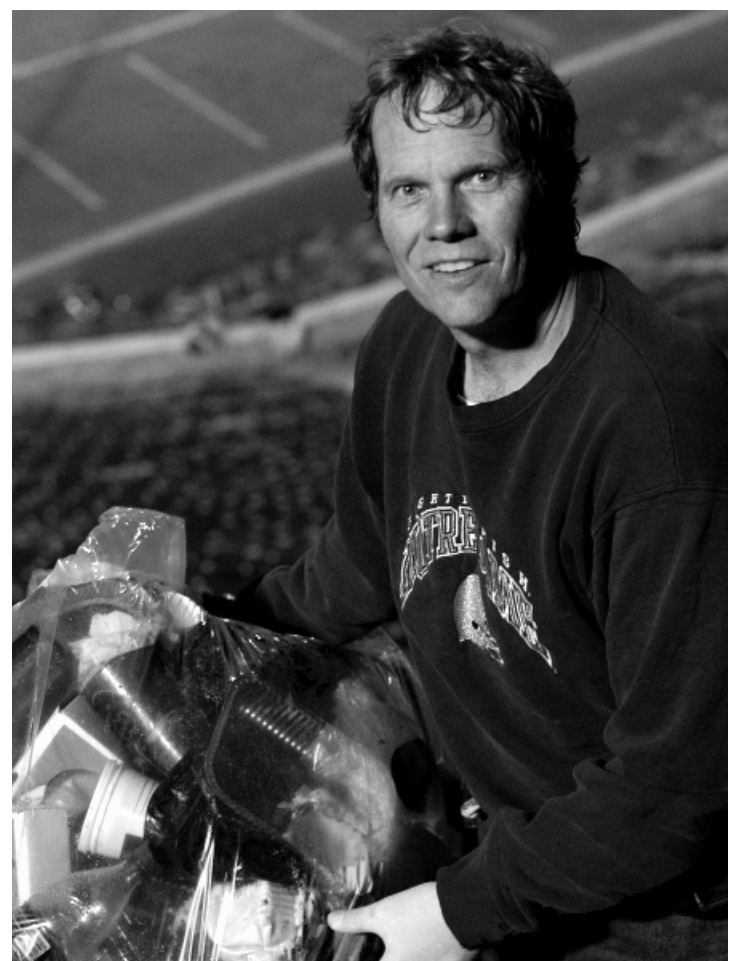
"We don't mind the cold or heat, it's rain we don't like," says Stein, who must blow away a final layer of detritus and grit before the job is complete.

Stein operates Great Lakes Property Maintenance of Mishawaka. His company has cleaned the stadium since 1997. He hires 30 temporary workers a game, paying them \$10 an hour for no less than four hours work.

About 80 percent return for every game. "It's not too hard and it's good money," says Michael Handy of South Bend, whose regular job is working in the kitchen at a restaurant. He brings his 7-year-old son to the Blue-Gold game, and is proud of the work he does for the stadium. "I've been doing this for a few years, and it's sort of like being part of the team on the field."

What's the worst thing to pick up? Stein says it is "elusive trash," such as candy wrappers. They go whipping and dashing around in little tornadoes. "I know how the kicker feels with the wind shifting in the bowl," Stein says. "The wind can be from the north over here, and a few sections away it can be from the south."

Security has put the brakes on the trend of tossing marshmallows, and



Rain or shine, Dick Stein is a hands-on boss, leading his crew in cleaning the stadium after each game.

Stein is glad. "Marshmallows feel like eyeballs when they get wet," he says. Besides the occasional car keys, the crews find very little that would be considered treasure.

Phil Johnson, assistant director of Notre Dame Security Police, has witnessed the clean up while patrolling the post-game parking lots. "It's sort of miraculous really. People have no idea how much of the beauty of the campus depends on the people who clean up."



Cheering football fans are replaced by bags of trash waiting to be collected by garbage trucks.
Photos by Rebecca Varga.