

Volume 3, Number 2
Fall 2002

A man with a mustache, wearing a light-colored hat, a dark t-shirt with a white graphic, and light-colored pants, stands in a rustic wooden doorway. He is looking towards the camera. The doorway is set into a wall of rough-hewn stone. The background behind him is dark, suggesting an interior space.

the Flame

The Magazine of Claremont Graduate University

Potters' Paradise
Thanks for the Memory
Ms. Watson Goes to Washington

the president's notebook



Celebrating an Enduring Legacy

In early July, I had the privilege and honor of being Peter Drucker's guest at the White House Presidential Medal of Freedom ceremony in Washington, D.C. Professor Drucker was one of twelve recipients of our country's highest civilian honor. The gathering was everything one might imagine a ceremony of State to be—an East Room venue joined by many distinguished Americans, a Marine Corps honor guard and the Marine Corps Band, and a gracious and moving tribute to individual accomplishment and civic engagement presided over by President George W. Bush.

This extraordinary ceremony provided me with a focused opportunity to reflect on Peter Drucker's achievements and contributions over a long and distinguished career.

Professor Drucker is often referred to as the father of modern management, a sincere and flattering reference to his significant and enduring contributions to the academic field and management practices he helped to establish. Yet Professor Drucker's contributions over the last 75 years have amounted to so much more, that it is almost demeaning to limit the description of his impact only to the field of management.

From the beginning of his professional career in the late 1920s, Professor Drucker's focus was on society, community, and organizations. He was the first to realize that America had become a society of pluralist organizations and that management was the

"functioning, governing organ of that new phenomenon." As Professor Drucker so cogently observed, "management is a distinctive function of all organizations, whether business or not," and "its function is not an economic, but a social one."

It is this fundamental notion that has imparted such great depth and humanity to all of Professor Drucker's work. It is also this fundamental precept that allows him to see so clearly the interrelationships between business, government, and the nonprofit sectors of our society, to focus on beliefs and values, and to view the field of management as a liberal art.

Today, we enthusiastically celebrate and embrace the idea of transdisciplinary teaching and research at Claremont Graduate University, but CGU's first transdisciplinary scholar was Peter Drucker. When he came to CGU in 1971, he brought with him the seeds of the academic model we are following today. Read any one of Professor Drucker's myriad articles or books on management and organizations and you will receive a lesson along the way in history, economics, philosophy, political science, literature, and art. Perspectives on these fields of knowledge are used to create context and meaning for the organizational structures and social imperatives he explores; these dimensions of learning and knowledge undergird Professor Drucker's philosophy and world view.

Professor Drucker's transdisciplinary perspectives have given us timeless lessons in the most important aspects of social interaction and ethical behavior. The totality of his work produces not just a list of publications, but a social and moral philosophy that speaks to the

fundamental workings of society, to universal and general rules of conduct, to "right" behavior (rather than the avoidance of wrongdoing), and to actions that produce "harmonious, constructive, and mutually beneficial" relationships.

If you are not familiar with what he has written, I encourage you to undertake a serious review of Professor Drucker's vast corpus of work. It will produce awe, admiration, and great humility. His visionary, near prophetic commentaries establish pathways to the future; they contain enduring wisdom, sound ethical advice, and an empowering moral courage. In my mind, Peter Drucker is not just the father of modern management, he is also one of the greatest thinkers and social philosophers of our time.

Too often we do not stop to acknowledge the real giants in our midst. Peter Drucker is one of those giants, a towering intellect and absorbing personality who provides through his teaching and writing a meta-script for all of us to follow. For more than 30 years, Claremont Graduate University has been graced by his presence and enriched by his manifold contributions. Thank you, Peter, for all that you have given us, and from the entire CGU family, congratulations on receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom!

Steadman Upham
President

the Flame

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Bush and Peter Drucker courtesy

of White House Photo office

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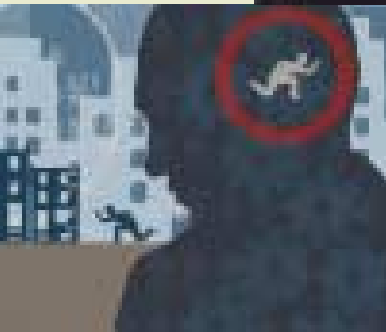
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STUDENT RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT

Soccer and American Exceptionalism

by Steve Hellerman

Though millions of American boys and girls play soccer—usually after their “soccer moms” have driven them to the field—soccer in the United States as “culture” (what people talk about around the water cooler or on sports-talk radio, or what games and teams people follow on television and in the newspapers) has not approached anywhere near that of football, baseball, basketball, or hockey, despite soccer’s presence here for well over a century. Indeed, the absence of soccer—as part of the development of a sports culture and structure unique and apart from what is found in all other countries—qualifies as

yet another “American exceptionalism” (a concept that goes at least as far back as Alexis de Touqueville’s *Democracy in America*, written in the 1830s).

I’ve been a sports fan (and something of a student of American politics and culture) for most of my life, and I was working as a sports writer in 1993 when I enrolled as an undergraduate at the University of California, Santa Cruz. My first course was a seminar on the Sociology of Politics taught by Professor Andrei S. Markovits. Included in the course reading packet was a journal article published in 1987 by Prof. Markovits entitled “The

Other American Exceptionalism: Why Is There No Soccer in the United States?” I found the article fascinating. A couple of academic quarters later, Prof. Markovits asked if I would be interested in coauthoring a book that would more fully explore the topic of his article. Of course, I jumped at the opportunity.

In the years that followed, Prof. Markovits moved on to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and I enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Politics and Public Policy at CGU, so far attaining all-but-dissertation status in the American Politics and Public Policy tracks. But Prof. Markovits and I continued work on our “sports project.” In May 2001, Princeton University Press published our book, *Offside: Soccer and American Exceptionalism*, in which we explain the development of the American “sports space” and its various “exceptionalisms” in comparison to other countries, soccer’s history and marginalization in the United States, and the potential for an American soccer “breakthrough.”

Offside explores the historical, cultural, and economic factors that created and continue to maintain America’s unique sports culture, which includes the entire genre of college athletics and the fact that most of the world ignores what we call “football” while reserving that term for what we Americans call “soccer.” The book also examines soccer’s varied history and current status in the U.S., providing reasons for the sport’s failure to move beyond marginality in American culture while noting at least one occasion (during the key period of roughly 1870 to 1930) when an



Letters to the Editor



Steve Hellerman

opportunity to do so was missed.

As Prof. Markovits has noted, the fact that I never attained a “fan’s passion” for soccer—beyond the interest necessary to our project—provides additional support for the thesis of our book. But I have gained an appreciation for the game, those who play it, and—especially—those who embrace it as culture just as I have embraced baseball, football, and basketball. And during the last few years I have made a point of watching some soccer matches, particularly when I can find a “rooting interest” (more evidence for some of the book’s premises), not least of which have been the surprisingly successful exploits of Team USA in the 2002 World Cup. Perhaps soccer could indeed move beyond marginality in American sports culture in the not-so-distant future.

Steven L. Hellerman is a Ph.D. student in Politics and Policy at CGU.

I just finished reading some of your Spring 2002 issue of *The Flame*, and thoroughly enjoyed it, especially the stimulating interview with Peter Drucker. I intend to pass along some of his insights, along with commentary of other professors, to my students at UCLA Extension who are taking my course “Developing a Business Plan.”

Frank Blair
Santa Monica, California

Congratulations on your great interview with Peter Drucker in *The Flame*. It’s remarkable that, at his age, he still thinks forward instead of backward. He has always thought in daylight savings time rather than standard time. It made a fascinating article.

Ross Barrett
Los Angeles, California

May I congratulate you on a splendid issue of *The Flame*, Spring 2002. President Upham’s illuminating statement on “cultural time” is profoundly interesting and thought provoking. Peter Drucker continues to teach us the realities of our social outlook. Enoch Anderson’s journey in music and scholarship was an interesting and creative meld. Carol Ellis informs us of insights possible in keeping a “healing journal.” Faculty news and many other items all tell us that CGU is alive and well.

Frances Bernard Drake
Pomona, California

What a pleasant surprise to receive the most recent copy of *The Flame*, which I did [not] know even existed. It is the first contact I have had with Claremont since 1957, when I wrote asking where my diploma was from the graduation of June 1955. I was teaching in a small college in Seattle, so was “in absentia.” It turns out the diploma had been misplaced on the registrar’s desk. It was found and sent.

I was a student in the Bradley/Cook era of the then Associated Colleges of Claremont Graduate School, finishing the MA (defended August 1954 but awarded in 1955). I am now retired, having taught at the college, university, graduate school, and seminary level until June 2000.

Robert W. Ross
San Pablo, California



Rana Qumsiyeh

Hopes and Fears: One student's perspective

Rana Qumsiyeh left the West Bank last January to study at CGU. She shares her perspectives as a Clinton Scholar with *The Flame*.

Q: You're one of four Palestinians studying at CGU as Clinton Scholars. What does that mean?

A: It's a scholarship [funded by] U.S.A.I.D. for the Palestinian people for graduate study. It pays my tuition and books, a monthly allowance, and I have health insurance.

Q: What field are you studying?

A: MBA. In my undergraduate work at the University of Jordan I studied industrial engineering. An MBA was something I felt would help me so much in my career, because I have the technical background and this would be the business orientation. I would like to be a role model [for Palestinian women]. It is a male-dominated society. I try to show that women have the capability to do whatever they want; they can be successful in the business world.

Q: What has your career path been like?

A: I was one of a handful of women who went into industrial engineering. I was among the second group [in Jordan] to graduate in this field. When I got back home nobody had any clue what industrial engineering is. And all our factories have men workers, so they didn't feel like putting a woman amongst them to be a supervisor. I had no job for three or four months and I started to get desperate, so I got a temporary job as a math teacher and was there for two and a half years. Then I found another job in a non-governmental organization that

offered technical training courses for workers in industry to upgrade their skills. I was there for five years, the last two as executive director.

Q: Did you ever get into industry?

A: Seven years after I graduated, I got my first chance to work as an industrial engineer in a real factory, Nassar Investment Company, a major producer of Jerusalem Stone. Ninety percent of its products—marble and stone—are exported, mostly to the U.S. or Europe. The interior marble at the San Diego airport is from our factory.

Q: You enrolled at CGU last January, four months after September 11. Was that difficult for you, being from the Middle East?

A: I applied for the scholarship before September 11. Some of my relatives and friends said, "Rana, are you still going to the United States?" I was a bit hesitant. I prepared myself to face hostility or to be accused of anything just for being Palestinian. I was so afraid of showing everyone my passport in the airport. I can tell you there was nothing of what I feared. In fact, I feel sympathy from most people. My classmates ask me all the time, "How is your family?" You feel that they sympathize with you, not that they accuse you of being part of the terror.

Q: What was it like for you studying here during the spring when the military situation in Bethlehem

was so prominent in the news?

A: I'm from a smaller city near Bethlehem called Beit Sahour. If you know the Bible, it's the Shepherds' Field. I can walk to the Nativity Church. It was the hardest feeling [in April]. I couldn't concentrate on my studies. I was always on the phone. Thank God the phone was still working back home. I was all the time calling my family and friends. You feel like you want to be there with them, like if you were there you could protect them.

Q: How do you fit in today's Middle East? Are many women following the path you've taken?

A: Things are changing very much. I see a lot of women engineers, women doctors, many women in different professions where they've never been. Palestinian women have a lot of willpower. After all they have been through, nothing is impossible for them.

Q: How has your study in the Drucker School prepared you to advance in your career?

A: I've learned here in four months maybe more than I learned in nine years of work experience. [In the work world] you learn things but you don't know the theory or the concept behind it. Most professors [here] concentrate on discussions, group work, teamwork. There are a lot of international students, so you listen to the experience of this guy from China and this girl from Japan. I feel up to date on all that's going on in the world! I really think it was the best decision of my life to come over for my MBA and end up here.

Q: What do you hope for the future?

A: I hope things [on the West Bank] will get better. If things are the way they are today, I will be so disappointed—this MBA degree and no way to try to work and use all this good knowledge. I am hoping that there will be some kind of agreement that will allow us to live and work like normal people, to go to Jerusalem, to start businesses. I still have hope.

Drucker wins Presidential Medal of Freedom

“Renowned as a brilliant writer, teacher and consultant, Peter Drucker for decades has been a champion for concepts such as privatization and management by objective. His innovative thinking and groundbreaking insights have helped many business, government and nonprofit organizations to succeed. His current efforts include advising churches and other faith-based organizations. Peter Drucker’s prolific writings have greatly benefited our nation and significantly influenced the shape of our society and the modern business world. The United States honors his extraordinary accomplishments.”

— Citation accompanying the Presidential Medal of Freedom presented to Peter Drucker

Peter F. Drucker joined the ranks of Mother Teresa, Henry Kissinger, Jacques Cousteau, Margaret Mead, Rosa Parks, Buzz Aldrin, and Elie Wiesel—to name but a few—when President George W. Bush presented him with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a ceremony in the East Room of the White House on July 9. Joining Dr. Drucker at the ceremony were his wife, Doris, their four children, CGU president Steadman Upham, and Drucker School Dean Cornelis de Kluyver.

“Peter Drucker has devoted his life to strengthening civil socie-

ty,” President Bush said moments before placing the medal around Drucker’s neck. “His

determination to help our nonprofit and faith-based institutions carry out their desperately needed missions more effectively has made him one of the greatest management experts of our time.”

The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the nation’s highest civilian honor. It was established by President Harry Truman in 1945 to recognize civilians for their service during World War II, and it was reinstated by President John F. Kennedy in 1963 to honor distinguished service.

The other recipients of the medal this year were Hank Aaron, Bill Cosby, Placido Domingo, the late Katharine Graham, D.A. Henderson, Irving Kristol, Nelson Mandela, Gordon Moore, Nancy Reagan, Fred Rogers, and A.M. Rosenthal.

“This is a richly deserved honor and a celebration of Peter’s immense accomplishments and contributions to society and to the fields of management and education,” said Dean de Kluyver. “At a time when corporate integrity has become a major issue, the selection of Peter for this honor is a welcome reminder of the importance of fundamentals and values. It also recognizes the importance of the nonprofit sector to our society.”



Art works in gold and coffee garner award

The President's Art Award was given to graduating MFA students Ellina Kevorkian and Misato Suzuki.

Kevorkian's painting, *Cleopatra Waits for Caesar or, To Sir With Love*, was painted with various acrylic polymers and 23-karat gold leaf. Surrounded by reeds, rose petals fall into Cleopatra's infamous milk bath, which translates into Caesar's ultimate demise. Elements of Cleopatra's mythological beauty, including gold leaf earrings and black kohl eyeliner, appear in the painting. Seemingly overworked layers of thick, glossy, drippy ribbons of acrylic paint, bold colors and gold leaf culminate into an environment of theatricality and drama.

Suzuki's award-winning work is an untitled 7' x 8' painting done with charcoal, coffee, and acrylic on canvas. The work depicts how the elements of time and space change even the most precious things, while insignificant events can become unforgettable memories. Carefully depicted lines overlay a foggy coffee stain. Foregrounding between the two—the lines and abstract stain shapes—make both elements equally significant at different times, creating a sense of imbalance.

The President's Art Award was established in 1990 to honor one or more graduating students in the CGU Master of Fine Arts program. Winners of the award receive \$2,000 and have a representative piece of their work added to the university's permanent collection and displayed in a public area on campus for one year.



Kevorkian's "To Sir With Love"



Suzuki's "Untitled"



PASSION FOR EDUCATION

The 2002 James A. Blaisdell Award was given to Ethel Pearce for her loyal commitment to CGU and her passion for higher education. The presentation took place on May 2 at the annual meeting of the James A. Blaisdell Society. Members of the society support CGU with planned gifts of bequests, annuities, charitable trusts, or insurance policies.

CGU offers new degree in computational science

The Claremont Graduate University Mathematics Department will begin offering a joint Ph.D. in computational science with San Diego State University this fall.

Computational science is the combination of science, mathematics, and computing that is used in all types of science, as well as other areas, including economics, linguistics, history, psychology, and sociology.

Computers are used to study scientific events that are difficult to research using traditional methods because the problems are too big or too small, too fast or too slow, too far away, too dangerous, or too expensive.

"This program will really complement our School of Information Science; they are really two sides of the computing coin," said Mathematics Department Chairman John Angus, who conceived of the new joint program with Professor Jose Castillo of SDSU. "Our new program will allow us to produce

students who are particularly adept at scientific computing."

Students in the program will take roughly half their courses at each university, with CGU granting the doctoral degree.

"Computational science provides an academic platform for high-level teaching and research in many different fields," said CGU President Steadman Upham. "It is truly a transdisciplinary addition to CGU's graduate degree programs. Faculty in the Department of Mathematics are to be commended for taking a leadership role in bringing this important new degree program to CGU."

The Mathematics Department also participates in a joint financial engineering program with the Peter F. Drucker Graduate School of Management and a joint Ph.D. program in engineering and industrial applied mathematics with California State University, Long Beach.

Tenth anniversary reunites Tufts poetry winners

The tenth annual Kingsley Tufts Poetry Awards celebrated the art of poetry in a gala series of events hosted by Academy Award-winning actress Kathy Bates. A full-day program featured readings by some of America's leading poets—Thomas Lux, Robert Wrigley, Campbell McGrath, Charles Harper Webb, John Koethe, and Alan Shapiro. Professor Wendy Martin moderated four panels exploring aspects of poetic form and imagery. Poetry panels covered “The Body and Self-Discovery,” “Poetry and Audience,” “Suffering and Imagination,” and “What Makes Good Poetry?”

Pulitzer Prize winner Jack Miles and Alice Quinn, poetry editor of *The New Yorker*, explored poetic excellence. Carl Phillips, the 2002 Kingsley Tufts Award winner, received the \$100,000 prize for *The Tether*. Kate Tufts Award winner Cate Marvin received \$10,000 for *World's Tallest Disaster*. The awards were established by Kate Tufts in honor of her husband Kingsley, a prolific poet and certified public accountant



From left: John Koethe, Charles Harper Webb, Thomas Lux, Cecilia Woloch, and Robert Wrigley



Cate Marvin and Kathy Bates

TETHER

by Carl Phillips,
2002 Kingsley Tufts Poetry Award Winner

I.

Small release—

Bird, risen, flown—

*I woke,
all but weightless.*

Himself, the weight—exactly—of eclipse.

II.

If the tree looked like insisting upon falling,

I'd let it fall.

Should you use force, and the forcing
give your skin a red cast as of light to
a night sky,
by which to know there
lies, somewhere,
a town, and

I'll find the town; enter.

A piece of the wall,
a tower,
refused for a time
fire, and then burned?

Raise a glass. Grave a stone to it.

III.

Darkest room—

from lightlessness
how slow, homing back—

what required?

when expect to?

As across a distance, like the one between
this space

and that of God,
no measuring

touches,

quite,

except it fail—

Now he is standing over me

And now I have laid my body on his own

READER, PLEASE

by Cate Marvin, 2002 Kate Tufts Discovery Award Winner

You didn't light my cigarette.
Offered your lighter so I could light it myself.
Recall the white room I took you to
when you could not breathe?
Reader, please, it's called chivalry,

Five years you've lived since that night
and you won't offer a flame?
You lay purple in the emergency
room, stuttering on the syllable of your name.
To think I actually prayed.

When the blood drained from your face,
you rose new and strange, a white flower.
Your leaving felt like atrocity.
I should not have said it.
Yes, you, as one loves a saint.

Let us speak of that other night,
how the moon struck the sky with its sickle
and we lay as two halves in a decrepit
hotel room in New France,
let us order more whiskey.

Reader, it was the funniest thing—
after you left I stood in the parking lot,
leaned back against a parked car, smoking.
Reader, they called security.
A uniformed man appeared in the doorway

The light from his flashlight traveled
over me—exposed, derelict.
He approached me cautiously,
Ma'am, are you a guest here?
I nodded soberly, though the whole night

shook me till I was so dizzy
I laughed. Your eyes are like hands
dipped in blue paint, they grab and grab.
Sometimes, reader, I wish they'd taken
me away right there and then.

Jamaican Dream:

In her father's orphan past, Sandra Richards finds a calling



Above and left: Scenes from the Alpha Boys School and Home in Jamaica. Far left: Sandra Richards is congratulated by Professor Lourdes Arguelles at the CGU May commencement ceremony.

When Sandra Richards traveled to Jamaica and visited the austere orphanage where her father and uncle were raised, she found her life's calling—to educate disadvantaged children and help them hold on to their dreams and ambitions.

Richards, a doctoral student in the School of Educational Studies, was awarded the second annual Pamela M. Mullin Dream and Believe Award on May 18. The award will help her further her dream to aid underprivileged children by providing Richards with a full-year tuition fellowship plus an annual living stipend of \$25,000.

The forces that shaped Richards' dream are embedded in her family's history. Her father, Victor Richards, was born in Jamaica, where he and his brother were orphaned at an early age. They were raised at the Alpha Boys School and Home in Kingston. The two boys grew up in a challenging and deprived environment where efforts focused on basic subsistence and students received

no more than a rudimentary education.

When Victor Richards reached adulthood, he emigrated to New York and became an electrician. He worked hard to raise and educate his children. Knowing of her father's deprived childhood, Sandra Richards traveled to Jamaica and began to work with the Alpha Boys School to help educate the children, raise money for food and supplies, and seek funds to aid the school. She continues her work there during school breaks.

"My father certainly has had a great influence in my life," Richards said. "He has overcome seemingly insurmountable odds. I always saw him as a strong person, a rock. But I know he also felt pain because of his dreams and passions that were unfulfilled. He is successful, but what could he have become if he'd had the opportunity? It is hard to see that in an adult, but it is painful to see it in a child, when no one is giving them the resources and options to fulfill

their dreams—to see their dreams die early."

Richards came to CGU in 2000 after earning a bachelor's degree in English and sociology from Rutgers University in 1994, and a master's degree in student personnel administration from Columbia University in 1996.

Her doctoral research focuses on community studies and educational development in underserved populations. She also is working on a certificate at CGU in African Studies and exploring the area of micro-finance and micro-enterprise to ensure the economic success of the children she hopes to help.

"Education has been liberating for me," Richards said. "When you educate people, you give them the necessary tools and information they need to succeed. Once you have those tools, they can never be taken away from you."

CGU Trustee Pamela Mullin and her children created The Pamela M. Mullin Dream and Believe Award with a \$1-million endowment gift to the university two years ago. The award is given each year at graduation to a continuing doctoral student.



Caps, gowns, and the search for extraterrestrial life

Some 367 graduates gathered in Mudd Quadrangle on May 18 to take part in Claremont Graduate University's 75th Commencement ceremony.

Kip S. Thorne, the Feynman Professor of Theoretical Physics at the California Institute of Technology, delivered the commencement address and received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from CGU. Thorne, a world-class physicist, speculated what scientific breakthroughs the new century might hold, from radio contact with extraterrestrial civilizations to human cloning to conquering the aging process.

CGU granted 585 degrees during the 2001-2002 academic year. There were 96 doctoral degrees (Ph.D., Doctor of Church Music, and Doctor of Musical Arts) and 489 master's degrees.

CGU programs granting the most degrees this year were the School of Educational Studies with 147, and the Peter F. Drucker Graduate School of Management with 113.

New trustee joins CGU Board

Donald P. Baker was elected to Claremont Graduate University's Board of Trustees at the May meeting.

Baker is an attorney specializing in land use and zoning, transportation, and real property law. He is a partner at the Los Angeles law firm of Latham and Watkins.

Baker is a director and immediate past president of the Western Justice Center Foundation, past president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, former director of the UCLA Public Interest Law Foundation, and former director and secretary of the L.A. County



Bar Foundation.

Baker is a director of the Japan America Society of Southern California and a member of the UCLA Alumni Association and the University of Redlands Alumni Association. In 1999, Baker was awarded the Shattuck-Price Memorial Award by the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the highest award given by that association.

Baker received his bachelor's degree from the University of Redlands and his *juris doctorate* from UCLA. He lives in Pasadena with his wife, Caroline, and two children.

potters' paradise

by Marilyn Thomsen

For two art alums,
inspiration abounds in the
ghost town of Tuscarora,
Nevada—population 12

Seven miles off the road to nowhere, Tuscarora, Nevada, year-round population 12, melts into foothills undecided whether to be green or brown. The wind sings and sighs across a sagebrush valley measured not by the acre but by the square mile. Not an inch of asphalt crosses the land as far as the eye can see in any direction. The road is dirt with gravel, newly oiled, and for the first time in decades is not filled with ruts, at least not now, in the dry season.

The 2,500 souls who built and named Tuscarora for an early American battleship—some think there were 5,000 miners and smelters, preachers and prostitutes in its late nineteenth-century prime—gave the thoroughfares functional names like Main Street, descriptive ones like Weed Street, and hopeful ones, like Silver and Argenta streets. They're gone now, except for those few who stayed behind in the cemetery just south of town. And not all of those stayed permanently. In the 1950s a

hearse reportedly drove up and removed the last casket of a Chinese worker buried there. The remains were sent to Taiwan so his soul could rest in peace in his homeland. Dust to dust. Ashes to ashes. Just not in Tuscarora.

It seems a bit odd that Tuscarora is more visible from a distance than from Main Street. Up close, its structures appear to be receding into Mount Blitzen, as if nature were reclaiming it in compensation for the silver taken from her a century ago and for the more recent rape of her soil for tiny particles of gold. Yards sport the decaying remains of inert life—the tub of a washer, a child's rocking horse, and cars of every description and nondescription. Houses are uniformly one story, the only two-story buildings in town being the studio of potter Dennis Parks, CGU art graduate, 1965, and the six-room hotel—the town's brothel in its livelier days.

Dennis owns the hotel now, having paid \$3,000 for it in 1971. He uses it to house students in the renowned pottery school he founded in 1966 and recently turned over to his son, Ben, also a CGU art alum (1990), and Ben's artist wife, Elaine. Students come to the school "for the quiet and the peace and the high desert and being taken care of and not having to answer the telephone," says Meg Courtney, a Californian who sojourned there for two weeks in mid-summer. "It's

paradise, frankly, for an artist. It's the perfect combination of ceramics and the middle of nowhere."

For a time in the early 1960s, Dennis had a second-floor studio in Georgetown, around the corner from soon-to-be-President John F. Kennedy's Washington, D.C. digs. A sign declared him to be "Poet—Potter—Peacemaker." But the Cold War and nuclear missile threat made him feel like he was "living in a target." So he and his wife, Julie, a registered nurse, and their two young sons packed everything they could fit in a Volkswagen bus and headed west. En route to California, they spent three weeks in Tuscarora with an artist friend who summered there. Though another decade would pass before they settled there permanently, the town had unleashed its magic on them. It would call them back again and again until they settled in for good in 1972.

The son of a State Department historian and a teacher, Dennis Parks didn't set out to be a potter.



Ben Parks, Dennis' son, is also a CGU Art alumnus.

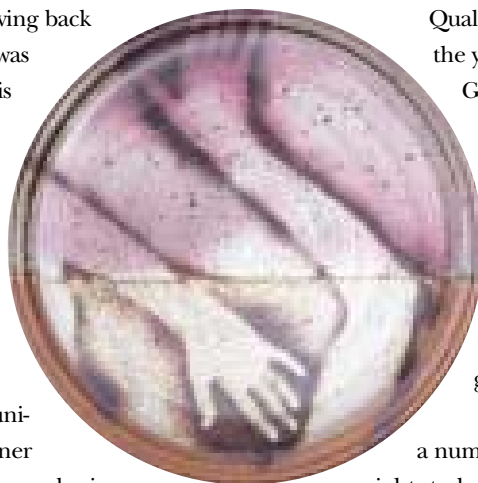


He earned a degree in English from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and studied for a time at the Iowa Writer's Workshop, taking art classes to inspire his writing. But after moving back to his childhood home of Washington, D.C. ("Julie was pregnant, and I didn't want my son for the rest of his life to have Iowa City listed as his birthplace") the urge to do ceramics waxed while the desire to write waned.

"So I thought, 'Maybe I'm a potter,'" Dennis recalls on a hot July afternoon, seated on a low stool in his sunny Tuscarora studio. Realizing he couldn't teach ceramics with an English degree, he enrolled in Claremont Graduate University's MFA program in studio art. He was drawn by the opportunity to study with well-known ceramic artists Paul Soldner and John Mason. He calls them two of his heroes, remembering that "one time I asked [Soldner] to look at my work. He looked at it and said, 'I don't think you're making what you want to make.' Best criticism I've ever gotten. It made me go back and think."

MFA newly in hand, Dennis began a two-year teaching stint at Knox College in 1965. An opportunity to start a ceramics program at Pitzer College brought him back to Claremont, but every summer he headed

to Nevada, where he had launched the Tuscarora Pottery School in 1966.



Qualifying for his first sabbatical in 1972, Dennis spent the year in Tuscarora, where sons Ben, then 11, and Greg, 10, learned to fish and trap muskrats and attended a one-room schoolhouse. At the end of the year, Dennis just couldn't go back to his former life. "I felt bad," he admits, "because the purpose of a sabbatical is to make you a better teacher. So I wrote to the president of Pitzer asking for a leave of absence. The president wrote back saying, 'I've always hated the country, but you make it sound great!'"

After his leave was up, Dennis resigned, though for a number of years The Claremont Colleges sent six to eight students a semester for independent study with him in Tuscarora. One, an engineering student at Harvey Mudd, built an arched stone bridge for his semester project. "Got art and engineering credit for it," Dennis remarks, pointing it out on a tour of the town. "He wanted to make it big enough to drive a car across, but he settled for a motorcycle." Somehow a legend arose that it was a "Chinese Bridge" built by laborers who'd settled in Tuscarora in the mining days. "I



The six-room hotel in Tuscarora was once a brothel.

stopped explaining [to tourists] that it wasn't Chinese," says Dennis. "They didn't want to hear that."

Throughout the '60s and '70s, the pottery school thrived, as did the rumors about its clientele. People in the northeastern Nevada metropolis of Elko (current population 34,000), 53 miles away, weren't familiar with the way college students in the '60s and '70s dressed, with torn jeans and flowers in their hair. Tourists came to Tuscarora looking for the hippies they'd heard about and the 3,000 acres of marijuana said to be growing there. They didn't find either, or any wild poppies, for that matter. The Hell's Angels had already come through town and harvested every single poppy they could find.

In the early years, Dennis turned away as many pottery school applicants as he accepted. With 15 or more students in the summer sessions—one of the first was a granddaughter of F. Scott Fitzgerald—he had to rent every building he could find in town to house them.

Then came the Reagan years and, Dennis says, "it all dried up. It didn't matter how much advertising I'd do. Students weren't interested

in going out in the hills and dig clay and milk goats as they were in the late '60s and early '70s. They all wanted MBAs."

So Dennis focused on his own ceramic work. He and Julie battled the summertime pestilence of grasshoppers to grow vegetables, and they raised chickens, turkeys, rabbits, and goats for meat. He donned a special black leather coat for the grim work of slaughter. "Yes, it bothered me," he admits. But "as long as I'm going to be a meat eater—and I am a devoted meat eater—why should I hire a hit-

man to kill the animals for me? I would rather be responsible. That's what our ancestors did. I hope none of my ancestors enjoyed it."

By the mid-1980s, Dennis had achieved a considerable measure of acclaim in the world of ceramic art and had written a book about his single-firing technique that was published by Scribners. He exhibited in Russia and eastern Europe. Museums added his work to their collections. He was elected to the International Academy of Ceramics.

Then came the miners—not the ghosts of the halcyon silver-got days, but contemporary gold-seekers who wanted to open-pit the entire town. Horizon Mining, based in Golden, Colorado, claimed to own Tuscarora. "First they threatened to throw us off the land, then they wanted to buy us out," says Dennis. But "they offered such miserably low prices that we couldn't possibly go anyplace else." So Dennis tried to create works of art while dynamite-blasted rocks landed close to his studio walls. "You couldn't concentrate," he recalls. "It's not good for you when you're full of hatred all the time."

With the property ownership maps having been lost decades before, the townspeople like the Parks had little legal recourse. What they lacked in law, though, they more than made up for in media savvy. National television heavyweights like Dan Rather and Jane Pauley eagerly embraced the David and Goliath story of the artists in the ghost town battling the big bad mining company. "We got quite a bit of coverage, and it was always anti-mining," Dennis says. When the price of gold dropped—and there wasn't much gold in the Tuscarora dirt—the company went bankrupt. The hundred-foot-deep Lake Lost Horizon—site of the Horizon Company mine pit—and piles of rock are all that remain of Tuscarora's second precious-metal rush.

Dennis works mostly in the winter now, when the tourists and the students are gone and the snow blows hard against the double-pane glass. At 6,000 feet, winter comes early and stays late in Tuscarora. He's still drawn to the intimacy of his art. "I did my thesis on mugs, drinking vessels," he notes. They are "something you make with your hands that someone else picks up with their hands and puts to their lips. It's a very intimate exchange."

Dennis likes about ten percent of what he produces, a ratio that hasn't changed in the 43 years he's been throwing pots and crafting ceramic sculptures. His driveway is lined with shards of work he's culled, carefully thrown in different directions so no budding archaeologist could ever piece them together. Pottery, after all, lasts for 40,000 years.

"I usually try to keep mistakes around for a while to humble me," he laughs. "Finally you don't want this piece around. So you kill it. I read in a pit bull magazine, 'Don't breed if you can't cull.' I've learned the same with pottery."

On the first floor of Dennis' studio building, Ben and Elaine share space where they work on their own artistic creations. Ben is currently working on large clay vessels in the shape of deter-



gent bottles and other cleaning products, etched with lettering from their labels. “I was thinking about the large amphora from the Greek and Egyptian times, and what would be a grand equivalent for the 20th century,” he explains. “Ironically, they had these beautiful amphora and we have detergent bottles.”

Ben’s most successful work has featured ceramic boots made in western style with spurs. In 1997, when the governor of Nevada hosted the National Governor’s Conference, he commissioned Ben to create a customized boot for each state’s governor, and for President Bill Clinton, the keynote speaker.

Elaine’s work involves mixed media. “I like working with window screen,” she says, showing a dress made from it. “I like the contrast between doing something that’s very traditionally a woman’s thing like sewing and something you don’t think of in that realm.” Both Ben and Elaine show and sell their work. “We had a show in Vegas in June 2001, and we were reviewed seriously,” says Ben. “They were comparing me to Andy Warhol; they put me in a context of pop art. It was more than simply funny people who live in Tuscarora and make clay things.”

In the summer, Ben and Elaine teach students in the Tuscarora Retreat and Summer Pottery School, where Dennis is artist-in-residence. In winter they teach part time at Great Basin College in Elko, part of the University of Nevada system. Dennis and Julie delight in their granddaughter, Aurora, age two. Her artistic interests are as yet undetermined.

With a new generation of Parks taking the lead in the institute, Dennis has time to take long walks with Julie, who serves as the Tuscarora postmistress. (She’s paid an extra \$27 a month for doubling as librarian, also.) He regularly reads *The New Yorker*, *Harpers*, *The Nation*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, and *The New York Review of Books*. Along with the valley vistas, they serve as inspiration.

Though he never set out to become famous, Dennis Parks’ work is now displayed in 20 museums around the world, including the Victoria and Albert in London and the Pushkin in Moscow. He thought it might be necessary to become known in order to sell things but notes “I’ve gotten quite a reputation and I don’t sell much. I’m not sure if it matters!”

The artist’s life is harder than Dennis thought it would be when he first began to throw pots four decades ago. Art is “not something you’re advised into. You’re driven,” he says. “If you aren’t driven, get a job. If you have a job, you can count your success on a calculator, how much money you’re making, how much you’ve saved. To calculate whether you’re succeeding as an artist is very difficult, inaccurate.” He tells aspiring artists to “build your studio twice

as big as you need, because you’re not going to sell your stuff and you need the storage.”

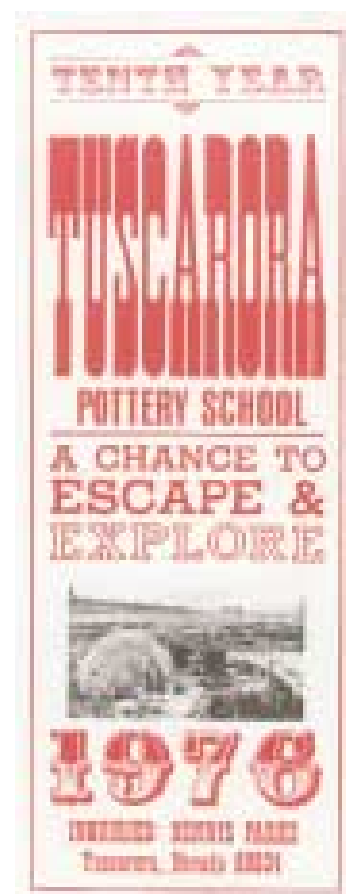
In another life, he laughs, he’d “be a stand-up comedian or a preacher or a cab driver, because I have no social experience. I purposefully isolated myself. I don’t know how another life might be different. This one’s been good.”

It’s hard to walk quickly in Dennis Parks’ beloved Tuscarora. The summer sun is warm, and the afternoon breezes tousle your hair. Other than the wind, the only sounds are the cries of the killdeer and the crunch of the gravel underfoot. The ghosts are quiet in Tuscarora.

In the Tuscarora Cemetery, Dennis rests his hand on the headstone of his mother, who died here in 1987. Hers is the first in what Dennis says will be a family plot. No prepayment is required here; it’s “stake your own claim.” Dennis says he’ll be buried here someday, too, where the fence keeps the grazing cattle out.

Dennis feels secure in this valley. Cradled on all sides by mountains, he and Julie and Ben and Elaine have found the freedom and the environmental space to be passionate about their life and work. As Elaine puts it, her elbow resting on the kitchen table, the first of the Parks’ third generation chattering nearby, “I feel like we’re building a life here.”

Dennis Parks’ memoir, Living in the Country Growing Weird, was published in 2001 by the University of Nevada Press.



thanks for the MEMORY

by Bryan Schneider

I peer into the display case at the silver and black machine—a one-piece keyboard, monitor and processor looking cold and calculating. It appears now as a harmless relic of space-age kitsch, perhaps something Uhura would tap on from the Star Trek Enterprise bridge. But the machine also conjures nightmarish flashbacks of sitting in my ninth-grade computer literacy class waiting for this very same computer to boot up and hoping that some malfunction would save me from another hour of arcane computer language hell. I remember the whirring of the cooling fan, the clicks and beeps, the smell of hot plastic, and the feeling that I was about to do something very important.

The computer of my torment was the popular Radio Shack TRS-80 (also known as the “Trash 80”), one of the first PCs marketed to consumers in the early 1980s, and one of the many computers on display at the new Paul Gray PC Museum at CGU. The museum, considered to be the first of its kind in Southern California, exhibits pre-1990s hardware and software along with original manuals. CGU established this museum to preserve the history of a technology that has arguably changed the world and itself faster than anything before it. It also honors the legacy of Professor Paul Gray, who retired from the School of Information Science last year and wanted to do something with all the computer equipment he had collected over the years.

“I had never thrown anything away,” says Gray. “I had a condo full of computer equipment, and I realized that what I collected traced the history of the PC.”

The call went out to faculty, students, alumni, board members, and friends of the university to donate funds or equipment for the museum. That call raised approximately \$100,000, and personal



Take a stroll down microchip lane at the region's first PC museum

computing software and hardware are still coming in.

If there is one theme to take from these display cases full of dinosaurs of the microchip, it is that computers have come a long way in a very short time. Both Gray and Information Science Dean Lorne Olfman hope that with the expansion of the collection, the displays will appear as a sort of evolutionary diorama of the Silicon Age. On one end of the spectrum will be the crude and complex machines of the late-1970s and early 1980s—the “Trash 80,” the Commodore, the Apple II. On the other end will be the more advanced and user-friendly machines of the late Eighties, following the lead of Apple’s Macintosh.

In 1980, “microcomputers” typically contained 64 to 128kb of RAM, with one to three megahertz of power, and they sold for \$3,000 to \$15,000. About 1 million personal computers were in use in the United States. By the end of the decade, more than 54 million computers were in use domestically and more than 100 million worldwide, boasting up to 40 mhz of power and much greater memory, for a fraction of the price of their predecessors.

The permanent exhibit of the new museum displays personal computers ranging from the familiar to the unusual. The well-known IBM PC and Commodore 128 are shown together with the much rarer Morrow, Minolta, and an Apple II knock-off called the Orange, declared illegal for importation in 1984.

“I like the big dinosaurs and the really slick little machines,” says Amy Donnelly, a doctoral student in history who helped curate the current exhibit. “My favorite is the Minolta PC because of its sheer size. On the other end we have a Citizen notebook printer that’s the size of a rolled-up magazine.”

Some of these rarer pieces illustrate the quick-paced and often cut-throat business of personal computing. The Morrow, for example, was produced by George Morrow, a colorful entrepreneur who thought he could compete with Apple by producing cheaper, if less user-friendly, machines. By the mid-Eighties however, Morrow was filing for bankruptcy. He had spent so much time taking his company public that he couldn’t keep up with his competitors. “Nonetheless,” says Gray, “he developed an interesting set of loyalists.” An example of the newsletter put out by one such group of loyalists is currently on display.

Another example relates to two portables in the museum’s collection from Osborne Computer Corporation. On a fateful day in 1983, company founder and CEO Adam Osborne announced the new executive version of his PC, only to find that his sales plummeted because he announced it too early. Anxious consumers wanted the new version, and sales of his existing model quickly dried up. By the time the new model was ready to be shipped out, the company had gone bankrupt.

It is fitting that CGU should house such a museum, since one of the nation’s first information science programs, devoted to the management of information systems, was founded here. Launching the program “was the chance of a lifetime to start something new that didn’t exist before—an important legacy,” says Gray, who was brought in to start the department in 1983.

Known as a pioneer in the field of information science and one of the first to study how groups of people could be successful with networked computers, Gray spearheaded important research at CGU on

groupware—computer applications allowing for useful interactions between computers, like file sharing and e-mail. Just before he came to CGU, Professor Gray was one of the principal investigators in a National Science Foundation study on the societal impact of personal computers. This pivotal study, carried out in the late 1970s, foresaw the rapid spread of the PC through homes and businesses. It also forecast the so-called “digital divide” with new classes of “haves” and “have nots” based on access to this new technology.

“We saw the PC going from person to person almost like an infection, with the transformation [of the PC] from something remote to something everyone could do,” says Gray. “[We also saw] the personal computer quickly becoming a big part of our children’s world, as they were drawn in by games like Pong.”

Indeed, the personal computer began as the fetish of gamers and a few geeky aficionados, then moved into the workplace with the adoption of the spreadsheet software Visicalc in the early 1980s. It was with this jump, from a machine that was nothing more than a toy for most people, to a serious tool of efficiency, communication, and organization, that CGU’s research on groupware

became critical. Businesses needed to get all of their previously isolated PCs working together. Many of the changes in PCs evident in the museum’s collection had much to do with the increased networking possibilities that CGU’s research helped to create.

The museum will mount a new special exhibit every three to six months on a specific subject. The inaugural special exhibit features portable computers, from the abacus and the slide rule to the early luggable versions—the 26-pound Kaypro and the 25-pound Osborne—to later, lighter versions, including the 10-pound Grid Compass, which retailed for \$8,000 to \$12,000 in 1982. Future plans include an exhibit devoted to IBM and Apple PCs and another exhibit for memory peripherals. Interactive displays as well as a virtual museum on the website are also planned.

Gray and Olfman hope equipment contributions will continue so that the museum can grow and expand as a valuable historical resource. Currently, the museum’s displays are scattered throughout the Academic Computing Building, but display cases are being added and new exhibits may move into classrooms.

If you wish to stroll down your own microchip lane, the museum is open to the public during school hours and on weekends from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. It is located at 130 East Ninth St. on the CGU campus. The museum’s web address is <http://is.cgu.edu/pcmuseum>.



20/20 revision

by Marilyn Thomsen

September 11, 2001—a day seared into our memories forever. Who among us will ever forget watching footage that day of a jetliner crashing into the north tower of the World Trade Center, followed minutes later by a second aircraft slamming into the other twin tower?

But hold on a minute...do we really remember seeing the first plane crashing in New York on that fateful Tuesday? In fact, we couldn't have a memory of such an event. That video footage was not available until Wednesday. A small discrepancy, yes. We did see planes hit both towers. Just not when we remembered we saw it. The horror of the scene is indelible; the exact details, to some extent, are blurred.

Kathy Pezdek, professor of psychology in the CGU School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences, has spent her professional life researching human memory—how it works and how reliable it is. Her work has broken new ground, not only in psychological journals, but in courts of law, where she often helps juries sort out just what eyewitness testimony can be trusted.

In the early 1970s, when Pezdek was pursuing graduate study in cognitive psychology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, researchers were studying memory using word lists and nonsense syllables. The techniques were considered progressive at the time, experimental psychology until then having been mostly conducted by studying rats in mazes. “The faculty member I was working with wanted to study how people remember intact prose passages,” Pezdek says. She wrote her master’s thesis on the topic, then took the research one step further. “I wanted to study visual memory,” she says—how people remember if they unplugged the coffee pot or if their son took his lunch to school.

An unexpected phone call to Pezdek’s office in 1976 took her research from theory to application in groundbreaking fashion. “I got a call from a public defender in Riverside County, a young guy,” she recalls. “He said, ‘This is a crazy idea, but if you have a case that involves ballistics evidence, you would never think of presenting that to a jury without having a ballistics expert interpret it for the jury. I’ve got a case that involves an eyewitness identification, and I don’t think the eyewitness is very reliable.’” She researched visual memory, he remarked. Could she study the case and testify as an expert witness?

Though Pezdek doesn’t remember if they won the case or not, she soon found herself fielding calls from attorneys across the state. “It’s so compelling for a jury to see an eyewitness in a very dramatic way point to a defendant and say, ‘That’s the guy. I’ll never forget his face. I’m one hundred percent sure it’s him,’” she says. “When a district attorney had an eyewitness, it was a slam-dunk case.”

Once Pezdek and others who study eyewitness memory began testifying in court, however, convictions became





less automatic. “Eyewitnesses are sometimes accurate; sometimes they are not,” says Pezdek. The case of a Pomona College alumnus wrongly convicted of rape by faulty eyewitness memory, reported in *Pomona Magazine* in the spring of 2002, shows the devastating consequences that can follow mistaken identification.

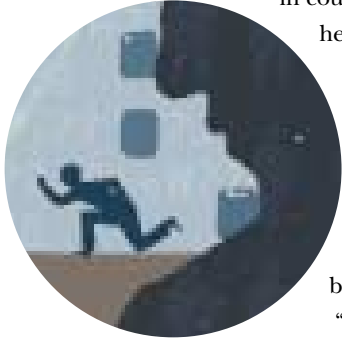
Attorney Stuart Hanlon, who retained Pezdek in the Kathleen Soliah case, ranks her as one of only two or three effective eyewitness testimony experts on the West Coast. “Kathy has the academic background, but she’s also likeable and believable,” he explains. “She’s one of the better experts I’ve ever worked with.”

In the Soliah case, Pezdek reviewed the evidence and prepared a declaration that was extremely persuasive, Hanlon says. She showed by the eyewitness’ prior statements and grand jury testimony, along with what the witness had the ability to actually see, that his testimony was not trustworthy. Though Soliah eventually pleaded guilty, “at the time it was a major, major thing,” says Hanlon, since only one eyewitness against Kathleen Soliah allegedly put her in

Los Angeles at the time of the bombing. “Kathy proved the person’s testimony was worthless.”

Though Pezdek accepts only a small percentage of the cases she is offered as an expert witness (“Attorneys don’t understand why I don’t do it full time,” she remarks), the experience is valuable in shaping her research. “Being in court helps me realize what we need to know, where the holes are, things that really need to be investigated,” she says. She recently completed a paper on memory and developmental differences in cross-race identification and notes, “We know that people are more accurate in identifying individuals of their own race.” Her research found that what was true for adults was also true for children as young as the age of five. “I think that when we look at faces, we categorize them, and we look for bases on which to categorize,” she says.

Pezdek’s research on visual stimuli and police lineups landed her and one of her graduate students, Iris Blandon-Gitlin, in prison last summer—to take pictures. “We wanted to have a really good set of stimulus materials, faces,” she says, “but we didn’t want to use pictures of college students.”



A warden at a men's jail in San Bernardino was interested in their project and allowed them access to his prison population. "We ended up getting videotape of guys interacting and then we have those guys in lineups—with their permission" she explains. "It was a grueling week."

Such work can have a profound impact on criminal investigations. Pezdek says that during the time between when a witness gives her first statement to police and when she testifies in court, a great deal can happen to contaminate her memory. A crime victim may initially report to the police that she didn't really see a criminal's face. A week later, however, she may give a little more information, perhaps ethnicity. "Clearly, she's talked to other people," says Pezdek. "She may hear someone say, 'I think he's the guy who comes in to buy the case of cigarettes.'

"Sometime later she is shown a lineup in which that same guy is the one person she knows," Pezdek continues. "She says, 'I don't know; it could be him.'" Then the police put him in a second lineup. "There's one person who looks familiar, and the familiarity buzzer is going off in her head. She doesn't know if he's familiar from the previous lineup or from the crime and she says, 'Yeah, I'm pretty sure that's him.'" Pezdek says research has shown that after the first lineup, even a nod of the head by those in charge of a lineup can increase the confidence the victim has in positively identifying a suspect.

"A lot of the cases I'm testifying in now are cases where the witness never saw the [criminal] very clearly," Pezdek says. "The identification procedures are such that a positive, confident response is being shaped in the eyewitness. That's why I'm doing the research on identification procedures and how you can plant memories. You can suggestively influence witnesses because of the way identification procedures are conducted."

Every time Pezdek testifies in court, the prosecutor looks at her with skepticism and says, "Doctor Pezdek, all of this so-called research you've been telling us about is all lab research that's been done under controlled circumstances. Are there studies that have been done with REAL eyewitnesses and REAL crimes?"

"I've been looking for an opportunity to study people's memory for a highly traumatic event where we know what happened—we have a videotape. But most traumatic events are not on videotape and they do not affect a large segment of the population," Pezdek says. Then came September 11. "We know exactly what happened," she notes. "We have a videotape of the whole thing. This was an event that simultaneously traumatized a huge cross-section of the U.S. population. I had my event [to study]."

Seven weeks after September 11, Pezdek tested college students from New York, California, and Hawaii, all on the same day, along with 53 United and American airlines flight attendants and 68 California firefighters. The major variable in the study was geographical area. Those in the New York sample were on average 20 blocks from the World Trade Center when the buildings were struck and experienced the traumatic event in real time. The Californians, most of whom were asleep or just waking up when it occurred, got most of their information from television. The Hawaii sample, six hours behind Eastern Daylight Time, also received most of their information from the media, where it had already been to some degree processed by officials and journalists by the time they tuned in.

"People remember things differently when it is comprehensible," Pezdek explains. "Your child getting hit by a car is traumatic, but it's comprehensible. September 11 was incomprehensible as it was happening. People were trying to put a story on it, because it didn't make sense." By the time people in California heard about it, there was some kind of label on the event, she says, and by the time Hawaiians learned of it, it had already been "packaged." How these differences would play out in memory was one aspect of Pezdek's study. Another was what she calls autobiographical memory—people's experience at the time of first hearing about the event. She polled people for location—where they were; activity—what they were doing; informant—who told them; and what was the first thing they said in response.

It came as no surprise that New Yorkers were more familiar than the other groups with the external event. They were more likely to know that the North Tower was struck at about the 90th floor and that the New York Stock Exchange was closed for three days. "They were pretty good—everyone was pretty good—at remembering what happened," she says. Their autobiographical memory, however, was the least accurate of any group polled. "Who they were with, where they were—the New York sample had the worst memory about that. The trauma of a stressful event might affect the accuracy of your memory about the experience of the event, but it doesn't affect your memory for the external event.

"High levels of stress don't predict better memory," Pezdek says. In remembering September 11, people shrank the duration of the event. "It's as if with the passage of time, people are compressing it to a smaller and smaller time: 'It couldn't possibly have taken an hour and five minutes; it must have been less than that.'" When asked if they specifically remember seeing the videotape of the first plane hitting the first tower on September 11, the large majority of people said yes. "Not only were most people wrong," Pezdek notes, "but the people who were wrong were far more confident in their response than the people who were right."

Pezdek plans follow-up studies on memories of September 11 for at least five years. It may be the most important contribution yet in a career that is itself already memorable.

Ms. Watson goes to Washington

by Deborah Haar Clark

It was an early December morning in 2000 when Diane Watson got the phone call that changed her retirement plans.

Longtime friend and Congressman Julian Dixon had died suddenly of a heart attack. Would Watson consider running for his seat representing a disparate swath of Los Angeles that included South-Central, where she was born, raised, and lived almost all of her life?

Watson hesitated. It's not that she was a stranger to politics. Her name had been on Los Angeles-area ballots since the early 1970s.

Watson started out as an elementary school teacher, later becoming a school psychologist. In 1975, she became the first African-American woman elected to the Los Angeles Unified School District Board. While on the board, Watson fought to integrate L.A. schools and to improve the quality of education for all children.

Three years later, Watson entered a larger political arena. In 1978, she became the first African-American woman elected to the California State Senate, where she served 20 years. She would still be there, she says, if term limits hadn't ended her senate career.

In the senate, Watson chaired the influential Health and Human Services Committee from 1981 until 1998. She also became the first woman and non-lawyer to sit on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Watson was a champion of issues concerning health care, consumer protection, women, and children. She commissioned studies that fomented

statewide interest in anti-smoking laws, worked on welfare reform to make sure it included job training and education, helped establish more affordable housing in the state, introduced a bill to train police to better handle incidents of domestic violence, and pushed for a gang-abatement plan long before some of her fellow senators from rural areas appreciated the need for such a plan.

"I always took my lead by what was happening in my district, which is the heart of South-Central," Watson said. "I am always absolutely ready to take on challenges that other people do not want to confront. I have no problem taking on issues and being the voice for people who are voiceless."

During half of her time in the senate, Watson pursued a Ph.D. in Education from Claremont Graduate University, graduating in 1987. "I enjoyed the small classes and the personal attention at Claremont," she said. "I don't know if you can get that kind of attention in a larger university."

After term limits ended her career in the state legislature in 1998, Watson thought her campaigning days were behind her. That year, President Clinton appointed her ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, and she planned to spend the rest of her working life in the diplomatic corps.

Watson might have retired a diplomat if it hadn't been for the presidential election of 2000, when she found herself in the unenviable position of trying to explain the electoral college, hanging chads, and the role of the Supreme Court to the



people of Micronesia—the same people she was trying to convince of the benefits of democracy.

"It was very difficult to explain November 2000," Watson said. "No one understands the electoral college, not even Americans. It's hard to explain that the popular vote does not count."

It was in Micronesia that Watson received the early morning phone call urging her to run for Congress—an opportunity she might have turned down at any other time. But watching her country's election from a foreign post helped to cement her resolve. "I was appalled; I had to come home," she said. "We have to guarantee that our democratic principles will stay alive."

So Watson resigned from her post as ambassador. She ran for and won election to the 32nd Congressional District in a special election on June 7, 2001, assuming the seat of the immensely popular Dixon.

Watson represents contrasting sections of Los Angeles. In addition to South-Central, her district includes Koreatown, Hancock Park, Larchmont, Los Feliz, Silverlake, and part of Hollywood. Her constituents range from the very rich to the very poor, from lifelong Angelenos with deep family roots in the area to newly arrived immigrants from an assortment of foreign lands. There is not a lot of common political ground.

This isn't a problem for Watson. She knows her district. Her lifelong attachment to the area she represents is a great source of pride for her. "I was born in my district," she said. "I have worked in my district. I attend peoples' weddings, funerals, baby showers in my district. I relate to my constituency. I represent my constituency."

And she has no regrets, save one. "I wish I had been elected younger so I could stay longer," she said.



faculty spotlight

said and done

John Angus (*Mathematics*) gave an invited talk explaining how advanced statistical methods are used in integrating the Global Positioning System into a variety of applications from on-board navigation in autos to navigating commercial airliners. The talk took place at the University of California, Riverside's statistics colloquium on "Statistics in Satellite Navigation" on May 21. After serving as acting chair of mathematics for the spring 2002 term, Angus was named chairman of the mathematics department.

Karl Benjamin (*Art*) had an exhibition of his paintings titled "Ideal Abstraction, 1955-1965" in June and July at the Gary Snyder Fine Art Gallery in New York. *The New York Times* review of the show said, "Benjamin's paintings have a zest for color and light, which are precisely laid down in blocks to make startling contrasts." He also had works in the inaugural exhibition of the new Pasadena Museum of California Art, which opened in June.



Peter Boyer (*Music*) conducted the Hartford Symphony Orchestra in the premiere performance of his latest work, "Ellis Island: The Dream of America," in April. The work was commissioned by

The Bushnell Center for the Performing Arts in Hartford, Connecticut, to celebrate the opening season of its \$30-million Belding Theater. This 42-minute, multi-media work celebrates the American immigrant experience, incorporating stories of actual immigrants which Boyer chose from the Ellis Island Oral History Project. The performance was broadcast in July on National Public Radio's weekly program "SymphonyCast."

Samir Chatterjee (*Information Science*) received a \$550,000 research grant from the National Science Foundation for ViDe.Net: Middleware for Scalable Video Services for Research and Higher Education. This is a joint project with the University of Alabama, Birmingham and

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The project started June 1 and runs for a two-year period. He also presented "A Measurement-based Study on Delays in Multi-Service Packet Networks," co-authored by M. Duckett and S. Samaddar, at the 11th Workshop on Information Technologies and Systems held December 15-16 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Stewart Donaldson (*SBOS*) and **Christina Christie** (*SBOS*) received a three-year, \$150,000 contract to evaluate Claremont McKenna College's Information Technology Fitness Program.

Darren Filson (*SPE*) presented his paper "Avoiding Head-to-Head Competition on the Big Screen: The Economics of Movie Distribution," written with CGU graduate students Fernando Fabre, Alfredo Nava, and Paola Rodriguez, this summer at the North American summer meetings of the Econometric Society held in June in Los Angeles and the Western Economics Association International meetings held in July in Seattle.



Kenneth C. Green (*Education*) received the 2002 Leadership in Public Policy and Practice Award from Educause, an academic technology group. The award was given in recognition of Green's role as founder and director of the Campus Computing

continued on page 24 "Faculty Spot Light"

A New Dean Rises

Patricia Easton, associate professor of philosophy, has been named dean of the Centers for the Arts and Humanities at Claremont Graduate University.

"My goal as dean of the Arts and Humanities at CGU is to foster intellectual and artistic diversity and excellence," Easton said.

"It will be in building our strengths and in defining new directions together that we will find our unity and integrity. In bringing our humanistic methods and disciplines to the center stage of the educational mission at CGU, the Arts and Humanities are uniquely situated to define, in both word and act,

what transdisciplinarity is and requires."

"I think that this is a defining moment for us," she added, "and I look forward to the many challenges and triumphs ahead."

Easton joined the faculty of the philosophy department at CGU in 1995. She has been an active leader in the Early Modern Studies Program at CGU. She specializes in the history of modern philosophy, particularly the philosophy of René Descartes and the Cartesians of the seventeenth century. Her interests include the philosophy of mind, the history of science, and the history of philosophy.

Easton received her bachelor's degree with honors in psychology and philosophy from Glendon College, York University, and her master's and doctoral degrees in philosophy from the University of Western Ontario.

"I think she will work well with the faculty," said professor of history Elazar Barkan. "She has a good vision for the humanities, she is familiar with the challenges that face CGU with the humanities, and she will be able to build teamwork with the faculty and the students."

Easton replaces outgoing dean Constance Jordan, professor of English, who will be retiring in June 2003 after her research leave.



Family connection, thousands of miles from home

by Carol Bliss

Imagine waking up several thousand miles from home, knowing no one, then discovering that the first person you meet knows all about you. This may explain how John Dodd's office has come to look like a mini-United Nations. "I am the first person they see," says a smiling Dodd about the many international students that he advises and has come to love in the Peter F. Drucker Graduate School of Management. "I am their American grandfather. I tell them, you may not be near family, but I'm glad you're a part of the Drucker family."

Students quickly realize this is not your ordinary academic advisor. Dodd, a retired career Air Force officer, prepares a thorough dossier on each student. "I want to know who these people are, their dreams, what makes each of them unique, and the lives they've led," explains Dodd.

Though his official title is academic advisor, he is friend, mentor, and confidant. His shelves are crowded with exotic masks, papyrus scrolls, and carved creatures from around the world. A sandalwood carving of Ganesha, a Hindu god from India, symbolizes success and prosperity. An African doll brought back by a student on a humanitarian mission peers down on a monk's begging bowl from Thailand.

This colorful office features crude gunmetal cropping shears that once clacked to announce the arrival of street vendors in Korea. A midnight-blue evil eye from Turkey, the size of a fried egg, hangs by the doorway, ready to ward off evil spirits. Dodd holds up a cobalt and silver tea glass from India, and gently lifts a delicate porcelain lamp carefully carried in a student's backpack from China.

Why would a student carry a heavy framed painting on her lap on a 14-hour flight all the way from Argentina? Dodd has been walking the extra mile with students for the past six years, and they show their appreciation with gifts from their homelands. "John Dodd exemplifies the spirit of service taught at the Drucker School," says Peter Drucker.

Dodd's colorful past helps explain both his love for adventure and for international students. "He's been all over the world, so he has an affinity for these students. They trust him," says long-time friend and assistant to the provost Natalie Blickenstaff. Dodd once worked for the Imperial Iranian Air Force as advisor to the Shah. His career also included a stint as a war-plans writer for the king of Saudi Arabia.

Now home is the Drucker School. "I learn so much from these students," says Dodd. "The adventures I've been



exposed to through them have been amazing," Dodd has been involved in plenty of adventures of his own. In 1979 he was among several Americans held hostage in the American Embassy in Iran. "You realize how important people and family are. You learn from your tragedies," he muses. This and other experiences left Dodd with a profound desire to create lasting, meaningful relationships.

Over the years, Dodd has advised and mentored more than 400 students from 65 countries. He maintains relationships with many, attending weddings and celebrations. A former student hoped to join Dodd on a trip to Easter Island. An alumnus whose family owns a farm in Malta, where scenes from *Gladiator* were filmed, has invited Dodd to visit.

How does he maintain this passion? Partially through mindful meditation. And, he says, "When you've burned incense and rubbed gold leaf on the Buddha, jumped street bonfires with Zoroastrians, shared prayer call with Muslims, and sung with Christians, you realize human beings are all the same. You just do unto others and it all comes back ten-fold."

"I want to know who these people are, their dreams, what makes each of them unique, and the lives they've led."

bookshelf

AlterNatives: Black Feminism in the Postimperial Nation

By Ranu Samantrai
(Stanford University Press, 2002)



Through readings of the literary, scholarly, and political texts of the Black (African, Caribbean, and South Asian) British women's movement of the 1980s, this book examines the intersection of immigrant diasporas with national gender and racial arrangements. The movement exemplifies the value of dissent and conflict in political communities. The study situates the formation of racialized communities in the nationality and immigration laws which redefined England as a postimperial nation in the second half of the twentieth century.

Strategy: A View from the Top

by Cornelis A. de Kluyver and John A. Pearce II (with foreword by Peter F. Drucker)
(Prentice Hall, 2002)

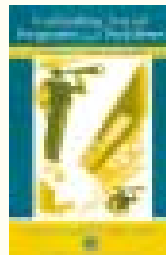


Corporate success is increasingly tied to the ability of senior executives to craft and implement effective strategies. Successful strategies are rooted in a deep understanding of what customers value, how markets behave, and how competition develops. They also reflect a clear strategic intent and a deep understanding of an organization's core competencies and capabilities. Knowing where you want to go and finding carefully considered, creative ways of getting there, combined

with a measure of patient persistence, are the hallmarks of successful strategy. This book is aimed at two primary audiences: (1) practicing executives who are getting ready to assume broader responsibilities and need a short, practical, highly readable guide to strategy formulation, and (2) students in MBA and corporate executive programs seeking a structured background reading to their analysis of cases in strategy development.

Evaluating Social Programs and Problems: Visions for the New Millennium

By Stewart Donaldson and Michael Scriven
(Erlbaum, 2002)

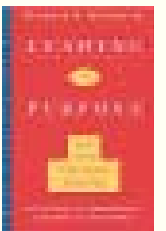


Drawing upon the knowledge and experience of world-renowned evaluators, the goal of this new book is to provide the most up-to-date theorizing about how to practice evaluation in the new millennium. It features specific examples of evaluations of social programs and problems, including the strengths and weaknesses of the most popular and promising evaluation approaches, to help readers determine when particular methods are likely to be most effective. As such, it is the most comprehensive volume available on modern theories of evaluation practice, presenting diverse, cutting-edge

perspectives articulated by prominent evaluators and evaluation theorists. This book should be considered required reading for practicing evaluators, evaluators-in-training, scholars and teachers of evaluation and research methods, and other professionals interested in improving social problem-solving efforts in the new millennium.

Leading with Purpose: The New Corporate Realities

By Richard Ellsworth
(Stanford University Press, 2002)

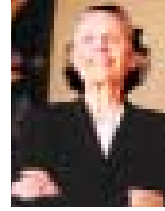


This book explores a company's expressed overriding reason for existing, and its effect upon strategy, executive leadership, employees, and competitive performance. It argues that corporations should be dedicated to a customer-focused purpose rather than the conventional wisdom that shareholder wealth creation is the ultimate aim of corporations.

Project, the largest continuing study of information technology's role in American higher education.

Constance Jordan

(English) will give papers during the coming academic year at the Modern Language Association and the Shakespeare Association of America. She has been given a Folger Library Fellowship for the 2003 spring semester.



Wendy Martin (English) organized and moderated a series of panels for "Poetry—A Celebration" during the Tenth Anniversary of the Kingsley Tufts Poetry Awards held April 26 at CGU. She also organized a series of lectures and moderated a panel on "African American Writers: Portraits and Visions" for the Townsend Center for the Humanities at the University of California, Berkeley on April 29. She chaired and moderated a session for the American Literature Association, "The Public Life of American Privacy," in June.



Dean McHenry (SPE) recently returned from a sabbatical primarily spent as a Visiting Fellow of the Indian Council

of Social Science Research, Southern Regional Division, at Osmania University in Hyderabad, India. His study was of the Telangana separatist movement in Andhra Pradesh. This work was sandwiched between a few weeks spent researching separatist undertakings in Hawaii, Australia, and Tanzania. He also was awarded a Haynes Foundation grant for the study of democracy in Claremont.

Anselm K. Min

(Religion) responded to three papers on the Christian-Buddhist dialogue and the role of Christians in the reunification of the two Koreas at an international con-



ference on Korean Christianity in the Global Context held at UCLA in April. He presented a paper, "From Tribalism to Postmodern Citizenship: The Central Challenge to Asian Theologies," at an international conference on Minjoong and Dalit Theology in Seoul, Korea, August 13-19.

Allen Omoto (SBOS) made four presentations with his coauthors at the 2002 annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association in April including "Moving beyond the crazy label: Personal identity among persons with schizophrenia." He presented with his coauthors "A group-level analysis of the role of empathy and liking in helping" at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Society in New Orleans in June; "The role of community in volunteerism and other forms of citizen participation" at the meeting of the European Association of European Social Psychology in San Sebastian, Spain, in June; and "Predicting satisfaction and stress in helping relationships" at the 11th International Conference on Personal Relationships in Halifax, Nova Scotia in July.

Stuart Oskamp (SBOS) chaired the Fellows Committee for the American Psychological Association's Division of Peace Psychology. He has also served on two national committees for the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Harry Pachon (SPE) made a presentation at the first Tri-Caucus retreat of the Black, Hispanic and Asian American Congressional caucus members in Lansdowne, Virginia, on the topic of "The Latinoization of America or the Americanization of Latinos." He presented a paper on "Understanding and Reaching the Latino Vote" at a Democratic Leadership Conference in Los Angeles in May. The paper was followed by a reaction presentation by Sen. Joseph Lieberman. He also was invited to become a member of the Shell Corporation Hispanic Advisory Council.

The Art of Being Dean



Professor of Economics Arthur Denzau has been named dean of the School of Politics and Economics. Denzau assumed the deanship in July 2001. He had served as chair of the Economics Department since 1994.

One of Denzau's major goals as dean is to create more opportunities for students in the school and in the community. To this end, faculty and staff have been working to create more internships for students and to strengthen connections that can benefit graduates when they begin their job searches.

"The school is looking at politics and economics in an international setting and bringing in as relevant the importance of private business," Denzau said. "Los Angeles is the right place for this. We are where Asia and Latin America come together, and it creates an incredible environment for what we are trying to study—politics and

economics and business."

Denzau earned a bachelor of science degree in mathematics at Arizona State University and Law College and his master's and Ph.D degrees in economics at Washington University.

Denzau began his academic career in 1973 as assistant professor and research associate in the Center for the Study of Public Choice at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. From 1975 to 1980, he was a member of the economics faculty at the University of Arizona before returning to Virginia

Polytechnic as associate professor of economics. He served as a visiting professor for a year at Washington University in St. Louis before joining the faculty in 1982. Denzau came to CGU as a professor of economics in 1993. His areas of expertise include microeconomics, econometrics, public finance, industrial organization, technological change, and public choice.

Denzau replaced Dean McHenry, who wanted to devote his time to teaching and research.

Gail Thompson (*Education*) appeared on "The Tavis Smiley Show" on National Public Radio, and on "Conversations with John Dayl," a radio talk show on KXAM in Scottsdale, Arizona, both in June. She received a commendation from California State Sen. Nell Soto in April and was featured in a *Women in Higher Education* newsletter article in May.

Paul Zak (*SPE*) will present "The Neurobiology of Trust" at the International Society for New Institutional Economics in Boston in September; "Trust and Social Capital: Implications for Economic Development" at the Ronald Coase Institute in Boston in September; and "Right Hippocampus-Amygdaloid Volume Predicts IQ" at the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavioral Research in Squaw Valley, California, in June. He is also codirector of the Gruter Institute-UCLA Conference on Historical Conflict and Modern Conflict: Insights from the Social and Natural Sciences to be held at UCLA in November.

reading room

Samir Chatterjee (*Information Science*) published "Network Quality-of-Service for the Enterprise: A Broad Overview," with coauthor S. Wood in *Information Systems Frontiers Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 1, April 2002.

Stewart Donaldson (*SBOS*), with Laura Gooler, released the findings from CGU's six-year evaluation of the California Wellness Foundation's \$20-million Work & Health Initiative. The report is titled "Summative Evaluation of the California Wellness Foundation's Work & Health Initiative." A summary will soon be available on the CGU website. He published "Understanding Self-Report Bias in Organizational Behavior Research" with CGU alumna Elisa Grant-Vallone in the 2002 *Journal of Business and Psychology*, vol. 17, no. 2. He published "Overcoming Our Negative Reputation: Evaluation Becomes Known as a Helping Profession" in the 2001 *American Journal of Evaluation*, 22, 355-361, which was released in May.



Darren Filson's (*SPE*) joint paper with **Thomas Borcharding** (*SPE*), "Group Consumption, Free Riding, and Informal Reciprocity Agreements," appeared in the March 2002 issue of the *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*. His paper, "Product and Process Innovations in the Life Cycle of an Industry," is forthcoming in the September 2002 issue of the *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*. His paper with former SPE student Suzanne Werner, "A Bargaining Model of War and Peace: Anticipating the Onset, Duration, and Outcome of War," is forthcoming in the October 2002 issue of the *American Journal of Political Science*. His paper with Kessara Thanyalakpark, a graduate of the CGU economics Ph.D. program, "Testing for Contagion During the Asian Crisis," is forthcoming in the special issue on financial risk management, *Research in International Business and Finance Series*, vol.

16, edited by Thomas A. Fetherstone and Jonathan Batten (Elsevier Science, 2002).

Constance Jordan (*English*) is a coeditor of the *Longman Anthology of British Literature*, 1999. A second and enlarged edition appeared in July.

Anselm K. Min (*Religion*) published an article, "Retrieving Aquinas's Natural Theology as a Trinitarian Theology of Creation: Natural Theology Today," in *Issues in Medieval Philosophy: Essays in Honor of Richard C. Dales*, edited by Nancy van Deusen (Music) (Ottawa: Institute of Medieval Music, 2001), 153-176.

Allen Omoto (*SBOS*) with M.T. Kiviniemi and M. Snyder, published "Too Many Of A Good Thing? The Effects Of Multiple Motivations On Task Fulfillment, Satisfaction, And Cost" in *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 28, 732-743.



Stuart Oskamp (*SBOS*) has published two papers on environmental preservation and global sustainability. One was the concluding summary chapter of a book edited by Peter Schmuck and Wesley Schultz entitled *Psychology of Sustainable Development*. The other was an article, "Environmentally Responsible

continued on page 26 "Faculty Spot Light"

in memory

Professor Emeritus of Government **Merrill Goodall** died of a heart attack on July 15. He was 85. His death marks the end of an era at Claremont Graduate University.



“His first advice to me, as I moved into his recently vacated office 20 years ago, was that I should place the desk so it faced the wall,” recalled Dean McHenry, professor of political science, who came to CGU shortly after Goodall’s retirement in 1982. “He said that if the desk faced the wall, I would have to turn to the side to talk with students. That would reduce the barrier, and therefore the status differences, created by the desk. The result would be a better educational environment.”

Ted Trzyna, (Government ’75) remembers meeting Goodall shortly after arriving at Claremont Graduate School. The professor and the student formed a lasting friendship.

“Merrill was a bundle of contradictions, as most creative people are. He was warm and cranky, emotional and analytical, politically liberal and get-it-done practical,” said Trzyna, president of the California Institute of Public Affairs. “He used his life to make the world a better place. He wanted CGU to be a powerful instrument toward that purpose.”

Goodall was the last of a longtime group of professors in the School of Politics and Economics—which also included George Blair, Fred Neal, and Gerald Jordan—who are remembered by generations of students.

The four were at the School of Politics and Economics when it boasted more students than any of the other schools and programs on campus and graduated more African-American students than any other school in the country.

Magid Igbaria, professor of information science at Claremont Graduate University, died on August 3 after a long illness. He was 44.



Igbaria came to Claremont Graduate University in 1995 as professor of information science. He was selected as Fletcher Jones Chair of Technology Management in 2001. Since 1997 he had served concurrently as professor of information systems in The Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration, Tel Aviv University.

“Magid was a model of how people with common goals can work together regardless of their backgrounds,” said Lorne Olfman, dean of the CGU School of Information Science. “Having grown up as an Arab-Israeli, he beat great odds to earn his Ph.D. and full professor status in an Israeli University. We will all miss him greatly.”

Igbaria was ranked first in terms of research productivity among all information science (IS) researchers in a number of empirical studies on the subject. He published more than 100 journal articles, including many in the highest-ranked journals in the information systems (IS) field. In addition, he co-edited a book on the virtual workplace. He was a respected instructor and teacher.

Igbaria was one of the early innovators of courses in electronic commerce and virtual societies. He served on numerous faculty committees, chaired conference programs, was an associate editor for a number of key IS journals, and also guest-edited a number of journal issues. Igbaria conducted research with dozens of colleagues from around the world.

“Faculty Spot Light” continued from page 25

Behavior: Teaching and Promoting It Effectively,” which appeared in the journal *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy*.

Jean Schroedel (SPE) presented a paper entitled “Mifepristone: One Year After FDA Approval” at the Pacific Southwest Women’s Studies Association Conference in April at California Polytechnic University in Pomona. She also has two articles currently in press that deal with mifepristone. The first was written with Tanya Corbin, a Ph.D. student from the Department of Politics and Policy, and is entitled “Gender Relations and Institutional Conflict Over Mifepristone.” The second one is entitled “Assessing Medical Abortion in the US: One Year After the FDA Approval of Mifepristone.” Both articles will be published in *Women & Politics*.



Gail Thompson (Education) had an op-ed piece titled “Teachers’ Cultural Ignorance Hinders Student Success” in *USA Today* on May 28.



Paul Zak’s (SPE) article “The Rule of One-Third,” coauthored by Rick Geddes, is forthcoming in the *Journal of Legal Studies*; “A Dynamic Theory of the Transition to Democracy,” coauthored with Yi Feng (SPE), is forthcoming in the *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*; “Genetics, Family Structure, and Economic Growth” will appear in *Evolutionary Economics*; “The Evolution of Institutions” coauthored with Art Denzau (SPE), will be published in *Evolution, Human Nature, and Public Policy*, Albert Somit and Stephen Peterson, eds. Palgrave Press; “Population Genetics and Economic Growth,” coauthored with Ken Park, is forthcoming in the *Journal of Bioeconomics*; and “Building Trust: Public Policy, Interpersonal Trust, and Economic Development,” coauthored with Stephen Knack, will appear in the *Supreme Court Economic Review*.

ART

Karl Benjamin, *MFA, 1960*, has had one of his paintings acquired by the American Embassy in Paris.

Karen Kitchel, *MFA, 1982*, will have solo exhibitions of new paintings in 2002 at both the Robischon Gallery, Denver, and the Cornell DeWitt Gallery, New York City.

Richard H. Swift, *MFA, 1958*, is an emeritus professor of art at California State University, Long Beach. Swift's areas of expertise are printmaking, drawing, and painting, and he is a collector of African, pre-Columbian, Central and South American, Egyptian, and ancient Mesopotamian, Greek, and Roman art and artifacts.

DRUCKER

Pamela M. Catlett, *MBA, 1997*, was recently named director of Nike's investor relations department. Catlett will be responsible for the management and development of Nike's investor relations activities, serving as the primary spokesperson to the investment community.

Francis X. Kearns, *EMBA, 1979*, is currently CEO of a medical laboratory serving the needs of major hospitals and physicians in upstate New York.

EDUCATION

Albirda Rose Lewis, *Ph.D., Education, 1970*, is currently retired. She spends her time writing and publishing religious books and poems.

Mimi Wald Bane, *MA, Education, 1995*, passed away in December 2001. Bane had been copy editor of *Voices from the Inside*, published by the Institute for Education in Transformation at CGU in 1992. After receiving her MA, Bane taught for a number of years in the Ontario-Montclair School District.

Robert N. Hart, *MA, Education, 1949*, retired after working for the Long Beach Unified School District as a teacher, a principal, and a director of special projects. Hart earned his Ed.D. from USC in 1961 and later taught part-time at Cal State Long Beach.

Migiwa Takahashi Bernard, *MA, Education, 1964*, is now retired after teaching for 30 years at a local Claremont elementary school.

Nicholas C. Polos, *Credential, 1954*, received the Korean War Medal from

the Korean Embassy for his "contribution to the efforts to safeguard the Republic of Korea." Polos previously received recognition from Secretary of Defense William Cohen for serving during the Cold War.

Marcia London Albert, *Ph.D., Education, 1987*, is currently director of the Learning Resource Center at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles. Albert was previously a faculty member and the academic skills coordinator at the University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine. While at Irvine, Albert received a number of awards, including a Faculty Career Development Award, Diversity Staff Development Scholarship Award, and the Technology Institute Award. A recently coauthored article on medical care for the elderly by medical students

has been accepted for publication by the *Annals of Behavioral Science and Medical Education*.

Orlando E. Blake, *Ph.D., Education, 1999*, is a mediator and business consultant whose breakthrough research on mediation has been sequestered for use by the Program on Negotiation at the Harvard University Law School. His study, *Turning Points in Mediation*, revealed specific communication techniques that move disputants from impasse to mutual agreement.

HUMANITIES

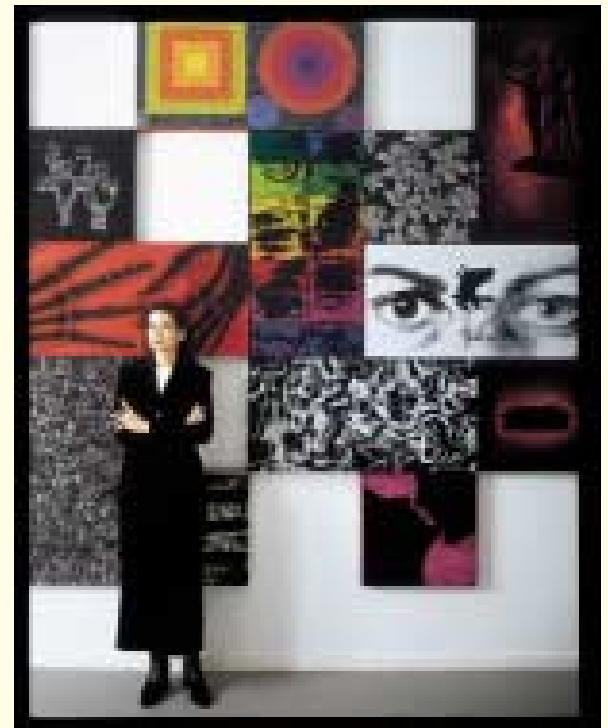
Roy J. Apel, *MA, English, 1955*, is now retired. Apel served 30 years as a foreign service officer with the U.S. Department of State.

PRESTIGIOUS AWARD FOR NEW YORK ARTIST

CHRIS ANDERSON (*MFA, 1973*) is one of several 2002 recipients of the prestigious New York Foundation for the Arts (NYFA) annual artist's fellowship in painting. NYFA is New York's largest grant provider to individual artists. It annually awards more than \$1 million to artists chosen by a peer panel review process in the following eight fields: Computer Arts, Crafts, Film, Nonfiction Literature, Poetry, Performance Art/Multidisciplinary Work, Printmaking/Drawing/Artists Books, and Sculpture. Since the awards began in 1985, NYFA has awarded more than \$17 million to nearly 2,800 artists.

Anderson won the award for her collection "Family Stories: Historical Dislocations in the Domestic Landscape." According to Anderson, this collection is a body of painting installations and is based on an ongoing project, "My Home Is My Castle." "In these works," writes Anderson, "I explore a relationship between the historical castle and the contemporary home as fortress, sanctuary, and embodiment of ideals. Through the deconstructed repeat patterns, multiple styles, and images of popular culture permeating the work, I attempt to investigate the multifaceted and fragmented condition of domestic American life."

In addition to the NYFA fellowship, Anderson recently received an Edward F. Albee Foundation Visual Artist's Fellowship and a Studio Award from the Elizabeth



Foundation for the Arts. Her last solo show, "Earth & Memory/Terra & Memoria," was held at the Instituto San Lodovico in Orvieto, Italy. Anderson exhibits often in the New York area as well. She has participated in a number of recent group and benefit exhibitions, including "Life of the City" at The Museum of Modern Art, "Reactions" at Exit Art, and "The September 11 Photo Project," a traveling exhibition with a forthcoming publication by HarperCollins.

ALUMNA HAS HER DAY

MMARGARET A. PETERS (MA, English, 1990) recently had her day—literally. In honor of her exceptional efforts as an English teacher at Santa Fe Community College,



Margaret Peters with student, Billy Velarde

December 12, 2001, was officially proclaimed, “Margaret A. Peters Day.” Peters was honored by New Mexico’s Lt. Governor Walter Bradley in a ceremony at Santa Fe Community College.

After teaching in Texas and California, Peters became a part-time English professor in 1997 at Santa Fe Community College, teaching composition, rhetoric, and Southwest literature.

Peter’s dedication to the art of teaching made a difference for Billy Velarde, and he returned the favor. When he came to Santa Fe Community College, Velarde was not a fan of English classes. But two years later, with the help of Peters, his attitude had changed. Peters routinely put extra effort into helping make Velarde’s writing better, taking him aside before and after classes to give recommendations and constructive criticism. This extra effort didn’t go unnoticed. Velarde mentioned his teacher to his employer, New Mexico Governor Gary Johnson.

“I told him that I thought she’d really put an effort in, more than other teachers I’d had. It’s really what teachers need to do,” said Velarde, an administrative aide to the governor. Johnson took notice and penned the proclamation, honoring Peters not only for her work with Velarde, but as an outstanding example of what a teacher should be.

From her own days as a student, Peters has fond memories of Claremont, Nick’s Café, and the local crafts fair, the Village Venture, where one year she had her own booth. While at CGU, Peters had a chance to hone her teaching skills as a teaching assistant for the Harvey Mudd humanities program. She remarks that this experience, under the guidance of professors Jeff Groves, Lisa Sullivan, and Ken Stahl, was critical in her development as a teacher.

While Peters has finished coursework toward her Ph.D., she has postponed completion of her dissertation for the time being, concentrating on “teaching a lot and grading a lot of papers.” Her area is twentieth-century American literature, potentially focusing on Native American literature. In addition to her teaching and studies, Peters also enjoys arts and crafts, especially bookmaking.

Richard C. Miller, MA, History, 1956, is the author of five novels, including most recently *Coyote: An Indian Casino Blues* (Synergy International, 2001). Miller was included in volume 90 of *Contemporary Authors*, a comprehensive guide to fiction and nonfiction writers in a number of different genres. He earned his Ph.D. in history from the University of California, Berkeley in 1961.

RELIGION

Serge Frolov, MA, Hebrew Bible, 2001, has been named the new Nate and Ann Levine Endowed Chair in Jewish Studies in the Department of Religious Studies at Southern Methodist University’s Dedman College. Frolov will teach and develop programs that link the university, its students, and faculty with the broader Jewish community. Frolov taught previously at the Open University of Israel, and in 2002 was a Society of Biblical Literature Regional Scholar.

Chomingwen D. Pond, Ph.D., Religion, 1987, has been actively volunteering for such organizations as the Mission Committee and Christian Social Action Committee since her retirement in 1999. She has also served as district secretary of Global Ministries for the United Methodist Church acting as a liaison between local churches, missionaries, and the United Methodist Church’s Annual Conference. Pond says her recent trip to Alaska was “a great trip to a great land.”

R. Lanier Britsch, Ph.D., Asian Studies, 1968, recently retired as a professor of history from Brigham Young University. Britsch taught histories of South, Southeast, and East Asia; Asian religion and thought; the history of Christianity in Asia; and world civilizations courses and is proud to count himself “first and foremost a teacher.”

Steve Delamarter, Ph.D., Religion, 1990, received George Fox University’s faculty achievement award for graduate teaching. Delamarter is an assistant professor of Old Testament and Hebrew at George Fox Evangelical Seminary, where he has been teaching since 1993.

Dean Fowler, Ph.D., Religion, 1976, is coauthor with Peg Masterson Edquist of the recently published *Love, Power & Money: Family Business Between Generations* (Glengrove Publishing, 2002). Based on anecdotal accounts of family business owners themselves, this book explores the tensions and

complications of running a family business and shows how healthy family relationships coupled with strong business practices produce an enduring and successful family business from generation to generation.

SPE

Steve Rundle, Ph.D., Economics, 1998, was promoted to associate professor at Biola University. Rundle lives in Pasadena with his wife and three-year-old daughter.

Venilde A. Jeronimo, MA, International Political Economics, 1996; Ph.D., Political Science, 1998, was chair of the Broadband panel at Internet Society’s 2002 Annual Conference. Jeronimo is currently senior director of client services for the Silicon Valley World Internet Center in Palo Alto, California, and was a fellow at the Center for Internet Studies at the University of Washington, Seattle.

John E. Anderson, Ph.D., Economics, 1977, has been named Baird Family Professor of Economics and will assume the chair of the economics department at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in August 2002. Anderson has been a professor at UNL since 1991 and in recent years has been active advising governments of eastern and central Europe on fiscal reform.

John Stinespring, Ph.D., Economics, 2001, recently published *Microeconomics for Mathematica* (Academic Press, 2001) and coauthored an online study guide for Stephen Williamson’s *Macroeconomics* (Addison-Wesley).

Stephen Michael Siegmund, MA, Political Economics, 2000, is currently vice president for program analysis at Infobase Publishers, Inc., in Ashburn, Virginia.

Bruce D. Hamlett, Ph.D., Government and International Relations, 1970, is currently executive director of the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education. Hamlett previously worked as an assistant professor of political science at Santa Clara University and as associate director of the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Norman R. Bottom, MA, Anthropology, 1970; Ph.D., Government, 1971, is certification director for the Espionage Research Institute. ERI operates a mentoring program for new practitioners and sponsors a management-level certification program for professionals called the

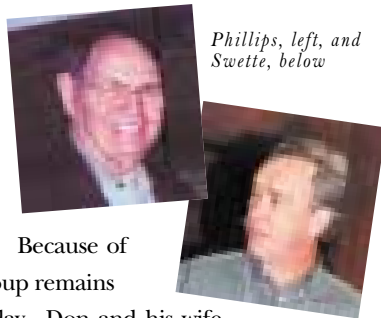
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI HONORED

MARILYN SUTTON (MA, English, 1969; Ph.D. English, 1973) was recipient of CGU's 2002 Distinguished Alumni Award. The award is given to alumni who have made distinguished contributions in scholarly practice or in practical application of their fields. Sutton has served as a member of the CGU Arts and Humanities Board of Visitors and recently joined CGU's Board of Trustees. Sutton is currently a professor of English at California State University, Dominguez Hills.



Don Phillips (Certificate, Executive Management, 1973) and Robert Swette (Advanced Executive MBA, 1987) are both recipients of the CGU Distinguished Service Award. This honor is bestowed upon alumni who through creative citizenship and exemplary leadership have benefited society and CGU.

Phillips is among the early graduates of what is now the Peter F. Drucker Graduate School of Management. As an alumnus, he organized Orange County alumni activities for many years, investing much of his own time, energy, and resources into very successful events. Because of his efforts, the Orange County alumni group remains the center of Drucker alumni activity today. Don and his wife, Patricia, are residents of Newport Beach, where he is a partner with the executive search firm of O'Shea, Divine and Company.



Phillips, left, and Swette, below

In 1987, when Robert Swette finished his Advanced Executive MBA, he saw the need for a formal alumni association. He created one and became its first president. Swette has worked at such companies as Northrop, MagneTek, Hughes, and Westinghouse, and he has served on the adjunct faculties of UC San Diego and Antioch College. He and his wife, Teri, live in Carlsbad.

Certified Counterespionage and Information Security Manager Program. ERI publishes a newsletter and sponsors an annual fall meeting.

Richard Southern, Ph.D., Government, 1987, with Richard Norton published *Cracking Your Congregation's Code: Mapping Your Spiritual DNA to Create Your Future* (Jossey-Bass, 2001). Southern's book provides a practical program for understanding a congregation's "spiritual DNA," i.e., those intrinsic characteristics that give each congregation its unique identity.

Leopold P. Mureithi, MA, Economics, 1971; Ph.D., Economics, 1974, has been working extensively with policy issues as an analyst and freelance consultant in Nairobi, Kenya. Mureithi continues to consult and publish widely in the areas of nation-

al long-term development issues, policy analysis, labor market issues, economic integration, and development management.

Sadaka Fadil, Ph.D., International Relations, 1983, is a professor and chairman of the department of political science at King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia's second-largest university. He is also a professional political analyst and writes a weekly article for *Okaz*, Saudi Arabia's largest daily newspaper.

Alumni: What are you doing?

Please use the space below to update us on your personal or professional life. Add additional pages if needed, and do send photos, though we apologize that we cannot return them.

Updates may be published in future issues of *the Flame* or on the CGU website. Detach this form and send with your mailing label to **Office of Alumni Relations, Claremont Graduate University, 165 East Tenth St., Claremont, CA 91711.**

Name* _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

check box if new address Country _____

Home phone _____ Fax _____

Work phone _____ Email _____

Year of graduation or last class taken _____

Program/School Education SBOS Arts & Humanities

Religion Drucker IS SPE

Degree(s) earned at CGU, with year(s) _____

Brief description of personal or professional activities (you may attach additional sheets) _____

*(include maiden name if it has changed since leaving CGU)



Alumni Outreach

Would you like to be an ambassador for CGU?

Alumni are the most important form of advertising a university has. In an attempt to improve its recruitment process, CGU is seeking to involve alumni more actively. Whether you have been out of school for 50 years or five years, we could use your support.

If you are interested in learning more about participating in receptions, networking occasions, and other student outreach activities, please return the reply card below or contact:

Sandra Wada
CGU Recruiter
sandra.wada@cgu.edu
(909) 607-3689

Yes, I am interested in learning more about assisting CGU in the recruitment of new students.

Name:

First Middle Last *(Maiden)

School and degree earned: _____

Year of Graduation: _____

Home address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Business address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

I prefer to receive information at: Home Work

Via: Phone Mail Email

*(include maiden name if it has changed since leaving CGU)

GOING, GOING, GONE!

PAUL ROYKA (MA, Philosophy, 1994) is doing more than “bearly” making it. As founder and owner of AppraisalDay.com, Royka has invigorated the online auction market. His most recent online auction consisted of more than 4,000 vintage and limited-edition stuffed bears from the Ellie Kuhner Teddy Bear Collection, many of which were expected to sell for more than \$10,000 each.



Royka, a nationally known antiques expert, author of several acclaimed antique reference guides, and an appraiser for PBS’s “Antiques Roadshow,” consigned his first item to a major auction house at the age of 12. He managed a premier twentieth-century gallery in Boston and at age 25 joined Skinner, Inc., the fourth largest auction house in the U.S. After setting several world records for auction prices, including the \$112,000 price he received for a Weller floor vase, Royka was invited to be an appraiser for the PBS series and later worked as a consultant to Amazon.com and Sothebys.com.

Royka’s business, AppraisalDay.com, with floor gallery based in Lunenburg, Mass., has quickly grown into the leading online appraisal network. This fall, Royka will be expanding his gallery space and renaming his firm Royka’s Auctioneers and Appraisers, keeping AppraisalDay.com as the online division.

Royka has fond memories about his time at CGU, especially his experience with professor Charles Young and the philosophy department. “I think the department truly works on helping to develop a student’s true potential, even if in the end it may not be in the field of philosophy itself,” said Royka.

One particular CGU adventure paints a picture of Royka’s entrepreneurial spirit. As Royka recalls, “While living in graduate housing, my roommate and I used to go to yard sales and junk shops. When we finally filled up our room with antiques and collectibles he asked me, ‘What next?’ ...graduate housing became the site of a private antique sale, which we marketed to local antique dealers. We paid for all our phone bills and a weekend trip to Las Vegas.”

Royka’s major fall auction will be in September with a web-based catalog and online bidding system, enabling millions of bidders around the world to bid against each other in real time.



upcoming

SEPTEMBER

11 "Towards a Naturalized Christian Theology." Greg Moses, speaker. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Haddon Conference Room, Butler Building, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330.

18 "Growth through Mergers and Acquisitions in the Professional Service Industry." Murlu Toloney, Chairman of MWH Global, Inc., speaker. Executive Forum Series, Peter F. Drucker School of Management, Burkle Building, Room 16. 6-6:30 p.m. reception; 6:30-7:30 p.m. presentation. 909-607-8725.

26 "The Breasts of Hecuba and Those of the Daughters of Jerusalem: Luke's Transvaluation of a Famous Iliadic Scene." Dr. Dennis MacDonald, speaker. Public Lecture Series of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. 7:30 p.m., library of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

26 "Process Theology: An Introduction." David Ray Griffin, speaker. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Kresge Chapel, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330.

OCTOBER

14 "Sailing to Cathay: Images of China in Western Art and Literature, Watteau to Yeats." Donald Stone of Queens College, CUNY Graduate Center, speaker. 3:00 p.m., Blaisdell Room, Department of English, 143 East Tenth Street. Reception to follow. 909-621-8078.



15 "Science of Mind and Process Thought." Arlette Poland, speaker. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Haddon Conference Room, Butler Building, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330.

16 Executive Forum Series, Dr. Bob Nelson, speaker. Topic to be announced. Peter F. Drucker School of Management, Burkle Building, Room 16. 6-6:30 p.m. reception; 6:30-7:30 p.m. presentation. 909-607-8725.

17 "The Son of Man." Dr. J. Harold Ellens, speaker. Public Lecture Series of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. 7:30 p.m., library of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

29 "Democratic Processes and Education." Clyde Tidwell and David Brewer, speakers. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Haddon Conference Room, Butler Building, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330

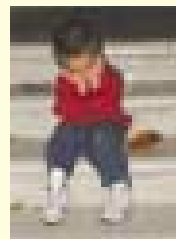


NOVEMBER

7-9 Conference, Claremont Consortium for Medieval and Early Modern Studies. Times, topics, and speakers to be announced. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

14, 16 "Safer Children in Today's World: Recognizing and Healing Child Trauma." Speaker: Dr. Peter Levine, founder of the Foundation for Human Enrichment. Lillian Maguire Forum, 7:30 p.m. lecture on the 14th at the Claremont United Church of Christ, 233 W. Harrison Ave. Workshops on the 16th from 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m., 909-625-3292.

20 "Monopoly Descends on the Information Industry: So What?" Curt Hessler, speaker. Executive Forum Series, Peter F. Drucker School of Management, Burkle Building, Room 16. 6-6:30 p.m. reception; 6:30-7:30 p.m. presentation. 909-607-8725.



DECEMBER

5 "Yahwism in Transition: Emerging Judaisms in the Persian Period." Diane Edelman, speaker. Public Lecture Series of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. 7:30 p.m., library of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

JANUARY

21 Spring semester classes begin.

FEBRUARY

11 "Theodicy and Process Thought." Robert Mesle, speaker. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Haddon Conference Room, Butler Building, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330.

20-22 Conference, Claremont Consortium for Medieval and Early Modern Studies. Times, topics, and speakers to be announced. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

MARCH

13-15 "Luke-Acts and Mimesis of Greco-Roman Literature." Conference. Times, topics, and speakers to be announced. Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

25 "Hosea: The God-Identified Man and the Woman of Israel/Israel as Woman." Marie-Theres Wacker, speaker. Public Lecture Series of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. 7:30 p.m., library of the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

APRIL

8 "Toni Morrison on Suffering and Evil." Barbara Mesle, speaker. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Haddon Conference Room, Butler Building, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330.

10 Annual William H. Brownlee Lecture. Time, topic, and speaker to be announced. www.cgu.edu/inst/iac, 909-621-8066.

12 Kingsley Tufts Poetry Awards. The Getty Center. 909-621-8974.

29 "Process Thought and Womanist Theology." Monica Coleman, speaker. 4:10-6:00 p.m., Haddon Conference Room, Butler Building, Claremont School of Theology. Center for Process Studies, 909-621-5330.





Ross Barrett, former senior executive officer of Metromedia Inc., emeritus trustee of Claremont Graduate University, and member of the School of Educational Studies' Board of Visitors.

“I became interested in CGU more than 20 years ago when Professor John Regan invited me to lead the first seminar in his remarkable Communications Project. I was fortunate to become engaged in the activities of a unique institution like CGU, and I want to help expand its reputation and influence.”

Barrett’s initial involvement developed into a lasting friendship with the university and its faculty. He was a visiting lecturer at both the Drucker School of Management and the School of Educational Studies. He served eight years on the board of trustees and has a continuing interest in the School of Educational Studies. In addition to giving of his time and knowledge, Barrett has made a substantial gift to CGU in the form of a Charitable Gift Annuity.

“I believe the Gift Annuity is an unusually attractive way to contribute to the university. In addition to generous interest payments for life, it offers some very advantageous tax treatment. I urge others to consider it.”

Make an Impact!

Claremont Graduate University Charitable Gift Annuities

The CGU Charitable Gift Annuity provides you with high income that is guaranteed for as long as you live. By creating a gift annuity you also receive an income-tax charitable deduction, which reduces your overall tax burden. And you contribute to the long-term security of Claremont Graduate University.

**Increase your income. Reduce your taxes.
Support CGU—become involved and make an impact!**

Gift Annuity rates are determined by age. This chart illustrates the rate of return currently offered by CGU and the annual income based on a cash gift of \$10,000.

Age of Donor	Rate of Return	Annual Income for Life	Tax-Free Income	Taxable Income	Charitable Deduction*
60	6.4%	\$ 640	\$ 294	\$ 346	\$2916
65	6.7%	\$ 670	\$ 334	\$ 336	\$3346
70	7.2%	\$ 720	\$ 393	\$ 327	\$3745
75	7.9%	\$ 790	\$ 471	\$ 319	\$4158
80	8.9%	\$ 890	\$ 574	\$ 316	\$4602
85	10.4%	\$1040	\$ 734	\$ 306	\$5008

**Deductions vary according to current interest rates. Information can be provided for any size gift.*

Learn more about charitable gift annuities and other life-income plans by calling or writing: **Debbie P. Bills**

**Claremont Graduate University, Office of Gift Planning
165 East Tenth Street, Claremont, CA 91711**

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