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While oceans apart geographically, Creighton and China share connections and exchanges that may surprise you. Alumnus Scott Jordan, BA’11, traveled to China in the summer of 2010 through one of Creighton’s faculty-led, study-abroad programs. He writes about the ties and relationships between Creighton and China.

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Conflict is inevitable in society — even around the family dinner table, where “pass me the peas” can get lost in translation. Creighton experts from the Werner Institute for Negotiation and Dispute Resolution, communication studies and business discuss the issue of conflict, some of its positive effects, and seven strategies for constructively engaging conflict.

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What lessons can we learn about conflict management from a philosopher-emperor who ruled the Roman Empire some 1,900 years ago? Plenty … according to Creighton philosophy professor William Stephens, Ph.D., the author of a new book on Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius.

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Sometimes positive change comes rapidly and sometimes it comes bit by bit — like snowflakes gently falling on a leaf. The latter is the idea behind Solaid, a small nonprofit organization founded by Creighton alumnus Steve Budd, M.D., BA’89, that is providing aid to those in need in Cambodia.

Online Extra …
Fine and performing arts professor Michael McCandless, BA’78, wrote and directed an original play, Gone the Rainbow, Return the Dove, that debuted at Creighton in February.

On the Cover:
The various “movements” of the Eucharistic liturgy, shown in images from St. John’s Church, all have special meaning and can have a powerful effect on the lives of those gathered in prayer.
Message from the University President

Setting Our Course

I enjoyed participating in my first Founders Week as president of Creighton University in February. This annual celebration allows us an opportunity to remember our past; to honor our exceptional faculty, staff and students; and to set a course for our future. It was a wonderful week of activities.

For the second straight year, the Creighton Jesuit Community and the Deglman Center for Ignatian Spirituality hosted the All Things Ignatian poster presentation, which showcases programs and initiatives that incorporate our Jesuit mission. I invite you to watch a video highlight here.

The week also included our annual convocation ceremony, at which we honored distinguished faculty for their service to the University and I delivered my first “state-of-the-University” address.

As I told those gathered for the address, there is no university in the country like Creighton University. We are unique in our relatively small size, complexity of our educational offerings, and our strong commitment to Catholic, Jesuit ideals. We are a University grounded in and animated by our academic excellence, service to others, unwavering faith and compassionate patient care.

We have much to celebrate. This fall, we welcomed a record number of 7,730 students from all 50 states and 38 countries. They are bright and energetic. The academic profile of our freshmen places us among the top 10 Catholic universities in the country. Our student retention rate is strong, and our graduates are finding employment at a rate above the national average.

Our generous donors continue to support our mission. Total gifts and pledges for the first six months of this fiscal year (July-December 2011) was $12 million — up 36 percent from the same time last year. I was proud to announce a $3 million gift from Creighton alumnus and Board member George Haddix, Ph.D., MA’66, to the President’s Faculty Research Fund. Read more about the Haddix gift.

We have launched new degree programs in leadership, spirituality, energy technology, law and dispute resolution, and business, with master’s degree programs planned in public health, arbitration and medical anthropology.

This is an exciting time at Creighton University, and we are greatly blessed. But we must continue to move forward, to address the challenges of today and tomorrow and to realize our fullest potential.

To that end, we have announced the Creighton Edge program, which is designed to support undergraduate students who plan to pursue graduate or professional studies at Creighton. We are developing a new academic planning structure for the approval of new programs and the discontinuation of others. We have developed a new undergraduate enrollment plan for this fall’s incoming class, and we are developing a growth plan for graduate education and University College. We look to grow our philanthropic support, and, at the same time, remain good stewards of our resources — as we are analyzing our current campus capacity and exploring the repurposing of existing buildings.

I have met with University vice presidents and deans to launch our formal strategic planning process, and we have identified the following initial themes:

- Strengthen our Catholic, Jesuit mission and advance the diversity of the Creighton community as well as the University’s local, national and international partnerships.
- Develop an excellent, adaptable undergraduate experience grounded in the Catholic, Jesuit liberal arts tradition that recognizes market relevance/demand and prepares compassionate leaders for employment and/or graduate/professional education.
- Provide an outstanding health education experience and clinical opportunities that foster patient-centered, high-quality care.
- Promote outstanding research and freedom of inquiry throughout the University community.
- Leverage the broad array of Creighton’s schools and colleges to develop a culture that promotes multidisciplinary programs and creates interdisciplinary centers of excellence.
- Ensure the overall financial stability of Creighton University for an even more robust future.
- Engage students in the use of new technologies and teaching pedagogies to enhance student-learning outcomes.

We hope to have goals and action steps — a roadmap to Creighton University’s future, if you will — ready for implementation by January 2013. You can keep informed on the strategic planning process at the President’s Office website, creighton.edu/administration/president.

Thank you for your support of Creighton University. May God bless you and your families during this Easter season.

Timothy R. Lannon, S.J.
President
Bluejay Basketball:
MVC Tournament Champs!

The Creighton men’s basketball team won the 2012 Missouri Valley Conference Tournament title, with a thrilling 83-79 overtime victory over Illinois State in the championship game on March 4. It was Creighton’s league-leading 11th conference tournament title and seventh in the last 14 seasons. Doug McDermott, who scored 33 points in the final game, was named the tournament MVP, and was joined on the all-tournament team by teammates Gregory Echenique and Antoine Young. McDermott later became the first Creighton player to be named a first-team All-American by the United States Basketball Writers Association.

Creighton knocked off Drake 53-38 in the championship game of the 2012 Missouri Valley Conference Women’s Basketball Tournament on March 11 in St. Charles, Mo., to claim the tournament title. Creighton sophomore guard Carli Tritz was named the tournament MVP and was joined on the all-tournament team by teammates Gregory Echenique and Antoine Young. McDermott later became the first Creighton player to be named a first-team All-American by the United States Basketball Writers Association.
$3 Million Gift Establishes Haddix President’s Faculty Research Fund

Thirty-nine Creighton faculty members competed for research grants made possible by a $3 million gift from alumnus and Board member George Haddix, Ph.D., MA’66, to a University-wide research fund championed by Creighton President Timothy R. Lannon, S.J., in his inaugural address last September. In honor of the generosity of Haddix, the fund will be called the Dr. George F. Haddix President’s Faculty Research Fund.

Haddix, who taught math at Creighton before transitioning to a career in business, retired in 2009 as chairman and CEO of PKWARE, Inc., of Milwaukee, a software company providing data management and security products.

Haddix is known for investing generously in the advancement of higher education, which he has called “one of the great wheels that turn the U.S. engine of opportunity and prosperity.” Haddix and his late wife, Sally Hansen Haddix, graduated from Omaha North High School and dedicated much of their life together to helping students succeed. Sally Haddix earned a degree in education and taught in elementary schools for more than 18 years.

At Creighton, Haddix helped found the Center for Fuzzy Mathematics and endowed the John N. Mordeson, Ph.D. Chair in Mathematics and Computer Science. He generously funds an annual scholarship program for students from Omaha North High School who aspire to be high achievers and leaders. In addition, he has supported athletics and health care.

Of the 39 proposals submitted to the new faculty research fund, 19 were chosen by two peer review panels to receive the first awards, totaling $130,258. Eight of the proposals involve interdisciplinary teams. The majority include students as part of the research team, in supportive capacities.

Creighton faculty receiving awards from the President’s Research Fund include: Jay Carney, Ph.D. (theology), Alekha Dash, Ph.D. (pharmacy sciences), Karin van Dijk, Ph.D. (biology), Gintaras Duda, Ph.D. (physics), Stephen Gross, Ph.D. (chemistry), Martha Habash, Ph.D. (classical and Near Eastern studies), Nancy Hanson, Ph.D. (microbiology / immunology), Martin Hulce, Ph.D. (chemistry), Kenneth Kramer, Ph.D. (biomedical sciences), Ann Laughlin, Ph.D. (nursing), Aimee Limpach, Ph.D. (pharmacy sciences), Britta McEwen, Ph.D. (history), Laeth Nasir, M.D., (medicine), John O’Keefe, Ph.D. (theology / journalism), Kathleen Packard, Pharm.D., and Julie Kalkowski (pharmacy practice/CB College of Business), Annemarie Shibata, Ph.D. (biology), David Smith, Ph.D. (biomedical sciences), Palma Joy Strand, J.D. (law) and Juliane Strauss-Soukup, Ph.D. (chemistry).

“Providing educational opportunities for these students is consistent with our mission, and it demonstrates our appreciation for their commitment in serving our country.”

John Crowe served in the Navy from 2001 to 2006. He was stationed in Jacksonville, Fla., but had deployments and detachments to Italy, Iceland, Japan, Africa, Scotland and Germany. He, too, was a bit apprehensive about returning to the classroom when he enrolled at Creighton through the Yellow Ribbon Program.

“Our student veterans bring exceptional maturity, unique life experiences and a global perspective to our campus, which enhances classroom discussion and student learning,” says Gail Jensen, Ph.D., dean of University College and the Graduate School. “Providing educational opportunities for these students is consistent with our mission, and it demonstrates our appreciation for their commitment in serving our country.”

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“I was going to class with some of the brightest young people I had ever met,” Crowe says. He worried that he wouldn’t fit in. “But my reservations were quickly dispelled by the graciousness and understanding of the Creighton community.”

Crowe is pursuing a degree in psychology with a minor in sociology. Stevens will graduate in May with a bachelor’s degree in history and secondary education.

Military Veterans Return to the Classroom

Creighton Reaches Out with its Participation in the Yellow Ribbon Program

The transition from combat to classroom can be challenging. But a growing number of military veterans are finding their way back to college campuses across the United States, including at Creighton.

Jeremy Stevens is one of those students. The 26-year-old served in the Army for four years, from 2004 to 2008, as an infantryman in the 82nd Airborne Division. He served in Afghanistan in 2007 and 2008, and his unit was deployed in Italy, Iceland, Japan, Africa, Scotland and Germany. He, too, was a bit apprehensive about returning to the classroom when he enrolled at Creighton through the Yellow Ribbon Program.

As a participating institution in the Yellow Ribbon Program, Creighton University helps bridge the tuition gap between what is covered under the Post-9/11 GI Bill and the total tuition bill. Up to 200 veterans can enroll in undergraduate certificate and degree programs through University College.

Frankie Aguinot
U.S. Navy Veteran

John Crowe
U.S. Navy Veteran

Andrew Leasure
U.S. Army Veteran

Navy veteran John Crowe is attending Creighton through the Yellow Ribbon Program.

he was named to the USA Today All-USA Community College Academic Team.

Stevens enrolled at Creighton through the Yellow Ribbon Program, part of the Post-9/11 GI Bill.

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Spring 2012
Not even a snowstorm could stop Creighton University’s men’s soccer team from reaching the College Cup — collegiate soccer’s version of the Final Four — in 2011 for the fourth time in program history.

Creighton’s match against South Florida at Morrison Stadium in the NCAA Tournament semifinals was delayed for a day due to a snowstorm that hit Omaha on Dec. 3.

When the skies cleared the next day, the Jays put South Florida’s season on ice and punched their ticket to their first College Cup appearance since 2002 with a 1-0 overtime victory. Two-time Missouri Valley Conference Player of the Year Ethan Finlay put the game-winner into the back of the net.

With the goal, Finlay tied the school record for the most career NCAA Tournament goals, with six.

Indeed, 2011 saw a blizzard of team and personal accomplishments for the Jays. Creighton led the nation with four players named to All-American teams by the National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA). Eventual national champion North Carolina followed, with three players named to All-American status.

Creighton’s magical season ended in an overtime shootout loss to Charlotte in the College Cup semifinals in Hoover, Ala. But the Jays, who posted a 21-2-1 record and earned a No. 2 seed in the NCAA Tournament, can look back on a successful season.

Coach Elmar Bolowich, in his first year at Creighton, led the Jays to a 21-2-1 record and a College Cup appearance. One of only 12 coaches in NCAA history to reach five Division I College Cups, Bolowich was named the 2011 NCAA Coach of the Year by MLSsoccer.com.

He also was the first player in school history to be named to the CoSIDA (College Sports Information Directors of America) Academic All-America first team, as he was tabbed the Capital One CoSIDA Academic All-America of the Year. Holt was named to the College Cup All-Tournament Team and collected conference Goalkeeper of the Year and tournament MVP honors.

Duran, a senior defender, and Greg Jordan, a junior midfielder, were named to the NSCAA All-America second team. They joined with

A few of the highlights:

The Bluejays won their 11th Missouri Valley Conference (MVC) regular-season championship in 2011 and followed that up by winning their 12th MVC Tournament title.

Finlay, who recently graduated with a degree in finance, was named the 2011 NSCAA Men’s Collegiate Scholar-Athlete of the Year. He was joined on the scholar All-America first team by teammates Andrew Duran and Brian Holt. Creighton was the only Division I program with more than one player represented on the first team.

Finlay also finished as the runner-up for the MAC Hermann Trophy, college soccer’s top individual honor. The forward from Marshfield, Wis., led the Missouri Valley Conference with 14 goals and 34 points in 2011, to finish his career as one of Creighton’s most prolific scorers. His 43 career goals rank him fifth among Creighton’s all-time scoring leaders.

Holt cemented his place as one of the best goalkeepers in Creighton history and in college soccer. The senior’s 43 career shutouts are an NCAA record, and his 57 career wins and .63 career goals-against-average are both school and conference records. His accomplishments on the field were matched by his efforts in the classroom and in the community. Holt was selected as the 2011 Lowe’s Senior CLASS Award winner in NCAA Division I men’s soccer as a student-athlete who makes a positive impact as a leader in the community.

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Creighton’s All-Americans

Duran Finlay Holt Jordan

Creighton had four players (Finlay, Duran, Jordan and Tyler Polak) drafted in January’s MLS SuperDraft, tying for the most of any school in the country.
**PMED Prepares Students for Medical School**

Creighton undergraduate students planning to apply to medical school after graduation can receive additional support through Creighton’s Pre-Med Educational Seminar or PMED.

The five-semester, co-curricular program is open to all Creighton students considering a career in health care and is designed to complement their academic work. Most begin the spring semester of their freshman year.

Tricia Brundo Sharrar, BA’93, JD’96, associate vice president for Academic Affairs and PMED director, said that, in developing the program, the University was looking for a way to enhance its pre-med advising and strengthen the candidacies of Creighton students applying to medical school.

“PMED is a collaborative effort across campus,” Sharrar said, “and we are finding that it is a great benefit to our undergraduate students in terms of the quality of their medical school applications.”

In the first year of the program, students are encouraged to find opportunities to shadow and observe physicians in the community, many of whom are Creighton alumni, and to volunteer in health care organizations.

“Shadowing assists students in determining whether or not a career in medicine is right for them. It also makes them more aware of the wide range of opportunities that are available to them in the medical field,” Sharrar said.

In subsequent years, students continue and deepen this process of personal discernment.

Students who successfully complete all five semesters of the PMED program are eligible to receive a letter of recommendation from Creighton University, known as a Campus Letter, which can give them an edge in the admissions process.

The PMED program was developed with input from the School of Medicine Alumni Advisory Board and Creighton’s pre-health advisers. The program is unique, Sharrar said, in that it is open to all students, it’s free and successful completion of the program appears on the student’s transcripts. The response from students has been tremendous. Currently, 637 undergraduate students are enrolled in the program.

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**Creighton Celebrates Winter Commencement**

More than 260 degrees were conferred during Creighton University’s winter commencement in December. In addition, Connie Ryan, president of Streck, Inc., and a member of Creighton’s Board of Directors, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree, and the Creighton Cardiac Center received the University’s Presidential Medallion.

**Honorary Degree:** For more than 19 years, Connie Ryan, ARTS’75, has contributed to Streck’s recognition as a worldwide leader in the cell stabilization process vital to accurate medical testing. Ryan has been an avid supporter of Creighton’s east-campus expansion, raising funds for the athletic center named for her parents, Dr. Wayne and Eileen Ryan. As a champion for women, she has been a driving force behind women’s athletics, raising scholarship dollars and encouraging female student-athletes to become leaders.

**Presidential Medallion:** For 50 years, the Creighton Cardiac Center has played a vital role in serving the medical needs of the region. The Creighton Cardiac Center is the only freestanding facility of its kind totally dedicated to cardiovascular care and research. It offers a broad spectrum of services, including prevention, detection and treatment of heart disease. The Cardiology Fellowship Training Program has served more than 150 cardiologists. The Center includes 19 cardiologists, 14 fellows and more than 200 staff members who facilitate 90,000 patient visits annually.

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**Looking to Improve Angioplasty Results**

A Creighton University School of Medicine researcher has received a $3.3 million, five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health to study what role adult stem cells might play in repairing damaged coronary arteries, a complication that often occurs in patients after they undergo angioplasty and stenting.

Through the study, Devendra Agrawal, Ph.D., principal investigator and a professor of biomedical sciences, internal medicine and medical microbiology and immunology, and his co-investigators, Creighton cardiologist Michael Del Core, BS’79, MD’83, and pathologist William Hunter, MD’71, hope to determine whether the administration of adult stem cells (from the patient), along with gene therapy, is superior to using drug-eluting stents following angioplasty.
In February 2011, Creighton University inaugurated its 35th endowed chair, one of the structures in the University that enables it to continue its pursuit of excellence in scholarly work and teaching. This particular chair was given in honor of the late Barbara Reardon Heaney, MD’51, a remarkable physician in the Omaha area, who was spiritually nurtured by and deeply loved the liturgy of the Catholic Church.
Barbara understood the connection between the liturgy and her human life of service and healing. She took to heart early in her adult life the truth that liturgy is the source and the summit of her whole Christian life, a driving force that gave her wisdom, energy and strength to raise her family, serve her patients and provide leadership in family, civic and religious contexts.

I am privileged to have been installed as the inaugural holder of the Heaney Chair. One of the most significant goals of the Chair is to bring into focus the lines of relationship between the service of justice and the practice of worship according to the Latin Rite liturgical tradition.

In addition to its importance in the Catholic Church, the Latin Rite is the historical ground for the various Protestant expressions of Christianity and thus energizes Protestant Christian life, as well. Further, the Christian tradition emerged out of Judaism; some of the most important practices of the Catholic liturgical tradition have practical roots in Jewish observances of meal, Temple and synagogue. Finally, because all Christian liturgy is rooted in human reflection on nature and time, as well as practices of relationship and renewal, it is possible to experience a kind of recognition of the spiritual power in the rites of the Church effectively practiced even by those who claim no Jewish or Christian roots.

The renewal of the liturgical life of the Christian communities that emerged from the Second Vatican Council and the strong wave of ecumenical cooperation that followed it emphasized the assertion that liturgical prayer is the work of Christ made present in the Church. It is important to realize that in this context the word Church applies to the entire community of those who have been baptized into Christ. The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy, promulgated by the bishops of Vatican II, insisted that the full, conscious and active participation of all the baptized was the goal to be sought above all others.

Why is liturgy so important? Because, the document asserts, the liturgical prayer of the Church is both the source from which all the “Christ life” flows, and it is the culmination or summit in which all genuine Christian practice is gathered up and completed.

What is this “liturgy” that is so central to genuine Christian life that it both begins and finishes it? The word liturgy comes from a Greek root that literally means the work of the people. In the Christian tradition, the Greek word took on the meaning of public prayer because Christians understood worship by all the baptized to be the work of praising God.

Christians believe that humans are made to praise God, and that in praising God rightly, we become our fullest and truest human selves. Jesus of Nazareth is the perfect expression of this truth. Those who are baptized are born into the life and being of Jesus and take on his work of salvation across all times and cultures. The Church, rightly understood, is the whole body of the baptized followers of Jesus, filled with the Spirit, who act in Jesus’ name to accomplish the Father’s will.

But it takes all or the better part of most peoples’ lives for their humanity to be fully shaped into the form of Christ. The Church understands that its corporate worship, done in imitation of Jesus and through the power of the Holy Spirit, is the primary method by which God shapes us into members of Christ and practicing disciples.

Because of the mystery of the Incarnation, we Christians believe that God works within the natural order to bring about the transformation of nature into its perfected reality.

An example of this is that a couple becomes “more married” to one another — more completely united with each other as “one flesh” — only over time, by living out the ordinariness of married life in humanly responsive and compassionate relationship. By cooperating with one another in loving ways, the spouses become “co-operators”; genuinely sharing their human lives, they give life to one another and to the world. Catholics believe that the grace of the sacrament of marriage (part of the liturgical life of the Church) makes this a bit more doable and even a joy. Eventually the spouses truly become “one” with one another. I remember that shortly after my mother’s death, my father, who had been married to her nearly 60 years, said that “she was in all his habits.” He never was quite himself without her.

We also know that humanly, the one who acts kindly over time becomes a kind person. When one of us acts generously toward others over time, she becomes a generous person. Similarly, as we are participators in the transformative prayer of Christ offering himself to the Father, we become “Christed” — transformed little by little into the mind, heart, hands and feet of Christ in our world.

Of course, liturgical prayer alone does not mediate this transformation. The very image of “source and summit” requires one to envision a middle between the beginning and the end. There is a practical or practiced Christian life carried out in ordinary relationships of work, play, caring and growing in that middle. There are acts of compassion and political judgments to be made in that middle. There are acts of compassion and political judgments to be made in that middle. There is work to be done, people to be healed, laws to be made or enforced, students to be taught, houses to be built and so forth. But the liturgy gives us the form for living the rest of our lives, as just, merciful, compassionate men and women according to the mind and heart of Christ.

The practical life of justice and mercy that the Gospels outline as the path of
Jesus’ true followers has never been simple. It is easy to burn out and become discouraged or cynical. But if we examine one of the liturgical celebrations, the celebration of the Eucharist for example, we see the elements of support that make the Christian life of just faith possible and even joyful.

**Four “Movements” of the Eucharist**

There are many ways to analyze and reflect on the pattern of the Eucharistic liturgy. This service in the Catholic Church has been called the Mass, because in the final movement of the Mass, we are sent to the world. Mass comes from the Latin root *missio*, *mittere*, meaning to send. Various Protestant communities call this Holy Communion or the Lord’s Supper from the third movement, the meal ritual signifying unity with Christ and one another. The Orthodox name is the Great Thanksgiving, which reflects all four movements, and the early Church often called it the Breaking of the Bread from the act of uniting ourselves with the death of Jesus, and so forth. All of these names for the action are appropriate, and are used in various contexts by all the Christian traditions to recognize the many movements and gifts that are embedded in this liturgy.

The long Christian tradition maintains that the liturgical acts of the Church are celebrated by Christ, through his historical body on earth, the Church, with the power of the Holy Spirit, in worship of the Father. The specifically human element in all liturgical prayer is drawn both from the Scriptural witness of Jesus’ sayings and deeds while he lived in Palestine and Judea in the first century, and the interpretation across times and cultures of those words and deeds after the experience of Jesus’ resurrection.

The Church believes that Jesus pours out the Holy Spirit upon those of his followers who choose to embrace humanity with the vision of the world that He has. The Spirit remains within the followers of Jesus and prays and labors through their lives as they join together to offer thanksgiving, praise, repentance and petition to God, and the Spirit supports their labor in the world according to the divine will as revealed by Jesus.

Thus, the Second Vatican Council could remind us that every act of liturgical prayer is first of all the work of Christ and that we enter that life and his work by invitation and empowerment of God’s Spirit. We don’t choose God, and we don’t first choose to follow Christ. Rather, we are chosen and given the capacity to respond positively every time we celebrate any liturgical prayer or act in a manner consistent with Jesus’ values and God’s will.

### First Movement: Gathering Rites

The first movement of the Eucharist replicates the dynamic of invitation and response as we are gathered together into Christ’s visible body. The gathering rites, as they are called, are humanly designed to unite a disparate group of those who have been baptized in Christ, to begin the shaping of us into the one body, from our many lives and worlds.

We may think that we have come to Mass or the Lord’s Supper on our own energy, but the deeper truth we believe is that we come in response to an invitation. We cannot demand the invitation, nor can we determine who else will be invited, we can only respond positively or not.

As the body of Christ, the Church carries one another to the liturgy as agents for God’s invitation. So parents bring their children, friends bring companions, sons and daughters bring elderly or disabled parents. But once here, each of us opens ourselves to be united in Christ — that means not only united with Jesus, but with all these other invitees, the “cells” of his body.

Thus, this first movement demands a human level of communion or community. We stand and sit together, we greet one another, we sing together and praise God’s great mercy together all in an effort to allow ourselves to be truly made ONE with one another.

I have often asked congregations: if you saw Jesus of Nazareth enter the Church and sit in your row, how would you act toward him? How would you hope he would act toward you? If any of us turned and recognized in the folks around us the love of God and then treated them the way we would hope to treat Jesus and be treated by Jesus, how would that change our experience of liturgy?

The Constitution on the Liturgy asserts that the first encounter with the Risen Christ is in the gathered assembly. It is the Risen Christ sitting in the pew next to us! When we operate consistently to care about the men, women and children who surround us, we open ourselves to the encounter that transforms us.

Unfortunately, our behavior can block others from meeting Christ, and we can even prevent our own opportunity to encounter Christ in this liturgy. What the encounter requires from us are small but important engagements with the ritual and the people: arriving on time, generously entering the prayer both in song and spoken words, reverently respecting each and every person around us, desiring to know and love them as God does and refusing to judge people by appearance are just a few of these small ways that we open our hearts.

### Second Movement: The Word of God

In the second movement, the Word of God, we are formed into the mind of Christ, by hearing again the witnessed accounts of how God has acted in human
history. It is here that we learn how to act justly; how to forgive when we have been wronged; and how to embrace the vision of God’s kind of justice.

In this part of the liturgy, there are a number of ways we humans can seem to block God’s activity of forming us. The readers who have been entrusted with proclaiming the word can fail in their responsibilities to practice and pray with the texts ahead of time; the preacher can fail in his responsibilities to prepare or preach a homily that breaks open the Scriptures; musicians can function as mere performers rather than prayer leaders or not prepare well enough so that the music is disruptive.

Certainly any of the ministers or servants of Christ’s presence can set up barriers to our encounter with Christ. But the assembly also ministers, and we establish barriers above all by failing to really listen.

This second movement is crucial because the scriptural word forms our minds and our hearts to believe and follow Jesus. “How can they believe if they have not heard?” Paul reminds us in the letter to the Romans.

**Third Movement: Thanksgiving**

Now that we have been gathered and formed by the word, we are prepared in a third ritual movement, to give our daily lives in thanksgiving and adoration to God in union with Jesus’ eternal offering of himself.

The gathered-and-formed assembly presents itself to the Father in the form of bread and wine. These elements are not just wheat and grapes but rather prepared food and drink, the work of God changed by human toil and commerce. These elements are ritually brought to the table by us and from among us, the assembly.

In response to the invitation to come and become one with Jesus that we heard in the Word celebration, we now gather our lives — work and play, friends and enemies, responsibilities and joys, sorrows and struggles, all that we are and have — and place them on the paten and in the cup.

Just as Jesus offered his work and life unto death, for the sake of bringing the fullness of God’s reign on earth and the salvation of all humanity, so we also offer our lives and work. Through Jesus’ command to do what he did at the Last Supper, we believe that God takes what we offer, our own lives in the form of bread and wine, and transforms all of the offering into the Body and Blood of Christ — fully human, fully divine and made really present in the transformed and transforming gift.

This third movement of thanksgiving is completed in the manner reminiscent of the sacrifices of thanksgiving in the ancient Jewish ritual. Scholars tell us that those who brought the gifts for offering thanksgiving shared in eating and drinking the consecrated gift in order to be completely one with the gift.

So in this liturgy, which we believe is a perfect offering of thanks since Christ offers it, the Father accepts and transforms the food and drink and returns it to us to complete the whole transformation: not only the gifts but all of us who participated in offering them are consecrated into the living, real presence of Christ in the world.

We eat and drink the offering accepted and transformed by God at Jesus’ command. When we do so, we dare to take into our own flesh the power to be Christ in the world. Catholicism places its deepest faith on the reality of the transformation of the elements of the Eucharist — the bread, the wine and ultimately the community that makes the offering. The rest of the world will believe the truth of the transformation of the Eucharistic elements when we who offer ourselves in this form become what we have consumed and act like it in our words and deeds every day.

**Fourth Movement: Sending Forth**

The fourth movement of the liturgy is the briefest and least ritualized — but very critical. God sends the embodied presence of Christ, the communicants, into the world to transform it with justice and mercy.

Through the lives of the congregants who were “Christed” in the liturgy, God can change the human condition within nature. Many of us may not “feel” changed, and we aren’t quite willing to believe that God is actually sending us. But when we depart from the Eucharist, we have encountered the Risen Christ in transformative ways: The community-gathered welcomed us and enabled us to welcome others; the Word formed our minds and hearts to discern God’s will in daily life; the gift of ourselves in bread and wine has been transfigured into the Body and Blood of Christ and given to us to become what we have offered.

Finally, we are now sent to the highways and byways of our lives to witness to the compassion of God even at the possible cost of our lives and goods. The wondrous outcome is that by entering into the life and death of Jesus through the liturgy, we are empowered to labor for his mission effectively with hearts on fire for God’s Kingdom on earth.

The literal translation of the word companion is “those who break bread with.” It is no accident that Ignatius asked that he and all who serve with him would see themselves as companions of Christ to do the mission of Christ.

Tony Ward, director of music ministry at St. John’s Church on campus, discusses the power of music to enhance liturgical celebrations. Ward collaborated on the St. Louis Jesuits’ 2005 album, _Morning Light_, and, in 2008, he released his own album of liturgical music titled _Spirit and Life_. Ward shares his thoughts on liturgy and music in an online video.
The airport was bustling with travelers, wearing everything from jeans and T-shirts to suits and ties. The corridors were lined with your typical convenience shops — even a Starbucks.

We loaded a bus, and traveled through streets lined with elegant skyscrapers and dazzling lights and advertisements. I had found myself in a mysterious, but seemingly familiar, land known as the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

U.S.-Chinese Relationship

The relationship between the U.S. and China is vastly complex — in areas as diverse as trade, human rights and foreign relations.

While the two countries fought against Japan during World War II, diplomatic relations soured after a post-war attempt by the U.S. to broker a deal between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists failed — resulting in a civil war won by the Communists. Some 30 years of severed ties between the PRC and the U.S. followed — exacerbated by disagreements over the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Diplomatic relations would not resume until President Richard Nixon visited China in the 1970s — beginning an ongoing trend of president and premier meetings between the two permanent members of the United Nation’s Security Council. However, relations still remain delicate. China is one of the last communist nations, a common dissenter in U.N. action against internationally problematic countries such as Iran and North Korea, and an economic competitor to the U.S.

Where to find common ground? At 24th and California streets?

“We (Creighton University) are a direct link between the two countries,” says Maorong Jiang, Ph.D., assistant professor of political science and director of Creighton’s Asian World Center.

Founded in 2006, Creighton’s Asian World Center provides a forum for educational exchange between East and West through language, culture and the arts. Over the last five years, the center has organized and hosted hundreds of events.

Although not the biggest or most funded center of its kind in the United States, Creighton’s Asian World Center plays a role in engaging students and faculty in the political, economic and historical shifts of this important area of the world.

Editor’s note: Scott Jordan, BA’11, traveled to China in the summer of 2010 as part of one of Creighton’s faculty-led, study-abroad programs. Here, he reflects on that experience and shares some of the connections between Creighton and China.
Creighton Ties

Other ties between Creighton and China include cultural, health care, academic and even spiritual exchanges.

Frederick Hanna, D.M.A., chair of Creighton's Department of Fine and Performing Arts, for instance, will conduct the world premiere of his first symphony, subtitled the “Nanjing Symphony,” at the Nanjing University of the Arts in Nanjing, China, this December.

Since 2008, faculty and professional/graduate students in Creighton's School of Pharmacy and Health Professions and School of Nursing have traveled to China for a week as part of the China Honors Interprofessional Program (CHIP).

During this immersion experience, faculty and students visit medical universities and hospitals, providing consultations, in-service training and direct patient care with their counterparts in China.

Creighton's College of Business is part of a consortium of Jesuit business schools that was involved in the Beijing International MBA (BimBA) at Peking University — the first foreign, private school MBA degree to be approved by the Chinese government.

And Creighton's popular Online Retreat, a web-based ministry that follows the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, has been translated into Chinese. The retreat caught the attention of the bishop of Shanghai, who invited a delegation from Creighton to China to accept his appreciation (see Creighton University Magazine, Spring 2011).

In addition, both Creighton's College of Business and College of Arts and Sciences offer summer faculty-led, study-abroad trips to China. Students participating in the College of Business trip spend two weeks in China, traveling to Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou, and learn about the country in the context of business.

“The first year, we had 12 students interested in going; five years later, we have 23 students showing interest in our China study-abroad trip,” says John Wingender Jr., Ph.D., chair of the Department of Finance and Economics, who alternates with business colleagues Beverly Kracher, Ph.D., Cindy Corritore, Ph.D., and Lei-da Chen, Ph.D., as a faculty leader for the trip. Wingender has taught in the BimBA program for the last nine years (earning “outstanding teacher” awards), Chen for six.

The trip offered through the College of Arts and Sciences is a collaborative effort between Creighton and St. Mary’s College in Notre Dame, Ind. Ten to 12 Creighton students participate in the trip annually, spending three weeks in China.

Jinmei Yuan, Ph.D., an award-winning Chinese author and associate professor of philosophy at Creighton, was instrumental in getting the program off the ground in 2001. The trips attract students from philosophy, theology and political science, among other fields of study. The academic component includes a course on Buddhist philosophy, while an immersion component includes visits to historical and culture sites in China, as well as service work.

“Our first year, we visited these world-famous Buddhist caves,” Yuan recalls. “As we were walking through, we noticed the English translations at Yun Gang Caves were awful. They match each word between the two languages and none of the grammar made any sense.”

For the first three years of the program, Creighton students edited the tourist attraction’s English-translation signs.

“They were so happy that they chased us to Beijing to have us edit their paper abstracts for a conference they were having on the caves,” Yuan says. “They got good pay for this and the students donated the money they made to a poor village in a remote rural area.”

The itinerary changes from year to year (students have traveled to Beijing, Shanghai, Nanking and Hong Kong), as do the service projects (from cleaning up litter at famous sites to visiting orphanages).

Visiting smaller, poorer villages can have a dramatic impact on students.

“I think the students really learn what we mean by happiness,” Yuan says. “One student felt bad because the coffee she had bought cost the same amount as feeding one of the village children for a month.”

Creighton students engage with their Chinese peers. Each student is assigned a college student in China as a pen pal prior to the trip, and, once in the country, the students exchange presentations on their culture.

“I hope that when the students return home, they can make fair judgments about China and the Chinese people based on their experience,” Yuan says.

What is China?

I have come to see that people in Omaha and Shanghai aren’t that different. We are all human, with desires, hopes, needs and responsibilities. I wonder where the United States and China will be in 10 (or 20) years, but I remind myself that it is a wonder I possess, not a worry.

“People ask me, ‘What is China?’” Jiang says. “I believe nobody knows. It is too big, its history is too long, and the country is composed of so many things. Don’t let this disappoint you; it is a good thing. It means that there is always a process; there is always a lot to learn on both sides. It is important that we keep trying to know each other.”
Passing the PEA

By Anthony Flott

and Other Lessons of Conflict Resolution
Peas wouldn’t seem to offer many lessons about conflict resolution.

In the home of Andrew Gustafson, Ph.D., however, peas once were a problem. At least for his father and new brother-in-law. “I’m Swedish,” says Gustafson, an associate professor of business ethics and society at Creighton. “We had very indirect communication as Swedes. If you know how to listen to that, it works well.”

So when Andrew’s father asked his new son-in-law, Angus McDonald, if he cared for more peas, that’s not what he meant. “That meant, ‘Angus, pass me the peas,’” Gustafson explains.

Angus looked at his plate, saw his peas were aplenty, and declined Mr. Gustafson’s offer — which really was a request. Tension built at the table. The family couldn’t figure how to resolve the conflict — how to get Dad the peas. Angus, Andrew says, “was clueless.”

Finally, Andrew intervened: “Angus, Dad wants some peas.” The Gustafsons’ pea predicament was resolved. Angus, Andrew says, “got it” (and 35-plus years later remains part of the family).
Studying Conflict at Creighton
At Creighton’s Werner Institute for Negotiation and Dispute Resolution, the scenario might prompt several suggestions:

Mr. Gustafson could have used “I” messages and assertively clarified what he wanted. And Angus could have sought first to understand Mr. Gustafson rather than focus on what he thought he heard.

Fortunately, Andrew was on hand as one of the more useful tools of conflict resolution — a third-party mediator.

Since its founding in 2005, the Werner Institute has been working toward a better understanding of and solutions to conflict. Clients come from corporations, courts, communities and elsewhere, learning how dialogue can resolve conflict as well as cutting-edge techniques and approaches in negotiation, conflict management, mediation, arbitration, dispute systems design and more. That’s provided through short, intensive courses, conferences and workshops. Students can earn graduate certificates and master’s degrees in dispute resolution.

Several other Creighton faculty apart from the institute also teach conflict resolution. Like Mary Ann Danielson, Ph.D., a Creighton professor of communication studies who for 10 years led the “Conflict/Dealing with Difficult People” series designed for Creighton supervisors. Managing conflict, she says, can be time-consuming, pointing to estimates that 20 percent of a manager’s efforts is spent dealing with conflict.

“One full day out of the week,” she says. When Danielson shared that statistic with a group of managers, many told her it was low. “Many feel they deal with conflict much more frequently,” Danielson says. “It’s difficult to go through a day without being exposed to some sort of conflict.”

And it seems to be on the rise in the workplace, according to several Creighton faculty. Why? Some mention the down economy with increased layoffs and firings. People are being asked to do more with less. And, more people than ever work together in close proximity, increasing interactions — and the opportunities for conflict.

Conflict is especially prevalent where accountability systems are unclear and in hierarchical organizations such as universities, health care organizations and even religious institutions.

Conflict Can Be Good
But conflict just might be a good thing. Creighton faculty are just as likely to see conflict as opportunity rather than oppression.

“Conflict may bring about two differing viewpoints,” says Donna Pawlowski, Ph.D., an associate professor of communication studies whose courses include managerial communication. “Talking through those viewpoints often can bring about a better resolution and people working more productively together because they realize they’re working toward a greater common goal.”

Bernie Mayer, Ph.D., the Werner Institute’s resident professor of conflict resolution and a one-time psychotherapist, says, “Workplaces without conflict are not healthy workplaces.” Why so? “Because we are not of one like mind and because we all have somewhat different perspectives and interests and values and cultures,” Mayer says. “A workplace that doesn’t

### WHICH CITY HAS THE MOST ETHICAL BUSINESS CLIMATE?

Beverly Kracher, Ph.D., professor and recently named holder of the Robert B. Daugherty Endowed Chair in Business Ethics and Society at Creighton, is developing a first-of-its-kind index to rank the business climates of the 50 largest U.S. cities in terms of ethics. Kracher, who also serves as executive director and president of the Greater Omaha Alliance for Business Ethics, is joined in the monumental effort by Robert Marble, Ph.D., associate professor of decision sciences. Learn more about their undertaking in this video.
have conflict is a workplace that doesn’t have diversity, and
diversity is essential to being creative and productive and
effective.”

Todd Darnold, Ph.D., assistant professor of organizational
behavior and human resource management, goes so far as
to say that in some instances, conflict actually should be
encouraged.

“In the sense that when conflict is task-focused — or some
people might say issue-focused — it actually encourages
creativity, diversity of thought,” Darnold says. “As long as you
can stay focused on tasks and ideas as opposed to interpersonal
things, conflict can actually be quite positive.”

That draws agreement from Jamie Herbert, MS’07, assistant
vice president of training and development in Union Pacific
Railroad’s human resources department.

“In many instances, it is through the discomfort of conflict
and challenges that growth occurs and better ideas surface,”
says Herbert, a member of the Werner Institute’s inaugural
graduating class.

Among UP’s conflict resolution efforts is a one-day course,
“Communicating for Results — Every Interaction Counts.” The
course, being required of approximately 10,000 UP managers
in 2011-2012, focuses on day-to-day communication challenges
and advice.

“The major threads throughout the day are ‘think-watch-
listen-check,’” Herbert says. “This is an example of proactive
communication to prevent conflict from occurring in the first
place. Once conflict does occur, the course also illustrates tips
for how to prevent the scenario from spiraling out of control.”

Such thinking is catching on. Jacqueline Font-Guzmán, Ph.D.,
interim director of the Werner Institute, says that in the health
care industry, conflict resolution systems are being tied to
accreditation.

But that’s ahead-of-the-curve thinking. There is general
agreement among Creighton faculty that most companies today ARE NOT doing so well at conflict resolution. There might be
an ombudsman on staff or an “800” hot line for complaints, but
there’s not much in the way of bringing conflicting parties to
the table and teaching resolution skills.

Danielson says she would be surprised “if 10 percent” of
organizations have some sort of conflict resolution system in
place. “I would think it’s relatively rare,” she says. “And yet it
[conflict] is clearly part of daily organizational life.”

Mayer says companies too often “are giving lip service” to
conflict resolution.

“Companies are terrible at setting up processes that help
people talk about their conflicts,” Mayer says. “But when they
do, it makes a big difference and helps ... the workplace be a
more productive and satisfying environment.”

Resolving to Resolve

Typically, individuals rely on the most common form of
conflict resolution — avoidance.

“They just don’t deal with it,” Font-Guzmán says. “They
ignore it, and of course conflict never goes away.

“If you tend to wait too much, it becomes more entrenched.
People become more polarized, people become more positional
over time and then it’s either my way or the highway. If it’s
a minor thing and you’re never going to see the people again
in your life, that probably works. If you’re in a work setting ...
that’s not a good strategy.”

Conflict resolution strategies apart from avoidance,
Danielson notes, include accommodation, competition and
compromise. The ideal is collaboration — and the Werner
Institute can help clients get there.

With that, what follows are seven strategies for conflict
resolution culled from Werner Institute advice and interviews
with Creighton faculty.

It takes effort. “Working through conflict is kind
of an art,” Pawlowski says.

Sometimes, though, it’s as simple
as passing the peas.
Passing the Peas and Other Lessons of Conflict Resolution

Strategies to Reducing Conflict

1. Focus on raising your concern, not on proving you’re right.

Clearly, there’s a warning here to the overly assertive. Individuals in a conflict should be focused on discussion, not debate.

“It’s not that you don’t always want to be right,” Pawlowski says.

After all, who wants to be wrong?

But that doesn’t mean pushing until you’re proven right no matter the cost.

Unfortunately, that’s often what happens, says Font-Guzmán, and a vicious circle perpetuates. “We go to our positions, ‘I’m right, your wrong. I’m right, you’re wrong,’ and then … we just focus on ourselves as opposed to taking a step back,” she says.

But focusing on raising concerns also is good advice for the passive — the avoiders and accommodators.

“Lack of engagement tends to be a major cause of conflict,” Font-Guzmán says.

“People are not taught how to go to someone and say, ‘This bothered me’ or ‘I don’t think this should be done this way.’ Instead, they start saying, ‘I’m right and you’re wrong’ … as opposed to finding a common denominator.”

2. Seek first to understand, then to be understood.

The popular advice of St. Francis — emphasized in Stephen Covey’s best-seller, The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People — is difficult given the first impulse of so many to put themselves first. But if only that happens, says Pawlowski, “you won’t reach a collaborative style if you really don’t understand everybody’s viewpoints.”

Listening — to understand and connect, not to debate — is more important than persuading. And doing so might even put you in a better light.

“If you make a proactive effort to learn from each other what’s taking place, that makes you appear to be the more concerned person about this particular conflict,” Pawlowski says.

Listening takes practice, though. Often we think we’re listening, but we’re hearing what we want to hear. “We’re already thinking how we want to respond to someone’s question before we fully understand their question,” Gustafson says.

“That just breeds unnecessary conflict.”

At Union Pacific, Herbert is part of a team of 120 people spread across 23 states. That means a lot of conference calls. To facilitate communication, his team initiated what they call “bounce back” communications after critical information has been relayed.

“Those leading the calls will spontaneously pick a couple of listeners to repeat back what was communicated,” Herbert says. “This helps to make sure everyone is paying attention, as it can be tempting to put the phone on mute and multitask. It also helps the sender of the information to receive feedback around what he/she said and what was actually heard.”

3. Distinguish interests from positions, needs from demands.

Distinguishing interests involves focusing on why something is important to someone rather than on what the person wants and whether it is reasonable, feasible or fair.

This takes a certain measure of what Gustafson calls “moral imagination.”

“Thinking from another person’s perspective ... that’s an ability that takes some nurturing to develop,” Gustafson says.

Doing so requires one to consider psychological, procedural and substantive interests of all parties.

It also helps to respond to demands with curiosity. To reason and discuss. That helps get at what are interests, what are positions, what are demands.

Too often conflict arises when “neither side maybe tries very hard to see what the other side is doing,” Gustafson says.
Be mindful of time and timing.

There is no perfect time to raise a concern, but there are awful times. Pawlowski recalls conflict on a committee she sat on that included “an equal-opportunity-blower-upper” whose personality led to conflict with other committee members. Rather than take the person to task in front of others, Pawlowski took the person aside privately to discuss the issue. After that, the individual worked better with others.

Timing also gets to the issue of avoidance, which can breed additional conflict. Danielson notes, for instance, that in the presence of bad organizational news — say salary cuts or layoffs — such conflict-generating announcements must be addressed promptly and proactively. “Not that it will change, but people often feel better if they know they will be heard,” she says.

Danielson notes that keeping timing in mind also means there are instances when discussion must take a back seat to actions. Like in an emergency. She once performed a conflict scenario with a group of high school principals and teachers, during which one of them faked a heart attack to “win” the activity. No one stepped forward to call 911, illustrating the will to win overriding the necessity of certain actions.

Frame the conflict constructively — use of language is important.

Constructive framing, Danielson says, includes identifying or naming the issue. “And while the name itself is not important, the process of naming it is important to the resolution,” she says.

If an employee has been arriving late for work, for instance, focus specifically on that. Rather than focusing on the employee as the problem, focus on the behavior. It also can help to first ask what’s causing the behavior, in order to get to root problems.

Darnold says framing a conflict should be done positively. “Frame conflict in terms of what can be gained instead of what might be lost,” he says. Not, “You’re taking this from me” or “I’m losing this.”

“Because in most cases,” Darnold says, “we aren’t actually losing things. We’re just not gaining them.”

Also, Darnold says, framing a conflict in terms of what an organization or team might gain eases the idea of battle between or among individuals. “How are we working in terms of the context of this conflict to help us reach these superordinate goals as opposed to personal goals,” Darnold says.

Other advice:
- Don’t sugarcoat, but don’t belabor a point.
- Use “I” messages.

Keep in mind that other viewpoints are possible.

Keeping an open mind does not mean you don’t get to put in your 2 cents. “It’s very important to assert affirmatively and powerfully our view of situations,” Mayer says.

But it’s also important, he adds, not to assume “we’ve got the whole picture or we know everything.” It takes a certain measure of “developmental maturity,” Mayer says, not to assume others are “evil or stupid or crazy just because they have a different viewpoint.”

Besides, pooh-poohing another person’s ideas might leave you short-changed.

“If parties don’t have an open mind, they’re closing the door to a potential outcome that could be quite beneficial,” Darnold says. “The point of these task-focused-type conflicts is through negotiation or debate, minds will go to places they haven’t gone before, and that could produce a better possible outcome than any party could ever imagine.”

Other advice:
- Be willing to change your views if new information or perspectives are persuasive.
- There is no contradiction between having the courage of one’s convictions and being flexible.

Consider help from an outside third party (mediator, coach, facilitator, etc.).

Getting help is a sign of strength not weakness. Even professional conflict interventionists sometimes use outside help, says Mayer, previously a partner in a conflict management firm.

“I think we underuse third-party help tremendously,” Mayer says.

Many resist such assistance — even individuals who have benefited from such help previously. Mayer says research indicates that many individuals who have benefited from a mediator and who were satisfied with the outcome still are reluctant to use a third party in a future conflict.

“Something fairly significant is going on,” Mayer says. “I think one of the reasons people are often resistant to mediation is because we really do not understand the fairly subtle ways in which mediation can actually give us a bigger voice and impact on the outcome. We equate mediation with having to compromise something important to us.”

Darnold, though, says a third party brings “perspective and objectivity.”

“We tend to get stuck in our mindset, our one-track way of thinking, and we don’t see the potential that is there in some of our ideas,” Darnold says. “We also don’t necessarily ask questions of ourselves that ought to be asked.”

Whereas a third party, he says, can often ask those more probing questions.
A Philosopher-Emperor’s Approach to Conflict Management

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was one of the most interesting figures in the ancient world. For the historian, this is largely because he was the last of what were regarded as the five good emperors of the Roman empire and the man who presided over the first stirrings of the flood of troubles which would nearly destroy the empire in the next century. These emperors, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, ruled from CE 96 to 180, a period believed to be a happy, prosperous, golden age of antiquity. Marcus lived during nearly three-quarters of this period, from CE 121 to 180, and reigned from 161 to 180.

For the historian of philosophy, on the other hand, Marcus is of particular interest as the only full-blown philosopher ever to have been a king. The philosophy that Marcus sought to live his life in accordance with was Stoicism. For the last 19 years of his life, living by Stoic ideals also meant ruling as a Stoic should.

The Roman empire of Marcus’ time was vast. It was populated by millions of people of many ethnicities and stretched from North Africa to the rivers Rhine and Danube, from northern England and Germany to Egypt, and from Morocco to eastern Turkey and Syria. Ruling an empire inevitably required Marcus, every day, to deal with many different kinds of conflict, both within the empire and with hostile tribes along its frontiers.

Because of his family’s wealth and social prominence, he was educated by private tutors. He studied Greek, Latin, philology, literature, music, history, oratory and philosophy. Marcus writes that from his teachers he learned, among many other things, not to waste time on trivial matters, to tolerate outspokenness, to be both strong and gentle, and to be patient in instructing others. From an early age, Marcus was a very serious boy. The emperor Hadrian was Marcus’ uncle by adoption. Hadrian monitored Marcus’ upbringing very closely and nicknamed him “Verissimus,” meaning “truest.” Marcus was also given significant administrative responsibilities at an unusually early age and demonstrated impressive ability at performing them.

The aging Hadrian adopted a man named Antoninus as his heir and directed him, in turn, to adopt Marcus. Marcus was deeply influenced by his adoptive father Antoninus who, because of his conscientious and dutiful character, was dubbed “Pius.” As an adult, Marcus wrote a collection of reflections designed to remind himself of the philosophical ideas he had learned as a youth. These writings, which were something like a personal journal, were published after Marcus’ death. They have come to be known as the Meditations.

In his Meditations, Marcus thanks his adoptive father, Antoninus Pius, for his compassion, unwavering resoluteness in judgments reached after thorough investigation, diligence, perseverance, his readiness to listen to any who could contribute to the public good, and his determination to treat everyone impartially. Marcus admired Pius’ tact in social relations, his carefulness, constancy, equanimity, cheerfulness and foresight in planning. Pius was above all flattery, self-controlled, sober, deliberate, orderly, circumspect, affable, good-humored, and never rude, mean, harsh or violent. Marcus praises Pius’ respect for people sincere about philosophy, his lack of superstition and his respect for tradition. Marcus also praises Pius’ conscientious management of the empire, effective stewardship of its resources and his readiness to be guided without ill will by experts in those fields in which he lacked experience, e.g. military and legal matters. Thus, Marcus learned many vital lessons on how to mediate conflicts from Pius. But Marcus also undoubtedly emulated Pius’ virtues of character in order to become both a good person and an effective mediator.

One of Marcus’ teachers was a highly esteemed orator named Marcus Cornelius Fronto. Marcus and Fronto became close friends and exchanged letters of correspondence over many years. In one of those letters, Fronto writes to Marcus: “But of all your virtues this is the most admirable: that you unite all your friends...
in harmony. I cannot conceal my opinion that this is much more difficult than to tame wild beasts and lions with the lyre.” Fronto was not alone among Marcus’ friends and associates who admired his diplomatic balm in dealing with conflicts.

Q uintus Junius Rusticus, and the Stoic philosophy he propounded, had the greatest influence on Marcus’ philosophical development. In his Meditations, Marcus thanks Rusticus for showing him how to be ready to be reconciled to those who have angered or offended him when they want to make up, and how not to agree quickly with every garrulous talker. Another close friend of Marcus’ was the philosopher Claudius Severus. Marcus thanks Severus for transmitting to him the idea of a constitution of equal laws, based on individual equality and freedom of speech, and of a monarchy which honors above all else the liberty of its subjects.

For knowing Claudius Maximus, another philosopher, Marcus expresses even greater gratitude. Marcus writes in his Meditations that Maximus inspired everyone’s confidence that what he said was what he thought, and that what he did he did without any malice. Marcus praises his imperturbability and undaunted character and admires how he never hurried, hesitated or was at a loss. Maximus was neither downcast nor obsequious, neither irascible nor suspicious. Marcus thanks him for his generosity, forgiveness and honesty.

Emperor Pius died in March 161 CE and Marcus and his adoptive younger brother, Lucius, ascended as co-emperors to the throne. It was not an equal partnership. Marcus had the temperament, the education, the hands-on administrative experience and the dedication to rule, while Lucius was interested in hunting, wrestling and spectating at gladiatorial matches and games at the circus. Marcus was also 10 years older than Lucius, and for all these reasons carried greater authority than Lucius did. In January 169 CE, Lucius died, leaving Marcus as the sole emperor.

Professional jurists described Marcus as “a most prudent and conscientiously just emperor,” “most skilled in the law.” He prohibited libelous accusations, marking false accusers for public disgrace. Marcus banned the practice of accusing wealthy, prominent citizens of treason in order to fill the coffers of the imperial treasury as several of the preceding emperors had. Throughout his reign, Marcus displayed an abiding concern for the welfare, safety and liberty of slaves, and a deep concern over trustees and guardians.

Marcus appointed hundreds of people to various civic and military offices. These appointments reflected how he valued men’s merits over their background, wealth or status. One source records Marcus saying, “It is impossible to make men exactly as one wishes them to be, but it is our duty to use them, such as they are, for any service in which they may be useful to the state.”

As a Stoic, Marcus embraced the philosophical ideal of cosmopolitanism. Cosmopolitanism is the idea that all human beings are “citizens of the universe.”

1. Gratitude to those who embody virtues for us to model and who bless us with good lessons, that is, lessons in goodness and virtues of character.
2. Never to blame others.
3. To keep a watchful, friendly distance from those who have tried to injure us in the past.
4. Never to be suspicious of, angry with, or hate others.
5. Never to abandon others.
6. When others misbehave, to recall when we ourselves committed the same misdeeds that they did.
7. To remember that those who act badly act under compulsion; to understand the motives that compel them.
8. To try to instruct those who act badly and convince them to do better.
9. To tolerate others at all times, even when they don’t learn to do better.
10. To wish everyone well as our closest kin and fellow cosmic citizens. This is what it means to be “cosmopolitan.”
11. To sincerely love those who share our lives with us.

I suspect that these duties provide guidance in managing conflicts today that is as good as it must have been over 18 centuries ago for the Stoic philosopher and Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Across from a rice paddy in Cambodia, a farm girl tosses corn kernels to chickens clucking their appreciation. Like the scrawny hens she was feeding, the girl was underweight, rail thin like the twiggy beams of the chicken coop. If not for the wry smile of a teen, she would have looked barely 12 years old. Malnutrition had stunted the growth of the 15-year-old. A yellow streak in her black hair was further evidence of under-nourishment.

But eggs from the chickens she was feeding were making a new life possible for her family, literally putting a new roof over their heads, as in a tin roof to replace thatch.

Editor’s note: Creighton alumnus and journalist James Haug, BA’90, spent two weeks in Cambodia in December learning more about the outreach efforts of friend and fellow Creighton alumnus, Steve Budd, M.D., BA’89, founder, president and medical director of Solaid. Haug, a former editor of the Creightonian student newspaper, is a staff writer for the Durango Herald in Colorado.
Her mother celebrated their growing prosperity by stuffing some American visitors with a seemingly endless supply of Asian grapefruit.

When a translator told of the family’s new roof, Steve Budd, M.D., BA’89, remarks, “That’s how it’s supposed to work.”

Budd, who graduated from Creighton with a degree in history, is the president of Solaid, a nonprofit developmental organization that believes in the power of small, incremental actions to effect positive changes, such as a small grant to get the family’s egg business started.

Given Cambodia’s tumultuous history of genocide and civil war, all within the last 40 years, starting a development organization might seem like a hopelessly naive undertaking. Considering that the wars there were fought over ideology, it’s difficult to imagine a place that has suffered more from good intentions than Cambodia.

That’s why Budd believes in setting realistic goals and supplementing existing social structures as much as possible, such as providing funding to primary schools to increase educational opportunities for students.

A Physician in a Foreign Land

As a physician in a foreign land, there was not much Budd could do to help an elderly man who was losing an eye or a woman with a kidney infection. Both were in pain from easily preventable afflictions. Rather than despair at the thought of such needless suffering, Budd gave plenty of personal attention and then made arrangements for them to get treatment, including setting an appointment with an eye specialist two hours away. Both are doing fine.

Oftentimes, people just want to know that somebody cares, Budd said.

His organization’s name and guiding outlook comes from the symbol of a snowflake. The first three letters in Solaid are an acronym for “snowflake on leaf.”

The idea is that thousands of snowflakes falling on a leaf might seem like they’re having no impact but then the millionth snowflake comes along. Suddenly there’s enough weight to pull down the leaf, letting the moisture drop to the ground.

Abby Fall, a third-year Creighton medical student, witnessed the Solaid approach during a visit to Cambodia in 2010 with Project CURA (Creighton Medical United In Relief Assistance), a service effort established and run by Creighton medical students that spans internationally.

Fall, 24, a native of Gillette, Wyo., recognized that small things, such as repairing an elderly woman’s roof, could make “a huge difference.”

“I think the biggest thing Solaid did was provide hope and long-lasting ways for people to improve their lives,” she said. “Instead of giving them food, Solaid provided ways people could make their own income to provide food for themselves. By helping the children, Solaid is providing a way for the next generation to be successful.”

Solaid-provided micro grants of $40 to $70 have started up small businesses such as basket weaving, green bean farms and barbershops in tin shacks.

Places You Never Expected to Go

I visited the latter, getting my hair trimmed in a Solaid barbershop with a mangy dog resting at my feet. Outside, a Buddhist monk in a saffron robe made his morning rounds, receiving donations of food from villagers.

My haircut epiphany was that Creighton’s emphasis on service will take you places you never thought you would go, like a December trip to Cambodia at Budd’s invitation.

I first met Budd when we lived at the Creighton Extension Curriculum (CEC) House as undergraduates in the late 1980s. Once a week, we would eat together with a professor and participate in a seminar in the house living room, learning about such catastrophes as the AIDS epidemic or the civil wars in Central America. The class changed with the semester, but the purpose was always to stretch our social conscience.

After graduation, Budd trekked around the world, visiting
more than 100 countries and living a total of seven years in the developing world. The experience inspired him to earn four more degrees in biology, medicine, tropical medicine and public health.

Budd supports himself by working as a consultant in the United States for biotechnology companies, which gives him ample time for travel to Cambodia.

To get there, it usually takes two to three international connections. Travel within Cambodia is arduous since there are few paved roads. In the tropical climate, the unpaved roads are usually so muddy that it is common to see people pushing their vehicles out of the mire.

How Budd and his wife, Gwenola Caradec, happened to select the countryside surrounding Kampot, Cambodia, to start an aid organization is another snowflake story of seemingly random events coming together to produce change.

Budd’s wife is a native of France who earned a doctorate in literature from the University of Wisconsin. She read that the French author Marguerite Duras grew up in Kampot. The city in southern Cambodia is also renowned for its French colonial architecture.

So they came for a visit in 2007, ended up staying a year and began Solaid.

Local Support

The aid organization operates on a budget of less than $20,000 a year, provided by small donors like professors from the University of Wisconsin, nurses and high school groups from North Carolina and Massachusetts that have gone on Solaid trips.

Besides the constant fundraising, there is also the stress of trying to figure out the right thing to do in a developing country. Sometimes the most generous offers have the potential for disaster. Some donors, for example, offered to give a laptop to one of the schools. While well-intentioned, Budd worried that it would cause jealousy and conflict. So the money was used instead to buy books for all the schools supported by Solaid.

To avoid making insensitive mistakes, Budd relies on community councils to vet requests for grants. He has a paid Cambodian staff managing the projects year-round.

A lot of support comes from within Cambodia, too. At a riverside resort near Kampot called Les Manguiers, which is French for “the mango trees,” diners at the resort restaurant and bar can see a poster of Solaid projects.

A few pictures show Creighton medical students posing with local children and a house that they built.
The owner of the resort is Jean-Yves Dekeister, a French native whose first name sounds affectionately to English speakers like “Johnny.”

Dekeister is fluent in Khmer, the native language of Cambodia. He is also the volunteer coordinator for Solaid. When Solaid volunteers come to Cambodia, they stay at Les Manguiers.

Project CURA Visits Cambodia

Emily Yeager, 26, a native of Petaluma, Calif., was among six Creighton medical students who visited Cambodia in 2010 with Project CURA.

“Our days were filled with visiting schools, playing soccer with children, teaching English classes, providing health screenings of several hundred kids, aiding in building a roof of a Solaid grant recipient, visiting the local ‘health clinic,’” Yeager recalled.

“Though our trip was short, it was apparent that Solaid is doing is not only making a difference in the lives of the residents, but also doing so in a sustainable and culturally sensitive way,” she added.

Yeager appreciated that Budd had a personal connection to the people. Each night, he told them “intimate stories of individual hardships and successes.”

She looked forward to “these evening chats and felt blessed to have such a knowledgeable host.”

Fall, who was also on the same trip, said the Cambodians made an impression on her, too.

“We saw many malnourished people and families of eight who all lived in houses the size of my apartment,” she said.

“What really struck me about going there was how nice everyone was. They were all very appreciative of the little that they had and the small things we could do for them.”

Budd likes to tell volunteers to let “Cambodia change you” since Cambodians have so much to give, too.

Stephanie Ng, 26, a second-year Creighton medical student who volunteered with Solaid for a week in the summer of 2011, said they “spent a few hours each day working on different projects and activities, but it seemed like most of the people we met were just excited to meet us and talk to us.”

“I think these are the small actions that can make a big difference,” she added. “Although our trip to Cambodia seemed short and inconsequential to the overall needs of the community, the simple idea of wanting to help and doing the best you can to make a positive change can make a big difference.”
Alumni News

Spring 2012

Distance education. Meize-Grochowski New Mexico for excellence in online of the Year award at the University of Albuquerque, N.M., was honored with the 2011 Outstanding Online Teacher September 2011. Omaha, gave a presentation on the book Town Doctor’s Story. Western Missouri Medical Center in president and chief executive officer of the book published by Outskirts Press in November 2011. The book is the history of the United States Army. Military service. Hawley-Bowland was a student services coordinator from 2006-2012. She comes to Creighton from Auburn University, where she was a student services coordinator from 2006-2012. Mikki Chullino, BA’00, has returned to her alma mater as assistant director for regional outreach, with responsibilities for establishing regional alumni advisory boards and for developing ways to engage alumni nationwide. Prior to joining the office, Chullino earned a master’s degree in organizational leadership from College of Saint Mary in Omaha and worked for 10 years in not-for-profit management. Stephanie Van Veen, BSBA’11, returned to the Alumni Relations Office this fall as program coordinator, after having previously served as an intern in the office from 2009-2011. In her role as program coordinator, Van Veen works with all programs hosted by Alumni Relations, supports the office and manages all registration materials and student employees.

Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society

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

- Magis Circle ($25,000 and higher)
- Ignatian Circle ($10,000 to $24,999)
- Jesuit Circle ($5,000 to $9,999)
- Founders’ Circle ($2,500 to $4,999)
- Sustaining Circle ($1,000 to $2,499)

New Alumni Relations Staff Members

Creighton University’s Office of Alumni Relations has welcomed three new staff members.

Deborah Solie has joined the office as assistant director of school and college programs. Her primary responsibilities are to provide alumni programs and services for the College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business, Graduate School/University College and School of Nursing, as well as to coordinate Alumni Weekend (scheduled this year for Sept. 20-23). She comes to Creighton from Auburn University, where she was a student services coordinator from 2006-2012.

Mikki Chullino, BA’00, has returned to her alma mater as assistant director for regional outreach, with responsibilities for establishing regional alumni advisory boards and for developing ways to engage alumni nationwide. Prior to joining the office, Chullino earned a master’s degree in organizational leadership from College of Saint Mary in Omaha and worked for 10 years in not-for-profit management.

Stephanie Van Veen, BSBA’11, returned to the Alumni Relations Office this fall as program coordinator, after having previously served as an intern in the office from 2009-2011. In her role as program coordinator, Van Veen works with all programs hosted by Alumni Relations, supports the office and manages all registration materials and student employees.
On the Right Path

By Benjamin Gleisser

Providing medical treatment to thousands of displaced people living in crowded refugee camps in Thailand was an experience that touched his soul. And, perhaps, it may have even changed the world for the better.

That volunteer work in 1982 convinced Christopher Elias, BS’79, MD’83, that everyone should have access to quality healthcare no matter where in the world they live.

Over the next 30 years, Elias worked for several national and international nonprofit organizations dedicated to making that personal goal a reality. And in February 2012, he joined the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation as president of the foundation’s Global Development Program.

The program is committed to helping people in developing countries overcome hunger, poverty and disease by giving them agricultural and entrepreneurial skills, and providing them with access to clean water, sanitation and a variety of life-saving health tools, such as immunization.

Before joining the Gates Foundation, Elias was the president and chief executive officer of PATH, a Seattle-based nonprofit organization that works with private sector and governmental groups to increase the availability of health care to people around the world. In that position, Elias managed an annual budget of nearly $300 million and a staff of more than 1,000 employees worldwide.

Not bad for a youngster from New Jersey who, Elias says with a laugh, “had a microscope when he was a kid, an above-average-sized chemistry set and a passion for science.”

“I was the first person in my family to go to college,” he continues. “I won a scholarship through Western Union, my dad’s company. My parents were hard-working people who sent their four kids to college — we all went to Creighton — because they were strong supporters of us getting a great education.”

(Following Christopher to Creighton were sisters Kathleen Elias, BS’82; Susan Elias Diamond, BSN’84; and Maribeth Elias Christensen, BA’88.)

An aptitude for computer programming led him to meet noted Creighton scientists and medical professors Robert Heaney, BS’47, MD’51, the John A. Creighton Chair, and Robert Recker, MD’63, who needed help inputting data on osteoporosis research they were conducting. The relationship morphed into a work-study arrangement, and the teachers became Elias’ mentors, as well as good friends.

“They’re both world-class researchers who taught me how to be a successful researcher,” Elias says. “I learned different research methodologies in my classes, and they taught me how to turn that theoretical knowledge into practical applications.”

Recker, chief of the Division of Endocrinology in Creighton’s Department of Medicine and director of Creighton’s Osteoporosis Research Center, calls Elias, “one of the best students I ever had. He always had a very keen interest in global health problems, and I’m not surprised he achieved a position that’s on target with his professional goals of alleviating the big health problems of the world.”

In 1982, when Elias was a third-year medical student, he was one of six Creighton medical students who volunteered to work a two-month rotation in a refugee camp for Indochinese refugees in Thailand. The program, managed by fellow Jesuit school Georgetown University, gave students the opportunity to develop both their medical and humanitarian skills.

Far from the comforts of Omaha, Elias encountered a crowded settlement with a dearth of clean water and poor sanitation facilities. Hundreds of people living in ramshackle housing made it easy for the spread of diarrheal, respiratory and other tropical diseases. Measles and other infectious diseases, so easily preventable back home with simple vaccines, were rampant in the camp.

Reflecting back on the time, Elias says, “That was where I got my first taste of international health, and it was a life-changing experience. I saw diseases I had only read about in books and began to grasp the tight linkage between poverty and health. I became emotionally engaged, and knew that I wanted to do something that would help improve people’s lives.”

Over the next few years, he volunteered for two more stints in Thai refugee camps. Later, he became a coordinator for the American Refugee Committee in Thailand, and served with the Population Council in America and Thailand. He joined PATH in 2000, and in 2009 Creighton awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Elias’ father, Joseph, was in the audience to hear his son speak and receive the award.

“I accepted the honor five months before my father died,” Elias remembers. “Dad called it ‘the proudest day of his life,’ seeing me address the graduating class. He worked hard to put all his kids through Creighton, and it meant so much to him.”
Helping Joplin Recover

By Sarah Smith, BA’07

Last June, Maura (McCarthy) Taylor, BS’80, accepted a new job with an extremely difficult task — helping rebuild Joplin, Mo.

A few weeks prior, in May 2011, an EF-5 tornado (the scale’s most intense, with wind speeds in excess of 200 mph) had devastated the city — claiming more than 160 lives and causing billions of dollars in damage.

It will take years for the city of about 50,000 people in southwest Missouri to fully recover.

With that backdrop, Taylor realized that her new job as executive director of Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri (CCSM) — one of the organizations aiding Joplin’s tornado victims — wouldn’t be easy. With some 8,000 homes in and around Joplin damaged or destroyed by the tornado and more than 500 businesses affected by the storm, the task seemed almost insurmountable.

But Taylor says she felt called to help — seeing it as an opportunity to put her faith into action.

Equipped with a professional background in fundraising, volunteering and community work and strengthened by her Catholic faith, Taylor, who also holds an MBA, reached out, along with her staff, to those suffering in Joplin.

CCSM case managers meet regularly with Joplin residents to identify their immediate and long-term needs and to help them develop a sustainable long-term recovery plan.

While the May 22 tornado narrowly missed the downtown area, Joplin’s low-income housing area was especially hard hit — adding an excessive burden to those already struggling. Taylor’s team and other organizations are still helping those residents find affordable homes. CCSM also receives and distributes donations and collaborates with other charities, such as the Salvation Army, American Red Cross and churches, to assist those in need.

Taylor said this combined effort among organizations is vital to the city’s long-term recovery.

“We’re all working together because, bottom line, this is bigger than any one agency can do,” she says. “It’s got to be a community effort.”

There has been progress, thanks to an outpouring of support. CCSM has received truckloads of donations for Joplin residents, Taylor says, and more than 5,000 volunteers have contributed time to CCSM to help rebuild the city, repair homes and cars, and assist in debris removal.

But housing remains an issue. While new homes are being constructed — including seven homes built in seven days thanks to the television show Extreme Makeover: Home Edition — Taylor says that many neighborhoods destroyed by the tornado are still barren and empty. She estimates that it will take anywhere from three to five years for the city to fully recover.

In the midst of heartache and destruction, Taylor says there have been inspiring stories of recovery, hope and gratitude.

Take, for instance, Joplin resident Amy Gilmore, 62, who, before the tornado, had lost her job and had been evicted from her home. Much of her former house and the place she planned to move into were destroyed by the tornado. She was forced to live in a tent for six months. She became ill due to the poor living conditions.

She turned to CCSM for help. They put her up in a motel and, a few weeks later, secured a donated motor home for her to live in. Gilmore was so grateful, Taylor says. She told us, “I will never be homeless again.”

Taylor says instances like this — along with the compassion of her staff and charity groups with which CCSM works — motivate and sustain her.

“It’s very rewarding to be able to work with others who want to make a difference,” she says.

She also draws inspiration from her mother, who was battling cancer when Taylor accepted her job at CCSM. She says her mom was passionate about community service and volunteered until her death in July 2011.

With the rebuilding process ongoing, Taylor says donations are always welcome. While they have received sufficient clothing donations, she says CCSM still needs financial and transportation-related donations, such as bikes, cars and motor homes, as well as skilled labor and building supplies. For more information on how to help, visit CCSM’s website (www.ccsomo.org) or call Taylor at 417.866.0841.

She says CCSM is dedicated to helping residents and will be a permanent presence in Joplin. The outpouring of support has been touching, Taylor says, and the city is slowly recovering.

“The community was devastated, and it’s going to be a long process to recovery,” she says. “We’re just trying to do our part to help rebuild and restore families and homes, and help them have hope again that their lives will heal from the traumas they experienced.”
The Inventor
By Elizabeth Elliott, BA’99

Ed York’s path from oil company executive to successful inventor — with several of his products being used around the world by the U.S. military — began with acres of fallen rotten apples and leaves.

“My son had returned to college, leaving me alone with an apple orchard and three acres of leaves to rake and bag by myself,” explains York, BA’62, MA’65, who lives with his wife, Beverly, in Goldsboro, N.C.

“I looked at the acres of leaves and rotten apples and realized it would take a miracle for me to clear all of that yard debris alone. That night I experienced an epiphany and by morning, I had conceived the answer.”

The result: York’s first invention — the Mega Bagger.

York created the first Mega Bagger from a large tarp “left at my home by painters,” which he attached to the grass chute of his lawn tractor.

“It gathered large volumes of yard debris,” he says. York says he sold several hundred Mega Baggers, but soon moved on to new ideas.

One of those ideas was the Auto Tray, a large nylon liner with a flexible, durable lip that vehicles could drive over and would contain fluid leaks. Originally designed to protect garage floors, the military saw possibilities for the product.

“The Auto Tray was created out of dire home necessity,” York says. “But it has grown to be our company’s most lucrative government sales product.”

York designed a line of trays that are tough and big enough to handle the weight (and fluid spills) of large military vehicles.

“Military customers primarily purchase Auto Trays with one-foot high perimeters,” York explains, “to stop fueling leaks which can cause environmental pollution and hefty fines from the EPA.”

The trays led York to invent other products for the military — including specially designed covers to protect vehicles and machines from flying sand and debris; portable fire extinguisher stands that could be used in tents; and a system that warns of static electricity buildup and removes it from fuel loading areas (a potential fire hazard).

His company — York Industries — also developed a special polyurethane camouflage paint for military vehicles that is more resistant to fading and staining.

“York Industries coordinated with the Valspar Corporation to create this unique paint, and we were awarded a military contract,” York says. “Our contract expired, but Valspar continues to provide all camouflage paint to the military.”

The 65-year-old York credits his Creighton education with fostering and furthering a love for exploration and understanding.

“The Creighton experience set me on a lifelong journey to improve myself and grasp additional knowledge,” York says. “Creighton instilled in me a lifelong fascination for learning and how it could result in self-improvement and improved sense of worth.”

After graduating from Creighton, York joined Mobil Oil in its sales division.

“My Creighton experience and innate desire to excel propelled me rapidly upward at Mobil Oil,” he says. He became manager of the company’s northwest district and eventually added the central and eastern regions during a 22-year career at ExxonMobil. “As a senior manager, I led the company in sales 11 of 13 years and finished second the other two years.”

After retiring from ExxonMobil, he worked as an insurance executive before founding York Industries in 1989 — and, with the ingenuity wrought by a yard littered with apples and leaves, reinventing his career.

Photo by Wilh. Bein

Creighton alumni Ed York, BA’62, MA’65, continues to brainstorm new products — including a prototype for a new hybrid car.
30 Years Later: Soccer Trailblazer Holds Fond Memories

When Jeanne Franco Doyle, BS’83, came to Creighton in the fall of 1979, she really wasn’t surprised at the scarcity of soccer cleats and jerseys.

After all, she’d been on the leading edge of youth soccer all her life, with the American version of the sport growing up alongside her.

“I started playing when I was in seventh grade. My mother had heard that our parish (St. Robert Bellarmine in Omaha) was starting some girls’ teams, so she signed me up.”

It was love at first kick.

Soon, Doyle would help push for women’s soccer to come next to Marian High School — then Creighton, where men’s soccer had debuted in the fall of 1979.

On beautiful fall days her freshman year, Doyle would watch the men’s team play and “lament the fact that I couldn’t play anymore.” Her sophomore year, Doyle shared her frustration with friend and men’s soccer player Dave Hoover.

“Dave said he would coach and help me organize a team on Creighton’s campus,” Doyle remembers.

“We talked to Wayne Rasmussen, (then) the men’s (soccer) coach at Creighton, who was very supportive. But before we could do very much, Dave Hoover” — along with three other classmates — “was killed by a drunken driver. This was 1981.”

Now up to Doyle, she posted signs around campus: Could her classmates put together a women’s soccer team? The answer came back a resounding “yes.” Doyle, together with Mary Beth Voorhees Merlo (who later played soccer and graduated from St. Louis University) and Denise Gatschet, BS’83, BSN’85, applied for “club” status. By the fall of 1981, their request was granted, and the Creighton Women’s Soccer Club made haste to organize.


Erin Overturf and Kenyon J. Weidle, BS'04, MD, Oct. 1, 2011, living in Denver.


Catherine L. McCarthy, BSBA 07, JD, and Benjamin P. Niederee, BSBA 04, Sept. 23, 2011, living in Omaha.

**Births**


Jabok S. Bauman and Amy Schumacher Bauman, BA, Omaha, a son, Jack Stephen, Sept. 12, 2011.


Brian Tefft and Shannon Barnard Tefft, PharmD, Shawnee, Kan., adopted a son, Jacob Kennedy, Aug. 29, 2011.

Craig P. Christenson and Katherine Trautschold

Even Doyle’s brother was recruited. Then a freshman, Dr. Thomas Franco, BS’85, who had played soccer for Creighton Prep High School, soon was nabbed for coach.

Because they did not receive funding that first year, Doyle says, “We used our own soccer balls and bought our own ‘uniforms’ — plain blue T-shirts and white shorts. Transportation consisted of “Dad’s station wagon” and a teammate’s car. “We paid for our own gas.”

One day, at practice, a Jesuit priest happened by the team’s makeshift field, the lawn in front of the Kiewit Fitness Center, more spacious then without the present-day student center. The Jesuit, Fr. Patrick McAtear, was from Ireland and loved soccer, so he joined Doyle’s brother in coaching.

“They were eager but had little idea about getting the ball to their opponent’s goal,” Fr. McAtear remembers. With some crucial tips and practice, “they improved quickly,” he recalls.

“Kept that we would never play for Creighton ‘officially,’” Doyle says, “but we hoped that we would pave the way for others.”

By the following season, the Student Board of Governors had come through with a little funding — $100. A teammate’s friend “got us soccer socks and long sleeved T-shirts that had a big ‘Pabst Blue Ribbon’ emblazoned across the chest and a little ‘Creighton’ off to the side.”

The club soon put together a game schedule, and the team started winning — highlighted by a victory over Saint Louis University. “St. Louis was the cradle of (American) soccer … so to be able to compete with them was a big thing,” Doyle says.

It wasn’t until 1989 that women’s soccer became a varsity sport at Creighton. Today, the Jays are one of the top teams in the Missouri Valley Conference — having won five conference tournament titles over the past decade.

As for Doyle, soccer remains a passion —
Couple Turn Their Loss Into Help for Others

Innovation. Ingenuity. Hard work. These are the attributes necessary for entrepreneurs to succeed and the qualities Steve Summers, BSBA’77, and wife Nancy Miller Summers, BSBA’77, want to foster in Creighton students.

They certainly saw those qualities in their son, Stephen R. Summers, BSBA’02. Stephen followed his parents’ path in coming to Creighton from the family’s hometown of Leawood, Kan., and also possessed the same entrepreneurial spirit his parents did.

The Summerses own a regional real estate company in the Kansas City area and oversee 32 franchise locations in Kansas and Missouri. The couple met during their senior year of high school at Bishop Miege High School in Roeland Park, Kan., and both chose to attend Creighton to study business.

“Fr. Neil Cahill married us on Oct. 28, 1977,” Steve said, “and he baptized all three of our children, Stephen, Kristen and Ryan. Nancy and I were in Fr. Cahill’s logic class together.”

Their experiences at Creighton set the course for their life together. “While in school, I am sure we may have wondered on occasion whether what we were learning would ever make any difference in our life,” Steve relates today.

“We can truly say now that it is the education we received at Creighton University that we use every day in our business and personal life. Creighton is a great school and a Creighton education makes a difference.”

Their son graduated in May 2002 from the College of Business with a B.S.B.A. like his parents.

He was an early entrepreneurship major when the program was first beginning at Creighton.

“Stephen also spent a lot of time in the ceramics department at Creighton as demonstrated by the dozens of creations we now treasure,” Steve said. “Upon graduation, he went to work for our real estate company as our business development manager, working with both our agents and offices.”

Then, on Aug. 3, 2004, the unthinkable happened. Stephen died in his sleep as the result of a seizure. “We have since learned that SUDS (Sudden Unexpected Death Syndrome) can occur in some seizure cases without warning and we believe that is what happened,” said his father.

The Summers family members worked hard to deal with their pain and their loss. They cherished Stephen’s ceramic creations and shared many with his friends.

As the years passed, the couple thought of a way they could honor their son and help others at the same time. They contacted Creighton about establishing a scholarship in his name to assist other entrepreneur students at Creighton.

The dean of the College of Business, Anthony Hendrickson, Ph.D., said Creighton is “extremely appreciative of their generosity in establishing this scholarship.”

“The global marketplace is beginning to fully realize the profound impact individual innovators and entrepreneurs have on growing our economies,” Hendrickson said.

He added, “Steve and Nancy Summers’ gift allows us to continue to foster the growth of our entrepreneurship programs.”

“We are really excited about the College of Business’ entrepreneurship programs,” Steve said. “Students can choose between social, bioscience and general entrepreneurship and have the opportunity to work on real-life business challenges and opportunities.

“We believe in small business and Creighton helps build the kind of educational foundation you need to have to be in business.”

The Stephen R. Summers Memorial Endowed Scholarship Fund is designated for junior and senior students from the Kansas City metropolitan area with demonstrated financial need, with preference given to those enrolled in the entrepreneurship program.

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Deaths

37 Teresa Peter Bredar, BA’81, Omaha, Aug. 29, 2011.
40 Thomas D. Kelly, BSC, Billings, Mont., Aug. 29, 2011.
42 Viola Pecene Jenkins, SJN, Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 9, 2011.
44 Margaret Peter Egenberger, BA, Omaha, Dec. 9, 2011.
46 Wesley G. Grapp, JD, Calabasas, Calif., Nov. 1, 2011.
49 Dr. Daniel K. Kemp, ARTS, Omaha, Dec. 3, 2011.
50 Helen Hughes Herbert, BS, Omaha, Sept. 21, 2011.
53 Edmond M. Connor Jr., ARTS, Omaha, Nov. 7, 2011.
55 Charles G. Herder, BS, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19, 2011.
56 Melvin L. Scheffel, MD, Omaha, Sept. 16, 2011.
58 Sr. Zita M. Bruns, MSEd, Omaha, Dec. 11, 2011.
59 Joseph M. Jacoby, BSC, Waterloo, Iowa, Aug.
Alumna Breaks New Ground in U.S. Army

By Tom Nugent

Ask Marcia Anderson, BA’79, where she found the courage that was required to become the U.S. Army’s first female African-American two-star general, and the former Creighton political science major will tell you an amusing story about her experience as an Army captain who was once assigned to lead a dozen tough-as-nails drill sergeants.

“I was a company commander back during the early 1990s,” recalls Anderson, whose promotion to the rank of Army Reserve major general made national headlines last fall, “and I’d been given the task of helping to improve the performance of a group of really tough infantry drill sergeants.

“As you might imagine, I felt a little bit intimidated at first. But then I realized that all of us shared the same goal — finding ways to improve the U.S. Army — and I started feeling better about my assignment.”

Anderson says she prepared for the training sessions by “learning everything I could about ways to help those drill sergeants get better at their jobs.”

She also followed her career-long philosophy of “trusting the people under your command” and “giving them the freedom — and the resources — to perform their assignments well.”

Although the 12 hard-nosed D.I.s (drill instructors) were “a bit standoffish” at first, they soon began to appreciate the confidence their female commander was showing in them … and their training unit went on to excel at its mission of preparing civilian recruits for life in the Army.

On a couple of occasions, however, the then-Capt. Anderson was required to enforce some “old-school Army discipline” — while letting her charges know that she wouldn’t accept anything less than their best.

“I do remember one particular afternoon when I felt the need to give them a good chewing out,” says the 53-year-old major general with a cheerful laugh. “On that occasion, a raised voice and a couple of slamming doors were enough to get their attention — and also to show them I meant business when I asked them to improve their job performance.”

For the recently promoted two-star — who’s now serving as the deputy chief, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve — finding the nerve to perform well under pressure has been a lifelong challenge.

Marcia Anderson, BA’79, became the U.S. Army’s first female African-American two-star general.

A native of economically battered East St. Louis, Ill., Anderson says she got off to a rocky start in school. “Believe it or not, I failed kindergarten!” she explains with another ringing laugh. “For whatever reason, the teacher decided I wasn’t ready for first grade, and they held me back a year.

“Well, by the time I did get to first grade, all my friends were already in second, and they used to make fun of me. I got angry about that … and so I vowed that they weren’t going to write my story. And as the years passed, I gradually decided that I was going to find the strength and the determination I needed for success within.”

By the time Anderson arrived at Creighton in 1974, she was already a disciplined, hard-working student, and she was determined to succeed academically.

She also “benefited enormously,” she says, from the fact that her uncle was a Jesuit professor at Creighton — Fr. Joseph Brown — who shared her love of theater. A longtime mentor and an inspiring teacher, he helped her focus her academic life, and even directed her in a student theater production (The House of Bernarda Alba) that drew rave reviews on campus.

Anderson says she got another “major boost” at Creighton purely by accident.

Intent on meeting a science requirement, she signed up for ROTC — never imagining that her academic decision would lead to a glittering, 31-year career as an officer in the U.S. Army Reserves.

But that’s what happened. After earning a law degree at Rutgers in the early 1980s, she went on to become both a Reserve Officer and an executive administrator in the U.S. federal court system. Today, Anderson manages a staff of 25 people at the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Madison, Wis., for a court that covers 44 counties. But she says her part-time job as deputy chief of the Army Reserves is in some ways even more demanding than her full-time civilian post. Her overriding goal in 2012: To help make the Reserves “much more flexible and much better organized, so we can help more good people to stay with us throughout longer and more productive careers.”

Like two other bold-hearted Creighton women who broke new ground in the U.S. military (recently retired Maj. Gen. Carla Hawley-Bowland, MD’78, the first female Medical Corps general officer in the history of the U.S. Army, and pioneering World War II Women Airforce Service Pilot Mary Ruth Rance, ARTS’38), Anderson has helped to “open the door” for hundreds of young women in today’s military.

“Really, I feel like I’m quite fortunate,” the newly promoted two-star says today, while describing her recent headline-making promotion at the Army’s sprawling base in Ft. Knox, Ky. “My father served in the Army Air Corps (which later became the Air Force) during the Korean War, but some of the opportunities I was given weren’t available to him because of his race.

“He is so proud of my promotion to two-star; I think the buttons are still popping from his shirt!”
Magis Circle Honors Select Donors

A new “Magis Circle” designation in the Creighton Society, the University’s premier donor recognition organization, was launched Jan. 1. It’s Creighton’s way of honoring those who make annual, unrestricted gifts to the University at the $25,000 level or higher.

The new giving circle also commemorates the presidency of Timothy R. Lannon, S.J., BS’73, the University’s first alumnus president, linking his installation to the year of the University’s founding, and the goal of growing Creighton Society membership to 1,878.

In Latin, the word *magis* means “the more” as it relates to the Jesuit tradition of doing more for Christ, and, therefore, for others. The addition of the new Magis Circle brings to five the giving circles that develop Creighton students in the Jesuit spirit of *cura personalis*.

To make a gift to or for more information about the Creighton Society, contact Creighton’s Office of Development at 402.280.2740, 800.334.8794 or giving@creighton.edu.

Remembrance

At the annual President’s Convocation in February, Creighton honored and prayed for members of the University community who died during the previous year. “Each person has blessed our University and its mission,” said Andy Alexander, S.J., vice president for University Ministry. Find a listing of those departed, along with a special prayer of remembrance.

Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society


Orville Coleman, LAW, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 30, 2011.

Dr. Patrick E. Brookhouser, BS, Omaha, Sept. 3, 2011.


James P. Slattery, MD, Omaha, Nov. 11, 2011. Eileen Feldhaus Zitka, SJN, Omaha, Sept. 9, 2011.


Vincent P. Suteria, BSBA 67, JD, Omaha, Dec. 11, 2011.


John W. Clarke, MD, Huntington Beach, Calif., Aug. 17, 2011.

Christopher E. McCarthy, ARTS, St. Louis, June 30, 2011.


Sharon “Kate” Jackson Kestel, BSN, Omaha, Nov. 2, 2011.


James E. Fitzgerald, JD, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 25, 2011.


Ahmet S. Gonlubol, BSBA 82, JD, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Nov. 27, 2011.


Sr. Josepha Koepel, MChrSp, Darville, Pa., Sept. 10, 2011.


Patrick J. Cullen, BA 70, JD 75, MA, Omaha, Oct. 24, 2011.
ALL alumni and friends are invited back to campus for this fall tradition. Make plans to come back to the hill to enjoy the campus and reconnect with friends during one fun-filled weekend. In addition to Alumni Weekend, the 10, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50-year reunion classes will have the opportunity to celebrate their reunion anniversaries.

## Alumni Weekend Favorites

### September 21:
- Class of 1962 Golden Jays Luncheon & Ceremony
- President’s Alumni Celebration

### September 22:
- Bluejay Block Party
- Getting Blue BBQ Pre-Game Event & Homecoming Soccer Game vs. Saint Louis University
- Class Reunion Parties for the years of 1962, 1972, 1982, 1987, 1992 and 2002 (If this is your class, volunteer! What are you waiting for? Volunteer here: [www.alumni.creighton.edu](http://www.alumni.creighton.edu))
- Mass at St. John’s Church

Keep up to date with all the plans for Alumni Weekend! Like us on Facebook – Creighton University Alumni Weekend!

CHECK OUT THE COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS AT [www.alumni.creighton.edu](http://www.alumni.creighton.edu)
Roc O’Connor, S.J., rector of the Jesuit Community at Creighton University, kicks off a new series of short videos highlighting the Jesuits at Creighton.

In his role as rector, Fr. O’Connor jokingly refers to himself as “one sheep leading 50 shepherds.”

Fr. O’Connor first came to Creighton in 2000. He has served as an instructor in the theology department, as associate pastor at St. John’s Church and as liturgist for the campus and parish. He has been rector of the Jesuit Community at Creighton for the last five years, and co-chaired the committee overseeing the renovations to St. John’s Church.

The Creighton Jesuit is a noted songwriter and musician. Fr. O’Connor is one of the original members of the St. Louis Jesuits. The friends, who met as seminarians at Saint Louis University in the early 1970s, composed and recorded 130 contemporary liturgical songs from 1973 to 1984, including “Lift Up Your Hearts,” “One Bread, One Body” and “Be Not Afraid.” Creighton University bestowed an honorary Doctor of Music upon the group members in 2006.

Fr. O’Connor describes the new video series as an invitation for alumni and others to get to better know Creighton’s Jesuits and engage in conversation.
Through the use of both authentic and fictional war letters, including those sent between his own parents during World War II, Creighton playwright Michael McCandless, BA’78, says his original play, Gone the Rainbow, Return the Dove, condenses 235 years of American history into two hours.

Wartime Reflections Take Center Stage in McCandless’ Gone the Rainbow

Oh my baby, oh, my love,
gone the rainbow, gone the dove.
Your father was my only love;
Johnny’s gone for a soldier.

When Creighton playwright Michael McCandless, BA’78, wrote the script for this spring’s Creighton theatre production, he put a positive twist on this line from an Irish folk song.

Gone the Rainbow, Return the Dove opened in February with five performances at Creighton’s Studio Theatre.

Through the use of both authentic and fictional war letters, including those sent between his own parents during World War II, McCandless said the performance condenses 235 years of American history into two hours.

No small undertaking, it was a task that made what to include — and what not to — “the most difficult part,” of the whole project, McCandless said.

On a side note, finding his parents’ wartime letters also opened a whole new view of them for the Creighton playwright. “During the time they were separated, approximately seven to eight months, my parents wrote over 300 letters to each other — nearly a letter and a half each day.”

This flurry of letter writing, McCandless said, gave him and his siblings “a rare opportunity to know our parents before they were parents; their concerns about the future, about the outcome of the war, the contagious humor they incorporated into their writing to keep each other’s spirits up, and sometimes, that only they alone would have fully understood, the loneliness they felt, how much they loved each other and longed to be together.”

While intended to be neither a war protest piece nor a paean to blind patriotism, McCandless said he hopes he captured the “intimate reflections of those entangled in the web of armed tragedy.”

Yet the play is anything but maudlin.

Caught in the crossfire of war are bits of the human drama, including comedy, sadness, flirting — all of the human moments, McCandless said.

“The play is about the relationships,” McCandless added. “We hear ‘Dear Jane’ letters, we follow an army nurse in Italy, a former prisoner of war in Germany. There is pain that goes from the personal to the collective.”

Often songs are crucial to the play. Like the eras’ letters, they help identify time and place, “but also serve as the Greek chorus – the commentary,” McCandless said.

McCandless, who is operations director/adjunct assistant professor in theatre in fine and performing arts, has been teaching acting and theatre appreciation at Creighton since 1989.

The Creighton performance featured a cast of 16 college actors filling more than 70 roles, more than 200 costume pieces designed by Lindsay Pape, scenes designed by Jake McCoy and lighting designed by Bill Van Deest.
Prayer of Remembrance

Most Loving God, we hold up to you these members of our community who have died. As we honor outstanding colleagues today and reflect upon our future together at Creighton, we thank you for these partners and friends who gave themselves in service for so many years. Bless them all with your love and your mercy. In your generosity let them inspire us as we go forward. May they be our guides as we take up the challenges of living our Mission today with renewed courage and commitment. Before these faithful and heroic witnesses whose legacy we inherit, we ask you for a holy boldness in claiming our identity. May we shape hearts and minds committed to the dignity of all. May our renewal of our teaching, our clinic outreach and our research become a hallmark for all to see of our dedication to outstanding care and service, especially for those most in need. We ask this in the name of Jesus and in every faith tradition that blesses our Creighton community. — Andy Alexander, S.J., Vice President for University Ministry

In Memorial

At the annual President’s Convocation in February, Creighton honored and prayed for members of the University community who died during the previous year.

Current Creighton Employees:
Rita Meyer, Ph.D.
Department of Biomedical Sciences, School of Medicine

Former Creighton Employees:
Crystal Gerardi
Controller’s Office

Rethia Hayes
Creighton Medical Associates

Betty Bahr
Mathematics Department, College of Arts & Sciences

Leo “Butch” Elze
Osteoporosis Research Center, School of Medicine

Fred Pettid, M.D.
Department of Family Practice, School of Medicine

Arlon Whittington
Facilities Management

E. Marshall Carson, D.D.S.
Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry

Nikolaus R. Hansl, Ph.D.
Professor of Medicinal Chemistry, Health Sciences

George Benecke, BSPHA’67, MBA’80
Alumnus of the School of Pharmacy and preceptor to many Creighton Students

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Contributed Services Faculty, School of Medicine

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Recent Graduates:
Kali Mann, BA’09

From the Jesuit Community:
Fr. Jack Zuercher, S.J.
The Christian Life Community; Former Rector of the Jesuit Community; Former chaplain in the School of Law

Fr. John Lynch, S.J.
St. John’s Parish; St. Joseph’s Hospital and Creighton University

Brother James F. Becwar, S.J.
Jesuit Community

And these special friends to Creighton University:
John Kenefick, Creighton Board of Trustees
Sr. Norita Cooney, OSM

Listing provided by University Ministry