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We welcomed summer with open arms after a busy and fruitful academic year. This was a year of campus expansion, historic enrollments, a successful \textit{Willing to Lead} campaign and numerous national and international recognitions. It was a year of excellent teaching, significant scholarship and publication, engaged alumni and new programs and new opportunities.

In May, we graduated our largest class ever, with more than 1,440 students receiving degrees. We also honored individuals and organizations for their professional and civic achievement, commitment to justice and service to society. Through their actions and accomplishments, we are all the richer. You can read more about commencement on Page 5.

As I mentioned to our graduates, Creighton’s job is to “educate free, independent and vigorous minds capable of analyzing events, or exercising judgments, and of distinguishing facts from the falsehoods that abound in today’s society.” Creighton does this with the added value that our Jesuit and Catholic identity and mission bring to this educational endeavor.

In that spirit, Creighton University will be a national leader in preparing students to enrich and renew society through professional distinction, responsible leadership and committed citizenship. A Creighton education empowers its graduates to make a difference. It’s an education that promotes the richness of cultural and ethnic diversity, while challenging its graduates to determine the nonnegotiable principles and values that will guide their professional and personal lives.

As I told our May graduates, “It is our hope that you depart from this place as women and men of competence, confidence and commitment ... (who) are prepared to be lights to the world.” To be women and men in service to others is the mark of a Creighton student and a Creighton graduate.

As I have mentioned previously, it has been a challenging year for the University. Higher education is not immune to the economic realities that have affected our nation and world and so many of us in our own circumstances. Creighton University has taken a deliberate, multifaceted approach addressing these challenges. We have held the line on tuition — with the lowest undergraduate tuition hike in 46 years. We have increased our financial aid pool. And we have taken measures to reduce costs. While we will remain mindful of the economy’s impact across education — sensitive to what it means for our donors, as well as for our students and their families — Creighton University has a momentum that is real and unmistakable.

Parents and students see the tremendous value in investing in a Creighton education. While many Midwestern private universities are reporting deposits well below last year’s numbers, we expect to welcome the largest freshman class in Creighton’s history this coming fall — surpassing 1,000 new students for the first time ever. Our mix of students continues to be more national, and high-ability students are picking Creighton at a healthy rate. Our retention is solid and enrollment for all programs is excellent.

We must continue to invest in our students and our faculty, and continue to attract talented, motivated students — regardless of financial circumstance. Our benefactors are very supportive of this mission. In fact, we recently received the largest bequest commitment in Creighton’s history — in excess of $40 million — that will be specifically earmarked for undergraduate student scholarships. These longtime donors, who wish to remain anonymous, believe in the transformative power of a Creighton education.

Indeed, even in the seemingly relaxed days of summer, we are moving forward vigorously and purposefully.

\textit{John P. Schlegel, S.J.}  
President
Creighton Medical Laboratories Offers New Cancer Test

Creighton Medical Laboratories, based at Creighton University School of Medicine, has become the first clinical laboratory worldwide to offer a new and more effective testing method for cancer.

The method, called SNP array karyotyping, has been successfully used in research laboratories to study cancer for several years. However, Creighton Medical Laboratories, using SNP arrays, is the first laboratory to validate the test in a clinical setting and make it available for routine clinical use. The method can help doctors make more accurate cancer diagnoses and tailor patient management based on the DNA profiles of each person’s cancer.

Array-based karyotyping is a 21st century spin on older genetic testing methods that have helped guide patient care for decades. DNA is bundled inside cells as chromosomes; a karyotype is a representation of all of the chromosomes in a cell.

Normal human cells have two copies of each chromosome. Cancer cells will often duplicate or lose pieces of chromosomes, and these chromosomal changes can help physicians categorize a tumor, determine its aggressiveness, and/or determine which tumors will respond to specific drugs.

With the new method being used at Creighton Medical Laboratories, DNA from tumor cells is applied to the arrays and scanned into a computer. The chromosomes are reconstructed by the computer to provide a genome-wide view of the cancer cells at unprecedented resolution; physicians then “surf” the cancer genome using web-based genome browsers.

“SNP array karyotyping is a powerful new tool in our molecular toolbox,” said Jill Hagenkord, M.D., a pathologist and director of molecular pathology and clinical genomics at Creighton Medical Laboratories. “We can detect genetic abnormalities that previously would have been missed.”

The SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) array used by Creighton allows the detection of a very common genetic abnormality or lesion in cancer cells — called copy neutral loss of heterozygosity (LOH) — that often goes undetected with conventional diagnostic methods as well as standard array-based karyotyping.

“As an example, with SNP-array virtual karyotypes, we have detected copy neutral LOH at important regions of the cancer genome, like the p53 gene in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. If the tumor has no functional copies of this important gene, it tends to behave aggressively, and the treating physician may want to treat it more aggressively,” Hagenkord said. “This genetic lesion would not have been detectable with the current testing methods, which really underscores the importance of having this new testing method available clinically.”

Roger Brumback, M.D., chair of the Department of Pathology at Creighton University School of Medicine, said, “We feel that SNP array karyotyping will become the standard of care for the diagnosis and management of many cancers. Creighton Medical Laboratories is excited to be at the forefront of this technology and proud to provide progressive medical care for our patients.

“We are very fortunate to have Dr. Hagenkord at the helm in clinical genomics, since she is currently the only pathologist worldwide with fellowship training in both molecular genetic pathology and pathology/oncology informatics. She has been performing SNP array karyotyping of tumors since the technology emerged, and she is truly an expert in the field.”

For more information about the clinic, Hagenkord and SNP-array virtual karyotyping, visit http://cml.md.
Commencement Celebrated

Creighton University celebrated commencement on May 16, awarding degrees to more than 1,440 students. The University also recognized the following individuals for their contributions to education and the community.

Honorary Degrees

The Rev. Gregory Boyle, S.J., received an honorary Doctor of Social Services degree. Fr. Boyle, a Los Angeles native, was a prison chaplain, high school teacher and pastor prior to founding Jobs for a Future in East Los Angeles in 1988. Jobs for a Future assists 1,000 people each month, mostly at-risk and gang-involved youth, in redirecting their lives. In 1992, Fr. Boyle also formed Homeboy Industries, to create businesses that provide opportunities for rival gang members to work, training, work experience, and above all, the hope of starting a new life.

Christopher Elias, BS’79, MD’83, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Elias has dedicated much of his career to addressing the complex problems of global health. For the past eight years, Elias has served as president and chief executive officer of PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health). PATH is an international, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the health of people around the world. The organization has a presence in more than 70 countries with projects spanning such critical areas as reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, and children’s health.

Mike Fahey, BA’73, the 49th mayor of Omaha, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. In his two terms as Omaha’s mayor, his leadership allowed the city to grow economically, socially and culturally. He has championed the riverfront, downtown and North Omaha development, worked to provide positive educational options for Omaha youth, and opened a new day shelter facility as part of his vision to break the cycle of homelessness for the city’s poorest citizens.

Elizabeth Kish, head of school for Marian High School in Omaha, received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. Retiring this year after 40 years of service to learning and to Catholic education, Kish was the first lay head of school at Marian. She has had an uncanny ability to energize, galvanize and mobilize students, faculty, staff, parents and alumnae on behalf of Marian’s mission. The result has been a vibrant school, where the sense of community and mission is palpable.

Presidential Medallions

Presidential Medallions were awarded to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul/Omaha District Council and Omaha’s Henry Doorly Zoo.

Helping the poor and marginalized in the Omaha area has been the mission of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul/Omaha District Council. Celebrating its centennial, the largest lay Catholic charitable organization in the world operates retail stores and food pantries, providing food and clothing to tens of thousands each year.

As one of the pre-eminent zoos in America, the 130-acre Henry Doorly Zoo features more than 17,000 specimens and has become Omaha’s number one paid attraction, bringing more than 1.3 million visitors to the city each year. The zoo is also recognized for its leadership in animal conservation, research and educational programs.

Graduates Receive Spirit of Creighton Award

Creighton University graduates Geoffrey Hays, BS’09, and Danielle Ku’ulei Potter, MD’09, received the Spirit of Creighton Award at May commencement ceremonies. Recipients are honored for their initiative, enterprise, academic achievement and outstanding character traits.

Hays, a chemistry major from Scottsdale, Ariz., served as the Freshman Leadership Program student coordinator, a spring break service trip coordinator, vice president of Phi Delta Theta, a resident advisor, a seminar leader in the Ratio Studiorum Program and a teaching assistant in chemistry lab courses. Hays also volunteered weekly for the Boys and Girls Club of Omaha. A member of the Student National Medical Association, Hays also served as a student advisor for the Healer Arts course and community chair for the Student National Medical Association, coordinating and volunteering in minority bone marrow drives and glaucoma screenings. She spent her 2006 spring break at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota and volunteered in impoverished countries through HOPE Worldwide that same year.

Ku’ulei Potter of Waikoloa, Hawaii, plans a career in preventive medicine with a focus on community education among Native Hawaiians and other minorities in Hawaii. While at Creighton, she served as a student advisor for the Healer Arts course and community chair for the Student National Medical Association, coordinating and volunteering in minority bone marrow drives and glaucoma screenings. She spent her 2006 spring break at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota and volunteered in impoverished countries through HOPE Worldwide that same year.
$40 Million Commitment to Support Scholarships

Creighton University President the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., believes Creighton “must continue to invest in our students and our faculty, and continue to attract talented, motivated students — regardless of financial circumstances.”

In that spirit, Fr. Schlegel announced that Creighton will be the recipient of “the largest bequest in our history.”

In June, anonymous donors disclosed that they have committed in excess of $40 million in their estate plan to Creighton to support undergraduate student scholarships.

The gift to the Willing to Lead campaign, Fr. Schlegel said, “will come from longtime donors who care deeply about our academic mission and believe in the transformative power of a Creighton education and the power of philanthropy to do good for society.”

“Those of us here cannot even imagine the untold benefits countless students will receive from this remarkable couple’s generosity,” Fr. Schlegel added, “not to mention the ripple effect that will flow exponentially to those students’ future families and communities.”

Like the Creighton family’s original gift to establish and endow the institution that bears their name, the anonymous couple chose to leave their legacy through a charitable bequest. Regardless of their amount, all estate gifts provide vital support to Creighton’s mission and allow University benefactors to share their values with future generations. Some choose to “repay” the assistance they received as students by endowing a scholarship; others may choose to continue their annual operating donations by creating an endowment to continue this support in perpetuity.

Creighton’s Office of Estate and Trust Services (800.334.8794, giftplanning@creighton.edu) is available to discuss the various opportunities and benefits related to estate plan giving.

“It is rewarding and gratifying that our donors — like this generous couple — see the tremendous value of investing in a Creighton education,” said Lisa Calvert, vice president for University Relations. “They and others are truly transforming this great institution.”

“It has been noted that ‘education and philanthropy are each, separately, among the most powerful forces at work shaping the future of our society. In combination, they may be unsurpassed in their capacity to improve the human condition,’” Fr. Schlegel said. “I believe the combination of philanthropy and education will, indeed, determine the future of Creighton University.”

Freshman Class Enrollment to Top 1,000

For the first time ever, Creighton’s undergraduate freshman class will top 1,000 students.

That’s the word from the University’s admissions officials — and it’s especially welcome news for Creighton. Like many other private universities across the nation, Creighton has had its share of concerns in the midst of the country’s economic downturn. Especially worrisome have been ways the flagging economy could affect families struggling to send their students to college this fall.

But, thanks to some special steps taken this year — and several long-range efforts launched a few years ago — Creighton may enroll up to 1,040 freshmen as the 2009-10 class starts this fall. Last year, Creighton enrolled 985 freshmen.

To Creighton’s president, the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., families’ economic concerns this year called for personalized counseling as well as real increases in aid available from Creighton.

“Many families have continued to report a loss of income over the previous year,” Fr. Schlegel observed, and that meant “personally assisting each family with a review of their aid packages (and trying) within reason to meet their growing need.”

One of the biggest efforts this year came when Creighton added $2.4 million to the financial aid pool of funds available to students. That, plus a special effort on the part of Creighton’s top leadership, who donated 4 percent of their 2009-2010 salaries to create a financial assistance fund for returning students, made the difference for many students as to whether or not they could come to — or stay enrolled at — Creighton.

Fr. Schlegel said that this year’s financial counseling meant “more contact with and service to families.” He added that the recruitment effort involved the entire Creighton community — faculty, staff, alumni and others.

Increased merit spending early in the recruitment process showed Creighton’s commitment to families, said Mary Chase, Creighton’s associate vice president for Enrollment Management. That, plus “the lowest tuition increase in more than 40 years showed our commitment to making Creighton accessible,” she said.

This is also the first year that Creighton’s Undergraduate Admissions Office has been housed in the new Harper Center — and enrollment officials believe that the new facility, not to mention other transformative changes to the campus, made a good first impression on would-be students and their families.

Other campus projects, part of a building boom on the east side of campus, communicated to prospective students that Creighton is a dynamic university, enrollment officials said. These projects include Morrison Stadium; Opus Hall and Davis Square student residence halls; and the new Ryan Center and D.J. Sokol Arena.
Roman Sculpture Proves a Head-Scratcher

On the birthday of Rome this spring (the 2,762nd, to be exact!), Creighton University and Omaha’s Joslyn Art Museum brought together a group of art historians for a symposium entitled “The Good, the Bad, and the Altered: Toward a Method of Identifying Recut and Typologically Irregular Roman Imperial Portraits.”

The weighty title of this April 21 event at Creighton belies its exciting central mystery: An unidentified Roman sculpture had languished for decades in the Joslyn’s storeroom. Who was it that the ancient sculpture was meant to portray?

That was the “detective” work of Creighton senior honors student and classical languages major Meghan Freeman of Duluth, Minn.

Freeman’s advisor, Gregory Bucher, Ph.D., associate professor of classical and Near Eastern studies, had glimpsed the portrait several years before in Joslyn’s archives.

But the mystery of the sculpture would not start to unravel until last fall. And its solution would take Freeman from Omaha to Rome and places in between to establish the portrait’s story.

Much of Freeman’s work would take place at Rome’s Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies — and a host of museums and galleries in the Eternal City.

Immersing herself in the art and history of the Roman Empire, Freeman says she learned to identify imperial portraits in their cultural context.

Back to the original conundrum: Just who was gazing imperiously from the cold marble of the Joslyn portrait? In her studies, Freeman discovered a startling fact: The head had been cut and then recut. In what seemed a perfect example of ancient political retrofitting, the subject had once been the Roman emperor Nero, who had fallen into disfavor.

And, so, an ancient artist, Freeman learned, recut the fallen Nero’s features into a likeness of the most popular emperor, Augustus, who reigned from about 30 B.C.E. to 14 C.E.

“This research has undoubtedly been the highlight of my undergraduate experience at Creighton,” Freeman said. “I feel so blessed to have studied in the classics department, with a faculty whose emphasis on intellectual achievement has allowed me to complete this research, travel abroad and prepare me for a future in academia.”

Freeman presented her research along with three internationally prominent scholars at the April symposium, which also marked the sculpture’s debut at the Joslyn.

Advisor Bucher said Freeman has had an extraordinary undergraduate experience because, in performing high-level original research on a specific artifact and presenting it alongside major scholars, she has done work that would make graduate students envious.

Freeman’s work on the sculpture was supported by the Honors Program’s Bisenuis Research Scholarship, a $3,200 award from a grant given by the Bisenuis family to the Creighton Honors Program. Only one student is given the scholarship each year. Freeman also held a $1,000 Manson A. Stewart Scholarship given by the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. She was one of six recipients of this award.

The May graduate begins a post-baccalaureate program at the University of Pennsylvania this fall. Freeman says her year of classical studies at Penn “will improve my language skills and make me a more competitive candidate when I apply to Ph.D. programs the following year.”

Creighton Inducts Three into Athletic Hall of Fame; Honors Jaybackers

Carrie Welle Anderson, BSBA’98, (women’s basketball), Melissa Walsh Albers, BA’02, (volleyball) and Rick Freehling, BSBA’94, (baseball) were inducted into Creighton University’s Athletic Hall of Fame on April 8.

Pat Nipp, BSC’55, and his wife, Dorothy, of Omaha received the 2009 Jaybackers of the Year Award for their support of Creighton Athletics.

Anderson became one of Creighton’s top-10 all-time leading scorers in women’s basketball during her career from 1994-1998, and was recently named to the MVC All-Centennial Team.

Albers, who played from 1998-2001, is the first volleyball player inductee into Creighton’s Athletic Hall of Fame.

Freehling played baseball at Creighton from 1989-1992 and was a member of Creighton’s 1991 College World Series team. He holds Creighton records for hits, at-bats and triples and ranks in the top 10 for stolen bases, RBIs and games played.

Pat and Dorothy Nipp have been heavily involved in Creighton’s Jaybackers organization. Pat played baseball at Creighton in the 1950s and is a past president of the Jaybackers.
Scholarships to Support Students Resuming College

University College has received a $1 million endowment gift from the Osher Reentry Scholarships Program to support students ages 25 to 50 who are resuming their college studies to obtain undergraduate degrees.

The donation is the largest single gift directed to Creighton’s University College. Revenue from the endowment will be allocated to provide scholarships on an annual basis beginning with the 2010-11 academic year. About 15 to 20 students will receive the annual scholarships, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

“Such scholarships offer deserving students, especially in these challenging economic times, the opportunity to meet their higher education goals,” said Barbara Braden, Ph.D., dean of University College. “Often family commitments, financial need and other factors deter individuals from completing degrees. This program can be the boost they need.”

In awarding the funds, the Osher Foundation cited Creighton’s ability to identify deserving students, to offer an array of services that improve retention and to demonstrate the effect the funds would have on students’ success. The foundation also identifies institutions that have successfully established services to address the needs of reentry students, including matriculation and career counseling, familiarization with new information technology used in higher education, and familiarization with issues of balancing the requirements of families and employment.

Scholarships may be awarded to students who:
• have experienced a cumulative gap in their education of five or more years;
• are at the undergraduate level and are pursuing their first baccalaureate degree;
• anticipate workforce participation for a significant period of time subsequent to graduation and care between the ages of 25 and 50;
• demonstrate financial need;
• show academic promise and a commitment to obtaining their degree.

More information is available on this program at www.creighton.edu/adultdegrees/prospectivestudents/tuitionfeesfinancialaid/scholarshipsgrants.
Creighton Offers New Programs

Online Master of Arts in Ministry
Creighton began offering a renewed Master of Arts in Ministry program this summer that includes both online and on-campus courses. This professional, ecclesial ministry formation program incorporates graduate Christian theology, human and personal development, spiritual formation and applied ministerial skills. The program is designed to address the formation of lay men and women who want to prepare for professional ministry in the Catholic Church — especially from more rural dioceses. Ordained deacons in the Catholic Church are strongly encouraged to apply, as well as candidates for Church ministry from other Christian denominations. For more information, visit www2.creighton.edu/cas/programs/masterofministry.

Professional Science Master’s Degree in Bioscience Management
Creighton University began offering a new Professional Science Master’s (PSM) degree in bioscience management in June. The innovative two-year graduate degree program is designed to allow students to pursue advanced training and excel in science while simultaneously developing highly valued business skills. PSM programs prepare students for science careers in business, government or nonprofit organizations, where workforce needs are increasing.

Mark Reedy, Ph.D., chair and associate professor of biology, and Anne York, Ph.D., associate professor of entrepreneurship, serve as co-directors of the program — which was recently recognized and approved by the Council of Graduate Schools’ PSM Advisory Board. More information on the program can be found at www.creighton.edu/business/psm.

B.A./M.A. Program in Theology with Religious Teaching Certification
The Creighton University theology and education departments have announced a new five-year course of study that includes a B.A. in theology, an M.A. in theology and a Religious Education Teaching Certification. Students enrolled in this program will complete a theological curriculum that prepares them to teach religion with an emphasis on both the depth and breadth of the Catholic intellectual tradition. The education component offers full Nebraska state certification for those remaining in the state, as well as a course on Methods for Teaching Religion for those teaching elsewhere. For more information, contact the Rev. Tom Simonds, S.J., Ed.D., at 402.280.3602 or ThomasSimonds@creighton.edu.

Master of Science in Health Care Ethics
The new Master of Science in Health Care Ethics (MSHCE) is a fully accredited master’s degree program offered entirely online beginning this fall through the Center for Health Policy and Ethics at Creighton University.

This new program is ideal for career professionals looking to bring value-added components to their current positions and is relevant for: physicians, nurses, hospital administrators, pharmacists, lawyers and occupational and physical therapists, as well as a number of other health care-related positions. This program may also provide a transition opportunity for professionals interested in moving into the health care industry. For more information, call 866.717.6365 or visit www.creighton-online.com/programs/online-masters-degree-in-healthcare-ethics.asp.

Pharmacy and Health Professions Ranked in Top 20

The Creighton University School of Pharmacy and Health Professions ranked in the top 20 in U.S. News & World Report’s 2009 rankings for best graduate schools in physical therapy, listed at 19. In 1992, Creighton became the first University in the country to offer an entry-level Doctor of Physical Therapy degree.

Creighton Athletics Honored by NCAA

Seven Creighton University athletic teams earned recognition from the NCAA based on its most recent multi-year Academic Progress Rates (APR): men’s golf and tennis and women’s basketball, cross country, golf, soccer and volleyball. The seven teams from Creighton represented nearly 40 percent of the Missouri Valley Conference’s 18 programs honored.

Gross Honored as Leader for Life

Rosemary Gross, BSCHM’57, former professor and academic coordinator for Creighton’s athletics department, received Creighton University’s annual Leader for Life award May 1 during a fundraiser luncheon for women’s athletics at Morrison Stadium. The award honors an individual whose actions have made a lasting impact on women’s sports at the University.

As Creighton’s first academic athletic coordinator, Gross helped hundreds of student-athletes balance the demands of excelling in sports and in the classroom. Gross taught chemistry, math and computer science at the University for more than 40 years. She and her husband, Bob, BS’57, have been loyal Jays supporters and continue to be regular fixtures at Creighton sporting events. In 1996, Creighton honored Gross with the Mary Lucretia Creighton
In 2007, the Vatican announced that it would try to become carbon neutral by participating in a Hungarian reforestation effort and by obtaining some of its energy from renewable sources. Making good on the promise, solar panels were installed on the roof of the Paul VI audience hall last year, and more projects are planned. These are but two examples of a new “green” turn in the Roman Catholic Church that began — slowly — during the pontificate of John Paul II and that has been gaining momentum since the election of Benedict XVI. This new environmental consciousness, however, is bigger than papal leadership. Bishops, theologians and other Catholic commentators have been writing and speaking about environmental issues in a steadily increasing crescendo since the 1980s. The collection of these voices now makes it clear that the words “Catholic” and “environmentalist” are not mutually exclusive.
This new partnership between Church and planet may come as a surprise to those who have labored long in the environmental movement. Since 1967, when the late Lynn White, a professor of medieval history at Princeton, Stanford and UCLA, had his influential article “The Historical Roots of our Ecologic Crisis” published in the journal Science, many environmental activists have tended to think that the teachings of the Christian Church are a major cause of the world’s current environmental malaise. According to White, and many others since, the problem goes back to the book of Genesis, the first chapter in fact. Having just described the creation of the earth, animals and plants, the sacred author turns to the creation of human beings. Verses 26-30 provide the critical text:

(26) Then God said, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and the cattle, and over all the wild animals and all the creatures that crawl on the ground.” (27) God created man in his image; in the divine image he created him; male and female he created them. (28) God blessed them, saying: “Be fertile and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it. Have dominion over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air and all the living things that move on the earth.” (29) God also said: “See, I give you every seed-bearing plant all over the earth and every tree that has seed-bearing fruit on it to be your food; (30) and to all the animals of the land, all the birds of the air, and all the living creatures that crawl on the ground, I give all the green plants for food.”

For Christianity’s critics, the presence of the words “dominion” and “subdue” at the very beginning of the creation narrative sets the tone for all subsequent Christian attitudes toward nature. Now, millennia later, the full impact of this misguided teaching — again, according to the critics — lies before us in the ecological devastation of the planet that we are now experiencing.

On the one hand, the critics are easily silenced. Looking around the world at countries that have not been heavily influenced by Christianity, such as China or India, we see enormous environmental problems. It is clearly simplistic to locate the cause of all environmental challenges facing the planet in one ancient text and in one world religion. Likewise, as Roger Gottlieb explains in his recent book A Greener Faith (Oxford, 2006), all of the major world religions have only lately begun to engage in serious reflection about the environment. Thus, singling out Christianity as uniquely inattentive makes little sense. On the other hand, criticism can help the one criticized achieve greater clarity. This has certainly been the case for emerging Catholic teaching about the environment.

**Founding Pillar: ‘A Renewal of the Doctrine of Creation’**

A founding pillar of this emerging teaching is what Pope Benedict XVI has called “a renewal of the doctrine of creation.” In August 2008, while addressing a group of Italian clergy, the pope wrote that “the brutal consumption of creation begins where God is not, where matter is henceforth only material for us, where we ourselves are the ultimate demand, where the whole is merely our property and we consume it for ourselves alone.” In this same address, the pope also urged the audience to remember that “true and effective initiatives to prevent the waste and destruction of creation can be implemented and developed, understood and lived, only where creation is considered as beginning with God.”

The return to the doctrine of creation has been a necessary first step in building up a more forceful Catholic teaching about the environment. Although the making of human beings is presented as a high point in God’s work of creating, the creation narrative in the book of Genesis is not exclusively interested in human beings. Instead, the sacred author emphasizes how “good” the rest of the creation is in the eyes of God. The earth and everything on it comes from God and belongs to God. It does not belong to human beings. Echoing this sense of God’s dominion over the creation, the psalmist exclaimed, “the Lord’s are the earth and its fullness, the world and those who dwell in it.” (Ps. 24:1) With this in mind, the mandate given to humans to...
“subdue the earth” and have “dominion” should not be read as an isolated scriptural fragment. Instead, it needs to be interpreted within the larger teaching that creation belongs to God. Understood in this way, we can see that these texts ask humans to be careful stewards of creation rather than pillagers of it.

Second Pillar: Sacramental Tradition
A second pillar of emerging Catholic teaching about the environment comes from the sacramental tradition. For most Catholics, the word “sacrament” evokes the seven major sacraments of the Church — Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation, Anointing, Marriage and Holy Orders. Since the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), however, the Church has recovered the more ancient meaning of sacrament as “mystery” (Latin “sacramentum” translates the Greek “mysterion”). Rather than focusing exclusively on the seven sacraments as isolated moments of grace — something like divine inoculations — Catholic teaching since the Council has emphasized that sacrament, in its broadest application, refers to the ability of creation to mediate the presence of God to us.

To quote the psalmist once more, “the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament proclaims his handiwork” (Ps 19:2). Thus, in the seven sacraments water, bread, wine, oil and the laying on of hands are all capable of mediating the divine presence to us. Likewise, the earth, itself, and all that is “good” upon it can function as a kind of giant sacrament, a revelation of God.
The recovery of this wider view of sacrament serves two purposes in emerging Catholic environmental teaching. First, it encourages the cultivation of a deeper reverence for the world that God has made. This is especially welcome in an age where people are increasingly estranged from the earth that sustains them. Many of us live much of our lives in a virtual world generated by the Internet and in environments far removed from natural processes. Remembering the sacramental nature of the creation is an invitation to encounter it more directly and to care for it more intentionally. Second, it reminds us that we actually need creation to encounter God at all. Human beings are animals. We are “earthlings.” We are a part of creation, and we cannot live apart from it. The creation is not one way in which we might electively encounter God. Instead, we need to grasp that the creation provides the only way for us to encounter God. To the extent that we diminish our environment and treat it irreverently, we are engaging in a perverse snubbing of God’s gift to us.

Third Pillar: Ethical
The conviction that human beings must be good stewards of the creation to which they belong by God’s gift has strong and far-reaching ethical implications. The third pillar, then, of emerging Catholic teaching on the environment is ethical. It is one thing to say that we must recover a reverence for the earth and quite another to say, exactly, what manner of life we should adopt in order to accomplish this.

In June 2008, Pope Benedict declared to the youth of the world, “My dear friends, God’s creation is one and it is good. The concerns for nonviolence, sustainable development, justice and peace, and care for our environment are...
of vital importance for humanity.” In linking nonviolence, justice and peace to sustainable environmental practice, the pope was referencing a significant expansion in Catholic social teaching that is currently under way.

From the first generation of the Church, concern for the poor and disenfranchised has been a hallmark of Christian ethics. However, since the publication of Pope Leo XIII’s encyclical letter Rerum Novarum in 1891, these ethical concerns have evolved into a highly sophisticated set of teachings about the nature of a just society. These teachings include reflection on human rights, the death penalty, the distribution of property, and just war, to mention a few.

However, until recently, they have not included any systematic reflection on our responsibility toward creation. This is now changing, and more and more Catholic theologians, ethicists and ecclesiastical leaders have recognized that the Church’s social teaching is the best venue for sustained reflection on the ethical implications of our growing environmental consciousness.

On the one hand, this expanded vision remains human-centered. We now realize that environmental devastation impacts the world’s poor disproportionately. Deforestation, water pollution and toxic emissions from unregulated industry contribute to intense human suffering all over the world. We cannot, then, talk about the unjust conditions that conspire to oppress the poor of the world only in terms of politics and economics; we are now compelled to consider environmental problems as well.

On the other hand, the expanded Catholic social teaching has begun to recognize that the human-centered vision is not, by itself, sufficient. We are increasingly recognizing that the earth, itself, and all of the creatures on it have rights of their own.

This does not mean, as some radical thinkers have suggested, that, say, a puppy and a human baby have equal rights, but it does mean that the puppy is not just our property, to be treated however we please. Just as it is sinful and unacceptable to abuse and mistreat the poor and to ignore the societal conditions that keep people poor, so also is it sinful and unacceptable to mistreat the earth and to ignore the societal conditions that conspire to degrade and destroy it.

For many years, the Church has spoken of the need for us to make an “option for the poor.” Put simply, this means that when we are faced with a decision about a particular course of action, we need to ask ourselves, how will this impact the weakest members of the human community and then act accordingly. Following this model, some Catholic environmental thinkers are calling for the addition of an “option for the earth,” where we stop and think about how our decisions — what I am about to do, what I am about to buy, where I am about to live and what I am about to eat — will impact the environment that sustains us all and then act accordingly.

A Growing Environmental Consciousness

These are extraordinarily complicated times. Indeed, the more we become aware of the depth of the environmental challenges before us, the more daunting they can seem. It is, however, certain that the Catholic community worldwide is experiencing a growing environmental consciousness. We can see this very clearly in the teachings of Pope Benedict, and we are seeing it with increasing frequency in the writings of theologians and bishops. For example, reflecting on the critical problem of climate change, the U.S. Bishops wrote that “at its core, global climate change is not about economic theory or political platforms, nor about partisan advantage or interest group pressures. It is about the future of God’s creation and the one human family.”

All citizens of the earth should be sobered by the environmental problems we face. But we need not despair. The launching of the “Catholic Climate Covenant” in April 2009 is one sign of a building momentum for environmental action within the Catholic community, but there are many more. With its reverence for creation, its sacramental vision and its social teaching, the Catholic tradition has much to offer the world as it struggles toward a more sustainable future.

Creighton Joins Jesuit Institutions in Campaign to Reduce Climate Change

Creighton University is among the more than 70 Jesuit schools, parishes, communities and organizations across the nation committing themselves to an unprecedented campaign to help reduce climate change, which disproportionately impacts the poor and vulnerable. As part of the Ignatian PeaceAction, students from Jesuit schools, parishioners from Jesuit churches and Jesuit communities have committed to pray and act on climate change issues with a particular emphasis on mitigating the negative effects of climate change on the poor. With the theme “Peace with Creation,” this year’s Ignatian PeaceAction supports and promotes the St. Francis Covenant to Protect Creation and the Poor, sponsored by the Catholic Coalition on Climate Change. You can find the St. Francis Pledge at http://catholicclimatecovenant.org/the-st-francis-pledge/.

Center for Catholic Thought

The Center for Catholic Thought at Creighton University was created in 2009. The Center serves students, faculty and the local Catholic community through a series of programs designed to explore and promote the Church’s intellectual tradition. The Catholic Church has a long history of engaging the intersection of faith and reason. Catholic Universities are especially well positioned to become intentional centers of excellence where the Catholic intellectual tradition is able to prosper and thrive. For more information on how you can support this initiative, contact the Office of Development at 800.334.8794.
So when Creighton hosted a panel exploring the promotion of healthy behaviors, it figures that Bull’s tale of a small-town Nebraska teen taking responsibility for his own health would draw nods of approval as a lesson for others, right?

Not exactly. For some, the emphasis on personal responsibility is off the mark when trying to stem the tide of a mounting health crisis caused by overweight, sedentary Americans.

“The focus on personal responsibility equates to whom we can blame,” says John Stone, M.D., Ph.D., a physician and philosopher in the Creighton Center for Health Policy and Ethics. “It’s a big way to avoid doing a lot of stuff. It basically allows acceptance of a ton of background injustices,” without addressing social strategies to help people improve their lifestyles.

But it’s clear that something must be done. About 33 percent of U.S. adults ages 20 to 74 are overweight but not obese, a percentage that’s held steady for the past nearly half century, according to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). During that same time period, however, the percentage of obese adults increased from 13 percent to 34 percent. That’s a total of 67 percent of adults overweight or obese. On top of that, notes the NCHS, one in every five U.S. adults smokes.

Throw in our shockingly sedentary lifestyles and the results are deadly. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the profile of diseases contributing most heavily to death, illness and disability among Americans changed dramatically during the last century.

Today, chronic diseases — such as cardiovascular disease (primarily heart disease and stroke), cancer and diabetes — are among the most prevalent, costly and preventable of all health problems. Seven of every 10 Americans who die each year, or more than 1.7 million people, die of a chronic disease.

The prolonged course of illness and disability from such chronic diseases as diabetes and arthritis results in extended pain and suffering and decreased quality of life for millions of Americans. Chronic, disabling conditions cause major limitations in activity for more
than one of every 10 Americans, or 25 million people. No wonder, then, that the United States spends more on health care per capita than any other country, a whopping $2 trillion in 2005.

Given this mess, to what extent should individuals be held responsible — and accountable — for their own health? It raises thorny questions.

“As there’s more emphasis in wellness and health promotion, what are some of the ethical issues … as we try to make healthier work environments?” asks Gail Jensen, Ph.D., a professor of physical therapy, an associate in the Center for Health Policy and Ethics, dean of the Graduate School and associate vice president for Academic Affairs.

For instance, if people do not engage in healthy behaviors, meet specific health standards or undergo preventive screenings, should they pay more for their benefits? Should patients who don’t adhere to their health professional’s advice be discharged from a rehabilitation program? Should specific requirements be built into governmental health programs? And how should employers lead employees to better health — with enticing carrots or threatening sticks?

**Responsibilities, Barriers**

Bull, as noted, puts much of the onus on individuals.

“I was a morbidly obese teenager who took the personal responsibility to change my lifestyle and 20, 25 years later, continue to do that,” he says. “I’ve made the personal choices in my life to not have cable television, to not watch too much TV, to walk to work, to try to get some kind of physical activity every day.”

For some, though, the focus on individual responsibility is the wrong tack if we want a healthier America.

“It’s just a lot easier to victimize people than for us (as a society) to take this responsibility,” Stone says. “As long as it’s a personal issue of the person who has the health problem, we don’t have any responsibility to do anything to help that person.

“The challenge is how to get traction with this idea with folks inclined to think this is just another bleeding heart liberal who doesn’t think people are responsible for their actions. It’s both. People are responsible; people with adverse lifestyles have worse health.

And they’re going to be punished? To fix the problem, we have to work on the background."

Such as educational barriers. A CDC report notes that for those 25 to 64 years of age in 31 reporting states, the average risk of death decreased with increasing education. For those with fewer than 12 years of education, there were 650 deaths per 100,000 people. For those with 12 years, there were 478 deaths per 100,000 people. For those with 13 or more years of education, there were 206 deaths per 100,000.

Economic barriers also are a factor. According to the NCHS, adults in families with income above twice the poverty level were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity (34 percent) than adults in lower-income families (20 to 22 percent). A variety of factors are believed to contribute to the disparity, including access to convenient facilities and available free time.

Culture can influence health behaviors, too. Ann Laughlin, BSN’76, MS’94, Ph.D., an assistant professor in the School of Nursing, recalls taking a machine that measures body mass index (BMI) to a health fair at a south Omaha school. BMI is an indicator of body fatness calculated from a person’s weight and height. An overweight, elderly Hispanic woman was given her results, to which she asked, “And that isn’t good?”

“She couldn’t get over it,” recalls Laughlin. “In the Hispanic population, especially, it’s a sign to be proud of a baby that’s overweight and a toddler that’s overweight.”

Bull, who works with inner-city Latino children helping to curb obesity, says he understands the effects of economic and environmental realities, but adds that it shouldn’t absolve personal responsibility. “People know they shouldn’t eat bad and know they shouldn’t be overweight and know they should exercise more,” he says. “There is some personal responsibility even if you don’t have much (money). I was a graduate student making $6,000 a year and I was still training for endurance events and I was still eating healthy.”

He adds that the prevalence of low-cost, high-calorie fast-foods are not solely to blame, either. “Carbohydrates don’t make you fat,” says Bull. “It’s sitting around watching television at night, two hours on the computer and high-fat foods.”

**Carrots and Sticks**

A big push for improved personal health isn’t coming from individuals, though. Rather, employers are the ones trying to encourage healthier lifestyles.

And no wonder. The $2 trillion the United States spent on health care in 2005 was a staggering 15 percent of U.S. gross domestic product. Private health insurance paid 36 percent of total personal health care expenditures, the federal government 34 percent, out-of-pocket payments 15 percent, and state and local governments 11 percent. Steve Aldana, a professor of lifestyle medicine in the Department of Exercise Sciences at Brigham Young University, has estimated that 15 percent of all health care costs paid in the United States is
and encourage improvements. Employees are given a baseline year to obtain biometrics in areas such as cholesterol, blood pressure, body mass index, tobacco status. After the baseline year, employees either need to improve their score or show action or evidence of change by participating in various wellness programs and initiatives.

Other companies are taking it to a whole other level by creating specific health plan options for individuals who are tobacco free or have a BMI less than 35. "A BMI reading of 35 or more would be considered very obese to morbidly obese."

For many employees, the concern is whether to entice employees into better health with a carrot, or to threaten them with a stick. There’s general agreement among Creighton faculty that the former is the route to take.

"If it’s the right incentive, studies show it will work," says Lenz. Offering employees lower health insurance premiums, low or no-cost medications, free gym memberships and the work time to take advantage of that benefit, are major boosts.

He points to one carrot at Creighton — a pilot program, begun last August, to reduce cardiovascular risk. Lenz, the clinical director of the Creighton Cardiovascular Risk Reduction Program, manages 15 Creighton employees with high blood pressure or high cholesterol, providing them with medication and a comprehensive lifestyle modification program during a one-year period. If participants comply, Creighton pays for medications, blood tests, cardiovascular risk screenings, a membership to exercise at the Cardiac Center and visits with Lenz. More than 125 people asked to participate in the program even before Lenz asked for volunteers.

"Anecdotally, we’ve seen some tremendous benefits from some people as far as blood-pressure control, cholesterol and weight loss, exercise adherence and diet change," says Lenz.

But Creighton also has pulled out the stick, most notably in July when it banned tobacco from all University facilities and property. Syed Mohiuddin, M.D., chair of Creighton’s Tobacco-Free Task Force, has said that reducing the faculty and staff smoking rate could save the University $500,000 a year in related health care costs.

“That was a major initiative forward in saying to the employees and the students of Creighton and the visitors that we really do respect and care about the health of people on this campus, and we want to do what we can to make that better,” Lenz says.

In concert with the new policy, the University launched Commit to Quit, a tobacco-cessation program for Creighton faculty and staff, and unveiled a Tobacco Free You website offering additional resources.

While policing a no-tobacco policy may be difficult, imagine the challenge of mandating behaviors for a health initiative tied to, say, Medicare or Medicaid.

Says Bull: “In one of the articles I researched, I thought a person made a very good point. If in Medicaid, for example, you say that if people don’t make it to X-number of meetings with their behavior modification person, they will lose their Medicaid benefits. Let’s say that person doesn’t have a car and is relying on public transportation. They work two jobs, they missed the bus and didn’t get to the appointment, they just lost their subsidized national health care. That’s a different situation. I don’t see the stick being that end-all, especially in those situations.”

And what about a physician whose patient won’t follow through with rehabilitation? Jensen puts personal
Creighton ... For Your Health

What’s Creighton University doing when it comes to promoting the health of its employees and people in the community?

Thomas Lenz, Pharm.D., an associate professor in the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions, says Creighton not only talks the talk but walks the walk. Figuratively and literally.

“We really need to lead by example since we’re a medical center,” says Lenz. “We should be setting an example for other businesses, other universities … about improving our employees’ health.”

That example includes “Walk 100,” a successful initiative to get Creighton employees to walk 100 miles in 100 days. The annual program is hosted by Creighton’s Wellness Program, designed to coordinate and promote activities that encourage disease prevention and healthy lifestyles.

Other Wellness programs include:
- Active You, which focuses on physical activity incentive programs, social marketing and health education.
- Seminars including Healthy Luncheon Series and Healthier at Home, a program that addresses common reasons people visit a health care provider.
- Healthy Lifestyle Programs, which include the PEAK Weight Management Program (Promoting Eating and Activity Knowledge) focusing on five essential areas of weight loss.
- Simply Well Program, an online personal health management platform integrating all of Creighton’s wellness offerings into a single, point-based program that includes participatory rewards.
- Reduced rates for Creighton employees to the University’s fitness centers.
- Creighton … For Your Health, community education programs sponsored by Creighton Medical Associate physicians to promote health and wellness in the community.

“Physical fitness and good health are important to everyone,” says Dawn Obermiller, Creighton’s wellness coordinator. “Creighton wants to be a partner in assisting individuals to achieve a healthier lifestyle.”

Fear

The most effective motivator, though, lies beyond the reach of employers.

“But without money, we as a culture do not make taking care of our health a priority at the outset,” says Obermiller. “Not until health is lost, do many of us set out to do so.”

Adds Bull, “The time I see people make changes is after a serious negative health effect — a heart attack, stroke, diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes, had a toe amputated.”

Fear, in other words.

Stone saw it often during his days as a cardiologist. “It might be an opening to a heavy duty conversation about changing their life course,” says Stone. Lenz sometimes uses different risk factor tools that can show individuals the estimated “age” of their heart compared to their actual age. Sometimes there can be up to a 30-year difference. “When you put the numbers in front of them like that, it kind of does make a little bit of a wake-up call for them,” says Lenz.

Laughlin, meanwhile, puts fear to use when trying to persuade younger students not to smoke, drink or engage in other risky behaviors. “We use a lot of frightening visual things,” Laughlin says, citing pictures of smoke-blackened lungs or feet with diabetes-caused gangrene.

“It’s not pretty, but I tell you what, the impact is really big.”

What do we do?

Looked at from John Stone’s perspective, the task of getting Americans on the road to health seems daunting.

“It’s not, he says. “Start with what you know that’s an issue in your area, work on it and expand as you can,” says Stone. “And that’s how you transfer what’s overall daunting, which is a non-starter, to what you can do.”

Lenz echoes that sentiment. “I professionally work with individuals rather than on a societal level … so that really is my focus and the area I feel like I can have the most impact on is the individual level,” says Lenz. “But you can’t ignore the societal constraints that sometimes don’t allow people to be able to make the right decision or maybe the decisions they want to as far as exercising and eating right and not smoking or drinking or whatever the issues are.”

Whether tackled person by person or at the macro level, creating a healthier America isn’t likely to happen overnight or without blood, sweat and tears. A quote from Joseph Pilates that Bull includes with his e-mails might speak to that best:

“Physical fitness can neither be achieved by wishful thinking nor outright purchase.”
There are 40 million refugees in the world. Many languish in camps, subsisting on the offerings of the world’s NGOs (nongovernmental organizations). About half of the refugees, some 20 million, had been trapped by violence within their own countries, and they fled without their identity papers. Though many have made it to the camps, because they lack the proper documentation, so essential for many services, their lives may remain on hold.

Creighton’s Don Doll, S.J., knows this world of the refugee, not only through living in the camps and sharing in their daily life, but also through the lens of his camera. His latest journey came this spring as he traveled to the camps that line Darfur’s border in eastern Chad. Here 250,000 refugees who had fled Sudan now live, bolstered by the gifts of the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS): friendship, education and advocacy.
The girls at the schools in KouKou represent a future for their country that has consistently been denied their gender. In many Islamic societies, school is illegal for women and girls. But those on the frontiers of change — and hoping for their country’s brighter future — are reaching beyond traditional prejudices, thanks to organizations like the JRS.

As I return, I ask myself what did I accomplish? Is it enough? Did I find God among the poorest of the poor in that arid, desolate part of Chad?

As I review the children’s photos, I am surprised and moved by them. I’m not sure I’ve ever made so many photos of kids that point to their preciousness in the eyes of God. Maybe that is my contribution. It seems so easy and obvious to me. I wonder why doesn’t everyone make these photos. Is it really important for me to travel halfway around the world?

I haven’t really absorbed the experience of being in a culture that hasn’t changed much in thousands of years. I wonder about the experience to survive in their hostile, dry and dusty environment. I’m saddened and appalled by the avarice or greed, the violence, the lack of peace, that displaces and causes needless suffering for so many poor people. I wonder where is God for them? Hopefully, God is present to them in the many generous men and women who are there to assist them.

— Don Doll, S.J.

Photo above: A JRS-supported school in Goz Amir serves about 1,000 students in this village for refugee IDPs. It’s noon in the searing heat that can reach 118 degrees Fahrenheit, and the students have their bowls ready to be filled from a large pot of boiled porridge.

Photo right: In the refugee camps, education has to be portable. Following classes in Goz Amir, children return their blackboard to storage for safe keeping.
Kounougou, a community of about 18,000, is one of 12 camps for 250,000 people in eastern Chad. Each family of six is allowed 44 pounds of wood per month, a staple of everyday life in the camps, and the only fuel for cooking. Chad law allows only dead wood to be gathered by crews in large lorries who bring it back to the edge of the camp. Because Chad contains large tracts of true desert, it is forbidden to cut the country’s living trees.

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After fleeing her burning village in Sudan, Awai Hassan, 33, with her youngest child, finds peace in the Sudanese refugee camp of Kounougou, in eastern Chad.
Tidjani Abderaman, age 17, of the Tama tribe, has been reunited with his family after two months of JRS reorientation.

The JRS staff meets with the parents of former child soldiers to prepare them for a four-day workshop to help them deal with their sons. The goal: to unite the children with their families after the children’s horrific experiences of killing.

To accompany, to serve, to advocate … The motto of the JRS comes to life in more than 50 countries, with more than 1,400 mostly volunteer workers, worldwide.

Called to live among “the poorest of the poor,” the JRS website targets the world’s marginalized: refugees in camps, people displaced within their own country, asylum seekers in cities and those held in detention. Education, advocacy, emergency assistance, health and nutrition, income-generating activities and social services comprise the JRS’s work.

Joaquin Ciervide, S.J., 65, teaches English to a group of volunteers of mixed levels of proficiency. A veteran African missionary and consultant for educational methods in Guérédé, Chad, Fr. Ciervide wrote the four JRS teaching manuals in French, which were then translated into Arabic. He has trained 69 teachers and has begun the secondary school program.

Jesuit Refugee Service: Serving the People of Chad
Earning, Saving and Giving

Have We Lost Our Way?

By Ken Washer, DBA, CFA
Associate Professor of Finance

The Christian theologian and founder of the Methodist Church, John Wesley, preached: “Earn all you can, save all you can, and give all you can.” He encouraged hard work in “honest industry,” along with limited spending. Wesley argued that to not use your money to support a good cause is to simply “throw it away.”

Are these sound economic principles that we should pass on to the next generation or are they impediments to economic growth? Do we Americans live these values or has our motto instead become, “Borrow all you can, spend all you can, receive all you can”? Perhaps it is not that extreme, but our society appears to be moving in that direction.
Borrow All You Can?

We are undoubtedly a nation of debtors and too much of the wrong kind of debt is troubling. Revolving debt often represents the bad kind of debt, as it is generally used to purchase consumption goods. Credit cards are a good example of revolving debt, as no fixed, regular payments are required.

Revolving credit increased from $561 billion in June 1998 to $965 billion in June 2008 — a 72 percent increase! This higher level of debt seemed manageable relative to the peak values of our houses and retirement accounts. Times were good for many Americans and our fear of debt low. Credit was abundant and access was relatively easy.

Things changed in 2008 as real estate prices fell and the stock market cratered. Our debt now seems excessive relative to assets and income and must be reduced.

The U.S. government has also gone on a borrowing binge. In September 2008, total U.S. federal debt surpassed $10 trillion, which works out to about $32,900 per U.S. resident. The debt picture is much worse when you add unfunded liabilities such as Social Security and Medicare, ballooning to more than $500,000 per person.

The Government Accountability Office, U.S. Treasury Department, and Office of Management and Budget all agree that the government’s current fiscal activities are unsustainable. Financial issues surrounding Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid become more severe the longer we delay in addressing them.

The good news about debt is that it is not always harmful. Young people borrowing money so they can attend college and earn a degree are often making a wise decision. The returns from an education are generally much higher than the interest paid on the student loan. Education not only improves one’s life, it also leads to a smarter and more productive workforce, which strengthens our great nation.

Another example of good debt is borrowing to build or expand a business. This entrepreneurial activity creates jobs and meets societal wants and needs. The return on investment can greatly exceed the interest rate paid on the loan.

Debt is troubling when we undertake it to live beyond our means. Advertisers are excellent at convincing us that we need and deserve certain luxuries. Many of us spend more than necessary on a car or trade it in too soon. We splurge today, only to work for our creditors tomorrow.

The critical question is whether America is borrowing money to live better now or to live better later? In other words, are we spending the borrowed funds on consumption goods or are we investing the funds to increase our productive capacity?

In 2007, investment expenditures in the U.S. exceeded domestic savings by about $600 billion, so without foreign money many business expansion projects, student loans and mortgages would have gone unfunded. Thus, one can argue that the foreign borrowing was put to good use.

The current account deficit has accelerated over the past 15 years. One implication of this is that foreigners are

**Table 1: The U.S. current account balance as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product from 1960–2007. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis**
putting a lot of money into (supporting) U.S. debt and equity markets. If they were to reduce their investments in the U.S., the dollar would weaken and security prices would fall.

The benefit of a weaker dollar is primarily through a more competitive price for our exports in world markets. Manufactured goods such as U.S. airplanes become cheaper in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. This leads to more jobs at home.

The main disadvantage is that imports into the U.S. become more expensive, leading to higher inflation and higher interest rates. In essence, what we buy from the world becomes more expensive and what we sell to the world becomes cheaper.

The total U.S. government debt approached 40 percent of GDP in 2007 and with the financial crisis that began in 2008 should approach 50 percent of GDP soon. (Total debt does not include unfunded government programs like Medicare.) An individual or a business having debt equaling 50 percent of annual income is not overwhelming.

Some economists are not overly concerned by this high debt load because: 1) Japan’s debt to GDP ratio is much higher (over 100 percent) and 2) during World War II our debt burden was over 100 percent of GDP and was manageable.

Other economists remain worried because it is unlikely that the trend will be reversed or even stabilized with huge government outflows projected for Social Security and Medicare payments going to/baby boomers in the near future.

We are a debtor nation, but the good news is that much of the outstanding debt has been used on investments, not consumption. Going forward, though, Social Security and Medicare spending will not enhance our productive capacity and is a major concern. Without modifications, these programs will push our debt levels to unprecedented levels.

**Spend All You Can?**

Benjamin Franklin famously said, “A penny saved is a penny earned.” The more we save today, the less we will need to earn tomorrow to maintain our standard of living.

Boomers are undoubtedly less frugal than their Depression-era parents. In 2005, the average 50 year old had $122,000 of debt, which was 2.5 times more than his 1985 counterpart (adjusted for inflation).

Some economists have suggested that boomers are at least partly responsible for the recent turmoil in the real estate market and the stock market. They are entering a stage of life where income and spending decline, and big homes get sold. Retirement accounts get “drawn on” instead of “added to.”

Table 2 shows that the U.S. savings rate was well over 8 percent for much of the 1970s and 1980s indicating that people saved about $9 for every $100 of disposable income. This rate has fallen precipitously over the last two decades (it was even negative for a quarter in 2005) and was below 2 percent in the third quarter of 2008.

One of the most striking things about the chart is the huge disconnect between the growth rate in disposable income and the savings rate in the late 1990s and 2000s. This is partly explained by the stock market boom throughout the 1990s and the real estate gains made earlier this decade. People felt wealthier due to increases in their retirement accounts and home valuations, and therefore they reduced the amount they saved.

Many people’s wealth has decreased considerably during the financial crisis that began in 2008, and many economists anticipate the savings rate to rise. Americans have reduced spending in order to increase savings and/or pay down debt. This has disrupted the world economy and significantly reduced sales and profitability of many companies.

During times of economic crisis consumers are often wrongly encouraged to open their wallets and spend. The U.S. government doled out $105 billion in rebate checks in the summer of 2008 and hoped Americans would go shopping. We did, but the effects were short-lived as spending dropped off shortly thereafter.

During downturns, an economy can get in a vicious cycle of consumers cutting back, followed by businesses cutting back, followed by consumers

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**Table 2:** The savings rate and the growth rate in disposable income are shown from 1960-2007. **Source:** Bureau of Economic Analysis

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**Savings Rate vs. Income Growth**

![Savings Rate vs. Income Growth](image-url)

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cutting back more, followed by … you get the picture. The stimulus plan attempts to end this cycle. However, if consumers are really in financial trouble from too much debt accumulation and falling portfolio values, is it healthy to mislead businesses? It seems as if we are only postponing the inevitable (perhaps even making it worse).

At times, it is very easy to believe that spending will cure our economic woes. However, economic growth does not come from increased spending. If that were the case, spendthrifts would be billionaires and Warren Buffett would be in the poor house.

The objective of a government stimulus plan is to promote economic growth. However, consumer spending does not accomplish this. Brian Riedl, a fellow at the Heritage Foundation, wrote recently in the Wall Street Journal that, “productivity growth requires a motivated and educated workforce, sufficient levels of capital equipment and technology, a solid infrastructure, and a legal system and rule of law sufficient to enforce contracts.”

Lowering marginal tax rates, instead of rebate checks, motivates workers and encourages investment in equipment and technology.

The way to economic prosperity is through saving, not spending. China has been one of the fastest-growing economies in the world recently and its standard of living is well below ours. The Chinese finance much of our spending, as the average Chinese saves 40 percent of his or her income.

We also cannot continue to count on foreign investment. As capital markets continue to develop, foreigners will have additional investment opportunities. At the end of 2007, Japan and China owned about 25 percent of U.S. government debt. They may decide that the U.S. is not the best place to invest. Fast-growing economies in Asia or South America may attain capital that now flows to the U.S.

Much of worldwide production has been focused on the U.S. consumer. Our easy access to credit coupled with rapidly expanding real estate prices allowed us to consume at levels that are unsustainable in light of the bursting of the real estate bubble. The world economy will rebound once businesses redeploy productive resources that focus more on consumers throughout the world and less on Americans.

The U.S. government seems to have bought into the mantra of “spend all you can.” The government deficit for fiscal year 2008 was $455 billion (3.2 percent of GDP) and is projected to increase to $750 billion (5.5 percent of GDP) in 2009. Barring restraint in spending by the government, the value of the U.S. dollar will likely fall in the years to come.

Wisconsin Rep. Paul Ryan encouraged his fellow representatives “to refocus our efforts on pursuing policies that strengthen our economy, and on getting our own spending under control.”

**John Wesley was indeed correct when he preached to earn all you can through honest labor, save all you can through disciplined spending and give all you can to worthy causes. When we live these things, we not only benefit ourselves, but we benefit the world.**

**Receive All You Can?**

We are a nation in debt and we do have a spending problem, but Americans are also very generous. Several studies estimate that 70 to 80 percent of American families give annually to charities. The Center for Philanthropy at Indiana University estimates that in 2006 total charitable donations equaled 2.2 percent of GDP, which was up from 1.8 percent during the mid-1970s to mid-1990s.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates that the U.S. government donated $23.5 billion in 2006 for Official Development Assistance. These funds go to countries like Afghanistan to help improve national security. Aid also goes to poor countries to fight diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. The amount given by the U.S. is often twice that of the next largest donor nation.

Not to be outdone by their government, international aid from American citizens and private institutions (foundations, businesses, religious organizations) is often two to three times that of government aid. In 2006, private donations exceeded $34 billion.

Why, exactly, do rational people donate their hard-earned money so freely? Is it for the tax deduction or because they believe in the cause? In the late 1980s, an economist named James Andreoni suggested that people give because it simply gives them a “warm glow.”

People don’t just give money to Creighton University because they believe in higher education. They give to Creighton to be aligned with a top-notch private university. They become part of the Creighton family, and this makes them feel good. They are not just changing young people’s lives with their donations, but they are also uniting with a group that changes lives.

A person may believe that feeding the hungry in Africa is of utmost importance yet choose other causes to support because of the “warm glow.” It may be much harder for this person to connect with the African aid supporters and interact with like-minded people.

John Wesley was indeed correct when he preached to earn all you can through honest labor, save all you can through disciplined spending and give all you can to worthy causes. When we live these things, we not only benefit ourselves, but we benefit the world.

A society that works produces goods and services that improve the quality of virtually everyone’s life. A society that saves provides funds for others to purchase a house, get an education or expand a business. A society that gives understands that some people are not able to provide for themselves and need a helping hand.

Perhaps the recent financial crisis will be the catalyst that pulls us back toward these virtues.
WILLING TO LEAD Campaign Update

Reaching New Heights

This has been an extraordinary time in the life of Creighton University.

When the WILLING TO LEAD campaign was announced in 2005, no one could have foreseen the depth of your commitment and support for this wonderful University.

Through the generosity of a record number of alumni and friends, we have raised more than $400 million as of June 15.

Your investment in Creighton is the beginning of a transformational and strategic plan for the future of the University. Together, we have raised the profile of Creighton to unprecedented heights.

With the encouragement of our Board of Directors and donor community, we are moving forward boldly and confidently — building on this momentum.

We will continue to harness your energy and goodwill. We will remain vigilant and continue to secure the philanthropic support needed to address the transformative opportunities opening before us.

We will do so mindful of the economy’s impact across education, sensitive to what it means for our donors, as well as for our students and their families.

Our bold tomorrow is here, and an even bolder new day awaits us.

Thank you again for walking with us these past years, as Creighton journeyed to new heights. We could not have done it without you — alumni, friends, and foundations in Omaha and across the country.

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You set the tone, and raised the bar, by which all future giving to this University will be measured. You helped to create a thriving culture of philanthropy that now defines this institution.

Through the WILLING TO LEAD campaign, hundreds of new scholarships, 14 endowed faculty chairs and five professorships were funded; historic St. John’s Church was renovated; our campus footprint increased by 44 percent; our donor base exploded to more than 60,000 individuals, including 30,000 first-time donors, and much more.

With the encouragement of our Board

“Your investment in Creighton is the beginning of a transformational and strategic plan for the future of the University. Together, we have raised the profile of Creighton to unprecedented heights.”

—— Lisa D. Calvert
Vice President for University Relations

To support Creighton through the WILLING TO LEAD campaign, contact the Office of Development at 800.334.8794 or www.creighton.edu/development.

Message from Estate and Trust Services

Office of Estate and Trust Services Offers New Service

Associate Director Robert Skrydlak and I are available to provide more than 43 years of gift planning expertise to you. For many years, our office has offered gift and estate planning information through newsletters, special mailings, our website and this column.

In an effort to be more flexible, proactive and entrepreneurial, Creighton’s Office of Estate and Trust Services now is providing additional opportunities to help you fulfill your wishes for Creighton’s future while maximizing the benefits of your generosity.

Whether drafting your first will or revising an existing estate plan, access to reliable information is invaluable to your planning process. In an effort to offer this information to the entire Creighton family, and so you can easily share this information with your financial advisors and others, we now offer electronic distribution of our materials, as well as access to archival publications at our ETS website, http://giftplanning.creighton.edu.

You can subscribe at http://giftplanning.creighton.edu, to receive by e-mail any or all of the following:

- Estate and Trust Services Journal, a semi-annual newsletter devoted to timely charitable giving and estate planning topics;
- Focus on Women, a semi-annual newsletter specifically tailored to gift and estate planning issues commonly encountered by women;
- Creighton University Magazine ETS Column, receive a copy of this column in advance of the magazine distribution; and
- Timely updates on charitable giving, income and estate tax planning topics.

Steve Scholer, JD’79
Director of Estate & Trust Services
Shooting Victim Forms Bond with Creighton

Dec. 5, 2007, one of the most terrible in the history of Omaha, became a day that would forever bond Mickey Oldham to Creighton University.

On that day, a young sniper stormed into Omaha’s Von Maur department store and opened fire. In six minutes of senseless violence, he gunned down eight innocent store employees and customers and wounded four others before killing himself.

Mickey Oldham had worked at Von Maur for six and a half years, and she was at her post in the customer service department that awful afternoon. As the area was sprayed with bullets, she found herself bleeding on the floor. Paramedics rushed her to Creighton University Medical Center, which is one of the most recognized and busiest trauma centers in the state.

The 65-year-old sustained the worst injuries of any of the survivors and was hospitalized for a month before undergoing another month of rehabilitation. She had five surgeries in all.

“I had a huge hole in my stomach,” she said. “Lying in the hospital bed, I never thought I would get to where I am today.”

The active, athletic grandmother was unable to move without excruciating pain. Bending over to tie a shoe was impossible. “They had to dig out the shrapnel,” she related. “It was in my stomach and in my back.” She said she doesn’t want to know how many bullets were in her.

Oldham credits the physicians, nurses and health care professionals at Creighton with restoring her to health. “They saved my life. Everything was good about the care I received. Everyone was rooting for me, and they were just wonderful.”

The shock waves that the tragedy sent through the community resulted in a fund being set up for the families of the victims and for the survivors. When Oldham received her share of the funds, she didn’t think only of herself. She made a gift commitment to the Willing to Lead campaign with the Michael P. Oldham Supplemental Trust, which names Creighton University as the beneficiary of a portion of the trust if any funds remain after all her medical needs are met. Her mother, father and brother — who was only 33 — all died from cancer, so she designated the funds to be used in the fight against cancer.

Said Oldham: “I was so happy I got to go to Creighton’s medical center. They were always doing something extra for me. They were God’s angels in my recovery.”

Heeding the Call

New graduate and phonathon student-worker Sean Gallitz, BA’09, is the most successful student fundraiser in Creighton’s history. Gallitz raised more than $266,000 in pledges over his four years at the University.

“I am proud to have been able to give back to Creighton through raising money in the phonathon,” said Gallitz, a native of Milwaukee. “My Creighton education has been extremely important to my personal, social and academic growth. I have become more confident with who I am and where I am headed in the future.”

Helping raise funds for Creighton is not the only way Gallitz has given back, however. Alysia Conklin, who oversees Creighton’s phonathon efforts, said Gallitz made a gift to the University even before he graduated.

“He said he wanted to be able to tell donors he was calling that he truly believes in Creighton’s mission,” Conklin said.
Sr. Jugan’s Path to Sainthood Includes Creighton Connection

By Cindy Murphy McMahon

A sacred story that began in 18th century France was brought to fulfillment in Omaha through the work of the Holy Spirit in two Creighton University alumni and the late Rev. Richard McGloin, S.J., a beloved teacher and mentor who dedicated 50 years to Creighton.

At the center of the saga is Jeanne Jugan, born in 1792 in a small French fishing port, who found her life’s calling at age 47 when she opened her home to a disabled elderly woman. She soon took in others and eventually her Christian service resulted in founding the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The Catholic religious order is guided by its mission of hospitality to the aged poor and today has a presence on five continents with more than 2,700 Little Sisters, more than 2,000 lay associates and 202 homes for more than 13,200 elderly residents.

On Oct. 3, 1982, Pope John Paul II declared Jeanne Jugan “Blessed,” an important step on the path to canonization, and said that her spirituality and apostolic message were timelier than ever.

Seven years later, a personal drama was unfolding for Omaha anesthesiologist Edward Gatz, BS’61, M.D., Ph.D., and his wife, Jeanne Gatz, BA’60. Edward was told he had cancer, a large adenocarcinoma in his esophagus that extended into his stomach.

Mrs. Gatz called the couple’s friend and confidant and Mrs. Gatz’s former Latin teacher, Fr. McGloin, with the devastating news.

“When I told Fr. McGloin that Ed had cancer and had six months to a year to live,” she related, “He replied, ‘Well, the doctors haven’t heard of Jeanne Jugan.’”

Fr. McGloin explained that she was the foundress of the Little Sisters of the Poor. “He had talked about the Little Sisters over the years, telling stories of when he was their chaplain in Milwaukee. He had the greatest respect and admiration for them and said they were the most wonderful group of women he had ever met.”

“He said, ‘We’re going to ask her to intercede for Ed’s cure. We must do this every day without fail.’ I said, ‘Fine, Father, I will pray with you.’”

Fr. McGloin did not know at the time that the foundress had been beatified, meaning that proof of a miraculous cure through her intercession was needed before she could be recognized as a canonized saint of the Catholic Church.

So Fr. McGloin and Mrs. Gatz began praying. Her husband, meanwhile, did not pray the novena prayer for a cure, and had accepted his fate at age 51. “I attempted to say the novena myself on a couple of occasions but there was almost a brick wall,” he said.

“I never prayed to our Lord for a cure, didn’t ask for a day or month or a year. I was just happy to have had six years longer than my mother had and 11 years longer than my dad … and I had time to prepare for my ‘final exam.’”

Gatz said he felt he had received graces from the Anointing of the Sick that gave him a sense of peace and acceptance of his impending death.

Though there was no treatment, he was told he might be able to have a palliative surgical procedure to remove the fist-sized tumor. A cardiovascular-thoracic surgeon at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., completed the partial
esophago-gastrectomy, removing most of the esophagus and part of the stomach, pulling Gatz’s stomach up into the chest area. The cancer had spread, also requiring removal of his vagus nerve.

He was told no one survives his type of cancer and that tumors would keep forming. He had the option of receiving radiation and/or chemotherapy, but was told neither would provide a cure or even necessarily prolong his life, so he opted to forego those treatments.

(An interesting aside: Two years later, Mayo doctors did additional studies on Gatz’s tumor and found that it was an aneuploid cell type. The Omaha physician who requested the study concluded that Gatz was “lucky” to still be alive. He commented that four months’ survival would have been optimistic if the doctors had known the cell type was aneuploid.)

The Gatzes returned home and Ed began adjusting to his new diet and digestive problems. He had regular follow-up appointments and CAT scans to detect the cancer’s return.

“Every checkup I had, I was prepared for the worst because I knew it should happen, and when it didn’t, you don’t dare hope because the reality was that there are no survivors,” Gatz said.

Thirteen years later, he was still cancer-free. Everyone told him he was a walking miracle, and he knew it. Meanwhile, Mrs. Gatz and Fr. McGloin continued asking Blessed Jeanne Jugan to intercede daily. And every year, Ed’s digestive abilities and overall wellness improved.

About this time, the Gatzes began to think perhaps they should officially report the healing. They consulted Fr. McGloin, who agreed it would be a good idea. “But I had no idea where to turn,” Mrs. Gatz said.

It happened that they were hosting two young women from a church group who were traveling through Omaha the day they had discussed the issue with Fr. McGloin. Mrs. Gatz mused aloud that she did not know who to contact with the Little Sisters of the Poor.

“One of our guests looked at me like I was crazy and said, ‘Why, you should contact Sister Marguerite in Kansas City. We just stayed there last night. She’s wonderful,’ and handed me her phone number.

“We were just moved along by the Holy Spirit the whole way. I didn’t even have to leave my kitchen to find out, and she was just the perfect person to contact. She was very efficient and kept everything moving.’”

So, in 2002, Sr. Marguerite McCarthy, who is now superior of the Little Sisters’ San Pedro, Calif., home, got the unexpected call from Omaha that filled her and her fellow sisters with joy. She made several trips to Omaha to see the Gatzes and Fr. McGloin. In fact, she and a few other Little Sisters were praying with Fr. McGloin in his final hours in 2005.

“That call placed me on a path of great faith,” Sr. McCarthy said. “From first learning of the novena to the final declaration of the miracle, I have witnessed God’s divine power and the Holy Spirit’s guidance along the way. God opened an avenue of opportunity that, with patience and persistence, has culminated in the recognition of our fondness as a saint.”

Still, it took seven years from when Mrs. Gatz placed that call until this February, when Pope Benedict XVI announced that the humble French woman who established an international religious family dedicated to hospitality toward the needy elderly will officially be recognized as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church on Oct. 11, 2009.

Those years included Gatz compiling some 50 pages of his medical records, phone calls, interviews, investigations and lots of waiting while Vatican officials undertook the painstaking process.

“If Ed had taken the chemo or the radiation, he would not have been considered for the cure or the miracle,” Mrs. Gatz related, adding that other cases that claimed healing through Jeanne Jugan’s intercession had been rejected because medical treatments were used. The Gatzes said one woman had received an almost instantaneous healing but had used other treatments as well.

“Most people have seen miracles in their lives and priests have seen miracles when they do anointings, but getting it through Rome is another thing,” Gatz said.

“Many people have said that it was such a shame that Ed had to retire with all that education he had, but we see now that all that schooling was for a higher purpose,” Mrs. Gatz said. “He had the scientific background to explain to Rome and document all that had happened to him.”

The Gatzes will be in Rome for the canonization and will carry a relic of Jeanne Jugan up to the altar at the Offertory of the Mass.

As they walk up the aisle, they undoubtedly will think of their Creighton friend. “Fr. McGloin was the pivotal person in all of this, though, of course, God was the prime mover,” said Mrs. Gatz. “Fr. McGloin was a living saint. He was a humble Jesuit who was totally devoted to his work and his students. He was always accessible. His love and devotion to people were unmatched.”

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– Jeanne Gatz
Alumn Items

56 Dr. Ralph J. Duff Sr., BSPha, Corona, Calif., was recently awarded the President’s Volunteer Service Award by the USA Freedom Corps for his aid in the planning, building and development of the newly opened Village of Hope at the Orange County Rescue Mission in Tustin, Calif.

59 Charles H. Diers, ARTS, Fremont, Neb., was honored for his nomination for the 2009 TIME Magazine Dealer of the Year award at the 92nd annual National Automobile Dealers Association Convention and Exposition in New Orleans.

57 Gary A. Epstein, DDS, Omaha, has received an award for his development and participation in an outreach program in the Council Bluffs, Iowa, school system. The award was presented as part of the observance of National Health Week.

59 ✽ Allen D. Dvorak, MD, Omaha, has received the Alegent Health Physician Spirit of Mission Award, presented Nov. 21, 2008.

60 Dr. K. Bridget Brosnihan, MS, Winston Salem, N.C., was the May commencement speaker and received an honorary degree from the College of St. Mary in Omaha. Brosnihan is currently a professor at Wake Forest University Health Sciences. Dr. Karolyn R. Hanna, MSGuid, Santa Barbara, Calif., professor of nursing at Santa Barbara City College, has received the Association of Community College Trustees’ Pacific Region Faculty Award for her contributions to the nursing profession. Patricia Ferguson Hanson, BA, Stillwater, Minn., recently retired from the University of Wisconsin-River Falls. Hanson is currently volunteering at a college in Carmen Pampa, Bolivia, providing public relations and fundraising services.

67 Dr. Russell J. Hopp, BS, Omaha, professor of pediatrics at Creighton University, was the recipient of a 25-Year Faculty Service Award presented at the University’s President’s Convocation. David V. Modeer, BS, Phoenix, has been selected general manager of Central Arizona Project by the board of directors of Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

70 Charles L. Titus, BSBA 70, JD, Las Vegas, wrote the novel, Vegas Daze: A Dish Served Cold, published in November 2008 by iUniverse.

Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society

The Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society is Creighton University’s premier donor recognition club. Donors at the Creighton Society level sustain the University through their unrestricted annual gifts. These generous contributions to the University are crucial to ensuring that Creighton is a leader in providing the highest quality Catholic, Jesuit education to our students. Alumni donors recognized at the Creighton Society level are identified as follows:

❖ – Ignatian Circle ($10,000 and above)
✽ – Jesuit Circle ($5,000 to $9,999)
❖ – Founders’ Circle ($2,500 to $4,999)
✽ – Sustaining Circle ($1,000 to $2,500)

Alumni Create Online Jesuit Learning Academy

Two Creighton alumni, Jeff Hausman, BS’87, left, and Steve Brock, MS’00, are the visionaries behind a new initiative – the Jesuit Virtual Learning Academy (JVLA) – that connects Jesuit high schools in online, distance learning. Learn more about JVLA at creightonmagazine.org.

Finding Accompaniment in Ethiopia

Creighton graduates are serving others around the globe. Alicia Robey, BA’07, is living and teaching in Jimma, Ethiopia, as a volunteer with Vincentian Lay Missionaries-USA. Read Robey’s story at creightonmagazine.org.
Alumnus Heads Jesuit Volunteers Corps

The Jesuit Volunteer Corps (JVC) named Kevin O’Brien, BA’81, its first president in September.

O’Brien, the former director of Ignatian Partnerships for the Maryland Province Jesuits, now oversees the newly restructured JVC, which consolidates four JVC regions — East, Midwest, South and Southwest — and Jesuit Volunteers International into one national organization with both domestic and international volunteers. The largest Catholic full-time volunteer program, the JVC trains and places volunteers in agencies and schools that work with the poor.

“I’m tremendously excited for the opportunity to build on the success of an organization that has done so much for so many people,” O’Brien said. “This consolidation will increase our capacity to provide more volunteers to more understaffed agencies and schools, enable us to more effectively reach out to the thousands of former Jesuit volunteers, and to align our apostolic priorities with those of the Jesuits.”

A 2002 College of Arts and Sciences Alumni Merit Award recipient, O’Brien received his theology degree from Creighton in 1981 and served full time in Houston in the Jesuit Volunteer Corps-South.

Later, the Creighton alumnus managed a job development and dropout-prevention program in a large urban high school.

In 1998, O’Brien organized and directed the Ignatian Apostolic Partnerships Office in Baltimore. This new office for the Jesuits of the Maryland Province brought together lay and Jesuit groups to further the mission of the Province. In this post, O’Brien developed a lay spiritual formation program for employees of Jesuit universities, high schools and parishes. He also oversaw fundraising of more than $3 million annually, funds that were used for the training of young Jesuits, the care of older Jesuits and similar endeavors.

Since 1996, more than 12,000 individuals have committed themselves to working with the poor as part of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps. All Jesuit volunteers commit to living out four core values: social justice, simple lifestyle, community and spirituality.

“During my time at Creighton, I was exposed to the tremendous need and brokenness in the world but also to the tremendous generosity and compassion in our faith that allows us to see hope everywhere we look.”

– Kevin O’Brien, BA’81
Alumni Honor

Thomas M. Kiefer, BA’73, DDS’77 • School of Dentistry

Tom Kiefer received the 2009 School of Dentistry Alumni Merit Award on April 24. After graduating from Creighton, he opened a general dentistry practice near 25th and L streets in Omaha and has remained there, committed to serving the area’s mostly migrant community. In 1990, the Nebraska Association of Farm Workers presented him with their Outstanding Service Award. Kiefer also treats patients in nursing homes, many of whom suffer from dementia.

Kiefer gives generously to his profession. He has served in many capacities on both the Omaha District Dental Society and the Nebraska Dental Association, including as past president and speaker of the house, respectively. Kiefer is a member of the International College of Dentists.

He has served on his class reunion committees, Creighton’s Omaha Alumni Advisory Board, the School of Dentistry Alumni Advisory Board, the Athletic Board, the Jayhawkers Board and as chair of the Bluejay Jamboree, a major athletic fundraising event. In 1990, he was named Jaybacker of the Year. He currently serves on the National Alumni Board.

Okla., has been promoted to colonel in the U.S. Air Force.

Hon. Allen F. Murphy, JD, Oak Lawn, Ill., has been appointed a circuit court judge assigned to the First Municipal District in Chicago.

James T. Perry Jr., BSPha, Hampton, Ill., is the recipient of the Innovative Pharmacy Practice Award, a national award that honors a practicing pharmacist who has developed an innovative patient care program.

Amy J. Klugherz, BA, Mankato, Minn., started a consulting company, Forward Business Consulting to attorneys, paralegals and legal administrators. Klugherz also opened a boutique, My Father’s Daughter, in North Mankato, Minn. The boutique offers antiques, crafts and gifts, and highlights local artists.

Bro. Michael B. Wilmot, S.J., MS’91, MS, Omaha, was inducted as an honorary member of Alpha Sigma Nu during Creighton University’s Founders Week in February.

Kevin Loberg, MBA, Omaha, was inducted as a board member of St. Peter Claver Cristo Rey High School in January 2009.

Janice V. Roseman, DDS, Williamsville, N.Y., became board certified by the American Board of Pediatric Dentistry. Roseman currently has a private practice in Williamsville, and is an attending pediatric dentist at Women and Children’s Hospital in Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Isabelle Schindler Cherney, BA, Omaha, associate professor at Creighton University, was the recipient of the Teaching for Tomorrow Award presented at the Leadership Recognition Awards Ceremony during the University’s Founders Week in February.

Michael J. Fleming, BA, Prairie Village, Kan., was appointed chair of the Kansas Works State Board in October 2008.

Christian W. Clinger, JD, Sandy, Utah, has been named one of “Utah’s Legal Elite” by Utah Business Magazine for 2009.

Joseph P. Manion, BSBA, BSBA, Persacola, Fla., has been named central command–foreign area officer for the U.S. Navy. James A. Mello, MBA, Lebanon, Conn., has been selected to a two-year term as president of the University of Hartford Staff Association. He is currently assistant provost for financial planning at the university.

Allan T. Zugelter, BA, Kansas City, Mo., has been named partner of the law firm Shervin L. Epstein & Associates in Overland Park, Kan.

Melanie Perry Lotspeich, BA, Omaha, has joined Mutual of Omaha as marketing communications coordinator for Midtown Crossing.

Kimberly Carlson Olsufka, BS, Omaha, graduated with a Master of Science in Nursing degree (with a focus as a pediatric clinical nurse specialist) from the University of Nebraska Medical Center in May 2007.

Sara Keenan Thompson, JD, Woodbridge, Va., has joined Defense Energy Support Center in Ft. Belvoir, Va., as assistant counsel.

Joshuah C. Marshall, BA, Evanson, Wyo., has completed a 27-month service as rural health volunteer in Ouarrazzate Province, Morocco, with the Peace Corps.

Francesca A. Faber, BA, Omaha, has joined Evin Group in Omaha as a graphic designer.

Jennifer J. Stevens, JD, Indianapolis, has joined the law firm of Cohen Garelick & Glazier as an associate attorney.

Marriages


Kathleen J. Alfers, BA, and Daniel W. Voss, Nov. 7, 2008, living in Minneapolis.


Nicole L. Chambers, BA, and Tyler A. Cook, Jan. 24, 2009, living in Omaha.


Nicole F. Schroeder, BS, and Robert Driscoll, Oct. 25, 2008, living in Rochester, Minn.


Julie E. Viliverding, BS, and Dr. Joshua Cortemaker, Oct. 11, 2008, living in Grand Island, Neb.


Births


Aaron J. Meis and Cynthia Thomas Meis, BA, Cincinnati, a son, John David, June 19, 2008.


06 Deaths


39 Bazil N. Lazure, BS 34, MS, Omaha, Jan. 1, 2009.


41 Louis A. Seminaris, JD, Omaha, April 14, 2009.


Creighton University Reunion Weekend for the College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business, Graduate School, School of Law, School of Nursing, and School of Pharmacy and Health Professions

Reunion Weekend
Oct. 1 - 4, 2009

For information on the Reunion Weekend schedule of events, visit http://alumni.creighton.edu.
Alums Step Up to the Plate for Ripken Foundation

Three young alumni did not cross paths while at Creighton, but today they work closely together in Baltimore for a cause they all believe in. Jessica Gappa, BA'04, Alexandria Sutton, BA'07, and Matt Klenda, BSBA'08, are three of only 21 staff members at the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation, which helps at-risk youth develop their talents and become productive citizens.

The foundation was established by Major League Baseball players and brothers Cal Ripken Jr. and Bill Ripken in memory of their family’s patriarch. Cal Ripken Sr. was a player, coach and manager with the Baltimore Orioles for 37 years.

Gappa, assistant director of development and communications, was the first to be hired. She said Sutton and Klenda “came out at the top of the stack of applicants” for AmeriCorps VISTA placements with the foundation after multiple interviews. “Knowing the education they had received gave me confidence they’d be strong additions to the team,” she said.

Klenda, who is a resource development specialist and maintains the foundation’s website, www.ripkenfoundation.org, credits the Creighton alumni network with helping him land his position. “Creighton’s community of alumni stretches coast to coast. When I learned there were two Creighton alumni at the foundation, I talked to them and they encouraged me to apply.”

Sutton, who became a development assistant following her volunteer year, assists with special events, fundraising, volunteer coordination and educational materials.

All three say they are impressed with the work of the foundation, the Ripken family and the preparation for life they received from Creighton.

“Many people know that Cal was a Hall of Fame baseball player, but I’ve been able to see the other side of him,” said Klenda. “He and his brother Bill are caring and inspiring people.”

From left, Matt Klenda, BSBA'08, Cal Ripken Jr., Jessica Gappa, BA'04, and Alexandria Sutton, BA'07, work together at the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation in Baltimore. An artist’s depiction of the senior Ripken decorates the wall behind them.


64 Doris O. (Hoering) Mahoney, BA, Omaha, Feb. 12, 2009.

65 Michael P. Sporcic, MA, Omaha, March 18, 2009.

Antwonette Hobbs, who just completed her freshman year at Creighton, grew up in Houston living in a “low-income area” with her grandmother, three brothers and two sisters.

Her dream? A college education. She was determined. She would be the first in her family to attend college. Hobbs fell in love with Creighton during her first visit. “It was like family,” she says.

Some dreams just need a boost. Hobbs’ came in the form of the Deborah A. Macdonald (BA’72, JD’80) Foundation Scholarship. “I am so grateful for this scholarship,” Hobbs says.

Now, she’s determined to make a difference in the lives of others — much like the scholarship did for her. Her new dreams include caring for others as a nurse … and eventually returning to her Houston neighborhood to establish a community center for troubled youth. “I want them to know that they have support,” she says.

Hobbs has “absolutely loved” her Creighton experience. “This has really changed my life and changed my family’s life,” Hobbs says. “Now I can be an example to my family. I can be an example to my nephews and my nieces that you can make it. There is something you can do about your future.”
Donald Waite, BSC’54, grew up in Le Mars, Iowa, where his family ran a local grocery store. His Catholic education reinforced the principles lived out by his parents: integrity, honesty, faith, hard work.

Waite’s lifelong demonstration of integrity in his personal and professional life compelled his rise in corporate finance by his wise counsel and careful management of investment capital. He currently serves as a business consultant to Seagate Technology, the world’s largest disk drive manufacturing company.

In 2001, with a gift to the Willing to Lead campaign, Donald and his wife of 50 years, Anna, established the Anna Tyler Waite Center for Leadership and the Waite Leadership Scholarship Fund in Creighton’s College of Business. This fall, the University will inaugurate another gift to the campaign from Donald and Anna Waite — the Waite Endowed Chair in Jesuit Education, which will support distinguished Jesuit scholars at Creighton.

At May commencement, Creighton University bestowed upon Donald Waite its highest alumni honor, the Alumni Achievement Citation. As a leader in his profession and a leader in support of education — humbly, faithfully serving others — Donald Waite is truly an exemplary model of what Creighton hopes for in all its graduates.