

Cary M. Maguire Center for Ethics and Public Responsibility

Southern Methodist University

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J. ERIK JONSSON ETHICS AWARD



Caren H. Prothro, a tireless civic volunteer, received the 2004-2005 J. Erik Jonsson Ethics Award on April 6, 2005. About 300 civic and corporate leaders were in attendance as President Gerald Turner, Mrs. Deedie Rose, and Mrs. Emily Corrigan, granddaughter of Mr. Jonsson, presented the award.

Ms. Prothro has chaired the boards of the Metropolitan YWCA, the Dallas Foundation, and the Salvation Army, and she was a founding board member of the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center. A strong believer in the power of the arts in the lives of children, she served many years on the Young Audiences of Greater Dallas Board, and currently is a member of The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. At SMU, she has served as a Trustee for 12 years and on the Board of the Maguire Center for Ethics since its inception. Caren lives a life of sacrifice and service for the public good and for this, the Center is pleased to bestow the J. Erik Jonsson Ethics Award. (See page 3 for more photographs.)

SMU COMPETES IN NATIONAL ETHICS BOWL

The 2005 National Ethics Bowl Competition took place on February 24, 2005. The team was comprised of Michael Annen, Stephen Atkinson, Christine Breen, Lydia Butts, and Paige Corbly. After six weeks of extensive preparation, discussion, and research on the fourteen cases assigned for competition, the team traveled to San Antonio to compete against teams from 39 universities from all across the nation.

During the competition, they competed against the U.S. Naval Academy, DePaul University, and Wright State University. SMU won its first two rounds and faced its greatest challenge in the third. During the first two competitions, the team tackled challenging subjects such as the use of performance-enhancing drugs such as Adderall and Ritalin among college students, the moral issues facing plastic surgeons requested to perform breast augmentation surgery on teenage girls, a judge's ability to mandate birth control to negligent mothers, and the state's power to revoke a driver's license from suspected alcoholics. The final session dealt with cases about selling a creationist-inspired book in the science section of a national park bookstore and a pharmacist's authority to deny birth control to women based on their own religious beliefs. The other team captured our team's arguments first almost word for word, so our team needed to represent other credible ethics solutions. Its presentation skills were also challenged as it had to reformulate its approach to cases and find ethical justification for its new argument in a matter of seconds. In the end, Wright State outperformed SMU.

Prior to traveling to San Antonio, on February 11, 2005, the SMU team presented a case on the ethics of police use of subterfuge during interrogation to obtain confessions to the Park Cities Rotary Club. The Rotary members engaged in an intense conversation with the team on the ethical issues involved.

Earlier, in the Fall, the team participated in the regional

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TOBACCO AT THE CROSSROADS: A DEBATE ON THE ETHICS OF REDUCED HARM PRODUCTS

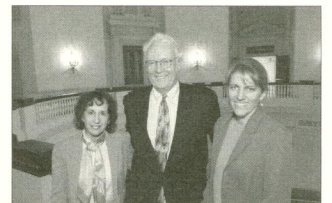
"What are corporations' responsibilities to inform the public and to reduce possible harm?" "Do consumers have the right to use these products without outside interference?" These questions were debated by more than 150 community members and students during the Center's annual conference held on October 23, 2004.

During the morning, students and community members broke into discussion groups to identify and debate the ethical issues surrounding tobacco use such as individual rights versus community health concerns. Special attention was given to the attractiveness of smoking alternatives such as patches, gum, and chewing tobacco, all of which are proposed to reduce the attendant harm in consumption. Each discussion group selected a student spokesperson to interact with the keynote speaker.

Author, political commentator, and Contributing Editor to *Atlantic Monthly* and *Vanity Fair*; Christopher Hitchens, delivered a lively keynote address arguing that individual autonomy ought to be prime consideration in determining policies with respect to tobacco use. The panel of student spokespersons then challenged Mr. Hitchens in an active give-and-take session. This was followed by an in-depth discussion by a panel of experts comprised of Matt Berry, Senior Policy Analyst, Tobacco-Free Kids; Dr. Lisa Newton, Ethicist, Fairfield University; Dr. Yvonne Coyle, UT Southwestern Medical Center; Dr. Keith Robinson, facial cancer physician and health radio program host; and Dr. Brad Rodu, researcher from the University of Alabama Cancer Center. (For more, see *From the Director*, page 2)

THE PRINCIPLES APPROACH TO BIOETHICS CHALLENGED

In their Maguire Public Scholar Lecture on April 12, 2005, Anthropology Professors Carolyn Sargent and Carolyn Smith-Morris ask: "Is there a culturally contextualized alternative to the Four-Principles approach in bioethics?" Their answer in



general is "Yes!" The authors challenge the Western cultural bias of the Four Principles approach made famous by Beauchamp and Childress: respect for autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, and justice. What Beauchamp and Childress argued was "com-

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FROM THE DIRECTOR

Issues in applied ethics must be addressed dialectically. There is always more than one point-of-view—more than one set of interests of system or values—to be considered. That is, for every ethical thesis there is at least one antithesis. Through dialogue, we can at best hope to achieve a temporary moral synthesis.

This is especially true with respect to commerce in the so called “sin” products, such as alcohol, firearms, gambling, pornography, prostitution, and increasingly, fat producing fast food. Many people crave these products and believe they have a right to consume them. Business enterprises and entire economies prosper by manufacturing and selling them. Consequently, the argument made for individual liberty is bolstered significantly by economic and political interests. And, satisfying these interests runs smack up against concerns for the public welfare. The consumption of socially unacceptable “sin” products almost always does some harm to others. That is, it has negative externalities. This lies at the crux of the ethical issue involved.

No industry perhaps exemplifies this moral dilemma better than tobacco. The Center’s 2004 Fall conference explored some of the ethical challenges the industry faces in light of proposals for it to offer more “reduced harm” or “reduced risk” products.

Following the “Tobacco at the Crossroads” conference, nationally known business ethicist, Lisa H. Newton, a participant, shared some of her reflections with us:

The subject of the conference is “reduction of harm”: by definition, the adoption of a course of action that entails less harm than some previous course of action, without specifying how and to whom. Such a change is ethically justified on principle and analytically. In technical philosophical terms, we may call it a “slam dunk.” Reduction of harm is always good. Of course it’s justified. The case in point: when a smoker switches to “smokeless” tobacco, he reduces the harm that he does to himself and others. He reduces the chance of lung cancer for himself, which is more serious than the mouth/throat cancer he will risk with smokeless tobacco, and at the least, smokeless tobacco does not have second-hand or sidestream effects, so does no direct harm to innocent others.

Does harm remain? Of course—in this conference, the slides showing the ravages of mouth cancer make that very clear. It is easy to understand the outrage of the dentist, Dr. Keith Robinson, who protested that smokeless tobacco is a fatal snare and delusion.

These statements comprise the ethics micro-framework of the conference. We end up in an uneasy standoff between “it’s not good” and “it’s better than certain alternatives.” This is, it might be pointed out, not an unusual place to be in an imperfect world.

Now the considerations that surround the issue:

1. There is the empirical question: how difficult is it to stop smoking, or to get other people to stop smoking, period, no fallback, no “harm reduction,” just stop smoking and start no other tobacco use? We have heard it argued here, that it is terribly difficult, that stop-smoking campaigns regularly fail, that “just say stop” is a naïve and worthless approach to getting people to stop smoking and end the harm caused by their habit, to all concerned. The data are not all in. The reaction of many of us—most of my generation, potentially—is that the claim is empirically untrue, for most of us managed to do just that. Note, that we did not do it all at the same time or in the same way, but we did it.

2. There is the overriding moral and political question: when we have a clearly harmful practice, a clearly harmful product, what can we, or what will we, do to stop people from killing themselves? On this question hangs our whole balance of Liberty

and Welfare, and over a large range of social practices that engage this opposition, we have found no sure way to strike the right note. One major problem is that we are nowhere near as clear on our understandings of the political/moral definitions as we think we are.

3. There is an overriding economic question to be considered: Tobacco has always occupied a strong, protected, and appreciated part of the American economy. It was our first export, and as an agricultural product has enriched not only Virginia but my home state of Connecticut. What do we do with very profitable very harmful products? Historically, we sell them, tax them, condemn them, and continue to sell them because we cannot afford the damage to the economy that would follow from their loss. We have hived off the three industries to which I have repeatedly turned, as one unsavory mass of profit, and created a whole government agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, to watch it, condemn it, pretend to regulate it, and thrive on the taxes from its continued high-value sales. (You must read Christopher Buckley’s *Thank You for Smoking*.) Note that just the other side of the line that the Bureau draws are even more profitable enterprises, dealing in controlled substances that are not legal and in prostitution, neither of which we can stop or tax. Shall we absorb them, too, into the Bureau?

4. The central query is, “Can we allow private enterprise to serve demands the satisfaction of which is harmful to the society? Specifically, can we allow private tobacco companies to continue business as usual while their product kills?”

This query breaks into three questions relevant to this conference:

a) Are individual firms obliged to lower their harm quotient by ceasing to manufacture and sell substances that are harmful? In the case of tobacco companies, that course might seem suicidal. It may not be; however, with the genius of merger, acquisition and takeover, tobacco companies may gracefully morph into other industries, shed the weed, and surface as tobacco-free.

b) Is the tobacco industry as a whole, regardless of what companies may be in it at any given time, required to lower its harm quotient in any way?

c) Might the tobacco industry campaign for more use of smokeless tobacco, as harm reduction from cigarettes? When I was in college, tobacco companies gave out four-cigarette packs as free samples to corral the college kids. (I was easy to corral.) Could tobacco companies now give out free smokeless packs to help wean people from cigarettes while allowing them to enjoy smoke-free restaurants and avoid the harm to others caused by second-hand and sidestream smoke?

5. Ultimately, the future of the tobacco industry is extinction. Until then, is it worthwhile to go the harm-reduction route? The wandering trail of this argument ends in a wandering conclusion: No, it is not, we should stop smoking, stop comforting ourselves with little gum patches, just stay away from tobacco. But given our history, we probably won’t, so harm reduction can do no real harm. Clear enough?

Well, it isn’t crystal clear yet; but, during this conference the participants made a little progress toward reaching moral clarity. And, that’s why we hold these conferences.

On June 1, 2005 Professor Tom Mayo will become Director of the Center. I have enjoyed and prospered by serving in this capacity for a short seven years and feel quite confident that the Center is being left on the most capable of hands; and that it will continue to address knotty ethical issues in a dialectical way. Thank you.

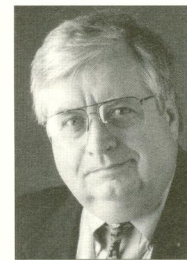
R.O. Mason
Director

THE PRINCIPLES APPROACH TO BIOETHICS CHALLENGED (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

mon morality” Smith-Morris and Sargent claim is significantly culturally defined. The primacy of autonomy was especially questioned. The reification of individual choice in the Principlist approach is evident in the public scholars’ view in notions of autonomy of any given individual, in the almost total preoccupation with a single suffering individual (“the patient”) and is reinforced in biomedically defined “cases” which center on an individual and have a hegemonically determined beginning, middle, and end.

Based on their anthropological research in various countries and with primitive tribes, the authors argue that bioethics practices that celebrate only individual autonomy and downplay family and community interests and social and economic restraints are out of touch with contemporary global healthcare realities, even those within the U.S. U.S. bioethical principles are less likely to account for family, ethnic, and religious diversity.

Dr. Carolyn Sargent has spent much of her research effort focused around women’s management of reproductive health. Dr. Carolyn Smith-Morris has researched diabetes and complications during pregnancy in the Gila River Indian communities. A stimulating luncheon discussion was held afterwards with ethics scholars from SMU, UTSW, and Baylor Hospital in areas of theology, law, history, and medicine co-sponsored by the SMU Ethics Colloquy.



Dedman School of Law Professor Thomas Wm. Mayo will assume the role as Center Director on June 1, 2005.

Professor Mayo, who is frequently consulted by the media, is well-known on campus. His community and teaching activities include (partial list):

- medical humanities and ethics professor at UT-Southwestern Medical School;
- ethics committee co-chair at Children’s Medical Center and Parkland Memorial Hospital;
- 2002 Heath Award recipient from the Dallas County Medical Society for leadership and contributions to medicine;
- co-principal investigator on the committee that created the Maguire Center;
- co-founder, Dallas Legal Hospice (Texas’ first pro bono legal clinic for persons with HIV disease and patients with terminal conditions);
- president, William “Mac” Taylor American Inns of Court;
- poetry columnist for *The Dallas Morning News*.

Tom Mayo knows our philosophy, knows this campus, is enthusiastic about the job, and will be a “walking advertisement” for the Maguire Center as he travels around the country doing speaking engagements.

Welcome aboard, Tom.



Panelists at *Tobacco at the Crossroads: The Ethics of Reduced Harm Products* conference (L to R) Ms. Lorren Timberman, Maguire Center Assoc. Dir.; Dr. Brad Rodu; Dr. Lisa Newton; Dr. Yvonne Coyle; Dr. Keith Robinson; Mr. Matt Berry; Dr. Richard Mason, Maguire Center Director.



Christopher Hitchens, keynote speaker at the *Tobacco at the Crossroads: The Ethics of Reduced Harm Products* conference.



(L to R) Emily Corrigan, Caren Prothro, Cary Maguire, and President Turner at the J. Erik Jonsson Ethics Award Ceremony.



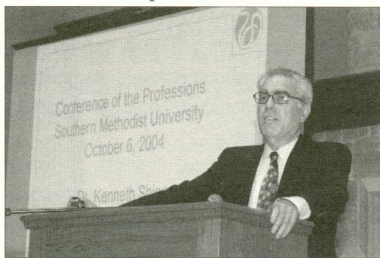
(L to R) SMU President R. Gerald Turner, Deedie Rose, Caren Prothro, and Richard Mason at the J. Erik Jonsson Ethics Award Ceremony.

Winners of the 2005 Greater Dallas Business Ethics Award: (L to R) Martin Molloy, President, Half Associates; Elysia Ragusa, President, The Staubach Company; J. Mark Moore, President, Weir’s Furniture Village; and Hanes “Buster” Corley, CEO, Dave & Buster’s.



THE ETHICS OF HEALTHCARE FOR THE UNINSURED

The 2004 Annual Conference of the Professions was held October 6, 2004. This year's topic was "Health Care for the Uninsured." It was the 19th in a series of unique conclaves at which representatives of the communities of law, medicine, and the clergy come together to address common ethical issues facing the professions and discuss solutions.

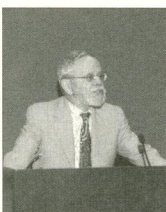


The keynote speaker was Kenneth I. Shine, M.D., past president of the Institute of Medicine, a nationally recognized expert under whose tenure the Institute of Medicine created reports that heightened national awareness of issues of quality of care and patient safety, particularly the report "Insuring America's Health: Principles and Recommendations." Dr. Shine, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, is executive vice chancellor for health affairs at the University of Texas System, and professor of medicine *emeritus* at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Medicine. A panel moderated by Glenn Mitchell of KERA Radio and consisting of Ron Anderson, President and CEO of Parkland Health and Hospital System; Rev. Carole Somers-Clark, Vice President of Pastoral Services at Methodist Hospital System in Dallas; Warren Lichliter, 2004 President of the Dallas County Medical Society; Margaret Keliher, Dallas County Judge; and John P. Greenan, founder of Legal Action Works and general counsel with Central Dallas Ministries, reacted to Dr. Shine's remarks.

The panel grappled with issues created by the growth in numbers of uninsured, along with budget problems at the federal and state levels that have placed tremendous burdens on local communities, public and private healthcare systems, physicians, taxpayers, and on elected officials. Key issues such as healthcare financing/funding, system efficiency, equity, and immigration were addressed, while the moral mandate to focus on patients' needs for access to health care and to reduce any disparity in diagnosis and treatment of disease were emphasized. Dallas County's response to this crisis has been high profile in recent months. Everyone in the community has a responsibility to work toward solutions. This conference was offered to aid this effort.

NOTED ETHICS HISTORIAN SPEAKS

Professor Jerome Schneewind, one of the world's leading historians of ethics, delivered a lecture "Modernity and Moral Authority, or Why Study the History of Ethics Anyway?" on September 27, 2004. The event was co-sponsored by SMU's Philosophy Department. Before the eighteenth century, Schneewind observed, no one had a clear idea about a morality that was conceived independently of a single authority. The first crack in this prevailing view was wedged by Michel de Montaigne (1533-1592), the French essayist who kept a diary and reported his own opinions and judgments and distinguished them from others. Schneewind argues that Montaigne's was the first significant step toward acceptance of what he calls the "equal moral abilities" thesis. According to this modern thesis, there are no absolute moral authorities. No one in particular is better placed than anyone else to discover moral facts and interpret them. At the very least all normal adults have an ability to think out a problematic situation and decide what to do. The historian closed with two observations: 1) if the equal abilities thesis is true, it has significant implications for education in ethics, and 2) since it is a product of our history it could be rejected in the future. Societies have existed and flourished in the past without adhering to an equal abilities morality and its democratic implications. They might do so again.



CO-SPONSORED EVENTS

Ethics Officer Speaks on SOX and Sentencing

Tim Mazur, Vice President of Ethics at Countrywide Financial Corporation, spoke at the April 1, 2005 meeting of the North Texas Ethics and Character Association (NTECA) about the 2004 U.S. sentencing guidelines and issues concerning the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

"It's been a dynamic six months for those interested in ethics and compliance programs," Mazur observed. "In November, substantial amendments to the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines became law. In January, the U.S. Supreme Court's *Booker* and *Fanfan* decisions changed the legal implications of the very same guidelines. Both events occurred against the backdrop of landmark settlements where directors (as in "board of ...") paid millions from their personal pockets and Richard Scrusby, former CEO of HealthSouth Corporation, is challenging the constitutionality of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act."

The Maguire Center is a founding member and the coordinator for the NTECA.

Immigration-The North American Trilogy

The Center, in conjunction with the John G. Tower Center for Political Studies and the Jno. E. Owens Foundation, has participated in three conferences on North American Immigration and helped highlight the ethical issues involved. The first was held at SMU in 2003, the second in Ottawa, Canada in 2004, and the third in Mexico City, April 11-12, 2005. According to Hugh Segal, Director of Canada's IRPP policy research organization, this trilogy has been "an outstanding initiative and one where the common efforts of all three countries' partners made a serious and constructive contribution to the narrative we need in terms of deepening ties and structural and functional cooperation." Tower Center Director and Maguire Center Faculty Advisory Committee member James Hollifield was the driving force behind these conferences.

Searching for Moral Heroes

On November 12, Ms. Laurel Barrett presented her project Heroes for Humanity™, to the North Texas Ethics and Character Association. It is a unique program focused on discovering character role models. Laurel and her associates believe it is not status or position alone, but the alignment of underlying character qualities that, when put into positive action, enable individuals to make a positive difference. She began her efforts by interviewing various leaders such as Elizabeth Kübler-Ross to find out what sets them apart. The qualities she discovered include: Vision: to believe and achieve; Contribution to society and giving back to the world; Following one's passion; Determination, will, focus, and perseverance; Personal faith and conviction; Inner development; Love and compassion; Courage to change the world; and Forgiveness.

Ethicists Consider Business Culture

The Center hosted a panel on the effects of business culture on personal decision making at the annual meeting of the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics. The panel featured Eric Harvey, founder of the Walk the Talk Company; Pete Sorenson, founder of Ginkko Enterprises; John Truslow, of the U.S. Naval Academy's ethics center; and Dr. Richard O. Mason, Director of the Maguire Center for Ethics, with Lorren Timberman, Associate Director of the Maguire Center, moderating.



Summer 2005 Interns

Our interns gain practical experience struggling with social problems well beyond their capacity to solve in total, but within their capacity to contribute productively. In the process, they draw on their university education and personal talent, hone their leadership skills, and gain both humility and self confidence. This year's interns are:

Lydia Butts, an undergraduate majoring in political science and international studies, will work with STOP, Stop Trafficking Oppression and Prostitution of Children and Women in New Delhi, India. STOP has conducted raids to rescue minors from brothels, and helps to reintegrate girls into society by encouraging them to be in control of their own life decisions. Lydia went to India two years ago through the Maguire Center to teach computer skills and English at a school in Calcutta, and to volunteer at Mother Teresa's Home for the Dying and Destitute.

Stephanie Fox, a third year student in the Dedman School of Law, will spend her summer primarily working for Howard Blackman, the Felony Division Chief of Child Abuse and Family Violence Divisions. She will help prosecutors prepare for jury trials; assist in child, victim, and witness interviews; and communicate with supporting agencies like the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center. Stephanie already contributes much of her time to the Child Abuse Division, but during her internship she will work for prosecutors in the Family Violence Division.

Alan Kolodny, also a Dedman School of Law student, will be assisting Lone Star Legal Aid of Harris County, Texas. Alan will help clients with housing and consumer law problems. Alan will help supplement attorneys by providing additional representation to clients. This will allow Lone Star attorneys to provide services to clients they otherwise might not be able to serve.

Debra McKnight, a Perkins School of Theology student, will work with SMU's Women's Center to design an interactive, multimedia program to educate secondary school teachers about sexual orientation issues. Debra will model part of her program after the Allies Safe Zone Project here at SMU. Her reviews of recent literature will also be used to update the Allies program.

Rashee Raj, a second year student in the Dedman School of Law, will work for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commissions Office in Dallas. This organization works towards ending discrimination in the workplace. Rashee will assist in four civil action suits. She will also have an opportunity to attend depositions, court hearings, and possibly a federal trial.

ENGAGING WITH STUDENTS

The Center publicized its activities at the following student events on campus: Student Activities Fair, August 18, 2004; Student Activities Carnival, August 20; Nonprofit Career and Volunteer Fair, September 8; Brown Bag presentation, September 21; and flagpole information tables, October 19, 2004. Moreover, a film clip was run on SMU TV.

FROM THE DIRECTOR-DESIGNATE

There was a virtual feeding frenzy this March over whether Terri Schiavo's husband and guardian, Michael, should be allowed to direct the removal of her feeding tube, fifteen years after her forebrain died, deprived of oxygen after a cardiac arrest. Suddenly, certain members of both the media and the United States Congress found themselves powerless to resist the impulse to promote their institutional and personal interests for the price of one unconscious patient's dignity.

The media had quietly followed this story for some years. The intensity of its coverage increased in 2003 when the Florida legislature authorized Governor Jeb Bush (at his request) to order Ms. Schiavo's feeding tube reinserted after it had been removed for the second time in as many years.

In 2005, however, when Terri Schiavo's feeding tube was ordered removed for the third time, and especially when Congress and the President then insinuated themselves into the case, the media gave up any pretense of restraint. The night of Palm Sunday, when the House of Representatives debated the bill the Senate had passed earlier that day, GoogleNews.com showed 3,664 news stories filed from around the world. By contrast, at that precise moment, the world's news organizations had filed 402 stories about Kofi Annan's newly announced plans to reorganize the United Nations and 815 stories about golfer Vijay Singh's loss on the PGA's Bay Hill course earlier that day.

Missing from most of the stories filed that Sunday and later that week was any information that would have been remotely useful to readers struggling to understand the significance of the news from Florida. What do neurologists know about the "persistent vegetative state"? How does it differ from brain death and the minimally conscious state? How certain could Terri's doctors be about their diagnosis? How might state laws help prevent the family meltdown and protracted legal morass in which Michael Schiavo and his in-laws found themselves? The newspapers and electronic media weren't telling.

They might be forgiven this lapse, though, considering the larger story that was unfolding in Washington. Congress, ignoring principles of due process, separation of powers, finality of judicial judgments, and states' rights, waded into the fray with a take-no-prisoners attitude that it rarely shows in matters of greater public significance. One example may suffice. Both the House and Senate invited Ms. Schiavo (and Michael and Terri's doctors) to appear in a month to testify concerning treatment options available to the chronically disabled, in a blatant attempt to intimidate Florida officials and physicians who would be guilty of a federal crime if their actions resulted in the death of a Congressional witness.

Not to sound crass or unfeeling, but the Schiavo case presents a teachable moment that should not pass without comment. For a couple of weeks this spring, private ethics and public responsibilities came crashing together on the rocky shore of political opportunism and unfathomable family grief. Everyone came out the worse for wear, no better prepared for the next such case. And there will be a next such case in a country where 80 percent of all deaths occur in an institutional setting and 80 percent of those deaths come after an explicit decision to limit life-sustaining treatment. It is the challenge of framing the public and private choices surrounding such cases in a way that promotes human flourishing in the face of suffering and tragedy that makes the work of this Center not merely timely but also indispensable.

That challenge has been met with grace, intelligence, good humor, and dedication by Richard O. Mason, who turns over the reins of this wonderful Center on June 1 after seven years as its Director. All of us who benefit from the work of the Center in years to come owe Dick a great debt of gratitude for his work here. Thank you, Dick.

Tom Mayo
Director-Designate

DALLAS BUSINESS RECOGNIZED FOR ETHICS

Dave & Buster's Inc., The Staubach Company, Weir's Furniture Village, and Halff Associates received the 2005 Greater Dallas Business Ethics Awards at a luncheon held May 3, 2005. These companies were honored because they demonstrated a firm commitment to ethical business practices in their everyday operations, management philosophies, and in response to crises or challenge.

This marks the Fifth Anniversary of the Greater Dallas Business Ethics Awards which are presented by the Dallas Chapter of the Society of Financial Service Professionals, the Financial Planning Association of Dallas/Fort Worth, Edwin L. Cox School of Business, and the North Texas Ethics and Character Association. SMU Cox faculty were joined by business ethicists from the University of Dallas and the University of North Texas to form the judging panel. Previously, four Dallas award winners—EDS, Texas Instruments, Trammell Crow, and TDIndustries—have been selected for the prestigious American Business Ethics Award.

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ethics bowl also held in San Antonio. Cases such as the war in Iraq, reinstating the draft, and the use of civilian contractors as exemplified in the Abu Ghraib scandal, forced the team to delve deeply into just war theory and into the history of the U.S.'s involvement in wars in other countries. Other cases discussed, such as the use of performance-enhancing drugs, beauty contests, and DUI legislation, further raised the team's awareness of issues facing college students and sharpened the team's ethical reasoning skills.

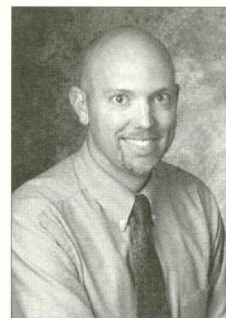
NEW MAGUIRE TEACHING FELLOWS

Jaime Clark-Soles, Assistant Professor of New Testament, will offer a course entitled *How Then Shall We Live? A Course in New Testament Ethics* as an Interterm seminar in January 2006. Issues from yesterday (roles of women, sexual practices, etc.) and today (gender roles, abortion, racism, etc.) will be discussed by looking at social history and hermeneutical issues.

Michael Householder, Assistant Professor of English, received a course development grant to help with his research to develop a new course discussing the interface between ethics, literature, and medical research. He plans to cover topics such as the organization of clinical medical research in the early modern period; the use of literature in applied ethics and public policy; and literature on ethics.



Jaime Clark-Soles



Michael Householder

