CGU Alumna Shares Her Success

As the Chief Information Officer and Director of the Office for Technology for the State of New York, Melodie Mayberry-Stewart’s career allows her to utilize modern technology to improve the lives of her constituents.

Though this includes millions of New York State residents, she still feels obliged to assist CGU students.

Mayberry-Stewart, who received her MA and PhD in executive management from the Drucker School, wanted to help others achieve the same level of success she has. That is why she created the Melodie Mayberry-Stewart Leadership Fellowship Fund, which supports African American and Latina females attending the Drucker School.

This fellowship is being funded in stages, with Mayberry-Stewart establishing the scholarship to aid current students, and also allocating a significant bequest to the fund in her estate plan.

By creating this endowed fund during her lifetime, Mayberry-Stewart will see the immediate benefits of her gift. By ensuring additional contributions to the endowed fund, she is leaving a legacy to be proud of.

To learn more about the career of Melodie Mayberry-Stewart, visit www.cgu.edu/flame.

LEAVING A LEGACY TO BE PROUD OF

For information on how you can make an estate or outright gift to CGU, please fill out and return the insert card included in this magazine. You may also visit the planned giving website at www.cgu.edu/plannedgiving or contact Jim Ehlers, director of planned giving, at (909) 607-9229 or jim.ehlers@cgu.edu.
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Technically, a flywheel is “a rotating disk that collects and supplies energy to a system by storing this energy in the form of rotational kinetic energy.”

You get the point that it’s about energy.

Another usage of flywheel concerns institutional energy. Over the past two years Jim Collins has helped us apply his classic book Good to Great to Claremont Graduate University. He teaches that greatness doesn’t come all of a sudden.

No matter how dramatic the end result, the good-to-great transformation never happened in one fell swoop ... Rather, the process resembled relentlessly pushing a giant heavy flywheel in one direction, turn upon turn, building momentum until a point of breakthrough, and beyond.

Our flywheels derive from two objectives: provide transdisciplinary graduate education with distinctive, high-impact niches; and do research that takes on some of the most important problems of our region and our world.

Another way to put it is: follow the problem, across the disciplines and out into the world.

As Jim Collins puts it, CGU can be a different kind of university with an outsized contribution. He says, “I love it that you guys haven’t had the audacity beaten out of you to take on the big questions with rigor.”

Flywheel One: Community

Valuable contributions begin with an intellectual community characterized by civility, collaboration, diversity, and activism. We track several measures. One is our version of what Bain & Company’s Fred Reichheld calls the ultimate question: “How likely is it that you would recommend this company to a friend or colleague?” Survey results indicate that students feel increasingly welcome, more satisfied, and more willing to recommend CGU (up 12 percentage points since 2005).

Among faculty, 75 percent would recommend CGU as a good place to work. Among staff, a remarkable 90 percent would recommend CGU as a good place to work. (Most of those who would not recommend CGU say they are neutral; very few would not recommend CGU.)

A second metric is diversity. Among this year’s polled graduates, 15 percent identify themselves as Latino, 15 percent as Asian or Pacific Islander, 5 percent as African American, and 1 percent as Native American. Fifty-seven percent identify themselves as white and 8 percent as other. Fifty-two percent are female, and 18 percent are international.

Our board is becoming more diverse. Our senior leadership is becoming more diverse. And slowly but surely, our faculty is becoming more diverse. We have adopted best practices for all our searches, to make sure that we find the very best people, looking especially hard among groups who often seem excluded.

Flywheel Two: Graduates Who Make a Difference

CGU wants to provide a distinctively valuable education that helps our graduates make a difference in the world. How to measure that? Provost Yi Feng has led a faculty committee to develop new indicators; for now, we’re stuck with more or less generic measures. They indicate that our student body is growing in quantity and quality.
For example, in the past two years, the total number of full-time equivalent students is up 7.7 percent. In the past two years, applications have risen 21 percent, and GMAT scores of first-year students have increased by 70 points. Over the past three years, GRE verbal plus quantitative scores of first-year students are up by 91 points. These are remarkable gains.

**Flywheel Three: Research**

Like every university, we track publications, citations, and research funding. On a per-faculty basis, our departments and schools do well. For example, three years ago a political science journal rated CGU in the top four in the United States in publications and citations. This past year, the Princeton Review rated the Drucker School number six in faculty quality. This spring, the core faculty of our new School of Community and Global Health were ranked fourth in a combination of publications, citations, and research per professor.

Across CGU, externally funded research over the past three years is more than double the previous three years.

Our strategic planning emphasized working with leaders from government, business, and civil society in research on big issues facing our region and our world. We should convene them to have our research take on new dimensions and new life. We’ll be tracking our progress in doing so.

**Flywheel Four: Finances**

Finally, we have the flywheel of financial wherewithal. We have to build our endowment and assets. We have to enhance research funding and transform philanthropy. We have to create a CGU economic framework that does even better at encouraging efficiency and effectiveness.

In the past five years, CGU’s endowment has roughly doubled. Our endowment per FTE is now higher than at Brandeis University, Tufts University, or the University of Southern California. Expenditures to support faculty, students, and staff have risen strongly. Compared with 23 peer universities, CGU’s administrative budget is relatively lean, and our tuition is in the bottom quartile.

This past year has seen increases in individual giving (14 percent), in number of donors (28 percent), and in percentage of alumni giving (up almost a third). CGU is poised to take fundraising to new levels through a combination of our distinctive graduate education and high-value research, more full-time deans, our new Vice President for Advancement Gregory Pierre Cox, an ever-stronger development staff, and the full commitment of the president and the board.

**Next?**

So, the flywheels are spinning. CGU is en route to providing leadership in graduate education and powerful, potentially game-changing research.

For the year ahead, our priorities are fundraising and attracting and retaining even more “star” faculty members and graduate students. We are confident that both will follow from the strategy CGU has developed: distinctive, transdisciplinary graduate education and exciting research on some of the most important problems facing our region and our world.

And we’re ever more eager to partner with you to keep our flywheels moving.

Robert Klitgaard
President and University Professor

As the president just cited, CGU will soon be welcoming a new school to the university. For full details on the School of Community and Global Health, please see our fall issue, and watch for updates at www.cgu.edu.
FOCUS:
New cultural studies online journal, culture critique

FACULTY:
Professor Henry Krips and Associate Professor Eve Oishi, School of Arts and Humanities

Professors Henry Krips and Eve Oishi have recently launched culture critique, an online academic journal based in the cultural studies program at CGU.

Culture critique situates culture as a terrain of political and economic struggle. The journal emphasizes the ideological dimension of cultural practices and politics, as well as their radical potential in subverting the mechanisms of power and money that colonize the life-world.

“The inspiration for the journal was to create a showcase for students and professionals early in their career, especially those associated with CGU,” said Krips.

The journal will be published multiple times a year, with selected editions overseen by a special editor. Submissions will be blind refereed.

Making the journal exclusively available online should hasten the production schedule usually required for academic print journals, and allow for a more timely publication of papers addressing current topics.

Krips announced the creation of culture critique to an enthusiastic reception at the 6th Annual Meeting of the Cultural Studies Association at New York University’s Tisch School of the Arts in New York City.

Currently, CGU students Nathan Wright and Derik Casper serve as copy editor and online editor, respectively.

Culture critique’s inaugural issue, featuring eight essays, can be found online at http://rtjournal.edu.cgu.

FOCUS:
Social and behavioral intentions to increase organ and tissue donation

FACULTY:
Research Professors Eusebio Alvaro and Jason Siegel, School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences

Research Professors Eusebio Alvaro and Jason Siegel, collaborating with St. Vincent Medical Center in Los Angeles (SVMC), recently received a grant to increase the number of living kidney donor consents among Hispanics of Los Angeles.

Specifically, the target population is Spanish-dominant Hispanics – those who speak mostly/only Spanish – in downtown, central, and south central Los Angeles. This is also the service area for SVMC. The total award for CGU is over $300,000 spread across three years.

Alvaro and Siegel plan to increase kidney donation by designing and implementing hospital-based interventions of potential kidney recipients and donors. They will then evaluate the effectiveness of both the Kidney Health Literacy (KHL) program – used to educate potential donors – and the Living Donor Educational (LDE) initiative.

The KHL program is designed to raise health literacy among Hispanics in need of a kidney transplant. Increasing their health literacy will not only help patients better understand their medical condition, but allow them to engage their doctors in two-way communication on their prognoses.

The LDE initiative is designed to facilitate discussions between Hispanics in need of a kidney and potential donors. This will be accomplished by three distinct modules, with each addressing one of the three core constructs of the theory of planned behavior: beliefs, perceived social norms, and perceived self-efficacy regarding living organ donation.

Alvaro and Siegel have been conducting formative research to guide development of these educational modules and will be responsible for evaluating their effectiveness within the target community.

“There are very few living organ donation outreach interventions that have been evaluated as thoroughly as ours,” said Alvaro.

“This work is important, not only to further our understanding of successful organ donation approaches, but also to increase the number of willing, living kidney donors in the Hispanic community – a population in disproportionate need.”

FOCUS:
The digitization of plant type specimens

FACULTY:
Botany Department

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has awarded $89,000 to the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG) to underwrite the digitization of plant type specimens in the botanic garden’s herbarium collection, as well as those contained in the herbaria of a collaborative team of institutions in Southern California.

A “type specimen” is the specimen that forms the basis of the original description. When a botanist names a new plant, he/she must designate one herbarium specimen (or in rare cases, illustration) as the type; with very few exceptions, this specimen will be among
those that the scientist studied in preparing the
description of the new species. The specimen
serves as the “picture that is worth a thousand
words” to communicate to others – present and
future – the tangible essence of the new
species.

“This is an exciting grant that will make it
possible for us to capture – for the first time –
extremely high quality images of our type plant
specimens and to make these available to
researchers worldwide,” said Lucinda A.
McDade, professor and chair of the Botany
Department. “It is an exciting way to share the
riches that we curate here with our
botanical colleagues around the world.”

FOCUS:
A study of the large plant
family Acanthaceae

FACULTY:
Professor Lucinda A. McDade, Botany
Department

The Rancho Santa Ana
Botanic Garden (RSABG),
home to CGU’s Botany
Department, and the
California Academy of
Science (CAS) have
received $150,000 in
funding to study the large plant family
Acanthaceae, specifically the basal-most
lineage, Nelsonioideae. Funding from the
National Science Foundation will support the
research of the principal investigators, Lucinda
A. McDade, professor and chair of the Botany
Department and RSABG Judith B. Friend
Director of Research, and Thomas F. Daniel,
curator of botany at the CAS in San Francisco.

In collaboration with botanists from around
the world, McDade and Daniel will reconstruct
evolutionary relationships using DNA sequence
data and morphological characters to clearly
distinguish all genera in the nelsonioid lineage.
McDade will coordinate molecular sequence
data and phylogenetic analyses while Daniel will
coordinate morphological data.

RSABG’s research greenhouses and
laboratories (equipped with a scanning
electron microscope and genetic analyzer) will
provide state-of-the-art facilities for scientists
and students to unlock key facts toward
understanding the patterns of evolution in the
large plant family Acanthaceae.

The project will also enhance career
development for a number of young
researchers who will participate in the project
at both CGU’s botany program and CAS. Four
graduate students will receive training at
RSABG and undergraduates will participate via
NSF-funded programs at both RSABG and CAS.

FOCUS:
California State University
career development program

FACULTY:
Research Faculty Member Rebecca Eddy

Disparities in the
graduation rate among
Hispanics and low-income
students in the California
State University system
will be studied as part
of a $220,000, five-year
evaluation project led by CGU Research Faculty
Member Rebecca Eddy.

The US Department of Education is funding
the project to evaluate a career preparation
program at California State University,
San Bernardino. The program, named
CoyoteCareers, assists minority and low-income
students with tutoring in math, science, and
“critical” language courses, while offering
funded service learning internship
opportunities, mentoring with alumni, and
career prep advice, such as interviewing,
etiquette, and networking.

Eddy’s team – SBOS graduate students
Robert Blagg, Susana Bonis, and Deryn Dudley
– began the five-year evaluation in October
2007. Eddy said the program has the potential
to make an impact on student success at the
undergraduate level, and assist students in
obtaining valuable jobs after graduation.
FOCUS: Developing new credit rating formulas

FACULTY: Assistant Professor Henry Schellhorn, School of Mathematical Sciences

School of Mathematical Sciences Assistant Professor Henry Schellhorn has developed a new mathematical model to describe credit spreads, and is working with Fitch Ratings – the third largest global credit rating agency – to apply the models and determine credit risks.

There are a variety of models that academics use to predict loan defaults, but none takes into account the financial linkages between a firm and its suppliers and customers. By analyzing these links between firms, Schellhorn and his team are attempting to determine credit-worthiness more effectively. Therefore, a company’s business partners matter a lot more in this model.

Schellhorn has developed his model along with coauthor Didier Cossin, a faculty member at the International Institute for Management Development, a top business school in Switzerland. The model is a continuation of research on a class of credit models known as structural models. First proposed by Robert Merton in 1974, these models use option-pricing theory and allow for the pricing of debt and equity of the firm. Schellhorn’s model is the first structural debt model to effectively incorporate important firm functions such as cash management, dividend policy, and reinvestment policy in a multi-firm framework.

“Our model is the only one that takes counterparty relationships into account; knowing for instance how much a supplier lent to a manufacturer helps us calculate the value of the supplier’s debt and equity,” Schellhorn said.

Several CGU students assisted Schellhorn on his Fitch clinic research, including Timothy Long, Joe Plotkin, Nan San, Vincent Thilly, and Satjaporn Tungsong.

“These models can be quite beneficial to both the academic and the practitioner,” Plotkin said. “By having a mathematical model such as this one, we can test how credit spreads will respond to different sets of parameters and then observe how closely our model’s response was to what actually happened in the data.”

Schellhorn and Cossin published an article about this model – “Credit Risk in a Network Economy” – in the prestigious journal Management Science.

FOCUS: ESRI partner in geographic information systems research and education

FACULTY: School of Information Systems and Technology

The School of Information Systems and Technology (SISAT) has formed a new relationship with the market leader in geographic information systems (GIS) development, ESRI.

Beginning in the fall of 2008, CGU will be the home of an ESRI Development Center (EDC), a design and development center for geospatial technology. This center will facilitate and expand the use of GIS applications currently utilized in faculty and student research projects, as well as aid in developing new integrated system applications.

In addition to research and development projects, the EDC will provide students access to ESRI-provided training that will be especially valuable to those pursuing the new GIS solutions development concentration within SISAT’s masters in information systems and technology program.

“ESRI is thrilled that Claremont Graduate University is a founding development center,” said David Maguire, chief scientist for ESRI. “This is both recognition of their expertise and reputation in the area of GIS and a commitment for further joint work.”

The EDC program was designed to strengthen relationships with several universities currently using ESRI applications for various research and education projects. At CGU, ESRI applications have been used to map everything from disabled population concentrations in Orange and Los Angeles Counties to the location and species of trees throughout Claremont. As ESRI continues to recruit top talent throughout the world, the EDC program will provide them with the benefit of selecting graduates already familiar with ESRI software and its application and use within other disciplines.

“SISAT, like ESRI, is a research-intensive environment and GIS has been incorporated into many of our research projects over the years,” said Matt Hutter, director of external affairs for SISAT. “I think this, along with our close location to ESRI and small size, made us an ideal partner for the EDC program.”
Drucker Institute presentation travels around the world

The Drucker Institute has hit the road to convey the institute’s basic mission — stimulating effective management and ethical leadership across society — through a visual presentation entitled “The Responsibility Gap.”

Through an in-depth slide show and discussion, “The Responsibility Gap” uses statistics on current world affairs to make the case that managers and corporate leaders can and should bring about positive change.

“The institute hopes that, over time, ‘The Responsibility Gap’ will help do for management what Al Gore’s An Inconvenient Truth has done for environmental stewardship,” said Rick Wartzman, director of the institute, who along with Assistant Director Zach First, developed the presentation.

So far, Drucker School Dean Ira Jackson has given the presentation to social entrepreneurs in Orange Country, to groups in China and Korea, various chambers of commerce, and CGU alumni. Wartzman has given the presentation to prospective students, a group of Fujitsu executives, and an organization made up of California law enforcement officers.

“Each time, the audience is riveted by the numbers and statistics, and one can almost hear a pin drop as people focus on the magnitude of the challenges that face our future,” Jackson said.

“We are also training a coterie of others to be presenters around the country and, we hope, eventually the world,” Wartzman noted.

For information on bringing “The Responsibility Gap” to your event, please send an e-mail to contact@druckerinstitute.com.

President Klitgaard heads East

In late March, representatives from each of the seven Claremont Colleges embarked on a four-nation, nine-day trip through Asia to build relationships with new key educators, politicians, and constituencies. CGU President Robert Klitgaard and CGU Trustee Fred Balitzer joined other Claremont college presidents and special guests on visits to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Beijing.

Claremont University Consortium organizers are cultivating relationships with Asian universities through student exchanges and program developments.

Klitgaard noted that Asian and American universities have great potential for collaboration: “This trip seemed to confirm impressions from my earlier visits to universities in Singapore and Beijing: it’s been more difficult for scholars in these societies to engage in rigorous work on big social challenges,” he said.

Klitgaard added that comparisons and contrasts in problem solving would benefit both regions. As an example, CGU would benefit from learning about Asian approaches to education reform.

In addition to his meetings with Asian delegates, Klitgaard delivered a speech, “The Challenge of Corruption,” at Nanyang Technical University in Singapore. His speech – along with Balitzer’s, on US-China relations – was covered by local media, including Channel NewsAsia and the South China Morning Post.

Discussions are already underway to bring Asian leaders to Claremont, as are plans for a follow-up trip to Asia for formal agreements.
CGU receives major gift of TV interviews with thousands of prominent authors

The Drucker Institute and CGU’s Transdisciplinary Studies Program have announced an extraordinary donation of more than 2,500 taped television interviews with prominent writers over the previous 30 years. CGU plans to digitize the tapes for online access by scholars and the general public.

The gift was made by Connie Martinson, host of the cable TV program Connie Martinson Talks Books, which has been described by Los Angeles magazine as the city’s “premier television book show,” attracting “a profusion of important and well-known authors.” Among them: Maya Angelou, Ray Bradbury, Al Gore, Joyce Carol Oates, Barack Obama, Rosa Parks, Studs Terkel, Gore Vidal, and many, many more.

“This is a remarkable gift,” said Rick Wartzman, director of the Drucker Institute, who coordinated with Wendy Martin, director of Transdisciplinary Studies, in acquiring the gift. “There aren’t too many authors of note who have passed through LA in the last three decades whom Connie hasn’t interviewed, and interviewed well.”

SPE receives major gift

The School of Politics and Economics has received a $200,000 donation from RongXin Huachuang (China) Investment, Ltd., the founding member of a new “Corporate Associate” program at SPE.

The gift will support the development of a new master of arts in economics concentration in global commerce and finance, with a related research program focusing specifically on China, under the direction of the Claremont Institute for Economic Policy Studies.

This gift was facilitated by HuiCheng Xiao, chairman of the board of RongXin Huachuang, and Jingjing Xu, a partner with RongXin Huachuang and a leading expert on Chinese finance and investment, who will be joining SPE in the fall as a concurrent senior research fellow to assist in the development of the program and research agenda.

“What makes CGU attractive is the rare combination of a small intellectual community and a vastly diverse international outreach both in the student backgrounds and the research interests,” said Xu.

SPE faculty and staff have plans to replicate the development model for these new programs in other areas, such as a research focus on India.

Don’t forget to visit the Flame online.

In addition to the features you have come to expect from the Flame, the online edition provides frequent updates, including online exclusive articles, streaming video, and expanded news and profiles. The Flame online can be accessed through CGU’s homepage or at: www.cgu.edu/flame.
Minority Mentor Program hosts conference of great conversations

On March 7, 2008, the CGU Minority Mentor Program (MMP) held its ninth annual student research conference and art exhibition, Transforming Conversations: An Examination of Our Cultural, Political and Social Consciousness. Each year the MMP provides a platform to direct awareness toward, and development of, an understanding of issues through provocative research and action. This year’s conference continued the tradition of celebrating the diversity of ideas and acknowledging action plans across all disciplines.

The 167 attendees – including scholars from across the Claremont Colleges, local and national institutions, and community guests – enjoyed 62 presentations representing a diverse set of academic disciplines. The presenters aimed to answer several questions relating to the conference’s theme, which included identifying cultural, political, and social trends in academia, and exploring the effects of these themes within and outside of the academy.

The keynote speakers for the event were Diane Evans and Blair Taylor. Evans is the president and founder of the Vietnam Women’s Memorial Foundation and led the campaign to build the Vietnam Women’s Memorial in Washington, DC in 1993. Taylor is the president and CEO of the Los Angeles Urban League, a community-empowering organization for African Americans and other minorities.

For more information on the conference, or to view additional conference photos, please visit the Transforming Conversations website at www.cgu.edu/tc.

New graduate concentration in media studies announced

Claremont Graduate University will be offering a new concentration in media studies, beginning in the 2008 fall semester. The emphasis will be available to both masters students enrolled in the School of Arts and Humanities’ cultural studies program and to students at the other Claremont Colleges as part of a “4-plus-1” degree program.

The media studies emphases will have an academic focus on critical analysis of film and video, along with new media such as gaming, digital communications, and the Internet.

“A program like this makes sense, because we’re located in Southern California, which has such a rich media environment,” said Associate Professor Eve Oishi, one of the organizers of the new emphasis.

81st Annual Commencement

On Saturday, May 17, 2008, Claremont Graduate University held its 81st Annual Commencement Exercise. Congratulations to all those who had their achievement recognized. For details and pictures of the ceremony, please visit CGU’s commencement website at www.cgu.edu/pages/1249.asp.

Student presenters at the Minority Mentor Program’s conference, along with MMP Coordinator Kim Greene (front row, far left) and MMP Assistant Coordinator Ivy Melgar (front row, second from left).
CGU Holds Donor and Student Recognition Luncheon

Claremont Graduate University revived its tradition of honoring fellowship donors and celebrating student recipients at the Donor and Student Recognition Luncheon, held at President Robert Klitgaard’s home on May 3, 2008.

The luncheon, coordinated by the Office of Donor Relations, honored all fellowship donors, members of the Blaisdell Society, and the CGU Colleagues. The event also provided an opportunity for many fellowship donors to meet their student recipients for the first time.

During the lunch, three student speakers discussed their CGU experiences: Mark Ludwig, the Michael J. and Mary C. Johnston Fellowship in American Politics recipient and a doctoral student in the School of Politics and Economics; Tyler Barrel, a John W. Bachmann Scholar and MBA student in the Peter F. Drucker and Masatoshi Ito Graduate School of Management; and Deborah Gin, the Tae Han Kim Fellow and a doctoral student in the School of Educational Studies. All shared what led them to CGU and the passion that excites and inspires their academic pursuits.

For pictures of the luncheon and to read all three student speeches please visit the recognition luncheon website at www.cgu.edu/donorluncheon.

For information on fellowship gifts, the Blaisdell Society, or the Colleagues, please contact the Office of Advancement at (909) 621-8027.

2008 Tufts Poetry winners honored

Tom Sleigh has been selected as the 2008 winner of the $100,000 Kingsley Tufts Poetry Award for Space Walk. Janice Harrington has been selected as the 2008 winner of the $10,000 Kate Tufts Discovery Award for Even the Hollow My Body Made is Gone.

CGU’s Kingsley Tufts Poetry Award is the largest monetary prize in the nation for a single work of a mid-career poet. The Kate Tufts Discovery Award is presented annually for a first book by a poet of genuine promise.

Space Walk is Sleigh’s seventh book of poetry. His 2003 collection, Far Side of the Earth, was named an Honor Book by the Massachusetts Society of the Book.

The Tufts Poetry Awards ceremony was held on April 15 at the Colburn School’s Thayer Hall in Los Angeles.

The Kingsley Tufts Poetry Award was established at Claremont Graduate University in 1992 by Kate Tufts to honor the memory of her husband, Kingsley Tufts, who held executive positions in the Los Angeles shipyards and wrote poetry as his avocation. The Kate Tufts Discovery Award was initiated in 1993.

For an online exclusive feature story on the Tufts awards, including poems and poetry readings from the 2008 winners, visit www.cgu.edu/flame.
This July, Margaret Grogan, Marc Redfield, and Terry Ryan became Claremont Graduate University’s newest school deans.

Grogan will be CGU’s first-ever full-time dean at the School of Educational Studies. She replaces Barbara DeHart, who had become interim dean following Phil Dreyer’s retirement last year. Grogan was previously at the University of Missouri at Columbia, where she was professor and chair at the Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Analysis since 2002.

A native of Australia, Grogan received a BA in ancient history and Japanese language from the University of Queensland. She taught high school in Australia before moving to Japan, where she was a teacher and administrator at an international school for 17 years. Subsequently, she earned her MA in curriculum and instruction from Michigan State University.

After graduating from Washington State University with a PhD in Educational Administration, she taught in principal and superintendent preparation programs at the University of Virginia for eight years. She has also been an associate editor and/or editorial board member of two of the top journals of educational leadership, and has chaired more than 25 doctoral dissertations.

Her research focuses on women in leadership, the superintendency, the moral and ethical dimensions of leadership, and leadership for social justice. Much of her time has been spent addressing the needs of underserved populations in schools and colleges. Grogan has just coauthored her fourth book: Women Leading School Systems.

“One of the attractive features of this small, prestigious university is its size,” Grogan said of CGU. “I am especially excited about joining a faculty of educators who are committed to social justice and accountability.”

Redfield’s deanship became official after a year of serving as the interim dean in the School of Arts and Humanities following the tenure of Associate Professor Patricia Easton.

Redfield arrived in Claremont in 1990 after attending Yale University, where he received a BA summa cum laude in 1980, and Cornell University, where he earned his PhD in 1990.

Redfield’s areas of specialty include romanticism, the nineteenth-century novel, aesthetics, literary theory, and comparative literature.

He is the author of Phantom Formations: Aesthetic Ideology and the Bildungsroman (cowinner of the First Book Prize of the Modern Language Association) and The Politics of Aesthetics: Nationalism, Gender, Romanticism.

“It’s a great honor and opportunity to have the chance to represent such an extraordinary group of faculty and students,” Redfield said. “The School of Arts and Humanities has a faculty comparable in quality to that of a major Ivy League university. And our students are terrific: they’re passionate, talented, and determined to make a difference in scholarship, the arts, and the world.”

Currently, he is working on a book about late-eighteenth-century origins of the notion of a “war on terror.”

Ryan is succeeding Professor Lorne Olfman as the dean of the School of Information Systems and Technology (SISAT). Ryan is also an associate professor in SISAT and, along with Olfman, is a codirector of CGU’s Social Learning Software Lab (SL²).

He came to CGU in 2001, after academic positions at Marquette University, Southern Illinois University, and Indiana University at South Bend, where he earned his PhD in 1989.

Ryan’s research includes the design, development, and evaluation of information science applications and the determinants of their effectiveness. He is particularly interested in these matters in the context of teaching and learning in university settings, online discussions, and in preparing for and responding to emergencies.
Henry Krips is professor of cultural studies and Andrew W. Mellon all Claremont Chair of Humanities at CGU. He specializes in contemporary European cultural theory, psychoanalysis, and social sciences. He is currently working on a book that explores theoretical possibilities for a cultural politics.

Jennifer Merolla is the Mary Nicolai-George Blair Assistant Professor in the Department of Politics and Policy. Her research areas include American politics with specialization in campaigns and elections; public opinion; political psychology; political behavior and Congress; the interaction of behavior by elites and the masses; and linkages of political parties and interest groups. The primary focus of her research is to examine how elites can help citizens overcome information and coordination problems.

Jean Schroedel is the chair of the Department of Politics and Policy at the School of Politics and Economics, as well as a professor. Her areas of specialization include American politics; executive-Congressional relations; Congress and public policy; the modern presidency; American political development; women in the political process; state regulation of the fetus; gender politics in the workplace; race and sex discrimination in employment; AIDS policymaking; gun control; and women and the law.

Michael Uhlmann is a professor of government in the Department of Politics and Policy and at Claremont McKenna College. Prior to arriving at Claremont, Uhlmann was a senior fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, DC; the vice president for public policy research at the Bradley Foundation in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and taught at George Mason Law School.

Before entering academia, Uhlmann served as assistant attorney general in President Gerald Ford’s administration and was a special assistant to President Ronald Reagan during his first term in office.
Krips: For me, the political is giving a voice to the part that has no part; it’s making visible the parts that go unseen. If I have a problem with [Senator] Barack Obama, it’s that his campaign is not political in this sense. He’s only playing to those who are already fully visible on the political scene – to those who already have a vote, a say in what’s happening.

If one thinks of a society as the people who work for and reproduce the means of production within that society, then the US extends to the sweatshops in Malaysia and China, the reservoir of Mexican workers across/crossing our borders, and so on. These constitute parts of American society that are invisible, but parts nonetheless in the sense that they are essential to the US economy. If I look at Obama’s – or for that matter [Senator] John McCain’s – platform then, except for occasional negative rhetoric about ‘strengthening our borders,’ I see little constructive recognition of these new global realities that extend US society beyond its shores. In particular I see no recognition that the traditional nation-state with fixed geographical borders no longer constitutes the central political entity. The only sign of such recognition is in connection with ecology issues, which all the candidates, whether on the left or right, have hooked onto in interesting ways.

In short, what gives me reservations about seeing Obama’s campaign as a bona fide political campaign is a feeling that in the end, if somebody pushes him on issues like sweatshops in Malaysia, he’s going to say we need to bring American jobs home. Indeed, to be realistic, can any candidate for public office say anything else in the current state of American public opinion? But I’d like to get your reaction to these arguments.

Merolla: You know, conceptually I’m having a hard time understanding what you mean by political. Is that what politics should be? Because I tend to study, empirically, the incentives of politicians.
Political leaders may have incentives to appeal to citizens in certain ways: one reason voters do focus on these CEO-like things is because citizens like to use those types of information shortcuts in the voting booth. It’s a very complicated process otherwise. And so in that sense you’re dead right, there’s no way that they’re going to have the incentives to talk about those important issues.

Krips: I think the humanities perspective is interestingly different. You define politics as what people call politics, and that’s an empirical matter. You look at what was called politics in the nineteenth century, and what was called politics in the twentieth century, and then look at what passes under the label of politics here and now. I take those sorts of empirical matters to be about how language is used, in particular how the term politics is used. It’s a valid thing to study, but not my interest. What a humanities perspective is going to bring – and I feel very vulnerable in saying this because I’m the only humanities person here (laughter) – is a critical, prescriptive edge to the question of politics. A humanities person is going to say that the definition of the term politics is itself a political matter, essentially contested, and prescriptive. This, in turn, raises the possibility that, although we keep on using the same term politics, perhaps politics as such has disappeared. People keep on using the same word, but the thrust behind the political has vanished, and we should therefore ask the political question: ought we to be doing something different under the label of politics?

To be specific, I take a political stand that the political is/should be about looking at the invisible – the people who have no part – and then giving them a part. I’m not making the utopian claim that you can have a society where there are no exclusions. On the contrary, I agree that in every society there are exclusions at some point. But let’s return to that point later.

Schroedel: Other societies have way more exclusions than we have.

Krips: I agree. But that’s not the point. My claim is that the question of the political can, indeed should, be raised whenever one comes across some localized exclusion – a segregated work force in a factory, an all-male board of directors, etc. – and that politics is about the local activity of eliminating that exclusion, albeit – and this is an important qualification – without necessarily trying to make a difference globally. Saul Alinsky’ has a wonderful phrase –

Uhlmann: [Senator] Hillary Clinton’s tutor you mean.

Krips: I didn’t know that.

Uhlmann: She did her senior thesis at Wellesley on him. Yes, in fact, if you look between the lines of her rhetoric you will see all sorts of Alinsky-isms. It’s all over the place.

Krips: I think Alinsky makes a wonderful point when he says that Marxists who insist that the only way we’re going to make any political difference is if we overthrow global capitalism are effectively conservatives. They are raising the bar so high on what counts as political action that nobody can do anything political, and so we are all reduced to being conservatives. In the light of this argument, I refuse the utopian condition that political action must get rid of all exclusions. Instead, I suggest that the political is a matter of working locally to eliminate exclusions whenever they hit you in the face.

“The traditional nation-state with fixed geographical borders no longer constitutes the central political entity.”
—KRIPS

“One reason voters do focus on these CEO-like things is because citizens like to use those types of information shortcuts in the voting booth. It’s a very complicated process otherwise.”
—MEROLLA
Schroedel: But it’s sort of interesting, in political science there’s a scholar named Richard Rose, he’s actually British. And he had the concept of the postmodern president. You remember that? And the idea was that the president’s no longer the president of the United States, but the president of the world, and that he had to take all of these things into account.

What I would say to you in response, your criticism of Obama, he’s doing the gauzy thing internationally, the feel-good around the world, just like he’s doing in the United States. The one with a vision, if you will, about the way the world should be in an international sense, is McCain, who would like to, in a sense, follow [President] George W. Bush in terms of remaking a chunk of the world. You want to jump in on this?

Uhlmann: Well, goodness, I’m still trying to react to this, combination of Hegel and Walter Rauschenbusch (laughter).

I want to come down that abstraction ladder a few – yeah, I take your point, Jean. Look, I’ve kicked around politics a lot and it’s a healthy dose of reality theory. The world is a very ugly and mean place out here, and we’ll see what the American public wants to do. They want change and gauze, they’ll get it and then some. And part of McCain’s hope here is that he can articulate, in an intelligent but not mean-spirited way, a sense of international reality. And we’ll let president Obama go and enunciate with [President] Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and see what they have in common. Somehow I don’t think that’s gonna wash when McCain gets nominated. Maybe I’m wrong. Maybe he’ll stumble all over himself. But I love that earthbound quality to the voter who wouldn’t know how to spell Hegel, who, for all their desire for a certain kind of mystic leadership, if their bias is in favor of CEOs then give me a CEO, at least they’ll make the trains run.

Krips: So did Hitler.

Uhlmann: I have greater faith in the American voter than that. But perhaps I’m wrong. I’ve been known to be wrong before, once or twice.

Merolla: When we had a truly political leader in the American context, I wonder? I mean, I’m trying to wrap my
To the extent that you have a populace who has discretionary income...they are choosing to engage in a kind of political statement in terms of what they do with their resources.
—SCHROEDEL

Minister] Margaret Thatcher. As much as I’d like to say populism’s restricted to the left, it’s clear that it’s been an extraordinarily successful right-wing strategy: for Margaret Thatcher in England, and of course [President] Ronald Reagan in the US.

Uhlmann: Well, I was going to say before, when you first talked about populism, you used it in a unique way. There are different species of populism; there’s Thatcher’s populism; in a sense Reagan’s populism is more what you might call Bourgeois populist, which is almost an oxymoron, but it isn’t when you think about it more deeply. Populism isn’t exclusively associated with the lumpenproletariat.

Schroedel: Usually not the lumpen. I know my Marx! (laughter)

Uhlmann: Look, you may be right for all I know, that history in some Hegelian sense is in fact devolving into some sort of world state, that’s well beyond my pay scale. My instinctive hunch, it will come as no surprise to you to learn, is that the traditional sense of politics for all the tug will remain Aristotelian, in its sense of localism. Politics, certainly as we’ve understood it from time immemorial, has to do with particularization and a kind of us-and-them distinction, like with Athens and Sparta. And if Aristotle is right, there’s something inherent in human nature that self-disposes people to think that way. And maybe there’s this transvaluation of all values and so forth that make the nation-state in a particular way that sense of a particular enough so that it will dissipate. I have no idea about those things. But for the foreseeable future, for all the talk of globalization, I rather think politics is going to remain –

Krips: I think there are two theses now. I’m not advocating a global village in Marshall McLuhan terms. I am not prescribing it, nor do I think we’re living in it. If anything, I think we’ve got a more vicious sort of localism now, which is embedded within a global context. The question for me is where politics can find a place in that new global order.

And the answer, I claim, is that in recent times politics has increasingly been able to find a place to do its work. That’s in part because of globalization and its effects: the complex way in which the local is both becoming more embedded but also becoming more etiolated. On the one hand, it’s becoming weaker in the sense that it’s fitting within a global economy. On the other hand, it’s also strengthening in the sense that, because of its role in a global economy, the local has become necessary: the exotic has become a commodity. So you have to retain localism, but at the same time it’s embedded in a more global context. That complicates the question of the possibility for politics today. And for me the challenge is to rethink the political in this new context.

Schroedel: But if you think about the context, you have people in the, whatever loaded term one wishes to use, advanced societies, advanced countries, and postindustrial industrial blah, blah, blah, you know the countries I’m thinking of, who are making choices to buy trade, fair-trade coffee, paying a premium to do that, who are putting funds into socially responsible companies who don’t do X, Y, and Z. To the extent that you have a populace who has discretionary income – because poor people don’t do that – they are choosing to engage in a kind of political statement in terms of what they do with their resources.

Now, yes, they are surplus resources and all that, but you don’t have to, and that is a new phenomenon. You did not have that 30 years ago. People go to stores; they say, ‘Should I go to Walmart? No, I won’t go to Walmart.’ Looking where their clothes are made, where their food comes from – you have to have a real level of affluence to do that. There’s an
understanding that these people in other places are in much worse conditions, that we can make a difference there. I think that may be unprecedented in history.

Krips: It’s a new phenomenon, and it’s interesting precisely because it’s politically ambiguous. I mean, if one refuses to buy Walmart – and I’m not defending Walmart – you’re putting people in third world countries out of jobs. The sweatshop in Malaysia may be the only thing that is keeping families alive.

Schroedel: There’s an entire campaign, though, against these companies to ensure that those producers are doing so in a socially responsible way. And you know, they don’t just stop shopping at Walmart; they engage in other activities, and that is unprecedented. It’s quite sophisticated.

Krips: Exactly. I agree. To me that’s an example of the political in a sense I can understand. And what I’m asking is what Obama or Clinton or McCain are doing in that connection, and the answer I come up with is nothing. That’s what makes me feel the political is now totally divorced from the scene of what passes officially for politics.

Merolla: You may not find it at the level of candidates, you know, for the reasons we’ve been talking about, but I do think there are certainly nonprofit groups who have a voice from the system and those groups will always be out there, and making that case.

Krips: A lot of the cultural studies students end up doing exactly that: working for NGOs [non-governmental organizations]. And they’re attracted to this because it offers them a way of doing politics. When I was in Pittsburgh, I was in a communication department. Students would go and work for senators as interns or PAs. My students here in cultural studies would say that’s not politics. There’s a certain truth in what they are saying, and it’s that truth I want to try and capture.

Uhlmann: In my more sober moments I really am drawn back to traditional understandings of nations and empires, and if I had a bet I would argue that world politics of the next century are going to be driven by topography, in Europe and Asia and South Asia.

Endnotes
1 Saul Alinsky (1909 – 1972) is considered one of the pioneers of community organizing.
2 Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 – 1831) was a philosopher and one of the creators of German Idealism.
3 Rauschenbusch (1861 – 1918) was a Christian theologian and heavily influential in the Social Gospel movement in the United States.
4 Ahmadinejad is President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2005 –
5 Wilson was Prime minister of the United Kingdom, 1964 – 1970; 1974 – 1976
6 Whitlam was Prime minister of Australia, 1972 – 1975
7 Hannah Arendt (1906 – 1975) was a German/Jewish political theorist.
8 Thatcher was the prime minister of the United Kingdom throughout the entire 1980s.
9 The lumpenproletariat is a term coined by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that refers to the lower classes of society, particularly the criminal and anti-social element.
10 Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) was a philosopher who cocreated the communist theory.
11 McLuhan (1911 – 1980) was a philosopher now largely famous for coining the phrases “the medium is the message” and “global village.”
Social identity theory explains how people derive a sense of identity from the countless subgroups that make up society. As such, a great deal of what social psychologists research has political implications. Professor Michael Hogg and a collection of his students in the School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences (SBOS) are currently conducting groundbreaking research that shows you don’t need to study political science to research politics.
Oil is at a record high, the economy is flirting with recession, global warming continues to be a grave concern, and we are at war on two fronts. In short, Americans are more than a little uncertain about the future. While this is a stressful time for the United States, and many countries across the globe, it provides ample research opportunities for Michael Hogg and his students.

At CGU, Hogg works on uncertainty-identity theory – the idea that in an uncertain world people are driven to groups and ideologies that resolve these uncertainties and provide a concretely grounded identity. A particular area of interest for him is uncertainty and leadership. One collaborative link is with researchers at Harvard University’s Center for Public Leadership.

“I’ve always been interested in big political leaders, like Gandhi or Stalin. There are cultural leaders and business leaders, but it’s political leaders who are much more likely to provide identities for people,” said Hogg.

His focus on identity isn’t unusual when you consider Hogg’s background. His British parents were working in Calcutta, India, at the time of his birth. While a child, his family moved to Sri Lanka, where he was raised. Later, he went to college in England and, after earning a PhD in social psychology from Bristol University, taught for nearly 20 years in Australia, latterly at the University of Queensland. And now – as if his national identity wasn’t convoluted enough – he resides in Southern California.

“I’ve always had this idea that what people research may look far removed, but it’s really an interest that comes from their personal life,” said Hogg. “It’s definitely there with me, being brought up an English person in Sri Lanka, I was always aware of my identity; the ways I was similar – shared an identity with people – and the ways in which I had to reconfigure myself to fit in.”

When he first began embarking on serious research, social identity theory was relatively new; it was published in 1979 by psychologists Henri Tajfel and John Turner (Tajfel was a professor at Bristol University, and Turner was his student). The theory was created to explain how and why individuals identify with particular social groups, and the various ways these identities affect behavior and perceptions. As such, social identity theory encompasses both the psychological and sociological aspects of group behavior.

At Queensland, Hogg became one of the world’s most prominent psychologists in the field of social identity theory. He is a fellow of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, the Western Psychological Association, and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. In addition to a lengthy list of published articles (“He’s a publishing machine,” one of his students noted), Hogg is an associate editor of the highly influential *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, senior consulting editor for the Sage Psychology Program, and cofounder and editor of *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*.

But despite his affinity for the country and his students in Australia, Hogg said the continent was simply too remote. He found himself constantly flying to Europe and America to meet with colleagues, and was tired of the traveling. When he made the decision to relocate, Claremont Graduate University seemed like a perfect fit.

“I’ve always liked Southern California – the weather of course, and the excitement of the area,” Hogg said. “And the only school in the region that’s really strong in the social psychology I like at the moment is CGU.” For this, Hogg gives much of the credit to SBOS’ applied social psychology Professors Bill Crano and Allen Omoto.

**Social Identity Lab / Student Research**

At Queensland, Hogg established and directed the Center for Research on Group Processes. Soon after arriving at Claremont he was able to satisfy his long-term dream to set up a more focused Social Identity Lab with his students. Though this is the lab’s second year at CGU, it’s the first in which students meet regularly. Hogg and his students meet weekly to discuss and troubleshoot research ideas, research methods, and research results. Nearly immediately, Hogg recognized the effectiveness of the group collaborative meetings.

“...considering American students do. This leads to a more dynamic atmosphere, where the students are allowed to feed ideas to each other much more. And of course, the students here are really good. They work incredibly hard and help each other to an incredible degree,” he said.

Hogg’s political interests are also shared by many of his students. Currently, there are 11 members of his Social Identity Lab, a collection of graduate students who do collaborative research on a wide range of social identity processes and phenomena.

One member of the lab, Justin Hackett, noted how the meetings have helped him. “I’ll be struggling on something...
for weeks, but when I bring it in, with 11 other people thinking about it, it gets solved in 20 minutes.”

Like all the students in the lab, Hackett is conducting his own research. He is studying how self-uncertainty influences identity within local communities. He says this idea was inspired by listening to President George W. Bush’s speeches following the attacks on September 11, 2001.

“I noticed President Bush kept referring to American ‘values,’ and how he was using that as a way to unite Americans and differentiate us from the perpetrators of the attacks,” Hackett said. “One of the tenets of uncertainty-identity theory is that when you feel uncertain you increase identification with a group – it alleviates your uncertainty. And clearly, after the attacks, Americans did seem united.”

But Hackett was curious whether uncertain individuals would be able to coalesce with their community even if they felt the community didn’t share their values.

To find out, Hackett used the residents of Claremont. (The Los Angeles area was ideal for this research, Hogg noted, as so many communities within the county have their own identity.) Through a process that involved cultivating certainty and uncertainty in his participants, as well as discerning whether they felt their personal values matched those of the greater community, Hackett’s results were able to show that people who are uncertain will most likely not identify with their community if they do not already share that community’s values. Hackett presented these findings in February 2008 at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Another student doing similar research – though more explicitly political – is Zachary Hohman, who was also the 2007/08 manager of the Social Identity Lab.

Effective leaders often acquire and sustain authority over their followers by defining the reality of the world for the group. Hohman is using that idea – in the context of uncertainly identity theory – to study political leadership; in particular, the ability of political leaders to intentionally cultivate uncertainty in the citizenry, thereby increasing their own support and influence over that community.

“Normally, you would assume a leader should calm people down; tell them everything is going to be alright,” Hogg noted. “But paradoxically, the opposite idea – scare-mongering – also turns out to work really well.”

To study the limits of this idea, Hohman looked at the responses of conservatives and liberals after reading a speech of President George W. Bush on the environment – one that instilled uncertainty in the audience. Hohman’s results showed that conservatives, who more closely identify with the president’s existing political philosophy, liked him more when they felt uncertain. For liberals, who do not identify with the president’s political philosophy, their antipathy toward him increased when he made them feel uncertain.

Hohman’s results emphasize the complexity and difficulty of leading a country populated by groups with disparate identities – such as Republicans and Democrats in America. In the United States, people see the president both as the leader of the nation and the leader of his or her party; those who do not identify with the president’s party are going to be very reluctant to identify with the president as the nation’s leader. But as Hogg pointed out, this problem is not America’s alone.

“Can you imagine being the person who has to govern Iraq?” he asked. “They’ve got to somehow appeal to Sunni, Shites, and Kurds. In Sri Lanka you’ve got to appeal to the Tamils and the Sinhalese. Anywhere in the world, political leadership has got to appeal to more than one group.”

Of course, there are few areas of the world populated by two more disparate groups than the Jews and Arabs in Israel. SBOS student, and Social Identity Lab member, Janice Adelman, lived in Jerusalem for six years and experienced first-hand the complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in that time.

Politically and religiously charged violence was a daily issue for Adelman while living in Israel. This led her to consider the
motivation behind suicide attacks – people willing to kill themselves in order to kill others. This generated questions that Adelman sought to answer after returning to California to complete her doctoral work.

Adelman’s interests led her to Hogg, whose uncertainty-identity theory clearly applies to both the Israelis and Palestinians. Additionally, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is intriguing for social identity researchers, as it exists in a region that for generations has fostered strong religious and nationalistic identities.

“In a country like Israel, which is known as ‘the Jewish state’, I was wondering how much overlap there might be between having a very strong religious identity and having a very strong national identity,” Adelman said.

And so, working with Hogg and Shana Levin, an associate professor at Claremont McKenna College, she devised a research project to try to assess the relative importance of religion and nationalism in the ongoing conflict.

In particular, Adelman investigated the extent to which religious identity, national identity, and uncertainty led to support for political action and violence. In the summer of 2007, Adelman returned to Israel and traveled to several cities, including Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv, to find which national and religious groups Israeli residents identified themselves with, and if their affiliation influenced their justification for political violence, which ranged from throwing stones to missile use in populated cities. To gather this information, Adelman collected nearly one thousand surveys from university students, working professionals, artisans, and day laborers, among whom were Jews, Muslims, Christians, and a few self-proclaimed atheists.

Adelman designed the survey to accommodate four different studies. The measure that she is currently interested in is the support for political action and violence. Survey respondents were asked to rate their support for political action ranging from peaceful activities, such as boycotts, to firing missiles at empty buildings, and up to indiscriminate violence, such as suicide bombings in a public place. When cross-checking the level of support for these activities with the fervor of respondents’ religious and national identities, Adelman’s results were – like the conflict itself – complicated.

However, one of the most interesting findings was culled from the overall responses from those who self-identified as Israeli Jews and Palestinian Muslims. Both groups reported support for non-violent action when their national identity was important. However, the two groups conceptualized violent responses differently, thus leading to challenges in comparing support for violent action.

“It was interesting because we were getting different nuances of how individuals think about the conflict, and tying them to differences in their identity,” explained Adelman, who has already presented her results at the Western Psychological Association Annual Meeting and the First International Academic Conference on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Pathways to Peace.

Adelman’s results showed that it was actually the combination – those strongly identifying with both religion and the nation – that showed greater support for political action and violence than those who identified with only one or the other.

“I was surprised, because I expected religious identity to be a strong indicator of support for violent political action,” Adelman admitted. “But really there seems to be much more of an interactive effect going on than most people realized.”

She went on to mention that she hopes to eventually augment her findings with surveys of individuals living in the Palestinian territories and inhabitants of Israeli settlements. These studies provide only a sampling of the research activities in the Social Identity Lab. Students are also studying social identity and how it impacts environmental issues, religious leaders, and racial stereotyping – topics that demonstrate the transdisciplinary nature of the lab’s research. But the lab is only in its second year; more students are scheduled to join in the fall; with them more research will be conducted over an even broader range of topics. And of course, with the nation in the midst of a heated presidential campaign, and so many individuals unsure about its conclusion, there should be no shortage of ideas.

You can learn more about the Social Identity Labs by visiting their website: www.cgu.edu/pages/socialidentitylab.
David Amico (School of Arts and Humanities) is having a one-person show, David Amico Drift-Trace Paintings, at Ace Gallery Beverly Hills. The show will run through August.


Lourdes Arguelles (School of Educational Studies) and doctoral students Tessa Hicks, Martha Barcenas, Yolanda Romanello, and Adriana di Bartolo organized a panel discussion on Tibet for SES students, faculty, and selected guests from surrounding communities. The event was part of the social justice/human rights component of Arguelles’ Holistic Education Course. Arguelles also wrote an op-ed entitled “In Praise of Soft Power: Tibetans at Claremont Graduate University” for the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin.


Peter Boyer’s (School of Arts and Humanities) recent orchestral performances included Ellis Island: The Dream of America performed by the Winston-Salem (NC) Symphony (with actors from the North Carolina School of the Arts), Hilton Head (SC) Symphony Orchestra, Fairfax (VA) Symphony Orchestra, Southern Arizona Symphony Orchestra, and Kennett (PA) Symphony; The Phoenix and Celebration Overture performed by the Phoenix Symphony; New Beginnings performed by the Lancaster (PA) Symphony Orchestra; Three Olympians performed by the Black Hills (SD) Symphony Orchestra; and American Rhapsody, Boyer’s new work for piano and orchestra, performed by pianist Rich Ridener with the Grand Rapids (MI) Symphony and Elgin (IL) Symphony Orchestras. Among the many ongoing radio broadcasts of Boyer’s works, WFIU at Indiana University, Bloomington, chose Boyer as a featured artist, broadcasting all of his recorded works, along with an extensive interview. Albany Records has just released a CD, which includes three of Boyer’s works recorded with the Moravian Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Lawrence Golan. Boyer recently contributed orchestrations to the film scores of the Warner Bros. movie Speed Racer (for composer Michael Giacchino) and the Columbia Pictures movie Pineapple Express (for composer Graeme Revell). Music from Boyer’s Ellis Island is included in the documentary feature film From the 50 Yard Line, which has received numerous screenings at film festivals around the US and in China.


Ingolf U. Dalférth (School of Religion) published Malum. theologische Hermeneutik des Bösen und Naturrecht in protestantischer Perspektive. Dalférth also organized or coorganized the following conferences: The Presence and Absence of God, 29th Annual Philosophy of Religion Conference, in Claremont; Der Mensch zwischen Möglichkeit und Wirklichkeit, in Zurich, Switzerland; International Symposium: Foundations of Human Social Behavior, in Zurich; and Contemplative Philosophy of Religion. The Legacy of D.Z. Phillips, in Zurich. He also organized with Jure Zoreko and H.P. Grosshans Religionstheorie heute in Dubrovnik.

Jenny Darroch (Peter F. Drucker and Masatoshi Ito Graduate School of Management) published “A commentary on current research at the marketing and entrepreneurship interface,” with M. Miles, in the Journal of Small Business Management, and “Signaling corporate strategy in IPO communication: A study of biotechnology IPOs on the NASDAQ,” with H. Gao, Alan MacGregor, and D. Mather in Journal of Business Communication. Darroch also presented several papers: “Market Creation: A path to sustainable competitive advantage,” with A. Jardine, at the 21st Annual UIC Research

Rebecca Eddy (School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences) received funding to continue her current study of middle school mathematics curriculum CMP2 into a second year.

Eddy and Tiffany Berry (School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences) edited Consequences of No Child Left Behind on Educational Evaluation: New Directions for Evaluation 117, Spring 2008.

Patrick Horn (School of Religion) coedited The Ethics of Belief: Essays in Tribute to D.Z. Phillips. He also presented “Simone Weil and Cormac McCarthy’s The Road: Conditions for the Possibility of Beauty, Justice, and Faith in God” at the Claremont Philosophy of Religion Conference.

Robert Klitgaard (President, CGU) delivered the Singapore Economic Review’s 5th Annual Distinguished Lecture. When told that two of the previous four lecturers were Nobel laureates, Klitgaard responded that if they are lucky with next year’s choice, it may be three out of six.

Gondy Leroy (School of Information Systems and Technology) was guest editor with Kristin M. Tolle (Microsoft Research) and Linda Perkins (School of Educational Studies) for a special issue on Women and Technology: Reversing the Trends of Attrition and Obtaining a Balance in Women’s Studies.

Wendy Martin (Arts and Humanities), gave three lectures on American Literature (“Emily Dickinson”; “Multiculturalism and American Literature”; and “The American Short Story”) at Istanbul University, Bosphorus (Bogazici) University, and Mimar Sinan University of the Arts in Istanbul, Turkey.


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Professor of the Philosophy of Religion
PhD, Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen

Why Here? Among the reasons was the pluralism, diversity, and interreligious dialogue in the School of Religion; the school’s interest in inter- and transdisciplinary activities as an integral part of philosophy of religion is very appealing; and above all the privilege to succeed the late D.Z. Phillips on the Danforth Chair in philosophy of religion. We had been close colleagues for many years, and his contemplative approach to philosophy of religion is close to the hermeneutical strand of my own philosophy of orientation, which has grown out of my interest in the analytical, phenomenological, and hermeneutical traditions of twentieth-century philosophy.

Teaches: Philosophy of religion and theology with a particular emphasis on eighteenth–twentieth century Western traditions, the Protestant reformers, medieval traditions (Anselm, Thomas), and ancient philosophy (pre-Socratics, Plato, Aristotle, Stoics, Epicureans).

Teaching Style: I use interactive, text-related interactions with a particular emphasis on identifying/discerning/defining problems and exploring possible solutions. I try to engage students in problems that force them to think creatively and cultivate scholarship and independent thinking.

Research: I am writing a book on contemporary hermeneutics of religion as part of my long-time project of a philosophy of orientation. I am also leading an interdisciplinary research group on religion and emotion – with a special emphasis on passion and compassion, and the varieties of trust and hope.

Favorite Book in His Field: I hope it’s the next book I read.

Inspiration: The many things I don’t understand.

Interests: Music, music, music, mountain hiking, skiing, family, and friends.

I don’t understand.
workshop on the problems and pitfalls of dealing with plants and animals of hybrid origin in systematics at the University of Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) in Drakensville, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa.


Susan J. Paik (School of Educational Studies) was a discussant and a presenter of two papers at the American Educational Research Association conference in New York. The papers were titled, “Schooling Experiences and Math Achievement for Korean and U.S. Students,” and “Parent Involvement and Time Factors: Understanding Asian Parenting Practices and Participation.”


William Perez (School of Educational Studies) joined a panel of researchers to discuss issues of immigration and access to higher education at Cuesta College in San Luis Obispo, California. The symposium, Opening the Doors to Undocumented Immigrant Students, was aimed at educating students, their parents, personnel of K-12 schools, community colleges and universities, as well as social service providers, and community organizations about Assembly Bill 540, which was signed into law in 2001.


Mary Poplin (School of Educational Studies) presented the results of her Haynes Foundation study of high performing teachers in low performing schools to the education faculty members at the University of California, at Santa Barbara and Taylor University in Indiana.

Jean Schroedel (School of Politics and Economics) gave the following talks: “Women in Elected Office: Is the Glass Half Full or Half Empty?” at the Women and Leadership Panel, Claremont Graduate University; a presentation on the film Lake of Fire at the Scripps College Humanities Film Series; “Is the Media Biased Against Hillary Clinton?” at the Gender and Race in the Democratic Primaries Event at Pomona College; “Is the United States Ready for Madam President?” at the Women’s History Event at Mount San Antonio College; “Can a Woman Be Elected President of the United States?”, the keynote address to the Annual Democratic Women of the Desert Luncheon, in Palm Desert, California; and “Women in Political Leadership: Are We Ready for a Madam President?” at the CGU Great Conversations that Matter: The 2008 California Presidential Primary, in Los Angeles. Schroedel also made several media presentations on topics such as “Intersection of Faith and Reason,” election returns, and the presidential primaries, at KKLJ, KCAA, Fox 11 News webcast, and the Gary Stone Show on K News radio.

Jack Schuster (School of Educational Studies) was the recipient of the American Educational Research Division J Excellence in Research award at the AERA conference in New York City.

Jason Siegel (School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences) published several articles: “A Quasi-Experimental Investigation of Message Appeal Variations On Organ Donor Registration Rates,” with Eusebio Alvaro (School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences), S. Pace-Jones, William Crano (School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences), A. Lac, and S. Ting, in Health Psychology; “Intentions of Becoming a Living Organ Donor among Hispanics: A Theoretical Approach Exploring Differences between Living and Non-living Organ Donation,” with Alvaro, Crano, Lac, and S. Alexander, in the Journal of Health Communication; “Enhancing Prediction of Inhalant
What They Didn’t Teach You in Graduate School: 199 Helpful Hints for Success in Your Academic Career
by Paul Gray and David E. Drew
(Stylus Publishing, 2008)

Just landed your first faculty position? Close to getting your PhD, and planning a career in academe? Already in your first job? This insightful guide will help you achieve success.

What will academic life be like? How do you discover its tacit rules? What issues will you encounter if you’re a person of color, or a woman? How is higher education changing?

In 199 succinct, and often humorous but seriously practical hints, Paul Gray and David Drew share their combined experience of many years as faculty and (recovering) administrators to offer insider advice that’s rarely taught or even talked about in graduate school.

Management: Revised Edition
by Peter F. Drucker with Joseph A. Maciariello
(HarperCollins, 2008)

In 1974, Peter Drucker’s Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices was published, a book that would come to define the field. In this seminal work, Drucker explored how managers – in the for-profit and public service sectors alike – can perform effectively.

Now Joseph Maciariello, professor of management at the Peter F. Drucker and Masatoshi Ito Graduate School of Management, and one of Drucker’s foremost students and protégés, has exhaustively revised and updated this book to meet the needs of the modern-day manager. Management is ready at last to enter the twenty-first century and continue its reign as the must-read text for every serious student of the field.

Mothers of Promise: Women in the Book of Genesis
by Tammi J. Schneider
(Baker Academic, 2008)

Eve, Noah’s wife, Sarah, Tamar, Asenath, and others played a critical role in shaping the nation and faith of Israel. But we need to look closely at their stories to fully understand their impact. Respected Hebrew scholar and archaeologist Tammi Schneider takes us into the biblical account by carefully reading the stories of all the women in Genesis and illuminating the text with cultural background and archaeological insights.

Moral Markets: The Critical Role of Values in the Economy
by Paul J. Zak
(Princeton University Press, 2008)

Like nature itself, modern economic life is driven by relentless competition and unbridled selfishness. Or is it? Drawing on converging evidence from neuroscience, social science, biology, law, and philosophy, Moral Markets makes the case that modern market exchange works only because most people, most of the time, act virtuously. Competition and greed are certainly part of economics, but Moral Markets shows how the rules of market exchange have evolved to promote moral behavior and how exchange itself may make us more virtuous.

Daryl Smith (School of Educational Studies) went on a speaking tour at several colleges and universities. The topics were “The imperative of diversity: Monitoring progress” and “Diversifying the Faculty for the Next Generation.” Smith also presented at the closing plenary session of the Advancing and Empowering Scholars at Research Universities Conference at Harvard University. The topics were “Identifying Benchmarks for Success and Monitoring Progress: Diversifying the Faculty for the Next Generation.” She also spoke at Agnes Scott College.

Tammi Schneider (School of Religion) had an article cowritten with several of her students published in the Journal of the Study of the Old Testament.

The article, “The Sanctified ‘Adulteress’ and her Circumstantial Clause: Bathsheba’s Bath and Self-Consecration in 2 Samuel 11,” was cowritten by J. D’ror Chankin-Gould, Derek Hutchinson, David H. Jackson, Tyler D. Mayfield, Leah Rediger Schulte, and E. Winkelman.

The idea for the article was born in Schneider’s course, Women in the Books of Samuel. The class was examining a Biblical text on David and Bathsheba when they almost collectively realized that a word that had been traditionally translated one way might be incorrect. Schneider realized that this possible mistranslation would call into question the interpretation of the entire chapter.

Sensing this was a discussion worth pursuing, she organized a special meeting of the students. Together they drafted an outline of the article and the research was divided up and delegated to individual students. When the group reconvened they combined their findings and over the following weeks shared the writing and editing tasks until they completed a final draft.

“I’m so proud of this article, not only because the entire class wrote it together,” Scheider said, “but because of the quality of the work. It has clear feminist ramifications, but we proved our point with sound research on ancient linguistics.”
This page contains information about various alumni and their achievements. Here are the key points:

- Dennis Farber, an African American idiom and poetry participant in an event that included a biography, performed works of the poems, and an event that included a biography.

- Paul Laurence Dunbar, a pioneer of the American idiom and poetry, participated in a filmed panel on his work.

- Langdon Elsbree, a composer, conducted the Tannhauser Overture.

- Beverly Crain, a voice instructor, directed the opera workshop at Azusa Pacific University and teaches applied voice.

- Cynthia Wolfe, an artist, had a solo exhibition in Los Angeles and conducted a filmed panel on her work.

- Robert W. Parker, a composer, premiered one of his compositions, the Tannhauser Overture, and was recently promoted to associate professor.

- Claire Kopp, a psychologist, has received rave reviews for her book on self-regulatory processes in the toddler years.

- Donna LaVoie, a psychologist, was recently promoted to full professor and is now chair of the Department of Psychology at St. Louis University.

- Donna LaVoie, a psychologist, was recently promoted to full professor and is now chair of the Department of Psychology at St. Louis University.

- Darleen Stoner, an environmental activist, was named dean for the School of Education at Fresno Pacific University. She began her tenure on May 19, 2008.

- Anna (Cathleen) Greiner, an educator, was elected to chair the Board of Directors for Leadership California in 2008. Founded in 1988, Leadership California is a network of accomplished women dedicated to advancing the leadership role of women in business, government, and community, and public policy.

- Gary Gramenz, a media executive, began his tenure on May 19, 2008.

For more alumnotes and photos, visit http://alumnicommunity.cgu.edu/alumnotes
In this essential resource for leaders, virtual team members, and work group leaders, the editors provide a proved framework based on five principles for working collaboratively across boundaries of time, space, and culture.

The debate over emancipation in Virginia between 1829-1832 solidified the peculiar institution in the country. The success of the pro-slave interests in these debates paved the way for the development of the positive good thesis that was articulated and popularized by John C. Calhoun.

With controversies surrounding religion in the schools and in the public sphere, it’s important that teachers and librarians have a source of up-to-date, correct, unbiased information to give to patrons and students. This book offers just that. It is arranged to cover most of the known, and little-known, religions in America.

These days the notion of a free press is almost an entirely foreign concept, and its ever-diminishing presence in our society has shown itself to be a thief of true democracy. *The Old Lady of Vine Street* is the true story of a small band of reporters who had the courage to risk everything they had for their belief in the importance of a free and independent press. They had the audacity to fight the powerful Taft family for the right to buy their own newspaper, the *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Visit the Alumni Community Online for more alumni news and events

http://alumnicomunity.cgu.edu
Delaram Kahrobaei, MS, Mathematics, 2004, and colleague Victoria Gitman at New York City College of Technology (City Tech) won a National Science Foundation grant to host the Second Annual New York Women in Mathematics Network Conference on May 2, 2008. Kahrobaei and Gitman were concerned over statistics that showed the number of US women majoring in mathematics increasing, but the number of new female PhDs in the field leveling off since 1999. They developed the conference in order to establish informal networks among female mathematicians, designed to provide young women with role models and fruitful mentoring relationships and research partnerships. The conference included presentations by world-renowned female mathematicians, poster sessions for graduate students, recent PhD recipients, and undergraduates, and panel discussions on success strategies for women in the field.

William Cassell, MA, Government, 1969, ended his eight-year tenure on the Public Bus Board in Sun Valley, Idaho, having chaired the board for the past three years. Cassell moved to Sun Valley 12 years ago, after his retirement as president of Heidelberg College in Ohio. He leads hikes to the Idaho high country in the summer.

Armen Orujyan, MA, Politics and Policy, 2004; PhD, Politics and Policy, 2007, was appointed to serve a two-year term as e-leader of the United Nations Committee on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Youth. His appointment began on April 1, 2008. The committee will support the agenda of the UN by harnessing ICT advancements for the achievement of the UN’s Millennium Development Goals that include, among other initiatives, advancement of ICT for youth and eradication of poverty worldwide. Orujyan is the founder of ATHGO International, an organization that trains budding diplomats and social entrepreneurs.

Adam Reames, MA, Public Policy, 1997, joined a leading national law firm, Dykema, as a government policy advisor in the firm’s Regulated Industries Department in Lansing, Michigan. Prior to joining Dykema, Reames was a policy analyst for the House Democratic Policy Staff, and a legislative liaison for the Michigan Department of Transportation, Office of Governmental Affairs.

Dennis Sevilla, PhD, Economics, 2004, is director of operations at Pathology, Inc., a group of 30 pathologists who offer medical lab test results to doctors and hospitals in the greater Los Angeles area and Orange County. The company produces lab results in two days, as opposed to the two to three weeks that was the previous average.

IN MEMORIAM


Bridgette Cheeks, MA, Psychology, 2004; PhD, Psychology, 2007

John Dodd, former advisor, Drucker MBA Program

Margaret Lyman Langsdorf, Certificate, Teacher Education, 1936

Carl Hobbs Lippold, Jr., PhD, Education, 1976

Helena Schwartz, MA, Education, 1956

Morley Segal, PhD, Government, 1965; PhD, History, 1965
CGU celebrates inaugural Alumni Day

On Saturday, April 26, 2008, more than 120 alumni, students, faculty, and friends gathered for CGU’s Inaugural Alumni Day, an afternoon of celebration and great conversation featuring talks by preeminent faculty, alumni, and community and global leaders.

The day began with breakfast in DesCombes Quad and opening remarks by Alumni Director Joy Kliewer (PhD, Education, 1997) and a special greeting by CGU President Robert Klitgaard. Jim Newton, editorial page editor of the Los Angeles Times, delivered an enlightening keynote address on the political campaigns of 2008.

Provost Yi Feng moderated talks by three distinguished faculty members: Michael Shermer, (PhD, History of Science, 1991), founder of Skeptic magazine, who delivered a dynamic talk entitled “Why People Believe Weird Things.” Ira Jackson, dean of the Drucker School, presented “Addressing the Responsibility Gap,” a primer on ethical management, responsible leadership, globalization, and the legacy of Peter Drucker. Professor Paul Zak offered a fascinating look into the neuroscience of virtue and vice, sharing his groundbreaking research on neuroeconomics and trust.

Following lunch, alumni returned for afternoon presentations, including an inspiring address by Ambassador Sallama Shaker of Egypt on the topic of leadership in a globalized age. Next, Professor Mike Csikszentmihalyi, the father of the concept of flow in creativity, delivered a lecture on the science of happiness.

Another highlight of the afternoon was an engaging panel on Latino political history in California and the legacy of former CGU Professor George Blair. The panel featured three renowned alumni who are scholar-activists: Carlos Muñoz, Jr. (PhD, Government, 1973), professor emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, and founder of the Chicano civil rights movement; Richard Santillan (PhD, Government, 1978), professor emeritus of ethnic and women’s studies at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona; and Henry Pacheco (MA, Government, 1974; PhD, Government, 1977), professor of political science at Mt. San Antonio College.

The finale of Alumni Day was a moving poetry reading by Kate Gale (PhD, English, 2004), editor at Red Hen Press and renowned poet.

Following Gale’s talk, guests enjoyed a reception with live jazz music, wine and hors d’oeuvres, and a raffle.

Photos from Alumni Day are available online, at CGU’s alumni website.

Next year’s Alumni Day is scheduled for April 25, 2009. We look forward to seeing you there!
On March 26, 2008, some 165 alumni, students, faculty, and guests gathered in New York City and San Francisco for an evening of bicoastal reunions celebrating Claremont Graduate University. Attendees at both events enjoyed mingling, networking, great food, and conversation.

**CGU in New York**

In New York, a crowd of 90 gathered for a private reception at the Hilton-New York in midtown Manhattan. The event was cohosted by CGU’s Office of Alumni and Donor Relations and the School of Educational Studies.

Among our special guests were CGU’s three New York-area trustees (Larry Glenn, Mike Johnston, and Skip Stein), Cathy Bao Bean (alumna and member of CGU’s School of Arts and Humanities Board of Advisors), Jack Devine (member of the School of Politics and Economics Board of Visitors), and members of the Drucker Society New York.

**CGU in San Francisco**

Since this reception was held in conjunction with the annual International Studies Association (ISA) conference, most of the alumni in attendance were graduates of the School of Politics and Economics (SPE), but there were also alumni from the Drucker School and School of Arts and Humanities as well.

Faculty members in attendance included SPE Dean Tom Willett, SPE Professor and past ISA President Jack Kugler, and SPE Professors Mark Abdollahian, Art Denzau, Ravi Roy, and Lew Snider (Abdollahian and Roy are also alums).

Photos from both events are posted online at the CGU Alumni website.

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**2008 alumni award recipients honored at commencement**

The Office of Alumni and Donor Relations warmly congratulates the following recipients of this year’s distinguished alumni awards. Recipients were honored on May 17, 2008 during the university’s 81st annual commencement ceremony.

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**Earl H. Maize, MA, Mathematics, 1977; PhD, Mathematics, 1981**

Earl H. Maize is one of the nation’s most distinguished leaders and innovators in the space exploration industry. He has worked at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory for the past 25 years and has dedicated his life and career to expanding our knowledge of the universe.

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**Deepak Shimkhada, PhD, Education, 2001**

Deepak Shimkhada is a loyal alum and dedicated member of the Board of Visitors of the School of Religion at CGU, where he also serves as adjunct professor. As the founding chair of the school’s Foundation for Indic Philosophy and Culture, he has been instrumental in leading efforts to support the foundation and a chair in Indic studies at CGU. Shimkhada also served as assistant professor of religious studies at Claremont McKenna College for seven years.
Out of heartache, Anita Boling found the inspiration to help others in need. In 2005, she received her PhD in developmental psychology from the School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences (SBOS). However, in 2006 Boling lost her husband, Eugene, to a fatal car accident. In the midst of her grief, she decided to dedicate her life to improving the world. It didn’t take her long to start making a difference.

In 2007, Boling founded Village Network Africa (ViNA), a nonprofit committed to fighting rural village poverty in Africa.

Her interest in Africa began years earlier, when she and Eugene met Father John Bosco Musinguzi, a Rwandan missionary from Uganda. After learning that Bosco had no car to transport sick villagers to the medical clinic, they provided the support for this and other urgent needs. After Eugene’s passing, Bosco encouraged Anita to continue supporting poverty-ridden villagers in Africa. Thus, ViNA was born.

ViNA aims to help “virgin” villages, those that have never received outside aid. Their pilot project is Kyabasaija, a village in central Uganda of approximately 3,500 residents. Boling made her initial visit to Kyabasaija in August 2007.

The village lacks basic services such as health care, clean water, and electricity. In addition, malaria, malnutrition, and HIV/AIDS are prevalent and there are 102 orphaned children. Upon returning to America, Boling began implementing immediate and long-term plans for the village.

She has already received contributions from individuals and organizations to provide support, including solar panels, sanitation, and water purification materials. Boling has also hired an engineer/teacher to oversee ViNA’s projects and programs in the village. Current initiatives for Kyabasaija include the creation of a vocational school for orphans and the disabled, boreholes and wells for clean water, and a village seed center, as well as animal disbursement to adult leaders and a group of children, and improvement of farming and animal husbandry methods. Animals donated include pigs, goats, and rabbits for animal husbandry education and to provide income.

Boling also receives local assistance for her work. Mary Gauvain, a CGU developmental psychology adjunct faculty member and University of California, Riverside professor, and Rebecca Eddy, a CGU alum and research faculty member in SBOS, are providing student interns and expertise. Additionally, Boling credits Sallama Shaker, a former Egyptian ambassador to the United States and visiting CGU professor, for providing cultural and political advice and direction.

“CGU is an amazing university – the faculty, the students, and the education,” Boling said. “My attendance here has led to invaluable support for my organization and our mission.”

In the short time since ViNA’s inception, the small nonprofit has already made tangible improvements in the lives of Kyabasaija’s residents. But Boling says they have improved her life as well. After years of teaching, she feels she is now doing what she was always meant to do. “I feel like all the experiences in my life have prepared me for this,” she said.

For more information on ViNA and their continuing work in Uganda, visit www.vnafrica.org.
Photography was invented in 1839; early fine art photographers tried to imitate painting and graphic arts, but by the 1930s, Edward Weston, Ansel Adams, and others successfully showed photography was a fine art of its own. Joe Sonneman followed in their footsteps, and now he wants to help CGU students follow in his.

Sonneman, who earned an MA and PhD in government, in 1970 and 1977 respectively, recently established a photography prize at CGU, the first such award in the university’s fine arts program. The award will assist documentary and fine art photographers publish their first book.

“I set up this endowment because I enjoyed my years at Claremont, I want to help other photographers, and a first book is a critical step in a photographer’s career,” said Sonneman.

Beginning in 2009, CGU will begin annually awarding the Joe Sonneman Photography Prize to CGU students in any field of study, based on the photographs’ and book proposal’s merit. The prize alternately goes to documentary photographers or to fine art photographers.

Given Sonneman’s enthusiasm for photography, one might forget his career-long interest, education, and service in government.

In 1971, Sonneman began researching his public finance dissertation on Alaskan state budgets in Juneau. While working for the State of Alaska as a budget analyst and departmental internal auditor, he also taught courses in economics and public policy – and later, in international relations – at the University of Alaska, Southeast (UAS).

He also grew interested in law, especially international law. Paralegal classes at UAS led to a JD in 1989 from Georgetown University.

Sonneman then began a general litigation practice in Juneau. His interest led him to run for the US Senate several times, winning the 1998 Alaska Democratic Party nomination.

But Alaska did more than inspire Sonneman’s academic and political interests. Though his chemist father started as a photographer, Alaska’s history and landscape led Sonneman to pursue photography in earnest.

Taking a cue from early Alaskan photographer E. A. Hegg’s photos documenting the Klondike Gold Rush, Sonneman documented photographically trans-Alaska pipeline construction using an old-style 8 x 10 view camera.

For years, Sonneman continued taking photographs: many Tlingit Indians’ celebrations and dances, a Navajo Nation Fair, a Little Bighorn battle reenactment, the National Museum of American Indians dedication, a 1904 “Last Potlatch” recreation, and powwows from Fairbanks to Albuquerque.

Over his career, he had one-person shows at the San Jose Museum of Art, the University of Oklahoma Museum of Art, the Alaska State Museum, the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry — and CGU’s Harper Hall.

After 30 years in Alaska, Sonneman joined the Pioneers of Alaska, an Alaskan history preservation group; he later led the men’s Juneau Igloo. But in 2006, he was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as Lou Gehrig’s Disease.

He now lives at the Washington Veterans Home. There, he serves on the Resident Council and – thanks to dictation software – edits a weekly newsletter, e-mails friends, and continues reading and writing (currently, counterinsurgency and military history).

For information on how to contribute to the Joe Sonneman Prize in Photography endowment, please contact David Carpenter at david.carpenter@cgu.edu.

For more information on Joe Sonneman’s life and career, including several samples of his photography, please visit www.cgu.edu/flame.
It's hard to believe now, but Gilberto Ocampo didn't always like plants. As an undergrad in Mexico, he wanted to be a molecular biologist. But somehow his professors’ love of all things botanic rubbed off, and now, as a doctoral student in CGU’s Botany Department, he’s traveling around the world to study his favorite flowering plant.

In the spring of 2008, Ocampo’s research took him and his advisor, Travis Columbus, on a five-week trip to Queensland, Australia. There they searched for species in the genus *Portulaca*. Though it grows throughout the world, *Portulaca* differs from location to location, and Ocampo studied the relationship between different species, the differences between the genus and cacti, and the evolutionary movement of the group across continents. To determine inter-genus and inter-species relationships, Ocampo uses DNA sequences to compare plants at the molecular level.

Yes, plants, like humans, have DNA. And some people, like Ocampo, dedicate their lives to studying it: “As humans and scientists, we want to know how the world works, how nature works,” he said.

But beyond curiosity, there are also practical reasons to study *Portulaca*, as its omega acids are believed to help lower cholesterol in humans.

Prior to arriving at CGU in 2004, Ocampo worked for the Instituto de Ecologia, a research institution in central Mexico, where he ran the institute’s plant diversity database and wrote taxonomic treatments – detailed descriptions – of many plants represented in the herbarium. Today, his work is more hands-on, as his recent expedition exemplifies.

Ocampo counts hands-on experiences among the benefits of CGU’s joint botany program with the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. The garden, Ocampo says, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. The 86-acre native plant garden includes a world-class botanical library, an herbarium that houses more than a million plant species, and two research labs. Recently, the Garden was the recipient of a $250,000 scholarship grant from the Fletcher Jones Foundation in support of pre- and post-doctoral scholars.

Among the things Ocampo appreciates most about the garden is that botany students are trained in using all the research equipment so that they can conduct first-hand molecular research at their own convenience, which is rare at larger institutions.

Equally important as the great facilities and equipment is having a small and close-knit community. Ocampo says the 12 students and six faculty members feel like a small family. He’s particularly grateful for Columbus, who has helped in all aspects of his research, including grant research and writing.

“With great enthusiasm and drive, Gilberto has blossomed into a capable researcher who has taken full advantage of the many opportunities our program offers, whether they be in field or laboratory research or data analysis,” Columbus said. “He is a model student who will contribute to our knowledge of the diversity and evolution of plants for many years to come.”

Ocampo’s long-term goals include a life in academia, maintaining his own research projects, and also helping students with their own interests. One day, perhaps, he too can influence young molecular biologists-to-be into finding an inner passion for plants.
Leah Rediger Schulte and her husband, Luke Schulte, have a lot of common interests: they’re both doctoral students in the School of Religion (SoR); both study the Hebrew Bible; and both are dedicated to fostering communication amongst different religions.

Leah and Luke didn’t know each other when they first enrolled at CGU. They first met at SoR’s back-to-school barbecue in 2004. At the time, Leah was hardly looking for romance. In fact, she had been considering becoming a nun.

“But then I met Luke,” she said. “And I realized, maybe God had another idea for me.”

The two became engaged in July 2005, and were married in June 2006.

But even before the marriage, Leah and Luke discovered they were a successful team. While Leah was taking an Islamic studies class – taught by SoR Professor Hamid Mavani – she and Luke became inspired to create an outlet for discussions among different religions. This idea materialized into the February 2006 Sacred Texts Conversations Dinner, which Leah and Luke organized together. The dinner included speakers discussing the sacred texts of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

“It was exciting because the event was initiated by students, and reflected our interests in these open conversations,” Leah said. “And it was also personally satisfying to learn that Luke and I worked so well together.”

Following the success of the dinner, Leah and Luke organized the larger First Annual Conference of Religions in Conversation, held in April 2007 at the Claremont School of Theology. This conference had the same purpose as the previous year’s event, but was more ambitious: in addition to discussions on the Hebrew Bible, the New Testament, and the Qu’ran, panelists were invited to speak on the Zoroastrian Gathas, the Hindu Bhagavad Gita, and the Book of Mormon.

“There is a real thirst for conversations about world religions,” said Luke, adding that CGU is an ideal place to open such conversations, because “the school itself has great diversity in areas of religious studies. And both students and faculty hold inter-religious communication to be a priority.”

After two years of conferences centered on texts, Leah and Luke agreed that the 2008 conference should have a fresh outlook. To achieve this, they passed on the organizing torch to Richard Livingston, a CGU doctoral student in philosophy of religion and theology whom Leah had met during a Religious Student Council meeting.

Held on April 13, this year’s conference was titled “Mirrors and Windows: Facing Religious Prejudices and Stereotypes.” The title reflects the purpose behind the conference: helping individuals reflect on themselves and the prejudices they hold, as well as looking at others to understand their perspective.

“Leah and Luke’s previous conferences have done a great job expanding our understanding of other faiths. I’m happy to continue what will hopefully become a tradition,” Livingston said. “Hopefully this conference will build on what they’ve done and make it more difficult for people to label others.”

For more information on Richard Livingston and “Mirrors and Windows: Facing Religious Prejudices and Stereotypes” visit the Flame online at www.cgu.edu/flame.
“Let’s Ask Our Political
Expert, Sherry Bebitch Jeffe . . .

This introduction has been heard by millions of Americans, and hundreds of millions across the globe, including those tuned in to networks and news organizations such as ABC, CBS, NBC, CNN, Fox, MSNBC, PBS, and the BBC. From NPR to Voice of America to Al-Jazeera, Sherry Bebitch Jeffe (PhD, Government, 1980), is a sought-after analyst and commentator on American politics, and has been for 20 years.

In her career, Jeffe has been a political staffer, researcher, scholar, and teacher; and now she is an established and highly regarded political analyst. Always interested in politics, Jeffe’s interests intensified after her graduation with a bachelor’s degree in political science from Goucher College in Maryland. That achievement was quickly followed by a masters from the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University in New Jersey. It would be more than a decade later that she would come to CGU for her doctorate.

Before coming to Claremont, Jeffe put her keen political intellect to work in the field, working for two legendary politicians: Robert F. Kennedy in his 1968 presidential campaign, and the late Speaker of the California Assembly, Jess Unruh.

“Campaigning was so much different back then, before the explosion of the electronic media, and the 24-hour news cycle,” Jeffe said. “For me, as an analyst, this introduction of new technology has been incredibly exciting. But I still see a lot of contemporary politicians haven’t caught up yet – they’re running twentieth-century campaigns, and losing because of it.”

Jeffe first gained introduction to higher education as a visiting instructor at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles. This led to administrative, teaching, and research positions with Pitzer College and Claremont Graduate University; and today to her position as senior scholar at the School of Policy, Planning, and Development at the University of Southern California.

Her decisive insights on politics, especially California and national politics, brought her to the attention of the media, first with CALNET on Pacific Public Radio, then to KCAL-TV in Los Angeles, and now to KNBC, Channel 4, in Los Angeles, where she serves as political analyst, and to the major national and international news networks. Her reputation as an analyst flourished during the 2000 presidential election, when she provided analysis for NBC in Washington, DC, and for the BBC. Today, she continues as an American political analyst for NBC, BBC Scotland, and other BBC outlets such as London, Wales, and BBC World Services programs.

Another symbol of her lifelong love of politics is on prominent display in her LA home – her collection of hundreds of American political campaign buttons, dating all the way back to the presidential run of FDR.

Never far from writing and teaching, she has an online column, Political Perspectives, which is posted on the KNBC website (www.knbc.com).

Following a seemingly endless schedule of primaries and caucuses, and political drama as only America seems to create, voters are girding themselves for a flood of staged events, advertising, and every product the presidential campaigns can dream up as the presidential candidates race toward the first Tuesday in November. That all might overwhelm the average voter, but you can bet Jeffe is looking forward to it.

In fact, she’s currently on sabbatical from her teaching duties to cover the presidential campaigns full time, and will be attending both the Democratic Party’s and Republican Party’s conventions this summer.

“I haven’t seen an election with this kind of excitement since 1968, especially among young people,” Jeffe said. “I was on the ground in Iowa and New Hampshire this year, and I was amazed at how well-informed and knowledgeable young supporters and campaign workers were, at a level even greater than that in 1968. This is an historic election.”

We should all be grateful that Jeffe will be there to guide us through this campaign season – all the hype, the hyperbole, and actual substance. And of course, we should always listen extra carefully when we hear that introduction: “Let’s ask our political expert, Sherry Bebitch Jeffe . . .”
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