

VISION

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2 • JUNE 1993

A PUBLICATION FOR
ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF
INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTH BEND

.....
***By Virtue of Their
Education:
A Profile of the
New Majority Students***
.....

***Ethics and
Health Care:
Diverse Perspectives
and Complex Issues***
.....

***Patricia Lodyga:
A Commitment to
Higher Education***
.....



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A CUT ABOVE

My compliments on *Vision*. It's really first-rate and a cut above most alumni publications I've seen. I think it will become a lifeline for those of us in the IUSB family to stay attuned to campus activities. How else would I know about IUSB's Silver Anniversary? Please make "The Best of the Best" a regular feature since, as a former Reagan administration appointee and now the executive director of a state trade association, I enjoy seeing how other alumni around the country are making their mark.

*Vince Phillips, BA'74
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania*

A CUT BELOW

Please remove my name from your mailing list. Gloria Kaufman does not allow others the freedom of thought and opinion she begs for herself. Her "agenda" is showing when she brings Hillary Clinton into the Anita Hill story. Her raving about backlash dynamics is insulting to those of us who already respect ourselves. I do not like propagandizing! Kaufman's article is childish.

*Margaret Ellen Guentert
South Bend, Indiana*

KUDOS

What a dynamite issue of *Vision*! You have defined the mission of IUSB so clearly—it will be a source of pride for all the community. Keep it up.

*Janet Shirley
Director of Alumni Affairs, IUPUI
Indianapolis, Indiana*

SMART FOCUS

Congratulations on *Vision*, it's the best ever! *Vision* has variety, interesting people and articles and a smart focus on political elements and realities. Keep it up. It's good for IUSB and the education of our community about IUSB.

*Jane Robinson
Director, Continuing Education
IUSB
South Bend, Indiana*

YOU'RE WELCOME

Your publication, *Vision*, is exceptional. Thanks for sharing it with me.

*Charlie Nelms
Chancellor, IU East
Richmond, Indiana*

BEST ONE YET

Congratulations to the entire IUSB team on the October issue of *Vision*. In my opinion it is your best one yet, and they have all been quite good.

Not only do I like the format and graphic design of the current issue, the content is exceptionally varied and interesting. The idea of keying in on issues that are in the national spotlight, i.e., the American family and financing of public education, is an excellent one. I don't know for sure how you'll top this issue, but given your track record, I'm sure you will.

*Kay Rogers
Director, News and Publications
IU Northwest
Gary, Indiana*

ON PUBLIC SERVICE

I read with great interest your statement on public service, "Needing the Best We Can Get," in the October issue of *Vision*. Your observation that abuses of office occur and that in positions of power, individuals either rise to the occasion or surrender to opportunism and greed is indeed true.

I do welcome your statement. However, I believe that public service, whether in an elected or volunteer role, is something that all concerned citizens should become involved with.

*Tom Brademas
Center Management Corp.
South Bend, Indiana*

• *Vision welcomes letters to the editor. Please address your comments to: Office of Alumni Affairs, Indiana University South Bend, P.O. Box 7111, South Bend, IN 46634. For purposes of length, letters may be edited.*

JUNE 1993

THIS ISSUE

BEGINNINGS

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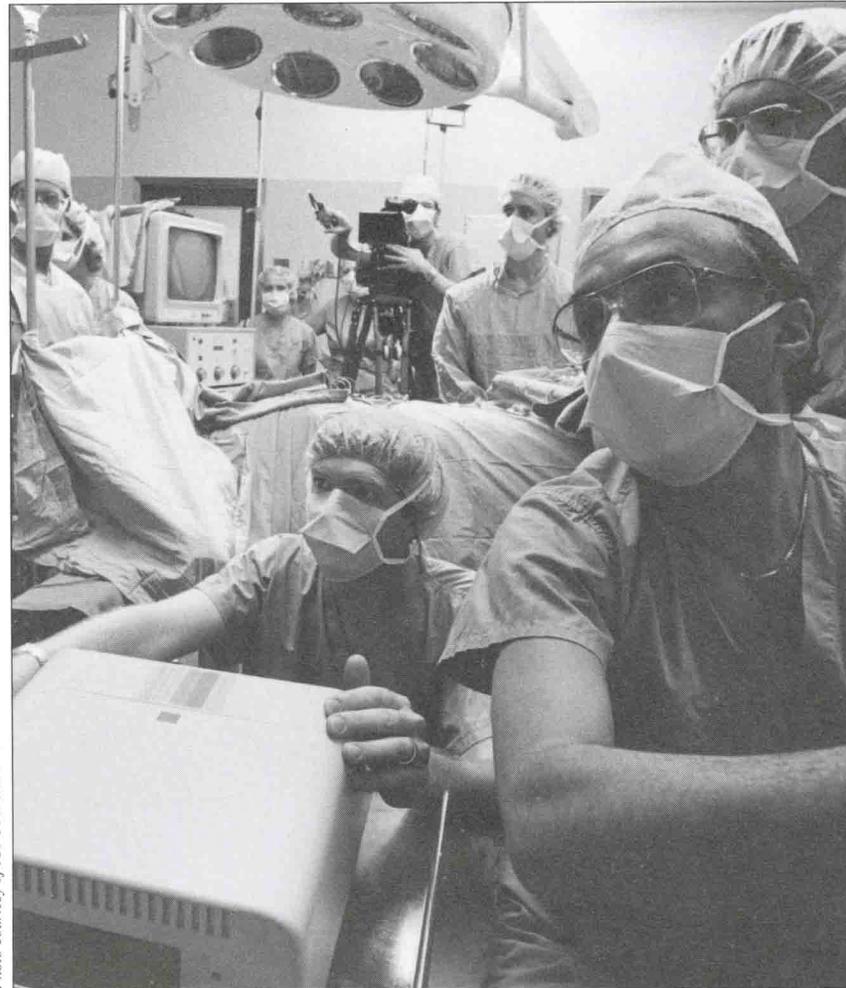


Photo courtesy of IUPUI Medical Center.

By Kay M. Cochrane

Reality. Sometimes it sneaks right up on us, and our idealistic viewpoints are challenged by some very practical and often difficult choices. Those of us who have aging parents and teenagers—I believe they call us the “sandwich generation”—are particularly susceptible to reality attacks on a fairly regular basis.

As children of the 60s, our viewpoints were formed by Woodstock and Watergate, Vietnam and the Beatles. As young adults we were summoned to “make love, not war.” Timothy Leary told us to “tune in, turn on and drop out.” Now I tell my three teenagers to tune down the music, turn off the TV and pick up their rooms. I’ve become so right-wing, my 15-year old daughter actually asked me how I knew the words to “Twist and Shout” the other day.

I worry about them, about what choices they are making every day. Children aren’t free to be children anymore.

I worry about my parents, too. Last summer, we finally had to place mother in a nursing home. A victim of Alzheimer’s disease, she could no longer be cared for at home. When I visit with her, feed her, talk with her, I realize how the parent has become the child, and the child the parent.

A few months after mother left home, dad also became ill. Thoughts of a comfortable, pleasant retirement have been replaced with the anxieties of dealing with the day-to-day realities of our nation’s health care system. Decisions effecting their well-being weigh heavily on my sister and I. Who is to decide if mother’s cancer should be treated, or if dad is capable of living independently? And what happens when their financial resources run out?

As Bob Kronemyer concludes in his article, “Ethics and Health Care,” there are no easy answers. It’s confusing: Where do you go to find the solutions to these difficult questions—the medical community, government, business and industry? When reality hits, a family in medical crisis doesn’t have time to wait for the debate to rage on.

As for me? I resent the fact that Timothy Leary never prepared me for this. ■

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SCHURZ COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHES \$250,000 ENDOWED FUND FOR IUSB

A \$250,000 endowed Fund for IUSB has been established with the Community Foundation of St. Joseph County by Schurz Communications Foundation.

Lilly Endowment Inc., through its Community Foundation GIFT program, will match the \$250,000. The Lilly match will help build the Community Foundation's unrestricted endowment.

Schurz Communications Foundation has directed that income from the fund be applied toward the most important needs of the campus. With enrollment again breaking records for the spring semester and state funding unable to keep up with the pace, IUSB will increasingly need such gifts to satisfy the demand for higher education and maintain the high quality of an IUSB education.

"We're going to look increasingly to private funds," says Chancellor Daniel Cohen.

"We're delighted by this gift and we're especially pleased by the recognition this represents of the importance of IUSB to the local community," he said. "We're also extremely happy to continue our close and longstanding association with Schurz Communications, and we look forward to further enhancing our mutual endeavors on behalf of the community."

Community Foundation President Jim Frick said it is the Foundation's hope that "local citizens who want to benefit IUSB and strengthen the Community Foundation at the same time will view the Fund for IUSB as an excellent vehicle by which to do so."

BRENDA KNOWLES CHOSEN LUNDQUIST FELLOW

Brenda E. Knowles, professor of business law at IUSB and immediate past president of the international Academy of

Legal Studies in Business, has been named 1993-94 Eldon F. Lundquist Faculty Fellow.

The most prestigious honor IUSB can give to a faculty member, the Fellowship is awarded on the basis of consistently demonstrated excellence in teaching, scholarship or artistic achievement, plus relevant community service. Knowles is the ninth recipient of the Fellowship, which includes a stipend of \$2,000 and an expense allowance of \$1,000.

The Fellowship is named in memory of Eldon F. Lundquist, whose contributions to the community of Elkhart included service as a state senator, hospital administrator, banker and special assistant to former IU President John Ryan.

The Lundquist Fellowship is the most recent in a string of major honors Knowles has received since joining the IUSB faculty in 1977. She is previously winner of the all-university distinguished teaching honor, the Amoco Foundation Excellence in Teaching Award; the W. George Pinnell Award for Outstanding Service; the Tri-



Brenda Knowles, recently named the 1993-94 Lundquist Fellow, the most prestigious honor IUSB bestows upon a faculty member.

State Business Law Association Outstanding Service Award; and the Midwest Law Review Best Article Award.

She was selected as a Danforth Foundation Associate, was named to the All-University Distinguished Teaching Committee, and in 1992 was co-chairman of the IU Faculty Colloquium on Excellence in Teaching (FACET).

Licensed to practice law in Indiana, Knowles is a member of the American, Indiana State and St. Joseph County Bar Associations, and has been a member of various committees of the County Bar Association. She currently serves as immediate past president of the Academy of Legal Studies in Business, an association of faculty members in the U.S. and other nations who teach business law and other legal studies in colleges and universities that are

not law schools. As president, she inaugurated teaching and research mentorship programs for this 1,000-member organization.

She is former staff editor of the *American Business Law Journal*; major co-author of all four editions of the textbook, *Business Law: Principles and Cases*, which is used in more than 200 schools; and major co-author of the textbook, *Comprehensive Business Law*.

DORIS WEIL ESTATE ESTABLISHES SCHOLARSHIP

The estate of the late Doris M. Weil, who died in April of 1992, included a \$10,000 bequest to Indiana University South Bend.

The bequest is earmarked for establishment of a Doris M. Weil Scholarship Fund for music students at IUSB.

SPRING ENROLLMENT SETS RECORD

Unofficial spring semester enrollment figures at IUSB set records both in number of students enrolled and credit hours taken.

A total of 7,607 students registered for classes, including 7,348 in IU programs (2.6 percent more than the spring of 1992) and 259 in Purdue Statewide Technology programs (up 18.3 percent).

Credit hours for IU programs totaled 60,277, up 4.5 percent from last spring. Purdue credit hours totaled 1,492, or 12 percent higher.

IUSB Registrar Kent Laudeman attributes the increase primarily to IUSB's affordability at a time when college costs are still on the rise. "I also think the community is more aware of our academic excellence, the quality of our faculty and the caliber and variety of our programs," he said.

Another trend is toward more full-time attendance. While part-time students continue to be in the majority at IUSB, significantly more students are choosing to attend full-time, particularly in the sophomore and senior classes. Laudeman attributes the 22.5 percent jump in sophomores to a decision by a greater number of students to continue their full-time education in South Bend instead of out-of-town. As for the 7 percent increase in seniors going full-time, he speculates that the reason is the simple desire to finish the degree and enter the workforce.

IUSB FACULTY MEMBER'S NOVEL GARNERS MAJOR ATTENTION

As this issue of *Vision* goes to press, accolades are starting to come in for Fran Sherwood's novel, *Vindication*, released this spring by Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

The novel is loosely based on the life of 18th century author Mary Wollstonecraft, who wrote *The Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, and may have been the first feminist.

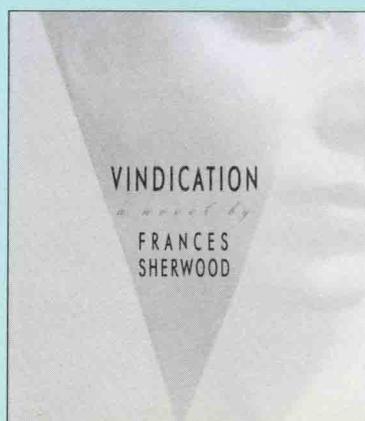
With her novel heralded as a major first work, Sherwood, associate professor of English at IUSB, was profiled in the May issue of *Harper's Bazaar*, will be profiled in the June issue of *People*, and is scheduled for readings and interviews on New York's Charlie Rose Show, a lecture tour in London, and other area and national appearances.

A boxed forecast in *Publishers Weekly* (March 1, 1993 issue) gave *Vindication* major play and declares it "an arresting and convincing portrayal. Her virtuosity succeeds in rendering the torments of a brilliant mind struggling against hypocritical and punitive social codes."

The book will also be published in seven foreign languages and is a Book-of-the-Month Club alternate selection.

Sherwood's first collection of short stories, *Everything You've Heard is True*, was published in 1989, and her short stories were selected two years in a row (1991 and 1992) for inclusion in the *O. Henry Awards Prize Collection* of best short stories each year. Sherwood was granted a fellowship by the National Endowment for the Arts in 1990, was a Stegner Fellow in Fiction at Stanford University, a teaching fellow at Johns Hopkins University, and a visiting writer at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

She joined the IUSB faculty almost seven years ago.



NURSE GRADUATES ACE NATIONAL TEST

IUSB nursing administrators have been notified that 100 percent of 1992 graduates of the associate and bachelor of science degree in nursing programs passed the national licensing exam required of registered nurses. This is the second time since 1990 that IUSB nursing program graduates all scored 100 percent on either the ASN or BSN National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses.

In a double honor for IUSB, BSN graduate Christine Lynn Deneseus and ASN graduate Nancy Jo Morris also won both of the honors for best academic records in the entire IU School of Nursing.

ALUMNI SET NEW GIVING RECORDS

The number of private gifts coming to IUSB in 1992 increased by a dramatic 40 percent, despite a limping national economy. Generous alumni accounted for the lion's share of contributions.

From Massachusetts to California, graduates responded to a phonathon challenge to make a \$25 "birthday" gift in honor of the number of years since the first IUSB degrees were conferred. Many alumni added another dollar for each year since their own graduation. The result was an increase, in both givers and dollars, of 30 percent. Other alumni chose to make their contributions in response to a variety of direct mail appeals.

The net result is stronger program support for IUSB. As employers demand better educated workers, public campuses with affordable programs like IUSB are experiencing spurts of growth. But new degrees, additional classes, and building expansion strain resources. With the help of alumni and friends of the university, IUSB is meeting this challenge with the same commitment to quality it has pursued over the past several decades.

This year's IUSB Alumni Phonathon begins in June. Alumni will be asked to share their university's commitment to future generations of IUSB students.

MORE DISADVANTAGED VENDORS EARN CONTRACTS WITH IUSB

IUSB awarded more contract dollars to disadvantaged businesses (defined as owned by women, racial minorities or physically handicapped) during the fourth quarter of 1992 than any other IU campus. This reflects a concerted effort to draw more disadvantaged businesses into the bidding and purchasing process for supplies and services.

Contracts totaling approximately \$50,000 for the fourth quarter, representing 8.10 percent of the total purchases for the

quarter, went to disadvantaged businesses, according to reports from the South Bend campus and the central IU administration.

Central administration has been keeping numbers on non-construction contracts awarded to disadvantaged businesses for several years, in an effort to involve more of them in the bidding for University goods and services and "we've been moving to the top of the pack," says Norma Tebo, IUSB purchasing agent.

For its part, IUSB managers have participated for the past two years in the Economic Opportunity Exchange Trade Show, sponsored by the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce Minority Business Development Council, and this spring participated in a series of Chamber-sponsored meetings with disadvantaged vendors.

The intent of the efforts is to make both the university and the businesses aware of each other's needs. All firms seeking IUSB business must go through an application process. If requirements are met, applications are then filed by product and service. When the need arises, the firms on file are invited to submit bids.

"The objective is to get as many vendors as possible into the system in order to ensure that pricing is competitive and that the interests of both economic development and the taxpayer are served," said Keith Dennis, vice chancellor for business affairs.

RUSSIAN PROFESSOR SEEKS IUSB LINK

Helen Kuznetsova, professor of chemistry at Perm University in the Republic of Russia and coordinator of an association of women faculty there, visited IUSB last semester to begin establishing a link between the institutions. Her visit was arranged by Doloris Cogan, coordinator of the Elkhart Advisory Committee of Women for Meaningful Summits.

The arrangements began last September when Cogan assembled seven Elkhart business owners to visit Perm at the invitation of the economic development center there. Kuznetsova arranged for the Elkhartans to visit Perm University, which then submitted to IUSB a formal proposal for a program of cultural and professional exchange between the representatives of Perm and South Bend.

Because of its heavy involvement in military affairs, Perm was a "closed city" until 1989. It is located in Siberia, roughly 800 miles east of Moscow, and has a population of more than one million. Its university, described as the "Cambridge of the Urals," has a large scientific research complex and an internationally respected faculty.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION CANDIDATES ANNOUNCED

The Indiana University South Bend Alumni Association nominating committee has chosen the association's 1993-94 slate of officers and directors.

Officer nominees renewing for a second term are: Douglas Mick, BS'74, president; Lucky Reznik, MSBA'76, vice president (president-elect); Darcia King-O'Brien, BS'83, MS'89, secretary; Patricia Lodyga, BS'76, treasurer.

Nominations for member-at-large terms include: Michael Wargo, AS CJ'81, BGS'82; Mary Jo Ehrich, BA'75, MSEd'80; Larry Lentych, BS'69; Erin Ryan Van Dieren, MSEd'90; Lyn Leone, MPA'82; and Marilyn Peacock, MSEd'74.

The following alumni have been reappointed to divisional representative: David Sage, BA'72, MPA'77, SPEA; Kathryn M. McLaughlin, BA'73, Liberal Arts and Sciences; and Eugenia Chandonia, BGS'83, General Studies. John Voorde, BS'68, has been appointed to serve as the campus representative to the IU Alumni Association Executive Council.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT BRINGS RECOGNITION

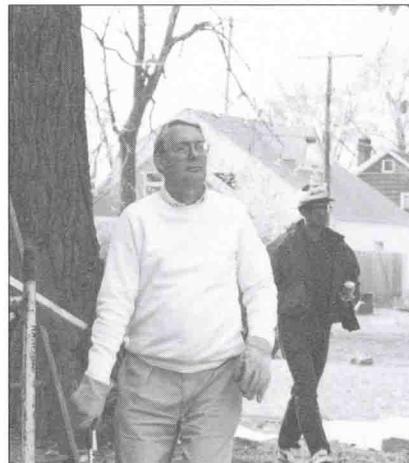
The St. Joseph County Chamber of Commerce presented two Silver Awards to IUSB during its annual Salute to Business program.

IUSB was honored in categories for local capital investment of \$100,000 or more, and for employers who have made either a 25 percent increase in workforce or added 25 employees.

SHIELDS, ROSTROPVICH RECOGNIZED BY IUSB WITH HONORARY DEGREES

The distinctive gifts of two extraordinary men—Maestro Mstislav Rostropovich, an international giant of classical music and defender of human rights; and William S. Shields, a pillar of the community for his entrepreneurial genius and generosity—are being recognized by Indiana University South Bend with the awarding of honorary doctorates.

After five decades as an eminent cellist, conductor, pianist and courageous humanitarian, Maestro Rostropovich is recognized



Weekends are "fix-it" days for most households, but IUSB faculty, staff and students did the tradition one better when they devoted a Saturday to fixing up a house for the homeless as part of the Habitat for Humanity project. Clockwise from upper left are Professor Paul Joray, coordinator of the workday project; Congressman Tim Roemer, who stopped by to observe the progress; and IUSB Basketball Coach Jerry Jones. (Associate Vice Chancellor Ellen Maher is in work apron at right). The IUSB crew painted, installed windows, plumbing and electricity and did repairs for the project.

the world over as one of the preeminent musicians of our time. Exiled from the former Soviet Union for his outspoken defense of dissidents, he risked his life by joining others in the besieged Russian White House to resist the attempted coup of 1991.

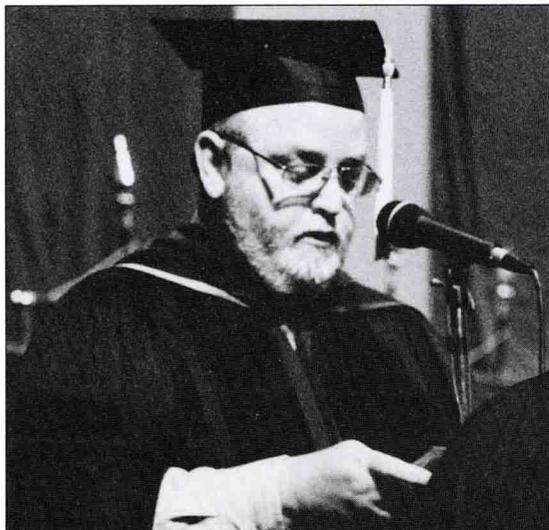
Rostropovich will receive his honorary doctorate at a future date.

Veteran entrepreneur and civic leader William Shields was awarded an honorary



Entrepreneur and civic leader William S. Shields is conferred an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Indiana University during IUSB commencement ceremonies last month. From left are Mr. Shields, President Thomas Ehrlich, University Platform Marshall Susan Parrish, and Chancellor Daniel Cohen.

"He keeps going and going and going..." Commencement's most demanding job belongs to Vice Chancellor Len James, who every year recites, with unwavering clarity, the full names of hundreds of graduates receiving their degrees.



Doctor of Laws degree during IUSB's 27th annual Commencement ceremonies May 11 in Century Center.

A highly-regarded businessman who was instrumental in the creation of seven successful companies over a 50-year career, Shields is also well-respected for the time he has devoted to teaching and encouraging new entrepreneurs; for spurring the development of new business in the region; for his work to improve housing for the aged, and for his efforts to ensure a superior level of health care facilities and services for Michiana residents.

The honorary degrees are in recognition of Rostropovich's and Shields' distinguished achievements, and have been approved by the IU Committee on Honorary Degrees, the University Faculty Council and the IU Board of Trustees.

William Shields has spent most of his life in the Michiana area, devoting his professional and personal talents to the betterment of his community.

"Even as he prospered in his own ventures, Bill Shields has always been willing to share his experience and knowledge with others," said IUSB Chancellor Dan Cohen. "In fact, the numerous businesses spawned by those under his guidance have added at least 3,000 jobs to our community."

A member of the IUSB Advisory Board, he is a tireless advocate for excellence in higher education and expanded links between education and the business sector. He and his wife Kathryn have endowed scholarships at IUSB for nursing and technology students, and have also made arrangements for a brighter future for many coming generations of IUSB students.

Shields has served as chairman of the nonprofit Brethren Care of South Bend, leading the effort to establish St. Paul's Retirement Community. He served on the Memorial Hospital board of directors and helped establish the community's major medical centers as quality providers of health care.

A former member of the Purdue University Regional Task Force, Shields was at the forefront when IUSB sought to relocate Purdue programs into the former Armory. "If not for his ongoing support, it is unlikely that IUSB's Purdue Technology programs would be in South Bend," said Cohen.

Shields has served as chairman of the board of Wells Manufacturing Company, Wells Aluminum Corporation, Welcraft, and Weldun International, and directed Welcon Electronics Asia Pvt. Ltd., Welcon Connector Company and Wells Foreign Sales Company. He has also served as con-

sultant to numerous Michiana organizations and businesses.

He has been honored with the St. Joseph County Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Business Leader award, the first Entrepreneur Man of the Year Award, the IUSB Business and Economics Division E. M. Morris Award, and the highest honor given to an individual from the governor of Indiana: the Sagamore of the Wabash. He also holds an honorary doctorate from Purdue University.

ALUMNI VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

With the development of four new committees operating under the auspices of the Alumni Association Board of Directors, several new opportunities are available for alumni to volunteer their time and expertise to the university.

Legislative affairs, student recruitment, athletics, fundraising, career mentoring, and freshman orientation are just a few of the areas where IUSB alumni can lend their assistance.

Alumni interested in getting involved should contact Kay Cochrane, Director of Alumni Affairs, 237-4381, for further information.

KOWALSKI ANNOUNCES NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

James D. Kowalski, president of Maxi-Blast, Inc., South Bend, has informed IUSB officials that his firm is establishing two new scholarships for students in the Division of Business and Economics.

The Judge Leon Kowalski Scholarship, which honors the memory of Mr. Kowalski's late father, is for marketing, and the Hagan Advertising Inc. Scholarship is for advertising majors.

In establishing the scholarships, James Kowalski lauded IUSB as "a tremendous asset to the community. This is my way of saying thank you for all of your contributions: academically, socially, professionally, culturally and ethically."

Kowalski also serves as an adviser to the Division of Business and Economics, and his firm funds two other scholarships for the study of entrepreneurship at IUSB.

According to a national report, Maxi-Blast is the number one manufacturer of plastic abrasives in the U.S., and number four in the world for all abrasives.

ETHICS

and

HEALTH CARE

BY BOB KRONEMYER

In her role as acting campus dean of the School of Nursing at IUSB, Suzanne Whitehead places a strong emphasis on teaching her students about medical ethics. The issues affect everyone, from the unborn to the very old, beginning with contraceptives and ending with the medical prolongation of life. In between are such sensitive topics as health care rationing, organ transplants and experimental drug trials.

But it is through personal experience that Whitehead witnessed the most dramatic shift in medical ethics. Ten years ago, when her aging mother was admitted to the hospital, the doctor arbitrarily decided that Whitehead's mother would not be hooked up to any advanced life-support system. He did not bother to consult with the family.

Recalls Whitehead, "My mother lost control over her life." She died shortly afterward.

Contrast that ordeal with another her family endured years later, when Whitehead's sister was diagnosed with a brain tumor. "I view your sister as my sister," the doctor assured Whitehead. The medical staff supported the patient's and family's decision to allow Whitehead's sister to be at home when she died last May.

"There was a time you wouldn't have had that kind of support from the medical staff," says Whitehead. "I think there's been a real shift. Younger doctors today are much more sensitive to the needs of the patient."

A nurse's perspective of ethics is crucial because "they're the person who spends the most time with the patient," notes Whitehead, who is also past director of the Division of Nursing of the American Hospital Association.

She is encouraged by the fact that nurses are now consulted about difficult patient choices at an early stage, and that many hospitals have established ethics committees which bring together everyone caring for the patient in order to reach decisions comfortable to all.

Open dialogue with all parties concerned with the patient is the key ingredient, says Whitehead. "Decisions need to be based on the concept of justice and the particular facts of each case," she explains. For organ transplants, following a strict set of criteria for eligibility is imperative, she believes.

With limited resources on the horizon, it's not surprising that rationing of health care will emerge as the number one medical ethics issue in the next century, according to a recent poll of physicians by the Michigan State Medical Society.

"I would hate to think all of our decisions would be made financially," says Whitehead, although she acknowledges the high price tag of advanced technology. "I think it's going to become much more complicated. We live in a high-tech society. I can't even imagine how the technology will advance over the next ten years, but I know that it will."

South Bend Memorial Hospital Emergency Room physician Michael Blakesley wonders "how much is enough? How much can society afford?" Blakesley, who has been an emergency physician at Memorial

The issues affect everyone, from the unborn to the very old, beginning with contraceptives and ending with the medical prolongation of life.

Suzanne Whitehead, acting campus dean, IUSB School of Nursing



Suzanne Whitehead: I would hate to think all of our decisions would be made financially, but it's going to become much more complicated. I can't even imagine how the technology will advance over the next ten years.

since 1981, received his undergraduate degree from IUSB and medical degree from IU Medical School.

With well over ten percent of our gross national product earmarked for health care and the figure rapidly spiralling to 20 percent, where does the “buck” stop? For many health care professionals, it’s a legal issue rather than an ethical one.

“If society as a whole decides we’re not going to treat this (particular illness), that’s the way it’s going to be,” says Blakesley.

Unlimited demand versus finite resources. A case in point is the state of Oregon, which passed legislation (eventually overturned) to put a cap on skyrocketing health care costs. State-funded liver transplants were prohibited in favor of prenatal care, in the belief that the money would be better allocated in producing healthy babies.

“If there’s one thing that’s going to change the situation more than anything else, it’s personal responsibility for your health — doing the things that are going to keep you healthy,” stresses Blakesley. “I doubt that education will do much. People already know these things.”

He cites, for example, parents who ignore the fact that their smoking provokes asthma attacks in their children. “A lot of people don’t always want to hear good medical advice. What they want is a pill that will cure them,” he says.

If not education, then what’s the incentive to change behavior? Money. “People who are more financially responsible for their illnesses tend to take better care of themselves,” Blakesley notes. By contrast, the Medicaid population, who take little or no financial risk in health maintenance, have a much higher incidence of health abuse (especially tobacco and alcohol users).

“Cigarette smoking is related to premature heart disease, no doubt about it,” says Blakesley. When you factor in the health care costs of smoking, including the effects of passive smoking, the actual cost to society of a pack of cigarettes is \$10. On average, ten years is erased from each smoker’s life.

“The last few years of life is where all the money is spent,” Blakesley observes, citing multiple hospital admissions from chest pains, and the cost of a cardiac bypass.

He feels that in the coming decades, though, the financial responsibility for these self-induced illnesses will shift from private and government insurers to the patients themselves. “People who smoke will pick up a larger chunk,” he predicts.

Hopefully, that change will cause more people to live healthier lifestyles and, as a result, reduce the demand for health care. But even those who are without “vice” eventually face death.

“Death is one of the areas where ethics seems to get mixed up in the practice of medicine,” says Blakesley. “People don’t really think much about ethics when treating an ear infection.”

With the increase in assisted suicides making the headlines, the ethics of intervention in death is a topic of intense scrutiny.

“I actually believe it’s going to be common in the future,” Blakesley ventures. “Society isn’t going to be able to keep us alive. It’s going to be a financial matter.”

However, Blakesley does not view this scenario as grim. “When your dog gets old and frail and is in constant pain, you take him to the vet and put him out of his misery,” he explains. “The general medical community has yet to totally accept this concept for human beings. It’s not wrong for other creatures. Why isn’t it right for humans?”

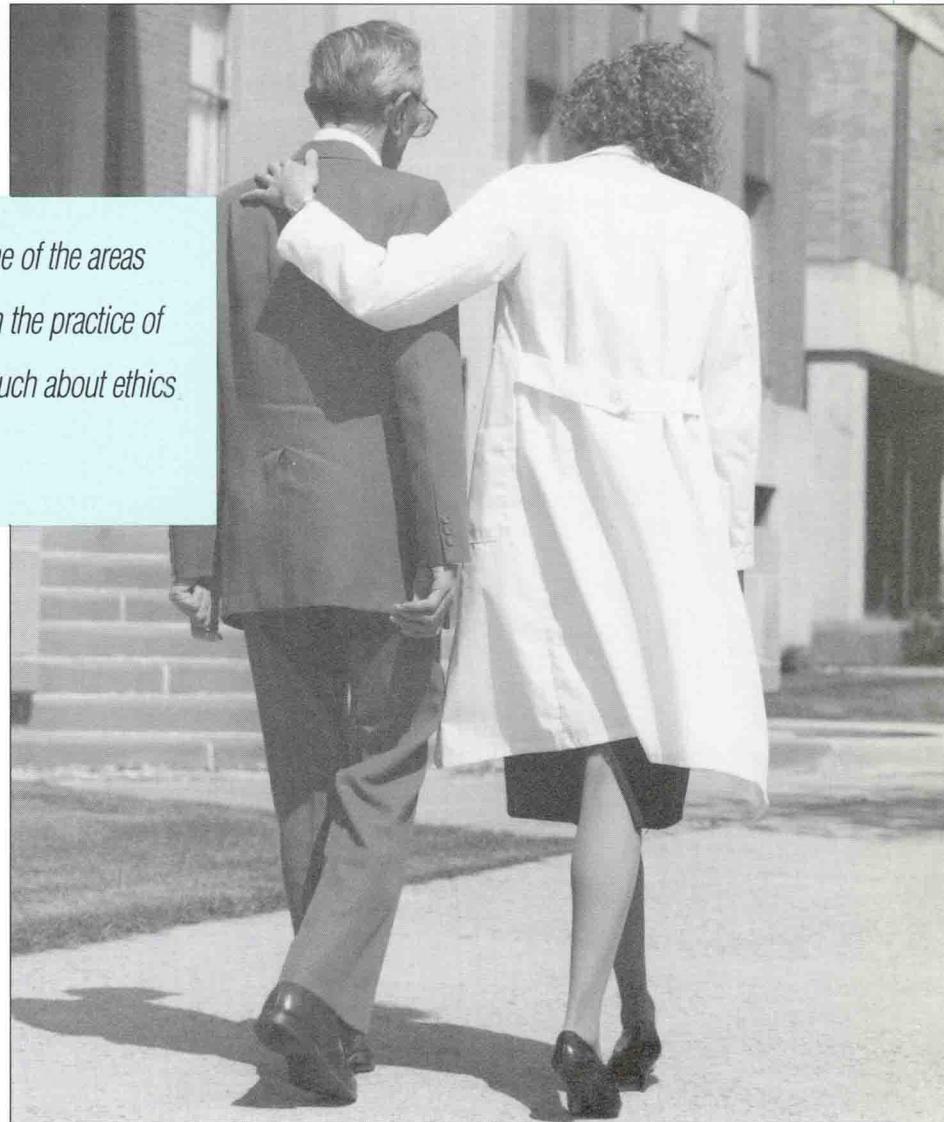
People clamor about cruelty to animals. What about cruelty to human beings? Three in five Americans said they would vote to allow physician-assisted suicide for terminally ill adults, according to an Associated Press poll last fall. And Hemlock Society USA, a group with 91 chapters and more than 50,000 members nationwide, wants to make voluntary euthanasia legal. The group’s former president, Derek Humphry, wrote the best-selling *Final Exit*, a how-to suicide guide.

Yet attempts to pass “death with dignity” legislation have repeatedly failed, starting with a bill in the Ohio Legislature back in 1906. More recently, voters have rejected proposals in Michigan, Washington, New Hampshire, Iowa, and California.

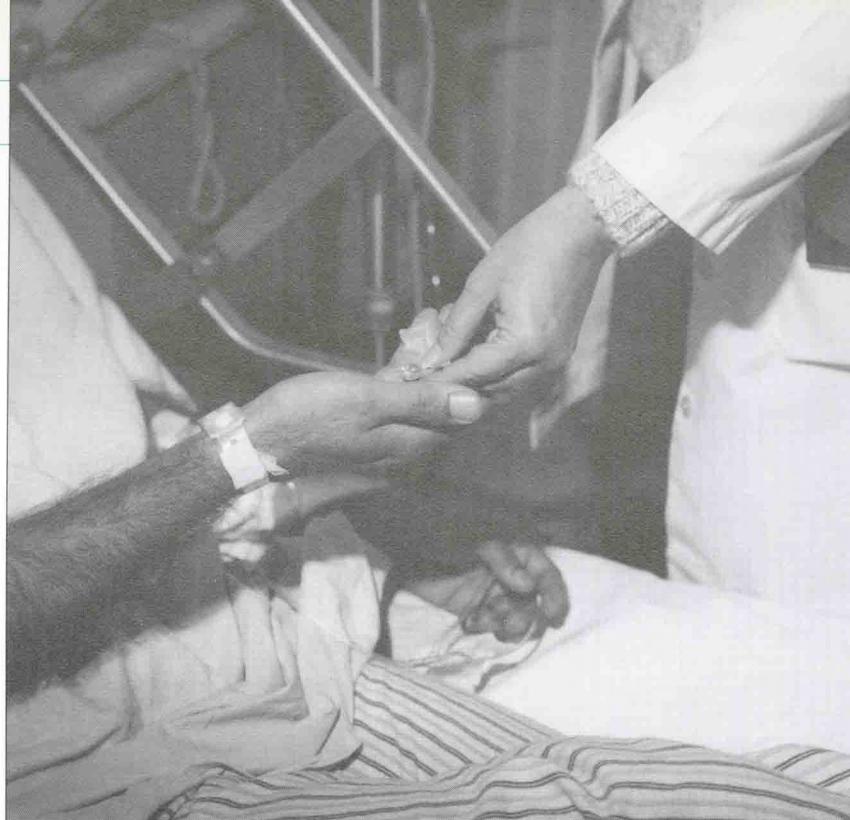
Despite the opposition, Blakesley still believes that, as baby boomers age and resources become even more scarce, active euthanasia (by administering a drug) will be complemented by passive euthanasia: death by benign neglect.

“A lot of it is common sense complicated by legal sorts of things,” he says, offering a scenario of a deathly ill grandmother on Medicare whose relatives are adamant about con-

Dr. Michael Blakesley: Death is one of the areas where ethics seems to get mixed up in the practice of medicine. People don't really think much about ethics when treating an ear infection.



Photos courtesy of IUPUI Photographic Services, Office of Integrated Technologies.



tinuing life support measures because they have no financial stake in the treatment. The chances of their loved one surviving are no greater than 1 in 100, and even if she does miraculously pull through, she'll be moved to a nursing home.

"There are times we discuss the situation with the family and sometimes even with the patient," says Blakesley. But a better solution is advance directives, such as a "living will" that states the patient's preference regarding "heroic measures" before the crisis hits. So instead of the family and medical community having to decide when to "pull the plug" on advanced life-support equipment, the plug need not be connected in the first place.

"Ethics is simple. Ethicists make it hard," says Dr. Jack Kevorkian, the well-known "Doctor Death" who has assisted in the suicides of terminally or chronically ill persons.

The controversy-laden Kevorkian, whose medical license has been suspended in the State of Michigan, told a *Vision* writer in a telephone interview that "there are no medical ethics today. The Hippocratic Oath (physicians are supposed to follow) is a pagan doctrine not related to medicine.

"Ethics is doing, saying, and thinking what is right," says Kevorkian. "Ethicists' today seem to purposefully muddy the waters because their jobs depend on it".

He blames the medical community for allowing the issue to get out of hand, but there are plenty who differ with his attitude, noting that he's a pathologist and has never had a "live" patient.

So the debate rages on: Is assisted suicide helping people "kill themselves" (in a sensational context) or simply providing terminally ill patients a graceful option that has yet to be sanctioned?

"We have the right to make our own decisions," says Whitehead. However, like Blakesley, she's acutely aware of the financial ramifications. Setting the stage for a healthy life by educating our young in good health habits (eating sensibly, exercising regularly), and prevention of disease — including candid discussion of lifestyle choices — would go a long way toward reducing long-term healthcare costs, Whitehead says, adding "more could be spent on it."

She increasingly looks to the political arena for decisions on rationing of health care. In the 1980s, federal legislation was passed in an effort to control escalating costs. Hospitals are now reimbursed by the government on the basis of average hospital stays for specific diagnoses (a system of "DRGS" or "diagnostic-related groups).

If a patient exceeds the length of stay dictated by the DRG, the hospital is forced to absorb the difference, which cuts into its profits.

The government "is where the majority of the dollars are going to be coming from," predicts Whitehead. But because some patients take longer to recuperate than the DRG guidelines expect, it's an uneasy alliance. As a result, early patient release has led to worsening health and even death, in some cases. Not surprisingly, lawsuits have been filed against the hospitals.

Business will also become an increasingly influential player in containing health care costs. Many companies already have incentives to keep costs down. Some have introduced prenatal programs for pregnant employees to attend on company time, to reduce the number of premature births, says Whitehead. "They thought that company time was money well spent."

But how much choice does business, government, or the individual really have in shopping around for health care value? "We want Cadillac medical care for Chevy

prices," says Marta Makielski, a lecturer in nursing at IUSB and a critical care nurse who also serves on the ethics committee of Saint Joseph's Medical Center in South Bend. Yet, she points out, "we don't have the option" of lower prices. "Everyone who accesses the system now gets Cadillac medical care."

The trend is that people are going to become more participatory in their health care, says Makielski. "Baby boomers are much more health conscious, and they have more autonomy than past generations."

She cites the example of her 70-year-old uncle, who refused to fill out forms advising how he wanted to be taken care of in the future. His attitude was "I'll never die. I'm going to live to be 100," she reports.

More realistically, Makielski says, "the majority of the elderly today don't want to discuss options openly because they are used to having others make these decisions," such as family or the medical community.

But even when options are discussed openly, there's the mounting obstacle of scarce resources. "When you're a health care provider, you see what's out there, and you want it for your patients as is appropriate," says Makielski. On the other hand, she is frustrated when patients are given too much with no enhancement in the quality of their life. Makielski says that, to the best of her knowledge, the pacemaker is the only so-called high tech invention that extends life in any meaningful way.

Ethics in general presents a dilemma when the wishes of the individual are in opposition to society's. "When the individual is faced with a decision or a problem, their personal values may be in conflict with societal decisions or values," says Makielski.

Referring to the Oregon health care referendum, she mentions the ban on liver transplants. Society

may have passed the law and be content with the decision, "but if you're the person who needs that transplant, it's your problem."

Makielski expects that with dwindling resources, our country might someday resort to multiple tiers of care (the haves and the have-nots), a phenomenon some countries have already instituted. She hopes that scenario never becomes a reality.

"The bottom line today is communications," says Makielski. "That's the only tool we have today." In order to minimize the ethical ramifications of medicine, the patient needs to state what she desires. But making a decision is only part of the challenge. The patient also needs to "learn what he's making decisions about," such as the repercussions of no tube feeding or the lack of heroic measures.

"We don't trust each other either," observes Makielski.

From this sampling of the medical community, it's obvious that there are no easy answers to these vexing ethical issues. However, if we can't, at minimum, trust one another, how can we expect to move forward in resolving them? ■

Dr. Jack Kevorkian: Ethics is simple. Ethicists make it hard. Ethics is doing, saying, and thinking what is right. Ethicists today seem to purposefully muddy the waters because their jobs depend on it.

BY NANCY H. FALLON



“I LIKE IMPROVISING”

“I never did anything that I felt was scattershot. It was all focused on learning, teaching and institutional change.”

When Eileen Bender taught her first English course at IUSB almost 27 years ago, she resembled the non-traditional students who filled her classroom more than she did the faculty.

Although she held an undergraduate degree in journalism from Northwestern University, she had no graduate credits and, in fact, had devoted most of the ten years since graduation to raising three children.

The book reviews she wrote for the *South Bend Tribune* formed her only link to the professional world. There was no clear vision of a future career, except that it wouldn't include teaching. “It was never something I thought I could do,” she explains.

But, she insists, what IUSB does for many of its students it also did for her. “It provided me with a second look at myself. If I hadn't had the chance to teach here, I never would have gone into teaching. And now I think of it as my greatest passion.”

What ignited that passion was the challenge of reaching the roomful of students she met that first day.

“I had never been in a classroom that heterogenous. It was a terrific experience,” Bender says. “I was so enthusiastic that I decided I was going to graduate school.” And she did, teaching and working at IUSB while completing a Ph.D. in English at the University of Notre Dame.

Today Eileen Bender plays highly visible and demanding roles both at IUSB, as associate vice chancellor of academic affairs and special assistant to Chancellor Daniel Cohen, and for the Indiana University system, as associate dean of faculties and associate academic advisor to President Thomas Ehrlich. But at her own insistence, she continues to teach one course each semester at IUSB because “I love to teach, and I'm not willing to give it up.”

Although she taught at a number of institutions, including four years at Notre Dame, Bender still feels most drawn to—and challenged by—the students she encounters at IUSB.

“I enjoy teaching at any level, but I've had my teaching ‘highs’ here. Last semes-

ter I taught an honors seminar and—this is not hyperbole—it was absolutely the best class I've ever taught at any school.” Those outstanding students still reflected the university's varied population and its typical problems: juggling work schedules, caring for children, coping with finances.

But it is more often as an administrator that Bender confronts the obstacles that can keep students like these from the college education she believes they deserve. “If we're talking about access to higher education, this is the place. But the challenge is not only to open the doors, but to bring them into the community of learning once they're here.”

In her first administrative post, she developed a grant proposal for a Mentor Advising Program (MAP) aimed at breaking down the barriers faced by IU's “New Majority,” non-residential students. It won the university three years of funding, and established the current system of peer advisors and college life seminars. “It was a great experiment and gave me a lot of in-

sight into how the institution really works,” she said.

What IUSB learned was that it had an administrator who could see the institution's potential as well as its problems—and the ability to communicate both. “She brings along a whole raft of talents, not the least of which is incredible writing ability,” says Cohen. “She just has wonderful instincts.”

Those instincts have proved valuable not just to IUSB but to the entire IU system. After a stint on President Ehrlich's Strategic Planning Board, Bender again found herself creating and implementing projects, but this time for a much larger entity. Her favorite, FACET (Faculty Colloquium on Excellence in Teaching), “was one of those ideas hatched in my basement study,” she says. The plan caught the president's eye, and now Bender helps coordinate a yearly retreat for some of the state's best university teachers. “I love it because it works,” she explains. “FACET has established an (inter-campus)

network—which was the main intention.”

In fact, Bender has done more than anyone else to link the eight IU campuses, one of the primary goals of his presidency, says Ehrlich. He values just as highly her continuing insights into a broad spectrum of educational issues. “She's a heroine for thinking of ways to promote undergraduate teaching. She's always full of ideas, always moving on to the next step.”

No one has yet come up with an inclusive job description for the administrative roles Bender plays on both campuses, and that's fine with her. “They have always allowed me a lot of creative freedom. I've been able to develop programs of my own and then implement them or see them carried out. I've been able to advise people and serve on councils, but I've never had the burden of a lot of the detail some administrative jobs carry,” she says.

Her commitment to change—and the energy to pursue it—has extended into the community. A self-confessed “political animal,” she rode out the storm of school desegregation and busing during a four-year term on the South Bend school board. “I think of that as one of the times when I received a real education, when I grew light years in my understanding of issues and of people,” she recalls.

Bender spent ten years on the Michiana Arts and Sciences Board of Advisors and served on the board of the South Bend Public Library (a reading room of the library now bears her name). She also served on the Indiana Committee for the Humanities.

Her seemingly inexhaustible drive has allowed her to cast a wide net. Still, she insists, “I never did anything that I felt was scattershot activity. It was all focused on learning, teaching, and institutional change. My commitments all fed into each other.”

For Bender, the key to making all her experience work for her—and for IUSB and IU—is the ability to work with different kinds of people, an ability she's developed over years of teaching, working with faculty and administrators, and juggling responsibilities. Sometimes even her love of literature comes to her aid. “I like improvising and can live with ambiguity,” she adds, with a laugh. “That helps.” ■

“Not since veterans returned to college after World War II have we seen such a diverse group of students.” IUSB Chancellor Daniel Cohen calls them the “New Majority” of college students. Unlike

previous generations, they’re usually older, employed, and carrying the weight of family responsibilities. Most of them sacrifice time and a certain level of income to attend college—not only money invested in tuition and books, but earnings they could have realized if they weren’t in the classroom and studying.

Somehow they squeeze a college education into already crowded schedules, and somehow they get by with less money. They do it because they believe in themselves and in education; because they know it will make a difference in their future, in their work, and in their understanding of the world, other people, and themselves.

They attend IUSB for countless personal reasons, but what it really comes down to is wanting a major change in their lives. What’s wonderful is that they wind up changing all our lives, all of us who live in the society that they improve by virtue of their education.

BY JAMIE ORNATOWSKI

By Virtue of Their Education

“You Wonder If Your Mind Is Too Old”



P. Macia Richardson, 38, was a general studies major at IUSB, with minors in political science and criminal justice. The single mother of two children, she lives in South Bend with her youngest, a 13-year-old.

Employment: House manager for Division of the Arts auditorium series; work-study positions in financial aid and the registrar’s office.

Campus Activities: president of the IUSB Black Student Union, 1992-93; Student Government Association Supreme Court chief justice; member of the IUSB Affirmative Action Committee; member of the Student Alumni Council.

Goals: “Get into law school and eventually become a judge. I want that so bad it’s the only thing I can see, to be an attorney and eventually sit on the bench.

Experiences: “After being in the workforce for 20 years doing everything from office clerk and cashier to butcher, welder, gas station attendant and manager, I decided to quit jumping around. I had been afraid to go after what I really wanted, a law degree, because I was afraid of the seven-year time commitment. Then I decided that I could either spend the next

seven years going from one job to the next or I could spend it going after my dream.”

On Being a Non-Traditional Student: “Starting out in school again after 20 years felt weird to begin with. You wonder if your mind is too old to keep up with the students fresh out of high school. But I found that my life experience gave me insights some of the younger students didn’t have. That’s one of the nice things about IUSB, I was able to interact with students of all ages and we all learned from each other.

“Being a non-traditional student is a positive, not a negative. I enjoyed knowing that I was going after my dream. But I still chastise myself for not doing it 20 years ago.”

"A Quality Education Is Essential"

Sabine Schweizer-Bauer is a 29-year-old computer science major with an emphasis on systems programming. She is married and was employed during her senior year as a consultant in the IUSB Computer Lab.

Campus Activities: President of the Student Government Association for 1992-93, SGA senator 1991-92, active member of the IUSB International Student Organization (ISO), and served two years as publicity coordinator for the ISO's annual Spring Festival.

"We moved to the U.S. from Germany in 1984 so my husband Peter could attend graduate school in Miami. After he got his doctorate he was offered a position at Notre Dame. I moved up here a bit later, during the winter of 1988, and a few months later enrolled at IUSB."

Goals: "We plan on staying in the U.S. after I graduate. It would be nice to get a job in a big company doing systems programming, but many employers don't like to hire foreigners because of the amount of

paperwork they have to fill out. So if I can't get a job, I would like to start my own systems analysis business."

Experiences: "Just changing from one job to another wasn't good enough. There is a point in your life, especially as a woman, where you realize that a quality education is essential. I think that every woman should be able to support herself even if she is in a financially secure environment. Education is not just for a job; you have a lot more self-respect if you are able to be successful in an area that interests you. You will be a more well-rounded person."

"One of the unique things about this country is that your background doesn't matter; you have the opportunity to become whatever you want to be."

On Being a Non-Traditional Student: "I'm old, I don't live in a dorm, and I don't party. I think it was better to come back to college later, because I don't think I would have gotten through this while I was

younger. I lacked the commitment and the motivation. I think being in the workforce for awhile made me realize the value of an education."

"What is unique about IUSB is that you are not judged by your appearance, your age, your background or your upbringing, because we are all different here."



"It Can Get Real Hectic Some Days"

Brian Amor, a triple major in marketing, advertising and business management, is 32. Brian, who's been married for four years, is the father of a one-year-old son.

Employment: Fire Chief, Lakeville/Union Township Volunteer Fire Department, part-time IUSB security officer, peer mentor for University Division.

Campus Activities: president of Student Alumni Council, member of American

Marketing Association, three-semester intern for IUSB's External Affairs department, design assistant for *Vision* and layout and design artist for last year's Commencement literature.

"After 11 years at my job as a mechanical designer in the aerospace industry, I peaked out and couldn't go any further without a four year degree. I started out part-time at first but then decided to just get going with it, so I switched to full-

time. I would give that advice to anyone—if you can go full-time, do it. I know that if I had continued to go only part-time, I would have eventually lost interest and never finished."

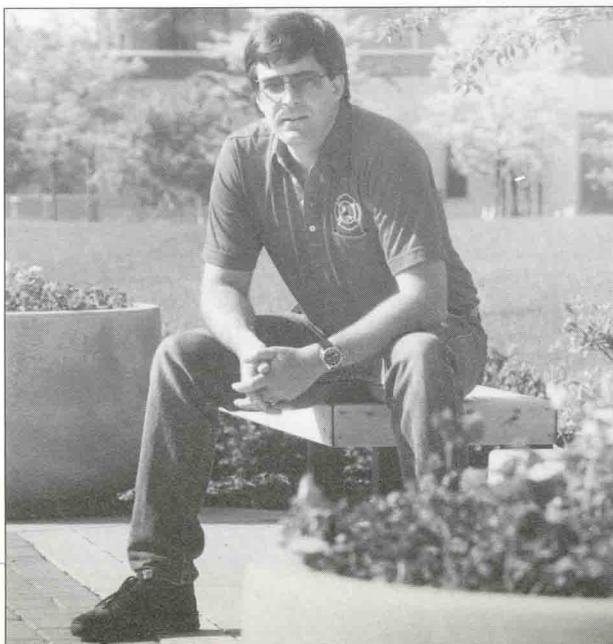
Goals: "I would like to get back into the aerospace industry and use the marketing skills I have acquired here at IUSB. I think I would have an advantage over someone who only has technical skills or marketing skills; now I have both."

Unique experiences: "I am on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week with the fire department, so when my beeper goes off I have to respond. There have been times I had to leave right in the middle of class and some days I didn't get to class at all. It can get real hectic but I did what I had to do."

On Being a Non-Traditional Student: "I considered myself a non-traditional student because of all the other things I did in addition to school. Time was at a premium for me. Everything had to be planned around school and the fire department. A more traditional student

goes to school and goes home. Actually, in today's society I don't know if there really is such a thing as a 'traditional' student. Most students I've met here, even the younger ones, work somewhere or are shuffling their kids off to the daycare center. I think at IUSB the definition of 'traditional' is changing."

"I actually think that I got a better education at IUSB than if I were at a large, traditional university, because the education here is more personal. Some of the larger universities have 250 students in a single class and half the time you don't even get to see the professor, just the teaching assistant reading the professor's notes. Classes here usually have around 25 students and a professor teaching them. At IUSB we get more personal attention and, I believe, more education for the money."



“Teaching Is What I Need To Do”

Valerie Nielsen Williams, 34, graduated with a double major in secondary education and writing, and a minor in theater. Married, Valerie has two children at home, five grown stepchildren and seven step-grandchildren.

Employment: Part-time office assistant, IUSB Academic Resource Center.

Campus Activities: Active member of the IUSB Players Guild, member of Alpha Sigma Lambda, Writing Center tutor, astronomy tutor.

Goals: “Teaching is in my blood, so to speak. Although not formally trained, my father had a real knack for teaching and taught seminars at church. I also found out that my grandmother was a secondary school English teacher many years ago, so I guess it runs in the family. For me teaching is what I need to do. It doesn’t pay much, but I want to make a difference in a kid’s life.

“After starting my student teaching, I can see why teachers burn out. Many students

today have no consideration or respect. When I was in school you didn’t even chew gum in the class. Now they do what they want in the classroom. It’s a totally different atmosphere today, but it’s challenging and I love a challenge.

“I want to be an effective teacher and I want to make a difference, but it can be hard when you are dealing with kids who want to kill each other. Schools have changed quite a bit here in just the last couple of years. When I first started student teaching a couple of years ago it wasn’t that bad, but now gangs are moving in.”

On Being a Non-Traditional Student: “I consider myself a non-traditional student because I have a life outside school. I was up every morning by six, getting kids dressed, fed, and ready for school. Then I had to report for my student teaching by 7:30 and was there until three in the afternoon. Of course I still had classes, studying to do, preparation for student teaching, Boy

Scout activities for my oldest son, Sunday School to teach, and church choir. My husband is disabled and cannot help around the house much, so I had to spend weekends doing housework, laundry and dishes, and spending time with the family.

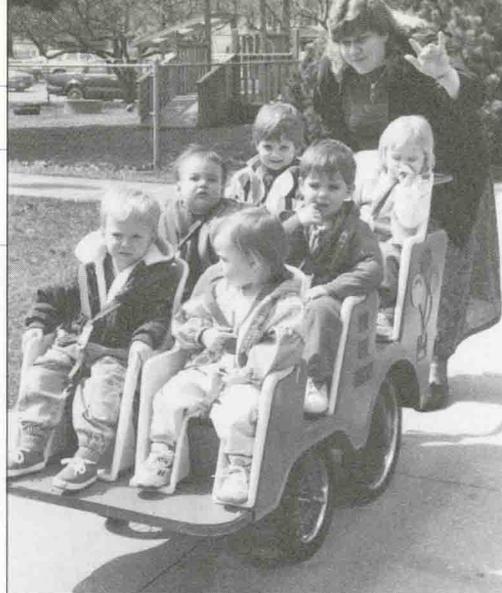
“I remember, when I started student teaching, I was told ‘you shouldn’t work,’ but people don’t understand that I have to work. When I was student teaching, I still worked 20 to 30 hours a week so the kids could have a pair of shoes from K-Mart.

“I think as an older student I took my studies more seriously than traditional students. I was a traditional student for one semester some years back and I was only there because my parents made me

go. This time, I attended classes because I wanted to be here.

The quality of the education that students get here is better than most universities; students are challenged more here. I didn’t realize this until last summer. There was a student in one of my classes home for the summer from another college, and he decided he would take a class at IUSB to get some easy credit. He was amazed at what was expected from him here, and he said it was the hardest course he ever had.

“Challenges here are not just academic in nature. There are many diverse opportunities to expand and open your mind.



“A Healthy Mind, A Healthy Body”

Derek L. Snook, a 23-year-old biology major, was a pre-med student who is single and lives at home.

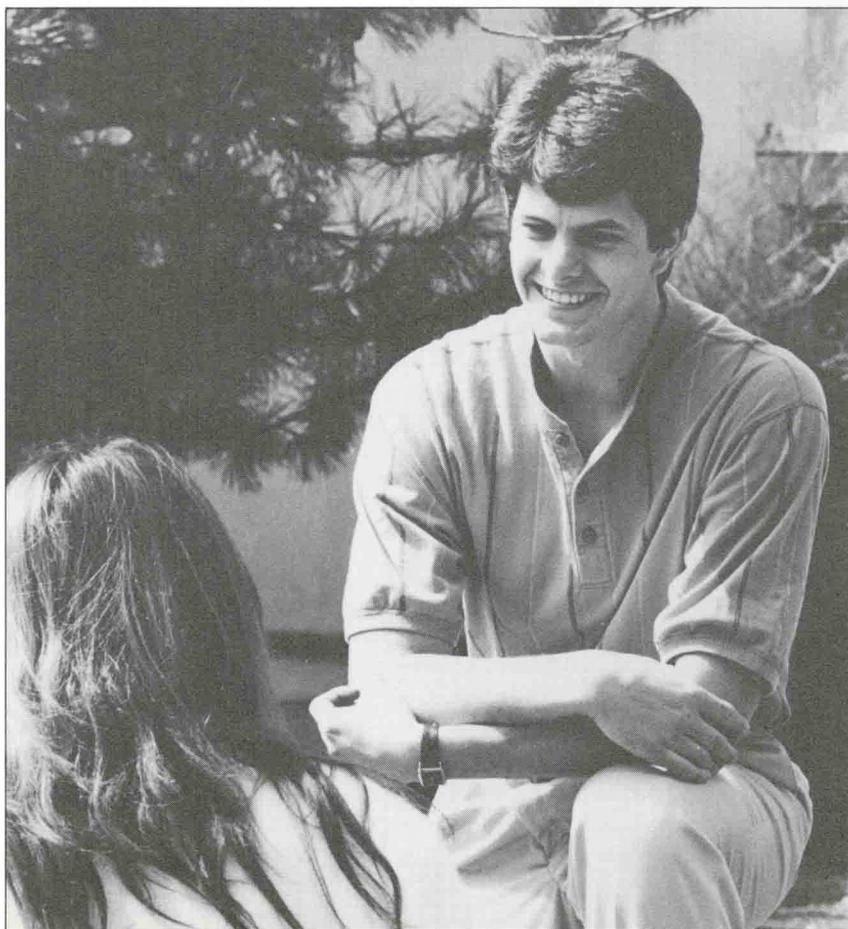
Campus Activities: IUSB basketball, played forward for the Titans.

Outside Activities: Member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and the Medical Science Association.

Goals: “I’m planning on going to medical school to become a doctor, probably at IUPUI. Being a doctor is something I always wanted to do. I had a lot of infirmities as a kid and my mom worked as a nurse for years, so I became interested in medicine at an early age.”

Experiences: “I think that the diversity at IUSB is an advantage because it is a reflection of society as a whole. Notre Dame, by contrast, is primarily upper-middle class to upper-class students, which does not reflect the real world. At IUSB we have a huge mix of students here, the proverbial melting pot.

“IUSB is growing and has a lot of potential. South Bend is a good sized city. But



before IUSB, none of the colleges were really serving the community with educational opportunities. I think IUSB will continue to grow because it has a niche to grow into—many people in the area want higher education and IUSB is there to provide it.

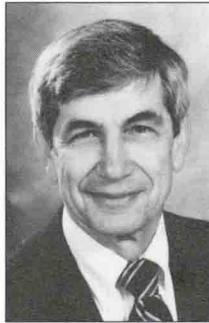
“The quality of the instruction here is really good. I have heard that we have an extraordinarily high number of doctorates teaching here in comparison with other universities in the state. I know the biology faculty has helped bring that department to the best possible instruction.”

On Being a Non-Traditional Student: “I guess what set me apart was my involvement in athletics. Basketball is great exercise, and I believe that a healthy body and a healthy mind go together. During my two years with the Titans, with hard work, perseverance and the help of my teammates and coaches, I was able to average 20 points per game in conference play. Basketball took up most of my spare time. Between practice, games and road trips, it took about 35 to 40 hours a week.” ■



Carder

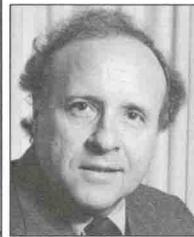
Ruff



Winicur



Herr



Vander Ven

WINICUR CHOSEN FOR AWARDS

Sandra Winicur, associate professor of biological science, has been named recipient of IUSB's Distinguished Teacher Award and also an all-IU teaching excellence award.

She is the fourth recipient of the annual IUSB Distinguished Teacher Award, which includes a stipend of \$1,000.

Winicur was selected by a committee of IUSB faculty from nominees submitted by academic departments and divisions.

The all-IU honor was presented to Winicur during Founders Day ceremonies in Bloomington this spring.

Former chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences, she is founder and chief administrator of the Northern Indiana Biology Alliance, a consortium of high school and college biology teachers. A member of the IUSB faculty for 21 years, she holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the California Institute of Technology. In addition to numerous other grants, she was also selected as an IU Faculty Colloquium for Excellence in Teaching participant, and received a Lilly Endowment Faculty Open Fellowship and a US/IU Biomedical Research Support Grant.

Winicur is founder and first president of the Four Year College Section of the National Association of Biology Teachers.

RUFF WINS PINNELL FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Indiana University's W. George Pinnell Award for Outstanding Service was presented to **Eldon E. Ruff**, IUSB professor of education, at Founders Day ceremonies this spring in Bloomington.

Ruff has been recipient of numerous civic, state and organization awards, the most recent being the 1992 Gilbert and Kathleen Wrenn Award for a Humanitarian and Caring Person, from the American Association for Counseling and Development.

A member of the IUSB faculty for 26 years, he has served as chairman of the Di-

vision of Education and was president of the American School Counselor Association. He also created the World Network of School Counselors.

ALUMNA AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

Carol C. Bradley, MS'85, has been awarded a \$5,000 Master Fellowship in Literature by the Indiana Arts Commission. A writer and photographer specializing in documentary/oral history, she recently completed her first book, *Memoirs of a Southern Family*. Bradley is project director for an Indiana Humanities Council project, "Parish Life of the Swedish Immigrant Community," underwritten with an Indiana Heritage Research Grant.

WINS NATIONAL HONOR

Patricia Herr, adjunct faculty in English, is one of five national winners (from 230 entries) of a 1993 HarperCollins Publishers Fellowship for basic and freshman writing college instructors.

The Fellowship pays Herr's attendance at the Conference on College Composition and Communication this spring in San Diego, sponsored by the National Council of Teachers of English. Herr's winning proposal, outline and syllabi will be published in an ancillary text, *Teaching Writing Theories and Practices*.

The competition is restricted to non-tenured instructors who are adjunct faculty or graduate assistants.

NEW CAREER AND PLACEMENT DIRECTOR NAMED

IUSB's new director of career and placement services is **Jeff Roberts**, who comes to campus from Saint Mary's College, where he was coordinator of placement services and assistant director of counseling and career development. He has accumulated 14 years experience in career and job placement.

Roberts earned a master's degree in education (counseling and personnel services) from the University of Missouri, Columbus, and a bachelor's degree in psychology from Ursinus College, Colleville, Pa.

ELECTED TO NATIONAL BOARD

Elizabeth Scarborough, dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences, has been elected to a four-year term on the board of directors of the American Conference of Academic Deans, a national organization composed of more than 550 chief academic officers from over 450 liberal arts colleges and universities.

The ACAD sponsors an annual conference focusing on issues of concern to the leadership of higher education in America. The meeting is held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges. The ACAD provides opportunities to discuss problems and challenges of the liberal arts and sciences within higher education, ways to promote public understanding of arts and sciences disciplines, and serves as a medium for information about arts and sciences.

THEATER IN THEIR BLOOD

Tom Vander Ven, professor of English, has been chosen by the South Bend Civic Theater to direct the June, 1994, production of Tennessee Williams' "Night of the Iguana."

Lois Carder, assistant professor of theater, was costume designer and artist-in-residence recently for the production of "Oklahoma!" at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR

Governor Evan Bayh has appointed **Tom Frederick**, adjunct faculty in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, to a 20-person, statewide Juvenile Code and Youth Gang Study Commission. The commission is charged with developing a comprehensive approach to juvenile crime and delinquency in Indiana, and recommending revisions in laws related to juvenile crime. Frederick is director of court services for the Juvenile Probate Court of St. Joseph County.

FUND ESTABLISHED IN ZISLA'S NAME

Division of the Arts Professor Emeritus **Harold Zisla** has been honored by the South Bend Regional Museum of Art with the formation of a Harold Zisla Acquisition Fund, which will enable the museum to purchase works of art by important regional artists. Zisla is former museum director and was a professor of fine arts at IUSB for 23 years.

RETURNS FROM MALAYSIA

Dorothy Allen, adjunct faculty in mathematics and computer science, has returned to IUSB from Malaysia, where she has been teaching computer science at the Shah Alam campus.

Students there earn IU credits the first two years, after which they are sent to universities throughout the U.S. to complete degree work. Allen has twice served on the IU-Malaysia faculty at Shah Alam campus.

*The Newest Appointee to the
State Higher Education Commission,
Patricia Lodyga Continues Her
Pattern of Public Service*

A Commitment to Indiana Higher Education

BY ELLEN K. MATHIA
Managing Editor



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Meeting Patricia Lodyga (BS'76) for the first time, one is aware of a sense of *deja vu*: You feel as if you've known her all your life. Lodyga has a rare gift for instantaneous rapport.

It's a charming trait, of course, but there's more to Lodyga than engaging conversation. As one of three women (among 13 members) on the Higher Education Commission, one of Congressional Repre-

sentative Tim Roemer's top aides, and treasurer of the IUSB Alumni Association, Lodyga is a person who, at midlife, is coming into the full strength of her individual powers and is in a position at last to exercise them.

"I'm fortunate to have these opportunities at this time in my career, in my life," she says. "I didn't have the opportunity to do such things in my 20s. In a way, it's a natural outgrowth of my getting a college education at a mature age."

The education was from IUSB's School of Public and Environmental Affairs, a route chosen shortly after the program here began in the early 1970s. "I thought about being a teacher at one time, but I couldn't go away to school then. Later, the IUSB SPEA program opened, and I took a look at it and thought, 'wait a minute. This is better yet.'"

Today she still puts "college knowledge" to use. "SPEA gave me everything I needed for a career in public service. It gave me all the variation to handle different responsibilities, and at the same time the concentration I wanted in personnel administration and management. It's paid off in many ways."

But there's more to higher education than nuts-and-bolts professional skills, she feels. "One thing a university education teaches is that there is more than one side to a story. It teaches you to be objective, to stand away from a situation and analyze it. When I do that, I feel pretty secure I can make the right decision.

"So I've learned to listen, to analyze and listen. There are so many bright people on this earth willing to share what they've

learned. I get hungry for other people's knowledge."

She's also eager to get things done. "I'm a little impatient when I sit on boards or committees and I don't see any progress," she admits. Beneath the charm resides a willingness to take tough stands. "Once I analyze a situation, I go with my gut feeling and arrive at a conclusion. I think it's important to stand on your convictions."

Lodyga clearly wants to make a difference, and sees her HEC role as one of the tools. "If I can make even a small but permanent difference for the betterment of education in Indiana, that would please me. I've pledged myself to that goal at this point in my life, even though I'm still a neophyte, still learning."

She would like to see the HEC establish long-range goals, "but I'm not sure the state of Indiana has long-range goals either. Maybe you can't when you're working on a two-year (budget) system.

"Everyone now is talking about education and funding and our need to sacrifice," she says. "But I'm leery of where the sacrifices should come from. I do think education should be accessible to everyone, and it isn't enough so right now."

Working out of Rep. Roemer's South Bend office, Lodyga's made contacts and had opportunities to move out of the area, and with her three children raised, she could do so—but hasn't. She's not only a homegrown Michiana product, but a believer in the ideal of hometown.

"My roots are here," she says with emphasis. "And there's enough excitement and challenge in this community for anyone who wants to be active, be useful. I also think you advance a lot farther in personal and professional satisfaction when you come from a traditional home, with its love of children, pride in ethnic heritage and a core of shared values."

Her focus is likely to remain in Michiana. "The Lord has been good to me," she says. "I want to channel my energies, time and experience into the community, into education, into IUSB.

"You know, when my son graduated last year from IUSB—from my alma mater—it was one of the thrills of my life." ■

The War on Drugs: A Call for A Redefinition of Criminal Justice

BY BARRY W. HANCOCK

It's discouraging to pick up the daily newspaper, read reports of drug and alcohol addiction in our country, and realize that the social and economic costs are mounting to alarming proportions.

Politically, drug and alcohol issues have become a national crusade. Current rhetoric from politicians and government officials calls for more prisons, more police, a radical altering of Constitutional protections and even the death penalty for drug dealers.

In 1989, the National Institute on Drug Abuse estimated that the annual cost of drug and alcohol abuse is \$150 billion when criminal court costs, treatment of "drug war" victims, loss of productivity, absenteeism, workplace accidents and illegal drugs in the workplace are taken into account.

Other social costs include drug dependent newborns, the introduction of drugs to our inner city youth at an early age, associated violence, and a loss of citizen control in many urban neighborhoods.

The challenge for criminal justice and society as a whole is how best to deal with these problems. Questions are beginning to emerge among scholars, politicians and criminal justice practitioners as to whether the problem of dealing effectively with drugs and alcohol should now or ever have been relegated to the criminal justice system.

For the past 20 years, the overwhelming option has increasingly been for politicians to pander to public fears, and to frame the issue in such terms as the "war on drugs." Given the nature of re-election considerations and related public opinion,

it's believed to be politically expedient to call for more law and order.

Despite the present political momentum, the approach calling for use of the military, police, and prisons to curb the supply of drugs has been a dismal failure. We have overloaded the criminal justice system with drug dealers and users, creating out-of-control incarceration rates and a serious depletion of space for long-term confinement of violent and particular heinous offenders.

The result is "early release" of potentially dangerous inmates, and considerable prison expansion that causes a serious strain on federal, state and local budgets.

Consider that 3,600 people die each year from all illegal drug use, compared to 200,000 alcohol-related deaths and 320,000 deaths from illnesses related to the consumption of tobacco (Nadelmann, 1989). Where is the "war" on alcohol and tobacco? How do we subsidize tobacco growers and issue warnings about smoking simultaneously? Perish the thought that we would lose tax revenue and political

"pork" if we began a war that cannot be won against these substances.

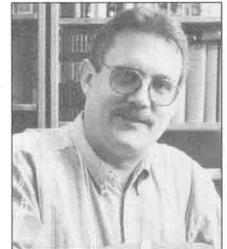
The issue at hand is not the legal status of a particular substance, but whether any substance and its use is physically, psychologically and economically deleterious to the individual and society.

Relegating addiction issues to the criminal justice system has not and will not have any significant impact on the problem. Assigning such social and health problems to criminal justice is a most expensive band-aid and the least effective cure. Law enforcement by nature addresses only "supply issues." (Did we really believe that apprehending Noriega would have any significant impact on the drug supply?) Where there is demand, there will be a supplier, no matter how many police and prisons we have.

What would be significant is to effectively decrease demand. It would require a reallocation of resources away from prisons (where people are either not helped or become worse) back to public and private health agencies, where specific treatment

for addictions may take place. It will require rebuilding infrastructures in drug-worn inner cities, improving the quality of life, and intensive and comprehensive education programs for children, focusing on all addictive substances that cause harmful effects when consumed, used, or abused.

By redefining the role of criminal justice with respect to addictions, and engaging public health as a more appropriate forum for effective involvement, the criminal justice agencies can redirect valuable resources to address the types of offenders and crimes for which they are historically trained. If we are willing to lower demand levels for addictive substances by utilizing education, health agencies, families, churches and community, rather than concentrating resources on the supply-oriented criminal justice system, we will then—over the long term—really "take a bite" out of the problem.



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