Alonzo DeCarlo (Social and Behavioral Sciences), pictured above, traveled to Cape Coast University in Ghana last summer as a visiting Fulbright Scholar where he conducted seminars on categorical fallacy and research methods for doctoral candidates in psychology, and provided consultation on curriculum development and assessment for the University’s graduate programs in psychology.

The Fulbright Program is the U.S. government’s flagship international educational exchange program. It is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State. Since its inception in 1946, the Fulbright Program has provided more than 300,000 participants with the opportunity to study, teach and conduct research, exchange ideas and contribute to finding solutions to shared international concerns.


Hai Ri Han (Graphic Arts and Design) was accepted to the national juried exhibition titled “Body and Mind” at the gallery of Sulfur Studios in Savannah, Ga. The gallery received more than 120 entries from throughout the United States, and 39 individual pieces of art (including Han’s artist’s books) were selected.

Joan Libner (Nursing), pictured right, was named a fellow of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN) Institute of Regulatory Excellence (IRE) during the NCSBN Annual Meeting and Delegate Assembly in Chicago in August. The IRE was established in 2004 with the purpose of providing boards of nursing with high quality regulatory education, expanding the body of knowledge related to regulation through research and scholarly
work, developing the capacity of regulators to become expert leaders, and developing a network of regulators who collaborate to improve regulatory practices and outcomes. The IRE Fellowship Program is a four-year comprehensive educational and professional development program designed for current regulators who want to enhance their knowledge of, and leadership in, nursing regulation. The program includes experiences in analyzing issues involving public policy and regulation, strategic planning, patient safety and communication. It also requires the application of evidence-based concepts in decision-making and leadership.

**Teresa Parker** (Fine Arts) was among 66 artists whose works were displayed at the Carlsten Gallery at University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in fall 2015. The exhibit celebrated 25 years of visiting artists to Pointer Press at the university. She also had some of her work included in an exhibition at Chicago State University’s President’s Gallery. The exhibition, “Arceo Press: Santitos,” featured the work of 36 artists working out of the studio of master printer René Arceo. Parker was also invited to participate in the Alumni Spectacular 2015 at the University Galleries at Illinois State University.

**Shannon Rauch** (Psychology), an assistant professor at the Mesa branch campus, was quoted in a recent article “Is Social Media Just Another Bad Habit To Break?” that appeared on the *Forbes* magazine website. Rauch’s original study, “Face to Face Versus Facebook: Does Exposure to Social Networking Web Sites Augment or Attenuate Physiological Arousal Among the Socially Anxious?” was published on Anxiety.org and in the journal *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* in 2013. The *Forbes*’ article paraphrased Rauch stating that one of the main reasons people use social media is for self-distraction and boredom relief, and that the reinforcement people receive from supportive comments and “likes” makes it hard for them to stop using social media.

**Niina J. Ronkainen** (Chemistry/Biochemistry) published a manuscript titled “Course preparation assignments: A tool to enhance independent learning, increase student participation, and performance in chemistry courses” in *LUMAT: Research and Practice in Math, Science and Technology Education* 2015, 3(5), 675-692. The journal is published by the LUMA Centre housed at the University of Helsinki, Finland. She also authored a book chapter in *Advanced Bioelectronics Materials* (ISBN: 978-1-18-99830-4, publication date October 2015). The book, edited by Ashutosh Tiwari, Ph.D., Hirak K. Patra, Ph.D., and Anthony P. F. Turner, Ph.D., is a part of The Advance Materials Series by Wiley Scrivener Publishing. The title of the chapter is “Micro- and Nanoelectrodes in Protein-Based Electrochemical Biosensors for Nanomedicine and Other Applications” (Chapter 1, pp. 3-34). The book is written for readers from diverse backgrounds across chemistry, physics, materials science and engineering, medical science, pharmacy, biotechnology and biomedical engineering. It offers a comprehensive view of cutting-edge research on advanced bioelectronics materials.

**Ovid Wong** (Education) was invited to be a chapter reviewer for *Biology: Concepts and Applications*, a National Geographic Learning and Cengage Learning publication. He also published a newspaper article titled “Wish for a Dragon Son with Wisdom and Spirit Endowed” in *Herald Monthly*, Volume 28, No. 9, in October 2015. The article discussed how the road to excel (to become a dragon) is full of challenges, and parents need to step up to the plate in raising their children academically (wisdom) and spiritually (virtue).

**Jan Writer** (Education) was selected to give a peer-reviewed presentation and paper on strategies for overcoming barriers to the inclusion of students with significant disabilities at the 2016 International Conference on Autism, Intellectual Disability and Developmental Disabilities in Honolulu, Hawaii. Writer’s presentation is one of only 150 selected from more than 4,000 submitted proposals. A staunch advocate of inclusive education, Writer has facilitated the successful inclusion of students in pre-K through grade 12 with disabilities in schools across Illinois and in more than 15 other states during the past 30 years.●
NOTED ATTORNEY SHEDS LIGHT ON INNER WORKINGS OF NATION’S HIGHEST COURT

Drawing on his experience as former U.S. Solicitor General and one of the nation’s top attorneys, Paul Clement took more than 200 faculty members, students and guests up the 36 marble steps and onto the floor of the U.S. Supreme Court during a lecture held in the Goodwin Hall Auditorium in November.

Clement’s presentation, “Lawyering in the Roberts Court: Ten Lessons from Ten Years” enlightened audience members to some of the big-picture conclusions he’s drawn while arguing more than 75 cases (more than any attorney since 2000) before the high court. His experience spans both aisles of the court, supervising and conducting litigation on behalf of the United States government as a solicitor general from 2005 to 2008, and litigating major constitutional challenges against the government as a current partner with the law firm of Bancroft PLLC.

Among the many lessons he learned is the justices’ unanimous belief that they have the competency to decide any constitutional issue that comes before them—even decisions involving certain separation of powers disputes previous courts have refrained from adjudicating.

“What this shows is there is no issue, no matter how contentious, no matter what the implications might be for diplomacy or the like, that the Roberts’ Court (referring to the Supreme Court presided over by Chief Justice John Roberts) thinks it does not have the ability to decide,” Clement said.

Other lessons Clement has observed include:

• The tendency for the court to announce up to a year in advance the consideration of overruling a past precedent.

• Inequities between justices and the time they dedicate to interpreting federal statutes vs. constitutional issues.

• When it comes to purely free speech issues, all justices are universally pro First Amendment.

• When it comes to issues of religious liberty, all justices are very solicitous.

• While the Roberts’ Court has been noted as a pro-business court, there are some particular cases justices have sided against business.

When describing the process of oral arguments, Clement explained that it isn’t full of flowing rhetoric like in a fictional courtroom drama or some political debates on television. Attorneys have about 60 seconds for opening remarks, followed by a series of pointed questions from justices regarding the implications of each case, he said.

“There has literally almost never been a court that is more about asking questions of the advocates as part of the process of arguing cases,” Clement said.

He noted that the Roberts’ Court has not always leaned the same way politically, and cited a study revealing a major shift to the left during the last term which included such hot-button rulings on same-sex marriage and the Affordable Care Act.

“The results were really striking,” Clement said. “Using the same methodology they’ve used for years, these political scientists determined the last term was the most liberal term of the Supreme Court since 1969.”

Clement asked people in the audience to consider the meaning and purpose of Supreme Court decisions, pointing out that of the 10,000 cases the court is asked to hear each year—roughly only 75 are selected.

“The justices don’t want to just correct errors,” Clement said. “They actually want to use a case as a vehicle to set a national rule on some issue of tremendous national importance.”

Kellen McCullum, a sophomore Political Science major, said he felt privileged to hear about what it is like to work as an attorney in the nation’s highest court.

“It was a rare opportunity for insight from a prominent individual into one of the most revered legal occupations in this country,” McCullum said. “Clement was extremely intuitive and down to the point regarding his delivery. There was no doubt regarding his knowledge or experience, considering his impressive list of credentials.”

A distinguished lecturer at Georgetown University Law Center and senior fellow at the university’s Supreme Court Institute, Clement was selected by the National Law Journal in 2013 as one of the “100 Most Influential Lawyers in America,” and named the “2012 Lawyer of the Year” by the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

He was invited to speak at Benedictine as part of the University’s nonpartisan, nonprofit Center for Civic Leadership (CCL) Speaker Series, which seeks to bring dynamic speakers to campus so that students and the larger community can fully engross themselves in multiple issues and topics of public concern.

For future events sponsored by the CCL and the College of Liberal Arts at Benedictine University, please visit ben.edu/ccl.
Thank you to everyone who participated to support student scholarships at BenU and to our 21st Annual President’s Invitational Golf Outing sponsors who helped make this event happen.

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- Willis of Illinois
Hole
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JW Marriott Chicago
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Naperville Running Co.
Ozzie's Outreach
PepsiCo Food Service
Perry's Steakhouse & Grill
Quintessential Dental P.C.
Redline Press
Rosebud Restaurant
Seven Bridges Golf Course
Sheraton Mesa Hotel at Wrigleyville West
Signs Now, Downers Grove
Swingbyte
Timeless Spa & Salt Cave
Statement of Financial Position Information

As of May 31

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$13,432,024</td>
<td>$10,511,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables, net</td>
<td>12,013,927</td>
<td>11,861,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promises to give</td>
<td>136,206</td>
<td>213,920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and other assets</td>
<td>524,895</td>
<td>340,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>$26,107,052</td>
<td>$22,927,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans receivable from students</td>
<td>2,219,382</td>
<td>2,381,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>38,018,805</td>
<td>43,268,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond proceeds held in trust</td>
<td>2,596,436</td>
<td>21,210,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond issue costs, net</td>
<td>655,581</td>
<td>683,494</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property and equipment, net</td>
<td>103,953,964</td>
<td>78,650,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promises to give</td>
<td>210,234</td>
<td>147,049</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$173,761,454</strong></td>
<td><strong>$169,269,465</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities and Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>$5,825,154</td>
<td>$5,310,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>15,399,891</td>
<td>12,427,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current portion of bonds payable</td>
<td>798,930</td>
<td>668,955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current portion of capital lease payable</td>
<td>137,812</td>
<td>262,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits held in custody for others</td>
<td>1,524,718</td>
<td>1,427,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$23,686,505</td>
<td>$20,096,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond and note payable, less current portion</td>
<td>48,738,155</td>
<td>49,538,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refundable U.S. government grants for student loans</td>
<td>1,947,272</td>
<td>1,935,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate swap agreement liabilities</td>
<td>1,419,523</td>
<td>1,371,039</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred lease incentive</td>
<td>143,857</td>
<td>170,777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred rent liability</td>
<td>721,196</td>
<td>794,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital lease payable</td>
<td>131,982</td>
<td>269,794</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$76,788,490</td>
<td>$74,175,478</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$96,972,964</strong></td>
<td><strong>$95,093,987</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$173,761,454</strong></td>
<td><strong>$169,269,465</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information presented here has been extracted from the University and Affiliates’ audited financial statements and represents University information only.
Statement of Activities Information

Years ended May 31

2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue and other support:</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition and fees</td>
<td>$ 113,304,614</td>
<td>$ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$ 113,304,614</td>
<td>$ 109,495,866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less scholarships and grants</td>
<td>(45,158,918)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(45,158,918)</td>
<td>(41,822,306)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net tuition and fees</td>
<td>68,145,696</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>68,145,696</td>
<td>67,673,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private gifts and grants</td>
<td>1,361,740</td>
<td>545,063</td>
<td>113,696</td>
<td>2,020,499</td>
<td>3,230,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grants and contracts</td>
<td>15,863,869</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15,863,869</td>
<td>15,309,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income (loss)</td>
<td>660,825</td>
<td>362,512</td>
<td>1,001,461</td>
<td>2,024,798</td>
<td>3,842,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>1,269,046</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,269,046</td>
<td>1,434,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary enterprises</td>
<td>4,728,226</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4,728,226</td>
<td>4,344,715</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td>11,530,258</td>
<td>(11,045,209)</td>
<td>(485,049)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total revenue and other support</td>
<td>103,559,660</td>
<td>(10,137,634)</td>
<td>630,108</td>
<td>94,052,134</td>
<td>95,835,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compensation:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>41,413,736</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>41,413,736</td>
<td>42,746,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td>10,183,918</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10,183,918</td>
<td>10,840,877</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total compensation</td>
<td>51,597,654</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>51,597,654</td>
<td>53,586,887</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>2,436,316</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,436,316</td>
<td>2,363,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>4,063,410</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4,063,410</td>
<td>4,499,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>1,177,989</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,177,989</td>
<td>1,181,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts</td>
<td>803,444</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>803,444</td>
<td>657,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>32,045,860</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>32,045,860</td>
<td>32,382,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>92,124,673</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>92,124,673</td>
<td>94,671,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in net assets</td>
<td>11,434,987</td>
<td>(10,137,634)</td>
<td>630,108</td>
<td>1,927,461</td>
<td>1,164,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other changes in net assets:

| Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreement | (48,484) | – | – | (48,484) | 84,825 |
| Change in net assets                    | 11,386,503 | (10,137,634) | 630,108 | 1,878,977 | 1,249,355 |

Net assets, beginning of year          | 68,863,816  | 12,197,181 | 14,032,990 | 95,093,987 | 93,844,632 |

Net assets, end of year                | $ 80,250,319 | $ 2,059,547 | $ 14,663,098 | $ 96,972,964 | $ 95,093,987 |