At the Forefront of a Digital Revolution

Afghanistan’s Taliban
Caring for Haiti
A Passion to Heal: Medical School Legacies

Spring 2010
At the Forefront of a Digital Revolution

Creighton’s Department of Journalism and Mass Communication is educating students for a new world of professional communication — one that blurs the lines among forms of media. So what is this phenomenon — which some have dubbed “backpack journalism” — and how has Creighton grabbed a leading role?

Step Right Up

She is one of the most dominant athletes at her position in Creighton’s storied sports history, and she’s back for one more year. Meet Creighton senior Tara Oltman, a three-time All-American, exceptional student in the classroom and one of the top softball pitchers in the nation.

Afghanistan’s Taliban

Last month, coalition troops and Afghan forces launched their largest offensive yet to drive the Taliban from their strongholds in Afghanistan. But exactly who are the Taliban, and how did they gain prominence in Afghanistan? John Calvert, Ph.D., the Fr. Henry W. Casper, S.J., Professor of History at Creighton, provides a historical perspective.

Caring for Haiti

For a nation ravaged by a devastating earthquake, teams of Creighton University health professionals have provided critical health care and a measure of hope. “The gates of hell” was how one Creighton University surgeon described the scene upon arriving in Jimani, a border town in the Dominican Republic and the base for Creighton’s volunteer operations.

A Passion to Heal

For these medical students, the road to becoming a Creighton-educated physician is not only a personal calling or desire, it’s a family tradition. Creighton School of Medicine alumni and their Creighton medical school student son or daughter share their stories about their education, their profession and the state of health care in the United States.

Chance, Choice and God

Robert Heaney, BS’47, MD’51, the John A. Creighton University Professor, writes about the role of chance in our lives — which may be more than we care to admit — and how God can be seen operating in this seemingly fickle universe.

About the cover: Today’s communication professional must be proficient working across various media — a development known informally as “backpack journalism.” Creighton’s Department of Journalism and Mass Communication has become an educational leader in this new arena. Inset, students learn the latest technology with professor Tim Guthrie (left) and together in the lab.

University News

Campaign News

Alumni News
Assessing the State of the University

During our annual Founders Week celebration in February, I had an opportunity to address the campus on the state of the University. I would like to share some of the salient points from that address with you here.

First a brief synopsis: While past achievements and current barometers acknowledge a strong, vibrant institution, Creighton University is not immune to the economic forces and world events that have affected us as individuals and a society. Indeed, change is afoot, and higher education and Creighton University, in particular, must address these changing realities.

Today’s environment requires us, as a University, to prioritize our efforts — to really focus on what we do well and what is nearest to our mission. We are guided by our vision: Creighton University will be a national leader in preparing students to enrich and serve society through professional distinction, responsible leadership and committed citizenship.

While challenges and opportunities lie ahead, I remain confident that Creighton University will successfully navigate the shifting landscape. I am buoyed by our accomplishments over the past decade and offer these snapshots:

- Creighton has never been more deliberately Catholic, celebrating its Jesuit identity. Thousands of students annually participate in spiritual retreats, service trips and post-graduate volunteer work; our Online Ministries website provides spiritual sustenance to visitors worldwide; and our alumni, faculty and staff live out our mission, most recently evidenced by those assisting the Haitian earthquake victims.

- Since 2000, we have grown our overall enrollment by 1,150 students — to an all-time high this fall of nearly 7,400 students. Our student retention and six-year graduation rates are well above national averages. We also have experienced tremendous growth in our graduate programs, thanks to new online programs, and our professional programs have seen steady enrollment growth.

- While there is room for improvement, Creighton enrolls the largest percentage of minority students of any school in Nebraska — with almost one-in-four of our students being either international students or students of color.

- We now house nearly 2,600 students, including 94.7 percent of freshmen. Participation in campus and recreational activities, along with use of counseling services, has also risen accordingly.

- Our endowment, which has shrunk and risen over the past decade, has weathered the storm fairly well considering the magnitude of the shifting U.S. economy. We started the decade with a $213 million endowment. It dipped with the bursting of the “dot.com” bubble, recovered in 2007 to a historic high of $415 million, dipped again with the sub-prime mortgage crisis and recession of 2008-2009, and has since recovered to about $325 million.

- Over the past decade, thanks to generous donors and attractive interest rates, we have grown our campus by more than 40 percent (from 90 acres to 130 acres), and we have added 11 new buildings — providing a physical environment more reflective of the quality of our academic programs.

- We have received historic support for our Willing to Lead campaign — surpassing our $350 million goal with more than $400 million committed to date. That includes more than 63,000 donors — 35,000 of whom are first-time donors and 58 percent of whom are alumni.

- We have made great strides in information technology over the decade: campus wireless coverage jumped from 1 percent to 85 percent; the percentage of tech-rich classrooms increased from 38 percent to 98 percent; the number of faculty completing our eFellows program has grown from 17 to 150; and online course offerings have exploded, from 19 to 1,417.

- External funding for research has grown 55 percent since 2000 — from $27.6 million to $42.8 million — and the University’s faculty has been noted nationally for involving undergraduate students in research.

While we have realized numerous accomplishments, there are shadows in our garden. Moody’s, the financial research and analysis firm, reports a negative outlook for higher education, based on credit stability and weakened student demand and donor support. Creighton is not immune to these conditions. We must move forward with courage — making the necessary changes to continue our momentum.

We will not remain idle. We endeavor to: grow enrollments in all programs, especially graduate programs; create a number of self-sustaining institutes like the Werner Institute in the School of Law; endorse a thorough review of the core curriculum; prioritize programs; increase scholarly and research activities; continue our fundraising efforts, including aspirational targets of $200 million for student scholarships and $150 million for faculty development and compensation; adopt new classroom technologies; build a sophomore residence hall; create a sustainable campus environment; and continue to enrich and strengthen our Jesuit, Catholic mission.

There is much happening and much remains to do. The challenges are real, but the results can be transformative. Our success does not reside solely within our campus borders. We need your help, your ideas, your commitment to help make Creighton a better place. I am confident that, together, we will rise to the occasion. (Read the complete address at www.creighton.edu/administration/president/speeches/2010convocation.)

John P. Schlegel, S.J.
President
MBA a Powerful Option for Women

The American workplace is now evenly divided between male and female employees for the first time in U.S. history.

In fact, according to The Shriver Report: A Woman’s Nation Changes Everything, nearly two-thirds of women are either the main breadwinners or co-breadwinners for their families.

Yet, Mary Ann Mason, Ph.D., professor and co-director of the Center for Economics and Family Security at the University of California-Berkeley School of Law, writes in the Chronicle of Higher Education that although women have narrowed the wage gap nationally, the fact is they still earn only about 78 cents to the dollar earned by men for the same work.

Creighton University Associate Dean of Graduate Business Programs and Associate Professor of Management Deborah Wells, Ph.D., offers one more staggering statistic: The real wage gap is more like 64 percent in lifetime earnings between men and women, with women only earning 36 percent of what men earn over their lives.

Meanwhile, breadwinner women continue to handle more than their fair share of caregiving responsibilities at home, which often relegates them to lower-status careers and reduced pay.

What are women to do?

Wells says that women not only need to pay attention to inequities in compensation and promotions — but should consider the option of adding the MBA to their qualifications, especially through an institution like Creighton. For one, Creighton understands women’s multiple responsibilities, Wells points out, and schedules classes accordingly.

“Recent changes to our program make it easier than ever to get the MBA,” Wells says.

“With only one evening a week of class — and two in the summer — a person can complete the MBA in two years at Creighton.”

The MBA is a good investment for women to consider, Wells believes, one that brings tangible benefits soon in the graduate’s life. These include higher earning potential and higher potential for promotions.

Wells also believes that “the modern MBA fits well with a woman’s management style,” as the updated degree emphasizes teamwork, interdisciplinary thinking and diversity, areas where women excel.

So a woman’s potential for doing very well with the MBA in hand is high.

Wells also says the career outlook is good in the Midwest — and, really, across the U.S. — for graduate and undergraduate business degree holders. “Companies are planning on hiring about the same numbers of graduates as they did before the recession,” Wells says.

Many employers also supply help with tuition, and federal loan programs are readily available, Wells emphasizes.

“Eighty-five percent of our MBA students work fulltime and have family responsibilities,” Wells points out. “The MBA is very doable for busy people.”

A hands-on approach to Creighton’s MBA is offered three times each year, in the form of information sessions. The sessions are free for prospective MBA students. Look for dates, times and locations to be posted on the College of Business website, creighton.edu/business.

Free Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) preparation is also available at Creighton. (For more information, contact Gail Hafer, assistant dean for Graduate Programs, ghafer@creighton.edu, 402.280.2841.)

Wells says women stand to gain a lot by pursuing the MBA at Creighton. (For more information, contact Gail Hafer, assistant dean for Graduate Programs, ghafer@creighton.edu, 402.280.2841.)

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Creighton Celebrates Winter Commencement

More than 215 degrees were conferred during Creighton University’s winter commencement ceremony Dec. 19. The University also recognized the following for their contributions to education and the community.

Honorary Degrees
Wayne and Eileen Ryan received honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degrees. The Ryans believe strongly in the Jesuit, Catholic value of educating the whole person — mind, body and spirit — and have made numerous commitments to support Creighton’s academic and athletic programs.

This year the University dedicated the Wayne and Eileen Ryan Athletic Center and D.J. Sokol Arena, a facility that not only supports women’s athletics, but also health and wellness programs for the campus and Omaha communities. The Ryans also established the Fr. Henry W. Casper, S.J., Professorship in History to honor one of Wayne Ryan’s favorite Jesuit professors at Creighton.

In 2007, the Ryans received the Ignatian Spirit Award from the Wisconsin Province of the Society of Jesus, which honors a couple who exhibit the ideals associated with St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus.

Presidential Medallions
The Rev. David Korth accepted the Presidential Medallion for the St. Augustine Indian Mission, which is home to Nebraska’s only Native American mission school. The mission has served the Native American people of the Winnebago and Omaha tribes for 100 years.

Mutual of Omaha Chairman and CEO Dan Neary accepted the Presidential Medallion for Mutual of Omaha. The company has provided insurance, financial products and services for 100 years, all the while investing and involving itself in the community. From philanthropic work through the Mutual of Omaha Foundation; to partnerships with such groups as USA Swimming, bringing national prominence to the city; to development of Midtown Crossing; Mutual’s history and ongoing community efforts have become the model for other companies. Neary is a member of Creighton’s Board of Directors.

Grant Funds Work on Hearing Loss

Creighton University will receive nearly $5.6 million over the next five years as part of a National Institutes of Health grant through the National Center for Research Resources.

Kirk Beisel, Ph.D., Creighton University School of Medicine’s Department of Biomedical Sciences; Shelley Smith, Ph.D., University of Nebraska Medical Center’s Munroe-Meyer Institute; and Edward Walsh, Ph.D., Boys Town National Research Hospital, are co-primary investigators of the grant, which has a total value of about $10.4 million.

The grant’s major research focus is on the molecular biology of the neurosensory systems of hearing and sight with an emphasis on regenerative medicine.

“The NIH award recognizes the significant contributions that Dr. Beisel and his colleagues have been and are making to the field of hearing loss,” said Thomas Murray, Ph.D., associate dean for research at Creighton’s School of Medicine. “Hearing impairments affect about 250 million people worldwide and one in three Americans. As our population continues to age, the problem will only grow as will the need for research-based solutions.”

The NIH grant will allow Beisel to continue the Creighton team’s groundbreaking work to treat neurosensory hearing loss — the type of hearing loss typically associated with aging — by studying the development and regeneration of hair cells in the inner ear that perceive sound.

The grant, known as a CoBRE (Center of Biomedical Research Excellence), is part of a program which supports junior faculty in establishing long-term careers in biomedical research by providing mentoring, research funding and infrastructure.

Other Creighton faculty members who will direct projects within the grant include:

- Michael Weston, Ph.D., School of Dentistry, Department of Oral Biology
- Sonia Rocha-Sanchez, Ph.D., School of Dentistry, Department of Oral Biology
- David Nichols, Ph.D., School of Medicine, Department of Biomedical Sciences

Their mentors include:

- David He, Ph.D., School of Medicine, Department of Oral Biology
- Venkatesh Govindarajan, Ph.D., School of Medicine, Department of Surgery
Cancer-Fighting Compounds No Veggie Tale

Scientists have known for some time that a family of compounds — called isothiocyanates (ITCs) and found in cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and mustard — can help prevent breast cancer (as well as other cancers).

ITCs also have been shown to inhibit the malignant growth of breast cancer cells by killing off those cells in laboratory testing. However, the molecular mechanisms by which ITCs perform this function have not been well established.

A study conducted at Creighton University School of Medicine and published in the Oct. 15, 2009, online edition of the *Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine*, helps shed light on the subject. ZhaoYi Wang, Ph.D., Creighton professor of medical microbiology and immunology, was the principal investigator and Lianguo Kang, a research fellow, was co-investigator.

Using laboratory cell models, the Creighton researchers treated human estrogen receptor-positive (ER-positive) breast cancer cells with either phenethyl isothiocyanate (PEITC) or the anti-estrogen drug ICI 182,780, also known as Fulvestrant. Fulvestrant is a drug currently used to treat ER-positive metastatic breast cancer in postmenopausal women.

In growth-inhibition assays, PEITC acted much more effectively than Fulvestrant to inhibit the proliferation of breast cancer cells. Importantly, the dietary PEITC was able to degrade a variant of estrogen receptor that may play an important role in malignant growth of breast cancer while the drug Fulvestrant failed to do so, Wang said.

“Our study thus provided a novel mechanism by which the dietary ITCs work to prevent breast cancer, which supports the idea that ITCs from cruciferous vegetables are important dietary factors in breast cancer chemoprevention. The chemical structure of ITCs might even provide a core chemical structure for designing novel drugs for breast cancer treatment,” Wang noted.

“The PEITC concentrations required to produce significant growth inhibition of human breast cancer cells are well achievable in the human body by a diet of rich vegetables such as broccoli and cauliflower.”

The Creighton research was supported by funding from the National Institutes of Health and the Nebraska Tobacco Settlement Biomedical Research Program.
Donated Sculpture has Papal Connection

Creighton visitors, students, faculty and staff walking the east campus mall have the privilege of seeing a life-size replica of the crucifix that adorns the top of Pope Benedict XVI's papal crosier. Nona and Wayne F.J. Yakes, MD'79, of Greenwood Village, Colo., donated the bronze sculpture *Crucifix (Lifesize)* by sculptor Gib Singleton to Creighton. Singleton’s design was originally chosen by Pope John Paul II before it was also selected by his successor. Creighton’s sculpture graces an area on the south side of the Mike and Josie Harper Center for Student Life and Learning.

Pharmacy Students Earn Community Service Award

Creighton University School of Pharmacy and Health Professions received a national award for a student-administered cardiovascular risk-screening program designed to identify heart disease in medically underserved populations.

Creighton was one of four universities to receive the 2009-2010 Student Community Engaged Service Award from the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

The award recognizes a newly developed elective course called Cardiovascular Risk Screening and Health Promotion, which sends pharmacy students to some of Omaha’s largest health fairs. In the 2008-2009 academic year, 41 pharmacy students completed the course — providing 502 hours of community service and serving some 2,200 people.

Creightonian Wins Pacemaker Award

Creighton University’s student newspaper, *The Creightonian*, won a national Associated Collegiate Press Pacemaker award at the National College Media Convention in Austin, Texas.

“This award is one of the top awards in college journalism,” said Carol Zuegner, Ph.D., BA’77, associate professor of journalism and one of the newspaper’s faculty advisers. “Hundreds of schools compete for the award, so we are thrilled to receive it.”

Judges award Pacemakers based on the following: coverage and content, quality of writing and reporting, leadership on the opinion page, evidence of in-depth reporting, design, photography, art and graphics. Professional newspaper or news organization staff serve as judges.

Lush Landscape Gives Root to Green Star

Creighton recently earned a Green Star Award, from the Professional Grounds Management Society, as the campus was recognized as one of the nation’s best maintained landscapes. Creighton horticulturist and arborist Jessica Heller and the 11-member grounds crew were recognized for their outstanding work.

CU RT for U?

*Students Get the 4-1-1 with New Texting Ap*

Prospective students can learn more about Creighton University — and other universities of their choosing — without filling out paper forms over and over at various college fairs, thanks to a new text-messaging application.

Through My411, students complete a free profile online once. When they find a school (or schools) they are interested in, they send a text message to My411 and their profile is automatically sent to the appropriate admissions office.

“This is the ideal vehicle for reaching prospective students now and in the foreseeable future,” says Mary Chase, associate vice president for Enrollment Management at Creighton. Chase provided input into the application’s development.

“It beats every other form of communication for initiating a relationship with high school students — simply because they always have their cell phones with them and they use texting for everything.”

Creighton launched its use of the application in February at the Jesuit Excellence Tour in Las Vegas.

“We thought this was the perfect event to launch the tool, surrounded by Jesuit colleges and universities,” Chase said. “The Jesuit colleges are certainly known for their strong academic tradition and the ‘service to others’ philosophy of St. Ignatius.

“There is no reason why we shouldn’t also be known for reaching out to today’s students using the latest technology. We need to be where our students are and that is on their cell phones.”

My411 will be rolled out nationally during the spring 2010 college fair recruitment season. More information can be found at My411.com.
What a difference a revolution makes. There was a time when a cub reporter eager to please his cigar-chomping city editor would knock out a few inches of punchy text and then head to the corner bar.

That world survives only in the fedora-clad archives of Turner Classic Movies.

The modern reporter, after penning a few inches of text, has only just begun. Her editor (probably a lot more refined these days) might well order her to pop that chip from her cell, edit 30 minutes of video down to 30 seconds and post it to the paper’s website, as well as any number of social websites.

And it’s getting more interesting by the day. The need for fluency in photo-editing programs such as Photoshop and even in computer animation are all skills that, once acquired, will place a would-be reporter at the head of the hiring queue.

History will call it the Digital Revolution.

Creighton calls it the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Eileen Wirth, Ph.D., chair of Creighton’s journalism department, recalls a conversation she had about four years ago with Creighton alumnus Dave Petruska, BA’76, who, at the time, was working at a Gannett-affiliated newspaper in Tucson, Ariz.

“He told me Gannett, the nation’s largest newspaper chain, especially wanted reporters who could shoot video,” she said.

Virgil Smith, vice president for talent management at Gannett, said the news and information company’s primary interest lies in hiring good journalists. “But do we look for people who have multi-media skills? Sure we do.”

That conformed with a conversation Wirth had with Associated Press executive and Creighton graduate Barry Bedlan, BA’93, on the emerging concept of “convergence,” in which print, audio, video and Internet would combine to produce a brand new media entity that would pose enormous challenges to a profession long accustomed to a strict demarcation between print and video.

The department faculty quickly aligned to strike into this new, fast-evolving arena. Professor Carol Zuegner, Ph.D., BA’77, attended a conference on “convergence” to implement its strategies into her news reporting classes; professors Joel Davies, BFA’95, director of Creighton’s interdisciplinary graphic design program, and the Rev. Don Doll, S.J., a world-renowned photojournalist, led the technology push. New servers, wiring, hardware and software have put Creighton at the forefront in terms of technology.

“A lot of schools are just now having the conversation we had four years ago,” said Davies, who, in 2007, was named an Apple Distinguished Educator for bringing technology to the classroom. “If you don’t have these skills, you’re probably not in the newspaper gene pool that will survive.”

Revolutions, by their nature, can take on a life of their own, not always positive. But in Creighton’s situation it is a case of so far, so very good indeed.

Not only has a $300,000 capital investment built a state-of-the-art media
infrastructure equipped with rooms full of Macs, it has resulted in Creighton being designated an Apple Authorized Training Center for web and video editing programs such as Final Cut Pro. Creighton is the only Apple Authorized Training Center in an area bounded by Minneapolis and Denver, from east to west, and Winnipeg and Oklahoma City, from north to south.

The Apple designation promises to bear rich fruit for Creighton as it uses its exclusivity to attract journalism and communications students eager to graduate not only with a Creighton degree but also with Apple certification in video editing software.

And then there is that vast market of nondegree-seeking professionals, who wish to acquire specific skills and certifications in this area — from seasoned journalists to public relations practitioners to advertising and marketing executives to web and print designers to those looking for a career change.

Training sessions catering to this market were held in October and January, and more will be offered during those quiet times when school is out.

“We are just beginning to provide this,” Wirth said. “Hopefully, within three or four years we’ll have multiple classes a year, offering an outstanding resource for the region.”

Dan Senstock, an Apple development executive for creative applications, said Apple was especially drawn to Creighton’s desire to educate undergraduate students for fluency in Final Cut Pro.

“It really made a lot of sense for us to have a program for students that would enable them to graduate with the same knowledge and the same level of certification as someone taking the Apple training course,” he said.

Indeed, Wirth emphasized that the department’s primary focus remains its undergraduate students — providing them with the tools they need to excel in the new-media world. Creighton’s administration has been very supportive of the changes, Wirth said, and recent hires within the past several years have kept pace with the revised curriculum.

One such hire, Angie Zegers Shields, BA’05, serves as Creighton’s convergent technology coordinator. Her responsibilities include teaching an introductory software class for all journalism majors, assisting with the online student newspaper and helping journalism faculty implement convergence strategies in their classrooms.

“For instance, Angie helped the students in my Principles of Public Relations course create videos,” Wirth said. “These videos will be an important part of their portfolios.”

While the curriculum shift and technology upgrades have focused on undergraduate students, it no doubt also helped land the Apple Authorized Training Center.

Davies mentioned during a department brainstorming session that Apple was looking to create an Apple Authorized Training Center in the Midwest and was taking applications. A meeting in Chicago sealed the deal, and Creighton’s willingness to invest in the equipment made it happen.

Davies; Tim Guthrie, BFA’89, associate professor of graphic design and digital new media; and Shields are certified Apple trainers in Final Cut Pro 7. Davies is also certified to teach Motion and Soundtrack Pro in Final Cut Studio.

Shields said the emphasis on convergence is a fairly new development in journalism studies but that it is clearly the future of the profession.

“That’s where we’re headed,” she said. “Obviously, there will always be stuff that only a web designer will understand, just as there will always be things that only a writer can understand.

“But basic HTML skills, and skills in video and photography — if they can master the software and know how it all works, the job market will really open up to them.”

Guthrie has a different term for this thing called “convergence.” He uses another industry buzzword — “backpack journalism.”

In this view of the brave new world of journalism, a reporter no longer carries just a notebook to an assignment, photographer in tow. He will be the photographer, as well as the reporter, as well as the videographer, and most importantly, the editor — all made possible by the miniaturization of modern devices.

“A student might go to a Creighton game and be responsible for conducting interviews, recording the audio and video highlights, writing the story, editing the entire piece and then uploading all of that directly from the stadium to our website,” he said.

“It’s a very different way of thinking, obviously.”

The Creightonian, Creighton’s national award-winning student newspaper, has carved out a web presence at Creightonian.com.

“The online Creightonian is evolving into a 24/7 news and information source,” said Zuegner, one of the faculty advisers for the newspaper. “It’s a slow evolution, but I am so impressed with the progress the students have made in basically changing the culture of the newsroom.”

Guthrie said the journalism program
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generated "heated debate" among the discussions of "convergence" to which Hubbell, professor of journalism at New Mexico State University, is doing nothing to muffle the warning. But even a year earlier, in 2002, "backpack" journalist Jane Ellen Stevens was warning on the Online Journalism Review website that multi-media was the future.

In his book, Gordon cited Stevens’ conviction that journalists would have to adapt.

"These days, can you imagine hiring a reporter who doesn’t know how to use a computer?" Stevens said. "In 10 years, you won’t (support) hiring a reporter who can’t slide across media, either."

Flash forward seven years and Anne Hubbell, professor of journalism at New Mexico State University, is doing nothing to muffle the warning.

"Every video we do is different," Young said. "I never approach any of them in the same way. They would have a very diverse and rounded internship, from conception to editing, even to sending out a bill."

Young said Creighton’s embrace of the convergence concept in 2005 has given the school the opportunity to be far ahead of other schools but that students should not expect an easy road.

"Students want everything now," she said. "They come to us eager but are sometimes dismayed to find out there’s a process involved. It’s not instant."

But it is achievable.

Fr. Doll, in his 41st year at Creighton, teaches three photography classes and said he is “amazed” at what can be achieved by today’s digital “point-and-shoot” cameras.

Nevertheless, he said, he sees a lot of bad photos showing up as people untrained in the art of photography start blogs and websites.

"It took me 30 to 35 years to learn how to compose the elements of a story into a

Innovative Academic Programs

Innovative academic programs at Creighton University give students the opportunity to gain specialized knowledge and skills across disciplines — skills they will need to help employers solve complex problems.

This spirit of collaboration is fitting for a university whose founders saw the Jesuit model as the best way to bring scholarship, service and faith together, to prepare students for a world beyond the classroom.

For further discussion on opportunities to help fund Creighton’s Jesuit, Catholic vision and strategic priorities, contact the Office of Development at 800.334.8794.

Apple Slices

Learn more about Creighton’s Apple Authorized Training Center:

- Online video appletraining.creighton.edu/video
- Website appletraining.creighton.edu
- Phone: 402.280.4060
single image,” he said.

And that is a talent journalists will need to master more than ever. The digital camera, after all, is just a tool, and Fr. Doll said that journalism students will have to work harder mastering it since they will no longer be able to rely on specialist photographers to illustrate their writing.

As with all things, time will tell whether the department’s embrace of convergence will pay dividends for Creighton journalism students. Wirth said the 2010 graduation class will be the first to discover the marketplace power of these digital skills.

“It’s premature to think about that right now since this is all very new,” she said. “But we will graduate our first class this spring.”

William Thorn, Ph.D., chairman of the journalism department at Marquette University in Milwaukee, said convergence is an essential component of any modern journalism program.

He said Marquette, like Creighton a Jesuit school, began its push for convergence about the same time as Creighton.

That process is still under way, he said. “Marquette began a similar push in 2005-2006,” he said, specifically targeting the departments of journalism, advertising and public relations.

“Convergence has developed over the past decade into an essential approach to journalism education,” Thorn said. “The literature in journalism education includes accounts of some programs which rebuilt their entire curriculum around digital technology.”

He said seniors graduating in journalism will find that digital skills are now expected.

“No journalism program can be considered up to date unless it has incorporated some degree of convergence,” he said.

Because graduating seniors find in their job searches that they are expected to bring these skills into the workplace, “he said.

And he gives Creighton a high grade for its efforts to address that reality.

Indeed, Thorn said, Marquette has hosted presentations by Davies and Guthrie in order to learn their overall vision.

“Creighton has steadily moved into the forefront of convergence over the past five years, extending now through its certification as an Apple Training Center,” he said.

“To my mind, Creighton stands at the cutting-edge of the convergence movement, especially among Jesuit schools, but also in the larger circle of journalism and mass communication programs.”

_About the author: Curtin is a freelance writer in Omaha._

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**A History of Innovation**

_Creighton’s new Apple Training Center is the most recent example of the University’s proud history of pioneering in communications technology. It seems especially fitting that three Jesuit faculty members, the Revs. Roswell Williams, S.J., Lee Lubbers, S.J., and Don Doll, S.J., were among the major innovators:*

- In 1949, as commercial television prepared to go on the air in Omaha, Fr. Williams trained WOW-TV’s production employees on a stage in Creighton’s theater. Fr. Williams, who was chair of the journalism department, also started KOCU, the old campus radio station, and was a pioneer in educational TV programming. For these achievements, he was elected to the Nebraska Broadcasters Hall of Fame.

- In 1983, Fr. Lubbers, an art professor, created SCOLA to harness the power of satellite communications to break down international cultural barriers. Today, SCOLA’s massive satellite dishes in McClelland, Iowa, transmit TV and Internet communications from 80 nations to colleges, universities and language schools throughout North America.

- In 1985, Fr. Doll, a noted photojournalism professor, pushed the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication to enter the world of computerized page layout and publishing after he received a new Macintosh computer and printer for his work on the _A Day in the Life of America_ project.

At a training workshop, he learned that 177 American newspapers were using computers for page design and started campaigning to replace the journalism department’s typewriters with desktop computers.

“Don (Fr. Doll) started bending my ear about the computers at Buena Vista College in Iowa,” said David Haberman, J.D., longtime journalism chair. “One weekend we went and saw the operation. I was impressed. I said we should go for it.”

Haberman noted that professor Chuck Zuegner had already “dipped a toe” into the field with a “huge phototypesetting machine” that he used to set type for the yearbook in the 1980s.

Fr. Doll said it was important to computerize journalism instruction because “I knew that’s where the news world was going.” He applied to the Hitchcock Foundation for a grant, and, in 1988, the department opened its Hitchcock Lab to the particular delight of _Creightonian_ editor Kevin Sarver, BA’89.

Sarver, now Creighton’s assistant athletic director for external affairs, recalled coming back “early that fall to learn the computers. I lived in the Hitchcock Building to sort everything out.” Other newspaper staffers joined him. They succeeded in publishing the first _Creightonian_ of the year — and all successive issues — on the Mac.

“That’s how it started,” he said. “I think Creighton has always tried to stay ahead of others in (communications) technology. It was the case then and it continues.”
Something like a carnival show atmosphere materializes whenever guys see Tara Oltman pitch. Just as every he-man wannabe thinks they can take that oversized hammer and ring the bell, they think they can drive one of Oltman’s pitches over the outfield fence.

Some are even willing to pay to prove it. At a fundraiser last summer for a hospitalized Elmwood-Murdock, Neb., girl, Oltman was a side attraction — $2 for three pitches, $3 for five.

“It was actually exhausting,” says the Creighton senior. “Hitter after hitter, and the people would pay and come back up. About 30 people, but the same 30 people over and over again. I probably did a whole entire workout.”

Gave up a few foul balls, but no hits. That’s to be expected from one of Creighton’s all-time greatest athletes, one who’s every bit as dominant in her sport as Silas, Korver, Gibson, Yori and others were in theirs. Unlike any of the aforementioned Creighton greats or any other Bluejay, Oltman has earned All-America honors her first three seasons — with one to play.

She is the winningest pitcher in Missouri Valley Conference history. When Creighton began its 2010 season at the Kajikawa Classic in Arizona last month, the three-time MVC Pitcher of the Year already held Creighton career standards for appearances (135), wins (86), saves (12), ERA (1.01), innings pitched (781) and strikeouts (795).

“She is one of the very best pitchers in the country,” says Coach Brett Vigness. “She’s so physically gifted; she is so incredibly intelligent on and off the field.”

Farm Raised

Vigness points to Oltman’s roots and the “fantastic values” instilled in her for part of her success. She was raised on a farm in Cortland, Neb., a town of about 350 people halfway between Beatrice and Lincoln. Her mom, Carol, teaches. Her dad, Gene, farms. “You name it, we grow it,” says his daughter.

But she’s only part farm girl.

“I’m a farm girl in the sense that I love living in the country,” she says. “But I hated riding in the tractor. It was so boring.”

She was all-state at Beatrice High School, where she broke or tied 12 state records as a senior, going 29-4 with a 0.16 ERA and 380 strikeouts. She had 13 no-hitters — 10 as a senior — and five perfect games. Beatrice finished second at state three times and won state her sophomore year.

Creighton was the first Division I school to offer Oltman a scholarship. Colorado State called later, but little other Division I interest came. Their loss — literally.

Opening the 2010 season, Creighton was 118-47-1 overall and 59-13-1 in MVC play with three conference titles with Oltman.

“No team in the history of the MVC in women’s softball has won four straight conference championships,” Vigness says. “That’s going to be a tall order, but that’s our first and foremost goal, then to advance on to NCAA postseason play as deep as we can go.”

To get there, Vigness will rely on Oltman like never before. She threw 60 percent of the team’s innings as a freshman, 67 percent as a sophomore and 79 percent last year. “That upward trend will most likely continue this year,” Vigness says.

Bad news for opponents. Last year, while becoming the school’s first National Fastpitch Coaches Association (NFCA) All-American since 1991, Oltman finished 29-11 with a 0.88 ERA, 12 shutouts and 283 strikeouts in 277 innings. Twice she shut out top-25 teams, goose-egging the nation’s top-scoring offense, Arizona, on its home field and tossing a no-hitter against Southern Illinois.

Creighton’s Tara Oltman, the winningest pitcher in Missouri Valley Conference history, began the 2010 season as a candidate for national collegiate softball player of the year and one of 30 candidates for Lowe’s Senior CLASS Award, honoring softball student-athletes who excel on and off the field.
The Package

What makes her so good? Start with blazing speed. “She is one of the elite few in the country who break that 70 mph mark,” Vigness says. “I don’t think I’ve seen anyone faster than Tara in person.”

She also throws a curve, drop, rise and change-up. But the screwball is her favorite — one she throws about half the time. “The rule of thumb we tell the catchers is when in doubt, call a screwball,” Oltman says.

Oltman also has the advantage of an aggressive delivery made even more effective by what Vigness calls “long levers” — long arms and legs. She starts 43 feet from the plate but by pitch release is 35 to 37 feet away. She explodes out of the circle, her blond pony-tail flipping to and fro with every throw she uncorks.

“With her speed, she’s on top of her batters even more with that stride,” Vigness says.

Her frame of mind on the mound also helps. “It’s on the days that Tara isn’t throwing well that sets her apart,” says Jessi Jadlowski, a senior outfielder from Ralston, Neb., and Oltman’s roommate. “Even if nothing is going her way, or she isn’t feeling good about her performance, or her pitches aren’t working like she’d want them to, it’s her ability to buckle down and get outs any way she can instead of giving in to the adversity and giving up hits or home runs. She is just determined and will not accept failure.”

Finally, her work ethic, Vigness says, is “second to none.” She throws three times a week in the offseason, up to 140 pitches each time after warm-ups. That’s after weights and conditioning four days a week at 6:30 a.m. She zips through workouts, throwing a pitch about every 15 seconds. She closes with a speed drill, throwing as many pitches as she can in 30 seconds. She whips a pitch to catcher Lauren Larson, frantically back pedals to the circle, takes Lauren’s throw and zips another pitch, a green blur that ends with a smack in Larson’s mitt. She can get a baker’s dozen in the half-minute.

“No question in my mind, if she could pitch every inning of every game she would,” Vigness says. “And she physically probably could.”

In the Classroom

Oltman also excels in the classroom and plans on becoming a high school English teacher. At Beatrice she was class president, student council vice president, a member of the National Honor Society and co-vedicitior (with Bluejay teammate Michelle Koch) after graduating with a 4.0 GPA.

Last year she became a second-team Academic All-American for a second time, becoming just the fifth athlete in Creighton history to earn the honor more than once. She was the only MVC representative on any of the three Academic All-American teams and recorded a 3.92 GPA in English and secondary education.

Step on into the batter’s box!
Watch Oltman go through her pitches in an online video report at creightonmagazine.org.

Timothy Cook, Ph.D., an associate professor in education, has taught Oltman in a secondary teaching methods course mostly populated by graduate students.

“She exhibits tremendous maturity as a teacher despite her youth, and she does it with a great sense of humor, approachability and sophistication that will make her a fantastic teacher,” Cook says. “Tara demonstrates the value of educating the whole student, which Jesuit education stresses. She created an English lesson incorporating character education that I plan to use as a model lesson for students in the future.”

The End is Near

Teaching might have to wait, though. After Creighton, pro ball could be an option, playing in the five-team National Pro Fastpitch summer league. But she talks more excitedly about landing a spot on Team USA.

Women’s softball no longer is an Olympic sport, but Team USA does play internationally.

“She is good enough to be on that team,” Vigness says. But, he adds, “Politics play a part. Who you know and what conference you played in, in my opinion, that’s part of it. If Tara played on one of those name teams in a different league, she would have had an invite and a tryout would have been a formality.”

Team USA officials surely are familiar with Oltman. In July 2008, Team USA stopped in Rapid City, S.D., for an exhibition against a team of South Dakota-only players. Oltman took the mound after the slated pitcher backed out (Oltman has an aunt living in South Dakota — close enough).

Before the game a man collecting autographs with his daughter approached Oltman.

“He asked me what position I played and I said, ‘Pitcher,’ and he said, ‘Well, you’re going to get rocked.’”

Oltman struck out the first batter, former UCLA four-time All-American Natasha Watley. Five more strikeouts followed and just two earned runs against the eventual Olympic silver medalists.

As Watley and the rest of Team USA discovered, getting a hit off Oltman isn’t so easy.

Just ask anyone who’s tried.

About the author: Flott is a freelance writer in Omaha.

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The episode stands as a cautionary tale. In January 1842, a British force of 16,000 troops and camp followers evacuated the inhospitable environs of Kabul for the safety of Jalalabad, some 100 miles distant, which was occupied by a British garrison.

The British had invaded Afghanistan three years earlier with the object of forcibly setting upon the throne a compliant Afghan nobleman, Shah Shuja, who would guard against Russian expansion into South Asia where Britain was building an empire. Although the British succeeded in placing their man on the throne, the predominately Pashtun population responded to the presence of foreign troops with violence, leaving the British no option but to withdraw.

As the long column snaked its way through the snowbound mountain passes, Ghilzai Pashtun warriors picked off stragglers and mounted hit-and-run attacks. In the end, only one Briton made it to Jalalabad — an assistant surgeon named William Brydon.

Since antiquity, the history of Afghanistan has been entwined with that of outside powers seeking to impose their will over the country. Now it is the turn of the United States and its NATO allies. Together they face the Taliban, an uncompromising ethno-religious movement with tenuous ties to Al Qaeda, whose primary motive is to drive the invading forces from Afghanistan. The challenge facing the U.S. and NATO is to demonstrate to the Afghan population that they come not as occupiers, but rather as facilitators of a new and just dispensation.
Tribal Vigilantes

The origins of the Taliban trace back to the conclusion of the war between the Afghan Mujahidin commanders and the Soviet Union.

On Feb. 15, 1989, the last Soviet Red Army units rolled across the bridge spanning the Amu Darya River back to the USSR. According to official statistics, the Soviet 4th Army lost 13,883 men in its eight-year struggle against the Afghan Mujahidin forces, a significant number, but a figure that paled in comparison to the more than 1 million Afghans, most of them civilian, who perished in the course of the war. As they withdrew, the Soviets installed Mohammad Najibullah, a loyal Marxist and former director of the KHAD, Afghanistan’s political police, as president.

Against all predictions, Najibullah managed to hold on. In the spring and summer of 1989, Afghan Communist forces, holed up at Jalalabad, survived an assault of 7,000 Mujahidin and Arab foreign fighters who attacked the city’s approaches from along the legendary British death route of 1842.

However, it was only a matter of time before the might of the Mujahidin prevailed. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 had deprived the Afghan Communists of their chief ally and desertions weakened the army. Recognizing the futility of his position, Najibullah resigned. Smelling blood, the Mujahidin commanders descended upon Kabul from all directions. Once allies in the struggle against the Soviet Union, they now positioned themselves as adversaries.

In the fighting that ensued, the Tajik commanders, Ahmad Shah Massoud and Burhanuddin Rabbani, established themselves in the capital. On the other hand, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Pashtun-dominated Islamist Hizb-e Islami paramilitary group, was forced to withdraw his forces to the hinterlands, but not before subjecting Kabul to unrelenting rocket fire.

Yet, despite their hold on Kabul, Massoud and Rabbani were unable to extend their authority over the country as a whole. In the absence of strong central authority, Mujahidin commanders staked out territorial claims in the provinces and turned to extortion, banditry and opium smuggling in order to maximize their power against rivals. All told, the years following the Soviet withdrawal constitute perhaps the darkest chapter in Afghanistan’s recent history.

The Taliban emerged within this context of widespread insecurity and fear. According to the Taliban’s own narrative, after a local warlord raped two girls near Kandahar in the summer of 1994, the villagers appealed to a religious student from the region named Muhammad Umar for help. Umar and 30 other students obliged, exacting harsh retribution on the offender; after killing his followers, they hanged the warlord from the slowly ascending barrel of a tank.

In the months that followed, the religious students, or “Taliban,” came to the assistance of other victims of unscrupulous commanders and brigands. The movement’s ranks swelled as young Pashtuns, many of them refugees returning from Pakistan, answered Mullah Umar’s call to replace anarchy with a legal order based on conservative Islamic principles with add-ons from Pashtunwali, the Pashtun trial code that emphasized honor, hospitality, group loyalty and vengeance. Many Taliban saw their movement as a vehicle with which to reassert the traditional Pashtun political hegemony over Afghanistan, which they viewed the Tajiks and other ethno-linguistic minorities as having usurped in the wake of the Soviet withdrawal.

Armed with AK-47’s seized from Hekmatyar’s weapons depot at Spinbaldak, the Taliban pushed out in vast convoys of Japanese four-wheel drive pick-ups, capturing town after town. They swept through Kandahar, and in 1995 captured Herat, the fiefdom of the Tajik warlord Ismail Khan. In September 1996, they ejected the Tajiks from Kabul, and in 1998 overran the northern city of Mazar-e Sharif. By 2001, only a pocket in the northeast under the control of Shah Ahmad Massoud’s Tajik-dominated Northern Alliance eluded the Taliban’s grasp. Everywhere they governed, the Taliban enforced their puritanical beliefs, which included a focus on the seclusion of women.
The Influence of Deoband

The Taliban’s parochial sensibilities were forged in Deobandi seminaries along the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier and in southern Afghanistan. Founded in India following Britain’s suppression of the uprising of 1857 (the “Sepoy Mutiny”), the scholars of the Deoband attempted to strengthen morally the subcontinent’s vanquished Muslims by directing them to the fundamentals of the faith. Shunning all Western and Hindu influences, the Deobandis merged the jurisprudence of the Hanafi School of Islamic Law with the reformist teachings of the Naqshbandi Sufis to fashion an understanding of Islam that centered on behavior, ethics and strict adherence to the Shari’a. Deobandis made a particular point of emulating the example of the Prophet Muhammad, whose character reflected the divine mandate.

Following Pakistan’s creation in 1947, the Deoband organized as a political party, the Jamiat Ulama-e Islam (JUI), in order to contest elections on a platform calling for the Islamization of the state and society. In pursuit of this goal, the JUI established Deobandi seminaries throughout Pakistan’s Pashtun belt. In the 1980s, their project gained the support of military dictator Ziaul Haq, who took up the cause of revivalist Islam as a way of winning over the country’s conservative base. It was from these seminaries, many of them set up by the JUI specifically for Afghan refugees, that the core members of the Taliban emerged in 1994.

It must be noted that the Taliban state set up in the mid-1990s owed little or nothing to the Islamist model propounded by the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood and its derivatives. Focused on ethical behavior, the Taliban’s Deobandi-inspired Islam was bereft of political philosophy or any thought-out system of governance. Consequently, politics for the Taliban was, in the phrase of scholar Barbara Metcalf Daly, an “empty box,” which they filled, in a pragmatic manner, with select symbols and institutions drawn from tribal traditions and Islam’s medieval past.

Thus, in 1996, at a ceremony at Kandahar, the Taliban rank and file invested Mullah Umar with the old title of the Caliphs, Amir al-Mu’minin, “Commander of the Faithful.” In traditional fashion, individuals offered the leader bay’a — their personal oath of allegiance. The Taliban fighting force resembled less a modern army than a traditional tribal militia, men being added as the need arose. Rather than operate in accordance with bureaucratic practices introduced earlier by the country’s various modernizing governments, Taliban leaders made decisions based on the time-honored Pashtun model of the tribal council (jirga) — discussion followed by consensus-building.

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This undated photo shows the rarely photographed Taliban supreme leader Mullah Umar.
The Taliban and Al Qaeda

At its inception, the Taliban movement was not at odds with the outside world. Mullah Umar and his lieutenants aimed simply to establish a strict system of Islamic morality over the recently liberated Afghan population, not to challenge nearby or faraway countries. Indeed, the movement’s quest for local political and social stability early on encouraged outside powers, most notably Pakistan and the United States, to cooperate with, and even support, Taliban leaders in the mid-1990s.

Whereas Pakistan cultivated the Taliban as an ally to protect trade routes to Central Asia and provide a strong strategic buffer against Iran and India, the U.S. eyed Taliban-controlled Afghanistan as a possible route for an oil pipeline to the oilfields of the Caspian basin beyond the reach of Iran’s Ayatollahs.

Although elements within the Pakistani military and intelligence services allegedly continue to support the movement, U.S. acquiescence waned in the light of the Taliban’s flagrant disregard of international human rights norms. The U.S. attitude turned to hostility after it became clear in 1998 that Mullah Umar was providing succor to terrorists in the form of Osama bin Laden’s Al Qaeda organization.

At first sight, the Taliban-Al Qaeda alliance was an unlikely partnership. In contrast to the Taliban’s territorial focus, Al Qaeda put forward a global agenda. Yet each sought something from the other. Bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri desired to use Afghanistan as a base from which to lash out at the “Crusader-Zionist” alliance that they said was attacking Muslims the world over. Mullah Umar, on the other hand, saw utility in using Al Qaeda’s resources, networks and operational expertise in the Taliban’s on-going struggle against the Northern Alliance. Eventually, Umar hoped, Al Qaeda’s fighters would leave the country, allowing the Taliban to implement their program unencumbered by a strategic vision that was at cross purposes with their own. In the meantime, he would offer Al Qaeda the hospitality of the Pashtuns.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The entry of U.S. and U.K. troops into Afghanistan in October 2001 strengthened the relationship between the Taliban and Al Qaeda, concealing further the strategic difference that was present in the 1990s. On the defensive, many Taliban started to view the struggle against “infidel occupiers” in terms set by the global jihadists — as part of a larger battle between belief and disbelief.

At heart, however, the Taliban remain religiously oriented nationalists. Having reemerged from their hiding places in Afghanistan and Pakistan, whence they fled following the 2001 invasion, the movement’s surviving members have reconstituted, assuming the same stance against foreign forces as held by previous generations of Afghans. As the Taliban understands, the struggle against foreign occupation is a cause that resonates with many ordinary Afghans. In the view of the Taliban and its supporters, the Afghan government of Hamid Karzai, which the international community helped to establish on the ruins of Mullah Umar’s emirate, is collaborationist, corrupt and therefore illegitimate.

Yet, despite the Taliban’s promise to liberate Afghans from the “foreign yoke,” its movement is beset with weakness. For one thing, its current incarnation, like the first, has nothing concrete to offer the people. It has no articulate vision of the future, no political agenda and no economic program. Second, emulating Al Qaeda’s terror tactics, elements of the neo-Taliban have adopted a thuggish attitude, igniting car bombs, burning down schools and clinics, and assassinating village elders who refuse to cooperate with them. As a result, many Afghans, including Pashtuns, regard the Taliban with a measure of fear.

The United States and NATO will only be able to prevail against the Taliban — and thus prevent a possible resurgence of terrorism and regional instability — if they take advantage of these weaknesses. They must secure large swathes of the Afghan population, provide that population with improved governance and infrastructure, and protect it from violence.

Sooner rather than later, they must turn these tasks over to Afghan forces, who alone will be in a position to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the general population. If the U.S. and NATO fail to attain these objectives, the Taliban’s core message of Islamic, anti-imperial resistance will continue to gain ground.
The Arrival

As their plane dropped through the clouds into Santiago in the Dominican Republic (D.R.) that first day, Brian Loggie, M.D., leaned forward to peer below. The epicenter of the quake was miles away, and the D.R. was relatively unscathed. But its neighbor to the west, Haiti, was a country ripped apart.

Loggie knew that tall buildings, not built to earthquake standards, killed almost everyone instantly. Short buildings crushed and maimed. What they would find when they reached Jimaní — a city in the Dominican Republic 30 miles east of the ravaged Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince — was almost gut-wrenchingly certain.

There were stories of amputations being performed on crushed limbs without anesthetics. Loggie looked over his shoulder. Their plane, a small nine-seater, was stuffed with all the medical supplies and food it could carry, but Loggie knew it would never be enough.

It had been a scramble to arrive here by Saturday, Jan. 16, four days after the quake. He and Charles Filipi, M.D., Creighton professor of surgery, confronted with such massive need, had remembered the rules of Jesuit discernment: Do something no one else is doing. Do something you can also teach others to do. Above all, turn desolation into...
into consolation.

It was clear that Creighton’s base in the D.R., the Institute for Latin American Concern (ILAC), offered a unique beachhead in the midst of catastrophe. There were Creighton clinics, medical supplies, a working airport, transportation, open roads — and a border town near Haiti’s overwhelmed capital and quake epicenter. The Creighton team’s route to help seemed clear.

But there wasn’t a moment to lose.

On the ground in Santiago, the Rev. Bill Johnson, S.J., ILAC’s chaplain, helped scurry the team through customs, and let them regroup into the night. Ahead of them on Sunday was a six- or seven-hour ride to Jimaní, the border town, over pot-holed, but passable, roads. One team member, nurse-anesthetist Theresa Keefe, would stay to assemble another load of supplies, especially extra pain meds. Keefe would also quickly recruit a night shift to relieve her colleagues, including a team of four resident physicians from the D.R.

**Chaos and Human Suffering**

Finally, on Sunday, en route to Jimaní, the little bus jerked to a stop. It was either the border town itself — or another speed bump, as the crew shook themselves awake. The heat was stifling. Officials banged at the van’s windows. Sickening smells and the screams of the injured enveloped them. Loggie thought: “the gates of hell.”

“The Puerto Rican team before us had no narcotics, nothing to ease the pain, and no antibiotics,” Loggie said. “Because of the mounting infections, they were quickly removing limbs, and (largely due to the gulf in languages) not communicating their intent. It was an unbelievably dehumanizing situation.”

Nurse-anesthetist Jennifer Anson looked out the window.

People had been hauled five deep in huge flatbed trucks, an occasional ambulance, pick-up trucks. Some were soaked in bodily wastes. They were strewn outside everywhere on mattresses, cardboard, anything that could carry them. Many with open wounds were fly-ridden. A huge stack of water bottles, topped off by dozens of coffins, was off to one side. Up the hill, something was burning in gasoline: human limbs.

From this, the public hospital site, their van was waved on to Le Bon Samaritan just ahead. The scene was almost identical: chaos and human suffering.

Monday dawned with the same sense of suffering washing over Jimaní. Under the blazing Haitian sun, it would be an intense day of pain management, organization and surgery.

Now a week into the earthquake’s aftermath, the victims continued to pour over the border at Jimaní. Some walked, helped by family members; others were carried. The trucks and vans continued to dispatch their desperate cargos. Screams filled the air. The surgeries barely kept pace. No one knew who was coming from where. Charting was a scribbled piece of tape stuck to a patient’s clothing. There had been no follow-up.

Surveying the human wreckage, Loggie knew that, more than anything, Le Bon Samaritan needed a semblance of order.

“You had to realize that chaos was an enemy,” he said.

He described the working scene: two main buildings on site, including a two-story clinic, and, 250 yards away across a stone-strewn field, a new — but abandoned — orphanage.

Providing Care and Hope to the Suffering

All in all, the first Creighton team at Jimaní, working in tandem with others, would treat a total of about 800 patients in seven days. This figure, taken by itself against the overwhelming need, is only a fraction of what remains to be done, team members say.

At least at this point, estimates for the damage done by the Jan. 12 earthquake in Haiti are as follows: at least 200,000 dead; a minimum of 200,000 casualties; half a million homeless, and just under 1 million orphans in a country that already had a high orphan population from AIDS.

But Creighton’s effort, taken as part of an unbelievable outpouring from the world of nations, becomes staggering indeed.

In addition to the initial team, Creighton had four other health care teams travel to Jimaní (as of press time) — providing care, as well as a measure of hope, to those suffering.
patients, Loggie said. In fact, patients were being delivered to both the orphanage and the clinic for triage.

But the two delivery points only seemed to multiply the chaos, especially as the small clinic building doubled as the surgery site. “Flow in and out of surgery was hampered,” Loggie said, with “patients lying in every room, hall, nook and cranny in the small clinic that served as the operating hospital.”

Racing Against Time

Soon, the Creighton team was not only treating patients but moving all triage and patient delivery to the orphanage. This, Loggie said, helped the team “improve organization and create a flow pattern for patients coming to and from the operating rooms and recovery and the orphanage.”

The team would soon be able to clear patients from hallways, getting control of their status and nursing requirements, adding another operating room and increasing space for post-operative care via a Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU) space, Loggie said.

Other improvements followed as a pharmacy and supply point took shape. Soon, an 87-year-old aid worker from the U.S. was building shelves to accommodate medicines. No one on the team ever learned his name.

In that first day alone, the team handled mostly pain triage and amputations, as they raced against infection. This surgery, so common in the Civil War and World War I, today is usually a last-ditch effort to save a patient when a racing sepsis threatens life itself.

To stem the sheer numbers in need in Jimani, three surgeries would soon be going on at a time. Tommy Lee, M.D., a trauma general surgeon; Kurt Davey, M.D., a pediatrician and sports medicine specialist; and Loggie, trauma and general surgeon, set to work. Nurse-anesthetists Anson, Keefe and Tim Glidden humanely dispensed pain meds and managed the anesthesia. Nurses Danya Swanson, BSN’07, and Amy Vinton ran three operating rooms. Physician’s assistant Dan Dollison worked tirelessly in the heat outdoors triaging, changing dressings and setting fractures, Loggie said.

With no sterilizing equipment available for several days, Vinton hand-sterilized surgical instruments in tubs of antiseptic solution. Often only two or three minutes passed for scrubbing down the operating rooms from one round of surgery to the next. Further complicating the surgeries, there were no X-ray capabilities.

With barely enough anesthetic for the surgeries, the team was now also desperate for supplies of blood; there were none. Heartbreakingly, several patients, including a 13-year-old girl, who had survived their surgeries, died because of the lack of replacement blood. But the team did have a supply of antibiotics, without which the infection rate from the surgeries alone in this unforgiving environment would rocket to 100 percent.

“Wednesday was the biggest day for operations in the acute phase,” Loggie said. “We estimate about 80 to 100 surgeries were done that day.”

The Creighton team would put in four or five 14-hour days. Being part of a team meant that the group went out together to the hospital, strategized during the day, worked as a team, then recapped their work at the end of each day. They’d watch out for each other, too, team members said, alert to the inevitable unraveling.

“Have you had enough water today?” they’d ask each other. “‘Here’s a power bar.’ ‘You look tired.’ ‘Take a break now.’” Sometimes people would have to be literally pulled away from work — they became so obsessed with the need. “You learned that you had to take care of yourself in order to help others,” Loggie said.

“‘If you stood back, looked around you at the suffering,’” said Dollison, “‘you were lost,’” in the overwhelming nature of the tragedy. “You had to be close in and remain focused.”

Holding Everything Together

Gradually, the Creighton team began to streamline their work. “If we saw someone in pain,” said nurse Swanson, “we said, ‘I know who can fix this.’ If we saw someone...
who needed a splint, we knew who could help.” They moved from having only time enough to apply a sticker to a patient to actually charting the patient’s progress.

The team also became the go-to people for other aid groups as the overwhelmed capital of Port-au-Prince yielded to places like Jimani, with a toe-hold in the unscathed D.R. “We became the glue that held everything together,” Loggie said of his colleagues, as they gradually saw the situation take an organized shape.

“It was a great story of Nebraskans working together,” he said.

Borchers had been brought into the loop early on. Could he locate Nebraska Sen. Ben Nelson for help? He called on a Creighton law alumna, Michaela Sims, JD’96, who served as Nelson’s legislative counsel from 2001 to 2007. Finally, at 12:30 a.m., Saturday, Borchers reached Nelson’s staff. They immediately flew into action, attempting to rouse the U.S. embassy in the D.R.

By about 6 a.m., progress was under way. Nelson located Air Force Gen. Douglas Fraser of the U.S. Southern Command. They needed a list of the patients. E-mail was not working reliably, as messages back and forth went maddeningly awry. Soon Filipi was jotting down patient and family names from Townley’s list and calling the list in to the command.

“Miraculously, by about noon, the first helicopter, a C-53, landed in Jimani to load the first group of patients. Most were bound for the U.S.S. Comfort, stationed just off the Haitian coast. Soon, all the critical patients had been airlifted for a chance to live.

“They must have been about 50 links in that chain (of communications),” said Borchers of the airlift. “What really got to me was the image of a 10-year-old in that much pain. I have a 10-year-old. Such suffering was unimaginable to me.”
A Passion to Heal
Medical Students Follow in Family Footsteps

At the beginning of every school year, Creighton’s first-year medical students receive the garb that will identify them as healers all their lives: the white coat of the medical profession.

It’s a ceremony steeped in tradition, and for some Creighton School of Medicine alumni, it’s a time to watch their own children follow in family footsteps.

“There are three fundamental principles of professionalism in medicine: the primacy of the patient welfare, the principle of patient autonomy and the principle of social justice,” Rowen Zetterman, M.D., dean of the Creighton School of Medicine, told the incoming class at this fall’s white coat ceremony. He urged these future physicians to put the welfare of their patients above all else; to listen to their patients and respect their decisions; and to carry out the Jesuit tradition of service to the underserved.

“Some students are coming to medical school today having heard physicians say that ‘the golden age of medicine is over,’” said Donald Frey, M.D., vice president for Health Sciences and the Dr. Roland L. Kleeberger Professor of Family Medicine at Creighton. He then added, “But I heard this same thing (as a medical student) in the 1980s.”

“The truth is that medicine has constantly changed for many, many years,” Frey said, and some of these changes have been astounding gains and some have been great losses.

No one could say that technology hasn’t had a remarkable effect on the field of medicine. But Frey suggests that even such gifts come with a down side: “We may be up-to-date on technology, but sometimes we lose the human touch,” he said.

“So much of the physician’s training has focused around technology, but the technology has reduced the patient contact.

“In the past, so much of being a physician was sitting down with the patient, one-on-one. Now, we have to go out of our way to be with the patient. But this is something we must do … and I hope we’re succeeding in teaching this at Creighton.”

Other challenges Frey cites: Access to care. “Not since the 1940s have we had such a high percentage of the population without access to health care.” And unequal reimbursement among medical specialties, a development that he believes makes it hard to attract students to some of the most needed fields in medicine — family medicine, internal medicine and related practices.

Frey added that today’s young physicians also will encounter an unhealthier population of patients.

“A generation ago, our health care outcomes were much better than today. We’ve lost ground. While the new generation will see less cigarette smoking in their patients, they will see more obesity. The new physician will have more tools at his or her disposal, but a sicker public.”

What hasn’t changed in a generation or more in the field?

“Students are still coming to medical school with the intense desire to help others,” Frey said, a trait Creighton’s School of Medicine looks for in its applicants.

“Creighton students have a sense of calling,” Frey said. “And this is a trait that we hope to be nurturing at Creighton, especially through an emphasis on ethics and Jesuit values throughout the curriculum.”

Thoughts, Concerns, Hopes

So, what are the thoughts, concerns and hopes of Creighton-educated physicians and their sons or daughters who are now pursuing a medical degree at Creighton?

How do they view their education, the medical profession and the state of health care in America? Creighton University Magazine interviewed a few of these medical legacies. Here’s what they told us.

“Nationally, there has been more focus on the politics of medicine,” said Ernest Chupp, MS’72, MD’76, an obstetrician/gynecologist practicing in Omaha. “Yet, there doesn’t seem to be a rational, national conversation of reasonable people talking in public about these issues.

He added: “We’re seeing increasing regulation — and intrusion into the doctor-patient relationship. When we graduated from medical school, the sacredness, the trust, was the patient-physician relationship. The public may take this relationship for granted.”

“But when you have insurance companies, politicians, hospitals and hospital systems, all trying to replace that doctor-patient relationship with branding and marketing, these threaten medicine seriously.”
His son, Ryan, a first-year medical student at Creighton, said while he has noticed an emphasis on the sacredness of the physician-patient relationship, he is especially impressed with the collegial atmosphere in the medical school.

“I think, in part, this is due to the absence of a class rank,” Ryan said. “We focus our energies on the material. Because no physician will have all the answers, being able to recognize limitations and appreciate the strengths of colleagues will become very important. While Creighton facilitates our individual potential, it stresses the importance of working in coordination with one another.

“If you think you’ve learned enough, you just remind yourself of the ultimate objective — caring for the patient.”

Louis Cotterell, MD’84, a nephrologist from Longview, Wash., said one of the biggest changes he’s seen in medicine over the last 20 years has been the increased emphasis on evidence-based medicine and the ongoing development of guidelines to ensure each patient receives appropriate care. He believes his Creighton education prepared him well for this challenge.

“Creighton is a place that gives you the opportunity to become an excellent clinician,” Cotterell said. “I was challenged consistently to provide the best possible care for the patients I had during my time at Creighton. I was well prepared for my residency and fellowships. I felt that it was this foundation of my education that has made it easy to continue to expand on the ever-increasing use of evidence-based medicine and guidelines that we work with today.”

His advice to today’s medical student?

“Find an area of medicine that you really enjoy. We spend a tremendous amount of time at work, so take as much time as you need to find that area you like. If you like what you do, it makes work easy.”

Like her father, Katherine Cotterell, a first-year medical student at Creighton, appreciates the University’s emphasis on serving those less fortunate.

“The commitment of the medical faculty is outstanding,” Katherine said. “As a Jesuit institution, Creighton has instilled the desire to serve the community in a way that most other schools do not.

“With its involvement in acute care clinics for the needy, Creighton has shown me how important my role as a future physician will be one day. I have experienced the importance of service to our world and will continue to advocate for those who are most in need.”

Patrick Lam, BS’75, MD’79, an internal medicine physician in Honolulu, ticks off many changes in medicine since his days as a medical student at Creighton some 30 years ago: advances in digital imaging, direct-to-consumer advertising, urgent care clinics in shopping malls, more patients arming themselves with information from the Internet and willing to shop around for care, and fewer medical graduates heading into private practice. But he believes one thing hasn’t changed.

“Creighton has excellent clinical instructors and up-to-date technology, which provides our students a wonderful opportunity in which to train,” Lam said. “While I don’t believe that any institution can prepare one for all the changes that have occurred in the practice of medicine over the past 25 years, I do believe that Creighton’s medical training produces caring and competent physicians — which is the ultimate goal.”

He added: “Medicine is entering an exciting time due to advances in technology and new research. Today’s students will be treating patients with new and fantastic methods and use medications for diseases in ways that will continue to change the way medicine is practiced. But whatever changes new technology and knowledge bring, the
physician should always be a caring and competent advocate for the patient.”

His son, Michael Lam, a second-year medical student at Creighton, believes his education is developing him to be that complete medical professional — with the knowledge, technical and clinical skills, and the ethical reflection necessary to be a successful caregiver.

“A Jesuit education is not just about the science behind medicine,” Michael said. “Rather, it is an education about the art of medicine and how you need to know more than just the necessary medical facts. A good caregiver is one who understands the patient completely and respects the patient. At a Jesuit institution, our education is highly influenced by the patient and the community.”

_Thomas Laughlin, BS’78, MD’82_, an anesthesiologist in Kansas City, said over the past 20 years he has noticed more oversight by insurance companies, and denial of care to patients, as well as denial of coverage, and other similar losses. “And I foresee more oversight coming, both from government and third-party carriers, which will affect the practice of medicine,” he said. Like the other Creighton physicians interviewed, he believes the key to providing quality medical care is that “one-on-one physician-patient relationship.”

That notion is not lost on his son, Patrick, a first-year medical student at Creighton. “I feel that Creighton has, so far, done a tremendous job of keeping us reminded that we are pursuing a career that is designed to serve our fellow men and women,” Patrick said. “The amount of public service opportunities we have had already is pretty astounding.”

_William Ludwig, MD’82_, a radiologist in Lincoln, Neb., has seen an explosion of technology in his specialty over the last 20 years with new, innovative forms of imaging, from CT scans to MRIs.

“However, over that time period, the focus of health care has remained the same, on the patient,” Ludwig said. “Throughout my medical education, Creighton fostered an environment of respect and dignity with regards to the patients we had the fortune to work with. This relentless approach to high-quality patient care has helped us utilize technology as a tool, rather than an end point, to achieve a goal.”

He added: “In 20 years, today’s most advanced medical practices will be considered obsolete. Creighton will set the stage for a well-educated physician who is in a position to continually strive for better ways to care for his or her patients.”

– William Ludwig, MD’82

# Degrees, Programs Focus on Multidisciplinary Approach

Creighton is taking a leadership role in educating professionals who can thrive in today’s increasingly multidisciplinary health care environment — offering the following degrees and programs.

**Doctor of Medicine/Master of Business Administration (MD/MBA).** This combined degree program pairs the traditional medical curriculum with an MBA degree, with the latter largely completed during a sabbatical year from medical school.

**MBA/PharmD.** This combined degree program pairs a rigorous academic curriculum with practical experience in business and pharmacy and can provide students with increased career opportunities.

**Master of Science in Health Care Ethics (online).** Offered through Creighton’s Center for Health Policy and Ethics, the program is ideal for career professionals looking to bring value-added components to their current position.

**Professional Science Master’s Degree Program in Bioscience Management.** This 15-month, executive-style, weekend master’s degree, which _USA Today_ has called “the MBA for scientists,” allows recent science graduates and professionals, working in a wide range of bioscience-related industries, the opportunity to study the business of science.

**Master of Business Administration/Professional Science Master’s Degree in Bioscience Management (MBA/PSM).** The dual MBA/PSM program allows students to combine the business focus provided by the MBA with the bioscience management emphasis of the PSM degree.

**Health Care Collaboration and Conflict Resolution/Online Master’s Degree in Negotiation and Dispute Resolution.** Offered through the Werner Institute in the School of Law, this leading-edge degree program focuses on health care policy and law, patient safety, bioethics and end-of-life decisions, elder law and clinical ethics.

**Bioscience Entrepreneurship Program.** This new program is a joint venture among Creighton’s College of Business, health sciences schools, School of Law and Office of Technology Transfer. It consists of a 12-month course of study, including a summer internship at a local law firm, bioscience business or technology transfer office.

You can find links to all of these programs online at www.creightonmagazine.org.
Like her classmates, Ludwig has been impressed with the support shown by faculty, staff and fellow students. “The camaraderie among my class is amazing! Students are constantly assisting one another with school work, always willing to lend an ear when times are tough or partake in a study break activity when stress levels get too high. It is these little acts of kindness, often overlooked at big institutions, that helped me survive my first semester of medical school.”

When Thomas Manning, BS’77, MD’81, began his practice at a community nonprofit hospital in East Lyme, Conn., in 1986, he was the sixth radiologist to join his group. They provided inpatient imaging services for a 550-bed hospital and outpatient imaging for the community from a single in-hospital department. The group now has 13 radiologists providing imaging services for approximately 175 inpatients, and outpatient volume has grown exponentially — with four outpatient centers.

“The vast strides in imaging technology have added many new tools to aid in our ability to serve our patients,” Manning said. “Digital radiography, real-time ultrasound with doppler and 3D capabilities, helical CT scanners, MRI scanners, PET CT and numerous nuclear medicine studies did not exist during my training years.

“The dramatic growth and changes in my field — and all of medicine — have required a lifelong commitment to learning. Thus, my advice to future physicians is to be aware that medical school years provide the foundation on which they will build throughout their careers. Creighton University provided me with an excellent foundation that has served me well.”

Like his father, first-year student Thomas Manning feels Creighton is preparing him well for his future in medicine.

“True to the Jesuit tradition, students at Creighton are not only taught the skills necessary for medical practice but are challenged to confront injustices they may observe in health care.”

Courses, such as his medical ethics course, have helped him “realize the difficult decisions that come with a medical career — and recognize my own values and beliefs that will inform those decisions to come.”

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### Continuing the Tradition: Legacies Abound Across Campus

When it comes to legacies, Creighton University tends to attract high numbers — in fact, more than a quarter of the undergraduate class has some sort of legacy connection to Creighton. “Our graduates know the great value Creighton offers with the quality of education and the strength of our community,” said Mary Chase, associate vice president for Enrollment Management at Creighton. “They want the same experience for members of their family.”

The broadest measure of legacy enrollment each year at Creighton is of the entering freshman class.

Who’s defined as a legacy? For entering freshmen, that would be the children of Creighton alumni, siblings, nieces, nephews, grandchildren or spouses of Creighton graduates.

In fall 2009, 27 percent of entering freshmen were legacies. In the previous three years, that figure has ranged from 21 percent to 28 percent.

Looking at Creighton’s other schools and colleges, the picture is a little different. Some count legacies only as the children of Creighton alumni and even narrow that count down further by breaking out legacies of that particular school/college at Creighton. Others include a broader definition:

- Of the fall 2009 entering freshmen in the School of Dentistry, 13 percent are legacies out of 88 students in the class. The School of Dentistry closely follows the University’s legacy definition: children, siblings, grandchildren, nieces, nephews and spouses.
- Meanwhile, in the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions (SPHP), out of 298 incoming students in the fall of 2009, 27 students (or 9 percent) were legacies. Legacy is defined as having a parent, grandparent, sibling or spouse graduating from any Creighton program, with particular emphasis on SPHP graduates. Further, of the 27 legacies enrolled, 10 had a legacy who graduated from the School of Pharmacy and Health Professions, many from the same program. That’s 37 percent of all legacies, or 3 percent of all incoming students. Students also have multiple legacies across campus.
- In the School of Medicine, 18 students in the class of 2013 were listed as legacies. That’s 13 percent of the class. The School of Medicine follows the University’s legacy definition: children of Creighton alumni, siblings, nieces, nephews, grandchildren or spouses of Creighton alumni. Of that number, seven had a parent graduate from the School of Medicine. The School enrolled 126 students in the class of 2013.
- In the School of Law, there are 18 legacies in the fall 2009 class or 10 percent of the class. The legacies for these particular students include father, grandfather, brother, uncle and aunt. There were 179 students in the first-year class.

Editor’s note: Creighton’s Graduate School does not track legacy records. The School of Nursing legacies are counted in the general University statistics.

### Helping the Next Generation of Health Care Professionals

Throughout the University’s history, Creighton faculty, scholars and scientists have imbued health care professional students with knowledge and compassion. Teaching, healing and researching, talented men and women have been nurtured to engage the world and work to change it responsibly and ethically through the health sciences. To help develop students, faculty and programs in the health sciences, contact the Office of Development at 800.334.8794.
“Accidents are caused. They don’t happen.” That was my father’s oft-voiced rebuke when we children dropped or broke something (and we said, “But it was an accident!”). Usually he was right. We had been careless. However, at a deeper level he was articulating a nearly universal human preference for explaining our world and our experience as a product of definable causes. We have been programmed to think this way. In prehistoric times, a noise in the night could have been just the wind, or it could have been the approach of a predator. Those inclined to assume the latter probably survived longer.

My father’s conclusion oversimplified things. Yes, we held the bowl carelessly; yes, we weren’t watching where we walked; yes, we were sleepy because we had stayed up late reading. But we had done these things hundreds of times before, and the bowl hadn’t broken. It was this particular chain of causes, bundled with dozens more, that led to our falling, and breaking a dish. It’s easy to discern the components of such a causal chain in hindsight, but virtually impossible to predict them in advance.

The flip of a coin provides another familiar instance. An honest coin, when flipped, has a 50:50 chance of coming up heads or tails. But what does “chance” mean here? If the coin starts with heads up and spins an even number of times, it must end up heads. And if an odd number of spins, it must end up tails. No “chance” at all here. But what determines the number of spins? The force of my flip, the time till I catch it, and the air resistance that slows the spin. And what determines the force? My willed intent and the stiffness of my thumb joints. And what determines the stiffness of my thumb? The coldness of my hands and the presence of some early arthritis.

We can name all these causes and dozens more, and we can understand how they would operate to affect the outcome. But we cannot predict their aggregate effect. This is what theorists mean by random chance.

**Chance and Natural Selection**

Now, apply these insights to the issue of natural selection as the engine of evolution. Perhaps the favorite bit of evidence cited against Darwinian selection is the eye — an organ of nearly unimaginable complexity, with intricate interdependencies that have to fit just so and work just right. That could not be the result of chance, so the argument from intelligent design goes. And it does seem to boggle the mind. Children know intuitively that a watch, found in a field, had an origin different from a rock or weed lying next to it. As someone has commented, we are born creationists. We easily misunderstand what natural selection is and how it operates.

Take, once again, the eye. Most living cells respond to light. Over many millennia some cells became, by chance, better at it than others. A dimming of light could signal the approach of a predator, and these organisms better equipped to detect that dimming stood an improved chance of getting away. Such sensors evolved through uncountable thousands of steps, each seemingly “improving” on the last — in light perception and imaging — until ultimately we have this wondrous organ that is the eye.

Isn’t this progression from simple to complex itself an evidence of intelligent design? In one sense, yes; but in another, no. This is not to suggest that the notion of eye did not exist antecedently in the mind of God. Every notion does. Rather the problem lies with our retrospective imputation of progress in the evolution of the eye. Different eyes, each ideally suited to a particular animal’s needs, evolved incrementally through changes produced by random mutations in the DNA that encodes one or another of the myriad components of any complex structure. We know many of the factors that cause these mutations. They are, themselves, the result of chance occurrences of chains of definable forces, much like those that resulted in the spilling of our soup or the outcome of a coin flip.

It is important to understand that, for each favorable mutation, there would have been thousands of neutral or unfavorable ones. “Favorable” means that the change gave its bearer a small advantage over organisms otherwise like it — in terms of being better able to procure food or to avoid predation. Such individuals live to produce more offspring, each bearing the favorable mutation. By contrast, the much more numerous unfavorable mutations would have left their bearers less able to propagate their kind. Thus what we see in hindsight as a directed progression is more accurately understood as a tangled bramble with thousands of blind alleys the vast majority of which led only to extinction.

When we speak of chance mutations it is important also not to fall into the trap...
of objectifying random chance as if it were a force in its own right. Rather we should think in terms of the coin flip or the spilled soup, except that, instead of only a few possible outcomes, there are uncountable thousands.

**Chance and God**

How does God come into the picture in this macro-world where chance so dominates? The fundamental building blocks of our world not only had to be created, but had to be made in such a way that they would be susceptible to being assembled and reasssembled, of interacting in particular ways, so as to produce and sustain this evident functional and structural complexity and variety. The chemical bonds in a light-sensitive protein had to be of a sort that impinging light changed the conformation or activity of the molecule. And adjacent structures within the cell had to be of such a sort that their functioning would be altered by that change. And on and on. Chance doesn’t explain these inherent characteristics, which are deep features of the very fiber of the universe. The creation of those parts is clearly one way in which God acts. Chance and selection simply explain how our universe, comprised of such elements, became so varied.

Lest we fall into the trap of Deism (the concept that God created the world and lets it run on its own), it is useful to note two further, more proximate ways God uses chance.

**Chance and Success**

The first is revealed in the distribution of resources. It can be shown that, starting with equality of wealth across a population, most of that wealth will end up in the hands of a few, with the many losing their shares and working for the few. We, with our penchant for finding causality, usually explain that redistribution by hard work, ingenuity, aptitude or other personal attributes. But the surprising fact is that, holding those success-related characteristics constant across members of a population, simulations show that we still get maldistribution. It is chance (often called “luck”) that explains this outcome. Chance, as in the many factors involved in the coin flip.

This is not to suggest for a moment that intelligence and hard work are not important. They are the tools given us to make a better world. But they, too, are distributed randomly, like the seed scattered on all kinds of ground in the Gospel parable. Some are given not only intelligence, but the “chance” of a college education. Some are given the aptitude to work hard. Some are given poor health. These satellite factors play a crucial role. Leonard Mlodinow, in his book *The Drunkard’s Walk*, makes clear how extraordinarily pervasive is the effect of random chance in every aspect of human affairs. We are largely unaware of this because of our in-built preference for seeing purpose (as we define it) in everything.

**Chance, rightly grasped, should be seen as perhaps God’s supreme invention — the engine of the incomprehensibly rich variety and exuberance that astounds us at every level of discovery.**

**How Free Are We?**

One must ask: If God made the universe in this way, to what end? Have we no control, no freedom? We do, and we can personally alter our outcomes slightly, but in many cases only slightly, since chance has such a large effect. Where we do have a great deal of freedom — and where it counts the most — is in what we do with what we’ve been given. If rich, do we help those who have less, or do we indulge ourselves? If we give, do we do so without smugness or condescension? And if poor, do we accept others’ beneficence without bitterness or envy? This is the decision context in which, to a large extent, we work out our eternal destinies. This is where our freedom mostly resides. Yes, we have choices and the freedom to choose among them. But the array of choices available to me is not the same as yours, for reasons ultimately arising in the play of chance.

Using Robert Louis Stevenson’s metaphor: Chance determines the hand we are dealt; our freedom lies in how we play it.

**Chance at a Micro-Level**

There is a still deeper way in which chance enters into our world’s story. At an ultra-micro level, there is a counterintuitive, irreducible indeterminacy that makes individual micro-outcomes inherently uncertain. The quantum state of a particle in the nucleus of an atom can be either this or that, without there being a determinable cause for one or the other. As a result, if God so wished, He could flip that quantum state without in any way interfering with the laws of nature. Such divine meddling, when it occurs in atoms in the cells of our brains, might cause a particular cell to transmit a signal to its neighboring cells, which can lead to ideas, insights or inclinations we otherwise might never have had. It is a perfectly plausible basis for inspiration. As St. Paul says in his letter to the Philippians (2:13), “… for it is God who is at work in you, enabling you to will and to work for His good pleasure” (emphasis added). However, God isn’t pushy. We are once again free — free to ignore or accept the evoked ideas and insights. But without God’s finger in the process, we might never have had those inspirations in the first place. It is probably in this way that God acts continuously to change human hearts.

**Chance vs. God?**

We make a really big mistake, I think, when we oppose chance to God in our understanding of how the universe operates.

Chance, rightly grasped, should be seen as perhaps God’s supreme invention — the engine of the incomprehensibly rich variety and exuberance that astounds us at every level of discovery.

There is an elegant simplicity and economy of means in such a mechanism. The very fact that chance could do this is itself even more marvelous than the eye. When we oppose chance to God it is because we lack imagination. Chance is not a substitute for God, a notion creationism rightly rejects. Chance is the mechanism God uses not only to create, but to challenge, to test and to guide.
Ensuring the Creighton Experience for Future Generations

Creighton’s friends and benefactors come from all walks of life and all parts of the world, but they share a common goal: They want to help give today’s students exceptional college experiences that will transform the students themselves, their future professions and their communities. For our alumni donors, this means the same powerful Creighton experiences they had, which for many were profound beyond measure.

Our alumni tell us that Creighton’s distinctive Jesuit, Catholic approach to education instills not just information but ideals, imbues not just technical skills but critical and creative thinking, and inspires not just competence but professional distinction and faith-based leadership and service.

After all, the Creighton experience is unique in many ways. With nine colleges and schools on the same campus, no other university the size of Creighton offers such a sophisticated learning environment coupled with personal attention from faculty-mentors. Having a medical school and other health sciences schools next to law, business and arts and sciences schools affords our students exceptional opportunities for interdisciplinary learning.

Most importantly, at Creighton, students find the Jesuit, Catholic context that gives their education transcendent meaning and guides them professionally and personally, empowering them to change the world.

Scholarships and financial aid make the difference for many students in their decision to attend Creighton. During times of economic downturn, scholarships and aid also are critical to helping current students stay in school and fulfill their dreams.

We need our alumni and friends to help ensure that any talented student who desires to come to Creighton can do so. The world is calling for our students and graduates to face and solve the challenges of today and tomorrow, creating a more just world.

Tuition-free for its first 40-some years, Creighton has always selected students based on performance, dedication and promise. Through the generosity of our alumni and friends, Creighton is able to offer talented students the scholarships and other financial assistance they need to benefit from the Creighton experience.

By investing in the Willing to Lead campaign, you help provide the Creighton experience for generations to come. By ensuring that educational opportunities at Creighton are available for others, you are helping today’s and tomorrow’s students follow the advice of St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits: “Change the world in Christ’s image. Study humankind. Transform yourself and your community. Seek truth in all you do. Go forth and set the world on fire.” What could be better than that?

Lisa D. Calvert
Vice President for University Relations

Willing to lead: Campaign for Creighton Update

Gift Speaks Volumes About Alumnus’ Passion

Thomas Brisch, JD’34, had a lifelong love of literature and books — plus a deep appreciation for Jesuit education.

These affections came together not only during Brisch’s long life (he was 99 when he died this past October), but at the end of his life, too, as he made gracious, generous gifts to Creighton and the Reinert Alumni Memorial Library through his estate.

A 1927 graduate of St. Ignatius College Prep in Chicago, with an undergraduate degree from Loyola University Chicago, young Brisch came to Omaha to enroll in Creighton — and graduated with the equivalent of a J.D. in 1934.

He then returned to Chicago to begin the practice of law, but after a year or two joined the family business, Brisch Brick, to work alongside his father. Brisch continued at the company until his retirement.

And, then, it was time for the Creighton attorney to indulge his lifelong passion: books. Brisch moved to Galena, Ill., where he opened and ran a bookstore.

“He was a genuine, classic bookman,” remembers Michael LaCroix, director of Creighton’s Reinert Alumni Memorial Library.

“And he knew exactly what he had and where it was,” he said of Brisch and his collection.

As early as 2000, the Creighton alumnus began donating his vast collection of books, including rare volumes, to the Reinert Library. Among the assortment were hundreds of books on Native Americans, part of Brisch’s important Americana collection for which he established an endowment in 2007.

Brisch’s giving didn’t stop there. In his living trust, the Creighton alumnus left a $300,000 gift to Creighton that the University will put to use as an endowment for the Reinert Alumni Memorial Library.

“This endowment will support students and faculty for years to come,” LaCroix said.

Further, Brisch also left 50 percent of the trust’s residue for the University’s unrestricted operating costs.
Family Establishes Medical, Nursing Scholarships

The Stafford Family Endowed Scholarship Fund expresses the appreciation William Stafford, MD’71, and his wife, Connie, feel toward Creighton.

Stafford, a urologist in Clearwater, Fla., received a scholarship to attend Creighton. He and Connie, a retired nurse who currently serves on the board of directors of the Clearwater Free Clinic, wanted to help Creighton students who are pursuing the same career paths as theirs. The fund will provide scholarships to medical and nursing students who demonstrate financial need.

The Staffords are also grateful for the recent Creighton experience of their daughter Allison, BSEMS’07, BSN’08. Allison graduated from Creighton with a bachelor’s degree in emergency medical services before entering the accelerated nursing program in the School of Nursing. She is now an emergency nurse in the state of Washington.

“I have been fortunate in my career, starting with my education as an undergraduate followed by Creighton medical school. This scholarship is a small token of our appreciation for the enriching experiences Creighton provided to me and our daughter Allison,” William Stafford said.

Age Not a Factor in Estate Planning

Many people think estate planning is only for the older generation. Nothing could be further from the truth. Even younger people can gain great peace of mind from planning for the distribution of their estates so that they provide for their loved ones and support their favorite charitable organizations.

Third-generation Creighton alumnus Cyril “Patrick” Shaughnessy III, BA’88, is living proof. His parents’ deaths in 2002 and 2007 helped provide him with the motivation and foresight to structure his estate to include a planned gift for his alma mater, even though he is only 44.

“Even though my father had done very careful estate planning, there was so much still for my mother to do when he passed away,” Shaughnessy related. When my mom died, it was very time-consuming to administer the estate, even with clear directions.” A single professional, Shaughnessy said he realized how difficult it would be for his sister, Kelly Shaughnessy Close, to execute his estate and he wanted to make it as simple as possible for her.

He was further prompted by reading this column in Creighton Magazine, and he contacted Creighton’s Office of Estate and Trust Services.

Shaughnessy said he found the planning process enjoyable because it allowed him to focus on gifts to family members, Creighton, his church and other organizations he cares about.

“Creighton is my first love and a family tradition,” Shaughnessy said. “My father and grandfather attended Creighton, as did my great-aunts, great-uncles, aunts, uncles and cousins.”

For the last five years, the Chicagoan also has volunteered as an alumni liaison with prospective students in the Chicago area and regularly attends alumni events.

“I went through Creighton with grants, loans and help from my parents,” he said. “I want to give back and repay those who have gone before me.

“I think the things Creighton is doing today are incredible. Talk about value for the investment! You can’t afford to pass up a Jesuit education, which helps you learn how to think, write and speak, all in an environment that emphasizes service to others.”

Shaughnessy, formerly a consumer finance credit manager before the recession created restructuring at his firm, is volunteering to help those in need during his career hiatus, putting into practice his Jesuit, Catholic ideals.

If you would like to learn how you can advance the mission of Creighton and impact tomorrow’s students while establishing your own legacy through a planned gift, contact the Office of Estate and Trust Services at 800.334.8794, giftplanning@creighton.edu or visit http://giftplanning.creighton.edu. We are pleased to offer you confidential, personalized assistance and answer any of your questions.

Steve Scholer, JD’79
Director of Estate & Trust Services

Goss Fund to Provide Scholarships

The Dr. Ernie and Jackie Goss Endowed Scholarship Fund became a reality this winter, thanks to a generous gift to Creighton.

The Goss Fund will provide scholarships for economics majors enrolled in the Creighton University College of Business. Eligible recipients must be of high academic standing and able to demonstrate financial need in order to continue their educations.

The scholarship is renewable annually, based on a student’s academic progress and availability of funds. The scholarship will not only be funded by the Gosses but is available for funding from other donors who so designate their contributions.

“As a professor, I have always been impressed by the quality of our students,” Goss said. “Jackie and I decided we wanted to do something not only to help the students but to recognize those who are willing to excel in the classroom.” Goss has held the Jack A. MacAllister Endowed Chair in Regional Economics since 1992.

The Dr. Ernie and Jackie Goss Endowed Scholarship Fund expresses the appreciation William and Connie Stafford with their daughter Allison.
Alumni News

Spring 2010

Alumni News

Alaskan natives at an international “Senior Elder” by the Eskimos and named an honorary member of the Keller, BASoc, fiction for his book the 2009 Nebraska Book Award for Ohio Railroad between 1904 and 1971. the dining cars of the Baltimore and contains over 200 recipes served aboard Hopkins University Press. The book authored the book Surgery in Oxford, England. International Society of Craniofacial International Congress of the Premaxilla” at the 13th Biennial McCarthy is audit vice directorship 100 list of most influential McCarthy is an attorney at the law firm of Van Cleave & Phillips PA. and practices at their office in Roeland Park, Kan. Dr. Stephen P. Luby, BA, Dhaka, Bangladesh, is the 2009 International Water Prize Winner from Water Technologies for the Emerging Regions Center at the University of Oklahoma.

Mary Klipfel Kubichek, JD, Casper, Wyo., was presented with the Wyoming State Bar Pro Bono Volunteer Award for the Casper College Legal Services program. Kubichek is a paralegal instructor and director of the paralegal program at Casper College.

Donna Syes Ponepinto, BA ’83, MS, Troy, Mich., has been named president of the Junior League of Detroit for 2009-2010.

William Kimme, BA ’84, JD, Omaha, has joined Mick & Associates P.C., LLO, in Omaha as an attorney.

Katherine Durrill Foster, JD, Platte City, Mo., has joined Commerce Bancshares, Inc., in Kansas City, Mo., as a BBA/AML officer.

Steven C. Cunningham, BSChm, Catonsville, Md., has written the book Dinosaur Name Poems, a collection of art and poetry for children, it has received the Moonbeam Award in the Children’s Poetry and Spanish Language Book categories Daniel J. McCann, BA, Omaha, participated in an Ironman Triathlon in Louisville, Ky., where he completed a 2.4 mile swim, 112 mile bike ride and 26.2 mile run.

Shelley Hamblin Crawford, JD, Buena Park, Calif., has been named a partner at Kimball, Tirey & St. John, LLP, in Irvine, Calif.

Dr. Neil D. Jones, BS, Yorktown, Va., has been deployed to Afghanistan as a trauma / general surgeon in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. James A. Mello, MBA, Lebanon, Conn., presented at the First Triennial Conference on Latino Education and Immigrant Integration in Athens, Ga., on the impact of college and university financial aid strategies on Hispanic and Latino families.

James P. Cavanaugh, BA ’77, JD, Omaha, is listed as one of the top 100 Irish-American attorneys in the United States in 2009.

Jeffrey M. Hurst, BA ’77, DDS, Lakewood, Colo., was presented with the Horus Maximus Award from the Metro Denver Dental Society for outstanding contributions and leadership to the dental profession and was appointed by the governor of Colorado to the Dental Advisory Committee.

John D. Jurcyk, BA, Fairway, Kan., has been elected to a one-year term as president of the Kansas Bar Foundation. Jurcyk is an attorney at the law firm of McAnany, Van Cleave & Phillips PA. and practices at their office in Roeland Park, Kan.


Creighton Couple Witness Canonization in Rome

Creighton alumni Edward Gatz, Ph.D., M.D., BS ’61, and his wife Jeanne Gatz, BA ’60, had the experience of a lifetime witnessing the canonization of an 18th century French woman who established the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Gatzes were in Rome for the Oct. 11, 2009, ceremony because it was the miraculous cure of Gatz’s cancer that led to Jeanne Jugan being recognized as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.

Read more online at www.creightonmagazine.org.
Alumnus Mixes Medicine and Music  by Sarah Smith, BA’07

Eric Yancy, MD’76, followed his passion in releasing his first gospel album.

Just call Eric Yancy, MD’76, the music-medicine man.

As a pediatrician, this Creighton School of Medicine graduate has run a successful practice in downtown Indianapolis since 1979. And though he loves practicing medicine, singing gospel music is his other passion.

What started as a childhood activity has become a second career for him. Last March he released his first gospel album, Modern Spiritual, and has plans to work on another album this spring.

Yancy said gospel music has been an integral part of his life since he was a child. Raised in a Christian family, he joined his church choir at 12 years old, even though all members were supposed to be at least 13.

“I sang, and they let me stay,” he recalls.

He continued singing gospel through college while he completed his undergraduate degree at Southern University in Shreveport, La., and joined the Pilgrim Baptist Church choir in Omaha as a medical student at Creighton.

Though people often would approach him after hearing him sing to say how much they enjoyed his performances, it wasn’t until a tragic event occurred that he was inspired to record his first album. On his way to work one day he heard on a radio news report that a young man had been shot and killed. When his name was released, Yancy recognized him as one of his patients he had cared for since birth.

He said hearing about the death of his patient really affected him, and that was when the album title, and words and melody of the album’s first song, also titled “Modern Spiritual,” came to him.

“Those things kind of sit with you,” he said. “I was able to put into a recording what was actually in my heart and head,” he said. “I really enjoyed expressing my thoughts as God has given them to me.”

Although medicine and music seem like different fields, Yancy said they often blend together. For instance, one song featured a spoken-word narrative performed by his wife about a girl visiting her dying grandmother for the first time in the hospital, which was taken from one of Yancy’s experiences as a doctor.

“There are certainly times,” Yancy said, “when some of the things I encounter in medicine affect how I feel about a song I have performed or inspire me to make music.”

Copies of Modern Spiritual are for sale at local bookstores and online at www.thursdayproductions.com. Yancy said the positive feedback he has received from listeners motivates him to record more music. So far, he has written two songs for his upcoming album and is excited to record more.

“It inspires me to go ahead and do more because I’m not sure [the first album] is the only idea God’s given me,” he said. “I figure if He’s given me some more, I’ll go ahead and put those down.”

And even though it can be difficult for Yancy to be a full-time pediatrician and gospel singer, he enjoys balancing both in his life.

“I look at it this way: If it were two different jobs it would be hard, but I enjoy doing both so much. I enjoy the recording so much and I enjoy pediatrics so much, so it’s not work to me.”

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Marriages

| Patricia A. Goedert, BSMT, and Donald M. Holland, April 18, 2009, living in Palm Coast, Fla. |
| Christina Bruck, BA, and Rog Heller, May 2, 2009, living in Omaha. |
| Carolyn Mott, BA, and Ryan Harvey, January 2, 2010, living in San Diego. |
Creighton Appoints New NAB Members

Six alumni were appointed to Creighton University’s National Alumni Board (NAB) in July 2009. The board provides direction to the Alumni Association on programs and services, represents the interests of alumni to the University and supports the University’s strategic initiatives.

Marcia Fagan Bisenius, BA’80, Alexandria, Va. Bisenius recently retired from her position as chief of staff for the Federal Aviation Administration. She has been an alumni club officer and is a member of the Class of 1980 Reunion Committee. She and her husband, Donald Bisenius, BA’80, established the Donald J. and Marcia F. Bisenius Honors Program Endowment Fund.

J. Patrick Curry, BSBA’78, New York City Curry is the professional crisis director for audit services at Deloitte and Touche, L.L.P., in New York. Curry has served on the College of Business Executive Advisory Council and established the Donald and Delores Curry Endowed Scholarship, in honor of his parents, to provide support to Creighton students of accounting.

Lawrence Hynek, BSBA’76, Indian Shores, Fla. Hynek is the president and CEO of Pyramid Healthcare Solutions, Inc., in Clearwater, Fla. Hynek has been an active member of the Denver Alumni Club, served on the Class of 1976 Reunion Committee, and has hosteded receptions in Denver for the College of Business. Two of his four children graduated from the College of Business: Jared Hynek, BSBA’03, and Aletha Hynek, BSBA’06.

Charles Mendes, BS’69, DDS’73, Mendota Heights, Minn. Mendes practices dentistry at Mendes Family Dentistry in St. Paul, Minn. He is a past alumni club officer and serves on the Alumni Advisory Board and has been an active member of the School of Dentistry Class of 1973 Reunion Committee. His wife, Sandra Cooper Mendes, BS’70, and three of their four children are also Creighton graduates: Angela Mendes, BS’04, Nicholas Mendes, BSBA’06, and Paul Mendes, DDS’06.

Christine Kapps Oaks, BA’86, JD’90, Mercer Island, Wash. Oaks previously practiced law, but now is actively involved as a community volunteer. She and her husband, Steven Oaks, BSBA’86, JD’90, have three children.

James O’Brien, BSPha’71, Omaha O’Brien was co-founder and president of Total Home Care Inc., which was sold in 1992 to Curaflex, a national home health care company. He currently is owner or co-owner of several investment properties in the Omaha area. He and his wife, Barbara Blazek O’Brien, have two daughters who are Creighton graduates: Erin O’Brien Beninato, BS’02, and Kathleen O’Brien Ausman, BSEVS’97, DDS’01.

Births

Gordon A. Bell, MD, and Valerie Rizzi Bell, MD BS, Lees Summit, Mo., a son, Luca Andrew, Jan. 17, 2007.


Andrew R. Spaulding, BA’07, and Elizabeth M. Heldt, BSBA, and Michael Wilder, Sept. 18, 2009, living in Omaha. Dr. Jenna Hite, BSBA’04, MBA, JD, and Nathan VonAhsen, DPT, May 16, 2009, living in Phoenix.


Elizabeth M. Heldt, BSBA, Michael Wilder, Sept. 26, 2009, living in Omaha. Dr. Jenna Hite, BSBA’04, MBA, JD, and Nathan VonAhsen, DPT, May 16, 2009, living in Omaha.


John J. McNamara III, BA’90, MBA, and Bridget McNamara, Fairfield, Conn., a daughter, Erin Margaret, Oct. 19, 2008.

Jake Josetti and Danielle Fitzgerald Josetti, BA, New Berlin, Wis., a daughter, Lauren Fitzgerald, May 9, 2009.

Phillip McAuliffe and Christine Meis McAuliffe, BS, Tempe, Ariz., a daughter, Grace Elizabeth, Aug. 6, 2009.

Daniel R. McColligan and Melanie Marcusen McColligan, BA, Overland Park, Kan., a daughter, Lydia Elizabeth, Nov. 19, 2008.

Andrew Moss and Stephanie Clark Moss, JD, Beavercreek, Neb., a son, James Royce, Oct. 1, 2009.

Martin E. Olguin, BA, and Zanna Clifford
A Creighton Connection

In addition to medical degrees from Creighton University, these three U.S. Army surgeons share something else in common: mentor-protégé relationships. Capt. Jeremy Gates, MD’05, (left) is being trained by Lt. Col. Lerys Trombetta, MD’97, (middle) whom he calls “one of the foremost surgeons in the U.S. Army,” and serves as a mentor to junior surgeon Capt. Diane Hale, MD’09 (right). All three are at the San Antonio Military Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston in Texas.

Deaths

Michael G. Swanger, BS’03, MS, and Margaret Bowie Swanger, BBaA’03, Margaret Sluiter Bluff, Iowa, a daughter, Sarah Michelle, Nov. 18, 2009.


Return to the nest!

Fall 2010 Destination Creighton Reunion Weekends

School of Medicine Reunion Weekend – Sept. 10 & 11
with special celebrations for the classes of

School of Law Reunion Weekend – Sept. 17 & 18
with special celebrations for the classes of

College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business, Graduate School and School of Nursing Reunion Weekend – Oct. 1 & 2
with special celebrations for the classes of

School of Pharmacy and Health Professions Reunion Weekend – Oct. 7 - 10
with special celebrations for the classes of

For more details, visit alumni.creighton.edu.
Anne York, Ph.D., associate professor and director of Creighton’s entrepreneurship program … Donald Frey, M.D., vice president for Health Sciences and the Dr. Roland L. Kleeberger Professor of Family Medicine … Tatiana Shidaki, accelerated nursing student from Hawaii.

Different backgrounds. Different disciplines. Different goals.

One University.

No other university of Creighton’s size offers students such a rich, sophisticated academic environment coupled with personal attention from faculty-mentors. With nine colleges and schools located on the same campus, Creighton affords incomparable interdisciplinary learning and unique opportunities for collaborative research among arts and sciences, business, health sciences and law.

A university’s reputation and culture are built upon the quality of its faculty and the accomplishments of its students. Nowhere is our Jesuit, Catholic mission more evident than in the vibrant exchange of ideas, insights and knowledge between our faculty and students. This is the sacred place in which Creighton’s academic efforts become eternally significant.

Great teachers inspire great scholarship and lifelong accomplishment. Support for Creighton’s faculty will define Creighton’s intellectual character and drive its transformative contributions to our larger society in the years ahead.

“We are called upon to look beyond what we have achieved and pursue the transformative opportunities that lie ahead.”

The Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J.
Creighton President

Difference Makers

Anne York, Ph.D., associate professor and director of Creighton’s entrepreneurship program … Donald Frey, M.D., vice president for Health Sciences and the Dr. Roland L. Kleeberger Professor of Family Medicine … Tatiana Shidaki, accelerated nursing student from Hawaii.

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www.creighton.edu/development
Two Creighton University professors are working abroad this academic year as Fulbright scholars. This high-profile program sends distinguished faculty and professionals abroad each year to lecture and conduct research in a wide variety of academic and professional fields.

Jennifer Ladino, Ph.D., assistant professor of English, is teaching courses in American literature and culture at the University of Bergen in Norway. A faculty member since 2006, Ladino has received numerous fellowships and research awards; her current scholarship focuses on representations of nature as depicted by landscape, symbol and everyday environment and space.

Jeffrey Hause, Ph.D., associate professor of classical and Near Eastern studies and philosophy, is conducting scholarly work on St. Thomas Aquinas at the University of Nantes in France. Hause has been on Creighton’s faculty since 2002, teaching ethics and moral psychology. He has written extensively on Aquinas, philosophy and religion, and is co-editor of the Hackett Aquinas Project—a series of translations and commentaries of Aquinas’ works.

Scholars, scientists, teachers — engaged in the world — are at the heart of a Creighton education. Discovering new knowledge. Bridging cultural divides. Enhancing the classroom experience. Creighton’s exemplary professors make a difference in students’ lives … and in our world.