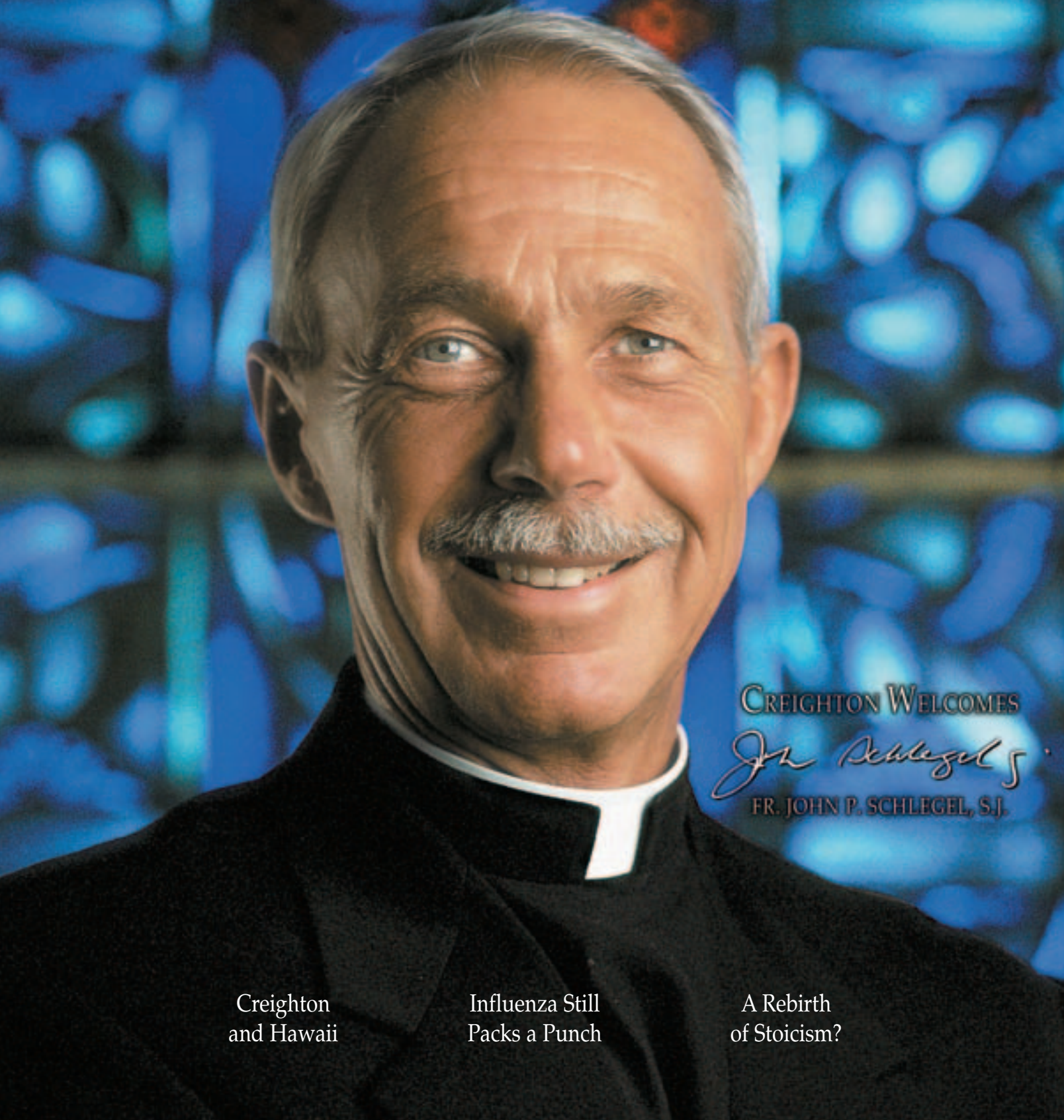


W I N T E R 2 0 0 0

# CREIGHTON

U N I V E R S I T Y M A G A Z I N E



CREIGHTON WELCOMES

*John Schlegel S.J.*

FR. JOHN P. SCHLEGEL, S.J.

Creighton  
and Hawaii

Influenza Still  
Packs a Punch

A Rebirth  
of Stoicism?

W I N T E R 2 0 0 0

# CREIGHTON

U N I V E R S I T Y M A G A Z I N E

C O V E R S T O R Y

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The Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., returned home to his Midwestern roots and the University where he began his teaching career more than 31 years ago. Writer Bob Reilly profiles Creighton University's 23rd president.

*Right: Fr. Schlegel talks with Creighton students Mike Soucie and Stephanie Aduloju.*

*Cover photo by Monte Kruse, BA'83*



Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83



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**MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN MADAGASCAR**

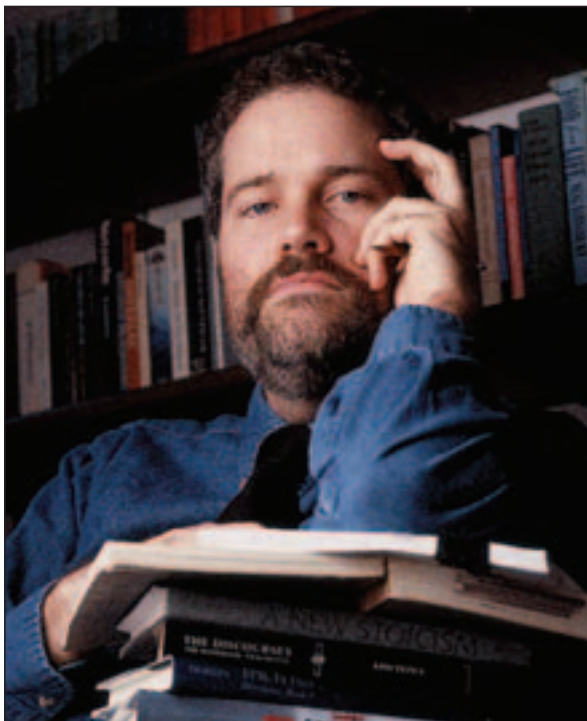
Creighton pathologist Chhanda Bewtra, M.D., spent a memorable summer on this island nation off the coast of Africa, providing pathology services and training in a country where many consider anatomical dissections taboo.

**CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE'S PURPOSE**

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



**28 INFLUENZA STILL HOLDS SWAY** The flu virus is nothing to sneeze at, resulting in between 10,000 to 20,000 deaths annually in the United States. Writer Cynthia Furlong Reynolds takes a closer look at influenza and talks with Creighton researchers on how we can best protect ourselves from the flu.



**34 THE REBIRTH OF STOICISM?** Creighton's William O. Stephens, Ph.D., examines how the ancient philosopher Epictetus and Stoic thought have found a place in popular culture with the release of Tom Wolfe's best-seller *A Man in Full* and the Hollywood blockbuster *Gladiator*.

REMEMBERING FATHER KELLEY

Thank you for the touching portrayal of Fr. William F. Kelley, S.J., (*Creighton University Magazine*, Fall 2000). My parents, the late Dr. Leo R., BA'24, MA'25, and Grace Harlan Kennedy, Arts'31, and I were privileged to have Fr. Kelley as a dear and close friend for the many years he was at Creighton. We will never see his likes, again. God bless his Irish soul.



**Paula Kennedy, BS'57, Omaha**

Congratulations to Bob Reilly for the great article on Fr. Kelley and for starting it early enough to be able to do the extensive research it required. The many pictures helped a lot. I knew Fr. Kelley for only a few of his years and, since the mid-50s, have seen him only at great intervals. I

have always admired and respected him. I don't get to Omaha very often anymore, but I will always remember the last visit. Busy as he was, Fr. Kelley took the time to take me, my wife and our son on a tour of the campus to show us the many changes that had occurred in recent years.

**Jack Englund, BS'49, Arts (Math) Faculty 1951-56, Bethesda, Md.**

"Remembering Father Kelley" was a nice tribute by Bob Reilly. However, we are 1951 graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences. The dean's signature on our diplomas is that of John C. Choppesky, S.J. Reilly's article fails to mention Fr. Choppesky as one of those from Kelley's era at the Seminary who served at CU. (Choppesky is pictured in the class composite.) Just curious.

**Phil, BS'51, and Mary L. Ryan Gauthier, BS'51, Arvada, Colo.**

*Editor's note: You are correct. Fr. Choppesky was a member of Fr. Kelley's 1944 ordination class and served as dean of Creighton's College of Arts and Sciences from 1948-51. We apologize for the oversight. Fr. Choppesky now resides at Fusz Pavilion Jesuit Community in St. Louis.*

SOUNDING OFF ON 'JUNK JOURNALISM'

Mary Kay Shanley's article "Junk Journalism" (Fall 2000) was great! As a writer on controversial topics, I can see how we

reached an age of no-news-but-sensationalism. Reporters and journalists started to opine and editorialize in their stories to such an extent, they soon succumbed to and became dependent upon the many propaganda engines from government to advocacy groups. The more blatant the advocacy and editorializing became, the more the public was turned off. Eventually, news became synonymous with propaganda and much of the public has rejected most news media. The result is the O.J. Simpson trial, which was a complete news blackout, a democratized form of self-censorship. Reporters and journalists can no longer criticize or ask critical questions of government, unless some other government authority has done it first. The INS raid of Elián González violated the United States Constitution and should have shed light on immigration policies and the paramilitary actions of federal agencies. Constitutional lawyers Alan Dershowitz and Lawrence Tribe both criticized the federal government but received little coverage. The problem extends to anything touched by politics, including science. The American public, regardless of what is said about HIV and AIDS, has dismissed it as a "gay man's disease" simply because the vast majority of people dying of AIDS are gay men. When South African President Thabo Mbeki was told AIDS was being spread by heterosexual activity in Africa, he questioned whether HIV causes AIDS and cited Dr. Peter Duesberg and other critics of the cause of AIDS. The media chose to dismiss Mbeki and even went as far as to trash the critics. Recently, the Danforth report, a government report concerning the use of federal forces in Waco, exonerated the government and its actions against the Branch Davidians. If any reporter dares ask, "Since when can any government use tanks against civilians and get away with it?" they will be attacked as being a paranoid conspiracy-theorist, right-winger. So much for open minds and objectivity!

**Andrew L. Sullivan, BA'89, Omaha**

Letters to the Editor can be e-mailed to Editor Rick Davis at [rcd@creighton.edu](mailto:rcd@creighton.edu), faxed to (402) 280-2549, or mailed to *Creighton University Magazine*, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha, NE 68178. Letters may be edited, primarily to conform to space limitations. Please include your name, city, state, year of graduation (if applicable) and telephone number on all letters.

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I chanced to come upon the Fall 2000 issue of *Creighton Magazine* here at work, and I read the article on "Junk Journalism." I would like to suggest a different perspective. My thought is that, with few exceptions, journalists are not taught how to think clearly about politics. Almost 30 years ago, I graduated from Notre Dame with a major in political theory. I learned that it takes real intellectual work to understand political theory. But I have not found a single journalism graduate from anywhere, in the intervening years, who has any education whatsoever in political theory. Journalism graduates are not intellectually equipped to understand the most important stories that they are called upon to cover. I do not say that they are not mentally equipped, but that their education is, in every case I'm familiar with, seriously deficient in the principles of political theory. People



take doctorates on questions like, "In what does the just state consist? Is affirmative action moral? May states compel compliance in X,Y,Z? Is the individual the basis of the state?"

Is the U.S. a moral state? Is the U.S. justice system a justice system or merely a legal system? What should be the parameters of a just tax? Who rightly decides what children shall be taught? What do we mean by 'the common good'? Who decides where lies the line of separation between Church and State? Is the current state monopoly in education moral?" And so on. But journalists toss off or accept glib answers to such questions with essentially no education in the matter. I would require each journalism student to take two or three semesters on the history of political theory, so that their questions and editorials can be well-considered. It would improve the public discourse whenever politicians faced informed students of political theory and not merely opinionated students of politics. In fact, I might go further and relegate journalism to the status of a "minor" curriculum only, not sufficient for graduation. If I am not wrong, the European tradition has been to take their journalists from the pools of liberal arts graduates. I don't know of many j-schools in Europe. And I think the level of public discourse is the better for it. My skin crawls when journalists traffic in questions or observations or responses that could not survive a rigorous course in basic political theory. Just as one cannot get a medical education by reading the labels of herb and mineral bottles, so too one cannot obtain an understanding of politics by studying the opinions of the uninformed.

**Dennis Larkin, Bellevue, Neb.**

**OPPOSE THE DEATH PENALTY**

Support Nebraska Gov. Mike Johanns by expressing your concerns about the death penalty. The governor upholds the law of the state, so it is up to us Catholic-Christians to champion life by opposing the death penalty. Our pope, bishops and clergy are steadfast in the Catholic stand on this issue. Can we support them and thus send a message to the governor? A Catholic mother in Columbus, Ohio, refused to ask for the death penalty for the murderers of her son. She said, "That (Heaven-Eternal Happiness) is our Creator's purpose, and we, His creatures, have no right to deny one of our brothers or sisters every chance possible to do just that: To save his or her soul."

**Michael J. Sharkey, BSBA'72, Columbus, Ohio**

**KUDOS**

Just a note to commend you on a stellar issue. The Fr. Kelley piece was a jewel. The "Junk Journalism" article and Hugh Tinley's remembrance were other standouts. Of course, my friend Dr. Ross Horning never ceases to amaze me with his vision and writing skills. Thanks, too, for the item on Betty Shrier's and my book, *A Gentle Shepherd*.

**Bill Ramsey, BS'55, Omaha**

**IMAGES OF ROME**



Roger Aikin, Ph.D., associate professor of art history, captured the "beauty, glory, nostalgia, tawdriness, sadness and heartbreak of Rome" in his exhibit titled, ROME. Aikin recently spent a one-year sabbatical photographing the American West and Rome. "It was the best and most productive sabbatical I've ever had," Aikin said. His ROME exhibit was displayed in the Creighton University Lied Education Center for the Arts art gallery earlier this year.

**JUSTICE KENNEDY SPEAKS AT LAW SCHOOL DINNER, VISITS WITH STUDENTS**



Photo by Darre Wenner

*More than 650 alumni and friends attended the School of Law's Reunion Dinner on Sept. 28. The event was held at the Strategic Air Command Museum. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy delivered the keynote address at the dinner. He also spent time with Creighton law students (pictured above).*

and its alumni, a dental X-ray machine has been purchased for the Institute for Latin American Concern (ILAC) Center in the Dominican Republic. The machine will be placed in the Center's dental operatory, which has been in existence for two years. The X-ray machine allows Creighton students, faculty and alumni participating in the ILAC program to provide greater comprehensive dental care to needy Dominicans.

**STEFANIAK'S STORY INCLUDED IN ANTHOLOGY**

Mary Helen Stefaniak, Ph.D., assistant professor of English, authored a short story which appears as the lead story in the anthology, *New Stories from the South: The Year's Best, 2000*. Stefaniak's story is titled, "A Note to Biographers Regarding Famous Author Flannery O'Connor."

**CU RANKED NO. 1 FOR FIFTH STRAIGHT YEAR**

For the fifth year in a row, *U.S. News & World Report* magazine has ranked Creighton University No. 1

among Midwest comprehensive universities in its "America's Best Colleges" edition. This is the 14th straight year Creighton

was listed among the nation's best colleges in the magazine's annual quality rankings.

*U.S. News* bases its regional university rankings on academic reputation, graduation and retention rates, faculty resources, student selectivity, financial resources and

alumni giving. *U.S. News* evaluated more than 500 regional universities in ranking the top 10 in each of the four geographic regions.

The rankings are available on the Web at [www.usnews.com](http://www.usnews.com).

**AWARD GOES TO CREIGHTON PSYCHIATRIST**

Creighton's Subhash Bhatia, M.D., an associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry, was honored this past May as one of 52 psychiatrists receiving the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill's 2000 Exemplary Psychiatrists Award. This award, presented since 1991, recognizes psychiatrists who have made substantial contributions in clinical care, public education or advocacy efforts.

**CREIGHTON RECEIVES \$27.6 MILLION IN GRANTS**

Creighton University received \$27.6 million in externally sponsored grants for research and educational projects in 1999-2000, a 7 percent increase over last year. Federal sources accounted for 45 percent of the funds received, while 26 percent came from foundations and associations, 22 percent from industries and corporations, and 7 percent from the state. The School of Medicine received the most grants, 585, for a total of nearly \$20 million.

**DENTAL X-RAY COMES TO ILAC CENTER**

Thanks to a \$3,000 joint gift from the School of Dentistry

**JAMES CENTER ACQUIRES TREASURES**

The Center for Henry James Studies' director, Greg Zacharias, Ph.D., associate professor of English, has been entrusted with a number of family papers and other items from the James family. The papers have been made available for scholarly use for the first time. The archive includes original letters by Henry and William James, a family book, a casting of his death mask and family photographs. Once inventoried, the James family papers will be archived in the Reinert Alumni Memorial Library's Rare Book Room.



## NEW ALZHEIMER'S CENTER OPENS AT CREIGHTON

Omaha's health care horizon has expanded with the latest addition of the new Center for Aging, Alzheimer's Disease and Neurodegenerative Disorders. The Center was established by renowned neurologist, Patricio Reyes, M.D., and funded by the Creighton School of Medicine.

Reyes joined Creighton's faculty in August with the hopes of creating an acclaimed center for research of the brain and neurodegenerative diseases. The Center will study how environmental factors and genetic factors affect the brain.

Reyes' primary focus is to provide first-class indigent care to the Omaha community. Among his many accomplishments, Reyes established a research center at the Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, helped to create and test some ground-breaking Alzheimer's drugs such as Exelon and testified in Congress in support of brain research funding.



Reyes

According to the Alzheimer's Association, one in 10 people over 65 and nearly half of those over 85 have Alzheimer's disease. Today, 4 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease.

Unless a cure or prevention is found, that number will jump to 14 million Americans afflicted by the year 2050. Worldwide, it is estimated that 22 million individuals will develop Alzheimer's disease by the year 2025. Caregivers also are affected by this disease. In a national survey, 19 million Americans said they have a family member with Alzheimer's disease, and 37 million said they knew

someone with the disease.

Symptoms of Alzheimer's disease include: memory loss that affects job skills; difficulty performing familiar tasks; problems with language; disorientation to time and place; poor or decreased judgment; problems with abstract thinking; misplacing things; changes in mood or behavior; changes in personality; and loss of initiative.

## JUNG RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

Larry Jung, Ph.D., director of pediatric rheumatology at Creighton University and Children's Hospital in Omaha, has been awarded the Earl Brewer Award for Physician Leadership presented by the American Juvenile Arthritis Organization.

According to the Arthritis Foundation, there are nearly 300,000 children in America with some form of arthritis or rheumatic disease today. There are 8.4 million young adults between the ages of 18-44 who have arthritis and millions of others at risk for developing it.

This award is presented to a physician who has fostered a reputation for excellence in his or her field; developed an approach or strategy in research and service in pediatric rheumatology that is considered a model approach or system by his or her peers, can be replicated by other professionals and that has had an impact on his or her local care system; and has been involved with patient care and been an advocate for children with rheumatic diseases.

Jung came to Creighton in 1996 and has established a pediatric rheumatology referral service throughout the upper Midwest. His laboratory research focuses on blocking T lymphocyte response in children with autoimmune diseases in order to control inflammation.

## SCHOOL OF PHARMACY AND ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The School of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions at Creighton University is teaming up with the United States Health Service to provide clinical pharmacy training for students.

The agreement, which became effective at the beginning of the fall 2000 semester, allows students in the Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) program at Creighton a chance to expand their clinical education experiences with additional pharmacy practice sites provided by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Creighton University is one of the few institutions in the country to have this type of formal contract with the U.S. Public Health

Service, according to Sid Stohs, Ph.D., dean of the School of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions.

"We are tremendously enthusiastic about the opportunity to provide and develop clinical pharmacy training for students all across the country utilizing the resources and educational opportunities of the U.S. Public Health Service," Stohs said.

"It is a distinct advantage for us because it provides preferential entry to clinical education sites from coast to coast in connection with the U.S. Public Health Service and its instructional program in clinical pharmacy practice," Stohs added.

## CU RECEIVES HEWLETT GRANT TO DEVELOP SERVICE LEARNING INITIATIVE

Creighton University's College of Arts and Sciences has received a \$150,000 grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation to support a three-year faculty development initiative in service learning. Creighton will provide \$115,000 in matching funds for the faculty development initiative. Included in the initiative is a 10-day immersion experience for faculty in the Dominican Republic.

"We believe our program will bring elements of Creighton's mission more clearly into the realm of academic conversations and discussions that take place in Creighton's classrooms," said

the Rev. Albert Agresti, S.J., dean of Creighton's College of Arts and Sciences.

Donna Pawlowski, Ph.D., associate professor of communication studies, has been appointed the academic service learning coordinator. She will head the program and facilitate the first seminar, *What is Service Learning and Why at Creighton?* She also will facilitate the fourth and final seminar, *Curriculum Implementation of Service Learning.*

The grant from the Hewlett Foundation allows for 10 faculty per year to participate in the three-year service learning initiative. Faculty from the College of Arts and

Sciences will be given first consideration, and faculty from other academic units at Creighton can participate as places and funds allow.

While campus culture and service in the local community are the main focus of the service learning initiative, it includes opportunities for service learning in a national context through Spring Break service trips and a global context through a service learning semester in Creighton's *Semestre Dominicano* in the Dominican Republic.

Currently there are five courses offered in the College of Arts and Sciences that feature service as part of the requirements. Dean Agresti hopes that this initiative will help increase that number to more than 20 by the 2003-2004 academic year.

"By raising faculty awareness through this project we hope that they will come to see the possibilities and value that service learning may provide them in their teaching and research agendas," Agresti said.

## BRADEN ACCEPTS AWARD

**Barbara Braden, Ph.D., BSN'73**, dean of Creighton's Graduate School, was selected by the Division of Nursing, School of Education, New York University (NYU), to receive the 2000 Maes-Mac Innes Award. Braden received



**Braden**

the award at a ceremony at NYU on Nov. 9. The award recognizes an individual for an outstanding contribution which has made a singular impact on the nursing profession. Braden was honored for her work in pressure ulcer care. In the mid-1980s, Braden developed the Braden Scale — a screening tool used by nursing professionals to help in pressure ulcer prevention. The Braden

Scale is now in use on every continent in the world and has been translated into multiple languages. The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research recommends its use in the U.S. for supporting and improving nursing practices.

The Maes-Mac Innes Award is named for Robert Maes and Viola Mac Innes, past president and secretary respectively, of the Independence Foundation. Their vision and commitment to nursing encouraged the Foundation to give the single largest gift to academic nursing through the establishment of 10 endowed chairs in nursing in private colleges and universities. In addition to the endowed professorships, the Foundation also gave scholarship gifts for graduate students.

## MOORMAN NAMED AS HOLDER OF DAUGHERTY CHAIR

Robert H. Moorman, Ph.D., has been named the holder of the Robert B. Daugherty Chair in Management. Moorman is an associate professor of management in the College of Business Administration.

The Robert B. Daugherty Chair honors Omaha native Robert B. Daugherty, founder of Valmont Industries, Inc., and a former member of the Creighton University Board of Directors. Daugherty was widely respected for his many contributions as a business and civic leader. In 1988, Creighton University conferred upon him its highest non-academic honor, the Manresa Medal.



**Moorman**

Moorman joined the College of Business Administration faculty in the fall of 1999. Prior to his position at Creighton, he was an assistant professor of management and then an associate professor of management at West Virginia University.

At Creighton, Moorman teaches management and leadership courses in both the undergraduate and graduate programs including human resource management and entrepreneurship. He also teaches a leadership seminar, examining the philosophies and approaches of influential leaders of the 20th century. He also is developing a highly innovative leadership scholars program, which he will direct as part of his responsibilities as the holder of the Daugherty Chair.



## NATIVE AMERICAN ENROLLMENT SETS RECORD

Creighton University welcomed a record 13 Native American freshman students to campus this fall, boosting overall Native American undergraduate enrollment to an all-time high of 38 students.

Tami Buffalohead-McGill, Creighton's coordinator of multicultural student services, credits the increase to an active student Native American Association and Creighton's annual Native American Retreat — which draws Native American high school students nationwide to campus each spring for three days.

"It's an amazing program," Buffalohead-McGill said. "We're the only one in the United States doing something like this."

Started in 1997, the retreat annually brings to campus some 50 to 70 Native American students in grades nine through 12. Interested students are required to complete an application and an essay. They are selected for the program by their schools.

This past summer, retreat participants came from New Mexico, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. Interest among students is high. Tohajiilee High School on the Canoncito Reservation near Albuquerque, N.M., for example, had more than 100 students submit applications. The school selected six to attend the retreat.

Creighton provides lodging, meals and activities. The students, however, must pay their own way to Omaha. Buffalohead-McGill said many schools hold fund-raisers for their students. The Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in northwest Wyoming paid to fly two of its students to the retreat — at a cost of about \$300 per student.

"We have no problem getting students to come to the program," Buffalohead-McGill said. She tries to limit enrollment to about 60, to ensure that students receive enough individual attention. Students must be accompanied by a chaperone, usually someone from their school or a parent.

Once on campus, they live in the student residence halls. They meet with Creighton's Native American students. They listen to motivational talks by successful Native Americans, encouraging them to continue their education. (This past summer, for example, Creighton alumnus **George Blue-Spruce, DDS'56**, a former U.S. Assistant Surgeon General, addressed the students.) They learn about preparing for college, from applying for financial aid and scholarships to sharpening study skills, and they get a taste of the college experience.

"This is as close as going to college as it gets, without having

to go to class," Buffalohead-McGill said. "We try to give them the tools to make it in college."

One of the highlights is a hands-on career unit, which exposes students to a variety of fields they may not have thought of exploring. This section is designed to be fun and engaging. This past summer, for example, students performed check-ups on a mock patient with the help of Creighton medical students, made BenGay-like ointments with pharmacy students, and handled a



Photo by Dave Weazer

*Pictured above are eight of the 38 Native American students enrolled at Creighton for the 2000-01 year. From left (front), Jesse Thunder Hawk, Rosette Stabler, Tetona Dunlap; (back) Paul High Horse, Nakina Mills, Shelly Wounded Shield, Candice Shockley and Nancy Kelsey.*

### A look at the freshmen

Of the 13 Native American freshmen at Creighton, seven are from Reservations. "It's harder for students to leave the Reservation because it's such a culture shock," said Tami Buffalohead-McGill of Creighton's multicultural office. The students represent six different tribes and come to Creighton from South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri and Oklahoma.

dentist's drill under the direction of Creighton dental students.

"Often, students on Reservations are not exposed to these different careers," Buffalohead-McGill said. "We've had activities in education, the arts, English and computers. They get to see a range of options."

Buffalohead-McGill said the retreats have had a "definite impact" on Native American enrollment at Creighton. More Native Americans are applying to Creighton than ever before. While only eight Native Americans applied in 1991, applications continued to rise through the '90s to a record 45 in 2000.

Buffalohead-McGill said that, in addition to the retreat, the students involved in the Native American Association at Creighton have played a large role in the recent jump in applications.

"They have taken recruitment into their own hands," Buffalohead-McGill said. "They took it on as one of their goals as an association."

The students speak at their local high schools, write letters to interested students and encourage their friends and family to look into Creighton.

With a record number of Native Americans — from 11 different tribal nations — now studying at Creighton, the results speak for themselves.

**GRADUATES HONORED WITH ALUMNI MERIT AWARDS**

**School of Law**

**Thomas C. Riley, JD'75**, received the School of Law's Alumni Merit Award on Sept. 28.

Born and raised in Chicopee, Mass., Riley received his undergraduate degree from St. Michael's College in Winooski, Vt., in 1972. He received his juris



*Riley*

doctor degree from Creighton in 1975. Upon graduation, he became an assistant public defender for the Douglas County (Neb.) court system, handling misdemeanors and felonies. Now, 25 years later, Riley handles the most serious crimes, including first-degree murder cases, and oversees the operation of the office as chief public defender.

Riley has served as board president for the Criminal Defense Attorneys Association and is the chairman of the Practice and Procedure Committee of the Nebraska State Bar Association. He also is a member of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and the Omaha Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

Each spring, Riley

teaches the very popular "Defense of Criminal Cases" class to Creighton law students. He passes on to the students the techniques, strategies and personal values that have made him a great public defender.

Riley and his wife, the former Marcia Lynn Brennan, a 1976 Creighton alumna, have eight children. In his spare time, Riley enjoys playing the banjo, mandolin and guitar with the Celtic group The Turfmen.

**School of Medicine**

**Joseph Robert Cali, MD'61**, received the Alumni Merit Award from the School of Medicine on Oct. 6.

Cali received his bachelor's degree at Columbia University in 1956 and his medical degree at Creighton in 1961.

Following his internship and residency, he earned a

Bronze Star while serving in the United States military during the Vietnam War.

Currently, he is director of surgery at Mercy Medical Center in Rockville Centre, N.Y. Since 1968, he has served there as director of surgical education, head of vascular surgery and trauma, president of



*Cali*

the professional staff and member of the board of trustees. He founded and is president of the corporation that staffs the emergency room. In 1990, Mercy Medical honored him with the Theodore Roosevelt Award for outstanding service.

Area hospitals have benefitted from his contributions, most notably Nassau County Medical Center. He served as president of the largest chapter of the American College of Surgeons and was elected to the Nassau Academy of Medicine.

Cali has served two terms on the Creighton University medical alumni advisory board, and as chair of the medical alumni reunion weekend. He and his wife, Karlene, are charter members of the Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society and have held leadership roles in several Creighton capital campaigns. They have seven children; four are Creighton alumni.

**School of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions**

**Lester L. Carter Jr., BSPha'58, R.Ph.**, received the School of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions' Alumni Merit Award on Oct. 13.

Carter received his bachelor of science in pharmacy from Creighton in 1958. Carter and his wife, Irene,

have owned and operated Carter Drug Store for more than 30 years where he has served as the health care focus of his minority community in Milwaukee, Wis. Carter Drug is the city's only black-owned drugstore and the only independent pharmacy within a 30- to 40-mile radius.



*Carter*

Through his devotion to a healthy lifestyle, Carter has been an advocate of natural and traditional medicine to benefit the community he serves. Because of his concern for medical issues facing the African-American community, he has become a certified diabetes educator and an expert in herbology and pharmacognosy. Carter has used this knowledge to heal and educate his community on issues ranging from diabetes to healthy eating habits and positive lifestyles.

Carter has received a number of awards in recognition of his community service and service to the City of Milwaukee. In recognition of the Carters' lifelong relationship with their community, the mayor proclaimed Nov. 7, 1991, as "Lester and Irene Carter Day" in Milwaukee.



Photo by Fr. Don Doll, S.J.

**ILAC DIRECTOR RECEIVES AWARD**

*The Rev. Ernesto Travieso, S.J., received an Outstanding Civic Service Recognition Award this past July from the United States Embassy in the Dominican Republic for his 28 years of service as executive director of Creighton's Institute for Latin American Concern (ILAC) in Santiago. Through Creighton's ILAC programs, students have attended to the health care, rural development and educational needs of the country's poor. The photo above was taken after Fr. Travieso celebrated Mass at Las Lagunas, Dominican Republic.*

**ILAC VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR SERVICE  
IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**Dentists, Registered Nurses, Physicians and Pharmacists**

The Institute for Latin American Concern (ILAC) is looking for dentists, registered nurses, physicians and pharmacists who are interested in working with Creighton students in rural villages of the Dominican Republic during the 2001 Summer Program. Two different two-week sessions are available: June 30-July 15 and/or July 13-29.

**Physical Therapists**

ILAC also is recruiting physical therapists to live in the city of Santiago, Dominican Republic, and work with Creighton students for two weeks. The program sessions are: March 24-April 7 and/or April 7-21.

**Occupational Therapists**

Occupational therapists are needed for two-week increments to work with students at facilities in Santiago, Dominican Republic. Program sessions are: May 14-26 and/or May 25-June 9.

Professionals interested in ILAC's Summer, PT and OT Programs may write or call the ILAC Office for additional information and an application: ILAC/Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Criss III, Room 153, Omaha, NE 68178; phone, (402) 280-3179 or 1-800-343-3645. The application deadline for all programs is Jan. 1, 2001.

**JUSTICE THOMAS  
TO TEACH LAW  
SEMINAR**

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas will teach a two-week constitutional law seminar at the Creighton University School of Law in February with Michael Fenner, professor of law. Each will teach one week of the seminar entitled "Supreme Court Seminar." Forty law school students will participate in this one-credit hour offering.

Justice Thomas is married to **Virginia (Lamp) Thomas, BA'79, JD'83.**

**UNIVERSITIES  
LAUNCH  
UPCMD.COM**

Six universities launched a new Internet service at UPCMD.COM to provide medical information to health-care professionals.

UPCMD.COM is up and running with its first product, "Disease Diagnosis," which has about 15,000 pages of original material created specifically for the Web to provide rapid access to information about diagnostic medical testing and the diseases themselves.

The new Internet service is provided by University Pathology Consortium, LLC. The consortium was formed and is directed by personnel at Creighton University, Stanford University, the University of California at Davis, the University of California at San Francisco, the University of Iowa Research Foundation and the University of Southern California.

# You Can Go Home Again

*John Schlegel, S.J.*

By Bob Reilly

Like novelist Thomas Wolfe, Creighton's new president, the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., wondered for a while if he could really go home again. Yet, from the outset, he's behaved like an alumnus at reunion time.

For Schlegel, this *deja vu* appointment involved familiar

territory. He began his teaching career in Creighton's political science department more than 31 years ago.

"My contentment probably all goes back to that memorable year of 1969," Schlegel said, "when I was a very young Jesuit scholastic assigned to Creighton. That year

had a huge impact on me. The faculty, the students. Among those students were Mike Leighton (now CU's vice president for university relations) and Greg Jahn (the University's general counsel)."

Leighton remembers his mentor as energetic, articulate and kind.

"He was one of my best

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*Creighton University President the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., chats with students on the steps of St. John's Church. Pictured clockwise, from bottom left, are: Ryan Zabrowski, Stephanie Aduloju, Kurt Morrison, Fr. Schlegel, Andrew Cleary, Didi Omiyi, Mike Soucie and Kanyon Boyd.*

teachers," Leighton said. "He knew his stuff and he engaged his class, encouraging participation. We were close enough in age, Father Schlegel and I, that, for the first time, I had a teacher who was also a friend."

1969 seems a long time ago, when astronauts first walked on the moon and Woodstock attracted 400,000 devotees. At Creighton, friends were mourning the death of the University's 20th president, the Rev. Henry W. Linn, S.J. A lot has happened in the country and on the Hilltop since then.

And a lot happened in the life of Schlegel, who rose from Creighton instructor to president of the University of San Francisco with a few administrative stops along the way.

Both journalists and colleagues speculated on why anyone would vacate the shores of San Francisco Bay for the banks of the Missouri River. When the invitation to migrate came late in 1999, Schlegel admits the decision wasn't easy — even though the move fulfilled a long-held dream for Creighton's 23rd president.

"I'd made a lot of friends in California," he explained. "I loved San Francisco — the scenery, the culture, the restaurants. But I also love Omaha in its own way, and I admire how Jesuit education is lived here. Even the food is familiar. Walking into the Jesuit dining room is like stepping back into my grandmother's kitchen."

Associates at USF, where Schlegel had presided for nine years, urged him to remain a little longer, to relax and to savor the fruits of his busy tenure. He declined.

"Perhaps I was restless," he said.

It was more than that. Schlegel's well-publicized escape clause in his California contract was never

committed to paper, but a succession of board chairmen at USF acknowledged a verbal understanding that, if Creighton University ever beckoned, he would be free to accept.

Besides his ties to this Midwestern hilltop, Schlegel also had the



Photo by Darce Weitzer

*"I loved San Francisco — the scenery, the culture, the restaurants. But I also love Omaha in its own way, and I admire how Jesuit education is lived here."*

attraction of his Iowa roots, an experience he credits for exposing him to a solid value system and creating his love for the outdoors.

Born in Dubuque in 1943, one of six children of a truck driver and his wife, John Schlegel was no stranger to hard work. On his grandfather's

farm, he slopped hogs, milked dairy cows and detassled corn in those postwar years. In Dubuque's more urban environment, he kept busy delivering papers, waiting tables and busing restaurant dishes. But it wasn't all work.

"We lived in a wonderful neighborhood growing up, with lots of kids. Those were simpler times in the '50s and '60s. We played 'kick the can' and 'hide and seek' and a variety of games on the nearby cliffs."

Schlegel's father, who drove the Dubuque-Chicago route, died some three years ago, but his mother stays involved with her Jesuit son's life and accompanied him on a relatively recent trip to Italy. His five siblings, all college graduates, are spread from Dubuque to Dallas and from Milwaukee and Toledo to Tucson. Three of them are in education.

Schlegel's formal education was all Catholic, from elementary and secondary years to enrollment at his hometown Loras College. At the time, he was contemplating a career in law or politics, preceded, he thought, by service in the Peace Corps. Contact with a Jesuit priest during a student retreat "inspired me to consider life in the Church."

In 1963, Schlegel joined the Jesuits and eventually experienced that "memorable" year at Creighton. To finish his training leading to ordination, the young scholastic needed to complete his theologate. American options were all full, including Berkeley, where he applied. Someone suggested Mexico, but Schlegel felt his language skills were too weak. Then a fellow Creighton Jesuit proposed he investigate the English Jesuits, who had just moved their theologate to the University of London.

That's where he ended up.

"London in the '70s was an international city," he said. "All the British Commonwealth nations were represented in the student body. From India, Pakistan, the Bahamas. The three happy years there changed my world view — forever."

There were other facets of this stay, which included study toward his doctorate at Oxford, that left an indelible mark.

"England allowed me to reinvent myself," he explained. "I was able to do things I always wanted to do. In high school, for example, I was never an athlete. But the British are great amateurs, and I found myself playing cricket and squash. I even crewed at Oxford. Then, of course,

there were the opportunities for theater and the arts. I became a different person."



Photo by Ford Jacobsen

*Schlegel celebrates Creighton's annual Mass of the Holy Spirit.*

Schlegel's love of travel also began there. He cycled through Ireland, hiked across Scotland, toured the Continent, always considering

how he could work these experiences into his lectures.

Ross Horning, Ph.D., professor of history at Creighton, remembers getting a letter that Schlegel wrote him some 20 years ago while the future president was studying at The National University in Australia.

"He concluded his letter," Horning said, "by commenting that he would return to teaching (political science, especially Canadian government) and probably would not go into administration. I thought it was a delightful ending."

While still a member of the political science faculty at Creighton, Schlegel spent four years as assistant vice president for academic

## Embracing the Future Together

*Editor's note: Below is a portion of the Sept. 15 inaugural address of the Rev. John P. Schlegel, S.J., Creighton University's 23rd president. The full text of his address can be found online at [www.creighton.edu/President/Speeches/Inaugural.html](http://www.creighton.edu/President/Speeches/Inaugural.html).*

I am hoping for a bold tomorrow for Creighton. A future embraced with passion and clarity of vision. It is a bright future, with both opportunities



Photo by Dave Weaner

*Banners festooned St. John's Church for Schlegel's Sept. 15 inaugural.*

and challenges, but especially opportunities. We must believe this. We must want this. We must be willing to work together to achieve this.

What is the community I hope for? What is the anatomy of this community? What are the constituent pieces of this community mosaic?

As I talk with students, as I listen to faculty and staff, as I walk reflectively around the Jesuit garden, I see the

affairs, dipping his clerical toes in the administrative waters.

The Rev. Joseph Labaj, S.J., who had moved from the office of Creighton's president to Jesuit Provincial for the Wisconsin Province, approached Schlegel about an opening for dean at Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Mo.

"John and I met in the locker room of the Kiewit Center," Horning said, "and he told me Father Labaj had approached him about the Rockhurst post. I told him I thought he should apply. Of course, since the Jesuit Society is a semi-military organization, that invitation was the same as an order. From that time on, John's good academic life was changed to service in administration."

After Rockhurst, a deanship at

Marquette followed and then a stint as executive and academic vice president at John Carroll University in Cleveland. In 1991, Schlegel was named president of the University of San Francisco.

Schlegel revitalized the USF campus. The school's endowment quadrupled; financial aid to students tripled; and several buildings,

including a library and Jesuit residence hall, were added or renovated. The university even won a national landscaping award. But the statistics that please Schlegel most occurred as a result of his emphasis on diversity. The percentage of female faculty members grew from 28 percent to 40 percent, and the number of domestic students of color about doubled, to 43 percent.

Like his Creighton predecessor, the Rev. Michael G. Morrison, S.J., Schlegel's greatest concern has always been the students. In a *University of San Francisco Magazine* article, he stated:

"Receiving a million dollar gift is nice, but the high point of my week is leading the 9 p.m. student Mass at St. Ignatius



Schlegel gives his inaugural address to a full assembly at St. John's Church.

Photo by Darce Weitzer

new Creighton as a faith-based and value-centered community; an inclusive community; an engaged community; an educationally focused community; and a community in conversation. A brief comment about each.

Creighton as a value-centered community is rooted in our identity as a Catholic university in the Jesuit tradition.

In this first year of the new century Creighton is a different institution than it was at the turn of the last century. But our distinctive identity, then as now, as Catholic and Jesuit remains one of the points of institutional cohesion and recognition.

It has been noted that "a Catholic university is not simply a place to form leaders of society and businessmen as in the past, nor merely a place where theology is taken seriously as one discipline among others, but as a diverse community of scholars, dedicated to the discovery and sharing of truth and to applying truth to shape a better world" — a world where peace and justice

flourish and human dignity is honored.

We do so confident that the mystery of God and human life can always be plumbed more deeply and appropriated more fully.

For a Catholic university interprets the church to the world and the world to the church.

The on-going conversation of *Ex Corde Ecclesiae* has served as a stimulus for renewed efforts to foster the Catholic identity and mission of Creighton and other like institutions.

We pursue this identity and mission with great seriousness. In that we are creating what *Ex Corde Ecclesiae* describes as a primary and privileged place for a fruitful dialogue between the gospel and culture<sup>1</sup> — a place where faith meets reason.

While Creighton will continue to express this commitment on paper, in its bylaws and mission statement, the reality is experienced in the kind of learning that is

Church. It validates my own priesthood. I'm a priest, who happens to be president. I'm also a teacher who believes Jesuit education means social justice, educating the heart and responding to the needs of others."

His students recognized this unique charisma. In the same magazine article, Vicky Nguyen, valedictorian of last May's commencement class at USF and former student body president, commented:

"He's a students' president, not an almighty administrator who peers down his nose at students. We can talk to him about anything. He's part of our lives, whether it's teaching a freshman seminar, lifting weights or attending

the Vietnamese Heritage Night. He comes to Senate meetings, attends basketball games, invites students to breakfast and holds fireside chats in the residence halls. He's given students guidance on scholarships, grad schools and careers. He's touched our lives."

Off campus, too, San Francisco

organizations and institutions lamented Schlegel's departure. One of the many local boards he graced, the Commonwealth Club, wrote:

"We will miss John's physical presence, but have not allowed him to completely escape. John Schlegel has agreed to be the Club's first 'virtual' board member, serving out his term from Omaha."

That will be just one more duty assumed by Creighton's new leader. From the first few weeks on campus last August, Schlegel eased himself into the job, meeting board members and faculty, reacquainting himself with the campus and the city. You could almost feel his high energy level being held in check.



*Pat Callone, assistant to the president, assists Schlegel with the presidential medallion.*

Photo by Jay Langhurst

pursued, the kind of caring relationships that are experienced, the kind of values that are lived, and the quality of orientation and mission-development opportunities given to new faculty and staff.

It could be argued that Creighton is more intentional and deliberately Catholic than in times past. And those efforts will continue in our service to the archdiocese, in our education in spirituality, ethics and priestly formation; in the undiminished presence of theology and philosophy in the core curriculum; in our commitment to university ministry; a healthy parish life; in our hiring for mission; and in our on-going affirmation to provide ethical health care in our hospital and clinics.

This institutional congruence between mission and identity will be a stabilizing element in our future.

What of Creighton as an inclusive community? A second characteristic. The demographics of the United States, Nebraska and Omaha are changing. Higher education faces staggering challenges in its demographic pool. Between 1990 and 2010, the non-white youth

population will increase by 4.4 million, while the white youth population will decline by 3.8 million.<sup>2</sup>

Already today one in four people in this country is African-American, Latino, Asian or Native American. By 2010 my former home state of California will be a minority majority state. Confronted by such statistics, we as an institution and as individuals have little choice but to address racial and ethnic diversity. The future is inevitably multicultural and diverse.

Over the past years Creighton has made considerable progress in attracting students of color and of making Creighton affordable to students of diverse backgrounds. But just as important is making Creighton a welcoming environment in which diversity will thrive.

It does us little good to recruit students, faculty and staff of color if we cannot retain them, graduate, tenure and promote them. We must strive to make Creighton an attractive place, nurturing the richness of differences and using this diversity to make Creighton a richer place.



"I don't require much sleep," he said, explaining his 5 a.m. rising. "I'm usually in bed by midnight, rarely before."

Exercise is part of his daily regimen, in the gym or on the streets. That accounts for his graceful 6-foot-2-inch carriage. He plays hard, works hard, relaxes easily.

His intensity finds outlets in a litany of hobbies.

"I like to cook," he said. "California cooking, classic recipes. My own tastes run to Italian and Mexican cuisine."

Schlegel collects cookbooks and has

used his talents as chef to host fund-raising dinners.

When he's not reading cookbooks, his literary habits run to

history and biography, like Stephen Ambrose's *Undaunted Courage*. Often his reading, like so much of his activity, has a pragmatic dimension.

Before returning to Omaha, Schlegel traveled to the Dominican Republic and Creighton's Institute for Latin American Concern, "to help with my Spanish and to give myself a reality check after nine pretty comfortable years in San Francisco." He arrived as some Creighton Prep students were finishing their volunteer efforts and had a week with



Photo by Diane Wenger

*Schlegel receives a standing ovation after being installed as Creighton's 23rd president. From left are his mother, Irma Schlegel, niece Debbie Fitzpatrick, and sister June Kinney. Behind them is his brother Dr. Roger Schlegel.*

It has been noted that "by valuing people for their unique identity and enabling them to contribute, we strengthen our resources, problem solving, decision making, and vitality as an institution."<sup>3</sup>

To be seen to be truly "serious about diversity" we have to "walk the talk." This commitment has to be reflected in our financial aid programs, infused in the curricula and co-curricular opportunities, reflected in faculty mentoring and staff promotions, evidenced in student retention and celebrated in our community.

It is my belief that this same commitment to diversity includes an expanded role for women at Creighton. At an institution that has a majority of female students, there is a need to enhance the profile of women in the senior ranks of the professorate, in administration, and in decision making positions

across the campus, colleges and clinics. This, too, will enrich this community and its enterprise.

At the same time we must be mindful of another aspect of diversity, namely globalization. Just as the Society of Jesus is global in its make-up and ministries, so Creighton must continue to globalize the curricula, increase the number of international students studying here, and multiply opportunities for Creighton students to study abroad.

Finally, when we speak of diversity the raw nerve of racism and bigotry is never far beneath the surface. Education traditionally has been the great equalizer. Perhaps never before has this challenge been so apparent or confounding. Access and opportunity are the only avenues open to resolving this dilemma, a complex dilemma that is moral, social and economic.



Photo by Diane Wenger

*Omaha Mayor Hal Daub welcomes Schlegel back to Omaha.*



Photo by Dave Weatzer

*The Rev. G. Thomas Krettek, S.J., representing the provincial of the Wisconsin Province of the Society of Jesus, missions Schlegel in his new post, presenting him with a cross.*

Creighton students completing their summer program.

"While down there," Schlegel said, "I picked up a copy of Cather's *My Antonia*, to get me in touch with my roots, along with Ron Hansen's short story collection, *Nebraska*." Hansen, BA'70, also was a student of Schlegel's, and the new president prizes a letter the famed author wrote about that classroom experience.

Ask Schlegel about television viewing and he cites PBS and CNN, singling out *Crossfire* and other news magazine shows.

His movie preferences are classical, *Casablanca* and *Citizen Kane*, Marlon Brando and Paul Newman.

"I'm not a great movie-goer," he said. "I wait to see them on United Airlines."

Given the Judeo-Christian values of Creighton, our belief in Catholic social teaching and our tradition of educating for social mobility, this is a challenge we willingly take. For we know from experience that "*saber est poder*," that education empowers. And we are in the business of empowerment.

It is my strongly held belief that there is in Jesuit education an implicit acceptance and appreciation of cultural diversity.

We have an unprecedented opportunity to shape the future of Creighton. It is exciting to be on the cusp of change. So I ask you to help make "diversity" a recognized strength; one which complements Creighton's identity as Catholic, Jesuit and urban. From my perspective and experience this is a win-win situation.<sup>4</sup>

For diversity "is a strength

that yields more creative, synergistic, and effective outcomes."<sup>5</sup>

As Creighton forges an inclusive community it will also become an engaged community. Our third characteristic. For me, part of the new Creighton is a higher visibility in the Omaha community, a greater willingness to be involved in the deliberations that impact the quality of life and the future direction of Omaha.

I hope Creighton will be a willing partner with the

city, assuming the role played by our founding family, the Creightons, as they helped shape the future of a young and robust Omaha with their vision of what could be. Like them, let us be risk-takers, let us be good civic citizens. Let us be visible, vocal, responsive and responsible.

But most importantly let us be good neighbors, reaching out to the African-American



Photo by Dave Weatzer

*Asnath Foster, left, and Carol Fowler of the New Hope Gospel Choir perform during the inaugural.*

Schlegel is an inveterate traveler, favoring Italy and Asia, along with Hawaii for a laid-back vacation.

Creighton's retired biology chair, Al Schlesinger, Ph.D., once traveled to Japan with a small group that included Schlegel, then a CU professor.

"I like him," Schlesinger said. "He's gregarious, naturally social, someone who can immediately put you at ease. He has a finely tuned sense of the appropriate in certain situations. And he's matured well, settling into more responsible roles."

Schlegel's globe-trotting even led to a series of travel tips he supplied USF colleagues, recommending advanced planning, checking bags, eating light in flight and exercise when you arrive

at an overseas destination.

When he's in a more placid mood (perhaps tamed by a long run or game of racquetball), Creighton's new leader enjoys listening to classical music — Mozart, Vivaldi, Bach or a Puccini opera.

You'd figure these pastimes plus a demanding work routine would cause Schlegel's prayer life to suffer.

"Nothing focuses prayer like a crisis," he said. "My responsibilities make prayer even more important. I set aside some time every day for formal prayer, but much of my spiritual life may be unstructured."

The editor of *University of San Francisco Magazine*, in a column bidding his former president farewell, wrote about responding to Schlegel's request made in 1991, on the day of his inauguration, to

collect him in the campus chapel at 9:35 a.m. Here's how he tells the story:

"Father, for the only time I can recall in the nine years I have known him, had the look of someone overwhelmed by it all. He wanted to get out, to clear his mind, to gain his focus, to take a few quiet minutes to prepare for the challenge he was about to embrace.

"When 9:35 came around," continued editor Jim Mayo, "I entered through the huge double doors and saw Father Schlegel sitting alone in a pew near the back.

"It's time, Father," I said. We walked back to Champion Hall and as we did I wondered, 'What did he pray for?'

"Today, the answer is clear. Father prayed for wisdom, vision,

community of North Omaha and the new Hispanic presence in South Omaha. Let us do this with quality dental and health care, business and legal expertise, educational opportunities, community service and pastoral care.

A community is the sum of many parts working for the common good. Sometimes the pieces do not fit comfortably together or they appear to be incompatible. At those times you work a little harder to find common ground, exploring new and creative avenues of cooperation. I envision Creighton being such an architect of community not because it is the law, or for political or economic gain, or campus enhancement, but because it is the right thing to do. I see Creighton continuing to be a private university in the public service.

The heart of the enterprise is education. As a penultimate characteristic, I see Creighton as an educationally purposeful community.

Part of the uniqueness of this University lies in the academic diversity we have achieved within a compact face-to-face community of learners and scholars. Our academic configuration is a key ingredient



Photo by Doree Wenger

*Kristin Burningham, a second-year Creighton law student, welcomes Schlegel to campus on behalf of the professional students. Burningham was an undergraduate student at the University of San Francisco, under Schlegel's presidency, before coming to Creighton.*

in our present and future success.

Unlike the exclusively liberal arts colleges or free-standing medical, law or business schools, Creighton has the riches of a multitude of disciplinary and

courage and leadership. These are the qualities that have been the hallmark of his presidency."

Now, despite all the experience and talent, Schlegel must prove himself all over again, in a new setting. As he did 30 years ago in London, he must reinvent himself. If the challenge daunts him, he doesn't show it.

"This is an exciting time to be here. The economy of Omaha is expanding, the town is growing. There are incredible possibilities."

This pragmatic visionary sees the University spreading east, toward the new convention center and arena that is being built near the banks of the Missouri River. He sees a



*The Kateri Warriors from the St. Augustine Indian Mission in Winnebago, Neb., perform during the inaugural.*

chance to influence faculty and students.

"Today's students are different," he said. "There is much civic disengagement. While they demonstrate concern over situations like

the environment and the existence of sweatshops, they are often not involved with the broader issues."

He wants to instill this collective responsibility, to stress value formation. He also wants to continue to improve Creighton's diversity.

"That's the reality of the world around us," he said. "And the student's perspective is enhanced, preparing him for what he will encounter in the workplace. Besides, this is the 'catholic' (with a small 'c') thing to do. Diversity can be exaggerated into political correctness, but it doesn't have to be. We must reach out to the commonness in all of us."

Spiritually, too, he realizes

professional perspectives. Unlike the mega-universities, Creighton has personal relationships that can and do intersect those professional and disciplinary boundaries, as well as the tradition of putting our students first.

In this context the relationship between teaching and research is paramount.

Teaching has been and must remain central for us. Our mission states that "Creighton exists for students and learning." That core mission is carried out by the teaching activities of the faculty (motivated by their concern for the full development of each of our students). Creighton has built and enhanced its reputation as an institution of dedicated, inspiring and student-oriented teachers. Quality teaching is an absolute! Quality teaching must remain a cornerstone of the University's future. We must hire and retain only the best teachers. We must provide an environment and the tools that support teaching excellence. We must be more deliberate in acknowledging and rewarding outstanding teaching.

Every Creighton student — undergraduate or professional, traditional or adult learner — deserves the best

in our classrooms, seminar rooms and laboratories. They deserve our best in office and hallway meetings, at



*Schlegel greets Bruce Rohde, BSBA'71, JD'73, chairman and CEO of ConAgra and vice-chairman of Creighton's Board of Directors, and his wife, Sandra Morar Rohde, BA'84, JD'88, after the inaugural ceremony.*

clinical sites and internships, and through our websites, listservs and other newer means of teaching.

The University's mission also states: "Creighton faculty members conduct research to enhance teaching,

students at Catholic universities are a varied lot, even those nominally Catholic.

"The majority come to Catholic universities without a Catholic high school education," Schlegel explained in an address to a group of Serrans. "They come to us with differing values, even out of Catholic high schools. And with different family backgrounds, experiences and attitudes. Finally, students come with various degrees of religious literacy — mostly lacking it. They have bits and pieces of the Catholic experience but they lack a sense of what it means to be Catholic. As (noted Jesuit theologian) Walter Burghardt said, 'They have great spirituality but no theology.'"

He tempered that assessment



Photo by Jay Langhurst

*The inaugural procession walks toward the church.*

with the reminder that these same young men and women arrive with well-developed

penchants for community service and a sensitivity to issues like homelessness and the environment.

to contribute to the betterment of society, and to discover new knowledge."

Research is also fundamental to our mission. There is indeed a symbiotic relationship between quality teaching and research. Faculty must be active scholars, contributing to the advancement of their disciplines and to our common fund of knowledge. Creighton has been and must continue to be a place that fosters research, scholarly publication and the pursuit of truth in all of its expressions. Like quality teaching, trend-setting research must be acknowledged and rewarded. Our researchers across the campus must also have the environment and the tools necessary to support quality research and to attract external funding.

There are many universities that value quality teaching; as there are many that value quality research. But there are few that refuse to sacrifice one for the other; few that prize both teaching and research excellence in all of its faculty. Creighton does.

Creighton values the dedicated teacher who is also a publishing scholar, as we value the accomplished researcher who is also an inspiring teacher. Creighton

will continue to nurture and maintain this balance of teacher-scholar. It is a model that is both professionally gratifying for faculty while providing our students with a sustained high quality education.

Teaching and research are both impacted and enhanced by today's technology revolution. The Creighton brothers' vision involved sharing technology; the Creighton sisters' vision involved sharing information with students, establishing both the University and St. Mary Hospital. It is incumbent on the University today to continue this family tradition to extend communication resources and provide students and patients with the latest learning tools and information.

We cannot relax our vigilance when it comes to technology. The number of circuits on a chip will double seven times in the next 10 years; Internet 2 is already demonstrating much improved Internet services; e-business is growing at more than 100 percent annually; and students are inundated with new sources of information, scholarly and not.

As an institution there are many issues to be resolved. Should Creighton become a laptop campus



Photo by Doree Weaner

*Schlegel talks with Creighton students participating in a flag football tournament on campus.*



Photo by Jay Langhurst

*Nebraska Gov. Mike Johanns, JD'74, addresses those gathered at a black-tie dinner in Schlegel's honor.*

health care delivery; and equipment renewal programs, to cite but a few of those issues.

Instructional technology will be used effectively only if it is incorporated into the core pedagogy of the learning experience. In reality much of this interest in

with laptop computers required of all students and faculty (this has significant pedagogical implications); distance learning issues and satellite campuses; joint research conducted globally via the Internet; redefining the function and role of University libraries; technologically enhanced

technology is driven by the students who are “tech literate.” In many instances the students are pushing the faculty and the University forward.

With all of the promise and expectations of technology the central issue remains. As a teaching and learning community how are we using these innovations and enhanced communication capacities? How will they impact on what is taught and how it is taught? Like other institutions, Creighton will continue to struggle with both the challenges and the opportunities of the ever accelerating information revolution.

Finally, little of the above will become reality unless we are a community in conversation. There is a Mexican proverb: “la gente hablando se entiende” — “people understand each other by talking.”

This is an invitation to join the conversation; to be a community in dialogue about our Catholic and Jesuit identity, strategic planning, campus expansion, the reward system for excellence in teaching and research; men and women talking together about diversity and the implications of an inclusive community, the role of athletics, community outreach and justice immersion

To help invigorate this Catholic dimension, Schlegel's personal contribution will be the student breakfasts, a ready ear for student concerns and his celebration of the student Mass — along with the direction of programs to further this spirit. He hopes these activities will culminate in the creation of alumni like those he profiled in his final sermon to USF graduates.

"Therefore be men and women of conscience, commitment and community, so that you may bring to life in yourself and those around you the refrain of tonight's closing hymn: 'We are called to act with justice, we are called to love tenderly, we are called to serve one another, to walk humbly with God.'"

Another element of the Schlegel administrative strategy involves

informal meetings with faculty and staff, often in an off-campus context.

"I like to listen," he said. "I enjoy conversation."

Creighton's 23rd president also intends to be visible in the community. He's already been invited to sit on several boards and hopes to blend his business and social memberships with the local arts scene.

"I want to be fully engaged in Omaha. You have to be out there today. Creighton has a responsibility to be a moral and intellectual beacon."

The first year in any relationship is said to be the hardest, but Schlegel is already deep into his new mission, attacking the fresh challenges with typical vigor and confidence. His initial interior

debate as to whether he could really "go home again" has surrendered to his passion for achieved goals.

Part of this enthusiasm stems from his own vibrant constitution; part of it comes from the constitutions of the Jesuit founder, St. Ignatius. In his valedictory to his friends in San Francisco, on the eve of his return to the Midwest, Schlegel quoted from this document:

"The greater the good, the more divine the work."

Happily, Creighton's new chief executive not only recites these Ignatian words, he believes them. — *About the author: Bob Reilly is a free-lance writer in Omaha and a former director of public relations at Creighton.*

opportunities. There is so much to talk about.

To the members of the Creighton family I say: The conversation is impoverished without your response. I am aware that an expanded conversation will change the way we hold our conversation. We will hear words and expressions from varied perspectives and value systems. We will open ourselves to being challenged, exposed to the expansion of our horizons and engaged in new experiences.<sup>6</sup>

This invitation to a new level of conversation undoubtedly involves some risk. But risks worth taking if our conversations are informed and reasonable, nurtured by compassion, tempered by realism and a respect for tradition, and implemented with justice. We will become risk-takers even as we become stakeholders in Creighton's future.

But we must believe this. We must want this. We



*Omaha Archbishop the Most Rev. Elden Curtiss and Schlegel listen to inaugural speakers.*

Photo by Dore Weaver

must be willing to work together in building Creighton into a value-centered, inclusive and engaged community, an educationally focused community in conversation on the campus and beyond.

To close, I cite St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuit order, who wrote in the constitutions of the Society of Jesus: "The greater the good, the more divine the work."

There is great good being done by Creighton in its classrooms, laboratories, hospital, clinics and service outreach. We pray our God

continues to bless this enterprise.

May God bless you and yours. Thank you. ☛

Notes:

1. *Ex Corde Ecclesiae*, Part I.
2. AGB, "Trustees And Troubling Times," P. 9.
3. Katz and Torres, 1985, P. 33.
4. Schlegel, "USF: Building

*Community for a New Tomorrow,* Pp. 10-12, 1993.

5. Katz, *op. cit.* P. 12.

6. S. Cole, "Comments" at Ace Meeting, February 14, 1995, San Francisco.



# CREIGHTON'S HAWAII CONNECTION

By Eileen Wirth, Ph.D.

**A**loha! There's a surprisingly strong accent from the Hawaiian Islands on Creighton's traditionally Midwestern campus.

At every Creighton commencement, seniors with colorful leis draped over their black gowns dot the rows of graduates at the Omaha Civic Auditorium.

Each spring, a luau sponsored by Hui O Hawaii, the 130-member group of students from Hawaii, transforms the ballroom of the Skutt Student Center into a tropical garden. Decorations include eight-foot banks of flowers spelling "Aloha."

Three members of the varsity volleyball team and Coach Howard Wallace are from Hawaii. But they aren't



*Kaipo Baysa, DPT'00, and Kim Akena, BS'00, celebrate at last May's graduation with colorful leis piled high around their necks.*

Creighton's first athletes from the islands.

Vice President for University Relations Michael Leighton, BA'70, remembers that members of the "Flying Hawaiians" champion intramural football team of the '60s played in bare feet.

Hawaii is Creighton's eighth largest feeder state with 181 students enrolled — ranking it behind Nebraska, Iowa, California, Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas. There are 22 Hawaiians in this year's freshman class and more than 500 CU alumni in the islands. Some years, Creighton has had as many as 40 new students from Hawaii.

"Creighton has an awesome reputation in Hawaii," said Brooke-Lynn Luat, an Arts and

Photo by Montie Kruse, BA'83



*Pictured left, above the headline, are Creighton students Julie Ota, Jay Ventura, Aysha Motilla, Sarah Pebelske, Emmie Saigusa, Joni Masumura and Trisha Togikawa.*

Sciences junior from Honolulu and president of Creighton's Hawaii student club.

Several factors seem to have contributed to the development of Creighton's Hawaii connection in the 1940s.

Like other minority groups, Asian-Americans have been the targets of discrimination. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, there was a severe backlash against Asian-Americans in the United States. By presidential order, approximately 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry were rounded up from their homes on the West Coast and imprisoned in "relocation" centers across the country. More than four decades would pass before Congress, in 1988, would sign a bill publicly apologizing for the internment of these Japanese-Americans.

Dr. Thomas Kagawa of Waimea Kauai, who served in the U.S. Army following his high school graduation in 1944, believes he was the victim of racial discrimination when he was rejected by an Eastern dental school around 1950, supposedly because his grades were too low. He had over a 3.8 GPA at Creighton and graduated from Creighton's dental school in 1953.

"You can't find a better, more tolerant school than Creighton," he said.

In the mid-to-late 1980s, several universities were accused by students and civil rights activists of an anti-Asian-American bias. Studies of admissions records at certain schools found that Asian-Americans were admitted at lower rates than whites, despite having

comparable or superior grades and test scores. Creighton's reputation of inclusiveness helped the University attract Hawaiians of Asian descent at both the undergraduate and professional levels, Leighton said. About 57 percent of Creighton's alumni in Hawaii have received medical, dental, pharmacy or law degrees.

Another factor contributing to Creighton's Hawaiian connection, Leighton said, is that numerous alumni there have recommended the University to other relatives and sent their children to Creighton. Some second-generation Creighton alumni were born in Omaha while their parents were in medical or dental school or doing medical residencies.

Other factors include the lack of professional schools at the University of Hawaii and Hawaii's strong tradition of private secondary education, Leighton said.

Maile Kagawa Lam, BS'74, MS'77, of Honolulu, a past National Alumni Board member, traces the beginning of Creighton's strong ties with the islands after the war to her father-in-law, the late Richard Lam, MD'50, and several of his Class of 1944, Catholic high school classmates from Honolulu's Saint Louis High School.

Lam said that in the 1940s, her father, Dr. Kagawa, and others were seeking a Catholic university on the mainland with a medical and dental school where they could use the G.I. Bill, which, after World War II, provided veterans with loans, educational subsidies and other benefits. Creighton was the closest university which met their criteria.

Kagawa and a number of his friends and relatives did their

undergraduate work and received professional degrees from Creighton before returning to Hawaii to practice.

"You started to see a domino effect," said Lam. "Now you've got

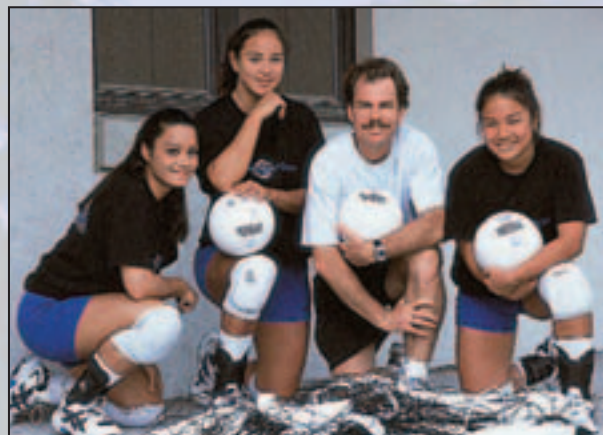


Photo by Monte Kruse, BA'83

*Three members of Creighton's volleyball team and head coach Howard Wallace are Hawaii natives. Pictured, from left, are Kailey Reyes, Melanie Keolanui, Wallace and Kelli Koochi.*

a very large professional group of Creighton graduates and they have contact with lots of kids."

Deborah Lau Okamura, BSBA'76, of Honolulu, a current member of the National Alumni Board, agreed. Like other involved alumni, she talks about Creighton at schools and workshops.

"With people in Hawaii, when you have a personal recommendation, it carries a lot of weight," she said.

Lam said that she has fond memories of her years at Creighton. She entered in 1970 and was surprised that her hardest adjustment wasn't the weather or the food but the traffic on 24th Street outside Deglman Hall. She wasn't used to city noise after growing up in a town of 1,000 people on Kauai.

Okamura said her fondest memories of Creighton are related to the way that the University reinforced her Christian values.

"I was raised Catholic, but I

didn't really come into my own until those years," she said. "The church was right there, and I went to Mass daily before dinner. The school instilled ethics, integrity and community responsibility."



Photo by Jay Langhurst

*From left, Maria Cecilia Johnson, a nursing student, and Vicky Wong Yuen and her daughter, Melissa Wong Yuen, an Arts and Sciences sophomore, perform a traditional Hawaiian dance at the annual luau on campus.*

Okamura, a manager for Verizon Hawaii International, a wireless communications company, said she tells parents of prospective students about the loving, family-oriented people she met at Creighton.

"They were so wonderful," she said.

Word-of-mouth endorsements from alumni like Lam and Okamura are especially important in Hawaii because few prospective students are able to visit campus before enrolling, said Admissions Director Dennis O'Driscoll.

Creighton's strong alumni presence in the islands has made high school guidance counselors aware of the University, he said. They often recommend it to students with pre-professional aspirations.

"It helps that we are such a value," he said, noting that CU is one-third less expensive than some of its competitors. These include private and some elite public universities on the West Coast.

Every year, alumni and current

students throw a send-off party for incoming freshmen, he said. They advise new students what to expect from the weather and tell them not to buy winter clothes until they get to Omaha, where they are much cheaper. Incoming students are reassured by the presence of the Hawaii student club on campus. This organization receives strong support from parents, said Ricardo Ariza, head of the Office of Multi-cultural Affairs.

Every spring, some parents fly in for the luau, he said. They help with the entertainment and send ingredients for the food which can't be purchased in Omaha.

"UPS delivers boxes and boxes of flowers," he said. "I have stored half a freezer of seaweed in my home freezer. This is one of our nicest multi-cultural programs. The students do the food preparation. They're up cooking all night long."

Bluejay volleyball has taken on a Hawaiian flavor since the arrival of Coach Wallace. A Hawaiian native, Wallace served as an associate head coach and a volunteer assistant coach at the University of Hawaii for nine years before coming to Creighton in 1997.

Wallace said that volleyball is very popular in Hawaii, and he has recruited three varsity volleyball players from the islands: Melanie Keolanui, a senior exercise science major; Kailey Reyes, a junior exercise science major; and Kelli Koochi, a junior education major.

Wallace said that after he accepted the job at Creighton, he was amazed to discover how many people he knew were CU alums.

The 2000 CU volleyball schedule included an appearance in the Aston Imua Challenge tournament in Honolulu. Okamura said that the Hawaii Alumni Club hosted a party at the tournament.

One family which exemplifies the continuity of Creighton's tradition in Hawaii is the Vasconcellos. Madalin Faltim Vasconcellos, 82, of Honolulu, a 1941 nursing graduate, is one of Creighton's oldest alumni in the islands.

The Dodge, Neb., native is the widow of Dr. A. Leslie Vasconcellos, a 1941 medical school graduate. Her husband was born in the islands then lived in California. The two met while they were both at Creighton. Later, they moved back to Hawaii.

Mrs. Vasconcellos is proud that her nephew's son, Dr. David Vasconcellos, graduated from the Creighton School of Medicine last spring. He's now doing his residency in Honolulu.

"He liked the atmosphere at Creighton," said Mrs. Vasconcellos.



Photo by Jay Langhurst

*Creighton students, from left, Diana Cadaoas, Tiffany Heu, Rezene Laurel, Becky Azama and Tracey Morita hand out leis at the campus luau.*

"He liked the camaraderie. Creighton was small enough to connect."

It's a connection that, in the case of Creighton and Hawaii, has withstood the test of time and distance. — *About the author: Eileen Wirth is chair of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication at Creighton. She can be reached via e-mail at emw@creighton.edu*

# CREIGHTON & HAWAII: THE EARLY YEARS

It was 1947. Thomas Kagawa and some fellow 1944 graduates of Saint Louis High School in Hawaii were students at the University of Hawaii and looking for a mainland university where they could use their G.I. Bill benefits from the Army.

They wanted to attend medical or dental school and couldn't do so in the islands because the University of Hawaii has no professional schools. Then they heard from high school classmate Richard Lam about the school he was attending — Creighton University.

"We couldn't even pronounce Creighton," said Kagawa. "We had to look up Omaha on the map."

Kagawa said he still doesn't know how Lam, who died in 1979, found Creighton, but, later that year, the Saint Louis High friends headed to Nebraska. They did so with some trepidation, fearing they might run into prejudice.

"But we found nothing like that," said Kagawa. "We found no discrimination at all."

Kagawa recalled that "one of my best friends there" was the late Rev. William Kelley, S.J., who was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the time. He also has fond memories of the late Rev. Carl Reinert, S.J., the University's president.

When Kagawa's son, Samuel Creighton Kagawa, was born, Reinert used to bounce the baby on his knee. "That's how close



*Hawaii natives Patrick Lam, BS'75, MD'79, and Maile Kagawa Lam, BS'74, MS'77, met while attending Creighton. They are pictured with their daughter Malia.*

Photo submitted

we got." Daughter Maile also was born in Omaha and eventually returned to Creighton.

Ironically, Maile met her husband, Patrick Lam, BS'75, MD'79, (son of Dr. Richard Lam) at Creighton, Kagawa said. The two had grown up on different islands and never knew each other until they got to Omaha.

Kagawa said that by the time he and the other early Saint Louis

High alums graduated from medical or dental school in the early 1950s, there were 60 or 70 students from Hawaii at Creighton, including many of their friends and relatives.

Kagawa is intensely loyal to his *alma mater*.

"Five of my six children went to Creighton at one time or another," he said. "I think Creighton is terrific." ☐



Photo by Jay Langhurst



Photo submitted

*Thomas Kagawa, DDS'53, was one of a group of Hawaiians to attend Creighton in the late 1940s and early 1950s.*

# Influenza Still

By Cynthia Furlong Reynolds

The year 1918 was memorable for two world-shattering events: World War I was raging and so was an epidemic of influenza so devastating that it cost an estimated 22 million lives. Eighty-two years later, elderly Americans can still recall just how frightening that worldwide epidemic, a pandemic, of influenza was.

“One morning, I was playing with my cousin, and she was fine. Two days later, she was dead. It hit that fast,” recalls 90-year-old Geraldine Craft, who now lives in a Michigan retirement home. All four of her aunt’s children died from complications resulting from influenza, and she recalls her own bout with the illness just days after her cousin died. Craft, then 8 years old, stayed motionless in bed in a darkened room for weeks, too weak to do anything more than stretch out in a cool bath that her grandmother insisted she take every morning. Fearful of the germs, her family avoided all social gatherings and large crowds, and their servants fumigated every piece of clothing worn outside or coming



*In this 1918 photograph, influenza victims crowd into an emergency hospital at Camp Funston, a subdivision of Fort Riley in Kansas. The 1918 pandemic killed some 22 million people worldwide.*

Photo by AP Wide World Photos/National Museum of Health



*Hundreds gathered for a public Mass at the Creighton*

into the home for months afterward.

Craft’s neighbor in the retirement home, a spry 91-year-old farmer named Lenora Manore, recalls seeing her mother take food to a sick family next door one day in 1918. Her mother ran home to report that all five were dead, the latest victims of the plague-like illness.

Medical science has come a long way in the years since 1918, but influenza — flu, for short — is still an illness that doctors take very seriously.

The word influenza derives from the word “influence.” During the Middle Ages, it became synonymous with “influence of the occult” or the devil, because of its devastating impact on large populations.

Influenza, like the common cold, is caused by a virus, which is transmitted from person to person through the air, mostly by coughing and sneezing. Once the virus enters the body, it attacks and destroys the cells that line

# Hold's Sway



Creighton University Reinert Alumni Library Archives

*Observatory during the Great Influenza Outbreak of 1918.*

the upper respiratory tract, bronchial tubes and trachea. After a short incubation period (usually one or two days), the symptoms come quickly: fever and chills, sore throat, cough, muscular aches and pains, fatigue, weakness and nasal congestion. While the viral infection, itself, rarely is the direct cause of death, influenza can lower the body's resistance to such killers as pneumonia or bronchitis.

According to Marvin Bittner, M.D., an associate professor and infectious diseases expert at Creighton, influenza pandemics historically occur every 10 to 40 years, when the strain of virus changes enough that antibodies from previous cases cannot provide protection. The consequences can be deadly. In addition to the "Spanish flu" pandemic of 1918, two other pandemics have occurred during the 20th century — the "Asian flu" pandemic of 1957-58, which claimed some 70,000

American lives, and the "Hong Kong flu" pandemic of 1968-69, which claimed an estimated 34,000 American lives.

Even without a pandemic, the flu annually results in between 10,000 and 20,000 deaths in the United States, Bittner said. To put that into perspective, the deaths resulting from flu each year are equivalent to at least 40 jumbo jets filled with people exploding into space. "That's something to get worked up about," he said.

"Epidemiologists and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are expecting another 'big one' sometime in the near future," said Victor Padron, Ph.D., associate professor in the School of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions. "They have made all sorts of plans for it, but that's like planning for the next volcano (eruption) or the really big California earthquake — we just don't know when, where and how big."

Although medical science has yet to wipe out the viruses causing influenza, today we have vaccinations to prevent them from spreading and medications to treat them. Like the common cold, the flu is primarily spread from person to person indoors, especially in places where many people gather. Outbreaks in the

**While experts expect another flu pandemic in the near future, preparing for it is "like planning for the next volcano (eruption) — we just don't know when, where and how big."**

— Victor Padron, Ph.D.

United States generally occur from about November until April, with peak activity between late December and early March. Vaccinations are typically best administered between September and mid-November. However, this summer, due to delays in the development of this season's influenza vaccine and concerns of a



Photo by AP Wide World Photos

*Dr. Nancy Cox of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention observes Henrietta Hall working with the testing of eggs in the fight against the flu virus in 1996 in Atlanta.*

possible shortage, the CDC asked that health care agencies plan their mass flu vaccinations for November rather than the usual mid-October start. (See sidebar.)

The flu first — and most aggressively — strikes the population at risk: very young children (who have no antibodies to protect them); the elderly; and people suffering from heart disease, cystic fibrosis, chronic anemia (particularly sickle cell anemia), kidney disease, lung disease, immune deficiencies (particularly those in chemotherapies), an impaired ability to breathe (as in heavy smokers) or severe diabetes.

The medical community has identified three types of influenza viruses — although the strains of influenza viruses may be as ubiquitous as the cold virus, which has more than 120 types, Padron said. Type C influenza is relatively uncommon. Type B also is relatively uncommon and causes small, localized outbreaks, most often in children, whose bodies then form antibodies to protect themselves from future bouts. Then there is Type A.

Originally found in swine, Type A is responsible for the large, worldwide influenza pandemics. “Type A is distinctive because it is constantly changing, often from year to year,” Bittner said. “Antibodies within individuals who had the flu several years earlier don’t

prevent another occurrence (in that individual) because they can’t fight against a new strain.”

“The bad news is that viruses change very fast,” Padron said. “The good news is that we are getting better at matching viruses and vaccines.”

Viruses tend to travel from east to west — which is why pandemics carry such names as “Hong Kong flu.” “Theories suggest that they spread from animals to humans where there is close proximity between the species, and that is particularly true in Third World countries. This proximity leads to a cross-inoculation (a virus leap across species),” Padron said. Scientists have connected chickens and swine to viruses, and one theory suggests that aquatic and migrating birds may be the primary reservoir for flu viruses; the birds then transfer the viruses to domestic animals.

An added factor in the spread of the flu virus is the speed of modern-day life. People can travel so far and so fast that they import and spread viruses at alarming rates.

## Prevention of flu

Fortunately, a vaccine is now available that can prevent both the influenza A and B viruses. And epidemiologists are getting increasingly better at creating more effective vaccines. The greatest variable lies with the population. Vaccines only work if people will take them.

To counter the influenza virus, which changes from year to year, every year scientists must predict what the new strain of virus will be like, and then they must create a vaccine to fight it. Around the world, centers for disease control work with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta to research international

trends — everything from the health of geese in Thailand to a rash of bird deaths in New York State — and then predict which virus strain will be prevalent. “When you get the vaccine, you get the inactivated (killed) virus,” Padron explained. “Your immune system has to see the virus or some part of it that it can use to template your immune response.” The vaccine is grown in chick

**... every year scientists must predict what the new strain of virus will be like, and then they must create a vaccine to fight it.**

embryos, and it is administered each fall with one injection into the shoulder.

“Studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* have found that every dose of vaccine administered to people over 65 saves more than \$100 in medical costs — yet 40 percent of that age group isn’t getting vaccinated. This situation goes far beyond what is financially responsible — it hits at what is morally responsible,” Bittner said, pointing out that the only documented side effect from the vaccine, in the last 35 years, has been a slight soreness or redness at the place where the shot was administered.

Influenza vaccines produced from the 1940s to the mid-1960s, however, were not as highly purified and did produce more unpleasant side effects. People who received these vaccines sometimes complained of flu-like side effects such as fever, headaches, muscle aches and fatigue caused by these impurities. But influenza vaccines produced in the United States have never been capable of actually causing influenza, according to the CDC.

There have been rare reports of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) after the administration of some flu vaccines. The 1976 swine influenza vaccine was shown to

## Vaccine delays for 2000-2001

Delays in distribution and a possible shortage of influenza vaccine were expected for the 2000-2001 influenza season, prompting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to recommend that health care providers delay mass vaccinations until November. The announcement came after some influenza manufacturers reported that one of the three influenza virus components used to make this season’s vaccine had not grown as well as the corresponding strain used last year.

Creighton’s Marvin Bittner, M.D., stressed the importance of getting the vaccine — especially among those at high risk for complications from



Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83

*Creighton’s Marvin Bittner, M.D., examines bacterial growth in a petri dish filled with disk-shaped swabs of antibiotics. Influenza lowers the body’s resistance to bacterial growth, leading to such deadly diseases as pneumonia and bronchitis. “Tests like this can help us figure out which antibiotics are going to work against bacteria and which of them won’t,” Bittner said.*

influenza — even if it’s delayed.

“The vaccine is still worth getting even if you get it in February,” Bittner said. “The key issue is for people in the high-risk groups to get it. Ideally, they would get it before Dec. 1.”

A recent study in Minnesota suggests that each flu vaccine eliminates the need for \$100 worth of medical services. But the financial ramifications of the flu are the least of the worries.

“Getting the vaccine is sometimes the best thing you can do for someone else,” Bittner said. “It may prevent you from spreading the virus to your grandmother, your neighbor’s newborn baby, or someone else who is at risk of complications.”

## The flu versus the common cold: Who can tell the difference?

The signs and symptoms of common viral colds and influenza are nearly identical. So, how can you tell the difference?

“Diagnosing the flu is not just a case of listing signs and symptoms,” Marvin Bittner, M.D., said. “You also have to look at environmental circumstances.”

The flu occurs in outbreaks within a community, generally in the winter and early spring months. “It starts first with children, then in a week or two spreads to adults, and in another week or two we’ll begin to see hospitals filling with people who have complications from the flu,” he noted, adding, that “the flu will hit a relatively large portion of the population.”



Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83

*Creighton’s Victor Padron, Ph.D., administers a flu shot to a patient. Padron said there are six characteristics that distinguish the flu from a cold.*

Creighton’s Victor Padron, Ph.D., tells his students there are six characteristics that distinguish the flu from a cold:

- The flu has a more rapid onset.
- The flu is more likely to be characterized by malaise and severe tiredness.
- The flu is sometimes

associated with an upset stomach, headache, nausea and vomiting, especially in children. (The term “stomach flu,” however, is a misnomer that is sometimes used to describe gastrointestinal illnesses caused by other microorganisms.)

- Flu sufferers often complain of joint and muscle aches.

- The flu sufferer rarely has itchy or watery eyes — those are associated with a cold or allergies.

- The flu is more likely to be associated with temperatures of 102 degrees F or higher.

“None of these characteristics is fool-proof, but they give physicians an indication of what they are dealing with,” Padron said.

increase the rate of GBS by about 10 cases per million vaccinations. GBS is a rare neurological disease characterized by the loss of reflexes and temporary paralysis in the legs and arms. The disease is fatal in 5 percent or less of cases. Most patients fully recover within two months. Since 1976, vaccines prepared from other virus strains have not been clearly associated with an increased frequency of GBS, according to the CDC. A study published in the December 1998 *New England Journal of Medicine* found that even when there has

been a suggestion of a casual association, it is likely to have been no more than one or two cases of GBS per million vaccinations.

“The potential benefits of influenza vaccination in preventing serious illness, hospitalization and death greatly outweigh the possible risks for developing vaccine-associated GBS,” one recent CDC report states.

Today, only a very small number of people might be adversely affected by the vaccine. Because eggs provide the culture for growing the vaccine, people with acute



allergies to eggs may be advised not to take it. Doctors also suggest that pregnant women wait until after the third month before getting vaccinated.

“With everyone else, there is a tremendous benefit to having the vaccine,” Bittner said, pointing out that “the benefits are not only to you. If you get the vaccine, you not only cut down your chances of getting the flu, you also cut down the chances of giving it to others.”

For this reason, he believes, all health workers should get vaccinated. So should public officials and others with vital community or service jobs, such as police and firefighters. “The virus changes so much from year to year that a lot of people can get sick at the same time,” he said. “Think about it: Do you want your police or fire department to lose as much as 20 percent of its workforce at any one time?”

Because many people still haven’t become convinced to take the vaccine every fall, prescription drugs have been developed to fight the flu. They can be quite effective — but only if the flu in question is caused by a Type A virus and only if the medications are taken at the onset of flu symptoms.

### Treatment

“Let’s quickly point out that the medications available for treating the flu are not substitutes for the vaccine,”

Padron said.

Amantadine hydrochloride and Rimantadine are older drugs, oral medications that are often effective for combating the Type A virus — but they are ineffective if the virus happens to be a Type B. These drugs must be taken at the first appearance of signs and symptoms if they are to be effective.

Last year, two new flu-fighting drugs were launched, amidst great publicity. Tamiflu and Relenza both act to inhibit an enzyme that the Type A virus needs in order to propagate or reproduce. Both are prescription medications that must be taken twice a day for five days. Relenza is inhaled. Tamiflu is ingested in capsule or


tablet form. In order for the drugs to be effective, patients must start taking them no later than two days after the symptoms are first noticed, according to Padron. Relenza, he believes, may be slightly more potent and effective; it can cut the course of the flu, which can last as long as nine days, by as much as six days.

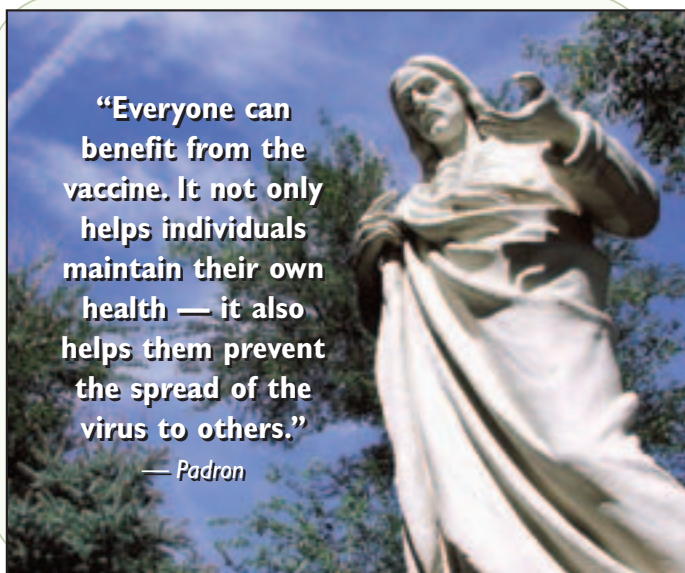
“They are too new to have amassed much data,” Bittner said of the new medications. “In theory, they have fewer side effects than the older drugs, but with the absence of studies, we can’t yet be absolutely certain of that fact.”

Between 2 and 3 percent of Relenza users report side effects ranging from fever to sore throats, coughs, headaches, diarrhea and sinus infections, he said. Ten percent of Tamiflu users develop some stomach problems, nausea and vomiting. Between 1 and 2 percent also report insomnia as a side effect.

“We are fortunate to have these drugs available, but the bottom line is that there is no question that young children, the elderly and those with life-threatening illnesses should have flu shots every year. A lot of those who die of pneumonia actually started out with a cold or the flu,” Padron said. “Everyone can benefit from the vaccine. It not only helps individuals maintain their own health — it also helps them

prevent the spread of the virus to others.”

Studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* have conclusively proven that vaccines are cost-effective. But much more importantly, they save lives — the lives of those who receive them and the lives of some of the people with whom they come in contact. “If everyone were vaccinated, everyone could maintain the quality of their lives and preserve their health. And there would be no need for flu treatments,” Bittner said. — About the author: Cynthia Furlong Reynolds is a freelance writer living in Michigan. 



**“Everyone can benefit from the vaccine. It not only helps individuals maintain their own health — it also helps them prevent the spread of the virus to others.”**

— Padron

Photo by Jay Langhurst

*This statue in the Jesuit Gardens on campus was placed there in thanksgiving that Creighton was spared from flu deaths during the 1918 pandemic.*

# THE REBIRTH OF STOICISM?

By William O. Stephens, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Philosophy and of Classical and Near Eastern Studies

More than 2,200 years have passed since a group of sober people gathered in a covered colonnade, or stoa, in the marketplace of Athens to discuss the good life — a life of virtue and

honor. They became known as Stoics, and their ancient creed is enjoying a renaissance today in, of all things, popular culture. Why? Because the Stoic way of thinking is as relevant, indeed, as urgently practical, today in 21st century America as it was 1,900 years ago in the Roman empire when a great teacher named Epictetus (pronounced eh-pick-TEE-tuss) set up a school to teach Stoicism to teen-agers.

Epictetus' Stoic philosophy, which influenced the likes of

Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, is basically that the goal of life is to live in harmony with nature. That means to live the good life, we must both live in accord with our human

prominently reflected in Tom Wolfe's latest best-seller, *A Man in Full*, and last summer's Hollywood blockbuster *Gladiator*.

Epictetus and the Stoic philosophy play a major role in Wolfe's 1998 novel. Epictetus' name graces the title of two of the book's chapters. The book's popularity has led to an increased interest in both the ancient philosopher and his philosophy. Within two months of *A Man in Full's* release, the Harvard Press had sold 600

copies of Epictetus' *Discourses*, an expensive two-volume set. Sales of both popularized and scholarly books on Epictetus have thrived, and articles on Stoicism and Epictetus have appeared in



Brandon Dotzler and Lindsey Petersen check out *Gladiator*, last summer's blockbuster movie starring Russell Crowe. Crowe played the role of a Stoic Roman army general named Maximus.

nature — as essentially rational, reflective and thoughtful beings — and conform our actions to the actual conditions of the natural world. This theme, in the contemporary rebirth of Stoicism, is



many major newspapers.

So who was Epictetus and what exactly is this Stoic philosophy to which he subscribed?

Epictetus was born a slave in Hieropolis in Phrygia (now Turkey), a Greek-speaking province of the Roman empire, around A.D. 55. He came to Rome and was the slave of Epaphroditus, an immensely powerful freedman (ex-slave) of the notorious Roman emperor Nero. Epaphroditus let Epictetus study with the Stoic teacher Musonius Rufus, before eventually freeing him. Like Socrates, Epictetus then began wandering the streets, but-tonholing Romans with philosophical inquiries. That earned him a rap on the head from a wealthy ex-consul more accustomed to asking than answering questions. Undeterred, Epictetus taught Stoicism in Rome until the emperor Domitian banished all philosophers from Rome in A.D. 89.

Epictetus traveled to the city of Nicopolis on the Adriatic coast in northwest Greece where he set up his own philosophical school. (Nicopolis was on the main route between Rome and Athens.) Many distinguished Greeks and Romans visited Epictetus' school, including Hadrian, the Roman emperor from A.D. 117-138. One such visitor was Lucius Flavianus Arrianus Xenophon, Arrian for short, a Roman citizen from the province of Bithynia, who studied with Epictetus from about A.D. 107 to 109 before becoming a leading Roman politician and historian. Epictetus, like his hero Socrates, evidently wrote nothing down. His teachings survive through

Arrian's written version of Epictetus' school lectures and conversations, entitled the *Discourses*.

Epictetus' school became famous. His *Discourses* influenced Aurelius, the Stoic philosopher-king who was emperor of Rome from A.D. 161 to 180. Aurelius' own written work, the *Meditations*, is largely a collection of Stoic reflections echoing ideas learned from Epictetus. Aurelius was only 14 years old when Epictetus died in A.D. 135.

Apart from his teachings, little is known of Epictetus' life. Epictetus became lame, either from rheumatism or because of the cruelty of his master Epaphroditus. He lived a life of great austerity and simplicity, and he chose to marry

— a kind of psychological freedom from physical circumstances that only disciplined adherence to Stoicism makes possible.

Stoicism is a pre-Christian philosophy. The ancient Stoics had no concept of grace or redemption. The Stoics believed that rational choices should always lead us to behave virtuously, and thus wisely, courageously, justly and temperately. These choices — along with our attitudes, emotional responses and mental outlook — are up to us to control. We cannot be forced to have beliefs, form judgments or attempt actions without consciously, voluntarily choosing to do so. In short, these mental activities are up to us.

Events in the world, on the other hand, including all the beliefs and actions of other people, are essentially not in our control. Such things as the weather, the stock market or the behavior of dogs, drivers or dot-com companies are ultimately not up to us.

Since we all naturally want to be happy, the rational (Stoic) way to live is to train ourselves to limit our desires and concerns to what is up to us, and not to worry about, fear or get upset by things that are not up to us. In this respect, Stoicism is a kind of coping strategy. The central idea is to try to do the right thing, in every situation, without losing one's calm, becoming frustrated or getting angry. Doing the right thing includes fulfilling our responsibilities to family, friends, co-workers, neighbors, fellow travelers, fellow citizens and, in general, fellow human beings.

The Stoics believed that if we

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at a late age and adopt an orphan child who would otherwise have been left to die.

It is easy to imagine how Epictetus' experiences as a slave, his lameness and the religious fervor common in his homeland combined to produce his passion for freedom



strive every day to do our best, then we can accept the rest. That is, we can rightly take satisfaction in the lifelong enterprise of maintaining rational judgments and attempting

virtuous actions. Moreover, we can respect ourselves for the moral progress we achieve, and thus enjoy peace of mind and happiness regardless of how events in the

world unfold. After all, we are responsible for what we try to achieve, but not for the outcomes of our attempts since those outcomes are subject to chance factors.

## STOCKDALE AND EPICTETUS

Epictetus had the right stuff for James Bond Stockdale, who was caught like a deer in the media headlights eight years ago when Ross Perot plucked him from relative obscurity and made him his vice-presidential running mate.

Largely overshadowed at the time were Stockdale's keen and inquisitive mind and his exemplary war record. He not only survived seven and a half years of captivity in Vietnam, but rallied his fellow prisoners, among whom he was the senior naval officer.

Stockdale had graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1946 and was earning a master's degree at Stanford University when a professor introduced him to Epictetus' thought. The teacher noted that the great Prussian military leader, Frederick the Great, never went into battle without his copy of Epictetus' *Discourses*.

Stockdale said that when he was shot down and parachuted into the arms of his Vietnamese

captors in 1965, he whispered to himself: "Five years down there, at least. I'm leaving the world of technology and entering the world of Epictetus."

Stockdale spent much of the next seven years in solitary confinement, frequently tortured by his captors. He believed it was vital to his own survival — both mental and physical — and to the survival of his men, that they maintain a certain integrity and dignity. So despite the torture, isolation and deprivation inflicted upon them by their captors, the prisoners refused to bow in public, to admit to crimes or to negotiate only for their own personal well-being.

Stockdale showed his men that commitment to the Stoic principles of self-respect and moral fortitude could enable them to successfully resist their captors' attempts to coerce, abuse and degrade them. Stockdale, like Wolfe's Conrad Hensley, survived his ordeal thanks, in part, to the psychological strength gleaned from Epictetus' Stoicism.



*Retired Admiral James Stockdale, left, embraces a fellow prisoner of war, Arizona Sen. John McCain, last February during McCain's presidential bid. Stockdale, the one-time vice presidential running mate of Ross Perot, relied on Stoicism during his time as a POW in Vietnam.*

Photo by AP Wide World Photos

## THE REBIRTH OF STOICISM

The familiar Serenity Prayer is thoroughly Stoic: “God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference.”

Of course, we are free to do the opposite, too. We are free to compete *against* others for wealth, power and status. We are free to vie *against* others and try to coerce, manipulate and exploit them in a desire to win material possessions and

enhance our reputations. But such material “success” — that is, fame, money and power — can never be secure the way that a true belief, an honorable intention and a rational judgment can.

So wanton money-grubbing, power-mongering and other morally offensive endeavors must inevitably depend on luck to a great degree. Such dicey pursuits pit us against others, and so invite vices and lead to misery.

But instead of sacrificing one’s moral character and peace of mind, one is free to work for virtue and social harmony by adopting Stoicism as a way of life. Stoic happiness, unlike the life of conspicuous consumption and consumerism, does not depend on luck.

One can see how such an



*Wearing his trademark white suit, author Tom Wolfe poses in his New York home in 1998. Wolfe’s best-seller, A Man in Full, released that year, included a Stoic theme.*

optimistic and demanding philosophy might inspire a small group of intellectuals in the ancient world,

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but how is Stoicism relevant today? Let’s examine a few situations from Wolfe’s novel.

The central protagonist, Charlie Croker, is a former Georgia Tech football star turned wealthy real estate developer in Atlanta. His physical prowess, athletic fame, business success, war heroism, material wealth, social prominence and sexual prowess make him a fairly conventional model of manliness. Another of the book’s major characters, Conrad Hensley, in contrast, is a

humble but honorable working-class man.

Croker’s great wealth is in grave jeopardy as the plot unfolds. Croker fears that the loss of his wealth will bring him social humiliation and unbearable personal shame. He has yet to learn the Stoic lesson that events beyond our control have no power to disgrace us. Only our own decisions and the actions we freely choose to perform can bring us disgrace or honor. Hensley, who works at one of Croker’s food-distribution warehouses, saves a co-worker from a fatal accident only to receive a pink slip at the end of his shift — a layoff resulting from corporate downsizing. Hensley learns his first lesson in Stoicism: Courageous acts are within one’s power, and they are their own reward because they are a true good that cannot be taken



from us. In contrast, one's job is a precarious external that is ultimately not within one's power to retain indefinitely. Since losing the job was not Hensley's fault, he has thereby suffered no moral loss and no disgrace. For the Stoic, to lose one's wealth is not to lose any part of his or her true self. Rather, it is simply a test of fortitude. Moral fortitude is the only real good, since it alone cannot be lost through bad luck.

As the novel continues to unfold, Hensley is struck by more bad luck. Through no fault of his own, he loses his car to an impound lot. When he tries to retrieve it from the lot's larcenous bullies, a scuffle ensues and Hensley is arrested for assault. He is convicted and sent to a California penitentiary because he refuses to plea bargain, judging that it would be unjust and demeaning for him to do so. Awakening to the brutality of his prison environment, Hensley finds himself in dire need of emotional and psychological security. By accident, he receives a copy of Epictetus' *Discourses*, reads it, and becomes a Stoic convert. Hensley dedicates himself to the Stoic life of total moral integrity, self-sufficiency and sturdy acceptance of those things in life he cannot change. In prison, Hensley refuses to fake insanity to avoid a confrontation with a jailhouse bully because doing so would compromise his character. The Stoic lesson: Always conduct yourself respectably regardless of your circumstances. Your moral integrity never eludes scrutiny.

Hensley survives his ordeal in prison, escapes after an earthquake and makes his way to Atlanta.

There, he works as a practical nurse sent to aid — of all people — Charlie Croker. Croker explains his financial dilemma to Hensley and confesses that he'd rather die than become a beggar. Hensley responds by telling Croker about the great Stoic philosopher Cleanthes. Cleanthes hauled water to make a living, but nobody thought of him as someone who didn't have a respectable job, because he was a respectable and admirable human being. The Stoic lesson: You don't

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have to have some high position before you can be a great person. Consequently, Wolfe's man in full turns out to be the man of virtue.

Stoicism also plays a central theme in the summer blockbuster *Gladiator*, directed by Ridley Scott.

Set in A.D. 180, the film features Russell Crowe playing a Roman army general named Maximus Decimus Meridius whose career began as a humble farmer in Spain. But thanks to his strength and honor, that is, his martial valor and dutiful soldiering, Maximus rises to

become the favorite general of the reigning emperor, the great Stoic philosopher-king Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (Richard Harris).

Aurelius' only son, the despicable, decadent and dangerous Commodus (Joaquin Phoenix), lacks prudence, fortitude, temperance and justice — all the virtues Maximus possesses. So the aging emperor asks Maximus to accept the responsibility of becoming the imperial protector of Rome and to help the Senate restore the glory of Rome after Aurelius dies. The cruel Commodus, heartbroken by the decision, kills his father. Commodus seizes the throne, immediately strips Maximus of his rank, and orders his death and the deaths of his wife and young son. Maximus escapes, but not in time to stop the brutal murder of his family. Devastated, he is captured by slavers and reluctantly trained by his master Proximo (Oliver Reed) to fight in the bloody gladiatorial arenas. Maximus' determination to survive with courage, honor and dignity — the general who became a slave, a gladiator and finally the hero who defeats the evil tyrant — makes him the movie's inheritor of Marcus Aurelius' Stoic philosophy.

Does this renewed interest represent a rebirth of Stoicism? Is 21st century America, with its glorification of power, possessions, fame and money, ready to embrace a philosophy that places greater emphasis on virtue and justice? Perhaps in this time of presidential indiscretions, easy access to pornography on the Internet and confusion over social values, Stoicism's time has come again.

## STUDYING THE STOICS: STEPHENS CONTINUES HIS QUEST

I discovered Epictetus in graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania in 1988. Soon after my doctoral research on Stoicism began, I found that the most meticulous and comprehensive study of Epictetus' ethics ever written was published in 1894 by an obscure German scholar named Adolf Friedrich Bonhöffer. That was when I embarked on the daunting project of translating Bonhöffer's dusty tome from century-old German into contemporary English.

The classic book, which includes a foreword, three main parts, five appendices, and two lengthy indices, took me seven years, working on and off, to revise, edit and complete.

My translation, *The Ethics of the Stoic Epictetus*,



Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83

*Creighton's William Stephens published **The Ethics of the Stoic Epictetus** in 1996, a translation of an 1894 work written by German scholar Adolf Friedrich Bonhöffer.*

students and I are reading Wolfe's *A Man in Full*, Epictetus' *Discourses*, and a challenging book on contemporary Stoic theory. We also will see *Gladiator* and discuss its Stoic themes. ■

was published by Peter Lang in its Revisioning Philosophy series in December 1996. The hardback copies of the initial print sold out by early 2000, so this summer the publisher issued a second printing, in paperback.

In 1999, during a sabbatical at the University of California at Berkeley, I researched my own book on Epictetus' ethics and participated in a seminar conducted by probably the world's foremost living scholar of ancient Stoicism, Anthony A. Long.

This semester, I am teaching a course on Stoicism. My

**NEW GIVING LEVEL HAS SUCCESSFUL FIRST YEAR**

Creighton University's Development Office is pleased to announce the success of the Jesuit Circle giving club, a new giving level in the Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society. Members of this giving club consist of alumni, parents and friends of the University who generously make an unrestricted annual gift of \$5,000 or more to the University.

The 1999-2000 fiscal year was the charter year for the Jesuit Circle giving club, which was a huge success with the 60 new members giving a collective \$383,420, enabling the University to provide additional scholarship assistance, classroom and laboratory equipment,

and library resources to Creighton students.

Annual gifts of all amounts are important to Creighton, as the president and deans utilize them throughout the year to meet the most pressing financial needs of the University. Thanks to the generosity of alumni, parents and friends who give to Creighton, the University is able to provide a values-centered education that remains affordable.

If you would like more information about the Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton Society or the new Jesuit Circle giving level, please contact the Development Office at 1-800-280-2740.

**BELOVED PEDIATRICIAN HONORED THROUGH ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

As his name suggests, **Donald Glow, BS'50, MD'54**, illuminated the field of pediatrics for more than 40 years in the Omaha area. A remarkable pediatrician and hospital administrator, Glow dedicated his life to serving the community and helping parents successfully raise and care for their children.

Glow received both his undergraduate education and medical training from Creighton University. After finishing his medical degree, Glow served as captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps before entering private practice as a pediatrician at the Omaha Children's Clinic. He remained at the Children's Clinic for almost 20 years, expertly treating his young patients and educating their parents. However, due to his strong desire to spend more time with his family, Glow left private practice and accepted the position of vice president of Children's Hospital. He also shared his pediatric expertise for more than 10 years on the Children's Hospital radio



*The late Donald Glow with his wife, Joanne Glow*

show "Pediatric Hints."

Described as a true family man by his eight children, Glow's passion was always his own children and family. In memory of their beloved father and husband, the Glow family has established The Donald T. Glow, BS '50, MD '54 Endowed Scholarship Fund in his honor. The scholarship fund will provide financial assistance to students enrolled in the Creighton University School of Medicine who are in high academic standing. Knowing Glow's fondness for the University, the Glow family decided to create the scholarship at Creighton in his memory. Not only did he receive his education at Creighton, he returned to his Creighton roots to serve as a professor of pediatrics.

Just as Glow illuminated the field of pediatrics, The Donald Glow, BS '50, MD'54 Endowed Scholarship Fund will act as a beacon of light for students in the School of Medicine.

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# Making a difference in Madagascar

*Editor's note: Creighton pathologist Chhanda Bewtra, M.D., faced a difficult task when she traveled to the island nation of Madagascar, off the southeastern coast of Africa, in the summer of 1999. The country has strong cultural taboos against human dissection, essential to the work of pathologists. But, remarkably, Dr. Bewtra and her colleagues with Pathologists Overseas, an international organization dedicated to providing pathology and laboratory services to areas in need, were able to establish Madagascar's first training program specifically for pathologists.*

**CU Magazine:** Before you arrived in Madagascar, what type of pathology training were physicians receiving?

**Dr. Bewtra:** None. There were only two or three practicing pathologists in Madagascar, and they were mostly in the private paying sectors or teaching full time in the medical schools. That's why we established a training program specifically for pathologists — a first for this country — and started providing free pathology services.

Our lab, located in the capital city of Antananarivo, was very basic. All of our supplies and teaching materials were donated by private citizens and organizations. We received tissue specimens in tiny glass containers (recycled medicine bottles), which we had to break open with hammers. Pieces of glass sometimes got embedded in the tissue and had to be delicately pried out to save precious and often reused gloves and scalpel blades.

**CU Magazine:** Why were so few physicians interested in pathology?

**Dr. Bewtra:** Cultural taboos discourage autopsy and body donation for anatomical dissections. Surgeons do not ask for any pathology on any tissues.

**CU Magazine:** Was it difficult to establish your pathology program considering the cultural taboos?

**Dr. Bewtra:** It was a constant uphill battle to convince the surgeons about the importance of correct pathology diagnosis. Fortunately, some of them had training abroad, mostly in France, and they knew about pathology. We didn't even try to do an autopsy or any anatomy dissections. In many cases, large organs taken out during surgery had to be

returned to relatives for burial in the family crypts. We could get only a snippet of a large tumor, for example.

**CU Magazine:** How were you able to address some of these cultural concerns?

**Dr. Bewtra:** We had to show in every case how our diagnosis would change the mode of treatment and the prognosis for the patient. Many times we were laughed off and often for good reason. In such a poor country, refined diagnosis didn't mean much. For the first time in my life I actually had to go door-to-door to hospitals, clinics and surgeons trying to 'sell' pathology. It was a unique experience.

**CU Magazine:** How many doctors took part in the training program?

**Dr. Bewtra:** We had three local physicians who agreed to train as pathologists, and they were very keen and eager. The participating Lutheran health organization in Madagascar helped us get a toehold. Their hospitals were the first to use our services.

**CU Magazine:** Will these doctors become practicing pathologists?

**Dr. Bewtra:** We hope so. The grant runs out at the end of 2001. But the university medical school in Antananarivo is planning to incorporate our program in its curricula and utilize these first three physicians to teach others.

**CU Magazine:** Can you tell us about your meeting with the country's health minister?

**Dr. Bewtra:** Dr. Ranjalehy Rasolofomanana J., Madagascar's secretary general and minister of health, and Bruno Rakoto, the country's director of hospitals, met with our delegation for about 15 minutes. We explained our mission in Madagascar, and I mentioned the country's need for pap smear tests to curb the horrendously high rate of uterine cancers. They told us that the government was considering a national pap smear campaign and asked if we would work with the local university physicians to write up a plan, which we did.

More pressing concerns regarding poverty, unemployment, foreign debts, environmental pollution, seemed to have put the campaign on hold. But I have not lost hope. ■



Photo by Monte Kruse, BA '83

*Creighton's Chhanda Bewtra, M.D., spent a summer in Madagascar providing pathology training and services.*

# Hixson Scholars Fund Benefits Students

In 1998, the Lied Foundation Trust established a scholarship fund for students in Creighton's College of Business Administration. When the \$5 million fund is fully established, it will provide for 60 Hixson scholars to study at Creighton annually. The Hixson Scholars Fund commemorates the extraordinary success of Omaha businessman Ernst F. Lied and his long-time business associate Christina M. Hixson. Hixson became the sole trustee of Lied's land and fortune when he died in 1980. Renowned for her keen business acuity and philanthropic vision, Hixson has since donated millions of dollars to Creighton University. College of Business Administration sophomore Jacqueline L. Werner, a Hixson scholar, captures the many opportunities afforded to her by Hixson's generosity.



Hixson scholar Jacqueline Werner.

"Without the scholarship, it would not have been possible for me to attend Creighton. I love the College of Business Administration and look forward to pursuing a career in business upon graduation. I serve as secretary of the College's Financial Management Association; play trombone in the pep band, orchestra and wind ensemble; and run on the cross country team. But most of all, I've stayed on track with my studies, getting a 3.8 first semester and a 4.0 the second. Because of the scholarship, I was able to afford a once-in-a-lifetime trip to Greece last May for a class.

Because of the generosity of people like Christina Hixson, I am able to take advantage of all the opportunities Creighton has to offer. I really do not know how to express my appreciation, except by saying that I hope to someday be in the position to help students, too."

## 2000 Hixson Scholars

- |                     |                    |                      |                    |                      |
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