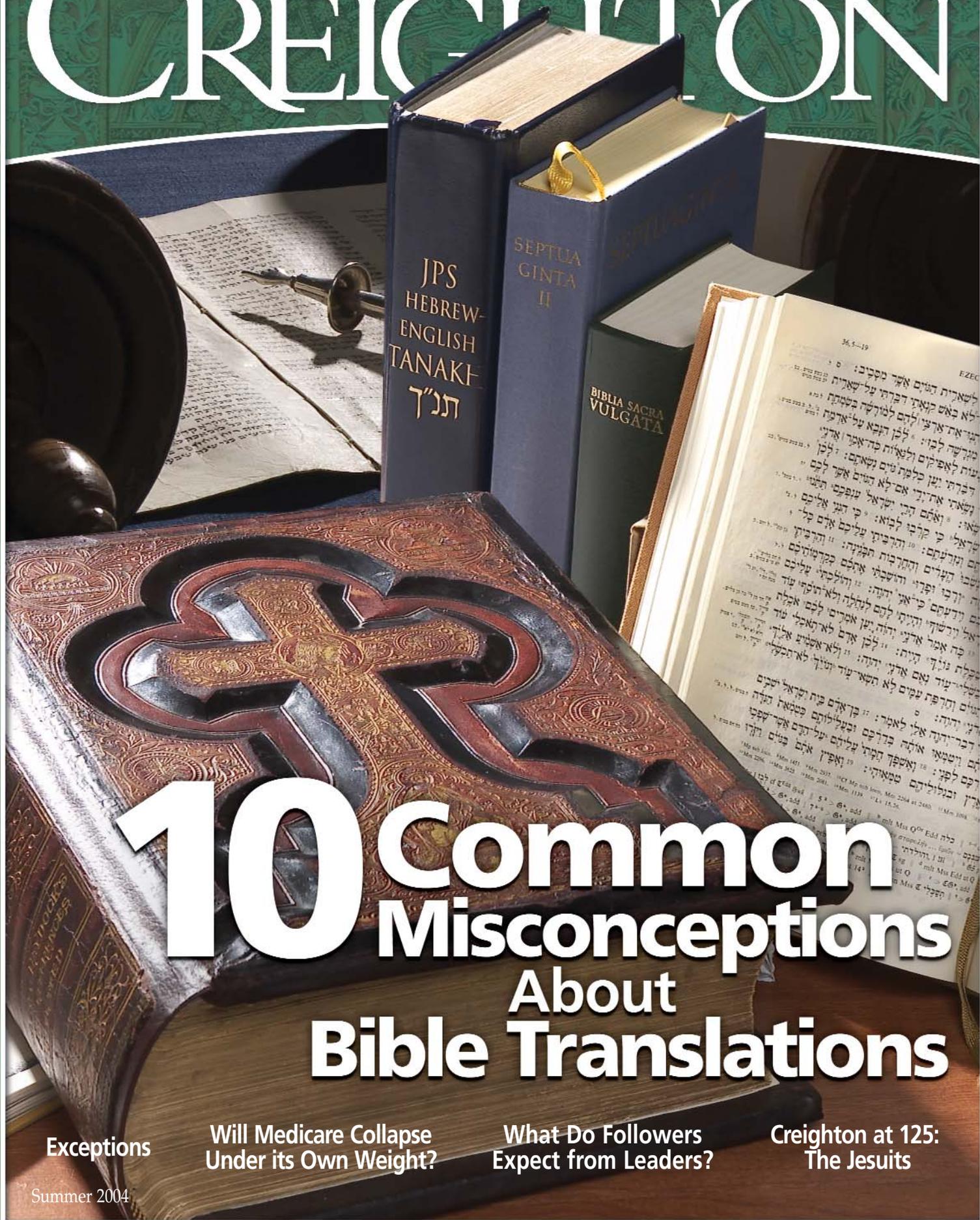


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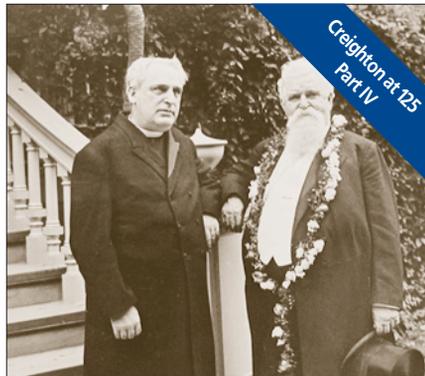
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Photo by Larry Larson

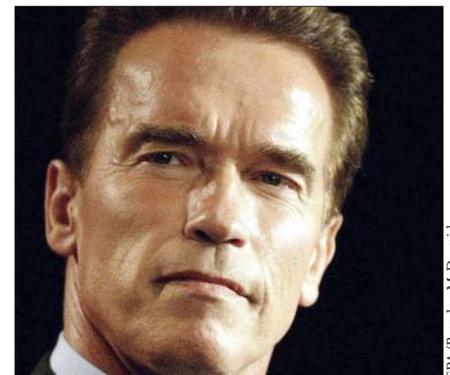
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Creighton University Magazine's Purpose

Creighton University Magazine, like the University itself, is committed to excellence and dedicated to the pursuit of truth in all its forms. The magazine will be comprehensive in nature. It will support the University's mission of education through thoughtful and compelling feature articles on a variety of topics. It will feature the brightest, the most stimulating, the most inspirational thinking that Creighton offers. The magazine also will promote Creighton, and its Jesuit Catholic identity, to a broad public and serve as a vital link between the University and its constituents. The magazine will be guided by the core values of Creighton: the inalienable worth of each individual, respect for all of God's creation, a special concern for the poor, and the promotion of justice.

Message from the University President

An Academic Renaissance

Replete with the traditional pomp and circumstance, some 1,150 Creighton students became the University's newest alumni during commencement ceremonies held May 15. Commencement marks the culmination of one journey and the beginning of another.

Our newest graduates now begin careers as educated professionals — doctors, lawyers, journalists, nurses, business leaders. We trust that their Creighton education has prepared them well — both professionally and as women and men dedicated to serving others. We have come to expect nothing less of a Creighton education, and through our strategic plan, Project 125, we reaffirm our commitment to academic excellence.

As I mentioned in my last column, there are five strategic objectives outlined in Project 125. Last issue, we touched on our first priority: enhancing Creighton's national identity and focusing its dedication to mission. Now let us focus on the second priority: nurturing Creighton's academic excellence.

As I told the campus community in my Founders Day address, we expect certain outcomes of a Creighton education. Among those, we expect our graduates to possess:

- A disciplinary competence and/or professional proficiency aided by a liberal education and a global perspective;
- An ethical competency that is values centered;
- A disposition toward service and an engaged civic responsibility;
- An ability to communicate effectively — written, verbally and technically; and
- A disposition toward lifelong learning.

In our deliberate steps to create a "willed future" as the premier, national comprehensive university of our size and complexity, we recognize that academic excellence is at the heart of our enterprise.

To be sure, we are proud of our expanding campus, our increased enrollments, our outreach to the community and our athletic success — including the recent National Invitational Tournament title won by our women's basketball team! Indeed, these are all elements in our quest for national prominence. However, the primary engine driving our future is our renewed commitment to academic quality, an academic renaissance, if you will.

How do we go about achieving this renaissance of academic quality?

The answer lies in an interwoven tapestry of enhanced technology; cooperation and collaboration across academic units; creative and timely courses, programs and research design; and on-going program review.

It is essential that we integrate the latest technology into our teaching and learning. That includes online learning and creation of a "learning network" — that allows for "on-demand, around-the-

clock" access to technology resources campus wide, from residence halls to classrooms to libraries. Our goal is to create a fully connected living and learning environment.

Our academic quality also is enhanced by interdisciplinary collaboration among our faculty. We have encouraged this collaboration by:

- Hosting our first "academic forum" this spring, which allowed faculty from all schools and colleges to discuss their work with each other.
- Creating a Board of Undergraduate Studies, which will coordinate and discuss issues and programs that specifically impact the quality of our undergraduate education.
- Hiring a director of Freshman Programs to create a more holistic freshman experience and expand our efforts to make service learning more readily available across the curriculum.
- Continuing to enhance our Office for Excellence in Teaching, Learning and Assessment, which allows us to more accurately measure our educational success and supports faculty training and teaching.

In our Health Sciences programs, it is our intent over the next 10 to 15 years to transform our education, research and clinical missions to achieve a new threshold of excellence.

Creighton University Medical Center will strive to become the academic medical center of choice in our region, and we will continue to grow our clinical programs, which are recognized locally and regionally for excellence in many areas.

As we move into our second 125 years, we recognize that Creighton University has achieved regional dominance and national prominence in many areas. With our renewed commitment to academic excellence, we have raised our expectations for ourselves. Creighton University is clearly on the move. We have an exciting future ahead of us.

Enjoy this issue of *Creighton University Magazine* and have a safe and blessed summer.



John P. Schlegel, S.J.



Winner of a 2003 CASE Gold Medal Award for General Excellence



Creighton University Magazine

Publisher: Creighton University; Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., President; Lisa Calvert, Vice President for University Relations. *Creighton University Magazine* staff: Stephen T. Kline, Executive Editor; Rick Davis, Editor; Sheila Swanson, Associate Editor; Pamela A. Vaughn, Features Editor. Editorial Advisers: Cam Enarson, M.D., M.B.A.; Christine Wiseman, J.D.; Greg Johnson; Diane Dougherty; Rev. Donald A. Doll, S.J.; Ruth Purtilo, Ph.D.; Tamara Buffalohead-McGill; and Jayne Schram.

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To make a gift to the University, contact the Development Office at 1-800-334-8794.

For the latest on alumni gatherings, contact the Alumni Relations Office at 1-800-CU-ALUMS (800-282-5867) or check online at www.creighton.edu/alumni.

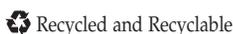
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Update your mailing address or send alumni news (births, weddings, promotions, etc.) electronically through www.creighton.edu/alumni, call 1-800-334-8794 or mail to Development Office, Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178.

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Conference Draws Former NSF Director

Killer microbes that cause such deadly diseases as cholera, malaria and hantavirus pulmonary syndrome remain a global threat — lurking in locales as varied as the deep seas off the coast of Peru to the canyons of the American Southwest; hitching rides with mosquitoes, rodents and marine animals; waiting for warm El Niño winds or other climate changes to rev their engines; and joining human hosts aboard 747's to really travel the world.

"Diseases can spread across the world in a matter of hours," said Rita Colwell, Ph.D., former director and chair of the National Science Foundation and a professor of microbiology and biotechnology at the University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute. "There are no health sanctuaries."

Colwell was the featured speaker at a national health conference hosted by Creighton April 15-17, titled Justice and Health Through Creative Technologies: Saris, "Whistles" and Buckets.

"Infectious diseases are a normal part of the ecosystem," Colwell told the audience. "Microorganisms can never be eradicated, but they can be controlled."



Photo by Dave Weaver

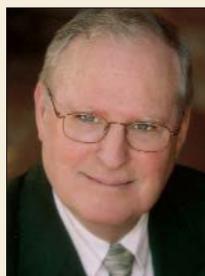
Former National Science Foundation director Rita Colwell, Ph.D., speaks at Creighton.

The key, she said, is a cross-discipline effort by scientists and researchers to provide innovative solutions.

Colwell, the author of 16 books and some 600 scientific publications, knows of innovative solutions. She spearheaded an initiative in rural Bangladesh to decrease the incidence of cholera by teaching women to strain their drinking water through old saris.

Ellenbecker Receives Dental Alumni Merit Award

Recognized for his service to the community and his commitment to the field of dentistry, Richard J. Ellenbecker,



Ellenbecker

DDS '68, was honored with the Creighton University 2004 Alumni Merit Award in the School of Dentistry on April 16.

After completing the pre-dentistry program at St. John's University in Collegeville, Minn., and graduating from Creighton, Ellenbecker practiced for a short time aboard the *U.S.S. Enterprise* before starting a private

practice in Sioux Falls, S.D. In 1980, he formed a partnership, and in 2001 expanded his clinical practice to include two new associates.

Ellenbecker also has offered care to children, teens and adults with mental and physical disabilities for nearly 35 years.

A Fellow of the American College of Dentists and a member of numerous dental associations, Ellenbecker has taken on many leadership roles in the field. Outside of his professional career, Ellenbecker has supported his local community and church through service, including leading a Scout troop for adult men with disabilities, coaching soccer, working as president of his parish council and becoming a foster parent.

Board Members Honored

David L. Sokol and Bruce R. Lauritzen were inducted into the Omaha Business Hall of Fame on April 20. Sokol and Lauritzen are members of Creighton's Board of Directors. The Omaha Business Hall of Fame honors individuals whose accomplishments in business are historically significant to the development of Omaha.

Sokol, chairman and CEO of MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company, was instrumental in making the Qwest Center Omaha a reality. The facility contains more than 1 million square feet and includes a 17,000-seat arena that is home to the Creighton men's basketball team.

Lauritzen, chairman of First National Bank of Omaha, has been a key player in Omaha's downtown redevelopment. The construction of The Tower at First National, the tallest office building between Chicago and Denver and completed in 2002, encouraged other major employers to proceed with downtown projects.

Neary Named to CU Board

Dan Neary was named to Creighton University's Board of Directors on March 1.



Neary

Neary is president and member of the board of directors at Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company, United of Omaha Life Insurance Company and Companion Life Insurance Company.

In 1975, Neary joined Mutual's Actuarial Division. He was appointed as an assistant vice president and assistant actuary of the Group Operation in 1983. Neary received the following promotions in Group: second vice president and associate actuary; vice president and director of Group Underwriting; and senior vice president of Group Risk Management.

He left Mutual in 1997 to work for USI Insurance Services, but returned in March 1998 as the senior vice president of Group Health Plans. Neary was named executive vice president of Group Benefit Services in November 1999. He assumed his current position in August 2003.

Neary serves on the board of directors of the American Association of Health Plans-

School of Law Honors Judge Lowe with Pittman Award

Creighton University School of Law's Black Law Students Association recognized Douglas County Court Judge the Honorable Darryl R. Lowe, JD'84, on Feb. 27, with the 2004 Judge Elizabeth D. Pittman Award, which celebrates distinguished African-American Law School graduates.

The award is given in honor of Elizabeth D. Pittman, the first African-American graduate of Creighton University School of Law, who went on to become the first African-American judge in Nebraska. The Black Law Students Association of Creighton's Law School proudly bestows this award on an African-American graduate who possesses the same qualities of excellence, perseverance and dedication that made Judge Pittman such a truly outstanding role model for all law students and lawyers.

Lowe is the sixth recipient of this annual award. In October 1998, he was appointed to his current position, Douglas County Court Judge, 4th Judicial District, by then Gov. Ben Nelson. Prior to that, Lowe served as a Douglas County

Deputy attorney, responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases. Before that, he served with the Urban League of Nebraska as director of economic development and employment. He also served with the Edwards and Johnson law firm in Omaha.

His professional memberships include being a part of the American Bar Association, National Bar Association, Nebraska Bar Association, National



Photo by Creighton Media Services

The Hon. Darryl Lowe, left, receives the Pittman Award from second-year law student Justin Wayne.

African-American Prosecutor Association and National District Attorney Association. Lowe also is a member of several civic associations including the NAACP, Urban League of Nebraska and North Omaha Boys Club, and he volunteers his time with the YMCA, American Red Cross and United Way of the Midlands.

Health Insurance Association of America (AAHP-HIAA), the national trade association representing the private sector in health care. It is comprised of nearly 1,300 member companies that provide health care, long-term care, dental, disability and supplemental coverage to more than 200 million Americans.

Pitts, Raful Leaving CU

Robert E. Pitts, Ph.D., dean of the College of Business Administration, has accepted an appointment as dean of the School of Business and Economics at the College of Charleston in Charleston, S.C., effective July 1.

The College of Charleston is a public comprehensive university and the 13th

oldest institution of higher education in the United States. The School of Business and Economics is its largest school. Pitts has served as dean of Creighton's College of Business Administration since 1997.

Lawrence Raful, professor of law, has accepted an appointment as dean of the Touro Law School, also effective July 1.

Located on Long Island in New York, Touro was founded by 18th century philanthropists and is committed to academic excellence and the values of social justice and community service. It also is one of two law schools in the United States founded under Jewish auspices.

Raful has been a member of Creighton's law faculty for 16 years, serving as its dean from 1988 to 1999.

Science Research Deeply Involves Undergrads

Whether rubbing elbows with big-name physicists in Switzerland, launching weather balloons in Mexico or scouring the Midwest prairie for evidence of plant species, Creighton University undergraduates are among the nation's most fortunate when it comes to experiencing professional research.

And that's official. *U.S. News & World Report*, which has built a trusted national reputation as an evaluator of America's universities, includes Creighton on a list of 39 universities it believes are the nation's best for encouraging and facilitating undergraduate research. It is a heady list, one that includes Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Duke, Johns Hopkins, UC-Berkeley and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mike Swanger, BS'03, is one beneficiary. As an undergraduate physics student at Creighton under Michael Cherney, Ph.D., Swanger participated in a \$200 million federally funded project on particle research. The work involved dozens of top educational institutions around the world, and it took Swanger to CERN (The

European Organization for Nuclear Research) in Switzerland and the U.S. Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory in Long Island, N.Y.

"The chance to continue my research was really what persuaded me to become a graduate student," said Swanger, who is continuing to pursue his studies at Creighton. "The workgroup I was with at CERN was very open; we approached problems from different directions, tried this,

"The first time students hear a real presentation it goes 95 percent over their heads," Cherney said. "But in that sort of immersion experience the first thing that happens is that you begin to understand the grammar and the language of the discipline. Things that previously were loose ends start coming together in a structure. It brings clarity."

Art Douglas, Ph.D., chair of the Department of Atmospheric Sciences at Creighton, said his undergraduates can help track the relationship between crop yields in the Midwest, the global impact of the El Niño ocean-atmosphere disruption, and the North American Monsoon Experiment (NAME), which is sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The monsoon season in Mexico is key to predicting drought in the Midwest, he said. The more rain in Mexico the less we are likely to see over the Great Plains. Students have made trips to Mexico to launch weather balloons and

have then helped interpret data they forward to the National Centers on Environmental Prediction. Like Cherney, Douglas draws an analogy to an apprenticeship.

"We're trying to teach young students how to use the tools of the trade," Douglas said. "We want them to know how to

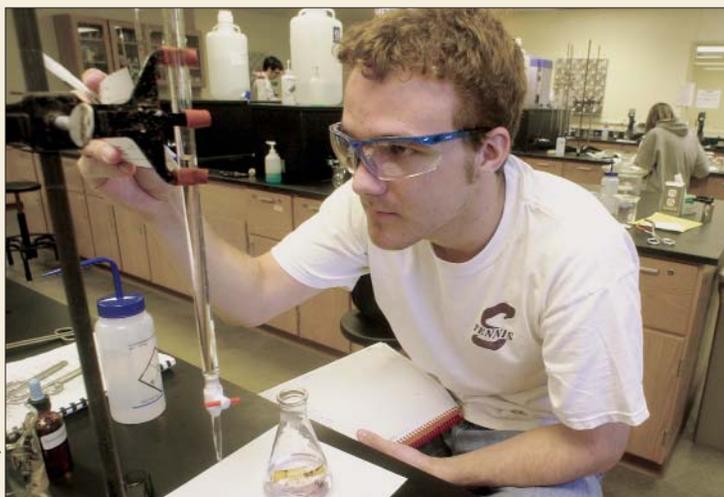


Photo by Dave Weaver

Creighton freshman Benjamin Bumgarner works on an experiment in his Honors General Chemistry Laboratory.

tried that. A lot of ideas. I wanted to continue my research."

Cherney, professor of physics, compares the experience of Swanger and others to an old-fashioned apprenticeship, in which students learn the language and procedures of cutting-edge research in the workplace instead of a classroom.

Lab Space Expands in Rigge Science Building

When Creighton's \$18 million Hixson-Lied Science Building opened last year it had an effect far beyond itself. The state-of-the-art science center absorbed most of the administrative functions previously housed in the existing Rigge Science Building.

That was a great boon to Rigge, which now found itself able to expand and renovate its aging laboratories. The Chemistry Department was typical in experiencing a 40 percent increase in space and a dramatic increase in functionality.

"The main enhancement was the substantial increase in space we experienced," said Bruce Mattson, Ph.D., professor of inorganic chemistry. "And all the plumbing and electrical has been updated to state-of-the-art."

The entire construction and renovation program, which saw the Hixson-Lied building join Rigge and the Criss buildings as an integrated science complex, cost about \$55 million.

Mike Cherney, Ph.D., professor of physics, said the investment was well worthwhile since it allows Creighton science students a much more "hands-on" experience in the pursuit of scientific understanding.

"It allows us to teach lab consistent with the way that educational research says is the best way to learn, which is the hands-on approach," Cherney said. "The renovation has allowed us to create lab-based courses where previously they would have been lecture based. Students who get this experience are doing 5 to 10 percent better than those who don't."

The new spaciousness is among the major benefits of the renovated labs.

"The science program has grown greatly since 1968 when Rigge was built," he said. "The new building has allowed us to decompress. Students now have much more opportunity to do research projects with a faculty member."

interpret data, to understand how you can look at a monsoon in Mexico or the ocean patterns during the winter or the spring and predict what the crops will do in the summer.”

Cherney and Douglas — as well as chemistry’s Bruce Mattson, Ph.D., and Martin Hulce, Ph.D., and biology’s Ted Burk, Ph.D. — stress the value of original research aimed at uncovering new knowledge. Involvement in that level of research can enhance students’ job opportunities after graduation or their options for pursuing a Ph.D., Douglas said.

Mattson said undergraduate research is required, not merely encouraged, for Creighton students seeking a professional degree in chemistry as opposed to a bachelor’s degree in science.

“Over half our faculty is involved in original research aimed at publication in a peer-reviewed journal,” Mattson said. “Undergraduates frequently help with that.”

Hulce is pursuing several sophisticated projects with his chemistry students, often in collaboration with Creighton’s medical school. The experiments are aimed at controlling blood pressure, or, in two other projects, controlling appetite. There is a hormone, Hulce said, that makes a person feel full, and enhancing or inhibiting that hormone could possibly stem or spur appetite.

“We take a broad approach to chemistry here at Creighton because interdisciplinary research is becoming much more in vogue,” he said. “We have good collaboration with the medical and dental schools.”

Burk said that 40 percent of biology graduates will have been involved in original research projects.

Biology students interested in research opportunities can expect to patrol the Midwest prairies recording the progress or decline of plant and insect species, the effect of the burn cycle on plant and animal life, and even occasional ocean trips to study marine life.

The ultimate goal, Burk said, is to create new scientists, a goal shared by the federal government, which increasingly makes it a grant requirement that undergraduates participate in research projects.

“It’s part of the work we do, to give the undergraduate a sense of what it is like to do research,” Burk said. “Our biggest contribution is not the science we do, but the scientists we create.”

Med Student Named Sarnoff Fellow

This spring, Corey Anderson, a second-year Creighton University medical student, was selected to participate in the prestigious Sarnoff Fellowship program as a 2004-2005 Sarnoff Fellow.

The Sarnoff Fellowship Program, which began in 1980, is designed to give second- or third-year medical students the opportunity to spend a year conducting intensive work in a research laboratory on issues relating to cardiovascular science. Fellows are chosen each year by the Endowment’s Scientific Board on the basis of a national competition. In selecting Fellows, the Scientific Board seeks individuals with demonstrated intellectual and academic achievement and leadership ability.

Anderson, who attended an orientation session at the Sarnoff Endowment’s Annual Scientific Meeting at Georgetown University in April, is in the process of deciding where he will conduct his research.

“The fellowship provided me with \$2,000 to visit and tour labs, and I will receive \$25,000 for my research,” Anderson said.



Anderson

Torres Inducted into CU Athletic Hall of Fame

Former Creighton University soccer standout Johnny Torres, Arts’98, was inducted into Creighton’s Athletic Hall of Fame on April 13.

During his time at Creighton (1994-1997) Torres was twice named a National Player of the Year — *Soccer America’s* in 1996, and the Hermann Trophy recipient in 1997.

A two-time first-team NCAA All-American, Torres ranks in the Creighton career top-10 in points, goals, assists, shots on goal and matches played. The 1997 Missouri Valley Conference Player of the Year and 1997 MVC Tournament MVP, he was a member of the Bluejays’ first College Cup Final Four team in 1996. Torres, who just signed a three-year contract to play both indoors and

He made visits to the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Harvard University in Boston and the New York Medical College in Valhalla, N.Y. After making his decision in June, Anderson will start his research on July 1.

“My research will focus on cell transplantation for the treatment of heart failure,” Anderson said.

A unique feature of the Sarnoff Fellowship is its lifetime commitment to the Fellow. Each Fellow is paired with a member of the Endowment’s Scientific Board, who not only serves to provide guidance during the research year, but also to aid in the Fellow’s overall career development. Anderson’s scientific board preceptor is Douglas Mann, M.D., director of the Winters Center for Heart Failure Research at Baylor College of Medicine, and his sponsor at Creighton is Thomas Pisarri, Ph.D., assistant professor of biomedical sciences.

“Creighton is fortunate that the Sarnoff Endowment is providing this opportunity for one of our medical students to devote a year to leading edge medical research in the course of his medical education,” Pisarri said. “Corey’s successful pursuit of a Sarnoff Fellowship illustrates how Creighton medical school graduates contribute to all dimensions of the medical profession, from basic research to quality caregiving.”

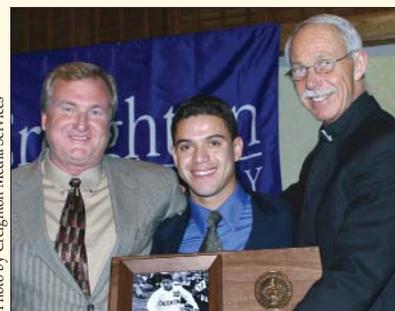


Photo by Creighton Media Services

From left to right, CU Men’s Soccer Coach Bob Warming, Johnny Torres and CU President the Rev. John Schlegel, S.J.

outdoors with the Milwaukee Wave United, was drafted in the first round of the 1998 Major League Soccer draft by the New England Revolution, where he played four seasons. He also played professionally with several other teams.

Creighton, Omaha Archdiocese Work Together to Offer Master's in Ministry

Last fall, Creighton University began offering a Master of Arts in Ministry program. The creation of the degreed graduate program was a collaborative effort between the Office of Lay Ministry Formation of the Omaha Archdiocese and Creighton University, and was developed because of the need for lay ministers in the Catholic Church.

"As more people felt called to minister in the Church, the diocese wanted to respond to that call," said the Rev. Tom Greisen of the Omaha Archdiocese. "So, it was out of both a necessity and a desire to provide an educational program for those people. After we decided that a degreed program was the way we wanted to do this, we contacted Creighton to see if the University would be interested in offering this program. They were and work began on creating the degree proposal."

The M.A. in Ministry program prepares students for professional ministry in the Church in the Roman Catholic tradition. At the

end of the degree program, the lay ecclesial minister will be provided with the spiritual foundation, theological understanding and pastoral competencies required to serve collaboratively and effectively in today's Church and society.

Creighton's reputation helped in recruiting the first class in the program. People that we approached were very interested in receiving a degree in ministry from Creighton University.

— Rev. Tom Greisen
Omaha Archdiocese

"In terms of the overall relationship between the Omaha Archdiocese and Creighton University, this is a really important program," said Thomas Kelly, Ph.D., director of the program at Creighton. "A great deal of effort, resources and collaboration went into its development."

The first class of 30 students — 27 in Omaha

and three in Norfolk, Neb., who are taking classes through the distance-learning component — will move through the program in a cohort group. This enables long-range scheduling of courses and also facilitates formation activities planned by the Archdiocese.

Coursework consists of 36 hours and the program requires a bachelor's degree for admission. Students do not need a formal education in theology, but should have significant experience in ministry.

"The program combines theological and practical skills. Students are not just learning theology. Courses in communications, organization and leadership also are a part of the curriculum," Kelly said.

Candidates from the Archdiocese of Omaha are the primary focus of the initial years of the program, but it is hoped that neighboring dioceses will participate and that the program will attract representatives from other Christian religious denominations.

For more information about the M.A. in Ministry program, contact Maureen Crouchley at (402) 280-2669 or mcrouchley@creighton.edu or Marge Koenigsman (Office of Lay Ministry Formation, Archdiocese of Omaha) at (402) 561-9274 or makoenigsman@archomaha.org.

CU Law Professor, Student Recognized

Marianne Culhane, professor of law, and Cynthia Wooden, Creighton law student, were honored by the American College of Bankruptcy (ACB) in March. Culhane was inducted into the ACB's 15th Class of Fellows and Wooden was selected as the 2004 Distinguished Bankruptcy Law Student from the Eighth Circuit. Both traveled to Washington, D.C., for the ACB's annual meeting, which included the induction ceremony and awards presentation.

Established in 1989, the ACB honors exceptional bankruptcy professionals who are distinguished by their work and their contributions to the administration of justice. The ACB works to promote professional excellence, collegiality, scholarship and access to justice.

"Being a Fellow affords me the opportunity to meet and work with many eminent practitioners and judges, as well as

top scholars in this field," Culhane said. "It is a great honor that I was very surprised and pleased to receive, and a nice recognition for Creighton."

Culhane joined the Creighton faculty in 1977 after serving as law clerk to the Honorable Donald P. Lay of the United



Photo by Dave Weaver

States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and practicing law in Omaha. She teaches banking law, debtor-creditor relations, secured transactions and selected commercial topics.

Several factors weighed in favor of

Culhane's selection as a Fellow, including a study done with Creighton Professor of Law Michaela White on reaffirmation practice in bankruptcy.

According to Culhane, the student award is a fairly new venture for the ACB, started just one year ago.

"The idea of the award is to interest outstanding law students in bankruptcy law," Culhane said.

Wooden was one of five students chosen this year.

"Cindy had worked for 10-plus years in the consumer and commercial credit field before she came to law school. She also has an MBA," Culhane said. "She earned the highest grade in my banking class and asked great questions not only in my class but in her other classes as well."

Culhane and colleagues in the law school nominated Wooden, who competed against other nominees from the Eighth Circuit — schools in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Arkansas.

Tracking Hereditary Colon Cancer

The long battle against cancer scored a victory in February when the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported discovery of a genetic defect that makes hereditary colon cancer easier to detect.

The blow was struck by Creighton Professor Henry T. Lynch, M.D., who partnered with research teams in Ohio and The Netherlands to

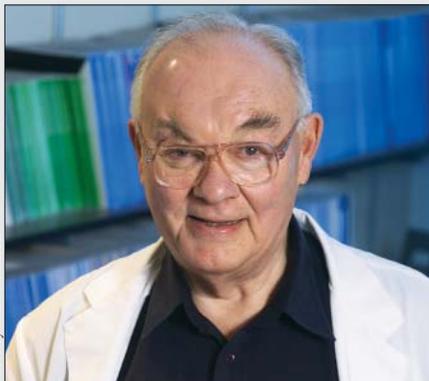


Photo by Mark Romesser

Creighton's Lynch identified the defective gene.

conduct a massive genealogical and genetic search for individuals carrying the defective gene. That search has so far identified nine families and 566 individuals descended from a single early 18th century German immigrant who brought the mutation to the United States after settling in Pennsylvania.

Lynch and colon cancer are old adversaries, having done protracted battle since 1962 when Lynch first identified a genetic mutation that places some people at hereditary risk of developing colorectal cancer. Lynch was in residency back then. Today, he is chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine at Creighton University, president of the Hereditary Cancer Institute, and professor of Medicine, Medical Oncology and Genetic Consultation.

Lynch's 1962 discovery was named hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer, or, in honor of its discoverer, Lynch Syndrome. Some 40 years later, Lynch's latest discovery pinpoints a specific gene within the Lynch Syndrome that turns out to be partially deleted, dramatically enhancing the possibility that a carrier will develop cancer of the colon, endometrium or ovaries.

Fortunately, the incomplete gene also dramatically enhances the ability of physicians to identify a propensity toward the disease and to

recommend a course of action.

"Now that we know the (DNA) code, the mutation is easier to detect," Lynch said. "It means that we can track the descendants who immigrated from Germany and went on to settle throughout the United States over a couple of hundred years."

And track them they have, so far along a narrow geographical line that reaches from California to Pennsylvania with occasional diversions as far south as Texas. Of the 566 people identified as descendants of the German immigrant, 137 have undergone genetic counseling and testing. Of those, 61 were found to carry a predisposition toward colorectal, endometrial or ovarian cancer. That means those 61 were carrying a ticking time bomb and didn't know it. Now they know, and may guard themselves by treatments ranging from annual colonoscopies to straightforward removal of the colon.

The defective gene descended from a single early 18th century German immigrant.

But the manhunt remains in its infancy. Lynch said he now wants to take the search nationwide and is applying to The National Cancer Institute for a grant to make that search possible. Identifying how far the mutation has spread into the U.S. population offers many advantages, Lynch said.

"It could lead to greater knowledge about pharmaceuticals in drug treatment, which could involve molecular-designed drugs," he said. "It will facilitate recognition of high-risk patients who bear this mutation and who could benefit immensely from education and screening."

Educating those who are currently unaware of their susceptibility to Lynch Syndrome is clearly a motivating factor for Lynch. The mutation will cause cancer in about 85 percent of the patients in whom it is discovered, he said, and the average age of onset is 44. Aggressive monitoring and an aggressive response can save lives, he said.

"We are now embarking on a big genealogical hunt" aimed at detecting other descendants of that German immigrant, Lynch said.

"Hopefully it will result in new preventive measures for high-risk patients."

New Diagnostic X-ray Machine at CUMC

Creighton University Medical Center unveiled a revolutionary new diagnostic X-ray system by demonstrating its capabilities during a presentation on March 2 in the hospital's Trauma Center.



Photo by Dave Weaver

A demonstration of CUMC's new diagnostic X-ray system.

The second hospital in the United States to install the Lodox Statscan, CUMC is the only academic medical center west of the Mississippi to offer this new technology for rapid diagnostic assessments of injured patients. The device is capable of providing medical staff a full-body image within 13 seconds. Conventional X-ray scanners currently take between 20 and 45 minutes to develop.

Legal Clinic Awarded Federal Funds

The Milton R. Abrahams Legal Clinic at the School of Law will improve its outreach to minority populations with federal funding contained in a bill recently signed by President Bush.

The omnibus appropriations bill includes \$400,000 to expand services at the Abrahams Legal Clinic to focus on improving outreach of clinical services to the minority communities of Nebraska.

The clinic, which was dedicated in January 1993, offers free legal assistance on civil matters to low-income populations. Creighton's Abrahams Legal Clinic not only provides a much-needed service to the community, but also provides a "hands-on" learning environment for Creighton students. The Abrahams Legal Clinic operates as a small law firm staffed by law students under the supervision of the clinic director, Professor Catherine Mahern, and Nicole Neesen, along with the help of other Creighton faculty members.

kristi woodard

angie janis

amy hoffman

jen rochelle

brandy bush

codi walker

christy erickson

deanna castro

sarah vrbicky

lucy lapito



Creighton Creighton Creighton



dayna finch
All-Tournament Honoree

Champion Jays



christy neneman
Tournament MVP



sara hildebrand



laura spanheimer
All-Tournament Honoree

Women Claim WNIT Title

Creighton University's women's basketball team won the Women's National Invitational Tournament championship in March, beating UNLV in convincing fashion, 73-52.

The win marked Creighton's first postseason national title in any sport. Creighton also became the first Missouri Valley Conference team to win the WNIT.

Creighton senior Christy Neneman was named the tournament MVP. She averaged 16 points, six rebounds and five assists per game during Creighton's WNIT run. Junior Laura Spanheimer, who scored a team-high 20 points in the title game, and senior Dayna Finch were also named to the all-tournament team.

Playing in its second WNIT in as many years and a school-record third straight postseason tournament (NCAA, 2002), Creighton earned a repeat trip to the WNIT Final Four by beating Colorado State, Washington and Oregon State. The Bluejays — who also reached the WNIT Final Four in 2003 — then knocked off Richmond to make their

first appearance in a WNIT final.

Creighton's 21-point win over UNLV was the largest margin of victory ever in a WNIT championship. In the previous six WNIT finals, the total margin had been 12 points. The win marked the final game for seniors Neneman, Finch and Sara Hildebrand.

The game drew 4,180 fired-up fans to Omaha's Civic Auditorium — the second-largest home crowd in school history (surpassed only by the 4,439 fans who attended last season's WNIT Final Four game against Auburn).

The Bluejays set a tournament record for three-pointers, hitting a whopping 44 over their five tournament games. Finch, who had 14 of those, finished her Creighton career with 294 three-pointers, a conference record.

Creighton finished the season 24-9 — the program's third straight 20-win season. Coach Jim Flanery, BA'87, is 48-18 in his first two seasons at the helm. It's one of the most successful two-year starts in conference history.



Senior Christy Neneman accepts the WNIT Most Valuable Player award from Creighton Athletic Director Bruce Rasmussen.



Dayna Finch (23) celebrates Creighton's win over UNLV in the championship game with Angie Janis (33), Christy Erickson (4) and Amy Hoffman (40).



Coach Jim Flanery, BA'87, is all smiles during the title game.

10 Common Misconceptions About Bible Translations

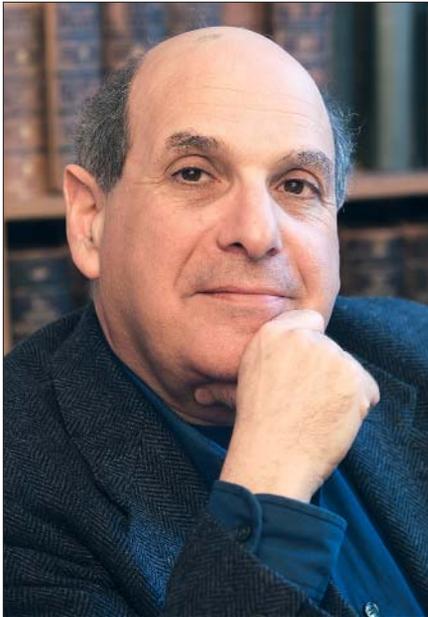


Photo by Mark Romesser

By Leonard Greenspoon, Ph.D.
Philip M. and Ethel Klutznick Chair in Jewish Civilization

It was 400 years ago, in January 1604, to be exact, that King James convened an assembly at Hampton Court, outside of London, to initiate a new English translation of the Bible. Someone seeking an edition of this King James Version (KJV), say half a century or so later, might have had the good or evil fortune, depending on the point of view, to purchase a copy with the seventh commandment written like this: Thou shalt commit adultery. This would be a copy of the so-called Wicked Bible, one of many marred with what we suppose are inadvertent printers' errors.

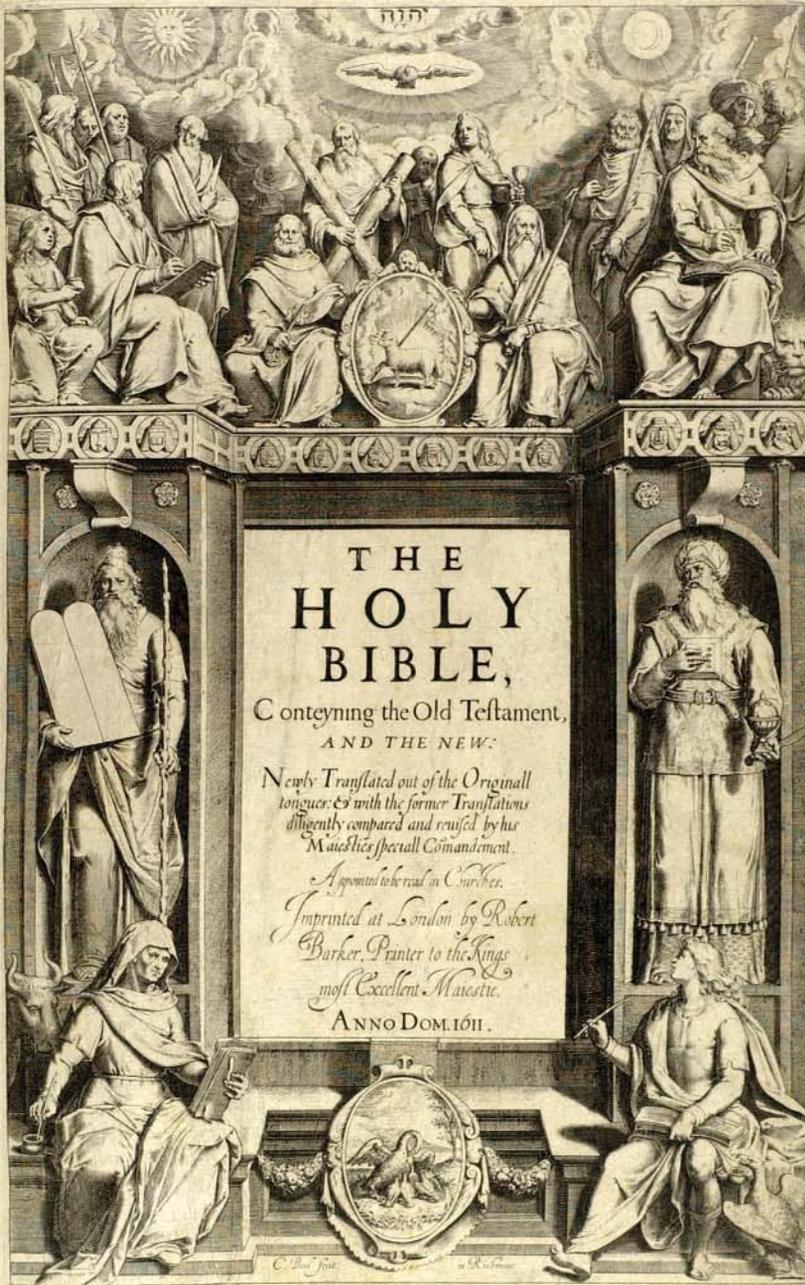
Today, we can go into any bookstore and be presented with dozens of Bible translations, from facsimiles of the King James, to updated versions of King James, to niche Bibles (for recovering alcoholics, teenagers striving to retain their virginity, grandmothers or really any conceivable group), from texts specifically designed for conservative Protestants, or Roman Catholics, or Jews, to editions aimed at consumers with a seventh-grade education. We take this abundance of choices, often driven by market forces as much as or even more than anything else, for granted. But we should not.

In what follows I want to provide some background that will help us appreciate the task of Bible translating and the resultant translations. I will do so by formulating and then examining 10 misconceptions about translations of the Bible, as follows:

1 Bible translation is a relatively recent phenomenon.

For many people, the King James Version is the oldest of all Bible translations; we leave out of consideration those individuals, hopefully very few in number these days, who think of KJV as the original Bible, as was the case in former Texas Gov. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson's memorable comment, paraphrased here: If English was good enough for Jesus, it is good enough for me. In fact, Bible translation, at least in oral form, is as old as the Bible itself. We read in the book of Nehemiah, Chapter 8, that Ezra, having returned from Babylon in the mid-fifth century BCE, gathered together the people at Jerusalem's Water Gate, to read to them from God's word. As he intoned in the Hebrew language, other officials explained his words to the Jerusalemites, who by then no longer easily comprehended Hebrew.

Although the text of Nehemiah does not specify what form this explanation took, it is most likely that they were translating his Hebrew into Aramaic, which functioned as the global *lingua franca* of his day (as English does today). It was probably not until the first century CE that any Aramaic version was finally written down. By that time, the Jews of Alexandria, Egypt, had already produced the Septuagint, or Greek translation of the Old Testament, which was committed to writing as



From the collections of Bridwell Library, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University

The King James Version, surely the most influential work in the English language, appeared in 1611. This magnificent title page, engraved by an artist from Antwerp, Belgium, combines Old Testament imagery, such as the figures of Moses and Aaron, with Christian symbolism, like the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove and depictions of the four Gospel writers.

early as the third century BCE. It was in this Greek language that sacred scripture was known to most of the early Christians.

Up until a generation or two ago, large numbers of Roman Catholics were familiar with the Latin translation of Jerome, from the early 400s CE. Ultimately designated as the Vulgate, or commonly accepted text, this formed the sole authoritative version for the Church during the Middle Ages and still occupies a central place in some Church rites.

2 The King James Version is the oldest Bible in the English language.

This view is more sophisticated than the belief that the King James Version was the original Bible or is the oldest of all translations. But it, too, is wrong. Translations into English go back to the seventh century. From the 1300s to the 1500s there are several quite distinguished English texts identified with individuals such as Wycliffe, Tyndale and Matthew, as well as locations like Geneva and Rheims-Douay. The KJV translators make it abundantly clear in their introduction, which to our loss is hardly ever printed anymore, that they are deeply indebted to their English-language predecessors, as well as to translators in other languages.

This observation leads us to several other misconceptions that need to be corrected.

3 A translation and a revision are basically the same things.

These two terms in fact describe quite different approaches to the translator's craft or art (for indeed translation is an art, not a science).

Those responsible for a translation have as their starting point the foreign language text they are rendering: for Old Testament, the languages are Hebrew and, primarily for parts of Daniel and Ezra, Aramaic. The New Testament, as transmitted and passed down to us, is entirely in Greek.

Translators may indeed consult earlier versions in their own language, but such versions are of distinctly secondary importance. Revisers, like those

responsible for the King James Version, work with a text in their own language, the wording of which they retain unless there are good reasons (as defined by their guidelines) to change it.

As the King James translators/revisers put it, "Truly we never thought to make a new translation, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one, but to make a good one better, or out of many good ones one principal good one."

Subsequent revisions of the King James, including the Revised Standard Version, the New Revised Standard Version, the New American Standard Bible and the New King James Version, continue the process of revision to this very day.

4 All translators, whether translating or revising, make use of the same Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek texts.

This assertion is most decidedly not the case. First of all, we need to acknowledge that we no longer have access to the autograph, that is the original text, of any book of the Bible.

From initial composition until at least 1456, when Johann Gutenberg perfected movable type, every word of every verse of every book of both testaments was copied by hand, producing what are technically called manuscripts, that is, documents written by hand.

We have dozens of manuscripts of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible, and hundreds of the New Testament, ranging in date from the pre-Christian era to the Renaissance and even beyond. No two are exactly alike.

There are literally thousands of places where editors or translators must apply their skill to determine exactly what was written and how to interpret it.

In recent decades, the Dead Sea scrolls have brought us the Hebrew text far earlier than it had been known before. For the New Testament, the KJV translators made use of a tradition of transmission (that is, copying the text rather than translating it) that was well accepted in its own day, but suspect in the eyes of most critical scholars of today.



In 1525, William Tyndale published his English version of the New Testament. Over the next decade, he revised this and added his rendering of portions of the Old Testament. In 1536, he was condemned as a heretic, strangled and burned at the stake. Almost 80 percent of the King James Version is taken from Tyndale.

5 Most translators believe that they are conveying the word of God in an infallible and error-free manner.

I would be hard pressed to find any statement by any translator that asserts such an elevated view of this task. Certainly not those responsible for the King James Version, who, as we have seen, spoke quite openly of their debt to their predecessors both recent and ancient; moreover, they were candid and modest in presenting their work as the best they could do, not the best in any absolute sense.

Jerome had no illusions about the version he produced, although he (as, I

hope, would all translators) cared deeply about his work, often anguishing to find just the right word or expression and revising his own words several times. I suspect that he passed many a sleepless night during these years.

We do not know how the earliest translators, responsible for the Greek and Aramaic versions, viewed their task. For the Greek, we do know that later supporters of this version, called the Septuagint, asserted that its translators were inspired by God.

This was the widely held view of almost all early Church fathers; it was memorably articulated by the first century Jewish philosopher Philo, himself an Alexandrian, who said that

those responsible for the Septuagint were not translators, but prophets.

It is, however, not likely that the translators themselves had so lofty a view of the often mundane procedures with which they busied themselves. Like the King James translators/revisers, they cannot be held accountable for any of the excessive claims made by later generations.

6 Committees produce the best Bible translations. Or: Individual translators are responsible for the best Bible translations.

We have already covered enough ground to demonstrate that excellent and influential translations may be the product of one individual or of a group of individuals.

The Septuagint, KJV and most of its subsequent revisions, the Geneva Bible, and the Rheims Douay (which is, incidentally, the earliest Catholic translation of the Bible into English and is based on the Latin of the Vulgate) are fine examples of committee work; Jerome, Wycliffe and Tyndale, to whom we should also immediately add Luther, worked alone to produce their famous versions. Less successful renderings were also produced both by committees and by individuals working alone.

Each method has its strengths and weaknesses. Translations by individuals are more likely to bear the strong mark of one person's understanding of translation. With relatively little need to compromise, this individual can often produce stirring, even startling turns of phrase and interpretations.

But these versions can also reflect idiosyncrasies that are less likely to appear when a group is involved in the process. Moreover, involving many people with somewhat different backgrounds and viewpoints might well enrich the finished version.

At the same time, any committee product is the result of compromise, which may weaken the overall effect, and all committees are subject to the whims of obstinate members who can hold things up until they get their way.

It is perhaps not too much to say that only a miracle produces a good Bible

translation. Given all the factors involved in producing one, we are indeed blessed that this miracle has occurred a number of times.

7 The best Bible translations are the most literal. Or: A free approach produces the best Bible translations.

In addition to embodying two popular approaches toward judging Bible translation, these statements encapsulate, as it were, two stages in my earlier thinking on this important issue.

As a graduate student, immersed in close textual study, I could not imagine anything more satisfying than a literal rendering of the biblical text when translation was necessary.

As I saw it, every aspect of the original language should be reflected, within reason, so that the original could shine through with all of its ambiguities, subtleties and (I would readily admit) difficulties.

However, as I began to teach and view Bible translations in a variety of pedagogical and communal settings, I adopted the view that a free translation was more appropriate to getting the message across unencumbered by these ambiguities, subtleties and those pesky difficulties.

Having now reached a certain age and possibly a certain degree of reflective judgment, I have come to believe that every translation must be judged in terms of its own goals and its intended audience.

Thus, it is reasonable to expect a given translation to be literal because it is used for academic study and in similar non-academic settings, while the freer, more familiar language of other versions is far more effective with many young and general audiences and those who are becoming acquainted with the written Bible for the first time.

At a more theoretical level, we observe that a literal version takes the reader to the text, while the free translation brings the text to the reader.

Given that the Bible is a document at least 2,000 years old, produced in a society that is, although recognizable, also quite distinct from ours, its literature should be somewhat foreign

to us, even in translation, and require some effort on our part: That is, we need to move ourselves, intellectually and even creatively, to its world.

On the other hand, if we agree that the Bible is in some sense the Word of God, then it should speak to each generation, if not to each individual, in contemporary language: That is, the text should be adapted in at least some respects to current literary norms and expectations.

As I just confessed above, I have moved from the belief in one of these views to the acceptance of the validity of both, as well as myriad combinations and permutations. I am happy to make use of different types of Bibles in different contexts, and I rejoice in the freedom we have to do so.

8 The best possible translation of the Bible is one that is theologically neutral and religiously inclusive.

By now, it should be clear that theological neutrality toward the Bible is simply not possible. Almost all Bible translations are sponsored by one or more religions, each of which has exegetical or interpretative traditions that influence the way in which adherents of that religion read the Bible. In this sense, Bible translations, indeed all Bible translations, are intensely and inherently political.

I am also convinced that such theological neutrality, even if it were possible, is not desirable. At heart, the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament are elaborated statements of faith, encompassing many different genres of literature and the lived experiences of many different people and peoples. The core values of the Bible are deeply religious and reflect a belief or beliefs in God that, whether or not they are susceptible to proof, form the core of existence for hundreds of millions of people. How can anyone be neutral about the text of the Bible, which is itself anything but neutral? And why should they be?

We might, nonetheless, ask: Aren't ecumenical translations desirable, ones that aim in some way or other to be



Erich Lessing/Art Resources, NY

James was king of Scotland from 1562 and also of England from 1603 until his death in 1625. Although this monarch had many accomplishments during his reign, his most enduring legacy is undoubtedly the Bible translation that bears his name.

theologically inclusive and acceptable to persons of different faiths? To a certain degree and in some contexts, they are.

It is pragmatically advantageous to have an English text of the Bible that all Christians can use, for example, in joint worship services. But such versions should not obscure significant differences that exist in biblical interpretation within and among different groups of Christians. Nor will it be easy to find a version that is equally appealing to Jews and Christians.

9 When all is said and done, there really isn't much difference between one Bible translation and another.

By now, readers of this article will readily observe that there are bound to be many differences separating one

version from another.

This is not to say, I hasten to add, that we can envision an authentic rendering of the Bible that promotes, say, polytheism, or that allows for a laissez-faire attitude toward individual ethics or communal morality.

But, theological, stylistic, cultural and other presuppositions and practices lead to the retention of a sort of individuality on the part of each version, whether it be a fresh translation or a revision.

Much of this individuality or individualism is obscured by the fact that the "titles" of Bible translations rarely transmit their distinctive features.

Who, for example, could tell by the title "New

American Bible" that this is a Catholic version, while the almost identically titled "New American Standard Version" is a KJV revision from a decidedly conservative Protestant perspective?

And how could you possibly know from its cover that the Tanakh is a mainstream version produced under the auspices of the Jewish Publication Society, while the Tanach is aimed at a distinctly Orthodox segment of the Jewish public? (Note: Both of these terms are acronyms, formed from the initial letters of the Hebrew Bible's main sections or divisions according to Jewish tradition.)

The Revised English Version is British and of lofty literary quality; the Contemporary English Version, prepared by the American Bible Society, limits its vocabulary to that of a high

school freshman as it seeks to make often complex biblical thoughts and images immediately accessible to a large audience. But, based on the wording of their titles, who would know this?

We would, perhaps, all benefit from greater transparency on the covers of today's Bibles. Publishers and sponsoring organizations doubtless have their reasons for adopting the titles they do. If "new" and "revised" increase sales for computers, cars and clothes, perhaps they work just as well for Bibles.

10 No translation, no matter how well done, can be as good as the original.

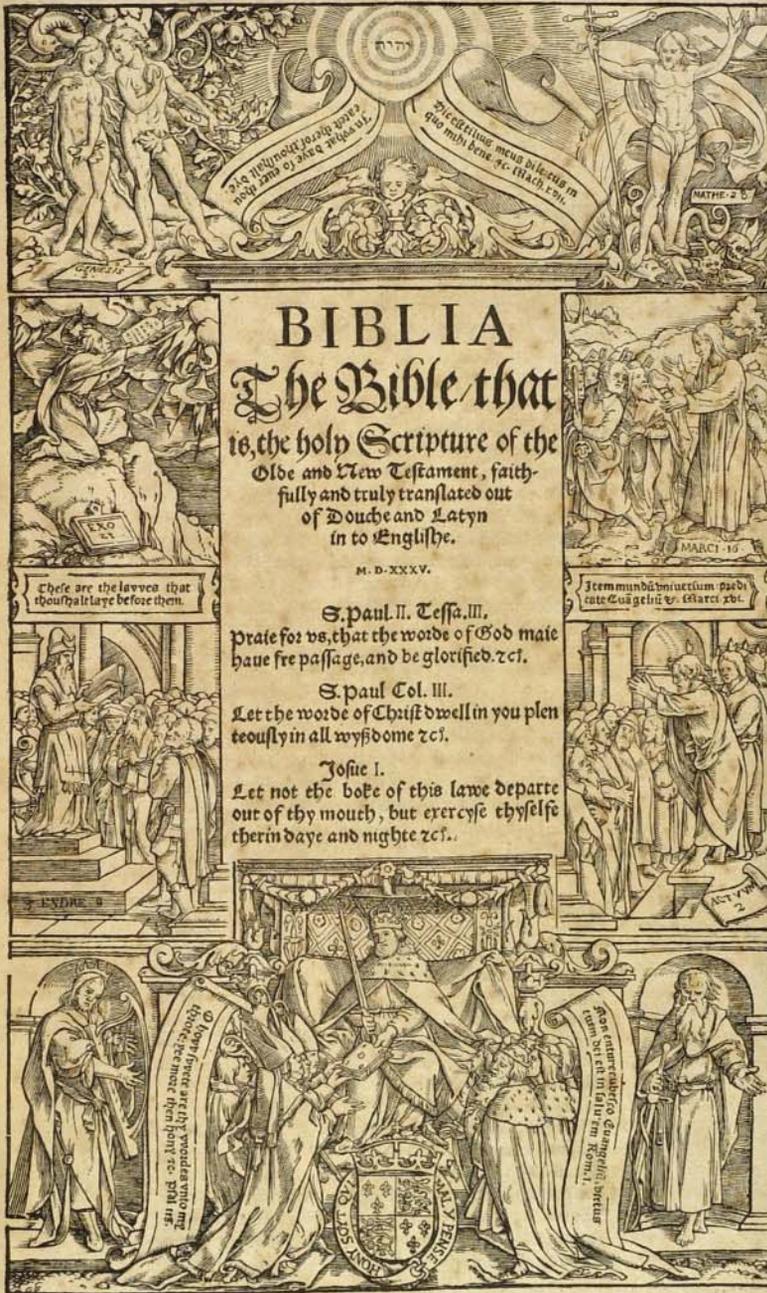
I have saved this one for last because it is the "misconception" I am least sure about. My head and a part of my heart tell me that this is no misconception at all.

I was trained classically in ancient languages, including Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek and Latin, and I know that there are many features of those languages, such as word plays, repetitions and sound echoes, that defy translation (in this case, literally "carrying over") from one language to another, no matter how closely related the languages and no matter how gifted the translators. To quote from the title of a recent movie, there is indeed much "lost in translation."

But for many people, even for scholars, there is much that can be found in translation. Translators are of necessity interpreters; they cannot work mechanically, nor should they. Many of their interpretations, as placed in the version they produce, are startlingly fresh and to-the-point. Many of their turns of phrase, while not exactly the same as the original, are nevertheless just as appropriate within their own context.

It would, perhaps, be best to say that an excellent translation can indeed be as good as the original — but its virtues are of a different sort. It cannot take the place of the original, but it creates its own, no less important place.

I will never stop urging non-scholars to make whatever effort it takes to



In 1535, Miles Coverdale produced the first complete English Bible. It incorporated Tyndale's translation wherever possible. The impressive title page to this work incorporates imagery from both the Old and the New Testaments. It also reproduces three texts, two from Paul and one from the Book of Joshua, that highlight the centrality of the Word of God, here presented in translation, for Christian readers.

achieve maximal familiarity with the languages of the Bible. Combined with their knowledge of the text through translation, their every reading of the text will be immeasurably enhanced.

At the same time, I will never stop urging fellow biblical scholars to immerse themselves in the history of Bible translation. In this way, they can combine their historical and linguistic knowledge of what the Bible said with an increased recognition of what the Bible has meant to successive generations.

In the end, we are all enriched in the process. It is what in a more literal translation might be called an endeavor that profits (or, profiteth) all; a more colloquial rendering might term it a win-win situation. Who could ask for more?

About the author: Leonard Greenspoon, Ph.D., holds the Klutznick Chair in Jewish Civilization at Creighton, where he also is professor of classical and Near Eastern studies and of theology. He is a prolific lecturer and writer on Bible translation. Among his most recent achievements in this area are his participation in an international roundtable on the King James Version, sponsored by the American Bible Society and the Society of Biblical Literature; his chapter on "Jewish Translations of the Bible" in The Jewish Study Bible, published by Oxford University Press; and the cover story for the December 2003 issue of Bible Review, "How the Bible Became the Kynge's Owne English." ©

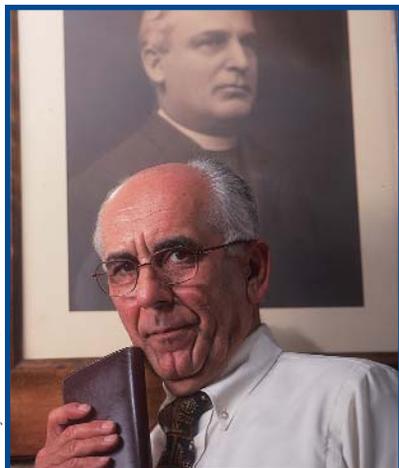


Photo by Monte Kruse, BA'83

The Jesuits

By Dennis N. Mihelich, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History, Creighton University Historian

— A Prologue —

Never mind that the founders of Jesuit Creighton University — Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton — had a strong attachment to the Dominicans. After all, in Ohio, they had worshiped at Dominican mission churches — and John Andrew Creighton had attended their St. Joseph's College, which has since closed. In fact, even Creighton's architecture bears that order's early mark: The original Creighton College building (today, part of the Administration Building; the main entrance to which is still visible, just off the Jesuit Gardens facing 24th Street) was laid out on the Dominican model. And records of the order reveal that the Dominicans had indeed received an offer — but refused to accept — the administrative assignment to run Creighton University.

Also, don't get confused by the fact that the executors of Mary Lucretia Creighton's will began building Creighton College but then transferred the bequest to newly appointed Bishop of Nebraska James O'Connor in August 1876.

While not necessarily opposed to running the school, Bishop O'Connor nevertheless had no means to oversee it. His solution?

Convince the Jesuit fathers of the Missouri Province to add the school to their mission. (In 1954, due to size considerations, the Missouri Province split in two — the Wisconsin and Missouri provinces, with Creighton going to the Wisconsin Province.)

Thus, the Society of Jesus begins its long and fruitful association with Creighton University in 1877 and opens the school the following year, not exactly having sought out the young college, but adopting it nonetheless.

Here, in our last article in the Magazine's 125th anniversary series, Creighton University Historian Dennis Mihelich,

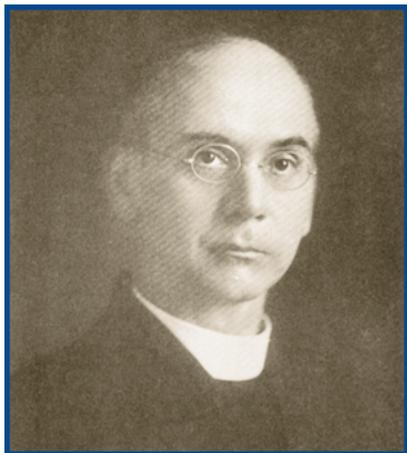
Ph.D., traces the roots and the highlights of this special relationship, focusing on those Jesuit luminaries from Creighton's distant past, people about whom we may have heard relatively little but who shaped the University all the same.

Meet some of these bereted and cassocked schoolmen who put up buildings and molded characters, balanced budgets and curricula, moved ahead the frontiers of science and philosophy, fought for social justice — and reached, sometimes quite literally, for the stars.

— Pamela Adams Vaughn
Features Editor



Creighton University Archives



William Rigge, S.J. (1857-1927)

Born in Cincinnati in 1857 and joining the Jesuits in 1875, the Rev. Gulielmus (William) Rigge arrived at Creighton as a Jesuit scholastic in 1878, although he completed his studies elsewhere.

We know that the Provincial sent young William to Omaha to rest the eyes he had “overstrained” during his noviceship — and that his eyes would continue to bother him throughout his life. In fact, the publication, *Omaha: The Gate City and Douglas County Nebraska*, suggests that the strain to his eyes prevented Rigge from full-time work as an astronomer. Thus, teaching physics absorbed much of his time. Still, Rigge continued to incorporate astronomy in a variety of ways through his work at the Creighton observatory (see story on page 22) and his other related research.

The budding scientist taught a full schedule as a young scholastic at Creighton through 1881. He would soon return to Creighton and begin an illustrious career as a science teacher and internationally acclaimed astronomer.

How did Fr. William Rigge’s love affair with the heavens begin? William’s brother and fellow Jesuit, Joseph Rigge, was already a fixture at Creighton, serving as observatory director and carrying out other assignments, as well.

But, because Joseph was unavailable during the summer of 1886, the younger Rigge, at the time a scholastic, came from his post in Chicago to oversee the installation of Creighton’s updated telescope. Subsequently, while William studied theology at Woodstock, the Jesuit seminary in Maryland, he spent summer vacations at the observatory at Creighton.

In 1895, William replaced his brother as director of the observatory, beginning his 30-year career as a Creighton physics teacher and astronomer.

In 1908, he gained election to the British Royal Astronomical Society, a signal honor for a Jesuit of the era, since few at that time entered scientific fields or published scholarly works in any discipline outside theology. Fr. Rigge also served the history of the University well; he compiled a personal chronicle and wrote his memoirs, which detailed activities two decades subsequent to Fr. Michael Dowling’s *Reminiscences*.

Three articles he wrote for the *Omaha Herald* concerning plotting the latitude and longitude of the city were reprinted in the 1886-87 *Creighton Catalogue*. He considered them the first of his more than 100 scholarly publications. According to published documents, Fr. Rigge also wrote two books: *The Graphic Construction of Eclipses and Occultations* (1925) and *Harmonic Curves* (1926).

In 1912, J. S. Foote, A.M., M.D., professor of physiology, histology and pathology in the Medical School, became the first person from Creighton University to be elected as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The following year the organization added its first Jesuit, Fr. William Rigge, the only faculty member of Creighton College who did scholarly research. Much of his research educated the public; in 1910, for example, Halley’s comet became visible in the northern hemisphere, and Fr. Rigge drew “enormous” crowds to the observatory

for lectures and viewings.

That same year, Fr. Rigge became a national celebrity by solving a local crime. Omaha’s political boss Tom Dennison discovered a bomb on his porch before it exploded; subsequently, he had a rival arrested for the crime. The only evidence came from two young girls who claimed to have witnessed the accused place the device on the porch.

The girls had attended church, had their picture taken on the church steps, and then allegedly saw the crime as they passed Dennison’s house on their way home. The defense attorney knew of Fr. Rigge’s work and asked him to view the photograph and determine the time of day.

From the shadows visible in the picture, Fr. Rigge concluded that the photographer snapped the shot at 3:20 p.m., a half hour after the discovery of the bomb. Because of the politics involved in the case, it took three trials before the Nebraska Supreme Court freed the defendant. Fr. Rigge published an article about how he determined the time of day in the July 20, 1912, *Scientific American*.

Fr. Rigge even ruled on the probability of Nebraska “flying-saucer” sightings in 1897. According to the journal, *Nebraska History* (Spring 1979), “Father William Rigge, S.J., professor of astronomy at Creighton University, Omaha, argued: ‘I am satisfied in my own mind that the alleged airship seen about a month ago was the planet Venus.’” In his testimony, the Creighton scientist was charitable enough, however, to state that blowing rifts of clouds probably accounted “for the deception of the star, appearing to move.”

For more than a decade Fr. Rigge also contributed articles on science to the Creighton alumni magazine; in 1917, for his body of work, Georgetown University awarded him an honorary Ph.D.

From the shadow in this picture, visible in the top right-hand corner, Fr. Rigge was able to determine the time of day and exonerate a man falsely accused of a crime.

Fr. William Rigge died at age 69, “just after sundown” on March 30, 1927, in “a bare little room in St. Joseph’s hospital,” felled by a lung disorder that had plagued him for a decade. His prominence brought him an entry into the prestigious *Dictionary of American Biography*, published eight years after his passing.



Michael P. Dowling, S.J. (1851-1915)

The Rev. Michael P. Dowling, S.J., is the only person to serve two separate times as Creighton’s president. He served as Creighton’s fifth president from 1885-1889, and returned in 1898 as the ninth president, providing energetic leadership for the next decade.

During his second term, John Andrew Creighton and Fr. Dowling established a vibrant partnership that transformed the University into a dynamic resource for the area. When John Andrew died in February 1907 and Fr. Dowling moved on to a new assignment one year later, they bequeathed a thriving institution to their successors. The robust University boasted a large liberal arts college (which maintained a high-school division), professional schools for medicine, law, dentistry and pharmacy, and programs in post-baccalaureate studies.

But the University had not been a robust institution when Fr. Dowling

took over for the second time in November 1898.

He returned just as the Trans-Mississippi Expo (Omaha’s “World’s Fair”) was closing its doors. He arrived on the heels of the worst depression in U.S. history to that date, although the economy had started to turn around.

But he found Creighton finances in desperate condition and issued a

chilling memorandum, which included the suggestion to shutter the University temporarily.

Fr. Dowling didn’t mince words. In his memo, he revealed that \$74,850 of the University’s trust fund lay inoperative, yielding no revenue. He went on to state that the sum included \$48,850 in foreclosed mortgages, \$10,000 tied up in a local legal case, \$5,000 in an

The Creighton-Dowling Years

From 1899-1902, John Andrew Creighton underwrote the construction of an east-west residential addition to the south wing and a new matching north wing to the College (today’s Administration Building), which contained many recitation rooms. Its third floor became the new home of the physics department.

The additions prompted the development of a room-numbering system. At the same time, a new library arose between the south wing and the original college, a library that now could boast 46,000 volumes, as well as pamphlets, government reports and publications.

Simultaneously, a gift of \$100,000 from John Andrew funded the

construction of University Hall, a 700-seat auditorium on the north side of California Street, west of St. John’s Church, as well as a new heating plant north of the auditorium.

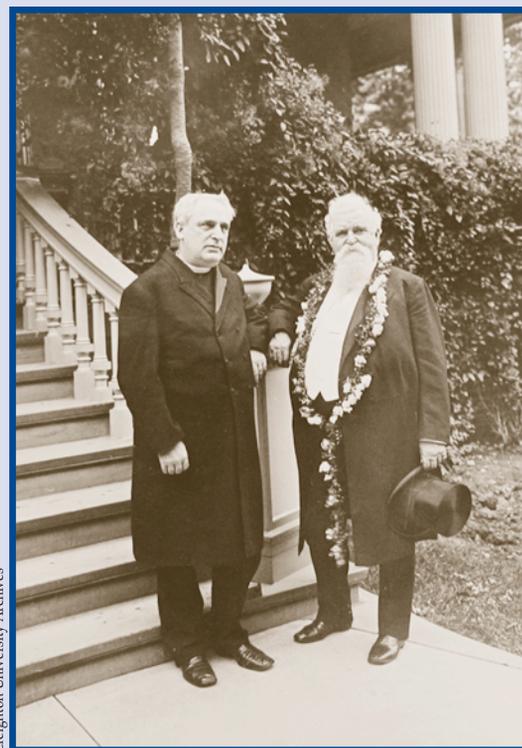
New chemistry classrooms took shape as the original college building was renovated. During the Creighton-Dowling era, St. John’s Church also received upgrading — completing much deferred maintenance, but it also included frescoing the interior, installing electric lights, and building a stone walk and a retaining wall with four large built-in flowerpots.

Furthermore, the “barracks” (St. John’s School) moved again, and a new two-story brick school, with attic, was built with the entrance facing

California Street. It opened to 196 students on Jan. 22, 1901.

Also in the Creighton-Dowling years, the School of Law was established in 1904; the School of Dentistry and the School of Pharmacy followed in 1905. All three were located at the Edward Creighton Institute at 210 S. 18th St. In 1907, the School of Pharmacy got its own building, which was attached to the medical school at 14th and Davenport streets.

Why the flurry of activity on the Creighton campus? Ever a realist, Fr. Dowling had suggested that John Andrew complete his plan for the University while the Creighton benefactor was alive.



Creighton University Archives

Dowling, left, with Creighton.

unforeclosed mortgage (which had not produced even one interest payment in four years) and \$11,000 that his predecessor prior to his return, the Rev. John F. Pahls, S.J., (Creighton president from 1895-1898) had used from the trust "to keep the college afloat."

Thus, only one half the trust garnered revenue, and it did not equal the \$7,500 per annum necessary to run the University. Given the circumstances, Fr. Dowling proposed five options: Repay the trust and return it to the bishop; start charging tuition; suspend either the high school or collegiate course of study, or "suspend all classes until we have had time to recover somewhat."

He claimed the memo, for the first time, alerted John Andrew Creighton "of the extraordinary straits to which [the University] was reduced, for the responsible officials of the College had tried to keep from him these sources of uneasiness, both because at the time he had enough troubles of his own and because he had hardly yet recovered from the tax put upon his resources by the erection of the Creighton Medical College during a period of financial depression unequalled in the West."

Once made aware, Fr. Dowling writes, John Andrew "came to the rescue and lifted the College out of its embarrassment."

The benefactor began to solidify the endowment, to add schools to the University and to expand Creighton College. (See story at left.)

U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes, who served on the board of directors of Ohio State University in the early 1890s, said a university president had to have a fine appearance and a commanding presence. He also had to be a good speaker, preacher, and a great scholar and teacher, have tact to govern a faculty, be popular with students, be a man of business training and be a great administrator. He knew such a person did not exist. Yet, years later, Fr. Michael P. Dowling's eulogizers described that

very person.

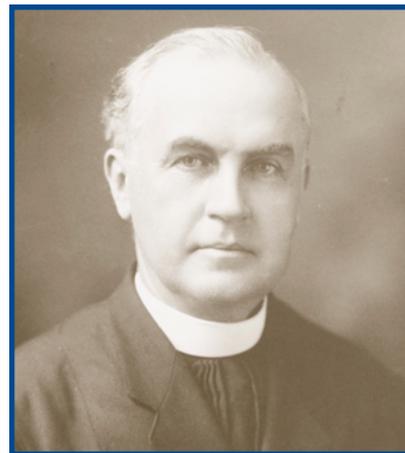
According to Fr. Rigge, "When he laid down the keys of office on March 12, 1889, and departed for Detroit to erect a college building there also, enterprise and success departed with him. ... It was only upon Fr. Dowling's resumption of the reins on Nov. 12, 1898, for his second term, that the University began again vigorously to lift its head and awaken to new life."

Fr. Dowling had been born in Cincinnati on June 14, 1851; in 1869, he followed his older brother James into the Society of Jesus, entering the priesthood in 1882. After serving as rector-president of Creighton College the first time, he fulfilled the same position at Jesuit-run Detroit College from 1889-1893.

Fr. Dowling, a handsome man and a powerful orator, had vision and charisma; most importantly, he had established a special bond with John Andrew Creighton. According to a eulogizer, "Their friendship was genuine, deep-seated, inspiring, the spontaneous outburst of kindred natures which naturally attracted each other."

Before Fr. Dowling left Omaha, the city and the University feted him to a royal banquet. In his farewell address, he stated, "As for myself, I have given to the university my best years, I have devoted to it the best that was in me, and now after fourteen years, out of 'the Creighton millions' to which someone alluded a moment ago, I take with me six dollars — just enough to pay my fare to Kansas City."

He spent his last years in that city as pastor at St. Aloysius Church and in purchasing the site of Rockhurst College. He lived long enough to see the new institution open its doors, but died a few months later, at age 64, on Feb. 13, 1915. After a mass in Kansas City, his body returned to Omaha to lie in state at St. John's Church, before burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery at a spot near the Creighton family obelisk.



Francis Cassilly, S.J.
(1860-1938)

Long before Creighton Jesuit the Rev. John Markoe fought against racism in Omaha in the '40s and '50s, the Rev. Francis B. Cassilly, S.J., Creighton professor of pedagogy and Christian Doctrine, would establish a Catholic outreach program for African-Americans in the by now-burgeoning industrial city. This "mission to Negroes," which became the Community House of St. Benedict the Moor, was the first such mission to African-Americans in the city.

Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1860, just a year before the onset of the Civil War, Fr. Cassilly joined the Society of Jesus in 1878, the year of the University's founding.

Fr. Cassilly came to Creighton in 1913, and, according to an *Omaha World-Herald* article celebrating his diamond jubilee, served as supervisor of the School of Dentistry and helped draw up the plans for the dental school building.

Five years later, he founded the St. Benedict Mission, serving as its pastor for 14 years. In 1923, he purchased an old Methodist Episcopal Church for the mission and started a school in it.

Two years later, the bishop "commended to the Jesuits the welfare of the Negroes"; and, in 1928, Fr. Cassilly held a bazaar and fund-raiser at the Creighton Gymnasium, which

The Rigges, the Creighton Observatory and the Focus on Science

Creighton's original telescope was purchased as a physics instrument and housed in a specially built room in the chemical building. Astronomical observation was not practical because it was too cumbersome to wheel the telescope and its driving clock to a point some distance from the tall college building. Moreover, the detailed calibration of the instruments on a nightly basis would have left little time for actual observations.

The Rev. Michael P. Dowling, S.J., serving his first term as rector-president, secured the support of John Andrew Creighton in 1885 to build "a plain but substantial" 15-foot diameter round house 250 feet north of the college at a cost of \$2,500. John A. McShane donated \$1,000 for an astronomical clock, chronograph and "the necessary electrical outfit." The observatory director, the Rev. William Rigge's brother, the Rev. Joseph Rigge, wanted to provide precise time to the city of Omaha, but to do so he needed a sidereal clock and an accurate transit. Again, John Andrew provided the money for the instruments and the college built a small square addition on the east side of the observatory to house them.

The Western Union ran a telegraph

line to the Creighton observatory that allowed the daily interchange of time signals for longitude with the National Observatory in the nation's capital. Moreover, the observatory began to assemble its own library and created an associated meteorology department equipped with "barometer, hygrometer, maximum and minimum thermometers and government weather reports."

The creation of a Scientific Department consisting of four areas — physics, chemistry, astronomy and meteorology — precipitated the introduction of a course of public evening science lectures in 1885.

The science department also offered new opportunities to some of the students. In 1885, Joseph Rigge organized the Chemical Circle composed of students who attended bi-monthly meetings consisting of sophisticated lectures and experiments designed to instill "a facility in lecturing on chemical subjects."

The next year he created the Scientific Circle for physics students; subsequently, he combined them under the rubric, Scientific Academy, which annually in May presented a program of lectures by the best students.

raised \$3,800 toward building a new school for the mission. He served as the mission's pastor until 1933.

Fr. Cassilly taught education in the Arts College until 1926, religion in the high school until 1928, and from 1929 until his death, he served as a trustee of the University. Fr. Cassilly died of heart disease on Oct. 1, 1938, his passing marking the end of an era of transformation for the faculty of the Arts College. Jesuits had become a minority in the institution they created, and henceforth, the vast majority of 25-year honorees would be laypersons.



William Corboy, S.J.
(1878-1951)

The Rev. William Corboy, S.J., assistant professor of classics, was the first member of the Creighton faculty — and the first Creighton Jesuit — to join the armed forces for World War I. He left Creighton in November 1917 to serve as chaplain with the 314th Ammunition Train of the 89th Division, according to a contemporary *Omaha World-Herald* story.

That same fall, the Jesuit community donated \$1,000 to the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund and voted to follow the wheatless and meatless days of the government's voluntary rationing plan.

Fr. Corboy would accompany the troops from Camp Mills in June of the



Creighton University Archives

Creighton's observatory, circa 1893. The round area was built in 1885, and the square section (transit room) was built in 1886. Creighton's observatory was one of the first five observatories built west of the Mississippi.

following year to the front in the St. Mihiel area, where he remained until the Armistice was signed, according to a June 1919 *Omaha World-Herald* story. He and his troops then became part of the army of occupation.

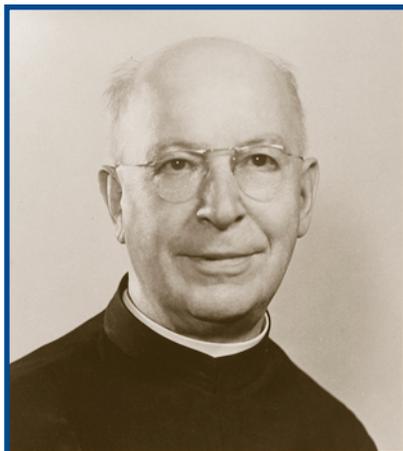
Dubbed “the fighting chaplain” by his men, Fr. Corboy worked with troops whose job it was to run ammunition by night to men in the infantry and field artillery, often entailing furtive flights in and out of the trenches.

Fr. Corboy also served Creighton as athletic director and chairman of the athletic committee. In an allusion to Fr. Corboy’s moniker, Fighting Chaplain, an April 13, 1951, *Omaha World-Herald* article tells this story:

“As athletic director back then, one of Corboy’s duties was to carry the cash home after Bluejay basketball games. On one fateful night, Corboy, carrying the gate receipts, was jumped from behind by a man who pressed a gun into Corboy’s ribs. The priest wrestled the gun away and knocked the attacker to the ground, then dragged him to a phone and summoned the police.”

Fr. Corboy served as Creighton’s athletic director for 20 years, ensuring North Central Conference and Missouri Valley play.

Born in Limerick, Ireland, Fr. Corboy was a Jesuit priest for 54 years. He also was dean of men, faculty moderator of the Student Union board and pastor of St. John’s Church.



Francis Deglman, S.J. (1881-1955)

The same year that Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the office of president of the United States for the first time (1933), the Rev. Francis G. Deglman, S.J., became spiritual life director at Creighton. The full-time post was created the previous year — and Fr. Deglman was charged with coordinating events and serving as spiritual counselor. Soon he would establish an enviable record of achievement and a revered status among the students.

In 1933, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary inducted 298 candidates, bringing its membership to 650, by far the largest student organization on campus. By the mid-30s, the “spiritual life” section of the yearbook consisted of 11 pages of pictures of groups and events. Fr. Deglman had been busy!

But who was this early schoolman?

Former public relations director, longtime friend of Creighton and writer, the late Bob Reilly, said in a Deglman article that “the words ‘gentle’ and ‘holy’ and ‘spiritual’” are often employed to describe him, “yet he was no plaster saint. He had a sharp wit, an elfin sense of humor, a quiet manner, but, when it came to the tenets of faith, he could be stubborn and intransigent.”

The fifth of 11 children, Fr. Deglman was born in Mankato, Minn., joining the

Jesuits at the age of 15. Following several high school teaching and administrative assignments, he arrived at Creighton in 1927. Though he held various teaching posts in the high school, his role at Creighton University seemed to fit him best: religion teacher and student counselor.

Among his many assignments at Creighton, Fr. Deglman was perhaps most often remembered for his weekly *Creightonian* counseling column for students, “Student Counselor Says ...”. The feature spans 20 years of *Creightonians*.

Today two prominent Creighton campus fixtures list the spiritual leader’s name, the Deglman Center for Ignatian Spirituality and Deglman Residence Hall, the latter completely remodeled for 160 women students in the mid-1990s.



Although this is the final article in our year-long Creighton University Magazine series to honor Creighton’s 125th anniversary, the celebration continues throughout 2004. One soon-to-come highlight is set for Reunion Weekend 2004, Friday and Saturday, June 11 and 12, on the Creighton campus. Our final Birthday Bash gets under way at the 58th Annual President’s Alumni Picnic on Saturday. We’d love to see you there. And for history buffs, Mihelich’s history of Creighton is due out in 2005. For all details, stay in touch through the Creighton website at www.creighton.edu/alumni. ©



The Rev. Francis G. Deglman, sodality director, accepting new sodality members. Circa 1940.

Rules, rules, rules.

From rules governing the confidentiality between an attorney and a client to rules associated with observance of the Sabbath.

While some rules may be golden, should they be absolute?

Or can we come to a greater appreciation for and understanding of the ultimate purpose behind our rules by allowing for exceptions?

Exceptions

By Lawrence Raful, Professor of Law

For the past three years, I have been thinking a lot about rules. I have been thinking about ethical rules of responsibility for lawyers and, in particular, rules of confidentiality. And I have been thinking about rules regarding activity on the Sabbath.

Because I have spent so much time lately thinking about rules, I have also been thinking a great deal about exceptions to rules. If a rule has no exceptions at all, what would happen to such an absolute position when one finds a need to deviate just once? On the other hand, if you build too many exceptions into a rule, what do you have left? The exceptions may not only swallow the rule, but also the reason for the very existence of such a rule.

Professional Ethics and Confidentiality

I have been honored to serve as the chair of the Nebraska committee to write a new code of ethics for Nebraska lawyers.

Perhaps the most controversial rule our committee debated deals with the duty of lawyers to keep client information confidential and inviolate. This is one of the oldest canons of ethics for the legal profession. An exception to this rule exists if the client intends to commit a crime in the future. Rule 37 of the 1908 Canons of Professional Ethics, the first ethics code, makes this clear:

It is the duty of a lawyer to preserve his client's confidences. ... The announced intention of a client to commit a crime is not included within the confidences which [the lawyer] is bound to respect. He may properly make such disclosures as may be necessary to prevent the act or protect those against whom it is threatened.

You'll quickly note that this first set of ethical regulations allowed that a lawyer "MAY" disclose the confidence of the client if the client intends to commit a future crime. Notice the word used is "MAY," not "MUST" or "SHALL," or not even "MUST NOT."

A lawyer probably is more likely to reveal that a client intends to dump cancer-causing chemical waste into a river to avoid the expense of hazardous waste disposal, than to reveal that her

client intends to drive 80 mph on the freeway. Because the rule allows the lawyer to decide when to disclose, the quandary, of course, is for each lawyer to set in his or her mind what activities should be disclosed.

The American Bar Association wrote a new set of rules in the 1960s, and for many years lawyers in Nebraska have used the language of the 1969 Model Code as our standard: A lawyer MAY reveal the intent of the client to commit a crime in the future, without fear of being sanctioned by the State Bar. Then, in 1982, the ABA suggested a narrowing of the rule, so that a lawyer could only report those future crimes that might lead to imminent death or substantial bodily harm.

State supreme courts reacted to this narrowing of the exception with varying results. In one or two states, there is NO exception allowing a lawyer to reveal future crimes — if your client is going to dump hazardous chemicals, you MAY NOT disclose. In a number of other states, however, you MUST disclose the intent of your client to commit certain kinds of future crimes. Nebraska kept the 1969 rule — a lawyer MAY reveal the client's intent to commit a future crime.

In 2002, the ABA approved a new set of ethics rules, including yet another revision of the exception to the confidentiality rule. The word "crime" was removed from the requirement, so that a lawyer MAY now reveal any confidential information about any activity that might lead to imminent death or substantial bodily harm, whether it involves criminal activity or not.

This past year, while our committee was debating the rules of confidentiality and exceptions in Nebraska, the Enron house of cards collapsed. The ABA approved a new amendment, widening the future crimes exception to the rule of confidentiality to include financial fraud.

So how does the story end? What do Nebraska lawyers want — and more importantly, what do the citizens of the great state of Nebraska demand of their lawyers?

Should we require disclosure of future crimes — use MUST? If so, will criminal clients wise up and never tell

us of their plans? Or do we value confidentiality so dearly that we never want to allow any disclosure of any client confidence — use MUST NOT? Do we want to leave the rule discretionary, because that seems to have worked for the past 30 years — use MAY? Or are times so different now in a post 9-11, Patriot Act world, that we value disclosure and prevention over the confidential relationship between a lawyer and a client?

Perhaps the most controversial rule our committee debated deals with the duty of lawyers to keep client information confidential and inviolate.

In my mind the greatest question is, does the discussion and public debate about exceptions lead to a greater understanding about the role of confidentiality in the practice of law?

In the end, our committee voted to continue to use the discretionary "may" and the Nebraska State Bar House of Delegates voted to approve our choice.

Activity on the Sabbath

Around the same time I was working on the ethics rules project, I was also finally working my way through Abraham Joshua Heschel's masterpiece *The Sabbath*, written by Rabbi Heschel in 1951.

I was deeply moved by the way Heschel wrote of the rich spiritual experience he finds in Sabbath celebration. I was struck when Heschel wrote the following about the Sabbath:

“The glorification of the day, the insistence upon strict observance, did not, however, lead the rabbis to a deification of the law. ... The ancient rabbis knew that excessive piety may endanger the fulfillment of the essence of the law. ... Even when there is the slightest possibility that a life may be at stake one may disregard every prohibition of the law. One must sacrifice mitzvot (commandments) for the sake of man rather than sacrifice man for the sake of mitzvot.”

Rules, and exceptions to rules — THIS I understand. What I quickly realized was that, like the lawyer ethics rules project, perhaps I could better understand the nature, the essence, of the Sabbath if I understood the exceptions to the rules about the Sabbath.

What do we know about the Sabbath? First and foremost, God instructs us: **שָׁמוֹר וּזְכוֹר** (transliterated: *Shamor v' Zachor*), from the Deuteronomy and Exodus versions of the fourth commandment, meaning “observe” and “remember.” And Heschel tells us that the very first time the word **קָדוֹשׁ** (*kadosh* — “holy”) is used in the Bible is early in Genesis in regard to the Sabbath: “And God blessed the seventh day and made it holy.” Rabbi Heschel teaches us that joining the words Sabbath and *kadosh* is to show us the representation of the divine in the Sabbath, that there is both mystery and majesty.

And what do we know about how to “observe and remember” the Sabbath? The traditional answer comes from Exodus 31:1-13: “The Lord spoke to Moses: See, I have singled out by name Bezalel ... that they may make everything that I have commanded you: the Tent of Meeting, the Ark for the Pact and the cover upon it and all the furnishings ... (N)evertheless, you must keep my Sabbaths, for this is a sign between Me and you.”

The ancient rabbis read this passage to say that even though God instructed Moses to build the Tent of Meeting, also included was the warning to not work on the Tent on the Sabbath. From this warning, the rabbis of the Talmud deduced 39 tasks completed by those who built the Meeting Tent, and because

More about the Sabbath

The Sabbath, a day set aside to rest and refrain from work in order to spend time in prayer, introspection and spiritual growth, has been thought of as one of the greatest gifts of Judaism to mankind. The concept comes from the opening chapters of Genesis. God worked six days and rested on the seventh. The Sabbath concept is later codified in the Ten Commandments.

Jews today celebrate the Sabbath, which begins at sundown on Friday and concludes at sundown on Saturday, in a myriad of ways. The four major Jewish movements and secular Jews around the world share commonalities of observance: lighting of Sabbath candlesticks on Friday night, perhaps a festive meal for the entire family, and maybe prayers over the bread and wine. Jews might attend Sabbath services Friday night and Saturday morning at local synagogues, and listen to the reading of the Torah portion of the week.

The most traditional Jews will walk rather than drive or ride on the Sabbath and typically will not light a fire, use electricity or engage in any form of “mundane” activity that one might perform during the rest of the week.

While Jewish observance of the Sabbath takes a variety of forms around the world, its purpose remains the same — setting aside a special day to concentrate on God, on your life the preceding week, and on your family and friends.

those types of tasks would have been prohibited on each Sabbath, we now come to understand that these are the general categories of prohibited work even in our time. Here’s the list of prohibited Sabbath activities that traditional Orthodox Jews have used as a guideline for thousands of years:

Sowing, ploughing, reaping, binding sheaves, threshing, winnowing, cleansing crops, grinding, sifting, kneading, baking, shearing wool, washing or beating, combining, dyeing, spinning, preparing for weaving, separating into threads, weaving two threads, separating two threads, tying a knot, loosening a knot, sewing two stitches, tearing in order to sew two stitches, hunting, slaughtering, skinning, tanning, scraping it, marking lines, cutting to shape, writing two letters, erasing in order to write two letters, building, pulling down, putting out a fire, lighting a fire, striking with a hammer, and carrying from one domain into another.

You see the list reprinted here, and while it’s not this simple, you get the idea. But, in modern times, there are obviously many ways to interpret each of these 39 tasks. For instance, Rabbi Heschel explained that not only must you refrain from lighting a “fire throughout your habitations on the Sabbath day,” you must also therefore “kindle no fire of controversy nor the heat of anger. You shall kindle no fire — not even the fire of righteous indignation.” Heschel believed we are to spend the Sabbath in “charm, grace, peace and great love.”

But are there exceptions? Maybe “exceptions” is the wrong word — maybe other duties “supersede” the requirements of Sabbath observance. I’ll use the word “exception” for want of a better word. The Talmud and other rabbinic texts have an extensive treatment of acts that are not considered a desecration of the Sabbath.

One of the most famous exceptions is the *brit milah*, a ritual circumcision on the eighth day of a baby boy’s life. If a *brit milah* falls on the Sabbath, may we carry (medical equipment) and cut and tie? Yes, the commandment of the *brit* “trumps” the commandment to keep the Sabbath.

My search for other such “exceptions” proved to be fascinating, and in the end, the unifying theme became clear. Here are a few examples:

There are exceptions to prohibited work. You may perform prohibited

tasks to help another — the sick, the infirmed, the helpless and the weak. For instance, you may not extinguish a lamp for it causes new cinder to be formed, but you may do so if those in the house are in fear of robbers or to allow a sick person to sleep. If someone has an illness that is dangerous to life, it is actually considered a commandment to desecrate the Sabbath for that person. We may even slaughter meat on the Sabbath if the dangerously ill patient must have meat to survive. In spite of Sabbath prohibitions, we may put out fires, rescue people from collapsed debris and even resist an armed attack on our village.

... even though
 God instructed
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 Tent of Meeting,
 also included was
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 on the Sabbath.

Jesus, born a Jew, also understood the Sabbath and the “exceptions.” In Matthew 12:11-14, Jesus is asked: “Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?” Jesus answers the question with a parable: Since any man will obviously save a sheep which had fallen into a pit on the Sabbath, doesn’t it obviously follow that we should also save humans who might have somehow fallen into the pit of despair on the Sabbath? Jesus then answers the question by restoring a man’s withered hand to become whole again. There are similar incidents in the Gospels of Mark, Luke and John when Jesus “desecrates” the Sabbath in order to heal a blind man and to cure an

invalid and an infirmed. Certainly Jesus “kept” the Sabbath day, but he also chafed at the rigid interpretation laid down by the Pharisees.

Now, what do we make of these exceptions to “observe and remember,” to keep the Sabbath day holy? And what about today’s observances of Sabbath? Should we go to work? To the mall? To the movies? Or are these activities not proper “exceptions”?

It is clear, I think, that while the rules of Sabbath celebration have a purpose — an important purpose, to be sure — God does not expect us to follow these rules blindly. Nor should we follow legal ethics rules of confidentiality blindly. The Good Lord gave us brains and free choice, as well as the guidelines of how to live a good life. If we were to blindly follow either set of rules, what use would there be to brains and choice — and the Torah?

God not only wants us to observe the Sabbath, but to actually think about what that means. There is real beauty and compassion in the very nature of the exceptions to observing the Sabbath, and therefore it follows that there should also be beauty and compassion in the overarching observance of the Sabbath.

It seems clear that we are to not only HONOR the Sabbath, but to THINK about the Sabbath and what it means in our daily and weekly lives.

Listen to Rabbi Heschel explain it: “The meaning of the Sabbath is to celebrate time rather than space. Six days a week we live under the tyranny of things of space; on the Sabbath we try to become attuned to *holiness in time*. It is a day on which we are called upon to share in what is eternal in time, to turn from the *results* of creation to the *mystery* of creation; from the world of creation to the creation of the world.”

Creighton theology professor Wendy Wright, Ph.D., who holds the John C. Kenefick Faculty Chair in the Humanities, once wrote to me on Rabbi Heschel: “In this incredibly pragmatic production- and consumer-driven culture, the hallowing of a day of genuine leisure is radical. ... (Heschel) recognizes that time itself can take on a different quality, a ‘taste of eternity’ as he says, in which all our relationships,

activities and the quality of time itself initiate us into a sense of the sacred. ... Heschel brings a poetic sensibility to our experience of being human. His wonderful evocative language (even in translation) stirs up our innate longing for the ‘more,’ for a sense of the divine surrounding, permeating our lives. We are reminded we are made for this and not for our capacity to produce. This hallows (makes holy) our very lives. It makes us mindful that we are created in the divine image and likeness, a biblical concept that both Jews and Christians share.”

Heschel suggests that the most important way to observe the Sabbath is found in one word — we must learn to love the Sabbath.

And this makes sense, doesn’t it? For if the Good Lord is a God of love and compassion, then it follows that we, too, must live a life of love and compassion. And if we live a life of love and compassion, then we must celebrate the Sabbath, and at times even desecrate the Sabbath, with love and compassion. And if you understand that God commands us to supersede the Sabbath regulations when matters of life, of caring, of helping, of “repairing the world” are involved, then maybe you will gain a new understanding of what the Sabbath is really all about. The key is in *thinking about the meaning* of the Sabbath, so that you will come to love the Sabbath.

It seems to me that if we better understand the exceptions, we better understand the Sabbath. And if we better understand the Sabbath, we will better understand our relationship to God. And if we better understand our relationship to God, we will better understand that first and foremost, what God asks of us is to bring peace to the world. And may it be speedily, in our days. Amen. ☉

Editor’s note: Professor Raful has accepted an appointment as dean of the Touro Law School in Long Island, N.Y., effective July 1. Raful has been a member of Creighton’s law faculty for 16 years, serving as dean from 1988 to 1999.

Will Medicare Collapse Under its Own Weight?

By Richard L. O'Brien, MS'58, MD'60
Professor of Medicine, Center for Health Policy & Ethics



Collapse under its
own weight?

What a question.

How could one of the
most popular social
programs ever enacted
by the United States
government be
at risk of collapse?

Because it costs so much!

Medicare costs have far exceeded anything ever dreamed of or projected when it was enacted, and costs are expected to escalate more rapidly in the future than they have to date. Part of the accelerating escalation results from a ticking time bomb that threatens to cause explosive expansions of enrollment and cost in the near future.

In 2010, baby boomers begin to reach 65 and Medicare eligibility. Their numbers will rapidly expand those eligible for Medicare until 2030 at least. In addition, the longevity of Americans continues to increase, adding to the numbers of those over 65 and those over 85, the latter referred to as the “old” old. People over 65 incur per capita annual health costs significantly higher on average than those under 65. As more people are eligible for Medicare, those higher costs will become a Medicare liability.

Since its enactment in 1965, Medicare has provided universal health care insurance for all Americans over 65, for many people with disabilities, and those with end-stage renal disease. Largely funded by a payroll tax, supplemented by premiums from enrollees and the general tax fund, it spreads much of the costs for health care over the entire working society.

As the population ages, the ratio of Medicare enrollees to the working population will increase substantially, and a relatively smaller number of people will bear a greater tax burden to support the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund. A greater fraction of total U.S. health care costs will fall to the government to fund from all sources, including Trust funds, premiums and general taxes.

Adding to the problem is the fact that health care costs in general rise more rapidly than the Consumer Price Index and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There are several reasons for this, including aging of the population. However, aging itself accounts for a relatively small part of the growth of health care costs. Total costs of health care from the age of Medicare eligibility to death rise only modestly as one lives longer and dies older. Thus increasing longevity is usually accompanied by longer, relatively healthy life with modestly increasing

costs until we approach the end of life, at which time costs escalate rapidly — some have called this “the high cost of death.” But even “modestly” increasing costs for an increasingly large fraction of the population contribute to the growing burden.

Other major factors providing upward pressure on health care costs include new and more effective drugs, better imaging and diagnostic techniques, and new treatments that prolong life or decrease disability. In recent years, the major contributors to the growth in health care costs have been hospitals — where most of the new diagnostic and therapeutic technology is provided — and prescription drugs.

The end result is increasing per capita Medicare costs and the shift to Medicare of more of the total national health care costs. And the Medicare Trustees have projected that the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted in 2019. Are you still wondering about the question in the title?

Consider these facts and projections, most of which are taken from the 2004 Annual Report of the Trustees of the Medicare Trust Funds:

- In 2003, about 14 percent of the total population (41 million people) were Medicare enrollees. In 2010, the number of enrollees will be 47 million, more than 15 percent of the population; in 2030 there will be nearly 79 million enrollees, 22 percent of the population; in 2050 there will be nearly 92 million enrollees. From 2003 to 2050, the fraction of the population over 85 will increase from less than one in 60 to one in 20.
- Annual Medicare expenditures in the 10 years from 2003 to 2013 will rise from \$280 billion to \$705 billion, though the expansion of baby boomer enrollees will have only just begun. This projection includes the drug benefit enacted in 2003.
- Total federal Medicare expenditures are projected to increase from 2.59 percent of GDP in 2003 to 6.95 percent in 2030, 9.56 percent in 2050 and more than 13 percent in 2075. These projections do not include beneficiaries’ out-of-pocket expenses.
- In 2003, the number of workers paying taxes into the Hospital Insurance (HI)

Trust Fund was 3.8 for each Medicare enrollee. By 2030 that number will decrease to 2.4 and by 2050 to 2.1, a 45 percent decline from 2003.

- Currently 8.7 percent of individual and corporate federal income taxes paid into the general fund are used to fund Medicare expenditures. By 2030, with the new drug benefit, Medicare will consume 30 percent of federal income taxes, rising to 47 percent in 2050 and climbing steadily into the future reaching nearly 70 percent in 2075.

There are only three ways to meet this daunting challenge: decrease costs by controlling prices, diminish utilization of services paid for by Medicare, or change American economic and social priorities to provide increased funding for health care.

The most likely scenario is that all three will occur, the first two by planning and policy-making, the last at least partially by default.

Control Prices

An article in the May/June 2003 issue of *Health Affairs*, titled “It’s the Prices, Stupid,” points out that we spend more per capita and a greater portion of GDP on health services than any other nation while using fewer services on average than the residents of other developed nations. We have slightly fewer physicians and annual physician visits per capita than the average for the developed world. Americans use hospitals 30 percent fewer days than residents of other developed nations. We don’t even lead the world in MRIs. Austria, Finland, Iceland, Japan and Switzerland have more MRIs per million population than the U.S. Yet their per capita health care costs are lower than ours.

If we utilize fewer services for higher cost, it must be the prices. How can prices be controlled? Many believe the best way is to let the market work. After all, many American goods and services are available at costs below those of other developed nations. Market competition is supposed to produce the best value for the best price. However, that doesn’t seem to work with health

care, as the American experience well demonstrates. *U.S. health care, the most subject to market forces in the world, is also the most costly.*

In fact, Medicare has more successfully controlled cost increases than the private insurance market. From 1970 to 2000, per capita Medicare payments have grown 25 percent less than private insurers' payments, and are projected to grow more slowly than private insurers' costs for the next 10 years. In a certain respect, that's the market working. Medicare is truly the 800-pound gorilla when it comes to negotiating or setting prices for goods and services. It insures more than 40 million people and very strictly controls the prices it pays. Those who want its business find ways to provide those goods and services and do well financially.

In an interesting and perverse twist of legislative thinking, the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 will diminish the effect of the market. It prohibits Medicare from negotiating drug prices under the new drug benefit.

An important driver of health care costs in our system is high administrative costs. The American health care system is the most complex in the world. We have a plethora of insurers offering different coverage with different deductibles and co-pays for individuals and many groups. Insurers buy services from multiple providers at widely varying prices. This complexity gives rise to high insurers' overheads and margins, and high administrative costs for employers, hospitals, nursing homes, practitioners and home health agencies.

An article in the Aug. 21, 2003, issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine* concluded that the U.S. spent more than \$294 billion on health care administration in 1999, \$209 billion more than it would have if it were modeled on the Canadian single-payer system. (In the same issue of the *Journal*, a critic editorialized that the excess expenses were overestimated; he concluded that the U.S. spent only \$159 billion more than it would have with a single-payer system.) A recent estimate of the excess administrative cost for 2003 totals \$286 billion (a sum that would easily purchase coverage for all

uninsured Americans, now estimated at more than 43 million).

I am not an advocate of a single-payer system. I believe it places too much power in one locus. But some kind of simplification would result in lower cost. There are many health systems in the developed world that are not single-payer and are much less administratively complex than ours.

Another tempting approach is price control. America has a patchy and not very successful history of government-imposed price control. That is exactly what Medicare does. It determines how much it will pay for services, and providers are free to take it or leave it. The vast majority take it. However, I think it unlikely that generalized price controls will be imposed, though there are those who advocate them.

Decrease Utilization

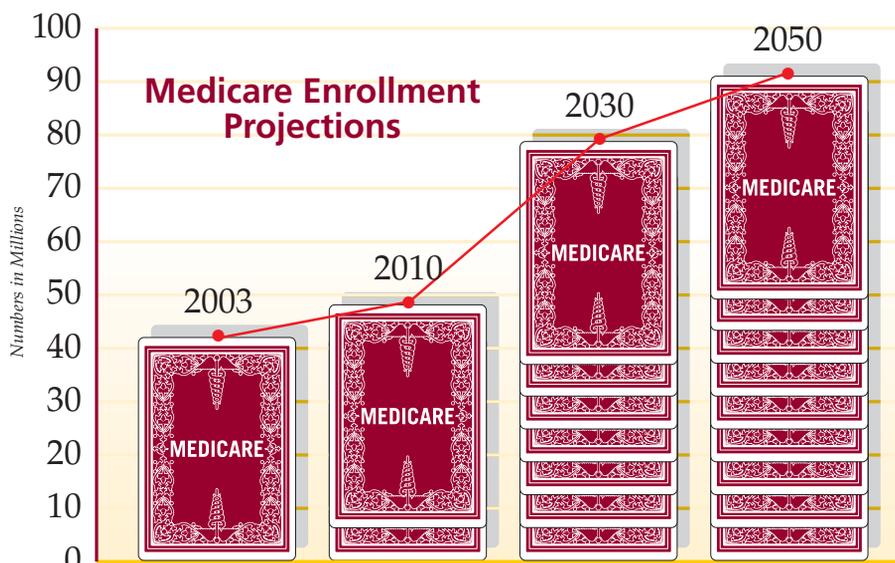
As already noted, U.S. residents use fewer services on average than residents of other developed nations. But the magnitude of the impending problem will almost certainly lead to steps intended to decrease utilization. This can be accomplished by rationing the availability of services or by shifting costs so that those who use more services pay more out of pocket, a strategy that has been shown to decrease utilization.

Rationing can be accomplished by defining a narrower set of services that Medicare covers. The notion that Medicare

shouldn't cover all services is not new, though it is not popular. At the present time most drugs are not covered, though last year's Medicare Modernization Act will provide a (some think skimpy) drug benefit beginning in 2006. The state of Oregon long ago introduced rationing for Medicaid beneficiaries by defining services it will cover and those it will not. At the time, serious concerns were raised about the justice of allowing some to suffer or die when means to alleviate their suffering or death are readily available to others.

The determination of which services will be covered and which excluded is not likely to be easy. It will require weighing cost against benefit. But quantifying benefit is very subjective when applied to health. It will require very difficult value judgments that will necessarily affect some who do not share them.

It could be determined that certain services will be provided under some circumstances and not others. It was proposed as long ago as 1987 that we determine an age after which no life-extending care will be provided, only palliative care. We could determine that life-extending care will be provided only to those who have a certain number of actuarially determined Quality Adjusted Life Years remaining, perhaps adjusted for whatever increase the treatment under consideration might add. Or we could establish standards to judge the relative social



Source: 2004 Annual Report of the Trustees of the Medicare Trust Funds

value of individuals and provide care to those who exceed some predetermined value and not to those below that value.

We might also ration by imposing lifetime benefit caps, as some private insurers do. Thus, when your Medicare lifetime cap is exceeded, you pay all subsequent costs out of pocket. Some may be able to do this. For most, it will simply shift the responsibility to whatever social safety net exists, possibly Medicaid, simply transferring the burden on taxpayers and society from one program to another.

Another means to decrease service utilization is to shift the cost of services to those using them by increasing co-pays and deductibles. The expectation is that if beneficiaries have to pay out of pocket for services, they will be more prudent buyers and purchase only what is most important to them. In theory, this could work. In most of life's purchasing decisions, we buy what is of most value to us and make decisions that may not be what we most desire but that are acceptable and usually not dangerous.

This is not easily the case in health care. It has been shown that increasing out-of-pocket expenditures reduces utilization. Unfortunately, decreased utilization is frequently reduction of needed care with resulting bad outcomes. Medicare beneficiaries already bear more out-of-pocket expenses than those covered by private insurance. In 2000, out-of-pocket costs for all those over 65 averaged 19 percent of total income — 35 percent for those most ill. Those costs are projected to rise to 30 percent of income for all those over 65 by the year 2025 and over 50 percent for those who are most ill. We hear frequently of senior citizens not filling prescriptions because they have to choose among food, drugs and rent. Seniors also forego diagnostic or screening procedures or other therapeutic measures because they cannot afford the deductibles or co-payments. Such choices carry significant risk to their health and well-being, and these risks will grow as out-of-pocket expenditures increase as a fraction of their incomes. The greatest impact is on elderly women.

We should also recognize overtly that any decrease in utilization of services by rationing or cost shifting will increase or

perpetuate existing health disparities. Health disparities now affect those least able to attain access to efficacious health care because of socioeconomic status. Raising the barriers to access will certainly curtail the ability of people of lesser means to benefit from services that will improve their health, while those with substantial means will be able to access the best of care and maintain the best health and functioning possible.

We are almost certain to incur higher taxes to pay benefits for the elderly. And, after all, is this not just?

We could also shift Medicare costs away from government to the private sector by raising the retirement age and the age of Medicare eligibility. It has been proposed that the age of eligibility for both Social Security benefits and Medicare be raised to 70. But this does not diminish the upward pressure on costs that result from an aging society. It simply pushes costs onto another sector of the economy that is already stressed by health care costs.

Change American Priorities

In my opinion, there is not much hope that controlling prices or decreasing utilization is likely to solve the problems of Medicare and allow us to maintain our current economic priorities.

Increasing numbers of elderly will require real resources and the burden will be borne by society. This is likely to result in a reordering of a significant portion of spending from (nonessential) consumer goods to more pressing fundamental needs of food, shelter and health care.

We are almost certain to incur higher taxes to pay benefits for the elderly.

And, after all, is this not just?

It is and will be the elderly who have created the society in which we live, and will live, and which has provided us with such abundance. Do we really need SUVs as much as we need health care?

Would it be a tragedy to shift some of our economy from fashion to health care, from an automobile for every person to more public transportation, from large houses to smaller to free up economic resources for health care for the elderly?

So, will Medicare collapse under its own weight?

I don't think so. Health and health care are too important to the American people to let it collapse. President Bush has characterized Medicare as "the binding commitment of a caring society." Americans recognize that, as a nation, we are a community and we have responsibility for the welfare of all Americans. We will change societal priorities as appropriate and needed.

Political battles will be vehemently fought about the best ways to proceed and continue to meet our commitments to the elderly in our population. These battles have been ongoing for at least 25 years and continue to be hotly contested today.

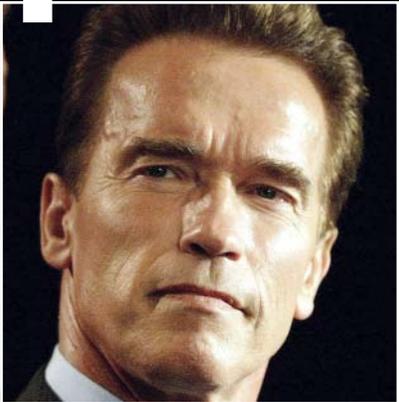
There have been a number of bills introduced in this Congress to change Medicare, and there will be more, some aiming to expand benefits, others with the primary aim of controlling costs.

There will be changes in Medicare, in the short term, incremental changes, some of which may do inadvertent harm. But Americans will continue to support Medicare and the elderly by allocating a greater portion of national resources.

So get used to the fact that a growing portion of the GDP will be dedicated to providing health care and that the portion of tax funds dedicated to health care for our elders, and quite likely to the remainder of the population, will increase considerably.

The important challenge for our society is to recognize the breadth and complexity of the problem, to stop looking for simple answers and find the best way to provide high-quality health care efficiently to all our citizens. ©

What Do Followers Expect



Photos by Mark Romesser

By Robert H. Moorman, Ph.D.
Robert Daugherty Chair in Management and Director of the Anna Tyler Waite Center for Leadership

Mary Ann Danielson, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Communication Studies

From business to politics to religion, all leaders (the great and the not-so-great) share one basic trait: People are willing to follow them.

As Robert Greenleaf, the author of several books on the concept of “servant-leadership,” put it: “The only test of leadership is that somebody follow.”

So what is it that makes us want to follow someone? And what can leaders learn from followers that would make them more effective leaders?

Given the striking number of books promising the secrets of effective leadership, you would hope we would understand it better. However, effective leadership remains elusive because of the many paradoxes that define its execution. For example, leadership can be described as a very basic process — leaders direct followers toward achieving some goal. However, the steps leaders take to lead followers must address this complicated and interesting paradox: Even though it appears leaders are in charge and the true drivers of action, it is the followers who control the first and most important leadership decision. Followers control their decision to follow.

Thus, to be successful, leaders must first, paradoxically, follow. Then, once they have followed, they can lead.

Leaders who understand why followers choose to follow have the best chance of leading. However, while having followers choose to follow you is a valuable goal, it is merely a means to the more important end of being an effective leader.

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from Leaders?*



*And Why Do Leaders Need to Know this?

Leaders need to understand how to navigate two distinct processes. First, they need to understand what followers are seeking when they make the decision to follow. Second, leaders need to understand what it takes to be effective once the follower's decision has been made. The challenge is that those skills that appeal to followers in the selection process are not necessarily the same skills that result in effective leadership. What can leaders do to ensure their success in both?

What Do Followers Want?

The first step in succeeding as a leader is to motivate followers to, well, follow. To do this, leaders must understand just what followers look for in a leader.

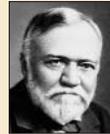
Research on leadership has suggested that people will choose to follow those who are believed to offer hope. The leaders who gain followers are those who represent a credible solution to vexing problems. Followers are attracted to those who hold the promise of better times.

Arnold Schwarzenegger's election as governor of California offers an interesting illustration of how the hope for a better tomorrow drives people's decision to follow.

The Associated Press found that about two-thirds of all California voters — and roughly three in 10 Schwarzenegger voters — said candidate Schwarzenegger

No man will make a great leader who wants to do it all himself, or to get all the credit for doing it.

— Andrew Carnegie,
American industrialist
& philanthropist



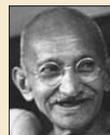
Leadership and learning are indispensable of each other.

— John F. Kennedy,
35th U.S. President



You must be the change you wish to see in the world.

— Mahatma Gandhi,
Leader of India's
nationalist movement



“didn't address the issues in enough detail.” That suggests that a fair number of Schwarzenegger voters voted for him not because he had a specific plan, but

because they had confidence that he would be able to do the right thing to solve the problems — whatever that right thing might be.

What types of leaders, then, offer followers hope?

Research by James Kouzes and Barry Posner, described in their book, *The Leadership Challenge*, suggests that in order to provide followers with the hope that things will work out all right, leaders need to be perceived as embodying four characteristics. Leaders must be perceived as honest, forward-looking, competent and inspiring.

- Honest leaders are perceived as truthful, ethical and principled. They are admired as trustworthy people who do not lie nor deceive. Honest leaders do not “mislead.”
- Forward-looking leaders are perceived as having a sense of direction and a concern for the future. Forward-looking leaders adopt a longer-term view and are able to set or select a desirable destination for followers.
- Competent leaders are perceived as able to execute the vision. Competent leaders have the relevant experience, a track record of success and an ability to get things done.
- Inspiring leaders are perceived as enthusiastic and energetic communicators of their vision. Inspiring leaders speak to the

meaning and purpose of their plans and communicate the vision in ways that encourage followers to join in the journey.

It is easy to see why leaders with these four characteristics combined are able to appeal to followers' interests and offer them hope.

First, followers believe in forward-looking leaders because these leaders are able to foresee problems and envision real solutions. Second, followers also believe in inspiring leaders because these leaders are able to communicate those solutions clearly and to motivate buy-in. Third, followers believe in competent leaders because these leaders are able to implement the solutions and execute the vision. Finally, followers believe in honest leaders because these leaders do what they say they will do. We call leaders with these four characteristics "Credible Visionaries."

Interestingly, partially fulfilling the image of a Credible Visionary does not really generate much followership. For example, if a leader is seen as honest and competent, but not forward-looking or inspiring, followers will view that leader as someone who can get things done, but lacks the new ideas needed to solve problems. On the other hand, if a leader is seen as forward-looking and inspiring, but lacks honesty and credibility, followers will take notice of the new ideas, but doubt whether they could be executed.

The U.S. presidential election of 1996 provides a good example of this. The Republican candidate, Sen. Robert Dole, was viewed by many as an honest and competent leader, but did not represent nor offer the new ideas needed to generate excitement. His campaign seemed to hearken back to earlier generations and old ideas. On the other hand, President Clinton represented new ideas and forward-thinking (remember "build a bridge to the 21st Century"), but detractors emphasized a lack of honesty or competence in managing the office. Indeed, the result of the election was that no candidate captured the majority of the vote and the best candidate seemed to be some combination of the two.

Is Fulfilling Follower Interests Best?

Is leading in a way that followers want ultimately the most effective form of leadership? Our point is that the skills and qualities that drive a leader's

To lead the people, walk behind them.

— Lao-tzu,
Early Chinese philosopher



A leader is a dealer in hope.

— Napoleon Bonaparte,
French emperor/military general



Great leaders are almost always great simplifiers, who can cut through argument, debate, and doubt to offer a solution everybody can understand.

— Colin Powell,
U.S. Secretary of State



The supreme quality for leadership is unquestionably integrity. Without it, no real success is possible.

— Dwight Eisenhower,
34th U.S. President &
WWII military general



selection differ from those skills and qualities that ultimately make the leader successful. Time and again, we have witnessed a profound disconnect between those who successfully rise as leaders and those who effectively lead over the long term.

For example, Rakesh Khurana, in his book *Searching for a Corporate Savior*, observes that many recent organizations have selected CEOs based less on their fit with the strategic direction of the company and more with their perceived charisma and star quality. Much like the voters in the California recall election, corporate boards have shown a propensity to place great emphasis on hiring a CEO with "demonstrable leadership and charismatic qualities." Khurana writes "The entire search process is orchestrated to produce a corporate 'savior,' to find a new CEO whom investors and the business media regard as a star."

Khurana also notes that this storyline, unfortunately, often has a troubling ending. His research shows that selecting a corporate savior has more often than not produced results that fail to reach expectations (perhaps because they are so high). Khurana's prescription is a call for corporate boards to return to a search based on more sound business experience. This prescription is echoed by Jim Collins in his book *Good to Great*. In his study of how companies may convert their long-term mediocrity into long-term success, Collins suggests that the selection of charismatic CEOs often stands in the way of achieving greatness. Collins believes that such leaders often damage the long-term health of companies.

The underlying reason for Khurana's and Collins' caution is that the skills needed to be perceived as a corporate savior may not be the same skills as those needed to actually lead.

Think of how often we bemoan a difference between the skills needed to campaign and the skills needed to govern. History is littered with examples of leaders who were elected based on their great campaign skills, yet failed when actually asked to lead.

Why is there a difference? When leaders concentrate on motivating a follower's decision to follow, the leader is really seeking to embody a follower's preconceived image of a leader. Importantly, this image of a leader is one that is rooted in the follower's self-interest. We seek to follow those whom we believe can help us.

Conversely, leaders must often ask

followers to transcend their self-interest and work toward achieving significant change. For example, note the intent of President John F. Kennedy's inaugural quote, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Essentially, even though leaders are selected based on how well they can satisfy follower self-interest, effective leaders must move followers to go beyond their self-interest and into something new. If all leaders did was give us what we wanted, would they really be leading?

Given this difference in needed skills, a key question for a leader's long-term success is whether he or she can first appeal to followers as someone who can satisfy that which followers want, but then successfully move followers away from mere satisfaction of their needs and toward real change. Yes, leaders need to be accepted as leaders by their followers, yet the most effective and needed leadership takes followers somewhere else. This is the essence of why leadership is so difficult. Leaders are asked to navigate a rather jarring switch from skill sets required to get selected to skill sets required to lead.

How Do Leaders Do Both?

The Credible Visionary who inspires others to achieve the goals must, at some point, execute his or her plan. The leader, whose skills may lie in the ability to inspire and energize, must now ensure that projects are strategically planned, managed and communicated to the various stakeholders, and that the followers are staffed, trained and motivated to execute the plan as conceived and communicated.

In order for leaders to be both successful in securing their leadership and effective in executing their leadership plan, they must shift away from the predominantly networking and communication skills and concentrate more heavily on human resource and traditional management issues. Achieving high performance in units where your subordinates are committed and satisfied requires that you communicate with them, manage their training, staffing and motivational needs while taking care of the day-to-day management tasks

— a different skill set from that which launched your leadership selection.

In examining leaders' transitions, two models may explain how leaders attempt to be both successful and effective: the Super Leadership and

People are often led to causes and often become committed to great ideas through persons who personify those ideas. They have to find the embodiment of the idea in flesh and blood in order to commit themselves to it.

— Martin Luther King Jr.,
U.S. civil rights leader



Leadership is not magnetic personality — that can just as well be a glib tongue. It is not "making friends and influencing people" — that is flattery. Leadership is lifting a person's vision to higher sights, the raising of a person's performance to a higher standard, the building of a personality beyond its normal limitations.

— Peter Drucker,
Management consultant,
educator, author



Co-Leader/Management Team models. The Super Leadership model embraces a heroic vision of the leader whereas the Co-Leader/Management Team model encourages a collaborative approach to leadership.

The Super Leadership model is

founded on our society's search for heroes — that one person who rides in to save the day. The model is more of a stereotyped portrayal than corporate reality. Yet, the stereotype remains; perhaps, the media's glorification of one or two truly successful and effective leaders, such as General Electric's Jack Welch, convinces would-be believers that this model of Super Leadership is their model for leadership success. Unfortunately, for the majority who pursue this model, they face obstacles and often failures.

Specific, high profile successes that are chronicled in the popular business literature offer hope to those seeking a corporate savior, but it is estimated that only 10 percent of these types of leaders are able to be both successful and effective. The remaining 90 percent must find another solution for effective, long-term leadership.

Some leaders, failing Super Leadership, revert to a pseudo-Super Leadership model as their path of success. These leaders base their leadership on managing perceptions rather than reality. They assume that to the extent that others perceive them to be a leader, others will continue to follow. The result is they continue to provide rhetorical leadership that has always worked for them in the past, but never really provide any real execution of their vision. As with any facade, a pseudo-Super Leader will fail because it becomes more and more difficult to project an image that matches followers' perceptions of a leader, especially in light of changing conditions. As in the fable *The Emperor's New Clothes*, once a leader's illusion is shattered, it is difficult to retain or regain credibility and status.

An alternative model that has historically proven successful is the Co-Leader or Management Team model of leadership. As we have seen, successful leaders learn to assess their followers' needs and enthusiastically communicate how the leader's talents, skills and vision will ensure success for all.

These self-aware leaders, if they are honest with themselves, will also acknowledge possible weaknesses or vulnerabilities. Rather than hide these human weaknesses, effective leaders

seek out individuals with complementary talents so that together, the leadership team, of two or more, may synergistically both attract and retain a following of committed, satisfied, motivated performers.

Admitting a reliance on others, acknowledging leadership shortcomings, and purposefully selecting individuals with differing perspectives, work styles and experiences are all unnatural traits, as described by David Dotlich and Peter Cairo, in their book *Unnatural Leadership*. Further, leaders are challenged to try new approaches, acknowledge that there may be multiple “right” decisions, and connect and build genuine relationships with their followers. This model challenges conventional wisdom, yet is predicated on sound group and team principles.

Utilizing a co-leader or a team does not diminish one’s leadership; rather, in some cases, a change is necessary to preserve one’s leadership.

Perhaps one of our best-known Credible Visionaries is Bill Gates, Microsoft’s founder. For years, Gates was feted for his corporate vision and unparalleled business successes. However, neither Gates nor Microsoft was immune to changing business conditions, especially in the technological sector. Gates could have continued to unilaterally lead his organization through enthusiastically expounding his vision; instead, he recognized the need for additional tactical, strategic skill sets. Steve Ballmer, noted tactician, assumed the role of president and is credited with many of Microsoft’s current successes. Gates and Ballmer, together, have been able to transcend changing economic conditions in order to meet corporate employees’ and customers’ needs.

The same may be seen in Schwarzenegger’s campaign. Candidate Schwarzenegger promised a leadership team and even introduced Warren Buffet as a member of that team. However, this announcement was premature in that the voters wanted assurances but not specifics. They wanted to hear about how the great state of California would return to glory days but not Buffet’s

comments on California’s tax system as the means to fiscal stability. Since his election, Gov. Schwarzenegger has constructed a leadership team that has experienced some successes in governing. For example, the bipartisan support for the state’s passage of Proposition 57, which allowed the state to float up to \$15 billion in bonds to consolidate the state’s past debt, is an indication that the combination of Schwarzenegger’s persona and his team’s governing skill may be successful.

A leader takes people where they want to go. A great leader takes people where they don’t necessarily want to go, but ought to be.

— Rosalynn Carter,
U.S. First Lady,
wife of Jimmy Carter



The best executive is the one who has the sense enough to pick good men to do what he wants done, and the self-restraint to keep from meddling with them while they do it.

— Theodore Roosevelt,
26th U.S. President



How Can We Improve Our Leadership?

The importance of leadership in our society has not diminished — nor will it. We demand much from our corporate, political and community leaders, and often find ourselves dissatisfied with their less than heroic or team-oriented efforts. The question then remains, “How can we improve our leadership?”

There are a number of actions in

which both leaders and followers must engage if we are to collectively improve upon our leadership.

Leaders must work to first understand the wants and needs of their followers. This other-centered approach is not only a prerequisite for leadership success but forces leaders to transcend their own self-interests if they are to lead us. However, leading to satisfy followers only achieves initial success in your selection as leader. What distinguishes truly effective leaders is their ability to make the transition from being a leader who addresses follower concerns to one that addresses the greater good.

Making the transition from successful to effective leader is difficult and fraught with tensions. As leaders shift their focus away from explicit follower concerns, they may be perceived as abdicating their leadership role or responsibilities. As leaders collaboratively work with a co-leader or team, in order to increase effectiveness, the leaders will need to develop new skill sets and adopt new leadership roles, but they cannot afford to be perceived as no longer leading.

Concurrently, as leaders look to followers as their first step of leading, we followers need to assume responsibility by: asking more of our leaders as we consciously consider our choices of followership; clearly communicating our needs and expectations; and holding our leaders accountable for their actions and promises. These skills can and should be developed in all of us. Let us be courageous and exemplary as we communicate and model our expectations of and for our leaders.

Successful, effective leadership demands a true partnership between leaders and followers — leaders partner with other leaders, and followers partner with leaders to provide a real team approach to advancing our businesses and our society toward the common good. ●

A New Approach to Medical Education

An associate professor of pediatrics at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital in Palo Alto, Calif., Louis Halamek, BS'81, MD'86, received Stanford University's highest teaching honor last year, the Walter J. Gores Award.

The award reflects in large measure Halamek's achievements as director at Stanford's Center for Advanced Pediatric Education (CAPE). There, physicians and nurses from around the world come for the latest in hands-on learning and emergency room simulation aimed at reducing mortality and morbidity among newborns and mothers.

"When it comes to pediatric simulation, I think we have probably the most comprehensive and longest experience of anybody in the world," Halamek said.

The idea was born in 1995, gained footing with a newborn resuscitation training program two years later, then went high-tech with simulators in 2000. In the past nearly 10 years CAPE has trained more than 1,000 health professionals to respond with speed, skill and surety to delivery room emergencies — a woman hemorrhaging during labor or a premature baby born with a ruptured lung.

The training is constantly tweaked and measured. Students submit comprehensive self-evaluations and are wired to physiological monitors during simulations. Over time, the students

become more confident and comfortable working in the delivery room setting — their heart rates stay steady, their mental focus increases and their skill retention improves. Active learning techniques replace passive ones. Delivery room simulations are videotaped and scored/evaluated by both teacher and pupil.

"(It's) something that really hasn't been done in the field of medicine," Halamek said.



Halamek, bottom left, and his students review a simulated delivery.

A team approach also is emphasized, nurses training alongside physicians. Developments to come may incorporate virtual reality technology — Halamek, for instance, instructing students halfway around the world by putting his "hands" on their "hands" during a chest compression exercise.

It's an approach to learning not restricted to medicine, one reason why Halamek was in St. Louis this March discussing safety with professionals from

aerospace, auto, airline and other industries. "In all those groups, medicine has the most potential to benefit," he said.

Halamek firmly believes the teaching of medicine could be improved through the simulation approach, whereby health professionals are thrown into the fray with more seasoning.

Analogizing to his baseball days at Creighton Prep, Halamek said, "I didn't move from reading about how to pitch to pitching in a game. I went through years and years and years of working on it and practicing. I went into medical school and found that the same type of pattern where you practice, practice, practice, then play the game, really did not exist in modern medicine."

He envisions a four-step training process becoming the norm in all of medicine: reading and studying; interaction with virtual patients; simulator training; and, finally, interaction with a real patient.

"That results in much better trained personnel and much safer patient care," he said. "If what you're thinking about is the patient, and you're looking at data that indicates that change in training will improve human performance and patient safety, to be unwilling to embrace that change is a problem."

No problem, though, for Halamek and his CAPE team of volunteers.

"It's extremely rewarding to me to see these people come together and really do high-quality work I know will influence the care of children around the world in the next five to 10 years."

Life of Preston Love a Musical Odyssey

From humble beginnings in Omaha, Preston Love became a world-renowned musician. In his 60-plus year career, he performed in Europe and North America with some of the most famous jazz, blues and rhythm and blues artists of all time.

Love died on Feb. 12 in Omaha at the age of 82 after a yearlong battle with cancer. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and their children, Preston Jr., Norman, Richie and Portia Love-King, BA'92, MS'95.

His first big break came in 1943, when the Count Basie Band was performing in Omaha. The band's regular saxophonist

and Love's musical idol was too ill to perform. Love filled in and Count Basie hired him the very next day.

Love toured with Count Basie until 1948. In 1959 he formed the Preston Love Band, a large orchestra that toured the Midwest for 12 years. In 1962, Love moved from Omaha to Los Angeles. His talent was immediately recognized and he began to play with some of the music industry's leading artists.

His success in Los Angeles was confirmed: He was named West Coast music director for Motown Records. But his heart was in Omaha. He returned to Omaha in 1971 to spend more time with his family. Music remained a priority for Love. He continued to perform

internationally, teach college courses and write for local and national publications.

Love received an honorary degree in music from Creighton University in 1992. A scholarship also has been established in his name. The annual scholarship, supported by friends and family, will benefit a music student with financial need. The Preston Love Annual Scholarship Fund is a lasting tribute to this great musician, community builder and friend of Creighton University.

To make a donation to the Preston Love Annual Scholarship Fund, contact the Creighton University Office of Development at (800) 334-8794 or (402) 280-2740.

Kitchens, Stohs Continue to Leave Their Mark on CU

The demonstrated commitment of Edeth Kitchens, Ph.D., R.N., and Sidney Stohs, Ph.D., to Creighton University is quite unique. While they both served as deans — Kitchens of the School of Nursing from 1996-2002 and Stohs of the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions from 1991-2003 — they made significant contributions to the advancement of the programs within their respective schools. But they also led by example, creating endowed scholarship funds to support nursing and pharmacy and health professions students.

Married in 2001, the couple relocated to Frisco, Texas, a suburb of Dallas, last August after both retired from Creighton. And although no longer associated with the University in an official capacity, they continue to support Creighton students and faculty with gifts to those funds.

Kitchens established the Edeth K. Kitchens Endowed Scholarship Fund in Nursing in 2000. She decided to make the gift in honor of her parents, James and Rebecca Kilpatrick, who provided unconditional support through every step of her education and career. The Kitchens Scholarship Fund assists non-traditional nursing students who wish to further their education.

"Throughout their lives, my parents encouraged my educational endeavors and career aspirations. When I established the endowed scholarship at Creighton, I wanted to honor them by doing what I could do to help other nursing students achieve similar goals. I could think of no better place to do it than Creighton University," Kitchens said.

While the Kitchens Endowed Scholarship helps nursing students, a recent \$12,000 gift from Kitchens to the School of Nursing Lectureship Fund will provide full-time nursing faculty tuition assistance to pursue their doctoral degrees.

"Like most people, I try to make good decisions about where my charitable contributions go every year," Kitchens said. "Although I have several 'causes,' it is important to me that my largest single contribution have an impact on something

I believe strongly about. One of those things is support for nursing faculty who are pursuing doctoral degrees."

While dean of the School of Nursing, Kitchens achieved all of the goals she envisioned for the School in her six-year tenure. Those goals included a renovation of the School, an organizational restructure, computerization, curriculum redesign,



Kitchens and Stohs relax on a recent business trip to Las Vegas.

placing an emphasis on faculty development, the establishment of a marketable RN to BSN program, increased communication with alumni and strengthening of the Alumni Board, stronger relationships with clinical affiliates, and increased scholarship support and contributions from alumni and friends. Through grants and support of the Health Future Foundation, Kitchens secured more

than \$3 million in new funds to support those major initiatives in revitalizing the School of Nursing.

"Clearly, all of the accomplishments the School achieved while I served as dean would not have been possible without a group of faculty members who were willing to work very hard," Kitchens said. "They were phenomenal, and I felt so blessed to have the opportunity to work with them."

During his years at Creighton, Stohs established two scholarship funds, the John and Lydia Stohs Endowed Scholarship in Pharmacy and Health Professions and the Sidney J. Stohs, Ph.D. Endowed Scholarship in Pharmacy and Health Professions. He continues to support both funds.

"I endowed the two scholarships in appreciation of all the opportunities that Creighton provided me. I also established the scholarship in my parents' names in recognition of their lifelong support of me," Stohs said. "In addition, financial aid is an issue for all the programs in the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions, and as dean I was always in search of funds for student scholarships."

Under Stohs' leadership, the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions implemented the nation's first entry-level clinical doctoral program in physical therapy in 1993; the nation's first Doctor of Occupational Therapy Program in 1995 for practitioners holding a bachelor's degree; and the first entry-level clinical doctoral

Option for Decreasing Estate, Income Taxes

By Steve Scholer, JD'79
Director of Estate & Trust Services

Like many people, the cornerstone of your retirement planning may be your qualified retirement plan or individual retirement account (IRA). If you established these accounts many years ago and have continued contributing to them, they may constitute a significant portion of your total estate. In fact, the most recent statistics indicate assets in qualified U.S. retirement income plans totaling nearly \$10 trillion. This staggering amount of tax-free accumulated wealth comes with an equally monumental tax burden when the assets are withdrawn or

transferred at death.

You may wish to name your children, other family members or friends as beneficiaries of your retirement plan or IRA. But did you know that if an individual other than your spouse is named, the balance of your account could be taxed twice? After estate and income taxes exact their tolls, your heirs may receive significantly less than you intended.

Example: Mrs. Smith is a widow with two sons, ages 50 and 55. Her gross estate is valued at \$800,000, and includes an IRA worth \$100,000. She has included Creighton in her estate plan by naming the University as the beneficiary of her IRA, rather than making a \$100,000 bequest to Creighton through her will. If she left the balance of the IRA to her sons, they might have to pay income taxes of

program in occupational therapy in the United States in 1999.

The School also implemented a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree in 1994; a combined Pharm.D./MBA program in 1996; a Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Science program in conjunction with the Department of Pharmacology in the School of Medicine; and a Master of Health

Although no longer at Creighton, Dr. Edeth Kitchens and Dr. Sid Stohs remain supportive of endowed scholarships they established in the Schools of Nursing and Pharmacy and Health Professions.

Services Administration program in 1998, in association with the School of Nursing and the College of Business Administration. Stohs also was the chairholder of the Gilbert F. Taffe Jr. Endowed Chair in the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions.

"While serving as dean, I continued to be involved in research, working with students, technicians and post-doctoral fellows as well as faculty members," Stohs

said. "Although I had intended to return to teaching and research after I stepped down as dean, I was offered the opportunity to become the senior vice president for research and development of AdvoCare International."

At AdvoCare, a nutrition and wellness company in Dallas, Stohs is responsible for the Science and Regulatory Affairs Departments.

"We are responsible for new product formulation and development, review and changes to existing products, safety and efficacy of products, product related research, FDA compliance, state health department compliance, labeling issues, quality assurance and quality control," Stohs said.

While the two move forward with their new lives away from the academic world, both Kitchens and Stohs will continue to look fondly upon their years at Creighton. The School of Nursing and the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions will continue to benefit from their years of leadership and service that will impact the University and its students for many generations to come.

Endowed scholarship support remains a significant need of both Schools. If you would like information on endowment opportunities or would like to make a gift to an already established fund, please contact the Office of Development at (800) 334-8794 or (402) 280-2740.

up to 40 percent (federal and state) for the right to receive their mother's IRA. Because Creighton is income and estate tax exempt, the University receives the full \$100,000 to establish a scholarship fund, and her sons receive the \$700,000 balance of her estate, free of income tax. (Note: Depending upon the size of your estate, retirement accounts and IRA accounts also may be subject to estate taxes unless allocated for charitable purposes.)

Naming Creighton as a beneficiary of all or part of your retirement plan or IRA is simple to do, and can decrease both your estate and income taxes. Your estate will not be liable for taxes on the portion passing to Creighton, and your heirs can receive other less-taxed or non-taxed assets. You can designate Creighton to receive your gift immediately upon

your death or after the death of your spouse. Your gift can be implemented by simply completing a Beneficiary Designation Form, available from your plan sponsor. This method should be used, as opposed to naming your estate as the beneficiary of your retirement plan or IRA. Failure to do so could result in adverse tax consequences for your estate and your heirs.

Creighton's Office of Estate and Trust Services helps alumni and friends create plans that best express their charitable wishes for the University. If you would like further information or assistance on how to maximize your charitable giving through the use of your retirement plan or IRA, please contact us at (800) 334-8794 or (402) 280-1143 or visit www.creighton.edu/development.

Pharmacy Mentor, Alumnus Creates Community Service Fund

Michael Kruse, PharmD'99, has established the Kruse Endowment for Community Service in the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions. Kruse, who is a pharmacist at Palomar Medical Center in Escondido, Calif., mentors Creighton pharmacy students enrolled in the web-based Doctor of Pharmacy program. He established the fund through donating his stipend as an educational mentor.

"Within a couple of years after graduating from Creighton, I became interested in the new online program because it was the first of its kind," Kruse said. "I already teach pharmacy students in the hospital setting, so mentoring students in the online program at Creighton was an extension of what I was already doing."

The core coursework for the online program is taught by Creighton faculty members. In order to assist with the students enrolled in the web-based pathway, the School hires educational mentors who answer student questions by e-mail, guide students through assignments and grade assignments.

Giving back to Creighton was an easy choice for Kruse, who designated that the fund be used to support community service activities performed by students in the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions.

"My parents fostered the importance of community service in me. As a student at Creighton, I enjoyed the many opportunities for service. However, students are burdened with fund raising," Kruse said. "I would hope that the endowment would free up their time from fund raising so more time can be spent doing direct service."

If you would like to make a donation to the Kruse Endowment for Community Service or information on other endowment opportunities, please contact the Creighton University Office of Development at (800) 334-8794 or (402) 280-2740.

The Omaha Archdiocese and Creighton: A History of Support

By the Most Rev. Elden Francis Curtiss,
Archbishop of Omaha

Editor's note: The following address was delivered at Creighton's Founders Week Mass on Feb. 8 in St. John's Church on campus.

One hundred twenty-five years ago, Bishop James O'Connor, the second bishop of Omaha, invited the Jesuits to open a college in a relatively small town that was known mostly for its stockyards. Nebraska was still a mission territory and Bishop O'Connor was the vicar apostolic for the area. Some six years later, the Holy See established the Omaha diocese. So Creighton University and the Archdiocese of Omaha began their history together and have been bound together with remarkable ties ever since.

I do not think there is a Jesuit college or university in the world that is more closely attuned to the local church, to the diocese, than Creighton University. The mission of Creighton as a Catholic university has been supported all these years by the archdiocese, and the educational mission and ministries of the archdiocese have been supported by the University. This has resulted in a high level of cooperation and support. There have been and continues to be dialogue and respectful exchanges between the academic community and the faith community. We have recognized, for the most part, the role of a university in pursuing truth and justice and probing new frontiers and asking new questions — and at the same time the dialogue between faith and culture has remained, for the most part, civil and constructive, and Catholic tradition has been supported and upheld on this campus over the years, which is very important to the local church.

This has been a happy and productive relationship between the archdiocese and the University these 125 years.

Isaiah, in the first reading this afternoon (Chapter 6), recognizes the tension that is created in those who are called by God to share with others His revelation to them. Isaiah cries out to God that he is a "man of unclean lips" — he should not be the one to proclaim God's message to His people. But yet his eyes have seen the Lord of hosts and his ears have heard the Lord's message — so he is compelled to deliver it to people who, for the most part, do not want to hear it.

The same tension filled the apostles Peter and Paul. They both recognized their sinfulness and unworthiness — but they knew they were called personally by Jesus to build a new community



Archbishop Curtiss, center, at Creighton's Founders Week Mass with Creighton Jesuit the Rev. Richard Hauser, left, and Creighton President the Rev. John Schlegel, right.

Photo by Dave Weaver

based on the life and teaching and suffering and death and resurrection of Jesus. They had to continue His mission in the world because of their relationship with Him.

So many times in our lives of faith we experience the same tensions. We know that we should do something significant to deepen our spiritual lives — but we are afraid to take the plunge. Or we may know that we are being called to reach out to certain people in need, but we are afraid of the consequences in our lives. Sometimes we are

afraid that we do not have what it takes — the strength or determination or discipline or resources to respond to the Lord's urging to us — or we are afraid that we are not good enough, not holy enough, to do what He is asking us.

But it is to us poor, sinful, fearful people that God reveals Himself and urges us to reach out to His people in faith. Are we here today responding to the call to holiness as the Lord wants us to respond, or are we holding back? Are we here today responding to the needs of people the way He is calling us to do, or are we hesitant because of what it will cost us personally?

The pioneers who established this archdiocese and the pioneers who established this University experienced the same tensions that we do. They lived with many failures and setbacks and disappointments. There were times when they felt like giving up on their dreams. But they were people of faith, people of prayer, who knew that their source of strength was the Lord. And so they remained faithful to the Lord's revelation to them — they remained faithful to the mission He gave them.

If we today are honest enough with ourselves to really listen for the Lord's call to us — if despite our sinfulness and unworthiness, we are willing to do for others what He wants us to do — then we, too, shall be people of faith who end up doing what the Lord wants us to do despite our hesitancy. And we, too, shall know the joy and satisfaction of those who have learned to say "yes" to the Lord.

On behalf of all the people of the archdiocese, I congratulate the Jesuit community and Creighton University for 125 years of constant and fruitful service to the people of Nebraska and beyond. This University has been a powerful resource in our midst all these years and a center of knowledge, integrity and truth — and holiness for those who would drink deeply.

God bless all of you in the years ahead. Amen.

Champs!



Photos by Mark Romesser

Congratulations to the Creighton women's basketball team and Coach Jim Flanery, BA'87 — 2004 WNIT Champions!

Pictured with Coach Flanery are, from left, all-tournament honorees Dayna Finch, Christy Neneman (MVP) and Laura Spanheimer.

Read more inside. ©



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