

# U n i v e r s i t y M a g a z i n e CREIGHTON

**ATHLETICS  
REPORT**  
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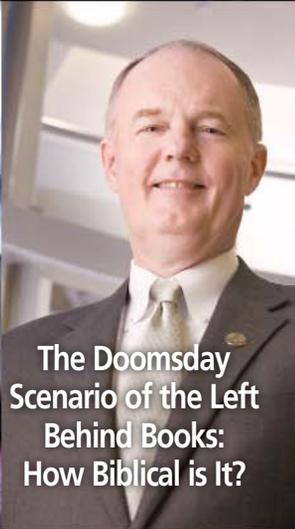


## Academic Excellence: Footprints in Government



Attracting  
Gates Scholars

Summer 2005



The Domsday  
Scenario of the Left  
Behind Books:  
How Biblical is It?



Fly-Witness Testimony:  
The Science of  
Forensic Entomology



International Law  
in the 20th Century  
& Beyond



Happiness Under  
the Microscope:  
The Science of Joy

View the magazine online at:  
[www.creightonmagazine.org](http://www.creightonmagazine.org)



SUMMER 2005

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**CREIGHTON**



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**On The Cover**

Creighton faculty members pictured, clockwise from top left, are Tom Baechle, Barbara Braden, Marianne Culhane, Sade Kosoko-Lasaki, Ernie Goss, Michaela White, Mark Taylor, Patricia Sullivan, Thomas Purcell, Jack Krogstad and Patricia Fleming. Photos by Andrew Marinkovich.

# Message from the University President

## Remembering Giants

*“One looks back with appreciation to the brilliant teachers, but with gratitude to those who touched our human feeling.”*

— Carl Jung

As we close another academic year, we look back with both appreciation and gratitude for the lives of Ross Horning, Ph.D., and the Rev. Richard McGloin, S.J.

Their deaths remind us of the important role faculty can play not only in challenging our minds, but in shaping us as human beings.

Ross and Fr. McGloin educated and molded generations of Creighton students with more than 90 years of combined service to the University.

At Creighton since 1964, Ross was the quintessential history professor, ever exuberant and intellectually curious. Fr. McGloin, who joined Creighton in 1955 as a teacher of Latin, Greek, philosophy and theology, was the embodiment of a loving shepherd, guiding and listening to students as a residence hall advisor for 50 years.

Both were counselor, friend, advocate ... as well as teacher. They touched many lives, and they will be missed. (*Read more about Fr. McGloin and Professor Horning on pages 16 and 17.*)

In the spirit of these historic educators, Creighton’s faculty continues to be the engine driving the University’s momentum.

Our faculty scholars are engaging students, conducting groundbreaking research and sharing their expertise with the wider community.

The latter is the focus of this issue’s cover. Creighton professors are being asked to participate at a high level in Washington, D.C. — shaping national discourse and policy in a wide array of disciplines from accounting to bankruptcy to health care. The 11 faculty members featured on the cover are but a sampling of the international and national scope of our scholarship.

Our faculty, conversely, are able to share knowledge gained from

these experiences with our students, enriching their education, and fellow colleagues, enhancing and enlivening the collaborative atmosphere at the University.

Creating a collaborative environment across academic disciplines — and between undergraduate and professional schools and colleges — is a major focus at Creighton. This spring, Creighton held its second University-wide joint academic forum, hosted by the vice president for Academic Affairs, Christine Wiseman, J.D., and the vice president for Health Sciences, Cam Enarson, M.D. This initiative brings together faculty from all divisions for the purpose of sharing academic interests and research agendas.

Finally, we join with the world community in mourning the death of Pope John Paul II. For multiple decades, amidst all the anguish, destruction and turmoil of our times, Pope John Paul stood as a beacon of hope. May we share his message of hope and love with our brothers and sisters of all faith traditions around the globe, as we welcome our new pope, Benedict XVI.

A distinguished theologian who knows the world of the university, Pope Benedict XVI is an evangelist and an ecumenicist with a deep and rich spirituality. As he begins his journey, and as we begin our journey with him, we ask for the continued outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon Pope Benedict XVI and upon the universal Catholic Church.

God bless you, and enjoy this issue of the *Creighton Magazine*.



John P. Schlegel, S.J.



Publisher: Creighton University; Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., President; Lisa Calvert, Vice President for University Relations. *Creighton University Magazine* staff: Kim Barnes Manning, Assistant Vice President for Marketing and Public Relations; 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.; Richard O'Brien, M.D.; Greg Johnson; Diane Dougherty; Rev. Donald A. Doll, S.J.; 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](http://www.creighton.edu/alumni).

Send letters to the editor to Rick Davis at [rcd@creighton.edu](mailto:rcd@creighton.edu); fax, (402) 280-2549; Creighton University, Marketing and Public Relations, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178.

Update your mailing address or send alumni news (births, weddings, promotions, etc.) electronically through [www.creighton.edu/alumni](http://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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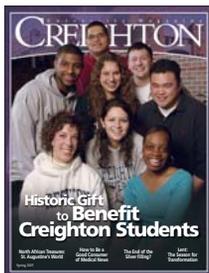
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#### **Creighton University Magazine's Purpose**

*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.



# Letters to the Editor

## Story Hits Nerve

"The End of the Silver Filling?" article in the spring issue hit a nerve. I graduated from Creighton in 1966. Since I had no money to go there in the first place, I had no money to waste on dental care. In 1965, the *Creightonian* solicited students to be a "completed case" for a dental student. A "completed case" was the dissertation equivalent for the D.D.S. degree. I volunteered and, with 34 "surfaces" needing work, was accepted.

The process was slow, requiring numerous appointments over an entire school year — each taking twice the time of a dentist in practice. The results were phenomenal. Forty years later, only two silver fillings failed. One became a "rocker" about five or six years ago and was replaced by a modern composite. Even more amazing was a massive molar filling that the professor advised me was only transitional until the tooth needed to be crowned or extracted. He was right. I had a root canal and crown done about a year ago!

I consider this to have been a great bonus to my Creighton education.

Louis Giblin, BA'66, MBA'68  
 Oak Creek, Wis.

## Dear Friends

I would like to thank Marie Tilley McClernan, BSPha'49, for her nice letter upon learning of the death of Mary Lu Kelly Crampton, BS'48. Both Mary Lu and Marie were dear friends of mine while at CU. Marie's letter was a lovely tribute to Mary Lu. Her letter says it all. I wish I had written it. Thank you, Marie.

Margaret Targy Webb, BSChem'49  
 Florissant, Mo.

## More on Dr. Jacks

A few minor additions to the article in the spring issue concerning the gift of Willa Cather books to Creighton by Dr. John Rebeck, BA'35, in honor of Leo V. Jacks, "one of the most influential professors at Creighton."

Mr. Rebeck could not remember Dr. Jacks ever mentioning Willa Cather. I had the pleasure of attending Dr. Jacks' advanced

Latin classes in 1946-47, and I remember him mentioning her several times — but not "name dropping." Dr. Jacks was a prolific author himself, having published novels, particularly about the West, for younger readers. He was an interesting teacher, full of funny stories, like the day the train full of champagne ran off the rails near his artillery battery in France, and the battery "liberated" the whole cargo.

But it was obvious that even though he was teaching Latin, writing was his true love. Every summer, Dr. Jacks went back to Washington, D.C., to run a writing workshop at the Catholic University of America.

James O. Emerson, Arts'50  
 Bethesda, Md.

## Well-deserved Honor

In your spring issue, I was pleased to read of the appointment of Henry T. Lynch, M.D., as the first recipient of the Charles F. and Mary C. Heider Chair in Cancer Research. Dr. Lynch is deserving, a pioneer researcher in hereditary cancer before it was a popular concept at the NIH or the NCI. Nothing could be more fitting for Dr. Lynch than the establishment of this Chair with the Heider gift.

His contributions have brought international recognition to Creighton. Known affectionately as "Henry" by his colleagues, he had a critical influence on my thinking as a surgeon. In developing new ideas about hereditary cancer, he was analytical, thoughtful and brought a human touch to these investigations.

Few physicians and surgeons realized the importance of his work and its impact on future generations. Dr. Lynch was well focused on these syndromes before specific biological markers were available.

Above all, "Henry" had a passion for listening to contrary points of view, as a good scientist should. I salute the Heiders and the University for this investment in cancer research to a rare human being.

Claude H. Organ Jr., MD'52, MSM'57  
 Emeritus Professor  
 UCSF-East Bay Department of Surgery

# Creighton@Bryant Technology Center Benefits from Microsoft Grant

The Creighton@Bryant Community Technology Center (CTC) was the recent recipient of a \$92,000 grant of cash and software-licensing payments. The Microsoft Corporation awarded the grant to the Applied Information Management (AIM) Institute as part of its Unlimited Potential (UP) program.

The AIM Institute was founded in 1992 to provide information technology leadership to Nebraska and the Midwest region. A non-profit consortium of local businesses, educational institutions and governments, the AIM Institute strives to focus, coordinate and synergize its partners' resources. Creighton University is a member of the AIM Institute and coordinates activities at the Creighton@Bryant CTC in North Omaha.

Microsoft's UP grant was used by the AIM Institute to expand the technology training provided at the Creighton@Bryant CTC. The Center offers basic computer skills training to underserved residents to help increase their job marketability. According to Patrice Gunter, director of the Creighton@Bryant

CTC, the funds have helped in several ways.

"We were able to upgrade the software on all of our computers and we are offering more training classes," Gunter said. "The funds also help pay for trainers to teach the classes."

In addition, the Center will be able to offer more classes and resources to kids, including Encarta, Microsoft's easy-to-use encyclopedia and reference tool, and Magic Bus, a user-friendly program used to teach technology to kids.

"We cannot expect the underrepresented to fully participate in today's technology-driven world and workplace without proper training and skills," said Ravi Nath, Ph.D., associate dean of graduate programs in Creighton's College of Business Administration. "The AIM Community Technology Center program, including the Creighton@Bryant CTC, is helping to provide the technology resources that our enterprise communities need."



- What state's Kenai Spur Road is the likeliest spot in the U.S. for a car to hit a moose?
- What rock star spent weeks in the back seat of a Plymouth *Valiant* after being evicted from his Olympia, Washington apartment?
- What transplanted organ did South African patient Dirk van Zyl live with for a record 23 years, until 1994?
- What 1990 novel is set on Isla Nublar, off the coast of Costa Rica?
- How many of every 100 CPR attempts actually save a life, according to a Creighton University study—15, 25 or 35?
- Who pitched in major league games against Roger Maris, Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa?

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## CU Named in Trivial Pursuit

The next time you're gathered around the table for a friendly game of Trivial Pursuit (20th Anniversary Edition), don't be surprised when you come across a card with Creighton University in the list of questions. Here is the question: How many of every 100 CPR attempts actually save a life, according to a Creighton University study —15, 25 or 35? For the answer, look at the "INV" category below.



- GV Alaska's
- SS Kurt Cobain
- NWS A heart
- WW *Jurassic Park*
- INV Fifteen
- GT Nolan Ryan

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## Students Attend Social Ministry Gathering in D.C.

Creighton junior Kelly Orbik, left, and sophomore Katie Bradley attended the annual Catholic Social Ministry Gathering in Washington, D.C., in February. The gathering, sponsored by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, attracts social justice ministry leadership from Catholic organizations and offices, dioceses and parishes nationwide. The Creighton students met with members of Nebraska's political delegation in Washington, visiting with U.S. Senators Chuck Hagel and Ben Nelson and Congressman Lee Terry. "Being able to lobby on Capitol Hill was a real highlight," Bradley said. The theme of this year's conference was "The Church in the Modern World: Founded on Truth, Built on Justice, Animated by Love."



Photo by Mark Romesser

## Young Honored as IT Leader

Brian A. Young, Creighton University's vice president for Information Technology, was recognized by IDG's Computerworld in March as one of the business world's Premier 100 IT leaders for 2005. He was the only IT professional recognized from Nebraska. The complete list of Premier 100 IT Leaders for 2005 can be found at [www.computerworld.com/p1002005](http://www.computerworld.com/p1002005).



Young

The Applied Information Management (AIM) Institute also recognized Young as the Technology Chief of the Year at its 12th annual Nebraska Technology banquet in April. Selection for the award was based on contributions, either through sustained performance or a special notable achievement, to Nebraska's worldwide reputation for excellence and innovation in information technology.

## Creighton Dean Selected as Fellow of American Pharmacists Association

J. Chris Bradberry, PharmD, has been selected as a 2005 Fellow of the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) by the APhA Academy of Pharmacy Practice and Management.

The designation of APhA Fellow honors Academy members with a minimum of 10 years of exemplary professional experience who have rendered outstanding service to the profession through activities in APhA and other organizations.

Bradberry is the dean of the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions at Creighton University Medical Center.

# Creighton Graduates First Web-Based Pharmacy Class

This May, 160 graduates received their pharmacy diplomas from Creighton University's School of Pharmacy and Health Professions. Thirty-nine of them received the majority of their pharmacy education online.

The Web-Based Pharmacy Pathway welcomed its first class in 2001. Web-based students are expected to complete the same requirements as on-campus students, spending up to three weeks on campus each summer for required laboratory courses. Class materials are available on CD-ROM or online, and tests are proctored by local schools, libraries or testing centers. In addition, local pharmacies sometimes contract with Creighton to provide hands-on experience as well. The fourth year of the degree program requires the students to spend 40 weeks in various pharmacy practice situations, which may be near their homes or elsewhere in the country.

Creighton's was the first pharmacy school available to distance-learners over the Internet, and as such, has been closely

observed by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), which accredits all pharmacy programs. The ACPE has made four site visits, and does not recommend any changes to the program.

Students who opt for the web-based classes come from all walks of life. Some are married to military personnel and move frequently; others have family farms or other situations that require them to stay in rural areas without a pharmacy school nearby.

"We are pleased we can offer this option to students who, for whatever reason, cannot complete courses in a traditional campus setting," said Patrick Malone, PharmD, director of the Web-Based Pharmacy Pathway and associate professor of pharmacy practice at Creighton University. "We are proud of all our graduating seniors, but are especially gratified to see that our ability to meet the needs of non-traditional students has paid off with this group of web-based pharmacy graduates," he added.

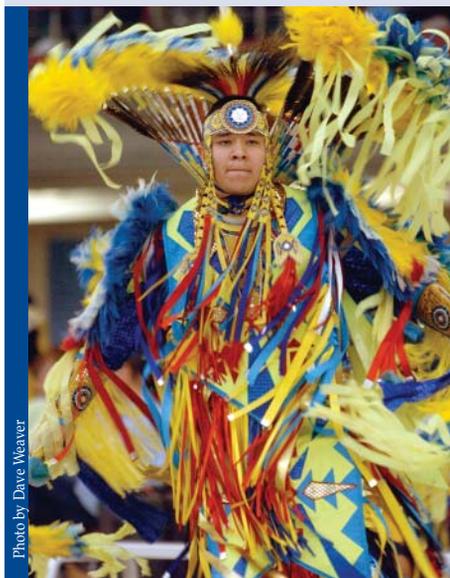


Photo by Dave Weaver

## Creighton Hosts Powwow

Pictured at left is Garan Coons, head male dancer, from Winnebago, Neb. As a celebration of the long relationship that Creighton's Jesuits and its Native American students have enjoyed with Native American communities, the first Creighton University All Nations Powwow was held in April at the Kiewit Fitness Center. Approximately 1,000 people attended the event, which featured 150 dancers and eight drums. Creighton students in the Native American Association organized the event, raising \$15,000 for the powwow. The Nebraska Arts Council also contributed to the funding of the event. Incorporating Native American traditions and contemporary arts, the powwow was an addition to the already successful Native American Retreat, held annually at Creighton.

# A Better Way to Handle Business Disputes

Photo by Mark Finkenstaedt



Arthur Pearlstein is a professor of law and the first executive director of Creighton University School of Law's Werner Institute for Alternative Dispute Resolution.

**As a Washington, D.C., attorney for nearly 20 years specializing in business and employment litigation, Arthur Pearlstein became acutely aware of the high costs of litigation.**

"I did a tremendous amount of litigation representing small, medium and large businesses," Pearlstein said. "And, over the years, I became more and more aware of how wasteful and counterproductive so much of our litigation system can be, and how desperately we need to develop alternatives."

Now, Pearlstein has been named the first executive director of Creighton University School of Law's new Werner Institute for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). He joined Creighton May 10.

"I think there are some great opportunities

for Creighton to really assume a leadership role in developing major cutting-edge initiatives in alternative dispute resolution," Pearlstein said, "working with the courts, with the bar and with a variety of businesses and organizations in Nebraska and surrounding states."

Pearlstein comes to Creighton with impeccable credentials. After practicing law on the East Coast for nearly 20 years, the Harvard Law educated Pearlstein accepted a fellowship at Pepperdine Law School's Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution. He studied dispute systems designs and is now

considered a national expert in this emerging field. He also served on the mediation panel of the Los Angeles Superior Court, conducting more than 100 mediations of litigated cases with emphasis on workplace disputes. He then joined the Washington-based Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, an independent government agency that has provided mediation and arbitration services to industry and government agencies nationwide since 1947. He was the agency's general counsel and director of alternative dispute resolution and international programs.

"We are very excited to have someone of Arthur's stature as the Institute's first executive director," said Creighton School of Law Dean Patrick Borchers. "His unique mix of qualifications makes him the ideal foundation upon which to build the Institute."

The Werner Institute was created by a \$4 million gift from C.L. Werner, chairman and CEO of Omaha-based Werner Enterprises, one of the nation's largest trucking companies, and his daughter, Creighton alumna and University board member Gail Werner-Robertson, BA'84, JD'88, founder and CEO of GWR Wealth Management, LLC.

The Werner Institute is one of only 14 law school-affiliated alternative dispute resolution centers in the country, and the only one that focuses on the resolution of business disputes.

"There are tremendous opportunities in ADR," Pearlstein said. "I think companies are realizing that litigation is not only very expensive in dollar terms, but also in terms of our long-term competitiveness, productivity and workplace morale. Having a positive approach to dispute resolution can have an enormous impact in all those areas."

# Sports Shorts

## Jays Dance Again

Creighton made its 15th all-time appearance — its sixth under 11th-year head coach Dana Altman — in the NCAA men's basketball tournament in March.

The 10th-seeded Jays lost a first-round heartbreaker to seventh-seeded West Virginia — a team that would advance to the Elite Eight — falling in the final seconds 63-61.

Creighton finished the season 23-11, marking its sixth straight season with 20 or more wins.

Creighton started the season strong, jumping out to an 8-1 record. The Jays won the early-season Guardians Classic, knocking off the likes of Missouri and Ohio State (one of only two teams to beat NCAA tournament runner-up Illinois).

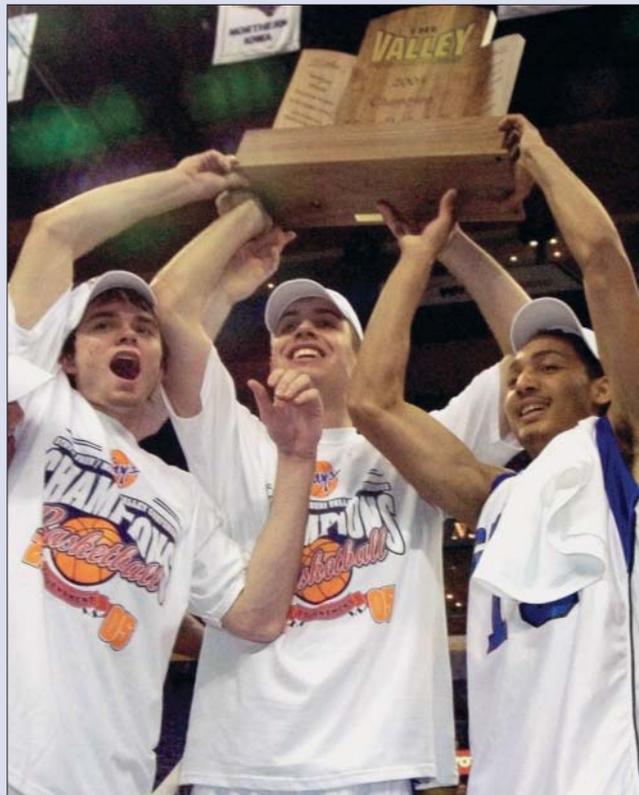
Creighton then finished with a flourish, winning eight straight games to claim its record ninth Missouri Valley Conference tournament title and fifth in the last seven seasons. Junior guard Johnny Mathies earned tournament MVP honors; he was joined by teammates Nate Funk and Jimmy Motz on the all-tournament squad.

Point guard Tyler McKinney — who, along with Kellen Miliner, was one of only two seniors on the young squad — returned from a pair of career-threatening cornea transplants to guide the Bluejays this season. McKinney was one of 17 national finalists for the 2005 V Foundation Comeback Award, which is presented in honor of the late basketball coach Jim Valvano and spotlights student-athletes who accomplish a personal triumph in the face of adversity.

Funk, Creighton's leading scorer and a runner-up for conference Player of the Year honors, was one of 10 players from seven Midwest states selected to receive all-district accolades.

## Creighton Women in WNIT

Creighton's women's basketball team capped a spectacular four-year run with



Nate Funk, Jimmy Motz and Kellen Miliner celebrate after winning the 2005 Missouri Valley Conference Tournament title.

AP Photo/Kyle Ericson

another trip to the Women's National Invitation Tournament (WNIT).

Creighton's 2005 WNIT berth set a school record for consecutive postseason tournament appearances for the program — four straight. The Jays appeared in the NCAA tournament in 2002 and the WNIT in 2003 and 2004, when they were crowned WNIT champions.

Creighton's bid for back-to-back WNIT titles fell short, as the 19-10 Jays lost in the first round to eventual Final Four contender Iowa.

The season marks the end of senior Laura Spanheimer's outstanding collegiate career. The Omaha native excelled both on the court and in the classroom.

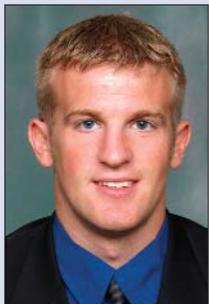
For the second straight year, she was one of 10 female student-athletes nationwide named to the I-AAA Athletic Director's Association Scholar-Athlete Team. An exercise science major, with a 3.69 GPA,



Photo courtesy of the Omaha World-Herald

## 300 Wins

*Coach Dana Altman collected his 300th win in 16 years as a Division I head coach this past season. With a career record of 301-187, he is Creighton's all-time winningest coach with 218 victories.*



McKinney



Spanheimer



Janis



Coleman



Ratzlaff



Williams

Spanheimer also was tabbed the conference's Scholar-Athlete of the Year — joining teammate and leading scorer Angie Janis (3.13 GPA, nursing) on the MVC Scholar-Athlete First-Team.

On the court, Spanheimer set a school and conference record for career steals (369). She also ranks among Creighton's top-10 career leaders in points, scoring average, rebounds, field goals, assists, blocked shots and games

played. Both Spanheimer and Janis were named first-team all-MVC players.

### Volleyball's Breakout Season

The Creighton volleyball team, under second-year coach Kirsten Bernthal Booth, won a school-record 18 matches, claimed two tournament titles, beat a nationally ranked opponent and saw more than 25 school records fall this past season. Three players

earned all-district academic honors: Brittany Coleman (3.85 GPA, finance), Leah Ratzlaff (3.63 GPA, psychology) and Ashley Williams (3.76 GPA, psychology). A sign of good times ahead: Creighton had three players named to the conference all-freshman team.

For the latest on Bluejay athletics, visit [www.gocreighton.com](http://www.gocreighton.com).

## NCAA Report Puts Creighton Athletics at the Head of the Class

NCAA tournament appearances. Conference titles. Winning traditions. Scholar athletes.

Creighton University athletics strives for excellence — both in competition and in the classroom.

In an Academic Progress Report (APR), recently released by the NCAA, Creighton ranked in the top 10 among all Division I programs.

Creighton tied for seventh, with an APR score of 986 out of 1,000 possible points. The national average among Division I schools was 948.

"Creighton University's student athletes are just that, excelling in both the classroom and in sports," said Creighton President the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J. "We are proud that

70 percent of our student athletes achieved a 3.0 grade-point average or better during either or both of the past two semesters.

"More important is that 100 percent of all our student-athletes are in good academic standing and able to continue to progress toward their Creighton University degrees."

The Academic Progress Report, which is aimed at enforcing academic integrity, awards points based on a student-athlete's enrollment and eligibility. While Creighton administrators applaud the NCAA's efforts, they caution that the system is not perfect.

"Under the current APR system, athletic programs can lose scholarships if a student decides to change majors or if the student leaves school to go to another institution or to pursue a dream of playing professionally,"

Fr. Schlegel said.

He added that he is hopeful that the NCAA will "continue to refine this tool for academic progress" with the key objective of maintaining academic integrity in intercollegiate athletics.

### Creighton Earns NCAA Certification

Creighton University recently received a stamp of approval from the NCAA Division I Committee on Athletics Certification. The certification signifies that an institution operates its athletics program in accordance with the principles established by the 326 Division I members. NCAA legislation mandating athletics certification was adopted in 1993.

# Creighton Inducts Three into Athletic Hall of Fame



De Fini



Flynn-Jensen



Stahoviak

**Creighton University inducted three outstanding Bluejay athletes into the 2005 Athletic Hall of Fame on April 12. This year's inductees were: Keith De Fini, BA'94; Becky Flynn-Jensen, BA'96; and Scott Stahoviak, ARTS'92.**

De Fini was a standout soccer player from 1990-94. He became a Division I First Team All-American, Creighton's leading scorer and first professional draft pick. De Fini had 17 multiple goal games and seven hat tricks, making him the all-time leader in both categories. He also is Creighton's all-time leader in points scored, notching 162 throughout his career. Currently, De Fini is a physician's assistant at the Sports Medicine Center of Methodist Hospital in Omaha. He also is a volunteer youth soccer coach.

Flynn-Jensen made her mark as a women's basketball player from 1992-96. She holds the record for steals per season with 105 and is the only player ever to record a triple-double (13 points, 11 rebounds, 12 assists). Flynn-Jensen is a Carl Reinert Scholar Athlete Award recipient and

Creighton's Most Valuable Player from 1992-96. Today, she is the assistant women's basketball coach at the University of South Dakota.

Stahoviak was the leader of the most successful baseball team to date when he led the 1991 team to Creighton's only appearance in the College World Series. That same year, he was the ABCA Baseball Player of the Year, All-American and a first-round selection of the Minnesota Twins. Stahoviak played for the Twins from 1993-98. He retired early from baseball to spend more time with his family and pursue his ultimate goal of becoming a high school teacher and baseball coach. In May, he received his bachelor's degree in physical education from Northeastern Illinois University.

## Mueller Receives Awards for 'Project Welcome' Work

"Project Welcome: Sudanese Refugee Community," an outreach program developed by Creighton theology professor Joan Mueller, MChrSp'89, OSF, Ph.D., received the Governor's Points of Light Award on April 13. This award honors those who have made a commitment to connect Americans through service to help meet critical needs in their communities.

"Project Welcome" began as a collaboration between Sr. Mueller and Operation



Mueller

Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83

Others in December 2002. From there it has grown into a program that touts at least 300 volunteers who raise funds, read to pre-schoolers, tutor and donate gift certificates, among various other acts, to help Sudanese families in the Omaha area.

The Nebraska Governor's Points of Light Award was established in May 2002 as a way to recognize the innovative and effective voluntary efforts that take place every day in Nebraska.

In addition, the Notre Dame Club of Omaha honored Sr. Mueller on April 14 at its University of Notre Dame Night, again in recognition of her work with Project Welcome.

# A Conversation with Creighton's New Dental Dean

Steven Friedrichsen, DDS, will become the 17th dean in the 100-year history of Creighton's School of Dentistry when he assumes the post in August. Friedrichsen comes to Creighton from Idaho State University, where, since 1983, he has served as chairman of the Department of Dental Sciences and director of the Idaho Dental Education Program, wherein students take one year of dental school at Idaho State and then finish their degrees at Creighton. Friedrichsen replaces Wayne Barkmeier, DDS, who is stepping down after more than 10 years as dean.

**CU Magazine:** You've been connected to the Creighton University School of Dentistry for more than 20 years through the Idaho Dental Education Program. What do you feel are the School's strengths?

**Friedrichsen:** The School has a firm foundation, a history of excellence and the energy to continue moving forward. Creighton has flourished with a solid and stable core of faculty and staff who have served the School exceptionally well. The faculty, staff and students also have a very strong unity of mission.

**CU Magazine:** On the flip side, what challenges does the School face now and into the future?

**Friedrichsen:** Internally, a high percentage of that solid core of faculty and staff will face retirement. We will need to find people who are as talented and dedicated as those we have now. Similarly, the facility itself will require significant renovation or possibly replacement in the next decade.

Externally, we need to be cognizant of and responsive to changes in health care, the dental profession and in education. We must find ways to assure that we can meet our mission.

**CU Magazine:** What do you feel are your main strengths that you bring to the job?

**Friedrichsen:** I think my perspective on dental education from both the academic and

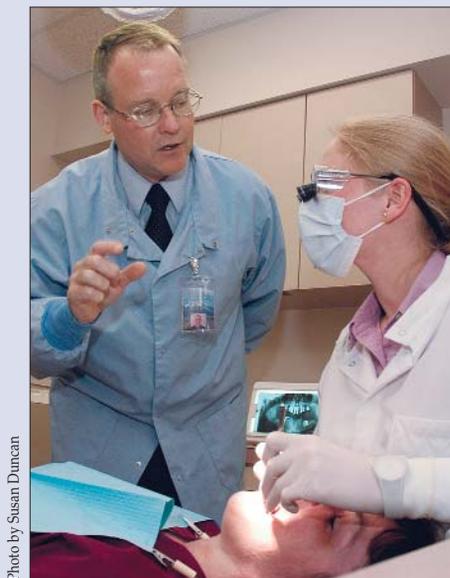


Photo by Susan Duncan

Dr. Friedrichsen works with Dr. Morgan Lowe, a dental resident at Idaho State.

the clinical practice sides will work well at Creighton. My background includes experience with a wide range of tasks that are important to the job: budgeting, outcomes evaluation, accreditation, student services, etc. I also have a relationship-building type of personality, and I like working with a variety of people and situations.

**CU Magazine:** How does a dental school at a Jesuit institution differ from other schools of dentistry?

**Friedrichsen:** Dental education certainly strikes a chord with significant Jesuit principles: inquiry, education and service. There is a need to constantly acquire new knowledge, test it in the crucible of truth and

logic and then pass it on. The ability to mold and shape young minds is an awesome responsibility. Finally, service. The pinnacle of performance for dental practitioners involves application of our knowledge and skills toward the betterment of humanity.

**CU Magazine:** What are some of your areas of interest as far as research and scholarship are concerned?

**Friedrichsen:** Creighton is a perfectly sized institution to develop interdisciplinary scholarly activities with the other schools and programs on the campus. Personally, I am looking forward to the opportunity to become involved with ongoing efforts of the faculty research at Creighton. I also would like to expand on interests I have cultivated in rural dentistry and workforce issues.

**CU Magazine:** What are some of your goals and aspirations for the Creighton School of Dentistry?

**Friedrichsen:** This is the centennial celebration for the School of Dentistry. If you look at the history of the School, it has centered on innovation and excellence in dental education. We will strive to enhance our role as a leading national resource in dental education.

Specifically, I think we can build on the school's present status by incorporating additional technology. We also need to demonstrate relevance in the curriculum and teamwork.

**CU Magazine:** How do we get there?

**Friedrichsen:** I would underline, bold and italicize the we in the question. It will be a matter of creating a vision, assigning roles and then working together to execute the vision. We may have to modify the strategic initiatives needed to achieve our vision as circumstances and conditions change.

# An Innovative Approach to Pharmacy Education



Photo by Mark Romesser

*Elaine Lust, left, and Anna Sample, a first-year pharmacy student, work with Angie, a Welsh corgi mix, at the Nebraska Humane Society (NHS). Each Creighton student enrolled in the Veterinary Therapeutics course makes a two-hour visit to the NHS to exercise the dogs and perform basic obedience training to help socialize the animals and make them more adoptable.*

With a background in veterinary pharmacy, Elaine Lust, PharmD, came to Creighton in 2000 with the expectation that she would develop a course in veterinary therapeutics. Now in its third year, Veterinary Therapeutics is a two-hour elective course for first year pharmacy students focusing on veterinary disease states and therapeutic drug choices for animal patients. This

teaching innovation in the School of Pharmacy integrates animal patients into the human-focused pharmacy curriculum.

“The course itself is unique in that it provides instruction on a specialized practice area of pharmacy, and is only one of a few veterinary pharmacy courses offered by an accredited school of pharmacy in the United States,” said

Lust, assistant professor of pharmacy practice.

According to Lust, most pharmacists practicing in a community setting have been presented with prescriptions for animal patients at some time during the course of their careers. Veterinary drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are not available to treat every condition for every species, so treatment with human-labeled drugs is a viable alternative. However, prescriptions for veterinary use sometimes challenge pharmacists’ knowledge of veterinary drugs, indications, dosages, disease states and therapeutic monitoring parameters.

Lust explained that most of what pharmacists know about veterinary drugs and diseases is adapted from human medicine. Extrapolation from human medicine to veterinary medicine can be extremely dangerous due to the many and varied species differences within veterinary medicine.

Hence, the need for the Creighton course.

The course content focuses on three main areas: veterinary disease states and



Neil, a trained therapy dog, and Will Anderson, a resident at Quality Living Inc.

## Lust to Study Animal Assisted Therapy

Elaine Lust, assistant professor of pharmacy practice at Creighton University, has received a \$13,500 grant from Creighton’s School of Pharmacy and Health Professions to research animal assisted therapy at Quality Living Inc. rehabilitation center in Omaha. The center serves individuals who have experienced traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury or have other severe disabilities.

The study’s goal is to measure the outcomes of a resident therapy dog on: medication usage; attitudes and feedback of resident care staff; attitudes and feedback of residents on quality of life changes; and recreational therapy factors of residents participating in the dog’s daily care.

Research has shown that the presence of animals in long-term care facilities, hospitals and schools can decrease anxiety, decrease depression and increase socialization.



Photo by Mark Remeser

Karin Wedeking, a first-year pharmacy student, and Sandy, a golden retriever mix, at a visit to the Nebraska Humane Society.

supporting informatics, legal and regulatory issues, and veterinary pharmaceutical classes. The information on veterinary disease states provides an introduction to veterinary therapeutics by detailing the pathology, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, pharmacotherapeutics and prognosis for the 15 most common disease states affecting companion animals (dogs, cats and horses). Examples of the disease states covered are diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorders, osteoarthritis, cancer and separation anxiety.

As part of the curriculum, each student volunteers for a two-hour learning experience at the Nebraska Humane Society (NHS) for hands-on interactions with adoptable dogs.

Here, students see many of the afflictions that they have heard about in class, “allowing practical application of knowledge, skills and attitudes,” Lust said.

Lust started the NHS visits for several reasons, the number one being that it “embraced the service learning mission of the University.” In addition, the NHS relies heavily on volunteers to fulfill its mission.

The visits also serve a third purpose — active learning.

“I was curious to see what the dogs’ disease states were and what types of medication they were taking,” said Ashley Lowe, a first-year pharmacy student. “I found that one of the puppies was on an antibiotic equivalent to the human form of Augmentin, and another dog had a painful ear infection and was being treated with Triotic, a combination antibiotic, antifungal and steroid that is applied topically.”

Students currently enrolled and those who have taken the class have reported learning compassion, empathy and the importance of patient contact. In addition, the course allows them to reflect on individual and society issues such as preventive veterinary care (having pets spayed or neutered), volunteerism and the benefits of pet therapy.

This past February, Lust received an honorable mention in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy Innovations in Teaching Competition for her work on developing this course.

“It is encouraging to see evidence reflective of the learning of caring attitudes and behaviors by the students as a result of teaching this course,” Lust said. “Knowing they are likely to utilize and display these attributes in their future work as a pharmacist is fulfilling.”

## Student to Intern with German Business

Creighton junior Anthony Schwartz was one of 25 collegiate students nationwide selected to participate in the German Program for Transatlantic Encounters this summer.

The program is designed to offer young Americans the opportunity to gain a comprehensive perspective in German business, the economy and the political situation, as well as in the German culture and language.



Photo by Creighton Media Services

Schwartz

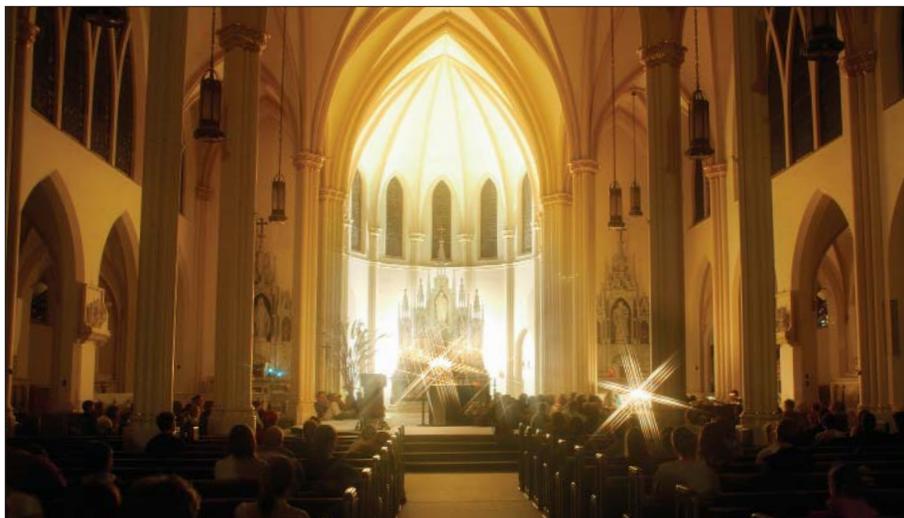
The program is sponsored by the Chicago-based German American Chamber of Commerce of the Midwest.

Schwartz will stay in Germany from May through July or August and intern with Commerzbank in Frankfurt. The internships are geared toward students majoring in engineering, computer science, business, finance or marketing. Schwartz, who is majoring in finance and German, is the son of Creighton alumni Susan Ludwig Schwartz, BSBA'82, and Randall Schwartz, BSBA'81 MBA'84, JD'84, of Chicago.

## Let the Gaming Begin!

Gaming is a part of student life, whether it's playing Solitaire on the computer or Halo on the Xbox. Taking this into consideration, Game Fest was created in 2003 by Creighton's Assistant Director of Student Technology Support Mike Allington and a team of students. The third biannual Game Fest was held in April with more than 400 people participating. Most of the participants were Creighton students, but there also were visitors from other colleges and universities.

# Renovations Planned for St. John's Church



Inside St. John's Church ... the church is scheduled for renovation starting this fall.

## Creighton University is renovating and updating St. John's Church, the 118-year-old landmark located in the heart of the CU campus.

Some of the changes are basic upkeep: repair and cleanup of the stained-glass windows and improvements to the sound system, heating and air conditioning, and lighting. And some of the proposed changes are structural — an effort to improve the worship space to create a richer communal experience in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. bishops.

"We want to retain the basic style of the church, its beauty and its neo-Gothic architecture, while furthering the bishops' goal of greater participation in the liturgy," said the Rev. Bert Thelen, S.J., St. John's pastor.

A steering committee, composed of St. John's parishioners, including some Creighton faculty members, was formed in January and is considering such possibilities

as moving or reconfiguring the altar, adding a baptistery and removing the ceiling-to-floor columns, among other ideas.

The committee is seeking input from Creighton alumni and friends. Suggestions can be sent to Fr. Thelen at [bthelen@creighton.edu](mailto:bthelen@creighton.edu) or St. John's Church, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178.

The major work is scheduled to begin around Thanksgiving and be completed by April 2006.

### Past Changes

Built as a tiny chapel in 1888, St. John's was expanded in 1922-23, with the addition of the transepts, sanctuary, sacristies and lower level. Perhaps its most recognizable feature — its largest steeple — was added in 1977.

### Cancer Study Draws Worldwide Attention

In a recent special edition of *Familial Cancer*, a quarterly journal of cancer genetics, results of research found Ashkenazi Jews may have one of the highest lifetime risks for colorectal cancer of any ethnic group in the world.

Henry T. Lynch, M.D., editor of the journal, calls for more intensive colorectal cancer screening guidelines as a result of these findings. Lynch is the Charles F. and Mary C. Heider Endowed Chair in Cancer Research in the School of Medicine, professor and chairman of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, and director of the Hereditary Cancer Institute at Creighton University Medical Center.

The lifetime risk of colorectal cancer in the general population of the United States is approximately 5 to 6 percent. However, among Ashkenazi Jews, the rate is estimated to be as high as 9 to 15 percent. Approximately 5 to 10 percent of colorectal cancer cases are hereditary.

"Clearly, these findings emphasize the need to develop special surveillance and management strategies for colorectal cancer among Ashkenazi men and women," Lynch said.

He recommends individuals with first- or second-degree relatives with colorectal cancer begin colonoscopies at age 35 and repeat them every three years. Special screening attention must be given to hereditary forms of colorectal cancer.

# Creighton Boasts Goldwater, Fulbright Scholars

Jennifer Larson and Laura Samson are in some pretty lofty company. Larson, who just completed her junior year at Creighton, learned this spring that she was selected as a Barry M. Goldwater Scholar. And Samson, who graduated in May with a double major in German and English, learned that she was chosen for the Fulbright Program.

Larson was one of only 320 undergraduate students nationwide awarded a Goldwater Scholarship for the 2005-2006 academic year. The merit award recognizes outstanding students in mathematics, natural sciences and engineering. Larson, a math major from Omaha, is involved in research with Creighton professor Lance Nielsen, Ph.D., examining mathematical theories postulated by the late Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Feynman.

"Jenn is the type of student you enjoy having as part of your class," Nielsen said. "She is quick on the uptake, often has a creative approach to a problem, and has a sense of humor that can liven up the classroom."

Through her Fulbright award, Samson, a



Photos by Mark Romeser

Creighton scholars ... Larson, left, earned a Goldwater Scholarship, and Samson was selected for the Fulbright Program.

Sioux Falls, S.D., native, will travel to Germany in September, where she will teach high school English. Established in 1946, the Fulbright Program is the U.S. government's flagship program in international educational exchange. Fulbright alumni include Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners, ambassadors and artists, prime ministers and heads of state, professors and scientists, Supreme Court justices and CEOs.

"Laura is among the best and most dedicated students I have had the privilege of teaching," said Lorie Vanchena, Ph.D., an assistant professor of German at Creighton. "She will be a wonderful asset to a German classroom and fulfill her role as an ambassador of her own country and culture in an exemplary manner."

## Grad Student a Madison Fellow

Creighton graduate student Brooks Humphreys has been awarded a senior fellowship with the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation.

Humphreys will participate in an intensive, four-week study program at Georgetown University in the summer of 2006 focusing on the Constitution. Humphreys is pursuing his master's degree in liberal studies at Creighton. He is chairman of the history department at Brownell-Talbot, a private college preparatory school in Omaha.



Humphreys

## Habitat for Humanity

Students and other members of the Creighton community celebrate the successful completion of the fourth "House that Creighton Built" Habitat for Humanity project. Students began construction on the three-bedroom house, located in nearby Council Bluffs, Iowa, last October. At a dedication ceremony in April, students handed the keys to the new owner: a single mother with a 3-year-old son.



Photo by Mark Romeser

# Creighton Remembers Fr. McGloin, Ross Horning

With a combined 91 years on the hilltop, Creighton University said goodbye to the Rev. Richard McGloin, S.J., and Ross Horning, Ph.D., this past spring semester. The University is forever grateful to these two outstanding and unique individuals who touched so many lives in positive and remarkable ways. Read more about Fr. McGloin and Horning, and their legacies, online at [www.creightonmagazine.org](http://www.creightonmagazine.org).

## A Beloved Mentor and Friend

Through the guiding hand and generous heart of the Rev. Richard D. McGloin, S.J., generations of Creighton students found their way in their collegiate endeavors ... and in life.

"He helped me make it through medical school," said Michael McGuire, BS'71, MD'75, now a professor and chief of orthopedic surgery at Creighton University Medical Center. "He was a great friend; he only wanted the best for you."

Fr. McGloin died March 11, after a battle with liver cancer, at the University's Jesuit residence, surrounded by friends, former students and fellow Jesuits. He was 90.

His spirit remains, however, in the lives he touched. And, having served as a residence hall advisor at Creighton for 50 years, that list is long.

"Each one of you here tonight has stories about Fr. McGloin," the Rev. David Smith, S.J., told those who filled St. John's Church on campus for the funeral.

He added a couple of his own, including the story of a young man living in Swanson Hall in the mid-1970s who was interested in becoming a Jesuit but needed a little push — "a gentle nudge, as Father would say."

"That young man, 31 years later, is now preaching the homily at Father's funeral,"

said Fr. Smith, who is director of Creighton's retreat center in Griswold, Iowa.

Born on June 22, 1914, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and ordained in 1945, Fr. McGloin came to Creighton in 1955 as a residence hall advisor for Dowling Hall and a teacher of Latin, Greek, philosophy and theology.

When Dowling Hall was razed in the mid-'60s, Fr. McGloin moved into the new Swanson Hall. And there he stayed.

"He was always there as a priest, a counselor, a friend and an advocate," said Creighton President the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J. "He was one of a kind. I am pleased that Creighton had him for as long as we did."

Fr. McGloin would have celebrated his 60th year as a priest this summer — a vocation he loved.

"He spent his priesthood building the Kingdom of God by enlivening the members of the Body, encouraging them and directing their steps down the road of faith," Fr. Smith said in his homily.

In 1998, the University dedicated its newest residence hall in honor of this humble Jesuit, and alumni nationwide established a \$1 million endowed scholarship fund in a living tribute to their friend and mentor. Ninety scholarships have been awarded since the fund's inception.

"He was more than just a priest," said



Photo by Don Doll, S.J.

Fr. McGloin at his 90th birthday party on June 22, 2004.

**Perhaps the best words to describe Fr. McGloin, a man of faith and integrity, are simply: a gentle shepherd.**

Michael Morrison, BS'68, MD'73, an Omaha orthopedic surgeon who also credits Fr. McGloin with his success at Creighton, summing up the thoughts of so many. "He was a guiding hand for generations of Creighton students."

A gentle shepherd, who, by the example he set and the positive influence he made, continues to inspire and lead.

The University suggests that memorial gifts be made to the Fr. Richard D. McGloin, S.J., Endowed Scholarship Fund. Established in 1998 through the generosity of Creighton alumni and friends, the fund awards scholarships to undergraduate students who have shown academic achievement, with preference given to relatives of Creighton University alumni.

To make a contribution to the McGloin Endowed Scholarship Fund, contact the Office of Development at 1-800-334-8794, or mail a check to Creighton University, c/o McGloin Endowed Scholarship Fund, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178.

### More Than 40 Years of Teaching, CU History Professor Leaves Legacy

In a Mass on April 5 at St. John's Church on the Creighton campus, scores of colleagues, students and friends bid goodbye to Creighton history professor Ross C. Horning, Ph.D., who died after a brief illness on April 1.

Born Oct. 10, 1920, in Watertown, S.D., Horning's life covered a remarkable field of interests, from a career in professional baseball to consulting with dignitaries around the world. He lived in all parts of the globe, as well, including India, Russia and Canada, and was familiar with such far-flung places as Istanbul, Moscow, the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Austria, Hungary and China.

Horning played minor league baseball in the St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs organizations, and holds the distinction of being the only player ever to be traded to the opposing team during a game.

But, above all, Horning was a consummate

teacher and scholar.

"He was a man for all ages," said Richard Super, Ph.D., a history professor at Creighton who was also a student of Horning's in the 1960s. "He loved students, and they loved him."

"I have known Ross Horning since 1969. Across the years, he has been a mentor and a friend," said the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., Creighton president. "While a quintessential historian, he did not live in the past; he was very forward-looking, embracing women's athletics before Title IX and consciously committed to civil rights and issues of diversity. He taught history at Creighton for 41 years; his students were his family and the focus of his life. Creighton has been blessed to have Ross as a teacher, colleague and friend."

Horning came to Creighton in 1964 to teach history — and his career, culminating with the title, professor of history, included a wide selection of courses: The Asian World, Russia to Alexander I, Late Tsarist Russia, Russian History Through Literature, Contemporary International Relations, History of Scotland, Seek the Fair Isle: The History of Ireland, Russian History: 1905 to Present, and the History of Canada.

"Without history, man is like an asteroid in space; detached, isolated," Horning was fond of saying. "Through history, the eternal values that have woven their way through the centuries are imparted. Crucial to international understanding is respect for other cultures."

Horning received his B.A. in history from Augustana College. He earned his M.A. in foreign affairs and his Ph.D. in Russian history, international law, and European and American diplomatic histories from the George Washington University. At George Washington, he was a Sanders Fellow in

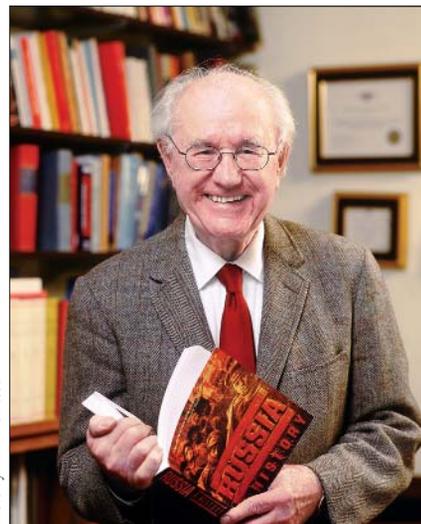


Photo by Mark Romesser

Ross Horning taught many classes on Russian history during his long career at Creighton University.

**"Without history, man is like an asteroid in space; detached, isolated."**

**— Ross Horning**

history and a Fulbright Scholar in India.

In 1982, Horning received the Distinguished Faculty Service Award from Creighton University and served three times as president of the University faculty.

Survivors include his wife, Maxine; brothers James, Richard, William and Jon; and sisters Mary Turtle and Julie Richmond, plus a host of nieces and nephews.

Horning was buried in Watertown on April 6.

Memorials are suggested to the Dr. Ross C. Horning Scholarship fund c/o Creighton University, Office of Development, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178 or the Red Cloud Indian School, 100 Mission Rd., Pine Ridge, SD 57770.

# Academic Excellence: Footprints in Government

Working with federal agencies and national organizations in Washington, D.C., Creighton faculty members are shaping national policy on a wide range of issues. Here is but a glimpse:

**Tom Baechle, Ed.D.**

Professor and chair of the Department of Exercise Science and Athletic Training

*President —*

★ *National Organization for Competency Assurance (1998)*

A former president of the National Organization for Competency Assurance (NOCA) in Washington, D.C., Baechle currently serves on the organization's Past Presidents' Leadership Committee. Established in 1977, NOCA serves as a clearinghouse for information on the latest trends and issues of concern to practitioners and organizations focused on certification, licensure and human resources development. NOCA's accrediting body — the National Commission for Certifying Agencies — is the international leader in setting quality standards for credentialing organizations and grants accreditation to those organizations that meet them.

★★★

**Barbara Braden, Ph.D.,  
SJN'66, BSN'73**

Dean of the Graduate School and  
University College

Co-chair —

★ *Public Policy Committee, National  
Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel*

In the mid-1980s, Braden developed a risk assessment test to predict which patients are most susceptible to pressure sores or bed sores. That test — dubbed the “Braden Scale” — is now used worldwide, and Braden’s expertise in this area is sought on a national (and international) level. Braden’s test and associated protocols have been shown to lower the incidence of pressure sores by as much as 60 percent to 80 percent. And, considering bed sores are one of the most common reasons for costly, extended hospital stays, Braden’s research takes on added significance in this era of increasing health care costs. Braden’s current work in Washington focuses on various Medicare populations and issues relating to quality standards, documentation and reimbursement. Last year, she helped formulate new language for standards of care and documentation relating to pressure ulcer care for residents of nursing homes funded by Medicare.

★★★

**Mark Taylor, Ph.D., CPA**

Associate professor of accounting and  
the John P. Begley Endowed Chair in  
Accounting

Academic Fellow

Office of the Chief Accountant —

★ *United States Securities and Exchange  
Commission (Beginning Aug. 1, 2005)*

When Taylor begins a 12-month fellowship with the SEC this August, he will be working on issues associated with the annual independent audits and SEC filings of publicly traded corporations. Taylor’s primary research interests are in the areas of auditing and forensic accounting —

the latter involves detecting and preventing fraudulent financial reporting and other occupational abuse. When Taylor joined Creighton in 2002, he began teaching the University’s first course dedicated entirely to corporate fraud. Taylor’s service with the SEC will include working with the staff of the recently established Public Companies Accounting Oversight Board, which is revamping auditing standards that govern the audits of the 13,000 publicly traded corporations registered with the SEC.

★★★

**Jack Krogstad, Ph.D., CPA**

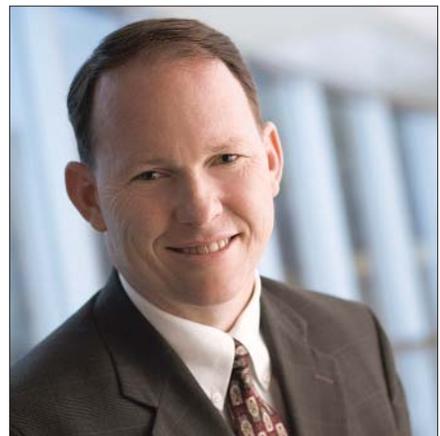
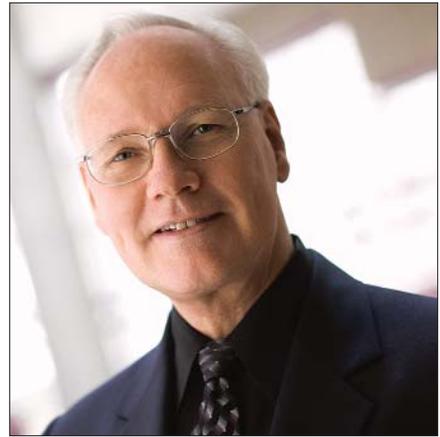
Professor of accounting and the Union  
Pacific Professor in Accountancy

Director of research —

★ *National Commission on Fraudulent  
Financial Reporting (1985-1987)*

When Krogstad joined Iowa’s senior U.S. senator, Charles Grassley, at a daylong conference titled “Beyond Enron: A Crisis in Capitalism,” the Creighton professor brought a unique perspective to the discussion. Krogstad had served as director of research for the National Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting, which studied some 200 cases of alleged fraudulent financial reporting by U.S. companies occurring between 1980 and 1985. The group — dubbed the Treadway Commission for its chairman, former SEC commissioner James Treadway — made nearly 50 formal recommendations to Congress, the SEC, corporations and the accounting profession, but little action was taken. However, in 2002, in the wake of America’s corporate scandal fallout, Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which codified many of the provisions outlined by the Treadway Commission. The Act requires that the CEOs of America’s largest publicly traded companies file a sworn statement with the SEC certifying that their company’s financial statements are accurate.

★★★



Tom Baechle, Barbara Braden, Mark Taylor,  
Jack Krogstad



Patricia Fleming, Thomas Purcell III, Patricia Sullivan

**Patricia Fleming, Ph.D.**

Associate professor of philosophy and associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences

Member —

- ★ *Committee to Assess the Scientific Information for the Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program, National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council/Board on Radiation Effects Research*

The committee on which Fleming sits is charged by Congress to study the most recent scientific evidence related to radiation exposure from nuclear weapons development operations. Fleming was nominated because of her work in environmental ethics. She has served as the assistant editor of the *Philosophy of Science Journal*, as an editor for the international journal *ESEP* (Ethics in Science and Environmental Politics), and as an external observer (thematic rapporteur) for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/Nuclear Energy Agency's (NEA) Forum On Stakeholder Conference in Ottawa, Canada. She is currently a board member of the Swedish-based international group VALDOC (Values on Decisions of Complexity). She has published and lectured internationally on the ethical and epistemological issues associated with the disposal of high-level nuclear waste, including the use of expert elicitation methodology in site characterization, waste management and indigenous populations, informed consent in stakeholder populations, and circularity in regulatory policy.

★★★

**Thomas Purcell III, BSBA'72, JD'77, Ph.D., CPA**

Associate professor of accounting and professor of law

Chairman —

- ★ *Tax Executive Committee, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants*

Purcell holds the distinction of being the first educator to head the Tax Executive Committee (TEC) of the

340,000-member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). The committee is the tax policy and standards setting body of the AICPA and represents AICPA members on federal and state tax matters being considered by Congress, the IRS, the Department of Treasury and other public groups. Working through 14 technical panels and committees, and numerous task forces, the TEC comments on proposed changes to tax law, such as the current Social Security debate and fundamental tax reform, and administrative guidance, such as regulations and revenue rulings. The TEC also promulgates enforceable ethical tax practice standards that are binding on members of the AICPA. Since Purcell's two-year term started last October, the TEC has submitted more than a dozen comment letters, legislative studies and testimony positions over his signature. For example, in April, Purcell testified on behalf of the AICPA before the Subcommittee on Oversight of the House Ways and Means Committee.

★★★

**Patricia Sullivan, Ph.D.**

Professor of psychiatry and psychology and director of the Center for the Study of Children's Issues

Invited guest —

- ★ *U.S. Surgeon General workshop, "Preventing Child Mal-treatment and Promoting Child Well-treatment," March 30-31*
- ★ *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office on Disability working group, "Effective Interventions for Infants and Children with Hearing Loss," May 16*

Sullivan, a researcher on children's issues, is often invited to Washington, D.C., to share her research, scholarship and professional insight. She recently received a \$2.5 million grant from the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development to study how exposure to family violence, community violence and school bullying affects children with disabilities.

★★★

**Ernie Goss, Ph.D.**

Professor of economics and the Jack A. MacAllister Chair in Regional Economics

*Visiting Scholar —*

★ *Congressional Budget Office (2004)*

Goss served as a scholar-in-residence at the Congressional Budget Office in Washington, D.C., for six months beginning in January 2004. His research included investigating the impact of the Internet on company profits, worker wages and the federal budget. Goss is frequently quoted in the media for his Mid-America and Mountain States Business Conditions Index, which gauges economic conditions in a 12-state region.

★★★

**Marianne Culhane, JD**

Professor of law

and

**Michaela White, BA'76, JD'79**

Professor of law

*Principal investigators —*

★ *American Bankruptcy Institute study*

Around 1997, bills drafted by the consumer credit industry were introduced in Congress proposing radical changes to the Bankruptcy Code. Proponents alleged rampant abuse of bankruptcy law by consumer debtors, asserting that up to 25 percent of those debtors could afford to repay much of their debt. Proposed changes called for “means-testing” to identify “can-pay debtors” so they could be forced to repay. With a grant from the American Bankruptcy Institute, Creighton’s Culhane and White tested those assertions empirically — examining the bankruptcy filings of more than 1,000 debtors. At a press conference in Washington, D.C., in December 1998, they announced their results: Only 3.6 percent of the debtors they sampled emerged as can-pays. They reported their findings before a congressional committee on March 17, 1999. In April, the president signed the new bankruptcy bill into law. In 2003,

Culhane served as a Scholar in Residence at the American Bankruptcy Institute, answering questions from congressional staffers, the news media and others about bankruptcy law.

★★★

**Sade Kosoko-Lasaki, M.D.**

Associate vice president for Health Sciences, Multicultural and Community Affairs; associate professor of surgery (ophthalmology) and associate professor of preventive medicine and public health

*Grant reviewer —*

★ *Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*

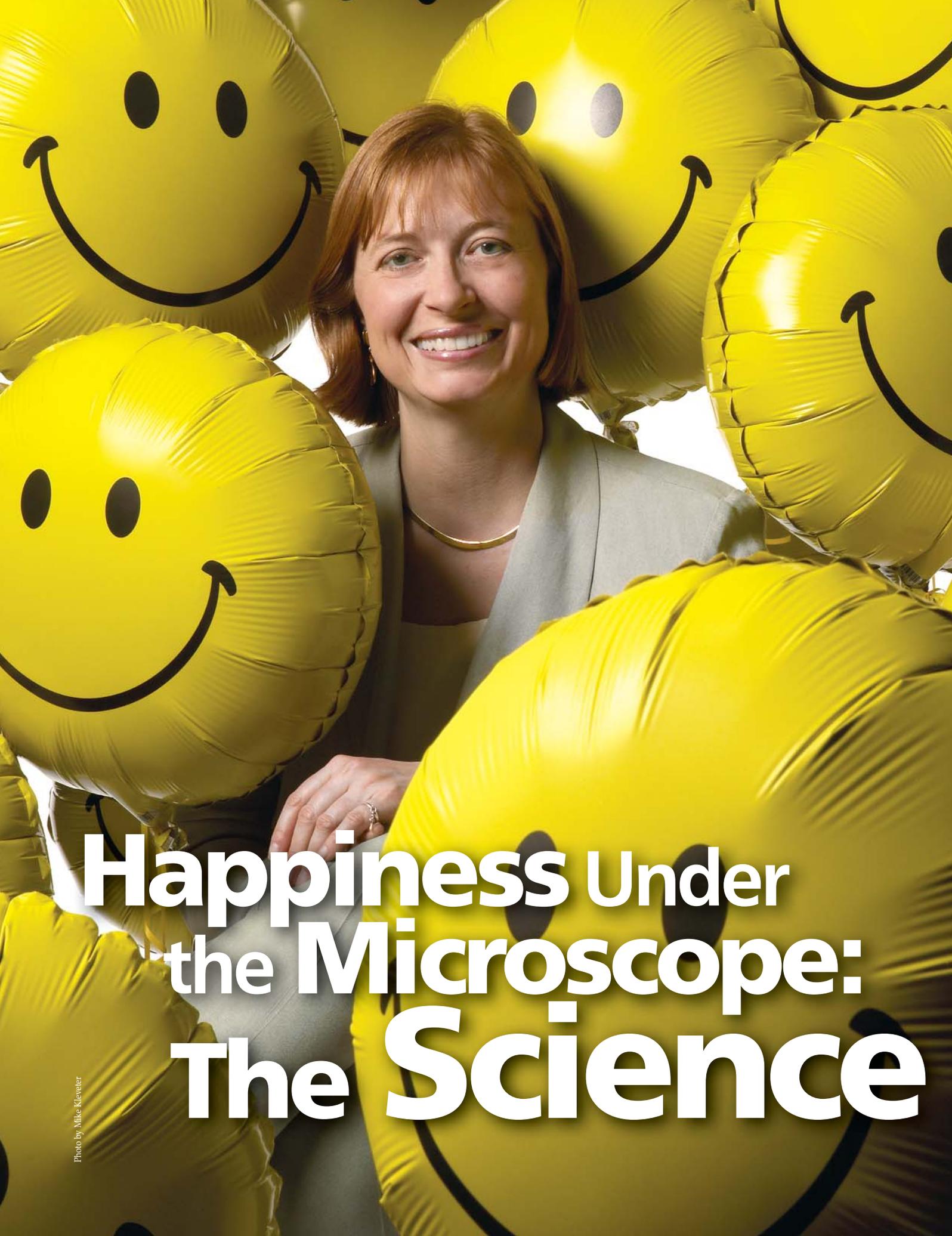
*Review team member —*

★ *National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD) Research Infrastructure for Minority Institutions (RIMI) Program (2004)*

With a budget of more than \$7 billion, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) provides national leadership, program resources and services needed to improve access to culturally competent, quality health care in the United States. As a member of several review teams for HRSA grants and initiatives, Kosoko-Lasaki can rely on her background as an internationally recognized scholar on health disparity issues and researcher in the area of treatment and prevention of glaucoma, with nationally awarded grants totaling about \$3.8 million. Her work with the federal Research Infrastructure for Minority Institutions (RIMI) Program involved reviewing grant applications that focused on building research capacity in predominantly minority-serving academic institutions. In addition to these activities, Kosoko-Lasaki is a board member with the Friends of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus Foundation, which supports the efforts of members of the United States Congress who are dedicated to helping all Americans fight the scourge of glaucoma and other eye diseases. ©



Ernie Goss, Marianne Culhane, Michaela White, Sade Kosoko-Lasaki



# Happiness Under the Microscope: The Science

Photo by Mike Klever

Written in the Declaration of Independence is our unalienable right to the pursuit of happiness. But what exactly are we pursuing? And is it leading to happiness?

A cursory look at Borders' self-help section reveals that there are 12 secrets of happiness, 52 ways to make someone happy, 101 paths to happiness, 365 happiness boosters and 14,000 things to be happy about. It's enough to make you pick up a copy of Camus' *The Plague*.

What is happiness, anyway? Since human history began, only the poets, philosophers, preachers — and, more recently, the pop psychologists — have dared to mine the caverns of this question. In the last few decades, however, the study of happiness has ventured beyond the humanities and into the laboratory. Psychologists, neurobiologists and social scientists

Social psychologist Kristina DeNeve, Ph.D., directs Creighton's Cardoner vocational program and has studied happiness.

worldwide are applying scientific scrutiny (and imaging technology) to the elusive matter of subjective well-being.

According to Creighton University social psychologist Kristina DeNeve, Ph.D., psychology — while still concerned with what afflicts the human mind — is now looking beyond pathology toward the more positive conditions of resilience, optimism and satisfaction. "People are becoming interested in what actually defines the *quality of life*," she said.

Why now? DeNeve proposes: "The growth of mass consumerism and isolation in the Western world has resulted in a devastating crisis for our social institutions. Religion, education, community, service have all been affected, leaving people craving for a sense of meaning. At the same time, it is only the first-world cultures that have the luxury to even consider a topic like happiness."

Before becoming the director of Cardoner at Creighton, a theological vocational program, DeNeve was a scholar of happiness. As a graduate student at the University of Missouri-Columbia in the early 1990s, DeNeve was assigned an advisor whose research addressed the effects of temperature on aggression.

"It was valuable work," she said, "and it seems fairly clear that people tend to fight more when it's hot outside. I wanted to turn my attention to something more positive than why people hit and hurt other people."

DeNeve was inspired by the early research of University of Illinois psychologist Edward Diener, a.k.a. Dr. Happiness. Diener, along with former American Psychological

# of Joy

By Therese Vaughn-Weiner

Association president Martin Seligman, were among the first “happyology” pioneers to delineate, calculate and evaluate happiness in empirical terms.

Like the crop of yellow smiley faces that sprung up in the 1970s, the field has burgeoned forth. Since the 1980s, the number of Psychological Abstract citations of “well-being,” “happiness” and “life satisfaction” have quintupled. In 2000, the *Journal of Happiness Studies*, an international scientific quarterly, kicked off the new millennium. The January 2005 issue of *Time* magazine dedicated its cover and nearly half its pages to “The Science of Happiness.” Creighton’s happiness expert DeNeve sheds light on some of the most important findings of our time.

“Though universal, happiness is a highly subjective condition that changes over time,” she said. “But, today, instead of just asking people whether they are happy, researchers can detect the actual levels of the emotion using technology.” Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which traces blood circulation to active parts of the brain, and electroencephalograms, which reveal the electrical activity of neuronal circuits, have identified that the experience of happiness is associated with increased activity in the left prefrontal cortex — the most highly evolved part of the brain.

“There are a lot of ways to look at happiness: the biological model, the learned or behavioral model, the cognitive model,” DeNeve said. “An individual’s predisposition for happiness seems to have a genetic basis. About 50 percent is inherited.”

In a 1996 study, University of Minnesota psychologists David Lykken and Auke Tellegen surveyed 732 pairs of identical twins. They found that the twins had the same level of happiness whether they had grown up together or apart. DeNeve went on to say that, “everyone has inborn ‘set points’ of emotional well-being which can rise or fall depending on life experience, but people have incredible resilience to cycle back to



Creighton students share a laugh on campus. Studies have found that friendship, fellowship and a sense of community can improve one’s emotional well-being.

their baselines.”

A classic study of lottery winners and spinal-cord injury victims demonstrated that while happy chance and happenstance do have an immediate, powerful impact, the newly rich and seriously hurt usually return to their original levels of well-being in less than one year (Brickman, Coates, & Janoff-Bulman, 1978). People adapt to the good, the bad and the ugly.

If happiness is adaptive, does it follow that it emerged through a process of natural selection? “Quite possibly,” DeNeve said. “The things that make people happy — having friends, doing meaningful work, engaging in community — are adaptive behaviors that may have helped ensure the survival of the species.”

Charles Darwin agreed: “Some writers indeed are so much impressed with the amount of suffering in the world, that they doubt, if we look to all sentient beings, whether there is more of misery or of happiness; whether the world as a whole is a good or bad one. According to my judgment happiness decidedly

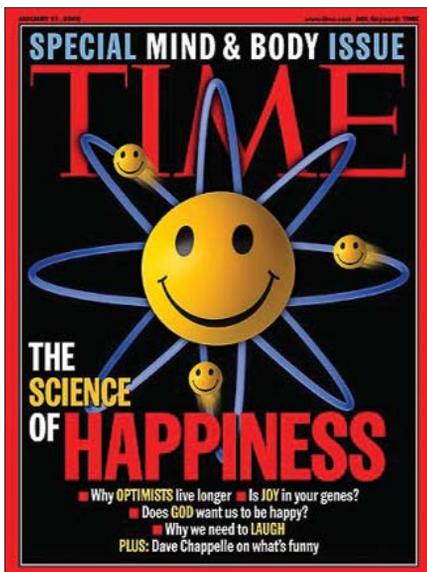
prevails, though this would be very difficult to prove. If the truth of this conclusion be granted, it harmonizes well with the effects which we might expect from natural selection. If all the individuals of any species were habitually to suffer to an extreme degree, they would neglect to propagate their kind; but we have no reason to believe that this has ever, or at least often occurred. Some other considerations, moreover, lead to the belief that all sentient beings have been formed so as to enjoy, as a general rule, happiness.” (1876)

Unfortunately (or fortunately), what goes up — a groom’s honeymoon grin, a new mother’s bliss, a child’s glee, an Olympian’s ecstasy, a drug addict’s high — must come tumbling down. This stark reality chimes with the laws of survival: If the wedding night lasted forever, no one would go on to have additional children, much less get up for breakfast and go to work. Beyond the mammalian pleasures, even the soul can’t achieve eternal bliss, at least not in this world anyway. If spiritual paradise were permanent, humankind would have no impetus to grow, to become more fully human, to build the

Kingdom of God on Earth. Perhaps, this is why Milton called our eviction from Eden “the fortunate fall.”

But if happiness is only half a matter of genetic luck and synaptic wiring, what accounts for the other half? Research shows that with human joy, some assembly is required; life experiences and cognitions of pleasure and pain, success and disappointment, love and loss all help to shape the contours of a person’s emotional well-being over time. But what exactly are those experiences that sculpt our individual happiness levels? By identifying predictors of life satisfaction through sophisticated surveys and technology, scientists have upturned the conventional understanding about what makes people happy. As it turns out, neither brains nor youth, sunny days nor Berkshire stock can bring a *lasting* smile to your face.

While it’s unclear whether ignorance is bliss, a high IQ and a college diploma do not correlate with increased happiness. Furthermore, the young are not nearly as carefree as the Mountain Dew ads profess. In fact, a recent Centers for Disease Control and Prevention survey found that people ages 20 to 24 are sad for an average of 3.4 days a month, compared with only 2.3 days for seniors ages 65 to 74.



Cover courtesy of Time magazine

Time magazine devoted its Jan. 17 cover story to happiness.

“Though universal, happiness is a highly subjective condition that changes over time ... today, instead of just asking people whether they are happy, researchers can detect the actual levels of the emotion using technology.”

— Kristina DeNeve, Ph.D.

Western thought (and Hollywood) assumes that particular phases in life are just plain gloomy — angst-filled adolescence, the “midlife crisis” years or curmudgeonly old age. But studies indicate that no time of life is more or less happy than others (Latten, 1989; Stock, Okun, Haring, & Witter, 1983).

How about the weather? Sunshine on his shoulders might have made John Denver rapturous, but current research suggests that people who dwell in sun-drenched climates are no sunnier themselves. Notwithstanding the stereotypes of surfer dudes, blonde starlets and rich dot-commers, Californians are no better off emotionally than the average

American. In fact, leading happiness expert and University of California at Davis psychologist Michael Hagerty, found that the second happiest region in the U.S. is the Midwest (2000). (Himm. The Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., must have known what he was doing when he moved back from California to Nebraska to become president of Creighton University five years ago.)

According to DeNeve, money, indeed, can buy happiness. Say what? “Money, or income, can make a person happier, but only to a point,” she explained. “Beyond a basic standard of living, economic prosperity does not assure greater subjective well-being.” This accounts for the fact that the GNP is closely related to happiness in developing countries, but not in nations like the United States. Wealth, it appears, is like health: Its absence can bring despair, yet having it does not guarantee satisfaction. We probably don’t need science to tell us how slum dwellers in Calcutta or war-ravaged, starving families in the Congo would rate their life-satisfaction levels. Sadly, abject poverty is such that for some people in the world today, there isn’t even a word for “happiness” in their language, said DeNeve.

Where on earth, then, can we find the happiest inhabitants? In 2000, Hagerty analyzed several decades of social surveys conducted by scholars around the world. Posing the question, “how happy are you?” the surveys covered thousands of people in more than 20 nations. Hagerty found that Northern Europe is the cheeriest region on the planet. Italians rank as the third-most-miserable.

And what about Americans, whose very pursuit of happiness is enshrined in their Declaration of Independence? According to Hagerty, the United States is only the fifth-happiest nation. Furthermore, as Americans have become more affluent over time, their subjective well-being has not measurably increased. It could be that adaptation effect; people just get used to having lots of stuff. Compared with 1957, Americans own twice as many

cars per person, plus home entertainment centers, cellular phones, microwave ovens, massage chairs and more than \$630 million worth of Sharper Image merchandise as of last year. DeNeve remarked, "The pursuit of happiness is really the pursuit of the Porsche." She's historically correct: After the American Revolution, the Bill of Rights' authors replaced the term "happiness" with "property."

So, Paris Hilton, the young, wealthy, beautiful celeb and star of *The Simple Life*, isn't any happier than the rest of us? DeNeve laughed, then replied, "Is she the girl on that reality show? Actually, I don't watch much TV, but no, she's probably no better off." Now, that's a happy thought.

What else makes people happy? According to DeNeve, there are five factors that are correlated with subjective well-being: a modicum of income, basic health, particular character traits, close interpersonal relationships and religion.

Research shows that beyond having their fundamental needs met and being healthy enough, the happiest people seem to share personality traits of self-esteem, personal control, optimism, agreeableness and warmth toward others. People who like themselves, are hopeful about the future and feel empowered over their lives typically do better in school, cope well with stress, take care of their bodies, have more friends and live happily — doesn't exactly take a neuroscientist. Individualistic Western cultures like America, where self-esteem and independence are prized, rate higher levels of happiness than in collectivist cultures like China, where modesty and social cohesion are valued (Hagerty, 2000).

Friends and family also play a vital role in happiness, said DeNeve. In her doctoral work published in 1998, the social psychologist analyzed 192 samples that compared 143 different personality traits with happiness. She found that living, playing and working well with others is intimately linked with subjective well-being. "The happiest people tend to let go of

Whatever its source, friendship and fellowship have been proven to boost the body's immunity and enhance its resilience.

resentments, avoid constant conflict and trust people, thereby creating rich support systems. Whether it's the

personality traits at work or the social support, the two are measurably connected with happiness."

Whatever its source, friendship and fellowship have been proven to boost the body's immunity and enhance its resilience. Science, then, reaffirms what the Bible has already professed: "A faithful friend is a strong defense, and he that hath found such a one hath found a treasure" (Ecclesiasticus 6:14).

DeNeve went on to say that people today ache for a renewed sense of community and belonging in their lives. Trained as a social psychologist, DeNeve observes that citizens of individualistic Western societies, while materially successful, are starving for the rich social connections that neighborhood barbecues, town hall meetings, intergenerational living arrangements and faith communities all used to provide. Our genetic makeup drives us as social animals to commune with others, be it over the backyard fence or through instant messaging.

## Measure Your Happiness

In 1985, University of Illinois psychologist Edward Diener, Ph.D., one of the pioneers in the study of happiness, devised the Satisfaction with Life Scale. This simple scale is now used by researchers worldwide. So how happy are you? Take the test and find out.

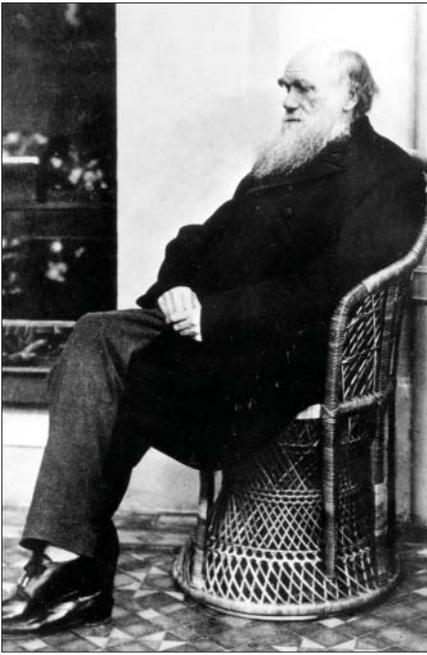
Read the following five statements. Then use a 1-to-7 scale to rate your level of agreement.

|                   |                            |          |          |          |                |          |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|
| <b>1</b>          | <b>2</b>                   | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b>       | <b>7</b> |
| Strongly Disagree | Neither Agree nor Disagree |          |          |          | Strongly Agree |          |

1. *In most ways my life is close to my ideal* . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_
  2. *The conditions of my life are excellent* . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_
  3. *I am satisfied with my life* . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_
  4. *So far I have gotten the important things I want in life* . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_
  5. *If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing* . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_
- Total score** \_\_\_\_\_

### Scoring

- 31 to 35:** . . . . . You are extremely satisfied with your life
- 26 to 30:** . . . . . Satisfied
- 21 to 25:** . . . . . Slightly satisfied
- 20:** . . . . . Neutral
- 15 to 19:** . . . . . Slightly dissatisfied
- 10 to 14:** . . . . . Dissatisfied
- 5 to 9:** . . . . . Extremely dissatisfied



AP Photo

Even a dour-looking Charles Darwin believed that we were “formed so as to enjoy ... happiness.”

Does marriage — the closest of bonds — bring contentment, or is wedded bliss an oxymoron? According to DeNeve, the answer depends: If the marriage is a happy one, it can be a source of joy, but if the matrimony is one of acrimony, it breeds misery. The key is to have at least one strong relationship of love, whether that be love between two spouses, friends or family members. Also, it’s hard to tell whether naturally happy people get married and naturally live happily ever after or whether marriage, itself, contributes to happiness. As *Time* reports, tying the knot can boost life satisfaction for the loneliest people, just as getting a decent job can for the destitute, or recovering basic health can for the gravely ill.

How about religion? Does receiving Holy Communion or lighting the Shabbat candle or saying the Salat five times a day make people around the globe happier? DeNeve, whose master’s thesis addressed general religiosity and the science of happiness, said, “There is a definite connection between the two. People who attend religious services regularly

report a higher level of well-being. The same applies to the spiritually active.”

Extensive research supports this link between faith and satisfaction. As *Time* describes, a study done by Dr. Harold Koenig, a co-director of the Center for Spirituality, Theology and Health at Duke University, found that from 2000 to 2002 more than 1,000 scholarly articles on the relationship between religion and mental health were published in academic journals, compared with 100 from 1980 to 1982. These studies indicate that the more active a believer, the more frequently she will express positive emotions and report a general satisfaction with life. In addition, religious people are much less likely to become delinquent, to abuse drugs and alcohol, to divorce or be unhappily married and to commit suicide (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1993; Colasanto & Shriver, 1989).

“The happiest people tend to let go of resentments, avoid constant conflict and trust people, thereby creating rich support systems.”

— DeNeve

DeNeve stressed that it remains unclear what explains these positive associations between religiosity, spirituality and happiness. “It could be the supportive relationships people experience through their faith

communities; it could be the sense of purpose and meaning people receive through prayer and service; it could be the fact that many religions discourage unhealthy behaviors,” she said.

Another source of happiness can be work. With the exception of the cubically-confined pencil-pushers and the unlivable-waged slaughterhouse laborers, many people find that work offers a measure of satisfaction beyond the paycheck. It can provide a sense of personal identity, a network of water-cooler co-workers and the sensation of “flow.”

Flow, a term coined by psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, is that zone of total engagement in a meaningful pursuit. According to DeNeve, to be in flow is to forget yourself and forget the clock. “You get so immersed in an activity — playing racquetball, composing music, working in a garden or just having a great conversation — that you become oblivious to your surroundings and time flies.”

Cardoner at Creighton, a theological exploration program funded by a \$2 million grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., helps students and alumni, faculty and staff to acquire or recover their personal flow and nurture a more purposeful attention to their life pursuits. As director of Cardoner, DeNeve employs her expertise in psychology and theology. “Our program is about helping people discern what God is calling them to do and affirm that calling.”

In cultivating faith, fellowship and flow through her work at Creighton, Dr. Kristina DeNeve is helping to make the University community a little bit happier. And as Marcel Proust said, “Let us be grateful to people who make us happy for they are the charming gardeners who make our souls blossom.” ☺

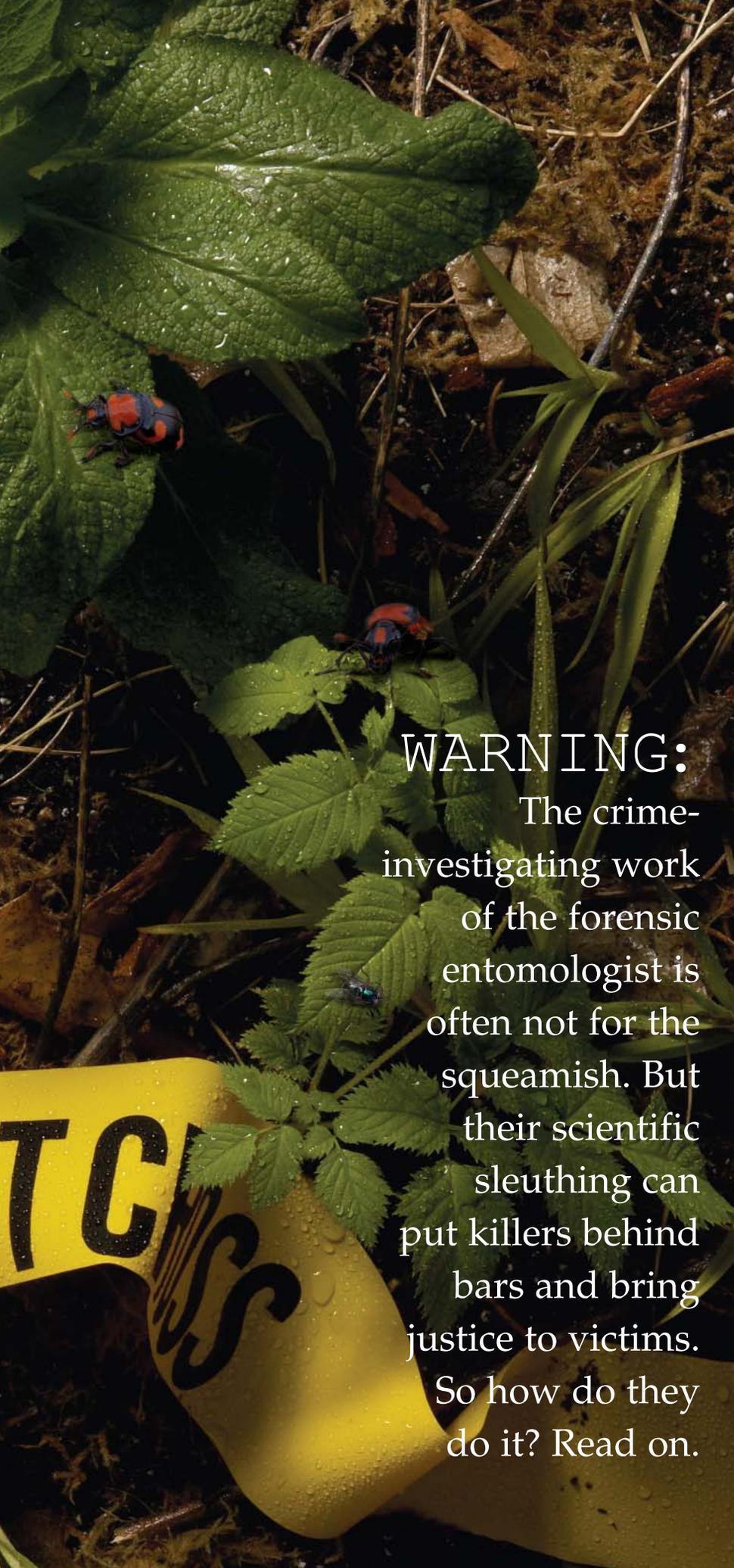
*About the author: Vaughn-Weiner is a freelance writer in Omaha.*

FLY-WITNESS TESTIMONY:

# The Science of FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY

By Theodore Burk, D. Phil.  
Professor of Biology

POLICE LINE DO NOT



## WARNING:

The crime-investigating work of the forensic entomologist is often not for the squeamish. But their scientific sleuthing can put killers behind bars and bring justice to victims. So how do they do it? Read on.

In a small Chinese village, in the 1200s, the body of a murder victim was discovered, with wounds suggesting the murder instrument was one of the sickles used by villagers to harvest rice.

Frustrated by a lack of testimony from the villagers or other evidence, the magistrate turned to an unusual approach: He ordered all the village men to assemble, each bringing his own sickle.



Under the hot summer sun, one sickle quickly attracted a number of flies, drawn by remaining traces of the victim's blood and tissues. Confronted with this evidence of his guilt, the sickle's owner broke down and confessed to the murder.

This true story, from Sun Ts'u's 1235 book *The Washing Away of Wrongs*, is the first recorded case in which insect evidence helped solve a crime. The use of insects in criminal investigation languished for centuries thereafter — not even the brilliant Sherlock Holmes of Victorian fiction used insect evidence. But in the past several decades, investigators have once again called on insect eyewitnesses, leading to the growth of a new applied science, forensic entomology.



### **Forensic Entomology:** **What is it?**

"Entomology" is the study of insects, while "forensic" means "characteristic of or suitable for a law court" — thus "forensic entomology" is the application of the study of insects to legal issues.

Forensic entomologists are involved in several areas, including lawsuits over insect infestations or contamination of products or the misuse of pesticides.

But the area that is most fascinating, if sometimes macabre, is the medico-legal area, where insect evidence is used in cases of violent crime.

Insect evidence has provided crucial information in cases of murder, suicide, sexual assault, drug trafficking, and abuse of children and the elderly. In the following pages, I will describe forensic entomology's ecological context, the cast of insect witnesses and the types of evidence that insects can provide.

## Ecological Context

As stated by Dr. Zakaria Erzinclioglu, in his 2000 book *Maggots, Murders, and Men*, “viewed dispassionately, a dead human body is a magnificent and highly nutritious resource.” In nature’s economy nothing goes to waste, and the exposed body of a dead animal or human is quickly colonized by a sequence of insects (and other organisms) that use it as a food or another resource.

An important ecological principle relevant here is “succession,” which refers to the orderly appearance and later replacement of species in an ecosystem over time. When a new habitat first appears (such as a new volcanic island) or an existing one experiences a catastrophic disturbance (such as a hurricane devastating a coral reef), early “pioneer species” arrive quickly to occupy unclaimed habitat. But time and the activities of the pioneers change the habitat, leading to its invasion by later-comers, who oust the original pioneers (if they have not already left anyway). Several sets of organisms may succeed each other over time until the area achieves some degree of final stability.

But some habitats, called “temporary habitats,” never achieve such an equilibrium. Instead, as the succession of organisms proceeds, with each species utilizing its own particular resources, temporary habitats are gradually eliminated. All the organisms, late-comers as well as pioneers, must seek another such habitat elsewhere. Such is the case with a human corpse or animal carcass.

## Five Stages of Decomposition

To understand fully the ecology of decomposition, forensic entomologists have carefully studied the process by observing pig carcasses, obtained from slaughterhouses, placed in the kinds of places where human corpses are found — the successional changes on pig carcasses are thought to parallel closely those of human bodies. Five stages in the decomposition process are recognized.

**1. Fresh Stage** — Stage I, the Fresh Stage, begins at the moment of death.

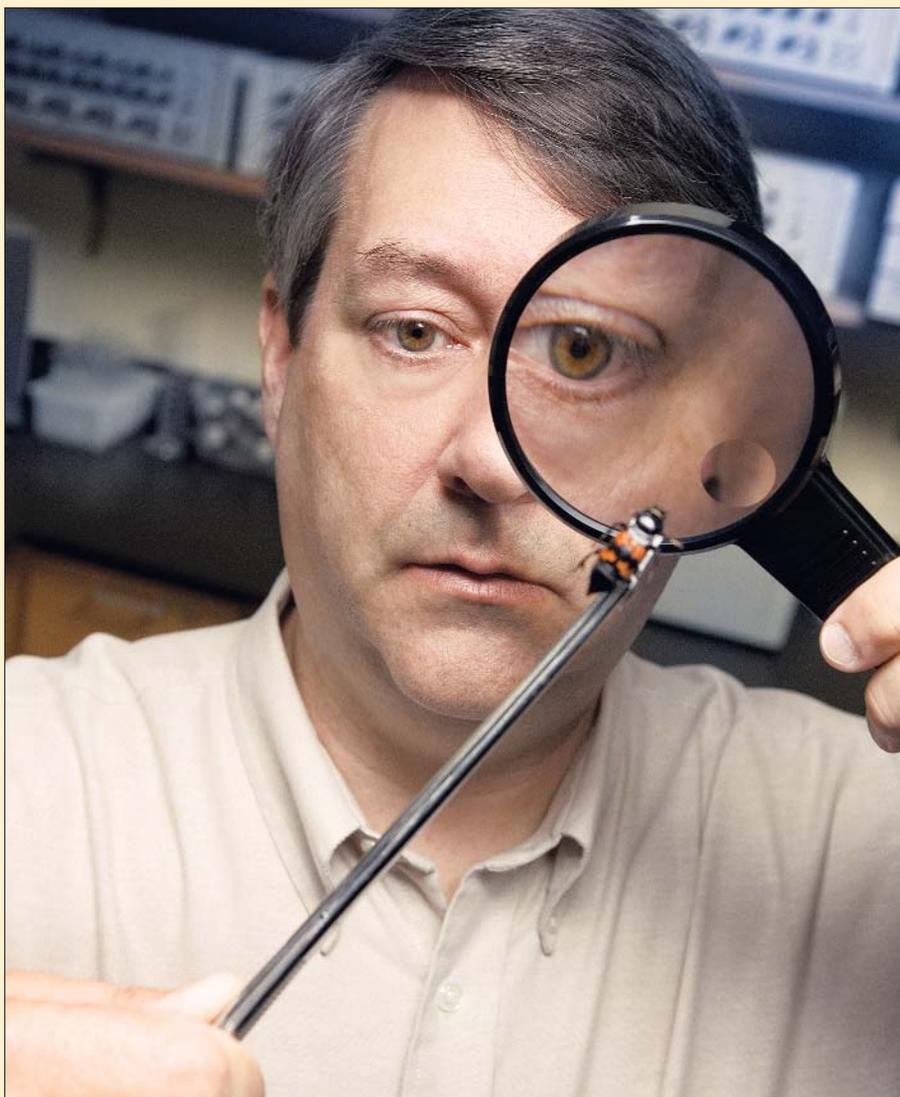


Photo by Andrew Marinkovich/Malone & Company

Creighton biologist Ted Burk examines a burying beetle — one of many insects a forensic entomologist may look for at a crime scene.

While the body closely resembles a living but unconscious person, some animals are not fooled. The first arrivals are the most important of insect criminal eyewitnesses, blowflies of the family *Calliphoridae*, the shiny bluebottle and greenbottle flies that many readers may be familiar with. Remarkably, in warm climates or times of year, blowflies start arriving within 10 minutes of death, day or night! Adult flies explore the body and feed on fluids oozing from it, then lay dozens or hundreds of eggs, mainly around natural body openings or open wounds. Soon after the blowflies come flesh flies of the family *Sarcophagidae*, large, bristly gray flies with stripes. They are similar

in their activities to the blowflies, but instead of placing eggs on the body, they directly deposit larvae that have already hatched inside the female flies’ bodies. The buzzing activity of the flies soon attracts their predators, such as ants and wasps, who may feed on the corpse, but primarily go for the flies and their eggs and larval progeny.

**2. Bloated Stage** — Within the body, bacterial composition has been proceeding, resulting in the release of gases. The body becomes inflated, at which point the second stage of decomposition is reached, the Bloated Stage. At this stage, the previously mentioned flies and their predators continue to be attracted, and they are



In nature's economy nothing goes to waste, and the exposed body of a dead animal or human is quickly colonized by a sequence of insects.



joined by others, including the familiar housefly. At this stage a large variety of beetles arrive, including burying beetles, rove beetles, hister beetles and checkered beetles — these are omnivores and predators, sometimes feeding on the body but mainly preying on the eggs and larvae of the earlier colonizers. They also lay their eggs on or under the corpse. As the body decomposes, fluids from it, combined with ammonia given off by the growing fly maggots, seep down into the soil underneath the corpse, making the soil very alkaline and setting the stage for another temporary ecosystem, that of the soil and soil organisms beneath a decomposing body.

**3. Decay Stage** — Eventually, bacterial decomposition and the maggots' feeding break the skin of the corpse and open its insides up to extensive and rapid exploitation by the decomposition community. This starts stage three, the Decay Stage. By now, a tremendous number of individuals has built up, including huge masses of maggots. The moist tissues of the body are now quickly consumed by these "maggot masses" — by the end of this stage, only 20 percent of the original

weight remains, mainly skin, bones and hair. It is at this stage that the odors of decomposition are most overwhelming. Abandoned bodies are often discovered at this stage because of the odors. Forensic entomologist Lee Goff of the University of Hawaii, author of *A Fly for the Prosecution* (2000), notes that in his studies of decomposing pig carcasses, this is when his graduate students are most likely to call in sick and miss the day's observations!

**4. Post-Decay Stage** — A dramatic change in the insect community occurs as one moves from the Decay Stage to stage 4, the Post-Decay Stage. Now the skin and fur specialists predominate, especially insects that are familiar to people in other contexts — clothes moths and hide beetles. They feed and/or lay eggs that will hatch into carcass-eating caterpillars and grubs. By the time they have finished their work, only about 10 percent of the weight remains, mainly skeleton.

**5. Skeletal Stage** — Although by the Skeletal Stage the insects are usually gone (except for odd situations such as wasps building a nest or spiders building webs in an empty skull), they do leave their molted larval or pupal cases behind to betray their earlier presence. But even with the insects gone, animals such as mice and foxes gnaw and scatter the bones.

### The Bug Slueth

The stage of decomposition can be determined by a forensic entomologist by the identity of the insect species present at any given point. In addition, how far along decomposition is within a stage can also be inferred by the forensic investigator, from the state of development of the insect eggs, larvae or pupae present.

**Determining Time of Death or PMI** — The most common information provided to the police by a forensic entomologist is the Post-Mortem Interval (PMI), or time since death (more specifically, time since onset of insect activity).

From controlled laboratory studies, the entomologist knows exactly how long, at different temperatures, it will

### Blowfly

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Diptera*  
Family: *Calliphoridae*  
Genus: *Calliphora*  
Size: .25" to .375" in length.



### Flesh Fly

Class: *Insecta*  
Order: *Diptera*  
Family: *Sarcophagidae*  
Genus: *Pollenia*  
Size: .25" to .5" in length



### Housefly

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Diptera*  
Family: *Muscidae*  
Size: Average .25" in length.



### Burying Beetle

Class: *Insecta*  
Order: *Coleoptera*  
Family: *Silphidae*  
Genus: *Nicrophorus*  
Size: 1.5" in length



### Rove Beetle

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Coleoptera*  
Family: *Staphylinidae*  
Genus: *Phloeonomus*  
Size: Most are under 7 mm long



### Hister Beetles

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Coleoptera*  
Family: *Histeridae*  
Genus: *Platysoma*  
Size: Usually less than .5" long



### Checkered Beetle

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Coleoptera*  
Family: *Cleridae*  
Genus: *Trichodes*  
Size: Usually .25" or less



### Clothes Moth

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Lepidoptera*  
Family: *Tineidae*  
Genus: *Danaus*  
Size: Up to .5" in length



### Hide Beetle

Class: *Hexapoda*  
Order: *Coleoptera*  
Family: *Dermestidae*  
Size: Rarely growing beyond .5"



take a fly's egg to hatch, a maggot to grow through its three larval stages, or a fly pupa to give rise to the adult.

Under standard laboratory conditions, a common blowfly's egg hatches in one day; the first and second larval feeding stages take one day each; the third larval stage takes 2.5 days for feeding and four days for wandering away (to escape predators attracted to the corpse). (Thus pupae will be found only if the body is in an enclosed space.) It takes 10 days for the subsequent pupa to hatch into an adult fly. Thus, a total of 19.5 days passes before flies have left the scene.

By carefully collecting all of the maggots or pupae at the site, and measuring them or rearing them out to adulthood in the laboratory, the investigator can tell how long the decomposition had been proceeding — it can be no longer than the period required, under the environmental conditions present where the corpse was found, for the oldest maggots or pupae to attain their state of development when collected.

If decomposition has passed beyond the fly maggot or pupa stage, the period since death can still be determined from the identity or stages of any late-arriving species present, such as hide beetles or clothes moths.

**Two Examples of PMI** — Goff, the aforementioned forensic entomologist and author, was sent specimens collected by crime scene investigators from a body discovered near Riverside, Calif., along with local weather data. From the state of development of the blowfly maggots present, large third-stage ones, he estimated that death had occurred 75-77 hours before the body was discovered (between 10 p.m. and midnight on the day in question). When he phoned in his results to the police, they reported that they had just questioned a suspect, who had confessed to committing the murder at 10:30 p.m.!

In another of Goff's cases, the skeletonized remains of a toddler were discovered near Honolulu. From the insects present, including hide beetles, he estimated the body must have been left at the site about 52 days before. Eventually the child's father admitted killing her 51 days before the body was discovered.



In many cases, corpses are deposited at locations away from the actual place where death occurred, and the forensic entomologist may provide evidence of such movement.



### Other Applications

**Who Moved the Body?** — While determination of the PMI is the most common task set for the forensic entomologist, much other important data may also be provided.

In many cases, corpses are deposited at locations away from the actual place where death occurred, and the forensic entomologist may provide evidence of such movement. Insects found associated with a body found indoors (under floorboards, in a closet, etc.) may have insects associated with them that will not normally enter human habitations.

Since different species of insects are found in different habitat types (forests, meadows, urban areas, etc.), insect remains may indicate a body was moved after death from one habitat to another. Even within habitat types, specific locations may differ in the species of organisms present. In one

sexual assault case, the victim said the assault occurred on a blanket in an isolated area in the country. Such a blanket was found in the suspect's car trunk. He claimed he only used the blanket for picnics at a specific park. But seeds on the blanket (with beetle grubs inside) were identified as coming from a species of weed that did not occur at that park, but were common at the site of the assault.

Sometimes, insect evidence can indicate the time of year at which a crime was committed.

In a case in Illinois, a woman's body was discovered in a car submerged in a lake. Her husband informed police that she had disappeared in June. But on the car were the pupal cases of a species of aquatic insect that emerges as adults in April. The husband was caught in his lie, and confessed to killing his wife.

**Cause of Death** — Insect evidence can sometimes reveal the cause of death — particularly in cases where decomposition has proceeded so far that complete autopsies or toxicology tests are impossible.

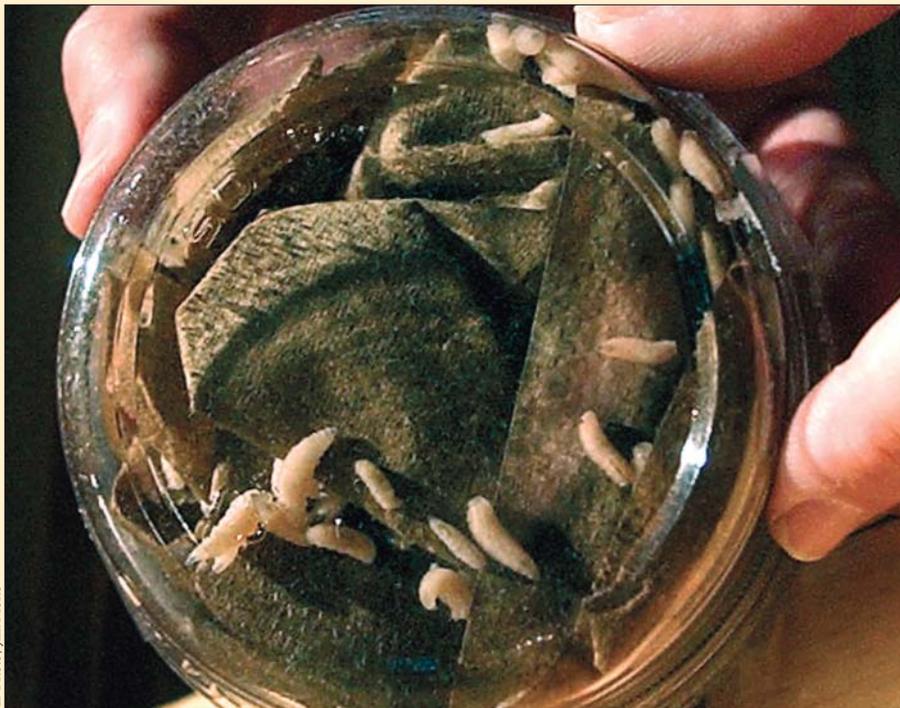
For example, if a mass of maggots is found on the outside of the body, in an area away from natural body openings, that may indicate the previous presence of an open wound from a gunshot or stabbing.

Maggots retain traces of chemicals in their bodies acquired from the corpse they fed on. In one case where a badly decomposed body was found, it was not certain whether the victim (a known drug addict) had been murdered or had died of a heroin overdose — toxicological testing of the tissues of maggots collected from the corpse showed high concentrations of heroin, indicating accidental death.

**Scene of the Crime** — Sometimes insect evidence can place suspects at the scene of the crime.

When investigating the body of a murder victim at one location in California, the crime scene investigators suffered a lot of chigger bites.

Chiggers are microscopic mites that live in grassy areas, crawl onto people to take one meal by chewing on them (usually in an area where clothing presses tightly against the skin, such as



AP Photo/Jim Mone

Traveling exhibit ... Maggots can be seen crawling around in a jar as part of the CSI: Crime Scene Insects exhibit that has been touring the country since 2003. The exhibit gives museum visitors a chance to step inside the mind of a forensic entomologist. The exhibit is currently on display at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. For more information on the exhibit, visit [www.csi-exhibit.com](http://www.csi-exhibit.com).

the top of the socks), and then drop off, leaving an itchy red welt.

While chiggers are a common bane of Midwestern picnickers, they are uncommon in California, and few places would have such a high density. When a suspect in this murder case was examined, he had a large number of chigger bites on his ankles, proving his presence at the crime scene.

**Other Cases** — Insect evidence has helped break up drug-dealing rings. In a case in New Zealand, police arrested suspects believed to be distributors for a large cartel in Thailand.

The suspects argued that they grew the pot for personal use and weren't big-time dealers. But small dead insects found within the confiscated marijuana were identified as species native to Southeast Asia but absent from New Zealand, proving the cartel connection.

In some very disturbing cases of child or elderly abuse, the abuse victims were found with living maggots feeding on unchanged diapers or open, ulcerated wounds. From the length of time necessary for development of the maggots to the sizes observed, a pattern

of appalling abuse and neglect of long duration was demonstrated.

These cases, while by no means running the full gamut, show just how broad the range of cases where insect testimony may be useful.

### A Tough Job

Forensic entomology is not for everyone. One truly has to be a deeply trained professional with meticulous habits, not just someone with a little knowledge of bugs. At the crime scene, the entomologist must carefully collect all the insects present, labeling each properly and noting where on or around the body each was found.

Environmental conditions must be carefully noted. Soil samples must be taken for later examination in the lab. Some of the immature insects such as fly maggots are kept alive and reared out to adults in the lab, to make identification easier. Identification of adult insects is difficult, even for a knowledgeable entomologist such as myself. But identifying maggots or pupal cases to the particular species is extraordinarily difficult, something only

a real expert can do.

Also, while it might seem a simple matter to determine the PMI from the species present or the stage of development of maggots or grubs, many factors can cause rates of development to differ from those of the controlled conditions of a laboratory. Variation in local temperature conditions, such as if the body were in a depression, can be misleading.

Decomposition proceeds differently if a body is hanging above the ground, buried under the ground or lying in water, than if it is lying on the ground surface. Access of insects and therefore rate of decomposition is affected if the body is tightly wrapped in a blanket or other covering.

The presence of drugs in the body can affect the rate of development of the insects feeding on it. So there are many factors that can mislead the unwary.

About 10 years ago, to assure professionalism, an American Board of Forensic Entomology was established, with a rigorous licensing procedure; the number of registered professionals in the U.S. today is only in the dozens.

Quite apart from the extent of the training and knowledge necessary, forensic entomology also requires a firm will and a strong stomach. The condition of the bodies of victims at crime scenes is often highly disturbing and distressing, leaving memories that are hard to forget.

Working in the legal system can also be difficult for some — working with police officers, coroners and other forensic specialists to solve the puzzle of a case can be very interesting, but being grilled under oath by an aggressive prosecutor or defense attorney is another matter.

So despite the popularity of the television show *CSI* and its spin-offs, not everyone would or should want to become a forensic entomologist.

But despite the challenges, for those with a fascination with all of nature's key players, a commitment to seeing justice done, and the personality to withstand the unpleasant aspects of the job, there are lots of opportunities to join this rapidly expanding applied science. ☉

# Attracting Gates Scholars

By Eileen Wirth, Ph.D.

Creighton has developed a “model program” to help economically disadvantaged high school students compete for the prestigious Gates Millennium Scholarship. And now many of them are coming to CU.

It was late on Tami Buffalohead-McGill's 38th birthday, but instead of celebrating, she was spending this mid-January night frantically editing applications for Gates Millennium Scholarships. These annual scholarships — funded by Microsoft's Bill Gates and his wife, Melinda — pay all college expenses for talented economically disadvantaged minority students. The applications needed to be postmarked by midnight.

Throughout the fall, Buffalohead-McGill, BA'89, Creighton's director of student support services, and other Creighton employees and students had advised numerous high school seniors about the complex application process. They had aided many of these students in responding to the eight essay questions on leadership, service and academic goals. The final editing of these essays could make the difference between success and failure. Birthday



Creighton student Gertrude Lee, right, helps Miranda Short Bear, a student at Pine Ridge High School, edit her Gates Scholarship essay. Lee was one of several Creighton students who spent spring break on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation assisting high school juniors with their Gates Scholarship applications.



The Rev. Ray Bucko, S.J., and Tami Buffalohead-McGill, BA'89, are co-chairs of Creighton's innovative Gates Scholarship mentoring program. They got the idea for the program during a nine-hour car ride to the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.



Photo by Mike Kleverer

**Donnel Ecoffey**

*Sophomore in social work from Wounded Knee, S.D.*

A graduate of Red Cloud Indian School on the Pine Ridge Reservation, Ecoffey credits Tami Buffalohead-McGill with helping her win the Gates Scholarship.

"I was pretty much back and forth with Tami. She's an awesome lady," said Ecoffey. "If I hadn't filled out the Gates application, I wouldn't have looked at Creighton as an option." Ecoffey's mother works at the Oglala-Lakota College Center and her father is retired. The program introduced her to Creighton. She also received a Diversity Scholarship.

Her Creighton activities include involvement in the Native American and African-American student groups, helping to organize a powwow on campus and working with children at an after-school program at Catholic Charities' Hope Center. She also assisted with the Gates workshop at Red Cloud Indian School and has worked with Buffalohead-McGill and Fr. Bucko in encouraging Native American students to choose Creighton.

Ecoffey said she plans to go on for a master's in social work when she graduates and might even go on further since Gates will pay for graduate work. Eventually she plans to return to the reservation and work with battered women.

festivities could wait.

But then a "party" showed up at Buffalohead-McGill's Markoe Hall office. Creighton students and Native American twins Gertrude and Georgiana Lee and Joshua Marshall, an African-American/Native American English/philosophy major, volunteered to help with the editing.

"They said, 'We should be mentors,'" said Buffalohead-McGill, who co-chairs Creighton's mentoring program for Gates Scholarship applicants. "They were fabulous." By the deadline, the group had edited more than five Gates applications and 40 essays.

Such dedication explains why Dr. Molly Tovar, director of the American Indian Graduate Center (AIGC) Scholars Program in Albuquerque, N.M., hails Creighton's "model program" for helping deserving students win Gates Scholarships. AIGC selects Native American Gates recipients. Other ethnic organizations choose winners of their heritage.

"We wish other institutions would do what Creighton does," said Tovar.

The scholarships pay all college expenses not funded by other programs and provide grants for low-income African-American, Hispanic-American, Native American and Asian American

The scholarships pay all college expenses not funded by other programs and provide grants for low-income African-American, Hispanic-American, Native American and Asian American winners.



Creighton medical students Jessica Kaufman and Aaron Konrad help several Pine Ridge High School students with their résumés.

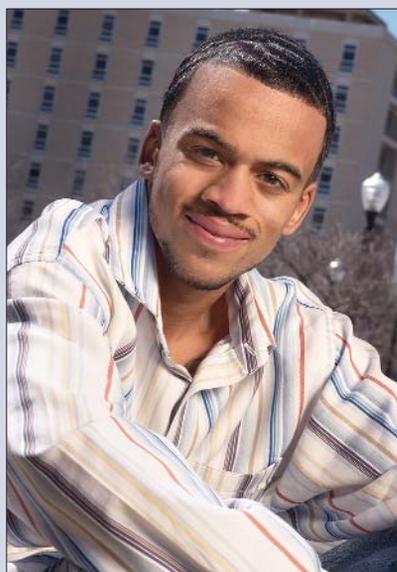


### Jamie Reiss

*Sophomore in journalism/public relations from Papillion-LaVista (Neb.) High School*

In addition to being an excellent student, Reiss plays third base for Creighton's varsity softball team. She said she would have found it "very difficult" to pay for college without the Gates Scholarship. She learned about the scholarship at her high school and attended the Creighton workshop.

"I did get other scholarships but that only equaled about three-fourths of the cost. My mom works as a secretary at EMSI insurance company, and my dad is a professional poker player," she said. "The scholarship program is remarkable. I went to a Gates conference in Los Angeles last fall and got to meet all the other scholars. I feel like the people behind this scholarship genuinely care about the students they represent."



### Blake Tyler

*Freshman in pre-physical therapy from Omaha North High School*

Tyler learned about the Gates program at North High School and attended Creighton's Omaha workshop to learn more about it. Both of his parents have serious health problems, and he could never have enrolled at Creighton without major financial assistance. At North, he was senior class president and spent more than 200 hours doing volunteer work at Clarkson Hospital.

Tyler said that his first semester at Creighton went very well but there is "no way" he could have completed the Gates application without advice.

"The hardest part is the essay portion," he said. "This scholarship helped me realize what my accomplishments were."

Tyler noted that he is using his Gates at Creighton for two reasons: It is close to home and it offers physical therapy.



### Deadre Currie

*Sophomore in biology/pre-medicine from Denver*

As a senior in high school, Currie said she went online and dedicated half of her day to looking for scholarships. Teachers helped her by proofing the essays. She wanted to attend a private college outside Colorado that had a medical school and selected Creighton.

At Creighton, she does office work for the Upward Bound program and is in charge of entertainment for the Soul Food Dinner. She is involved with the Office of Multicultural Affairs.

"The Gates Scholarship program is great," she said. "After my B.A., I'll have no debts. Everyone should go for it." Currie noted that her Gates Scholarship would pay for a doctorate degree but not medical school.

Photos by Mike Kleveter

winners. Currently the University has 15 Gates scholars, mostly Native Americans and African-Americans, said Don Bishop, associate vice president for enrollment management.

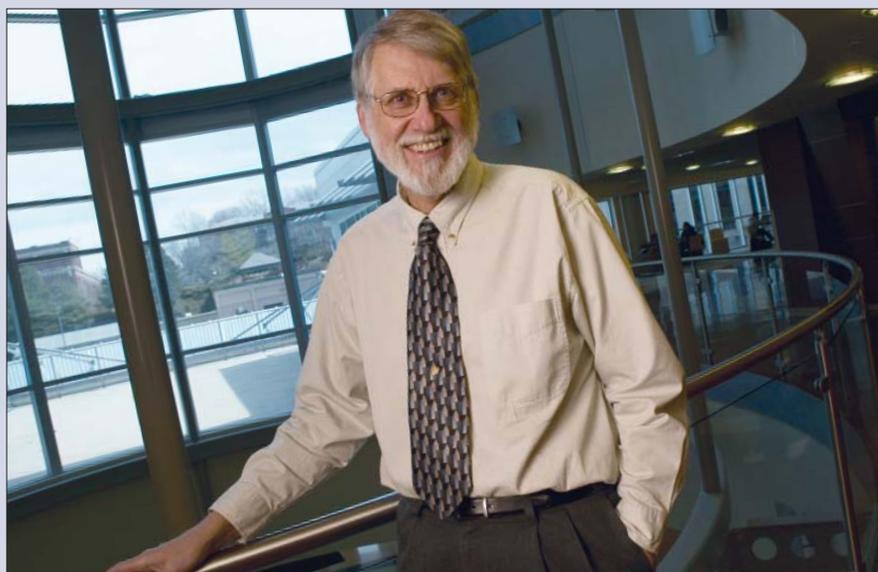
Creighton's intensive involvement with the Gates program began three years ago when AIGC chose Buffalohead-McGill as a scholarship reviewer with the goal of increasing applications from Nebraska and South

Dakota, Tovar said. No Native American students from either state had won a Gates grant despite the significant Native American populations in both. That has changed.

The Rev. Ray Bucko, S.J., director of the Native American Studies program and Gates program co-chair, said he and Buffalohead-McGill realized they needed to give students intense individual help with the applications.

"The Gates mentorship was born of the nine-hour car ride each way to Pine Ridge that Tami and I take for board of trustee meetings," said Fr. Bucko. "We were discussing the problem with students keeping up with the application and the cultural gap between how students see the world on Pine Ridge and what the application asks. We came up with the idea of adding a mentorship level to their

Photo by Mike Kleveiter



Creighton chemistry professor Gary Michels is one of several faculty members who have served as mentors.

## Portrait of a Mentor

Gary Michels, Ph.D., associate professor of chemistry, grew up in the Rapid City, S.D., area near the Pine Ridge Reservation but never knew much about Lakota culture until last fall when he accepted an invitation to spend fall break mentoring James Lays Bad, a Gates Scholarship applicant from Jesuit-run Red Cloud School.

Michels said the program appealed to him because "I wouldn't be a gawking tourist. I had a purpose to go. I would be involved with the people."

Michels said he faced a challenge because Lays Bad is not only Native American but had been raised in a very traditional Lakota manner. His first language is Lakota. He had even won an award for how well he spoke it. He was not as assimilated as many other students.

This meant that Lays Bad was "excessively humble" and very quiet, Michels said. Filling out an extensive application that demanded that he boast about his accomplishments and service to others was alien to his culture and values.

By talking to other people, Michels learned that Lays Bad had to chop

wood for his family, drive his mother everywhere and generally take care of her. Prepared with this background, Michels helped Lays Bad outline his responses to the essay questions.

"We went through all eight essays," said Michels. "I was exhausted."

After returning to Creighton, Michels kept in touch with Lays Bad via e-mail but had received only one response as the deadline approached. When Lays Bad came to visit Creighton on a college recruiting trip, the two had lunch and talked about the Gates application.

"I built a fire under him. I told him he had to get more done," said Michels. Lays Bad sent several responses to Buffalohead-McGill before Christmas. Right after Christmas break, he finished the application.

"He got it all done and his answers were wonderful," said Michels.

Michels noted that when Lays Bad had started the application process, the University of Kansas was his first choice.

"When I looked at his final application, it said Creighton."

experience to help them close the gap and finish successfully." They recruited volunteer faculty, staff and students as mentors.

Completing the 62-page Gates application would daunt the child of a college professor let alone students who are often the first college applicants in their families, said Buffalohead-McGill. Recipients also must provide a college acceptance letter and completed federal financial aid forms, both additional intimidating bureaucratic processes.

To take the mystery and fear out of applying for the Gates Scholarship, Creighton organized workshops attended by 101 eligible seniors in Omaha, Sioux City, the Santee Sioux and Winnebago Reservations and the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, she said. The workshops are open to students regardless of what university they hope to attend, but many eventually choose Creighton.

"We help them identify their service, leadership and work experiences," said Buffalohead-McGill.

Last fall break, Buffalohead-McGill and Fr. Bucko tested an even more in-depth mentoring approach by taking 13 faculty and staff mentors to the Pine Ridge Reservation for an "immersion experience." Native American Creighton students led the mentors on tours of the reservation. They stayed with the Jesuit community and spent several days working with students and visiting with families.

Buffalohead-McGill said that because Native American culture rejects boasting, mentors often must draw students out about their service and leadership. Students who have cared for elderly relatives or driven neighbors to doctors' appointments view such things as an expected part of life rather than service. Mentors teach them how to explain their accomplishments in a way that will impress judges.

Mentors and workshop volunteers come from numerous Creighton colleges and departments. For example, last fall three pharmacy students drove to a workshop at Little Priest Tribal College at the Winnebago Reservation in northeast Nebraska, Buffalohead-McGill said. The School of Pharmacy

Completing the 62-page Gates application would daunt the child of a college professor let alone students who are often the first college applicants in their families.



Creighton student Christina Tun, foreground, helps several Pine Ridge High School students work on their scholarship essays and résumés.

and Health Professions has a Native American health initiative and encourages students to volunteer for related projects such as this, said Victoria Roche, Ph.D., senior associate dean.

Creighton's Cardoner Program, which promotes understanding of the meaning of vocation and involvement in service, will play a more active role in the Gates program next year, said Kristina DeNeve, Ph.D., director. "We

are hoping to support this work and expand what they did last year," she said. Cardoner might recruit students as mentors and possibly take them to a different reservation for an immersion experience.

Buffalohead-McGill said the Gates mentorship program is an example of "Creighton at its best." Fr. Bucko agreed.

"Ignatius says love shows itself more fully in action than in words. This allows the faculty to apply the gold standard and excellence in their service and commitment to their profession. Our program is amazing in that it shows the HEART of Creighton — willing to love in action rather than in words," he said. ☺

*About the author: Dr. Wirth is chair of Creighton's Department of Journalism and Mass Communication.*



Creighton student Joshuah Marshall, right, assists Gary Richards, a Red Cloud Indian School junior, with the Gates application essay and résumé development. Marshall is serving as Richards' mentor during the scholarship process.

# International Law



The 20th century saw three great waves of international lawmaking. How has it changed us and the world? What does the future hold? What role will the U.S. play? And how are some Creighton students already making a difference in the world of international affairs?

# in the 20th Century & Beyond

By Michael J. Kelly, J.D.  
Associate Professor of Law

International law is a growth area at Creighton and in the world. Many divisions within the College of Arts & Sciences, the College of Business Administration and the School of Law now offer advanced courses in comparative constitutional law, globalization and national security/foreign relations law. A new program has emerged whereby graduate students can earn a joint J.D./M.A. in international relations in three years. And law students are now clerking for the prosecutor's office at the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague and training election workers in new democracies like Mongolia and Indonesia. More Creighton students are sitting for the Foreign Service exam than ever before. Why the sudden renewed interest? Actually, it's been a long time coming.

It all began about 350 years ago in a little place called Westphalia. The great powers of Europe gathered near Westphalia's capital, Münster (which lies in northern Germany between Hamburg and Hanover), in 1648 to end the inter-religious conflict known as the Thirty Years War in a series of treaties that became known collectively as the Peace of Westphalia. The Peace is widely regarded as the point of creation for the system of sovereign nation-states that survives today. Specifically, certain areas of the old Holy Roman Empire, such as Austria, Northern Italy, Belgium and the Czech Republic, began functioning as states with international capacity. Switzerland and The Netherlands were declared independent and their new statehood was protected.

The system of states that traced its birth to Westphalia and continues to function today creates international law as "rules of the road" for countries' interactions with one another. So, as more countries interact in an increasingly globalized world, more rules are needed

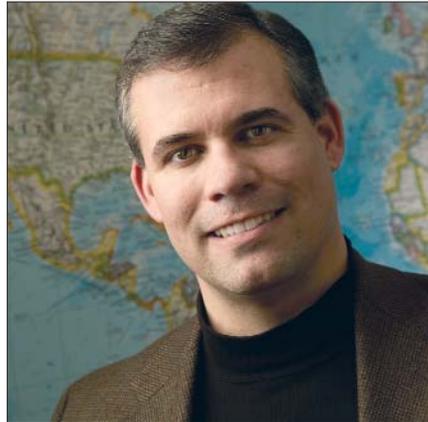


Photo by Mike Kleveter

Kelly ... "The 20th century ... witnessed the greatest proliferation of international law."

and more international law is generated. Not surprisingly, it was the 20th century that witnessed the greatest proliferation of international law in the form of binding customary practice, bilateral and multilateral treaties, new intergovernmental organizations and cases decided by international tribunals.

## An Ebb and Flow

But international law is not created in a vacuum; political realities directly impact the level of international lawmaking activity, resulting in a discernible ebb and flow.

Consequently, international lawmaking during the 20th century occurred in three great waves at the conclusion of three major international conflicts: World War I, World War II and the Cold War.

Each wave was characterized by post-war idealism that, in turn, created a political environment where international law could flourish. However, each period of productivity, some more short-lived than others, suffered from an inevitable return to *realpolitik* (highly political pragmatism geared to achieve short-term results — cynicism fused with realism), thereby truncating the underlying idealism.

After the unprecedented carnage of

World War I, with its machine guns, mass artillery, chemical gassing and trench warfare, nations determined that such horrors should be prevented from recurring, and so created a League of Nations and an international court of justice to peacefully settle disputes through negotiation and adjudication. Many treaties and informal pacts were also approved to bind countries' interests closer together.

President Woodrow Wilson was the chief architect driving this move toward a more stable international order. But his isolationist enemies in the U.S. Senate prevented meaningful American participation. The sudden return of the U.S. to isolationism, together with the rise of fascism and the spread of the Great Depression, foreshadowed an early end to this era. Italy, Germany, Spain and Japan joined Soviet Russia in installing ruthless totalitarian governments. Their nationalist and/or expansionist ideologies, and the inability of western democracies to offset such ambitions, drove the world toward the precipice of World War II.

## The Second Wave: Post World War II

The second wave of international lawmaking followed the Second World War. As with the prior war, World War II elevated terror to a new level with the Holocaust, unrestricted civilian bombing, detonation of atomic weapons and "total warfare."

The idealism following this conflict yielded creation of a United Nations, the birth of international criminal law at the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals, and the adoption of landmark treaty regimes to control state behavior such as the Geneva Conventions to protect civilians and prisoners of war and the Genocide Convention.

The great powers met at Bretton Woods to hammer out international economic concerns, the process of decolonization was begun, and the human rights movement began shortly thereafter.

However, the start of the Cold War, the rise and spread of communism in China and Eastern Europe, and the proxy war between communist and democratic forces on the Korean peninsula froze many of those initiatives in their tracks.

International law developed only intermittently in areas the superpowers allowed it to grow during the ensuing 40 years — including international banking and finance, the maritime law of the sea and international environmental law. The United Nations Security Council, designed to prevent further conflict, fell into a deep freeze while the great geopolitical chess game of the Cold War was played out between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The defeat of communism in 1989-90 brought another opportunity.

### 1990s: A Decade of Intervention

The first President Bush, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, declared a New World Order following the Cold War, ushering in the third wave of international lawmaking. The 1990s was a decade of intervention on behalf of suffering peoples (Iraq/Kuwait, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo) which challenged the traditionally strict Westphalian notions of inviolable state borders and mastery by the central government over its internal affairs. Humanitarian intervention finally became an operational paradigm in its own right, and international law embraced human rights issues more fully.

International trade law also enshrined free trade principles in the new World Trade Organization, and regional trade bodies, such as NAFTA, were created to facilitate the expansion of capitalism as a driving force in the globalized world.

Sept. 11, 2001, brought the curtain down on this optimism and the scourge of terrorism refocused the world's attention on threats posed by non-state actors and rogue regimes seeking to develop weapons of mass destruction. But it was domestic American politics that had more to do with truncating this third wave of international lawmaking than broad agreement among countries



Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice visits with French President Jacques Chirac in February. Kelly writes that the U.S. has shown signs of re-engaging Europe and the international community.

AP Photo/Philippe Wojazer

of the world.

After the 2000 presidential election, neo-conservative unilateralists (not to be confused with isolationists) consolidated power within the administration of the second President Bush. Their agenda called for the progressive and systematic disengagement of the U.S. from multilateral international legal systems that ran contrary to short-term domestic political goals. Much of their progress was realized prior to 9/11.

The administration wasted no time in denouncing the Kyoto Protocol to reduce ozone-depleting gases in March 2001, which has now entered into force without the U.S. when Russia joined earlier this year. In May 2001, the president withdrew America's signature from the Rome Statute creating the new International Criminal Court, which also subsequently entered into force without the U.S. This was quickly followed in June with American disengagement from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which prohibited both Russia and the U.S. from developing "star wars" or "strategic defense initiative" anti-missile systems that the Pentagon wanted to develop and deploy.

### The War on Terror

After the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the U.S. responded by announcing a global War on Terror that was to be conducted

on multiple fronts. However, the two invasions undertaken in furtherance of that war were inconsistent in that one was legal and the other was not.

The American-led invasion of Afghanistan was justified on the grounds of self-defense, which is allowed under the U.N. Charter after a country suffers an armed attack. This action was supported by NATO. The 2003 invasion of Iraq circumvented the U.N. Security Council and was technically illegal under the Charter. It was not supported by NATO. The president justified this action as a pre-emptive strike against Saddam Hussein, but because there was no imminent threat of attack from Iraq (which is required for the doctrine to work), that justification was legally misplaced.

The absence of international legitimacy, and therefore only insignificant international participation, in the Iraqi action left the unilateralists as the chief occupiers of that country after the swift defeat of Saddam's military. America's inability to secure the country and put down the ensuing insurrection stemmed directly from the fact that it went in without the rest of the world. In fact, the third largest member of the U.S.-led coalition is the mercenary class — the private soldiers and security contractors. The skyrocketing costs of occupation in terms of money and combat deaths are accruing mainly to the U.S. Iraqis who

have been persuaded to join the coalition are also experiencing high casualties.

The absence of international imprimatur, together with the obvious disdain of international law by the administration, also helped lay the groundwork for the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse scandal in Baghdad (as well as the abuses that occurred in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay). The military personnel who engaged in those acts of torture received two clear signals: Obtaining information on terrorist activity is of paramount importance, and international law does not matter. In fact, the Red Cross found no copies of the Geneva Convention governing treatment of POW's at Abu Ghraib.

Thus, ironically, President G.W. Bush may bring an end to the post-Cold War era of internationalism begun by his father, using the fight against terrorism as a justification for doing so. While the war on terror might be considered the fourth major conflict truncating international lawmaking, there are signs that the tide may be turning in the opposite direction.

### A Turning Tide

Because the logistical and financial burdens of what amounts to unilateral occupation in Iraq have proven immense, the U.S. has now returned to the U.N. system for increased support, re-engaged NATO to assist in security detail, and begun seeking more financial assistance from other states.

Condoleezza Rice's first trip as Secretary of State in the president's second term was to Europe. Her mission was to rebuild bridges torn down over the Iraqi action.

More than anything, international law seeks to avoid perils such as the U.S. is experiencing in Iraq, and works to better the situation of both states and people within a predictable framework of behaviors and expectations. Although fascism and communism helped bring an early end to internationalism after both World Wars, it remains to be seen whether terrorism will be able to do the same in the post-Cold War world. There has clearly been a lurch in that direction, and, combined with unilateralist tendencies within the last remaining

superpower, the global war on terrorism could cement that result. But terrorism alone is incapable of achieving it.

Terrorism thrives on division, fear and hatred. Many of its constituent elements (kidnapping, torture, hijacking, money-laundering, mass murder) have been outlawed by treaties, and its adherents remain wanted criminals. The more that countries agree to pursue terrorists together, while simultaneously sapping the impetus for terrorism by incorporating fair trade policies, opening markets, spreading democratic principles and encouraging compliance with international law, the less terrorism will be able to undermine the third wave of internationalism by itself.

... political realities  
directly impact  
the level of  
international  
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discernible ebb  
and flow.

Terrorists act through violence because they feel they have no stake in current governing processes and no other viable mechanism for registering their social/political/economic demands. If they are co-opted into participating, transformed into stakeholders, and come to believe in the systems under which they live, then they are less likely to turn to violence. Signs of this happening in both Afghanistan and Iraq are encouraging — but significant elements within those two countries remain unconvinced. Increasing international involvement is key, as is putting as much emphasis on winning hearts and minds in the war on

terror as on winning military victories with boots and guns.

### Creighton Student Involvement

Creighton students and graduates are in the vanguard in these areas. After working for six months at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, law student Lejla Zvidic interned with the Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe. Classmate Asja Zujo is now with the War Crimes Tribunal and looks forward to a follow-on term with the new International Criminal Court. Political science graduate Barbara Masilko, BA'01, just completed her first tour as a U.S. Foreign Service officer with the American Embassy in Moscow, and 2002 law graduate Jeanne Howe has undertaken extensive field work for the D.C.-based International Republican Institute to train election workers in Mongolia and Indonesia — two formerly non-democratic societies now emerging as young democracies.

The 1980s also produced Creighton graduates who are having a positive impact. Adolfo Franco, JD'83, is now heading the Caribbean program at USAID; Stephanie Gardener Dochy, JD'88, is on leave from JP Morgan to teach international business law at the United Business Institute in Brussels, Belgium; and Christine Kearney, BA'89, is an assistant professor at St. Anselm College specializing in international debt relief.

With dedicated students and graduates such as these, Creighton is doing its part to make sure that international law continues to expand, and does so in directions that help make the world a better place for all concerned. ●

*About the author: Kelly teaches international law at Creighton and is author of the book Nowhere to Hide: Defeat of the Sovereign Immunity Defense for Crimes of Genocide & the Trials of Slobodan Milosevic and Saddam Hussein (Peter Lang Publishers), foreword by Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, forthcoming in September 2005, and co-author of Equal Justice in the Balance: America's Legal Responses to the Emerging Terrorist Threat (University of Michigan Press 2004) with Creighton professor Raneta Lawson Mack, foreword by Michael Ratner.*

# The Doomsday Scenario of the *Left Behind* Books: How Biblical

With more than 60 million copies sold, the 13 (and counting) books that make up the controversial, apocalyptic *Left Behind* series are a literary phenomenon. But how valid is the theology behind these best-selling novels? For answers, *Creighton Magazine* turned to theologian Dennis Hamm, S.J.

## Q. What is the *Left Behind* series?

This hugely popular series of novels, written by Tim LaHaye and Jerry B. Jenkins, fictionalizes the final seven years of history on planet Earth — pictured as unfolding sometime very soon! The narrative is imagined according to a certain kind of evangelical end-time scenario involving a snatching up (called the Rapture) of innocent children and true-believing Christian adults, followed by seven years of Tribulation, during which the Antichrist emerges, the third temple is built on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, wars and natural disasters occur, and those “left behind” get a second chance to accept Jesus as their personal savior. All of this leads to the final showdown in Israel, the elimination of non-Christians and the second coming of Christ.

## Q. The novels are admittedly fiction but the language sounds pretty biblical. How does this doomsday scenario relate to traditional Christianity?

It all sounds biblical, but, as a professional student of Scripture, I have to say that, judged by the standards of mainstream biblical interpretation (e.g., the kind practiced by most Catholic and

Protestant biblical scholars), the doomsday scenario of the *Left Behind* series is a flagrant misreading of the Bible.

## Q. That’s a pretty strong charge. What do you mean by that? And have you even read the *Left Behind* books?

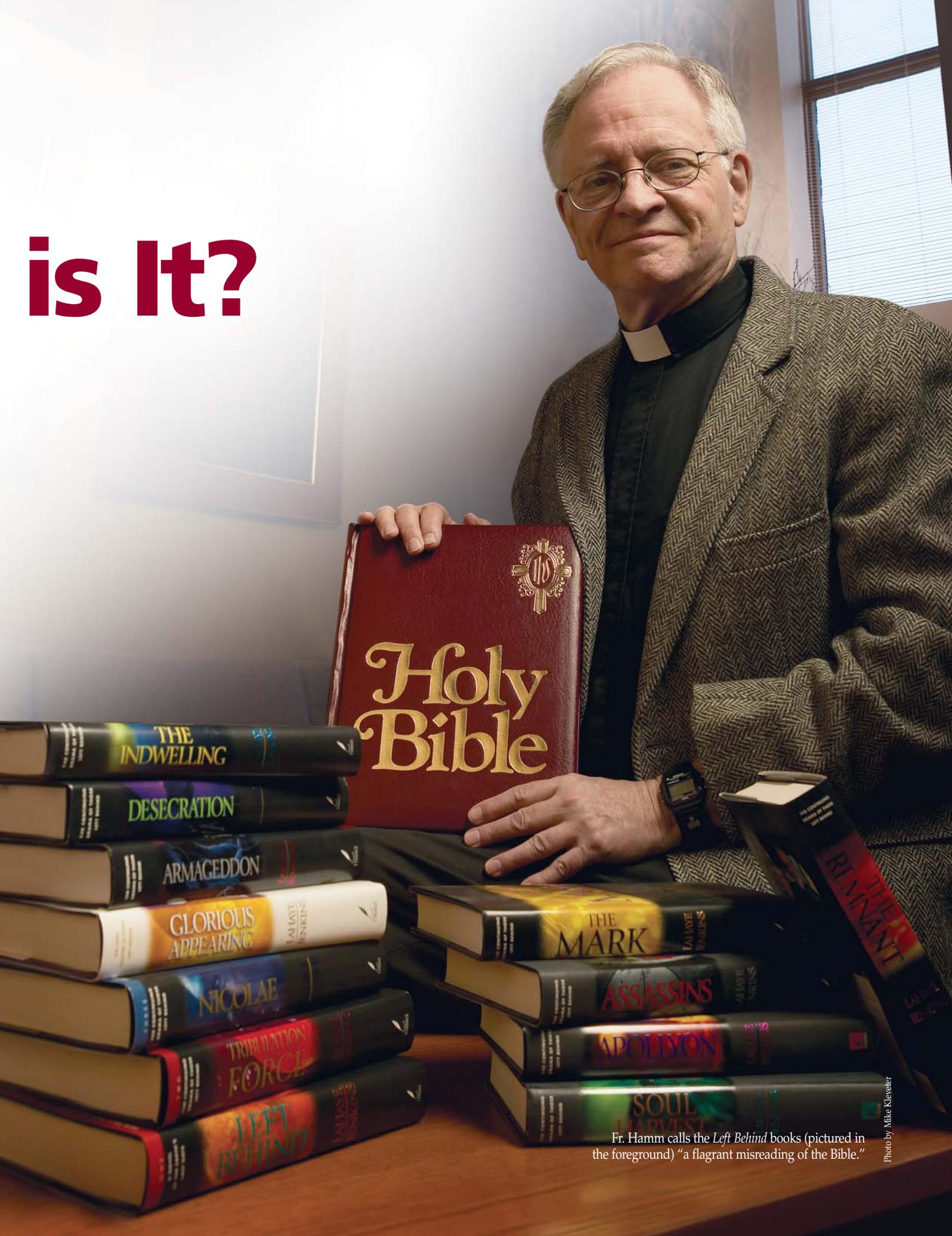
What I mean by “misreading the Bible” will take a while to explain. As for reading the novels, let me make full disclosure: I have only read 1,800 pages of the series. That is only four of the 13 novels — volumes one, two, three and 12 — but it is enough for me to get the drift. A few years ago, when I read a piece in *Time* about the series’ enormous popularity and its use of biblical material, I figured this was something that, as a teacher of Scripture, I should look into. So I began to read the series.

## Q. Did you enjoy the experience?

Well, the first book is about the Rapture and whatever you think of the Rapture as an item of faith (and for me as a Catholic, it is not a matter of faith), it is a great plot device. It is full of special effects (cars suddenly becoming driver-less, babies flying out of wombs, and so forth), and it sets up a very dramatic struggle for those “left behind.”

So it can be a fun fantasy read. For those who take this story as a visualization of what they actually expect to happen, soon, I can understand that it would be immensely engaging. But the more I read, the more it was an experience of déjà vu. I realized that I had been exposed to this scenario some 30 years ago, when I read Hal Lindsey’s *Late Great Planet Earth* (1970).

# is It?



Fr. Hamm calls the *Left Behind* books (pictured in the foreground) "a flagrant misreading of the Bible."

Photo by Mike Klever

## Q. What is the Lindsey book about?

Well, with over 7 million copies sold, it was considered the best-selling book in the “non-fiction” category. “Non-fiction” is ambiguous here, but I know what they meant: It was the best-selling book that was not a novel. It was a popularization of an end-time scenario that I soon learned was only loosely connected to the Bible and to mainstream Christian tradition as well. Lindsey applied to the events of the mid-20th century an interpretation of biblical prophecy that originates in the work of a couple of 19th-century preachers. And their narrative, I have to say, is less biblical exegesis than it is an imaginative schema that divides sacred history into highly articulated stages, especially the last seven years.

## Q. Who were these 19th-century preachers?

John Nelson Darby (1800-1882) was a former Irish Anglican priest who started a sect called the Plymouth Brethren and developed the beginnings of a theology and worldview that has come to be called “premillennial dispensationalism.” Cyrus I. Scofield was an American attorney who was a disciple of Darby, some 43 years his junior, who had a knack for systematizing. Scofield developed and communicated Darby’s interpretation in his annotations on the King James Version of Scripture, which was first published in 1909 as *The Scofield Reference Bible*. Some consider this the most popular Protestant version of the Bible published in the first half of the 20th century in the U.S.

## Q. So please unpack “premillennial dispensationalism.”

Let’s do the noun first, and then move on to the adjective. Dispensationalism is a belief or theology that understands God’s relationship with human beings as divided into distinct “economies” of salvation, each with its own covenant and its example of ultimate human failure. Most people have some notion of phases in salvation history (e.g., an Old Testament period and a New Testament period). In that sense, every Christian is

some kind of dispensationalist. But the Darby/Scofield scenario is quite distinctive. This model has seven dispensations. It finds four of them in the book of Genesis:

- Innocence (the Garden of Eden)
- Conscience (from Gen 3:23, the Fall, to Noah)
- Human Government (from Gen 8:20, the covenant with Noah, to Abraham)
- Promise (from Gen 12:1, the covenant with Abraham, to Moses)

The most important dispensations, in terms of their theological and practical import, are the final three:

- Law (beginning with Exodus 19:8, Moses to Christ)
- Grace (from Christ’s death to the present, also known as the Church Age)
- The Millennium (Revelation 20, beginning with Christ’s return to earth, also known as the Kingdom Age)

Notice that the dispensation of Law includes the whole life of Jesus. This way of thinking led Darby/Scofield to distinguish between the people of Israel as “the earthly people of God” and Christians as “the heavenly people of God.” Consequently, in this understanding, Jesus’ teachings were addressed solely to Jews, and so Christians needed to pay more attention to the writings of Paul, which were addressed to Christians living in the dispensation of Grace. (This, of course, ignores the insight of the Christian tradition that the Gospels themselves are post-Easter documents; i.e., written in the so-called dispensation of Grace by believing Christians and for believing Christians.) This interpretation leads to some curious results. For one thing, if Jesus’ teaching was addressed solely to his fellow Jews, then Christians are exempt from the challenges of the Sermon on the Mount! This “disconnect” between the teaching of Jesus and the life of the Church may also explain dispensationalists’ neglect of Matthew 25, where the final judgment is based on one’s treatment of the hungry, the homeless, the sick, the stranger and the prisoner.

In this scenario, the time of Grace (a.k.a. the time of the Church) functions as a kind of parenthetical period which is closed with the onset of the seventh dispensation, the millennium, a literal

thousand-year period during which the Christian faithful reign on earth with Jesus after the second coming. That sequence, by the way, is the meaning of the adjective “premillennial.” If you expect a literal thousand-year era of messianic peace, you are a millennialist. There are two different ways to be a millennialist, depending on whether you expect the second coming of Jesus to come before or after the millennium. If you expect the second coming to occur prior to the millennium, you are a pre-millennialist; if you think of the millennium of peace on earth as a human achievement that prepares for the second coming, you are a post-millennialist. By far, most millennialists have been pre-millennialists. In this context, I must hasten to add that throughout most of the past 2,000 years most Christians have been “a-millennialists” — that is, they don’t hold for a literal millennium at all.

## Q. Wait a minute! Isn’t the millennium in the Bible, in the book of Revelation?

Yes, millennium is Latin for a thousand-year period. And such a period is indeed mentioned in the book of Revelation — along with a saved population of 144,000 Israelites, a lamb with seven horns and seven eyes, a bride pictured in one place as a lamb and in another place as a massive golden cube whose footprint would reach from Omaha to San Francisco and down to Mexico City, and a final catastrophe pictured in one passage as a vulture feast, in another passage as a conflagration, and in another passage as a giant hail storm. The first-century people who read or heard apocalypses knew their book of Daniel and they appreciated that the apocalyptic format used symbolic language with conventional associations quite familiar to them.

For example, when they read in Revelation 13 about a beast with 10 horns and seven heads described as like a leopard, with feet like a bear’s and a mouth like a lion, they would have recognized characteristics of the four beasts of Daniel 7 (representing the Babylonian, Median, Persian and Greek empires), but named in reverse order. It



This 17th century painting, *Scenes from the Apocalypse*, by Joseph Heintz the Younger (1600-1678) depicts the end of times.

was an easy step, then (especially after noting that the beast of Chapter 17 is identified with a “city on seven hills” — i.e., Rome) to identify the beast of Revelation as the Roman Empire around the time of the writing, the 90s of the first century. As time went by, many people did not understand apocalyptic symbolism and began to take some of the imagery quite literally, including the 1,000-year symbol as a literal time period. That kind of misunderstanding led to the Church’s reluctance to accept Revelation into the canon of Scripture. When St. Augustine explained the thousand years of Revelation 20 as a symbol for the whole time between Easter and the second coming (in *The City of God*, Book 22), that settled the matter for most people, and this has been the standard teaching of the Catholic Church ever since. For Catholics, the Kingdom period was inaugurated by Jesus the first time around.

### **Q. You mean the Book of Revelation is only symbolic?**

It is symbolic, yes, but please drop the word only, which seems to imply that biblical symbols have no meaning. The symbols of Revelation are rich in meaning. For example, in the vision of the heavenly throne room in Revelation 5, the seer John wonders who is going to open the

sealed scroll, when one of the 24 elders says to him, “The lion of the tribe of Judah, the root of David, has triumphed, enabling him to open the scroll with its seven seals” (Rev 5:5). Then he says he saw a lamb “standing as if slain,” with seven horns and seven eyes. Well, the announcement draws on messianic imagery from Genesis 49 and Isaiah 11. And the vision of the lamb evokes both the Passover lamb and the lamb of the daily temple atonement offering. The paradoxical phrase “standing as if slain” recalls Jesus crucified and raised. The conventional associations of the number seven with fullness, of animal horn with strength, and of eyes with wisdom clearly describe the risen Christ as possessing the fullness of power and wisdom (precisely the paradox that Paul celebrates in 1 Cor 1:24-25). Notice what you have here, an announcement about a Lion and a vision about a Lamb, and those very different pictures refer to the same reality, Jesus Christ crucified and risen.

Once you catch on to that, it is not hard to follow what is happening with the famous symbol of the 144,000 saved Israelites of Chapter 7. First you have an announcement about 12,000 drawn from each of the 12 tribes of Israel, folks who are exempt from ultimate catastrophe. Then you have a vision of a countless

multitude “from every nation, race, people, and tongue” celebrating in the presence of the Lamb. Do the announcement and the vision refer to two distinct groups, namely an “earthly people of God” and a separate “heavenly people of God”? I think not. As the announced Lion and the envisioned Lamb of Chapter 5 are two very different symbols pointing to the same reality, here we have an announcement (about a countable group) and a vision (about an innumerable group) both pointing to the same reality, the faithful People of God. The announcement focuses on its Jewish roots and the vision underscores its universally inclusive nature. Just as the passage about the Lion and the Lamb (Revelation 5) is not about two animals, so the passage about the counted and the uncountable groups (Revelation 7) is not about two historical groups, Jews and Christians, but two ways of celebrating the same thing. The book of Revelation is all about the faithful people of God (understood, of course, as Christian in this Christian document) sharing in the victory of the Lamb that was slain and raised, the once-and-for-all victory over the power of evil, especially as the author and his readers/listeners faced it in the idolatrous Roman Empire of the 90s, which the author could picture as all the evil empires of the past (as pictured in Daniel 7) rolled into one and described in reverse order (Revelation 13).

### **Q. How about the bride of the Lamb described as a golden cube?**

The prophets of Israel, especially Jeremiah and Hosea, used the marriage relationship as a metaphor for the covenant between the Lord (YHWH) and the people of Israel. The author of the Apocalypse is applying that image to the relationship between the risen Christ and his faithful. The divine-human covenant relationship is also imaged as a city, the heavenly Jerusalem that descends to earth, and as that giant golden cube that I mentioned earlier. The cube is obviously nobody’s ideal of a habitat for humanity. It is an image of the faithful people of God symbolized as the only golden cube in the Hebrew Bible, the Holy of Holies in the temple,

the ultimate sacred space (1 Kings 6:20-21). Only now, at the end, since God is directly present with God's people, the community itself is the Holy of Holies.

**Q. You haven't mentioned the Rapture.**

There is no separate thing or moment in the New Testament called the Rapture. The idea was developed from St. Paul's way of imagining what it would be like if he and other Christian peers were alive at the time of the Parousia, or second coming. He imagines that the deceased faithful would be raised first; "then we who are alive, who are left, will be caught up together with them in clouds to meet the Lord in the air" (1 Thess 4:17). This image, which Paul uses to describe what it might be like to be alive at the time of the Parousia, dispensationalists have concretized and integrated into their end-time scenario as a snatching up of the truly faithful seven years before the Parousia. That imposes a schema that Paul never intended, and it turns an image into a teaching that has never been part of mainstream Christian doctrine.

**Q. What are some practical consequences of the dispensationalist end-time scenario?**

For one thing, this way of thinking leads to taking the scenario more seriously than the New Testament itself. For contemporary dispensationalists, the Old Testament predictions about the end-time restoration of the 12 tribes of Israel began to occur in the establishment of the modern state of Israel by the U.N. in 1948; whereas, for the New Testament authors, the Christian community was the end-time restoration of Israel (e.g., see Gal 6:16; Jas 1:1; Luke 22:28-30; Acts 1:1-2:47). For dispensationalists, the scenario requires the physical construction of the third temple on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem (currently occupied by the Muslim shrine of the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosque); whereas, for the New Testament authors, the expected end-time temple is the Christian community (e.g., see 1 Cor 3:16-17 and 1 Pet 2:4-5). Whereas the New Testament writers interpret Old

Testament prophecy as fulfilled in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus and in the life of the church, dispensationalists consider prophecy as mainly about our own time and immediate future. Dispensationalists think of the end times as the final seven years of Tribulation before the Second Coming, whereas the New Testament authors understand the end times as having been inaugurated in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus (see, for example, 1 Cor 10:11; Heb 1:1-2; Luke 11:20). The whole effort to figure out signs of the imminence of the second coming flies in the face of Jesus' own teaching: "But of that day or hour, no one knows, neither the angels in heaven, nor the Son, but only the Father" (Mark 13:32). You have to choose between the New Testament interpretation of prophecy and the left-behind interpretation; you can't reconcile the two.

**Q. Does this scenario have political consequences?**

Yes. Dangerous ones. Just consider the consequences of trying to construct a third temple on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. That would entail destroying the Muslim shrine and mosque that currently occupy what has been for 1,300 years the third most sacred place in Islam. Can you think of a quicker way to start World War III? Yet there are groups raising the funds to do just that. I have seen liturgical vessels for the third temple already on display in the Old City of Jerusalem. And I have read that a Nebraska farmer is trying to breed the red heifer whose ashes (Numbers 19) are required for the purification of the temple. Curiously, the construction of the third temple occurs without incident and with little narrative description in *The Tribulation Force*, the second book of the *Left Behind* series; even in fiction, LaHaye and Jenkins don't want to take the implications seriously. This left-behind scenario also leads to an uncritical support of the policies of the state of Israel, because of the role it plays in their plot (full geographical restoration, followed by the conversion of many Jews, worldwide, to Christianity). Incidentally, in the *Left Behind* books, the United Nations and the project of world peace through

disarmament are tools of the Antichrist and instruments of Satan!

The conviction that the end of the world (as we know it) is approaching makes ecological responsibility irrelevant. James Watt, President Reagan's secretary of the interior, asserted famously that concern about the sustainability of soil and forests made little sense in the light of the likely imminence of the End. And Reagan was clearly influenced by this worldview when he cited biblical commentators who identified Gog of the book of Revelation with Russia; that made the epithet "Evil Empire" easy to apply to that nation. This scenario promotes a social attitude of "If you are not with us, you are against us." That makes enemies even of friendly critics.

**Q. Is the dispensationalist narrative anti-Catholic?**

In the *Left Behind* books anti-Catholicism is not explicit, but it is clearly there implicitly.

On the one hand, the last pope before the moment of the Rapture, Pope John XXIV, is himself raptured, indicating that he was a genuine Christian. However, the next pope, Archbishop Peter Cardinal Mathews of Cincinnati, is one of those "left behind." Moreover, he fulfills dispensationalists' worst fears: He espouses a watered-down syncretism



*Left Behind* authors Tim LaHaye and Jerry Jenkins appeared on the cover of *Newsweek* in 2004; their latest book, a prequel titled *The Rising*, was released in March.

Covers courtesy of Tyndale House Publishers and Newsweek

dubbed “the Enigma Babylon One World Faith” and moves his office to the U.N. headquarters.

In this worldview the church is entirely a spiritual entity, not really an earthly institution, whereas the Catholic view understands the church, like Christ, as a fulfillment of prophecy. The time of the church (Grace) is not simply a bridge time, but coterminous with the End Times.

**Q. Is there a major lesson you have learned from looking into this literature and its reading of Scripture?**

Yes. One lesson is that no one reads the Bible without a social framework, a community of shared interpretation. Some people claim that they “read the Bible in its plain meaning”; in fact, they are inevitably reading it within some community of faith, even if it is a community created only by a shared commentator. We shouldn’t be surprised by this. The Catholic Church has always acknowledged this. The Church did not come from the Bible; the Bible came from the Church. We inherited the Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, re-arranged the canon so that the prophets come last, bridging to Jesus, and then we added the Christian Scriptures, which are mainly commentaries on how we Christians see the Israelite Scriptures fulfilled in Jesus as the ultimate revelation of God. When we fragmented into Eastern and Western Christians, and then the West broke into denominations, we developed different community readings of Scripture. If you are a premillennial dispensationalist, you have learned from them (e.g., Scofield, Lindsey, LaHaye and Jenkins) how to read the Bible their way. Most professional biblical scholars — Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox or Jewish — would tell you that the dispensationalist reading is not biblical, certainly not in the way that the writers of the New Testament were biblical. In my opinion, people should no more use the *Left Behind* series to learn about Scripture than they should turn to *The DaVinci Code* to learn Christian history.

**Q. Why should we read the book of Revelation today if**

**it is mainly addressed to people in the 90s of the first century and doesn’t provide information about our own day?**

For the same reason we read the letters of Paul, which were mainly written to people in the 50s of that century. We find in those documents ways that their language of faith applies to our own life of faith today. For Christians facing the prospect of martyrdom for not participating in emperor worship, the author of Revelation is saying, in effect, “The great victory against evil has been achieved in the death and resurrection of the Lamb; the worst things that could now happen to us are so many signs and wonders of a new exodus that God is doing; in the end, all of us will be judged according to our deeds; the evil ones will be punished and the faithful will be rewarded for our fidelity. The big battle is already over.” That is still very much part of Christian faith. We still believe that the power and wisdom of God has been revealed in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. Our attitude to the future is still based confidently on this reality now deeply rooted in the past. Though we are not to speculate on “the day, nor the hour,” we still believe in a Second Coming and a final judgment. Meanwhile, Christians are meant to be busy living out the covenant relationships with God, all human beings and the gift of the earth.

**Q. Where can someone learn more about the *Left Behind* scenario?**

For a survey of the publishing phenomenon of the *Left Behind* series, see Nancy Gibbs, “Apocalypse Now,” *Time* (July 1, 2002) pp. 40-48. For Augustine’s treatment of the millennium, see *City of God*, Book 22, Chapters 7-10. For an overview of premillennial dispensationalism, see Leslie J. Hoppe, OFM, “Premillennial Dispensationalism: Fundamentalism’s Eschatological Scenario,” *Chicago Studies* 34 (1995) 222-235. For a description of the scenario by some of its contemporary exponents, see Mark Hitchcock and Thomas Ice, *The Truth Behind Left Behind*, with an introduction by Tim LaHaye (Sisters, Oregon: Multnomah, 2004). For a recent



## About Fr. Hamm

The Rev. Dennis Hamm, S.J., is professor of theology in Creighton University’s College of Arts and Sciences.

Ordained on June 10, 1970, Fr. Hamm studied English and philosophy at St. Louis University, receiving the M.A. and Ph.L. He went on to earn the Ph.D. at the same institution in biblical languages and literature.

Fr. Hamm has taught 28 different courses in Creighton’s theology department, has participated in an archaeological dig in Israel and has published and consulted widely across his field of expertise.

Fr. Hamm’s biblical articles have appeared in such journals as *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, *The Journal of Biblical Literature*, *The Journal for the Study of the New Testament*, *Biblica*, *Church and America*.

Catholic critique, see Carl E. Olson, *Will Catholics be “Left Behind”?* (San Francisco: Ignatius Press, 2003). For an analysis of the cultural impact of the series, see Glenn W. Shuck, *Marks of the Beast: The Left Behind Novels and the Struggle for Evangelical Identity* (New York: NYU Press, 2005). Gershom Gorenberg, *The End of Days: Fundamentalism and the Struggle for the Temple Mount* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), provides a Jerusalem journalist’s review of the end-time scenarios of Jewish, Christian and Muslim fringe groups who have eschatological designs on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. ©

# A Commitment to Success in Science

The *Omaha World-Herald* Foundation and the Carmen and John Gottschalk Foundation have invested in Creighton University in various ways, from the Integrated Science Center to the James L. Koley Professorship in Constitutional Law to the Annual Fund. Their most recent gift reflects one of the University's core priorities: building its endowment for science and providing a modern science-learning environment for undergraduate students.

**“Supporting Creighton’s undergraduate science programs is an important, satisfying, worthwhile and necessary undertaking because it prepares young people for the future.”**

**— John Gottschalk**

“Supporting Creighton’s undergraduate science programs is an important, satisfying, worthwhile and necessary undertaking because it prepares young people for the future,” said John Gottschalk, chief executive officer, chairman and publisher of the *Omaha World-Herald*. He also serves on the University’s Board of Directors. “It is profoundly important to the future of our country. If you do not have a sound grounding in science, you are not going to be able to advance civilization.”

A \$750,000 pledge from the *Omaha World-Herald* Foundation has established the *World-Herald* Fund. This endowed fund assists in the purchase and repair of scientific equipment used in Creighton University undergraduate science programs.

“Creighton, with its unique approach to science education in the Jesuit tradition, builds competence while challenging our students to formulate effective responses to moral and ethical issues with scientific dimensions,” said the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., president of Creighton University. “This approach enables our students to be active, effective citizens throughout their lives. The *Omaha World-Herald* Foundation’s gift to establish the *World-Herald* Fund will provide

equipment repair and replacement so that our students have the most modern learning tools available.”

The Carmen and John Gottschalk Foundation made a \$250,000 pledge to the Integrated Science Center, which included renovations to the general chemistry lab. In recognition of their tremendous support, the space is being named The Carmen and John Gottschalk General Chemistry Lab. Located in the Rigge Science Building, the new lab has been designed to adapt to future advances in chemistry research, curriculum and technology, and will serve generations of Creighton students.

“We are proud of Creighton’s long service to and productive partnership with this community and region. Our shareholders,

Carmen and I are all happy to play a part in Creighton University’s continuing success,” Gottschalk said.

Creighton provides an extraordinary contribution to the education of future scientists and health care professionals. About 12 percent of Creighton’s undergraduate students major in sciences — more than double the national average. The Department of Chemistry enrolls approximately 450 students in general chemistry and another 300 students in organic chemistry per semester.

Supporting the science programs at Creighton is not a new venture for the *Omaha World-Herald* Foundation. In 1997, as part of the Creighton 2000 Campaign, it committed \$500,000 to the University’s Success in Science Initiative. With this gift and the influence it provided, Creighton was awarded the Kresge Challenge Grant to enhance the University’s science programs.

“Because of the Success in Science Initiative, Creighton was able to address with confidence a decades-long dream of providing a renaissance in the sciences at Creighton and with phenomenal results,” Fr. Schlegel said. “Our Integrated Science Center is the culmination of this journey.”

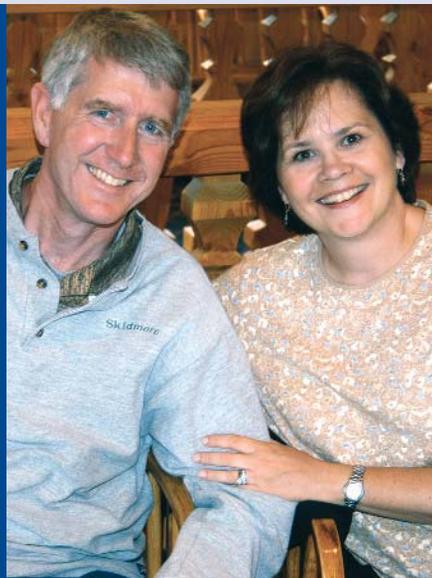
Creighton’s Integrated Science Center is the largest single capital project in the University’s history and provides opportunities for Creighton undergraduate students to share resources and interact with graduate students and renowned scientists in a uniquely collaborative environment.

“Creighton University appreciates the recent pledges and past support from both the *Omaha World-Herald* Foundation and the Carmen and John Gottschalk Foundation. The various ways they have invested in the University provide evidence of their generosity and interest in Creighton,” Fr. Schlegel said.

# McNallys Honor Parents Through Endowed Scholarships in Nursing and Business

As a tribute to her parents, Michael and Mary Ann (Spielman) McNally, BA'76, have established the Margaret L. (Lucy) McCarthy-Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Nursing and the Donald W. Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Business.

"My parents set a wonderful example for our family and education was always a priority," said Mary Ann. "When my husband and I talked about establishing the scholarships, we decided we didn't want to wait until my parents were gone to honor them. Because they love Creighton so much, we felt establishing endowed scholarships would be a fitting tribute."



*"When my husband and I talked about establishing the scholarships, we decided we didn't want to wait until my parents were gone to honor them. Because they love Creighton so much, we felt establishing endowed scholarships would be a fitting tribute."*

— Mary Ann (Spielman) McNally, BA'76

The Margaret L. (Lucy) McCarthy-Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Nursing and the Donald W. Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Business will be used annually to provide scholarships for students who are able to demonstrate, according to accepted practices, the need for financial aid

in order to continue their education.

Of the Donald W. Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Business, Deborah L. Wells, Ph.D., acting dean and associate professor of marketing and management, College of Business Administration, said: "The College of Business Administration at Creighton University prides itself on educating ethical leaders who become invaluable members of the local and national business community. Donald Spielman, BSC'50, is a role model for many other hardworking professionals and his career of dedicated service to Mutual of Omaha is a testament to his character. Without scholarship support like that

provided by Mary Ann and Michael McNally in honor of her father, our students struggle to keep up with the cost of living. Because of scholarships like the Donald W. Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Business, our students can focus on studying, doing meaningful internships, and serving the



Lucy and Donald Spielman

Creighton and Omaha community."

Of the Margaret L. (Lucy) McCarthy-Spielman Endowed Scholarship in Nursing, Eleanor V. Howell, dean of the School of Nursing, said: "Generations of nursing students recall Lucy Spielman, SJN'50, BSN'78, MS'78, as an outstanding nursing professor. She also served as a model for her commitment to research. Long after she retired, Lucy continued to collaborate with fellow nursing professor, Dr. Winifred Pinch, on neonatal research and ethical decision-making. Scholarships, such as those the McNallys have established, can support access to high quality undergraduate education, and maximize the opportunity for students to pursue graduate studies upon graduation, thus continuing Lucy Spielman's legacy of scholarship and teaching."

Mary Ann and Michael first met at Creighton and now reside in Dallas. Mary Ann serves as the Dallas Alumni Club representative on the National Alumni Board for Creighton University. Michael also attended Creighton University for two years and received his undergraduate degree from the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

# Endowed Scholarship to Benefit Dental School Students



S. Frank and Philomene Stella ... Mrs. Stella recently endowed a scholarship in her late husband's name.

**“My husband often credited his Creighton education with much of his success in life.”**  
**— Philomene M. Stella**

With a desire to aid and encourage students in the profession her husband loved, Mrs. Philomene M. Stella has established the Dr. Sebastian Frank “Subby” Stella Memorial Endowed Scholarship for the School of Dentistry in honor of her late husband, S. Frank Stella, DDS’55.

“The cost involved in receiving a dental education is significant and all scholarship assistance that dental students receive is extremely appreciated,” said Frank J. Ayers, DDS’69, associate dean for student affairs and chair of the scholarship and financial aid committee for the School of Dentistry.

“Through the Dr. Sebastian Frank ‘Subby’ Stella Memorial Endowed Scholarship for the School of Dentistry, a senior student will be

recognized each year for outstanding academic performance and patient care in the discipline of prosthodontics, the area of dentistry in which Dr. Stella had special interest. While the scholarship memorializes Dr. Stella’s area of expertise, its terms ensure that funds will be distributed among many talented students.”

The Dr. Sebastian Frank “Subby” Stella Memorial Endowed Scholarship for the School of Dentistry will support students enrolled in the School of Dentistry who are entering their senior year. These students must demonstrate the highest clinical excellence in prosthodontics and be recommended by the chair of the Department of Prosthodontics.

“Because an endowed scholarship will exist in perpetuity, it is a way to honor a loved one forever,” explained Roseanne Becker, assistant vice president for development. “The Dr. Sebastian Frank ‘Subby’ Stella Memorial Endowed Scholarship for the School of Dentistry will continue to grow over the years and make Creighton stronger, helping to preserve our future even through rough economic times.”

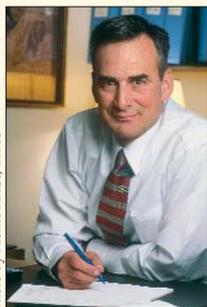
Dr. Stella received his doctor of dental surgery degree from the Creighton University School of Dentistry in 1955 and practiced dentistry in San Diego for 40 years, before retiring in 1995. Mrs. Stella said that her late husband was very proud to have graduated from Creighton and to have had three of their children graduate from the University as well. Together, the couple attended every one of Dr. Stella’s five-year class reunions at Creighton and had been looking forward to attending his 50th class reunion in April 2005. The landmark 50th class reunion, held in conjunction with the centennial of the School of Dentistry, presented the perfect opportunity to remember Dr. Stella with this lasting legacy, which will benefit many future generations of students.

“My husband often credited his Creighton education with much of his success in life,” said Mrs. Stella. “I believe this scholarship will serve as a fitting memorial to a wonderful man and will help and encourage young students to follow and excel in the profession he loved.”

## Message from Estate and Trust Services

### The Importance of Endowment

In the previous edition of *Creighton University Magazine*, our president, the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., cited a record endowment level as one reason for the



Scholer

University's strong financial future.

Creighton's endowment provides a perpetual source of funds in support of not only student

scholarships, but also of faculty positions, programs, libraries, athletics and more. Endowment support allows the University to be less dependent upon tuition and clinical revenue. A strong endowment also allows the University to more easily advance its tradition of providing an affordable, values-centered education, anchored in the Jesuit tradition.

You may create your own endowments or add to existing endowments at the University through a charitable bequest, or through other planned or life income gifts. Because these endowments provide a permanent source of assistance, they can ensure that your legacy lasts forever and serves as an inspiration to others.

Charitable bequests are a time-tested and popular way to fund an endowment for Creighton. In your will or trust, you may state a specific amount to fund an endowment or, as is often recommended, you express your gift as a percentage of your

total estate, or the portion remaining after other bequests, fees and taxes are paid.

In addition to furthering Creighton's mission, charitable bequests can also decrease your taxable estate. Further advantages can be realized by designating Creighton as a beneficiary of your most tax-burdened assets, such as your IRA, 401(k) or qualified retirement plans. These gifts can be implemented simply by requesting and completing a Beneficiary Designation Form from your plan provider.

If you prefer to receive immediate income and tax benefits, perhaps you should consider a gift to establish a life income arrangement such as a charitable gift annuity or charitable remainder trust. These gift plans provide future support for Creighton and can be directed to establish a permanent endowment, while offering you an immediate income tax deduction and a lifetime income for you and others.

These are just a few of the methods through which you can ensure that your legacy and a strong Creighton will continue on in perpetuity through an endowment. If you would like to receive further information on endowment gifts, planned gifts or estate planning, please call 402-280-2740 or 800-334-8794. The Office of Estate and Trust Services will work with you to ensure your wishes for the allocation of your endowment gift will be fulfilled.

*Steve Scholer, JD '79*

*Director of Estate & Trust Services*

### Kripke Center Focuses on Interfaith Dialogue

Despite today's widespread religious, political and ethnic dissonance, there also is a rising chord of harmony among faith communities. Thanks to Rabbi Myer Kripke and his late wife, Dorothy, inter-religious discussion is resounding across campus and beyond.



Rabbi Kripke at the Kripke Center's dedication ceremony in January.

In January, the Center for the Study of Religion and Society at Creighton University was rededicated as the Kripke Center. The Kripke Center is committed to generating scholarly activity in religion, culture and society through research, publications, conferences, seminars, symposia, lectures and forums.

At the dedication ceremony, the Center's director and Creighton Associate Professor of Theology and Classical and Near Eastern Studies Ron Simkins, Ph.D., thanked Rabbi Kripke, whose extraordinary gift to endow the center will enable the University "to strengthen interfaith dialogue and understanding between Christians, Jews and other faiths in the greater Omaha-Council Bluffs area."

Kripke served as Rabbi of Beth El Synagogue in Omaha from 1946-1975 and as an associate professor of theology at Creighton from 1975-99.

One of the great gifts of Jesuit education is that it helps “elicit great desires” in us. This vision of Ignatius of Loyola, who founded the Jesuits over 450 years ago, describes the “something extra” we received from our Jesuit formation. Whatever our school or major, we developed dreams and aspirations for making a difference in our world.

Whether we are now in our 30’s, 40’s, 50’s, 60’s or 70’s, we are at places in our lives that can benefit from tapping into the core of what

meet God and find real spiritual freedom in the process. Each morning, just at the point of getting out of bed — perhaps while putting on our slippers — let’s pause for one minute and thank God for the day ahead and ask for the graces we desire in the concrete circumstances of the day. I might ask to be more patient at that difficult 10:30 meeting, or to be compassionate with the client I see at 1:30, or for the presence of the Lord all day long, so I don’t get discouraged and turn negative. I may ask to not bring my frustrations

intimacy with God will be quite uncomfortable, as I come face to face with the truth of the inconsistencies of my life.

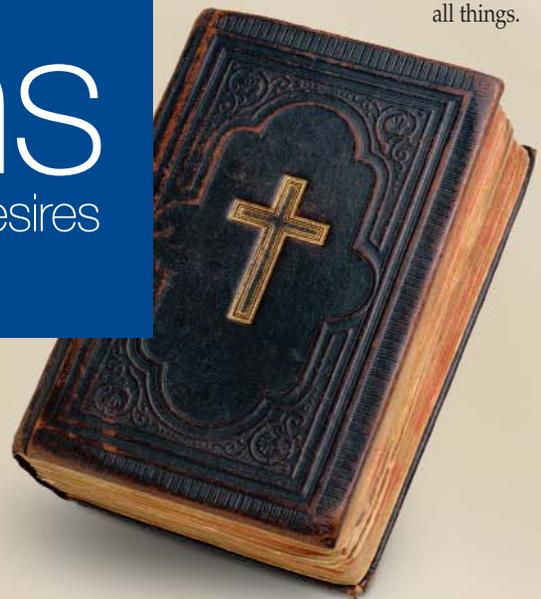
At the end of our day — perhaps while taking off our slippers — we can pause to give thanks for the graces we received throughout the day.

In this daily exercise, which gets easier and better with practice, we’ll discover the place where we aren’t very free. We’ll uncover some very deep desires that God has planted in us. And, we’ll discover the very Ignatian joy of encountering a God who loves us in all things.

# Reflections

## An Approach to Uncovering Great Desires

By the Rev. Andy Alexander, S.J.  
Vice President for University Ministry



At the end of our day — perhaps while taking off our slippers — we can pause to give thanks for the graces we received throughout the day.

we received from our Jesuit education. With more life experience, and after encountering some serious life-challenges, we are ready to take full advantage of the depth of our Ignatian formation.

The good news is that it is easy. Even if we feel that we “totally missed it” in our formative years, we can benefit from it now. This Ignatian way of connecting with God and with our deepest desires is perfectly suited to busy lives that are fully engaged in the world.

Here’s an exercise all of us can use to uncover the deepest desires of our hearts,

home to my family, but rather to focus on their needs and on loving them as best I can.

We can refocus the desires we are naming while taking a shower, getting dressed, driving to work, walking down the hall to the restroom or over a lunch break. We can find intimacy with God during child care or while seeing patients. When we are struggling, are in pain or in some deep discouragement, we can find intimacy with God by holding up each of these parts of our experience to a loving God. Finding intimacy with God will not always mean comfort and peace. At times,

### About the author:

Fr. Alexander, vice president for University Ministry and director of the Collaborative Ministry Office, has been at Creighton since 1996. An Omaha native, Fr. Alexander attended St. John’s grade school and Creighton Prep High School before entering the Jesuits. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1979. He was pastor of Gesu Parish in Milwaukee for eight years before coming to Creighton.



Alexander

Photo by Bob Ervin

Looking for more spiritual inspiration? Visit Creighton Online Ministries at: [www.creighton.edu/CollaborativeMinistry/online.html](http://www.creighton.edu/CollaborativeMinistry/online.html)

# Wither the Apology?

By Pam Adams Vaughn

We've all been there.

The sweater we bought two weeks earlier unraveled on the second wearing. Our winter coat is missing from the drycleaner's — and is now in someone else's closet. The local appliance store has delivered our new refrigerator — to our driveway!

In each case, we — being nice people — report these minor annoyances to the source in a pleasant manner. The result? Nary a word of apology.

What's going on here? Has the apology gone the way of the apostrophe and subject-verb agreement in our culture? And, if so, why? Is a "sorry about that" admitting some sort of legal culpability?

"No doubt there has been a real decline in the apology — with many factors at work," said Creighton's Daniel R. Wilson, M.D., professor and chairman of psychiatry and professor of anthropology. "One major factor is that modern life takes us away from more naturalistic settings of human development and behavior.

"In most traditional societies, people know one another very well and have few other social groups from which to choose. Hence there is a great premium on reciprocity."

"Urban life," Wilson said, "has much less of this sort of intimacy and, in fact, we have multiple identities — at home, at work, in school, at church, in a club, etc. There is less reinforcement of role behavior."

But is there some sort of culpability issue at work here, as well? In an admittedly litigious society, is an apology practically asking for a lawsuit?

"People in our society unfortunately have to worry about potential liability, and we are always astounded at the kinds of seemingly innocent facts that lead to lawsuits," said Creighton law professor Craig Dallon. "The fear of being the target of a lawsuit forces us to watch what we say. When you say 'apology,' I think 'admission.' People have come to know all too well that what they say can and will be used against them. This may be true of a simple apology. It will be taken out of context, distorted



and misunderstood. Lawyers counsel their clients: 'Don't say anything you don't have to and certainly don't admit you were at fault even if you think you might have been.' An apology often is an admission of fault, but even if it is not, that simple apology on cross-examination before a jury will be made to look like an admission of guilt."

But there's an ironic flipside. "In truth," Dallon said, "sometimes a simple apology can actually avoid litigation. I have heard plaintiffs say that they don't really care so much about the money; they just want the defendants to take responsibility for what they did, or they want the public to know what really happened. Sometimes an apology, coupled with a good faith offer to compensate an injured person, goes a long way to avoiding legal action."

Are there ways our own public and private interactions can help make our society a little more cordial? The next time someone in the supermarket aisle smacks our shins with a shopping cart, then glares at us for being in the way, should we turn and glower, too, or merely smile ruefully?

"Anger toward those who 'step on our toes' is a toxic burden," said Michael R. Kelley, Ph.D., a psychologist in Creighton's Counseling Center, "burning the person who carries it, to be avoided when possible.

"Life is too short for intense anger. And some situations don't always permit assertive self-defense, though speaking one's feelings and requesting fair treatment is the ideal response."

Another driver cuts us off in traffic, then, instead of mouthing, "Sorry," gestures rudely in our direction: What is it best to do?

"That's an example where assertiveness doesn't help," Kelley said. "Instead, (assertiveness) helps to cultivate an attitude of objectivity or neutrality toward ugliness. One can deliberately choose not to magnify the insensitivities of others, to choose which battles to engage and (which) to side-step.

"Another part of this attitude is to offer humble apologies when you are the cause of others' pain. This attitude leaves you closer to tranquility."

# Tom Schloemer, S.J. : Few Words, Major Impact

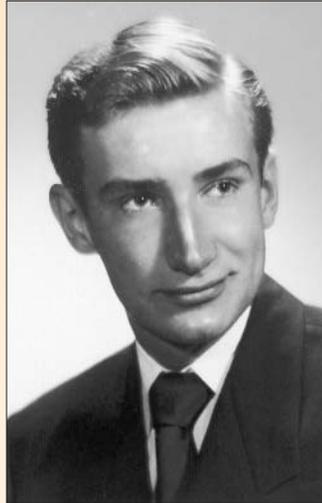
*This is part of a continuing series highlighting Creighton Jesuits who are celebrating 50 years in the Society of Jesus in 2005 — the 50th anniversary of the Wisconsin Province.*

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After at least four assignments with Creighton University, spanning 23 years, the Rev. Tom Schloemer, S.J., left Creighton this year to become chaplain for Marquette University's College of Engineering and College of Professional Studies.

Fr. Schloemer calls himself a "man of few words," but his own resumé speaks volumes about his greatest joy: being with people as chaplain, advisor and friend.

"Pastor," "campus minister," "acting pastor," "University Ministries" and "chaplain" are interwoven



Fr. Schloemer in his 1953 high school senior photo and recently in Creighton's Career and Academic Planning Center with students, from left, Stacy Pladera of Maui, Hawaii; Joshua Marshall of Riverton, Wyo.; and Ashley Tegels of Ankeny, Iowa.

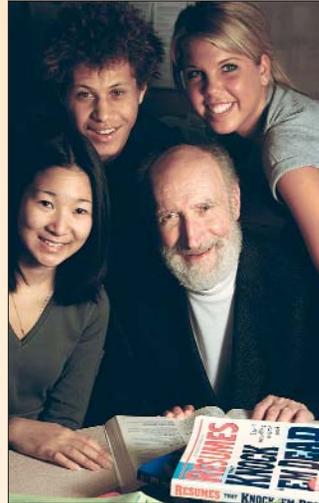


Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83

with "academic advisor" and "teacher" time and again on his vitae. In fact, the Thomas N. Schloemer, S.J., Student Leadership Award is a fixture on the Creighton campus — and singles out a student who has excelled in service to others, who exemplifies leadership and puts that calling to practice.

Occasionally, the words "president" and "principal" mark the record of this pastoral Jesuit, with Creighton Prep and Marquette University High School, respectively, as the

benefactors of his leadership.

"Fifty years in the Society of Jesus," Fr. Schloemer muses. "It has been a good ride ... lots of interesting jobs and countless dear people.

"Jesuit spirituality and my Jesuit brothers: priceless! Would I do it all over again? Absolutely!"

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