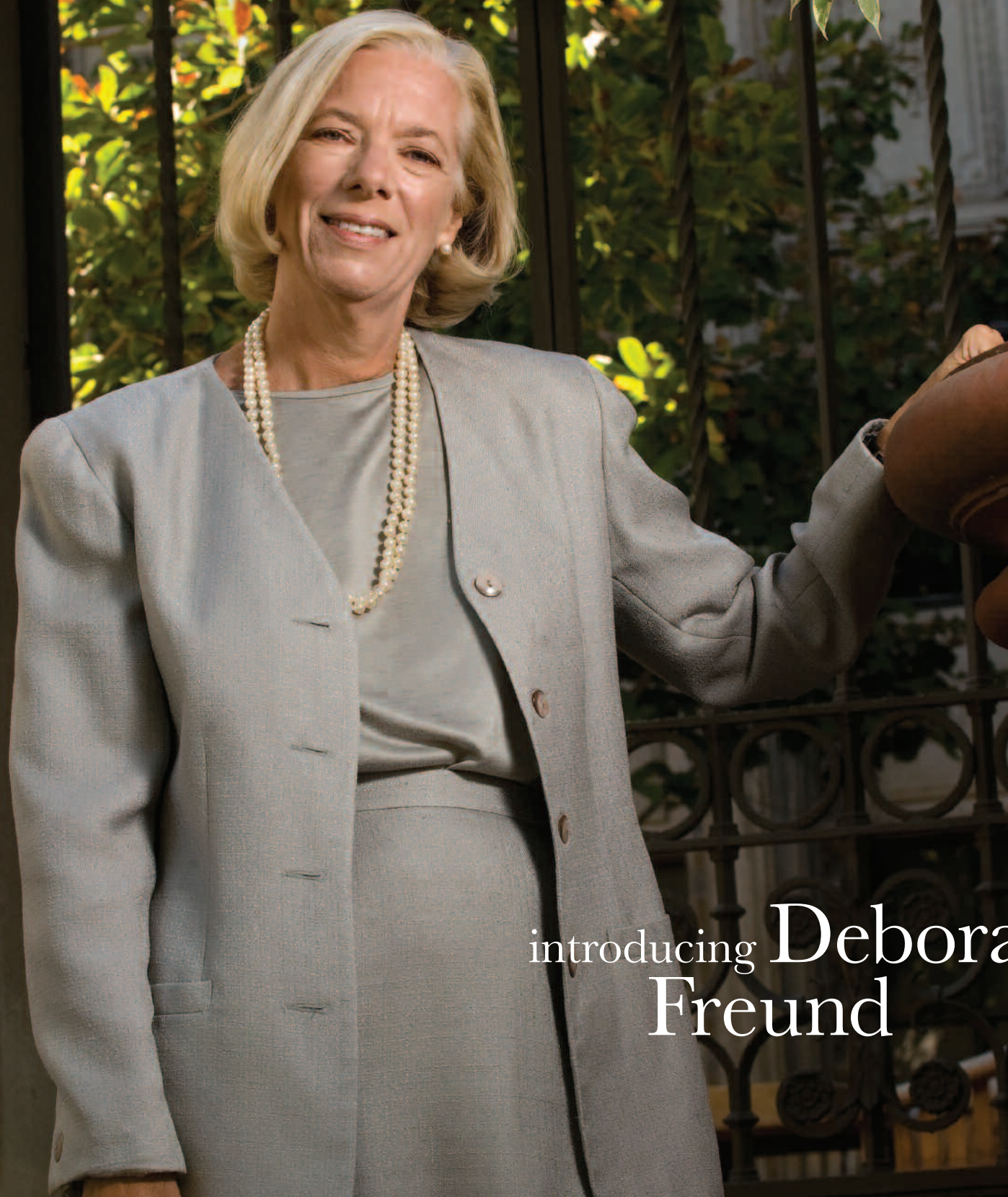


Volume 11 Number 2  
Fall 2010

# *the* Flame

The Magazine of Claremont Graduate University



introducing Deborah  
Freund





Bill and Dorothy Heide

# Give a Gift of Education

When Dorothy Heide looks back on her successful career as a business professor at California State University, Fullerton, she knows it would never have happened without her education at the Drucker School – an education made possible through a generous fellowship. That's why she and her husband Bill created the Heide Fellowship in 1989.

"I got help when I was a student in Claremont," Dorothy said. "So Bill and I are pleased to give back, but I'm especially pleased that my gift goes directly to helping students."

The Heide Fellowship has already provided aid to a number of students in the Drucker School. Because the fellowship is endowed, it will go on aiding students in perpetuity.

In addition, Bill and Dorothy have set up a generous bequest intention as well as a charitable remainder unitrust with CGU.

The proceeds of the unitrust provide Bill and Dorothy with a steady income during their lifetimes, and also generates additional revenue for their fellowship – which provides more benefits for students.

For more information on planned or outright gifts to CGU, please fill out the insert card in this magazine. You can also visit CGU's planned giving website at [www.cgu.edu/plannedgiving](http://www.cgu.edu/plannedgiving), or contact Director of Planned Giving Jim Ehlers at (909) 607-9229 or [jim.ehlers@cgu.edu](mailto:jim.ehlers@cgu.edu).

## *the* Flame

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University

*Director of University Communications*  
Esther Wiley

*Managing Editor*  
Brendan Babish

*Art Director*  
Shari Fournier-O'Leary

*News Editor*  
Rod Leveque

*Editorial Contributors*  
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Brenda Bolinger  
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*Distribution Manager*  
Mandy Bennett

*Photographers*  
Marc Campos  
Carlos Puma  
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Gregory Pierre Cox

Send address changes to:  
Office of Alumni and Donor Relations  
Claremont Graduate University  
165 East Tenth Street  
Claremont, California 91711  
[alumni@cgu.edu](mailto:alumni@cgu.edu)

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Oxytocin, a simple molecule produced in our brains, is a key reason trust comes so natural to us, an insight foundational to the work of School of Politics and Economics Professor and founding Director of CGU's Center for Neuroeconomic Studies, Paul J. Zak.

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Physicists at Vienna's Institute for Quantum Optics recently teleported a photon across the Danube River. What are the philosophical consequences of such a breakthrough? To find out, the institute brought in School of Arts and Humanities' Professor Henry Krips.

### 26 The Power of Positive Psychology

Psychology – Ancient Greek for “study of the soul” – marks a fascination with human behavior far older than its naming. As old as the field is, the Positive Psychology program in CGU's School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences is making exciting new discoveries about maximizing the human capacity for happiness, creativity, fulfillment, and even ways to save the environment.

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In 85 years, Claremont Graduate University has had eight names, 15 presidents and countless interesting conversations. Although there are no transcripts of these voices, their impact is written in history. Here are some of the highlights.

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## The botanist that grew from concrete

Botany doctoral student Naomi Fraga was born and raised in the midst of Los Angeles County sprawl, never seeing or having a familiarity with the vegetation flourishing outside the city. On a lark, she volunteered at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG). Now, only a few years later, she's preparing to describe five new species of plants that she's discovered in her home state.

"In Southern California, people water their lawns, they water their gardens, and that had been my sense of plant life," Fraga said. "I thought I was living in this harsh, extreme environment where nothing could grow without irrigation. I was totally plant blind."

When she began at RSABG, curators and Botany faculty mentored her, leading her on local hiking trips and tours of the garden. For the first time in her life, Fraga began appreciating the vibrant plant life of her native state, which has more native species than any other in the country. Though she had planned on studying marine biology, she quickly changed her focus: "It was instant, all of a sudden this was what I wanted to learn about," she recalls.

This experience led her to CGU's Botany program, where she fused her newfound fascination with plants with a long-term interest in conservation. While a masters student, she studied the plant species *Mimulus shevockii*, a vibrant but sensitive annual that is threatened by ecological disturbances (construction, agriculture, etc.). Fraga's masters thesis included a comprehensive conservation plan for the plant, though she soon realized that many plant species in the genus *Mimulus* – also known as "monkeyflowers" – were threatened. Her concern (and curiosity) spurred her to expand her research in Botany's doctoral program.

Looking at the biology, floral forms, and geographic diversity of what she thought were 10 different *Mimulus* species, Fraga began noticing some of the plant specimens she had collected weren't described in the literature. After thorough checking, she realized that she had in fact collected plants belonging to several new species. Discovering a new species is a rare treat for a botanist, and comes with the honor of naming it. To date, Fraga has already identified five new species.

Still, Fraga's passion for lab and fieldwork is driven by a different kind of posterity: conservation. Monkeyflowers' fragility makes them virtual "canaries" in the coal mine for their local ecosystems. With increasing development across California, this makes them both valuable and vulnerable. "I see these species as indicators of disturbance, in terms of health of a natural community. When the vegetation is disturbed, they are likely to become among the first to disappear," Fraga explained. "That makes them important for a lot of reasons in maintaining a healthy habitat."

Fraga's conversion from "plant blind" urban youth to conservationist recently earned her a \$15,000 Switzer Environmental Fellowship, an award recognizing her as a potential leader in environmental conservation. As a convert to the cause, she's especially eager to talk to young people from similar backgrounds.

"I feel strongly about giving back to the community I came from. One of my plans is to go back to my high school and teach a class on botany or the natural history of California," she said.



# Discovering a new species is a rare treat...

## An ounce of intervention

With AIDS mortality rates falling, the disease is slipping from our collective consciousness. For many, this carries no repercussions. For some, this instills a perception of safety that could result in a deadly mistake. Liesl Nydegger hopes to prevent as many of those mistakes as possible.

Nydegger is a student in the School of Community and Global Health (SCGH) and works for AIDS Project Los Angeles. She leverages those two roles to engage in research and outreach to prevent HIV transmission.

While in high school, Nydegger worked as a lifeguard at the late actor Paul Newman's Hole in the Wall camp in Upstate New York. Hole in the Wall camps are for children with serious illnesses, and during her tenure Nydegger befriended many HIV-positive children.

"Working with them was heartbreaking. I got especially close with the teenagers, the 13-, 14-year-olds," she recalled. "This one girl was 14, she was adopted, and her parents were trying to protect her by not telling her she was HIV positive. That's a story I tell my substance abusers. It's a great reality check. Here's somebody you wouldn't think would have it."

Through research conducted by SCGH Professors Susan Ames and Alan Stacy evaluating the neurocognitive dual-process models of health behavior, Nydegger assists in interventions for members of a drug-diversion program. These are first-time and repeat drug offenders who are particularly at risk for acquiring HIV. They meet weekly, and Nydegger talks to them about AIDS, including practical information on condom use and clean needles as well as general information on the disease. This is where her research comes in.

"There are so many misconceptions out there about AIDS – it just blew my mind," Nydegger said. "You should see how many hands go up when I ask if they think it's a gay man's disease. Then there are people who think certain kinds of jewelry can prevent transmission. A lot of people think German doctors invented it. Some think the KKK invented it. And a lot think our government created the virus."



With the money from a Hillcrest Transdisciplinary Grant (awarded by CGU's Transdisciplinary Studies program), Nydegger and fellow students Amanda Keeler and Caroline Hood designed and implemented a simulation for at-risk group members in which participants visualize situations involving sex or drug use then write down how they would respond. The idea is that by visualizing these situations, and recording their responses, participants will be better prepared to respond in real-life situations. Additionally, the rest of the survey is being used by Nydegger and her fellow researchers to document misconceptions on HIV/AIDS, which will ultimately aid in the overall intervention strategy. Though the research is still ongoing, she believes there is enough material from this project for three journal submissions.

But for Nydegger, the work represents far more than publishing credits. As meaningful as her intervention work in Los Angeles is, there are regions of the world where AIDS is far more rampant, and she wants to make a difference there as well.

"I think Africa is an important place to work in, but I'm also concerned about Russia, Thailand – I really want to do something global, and this is something I'm passionate about," she said. "I'm starting locally, and hope to work my way up."

“They think it’s a gay man’s disease.”

## Privatizing public services: for the sake of what?

The economic crisis not only affects countless Americans, but is also challenging the very concept of government. Federal, state, and local governments increasingly turn to privatization – the shift of services from the public to the private sector – to achieve needed budget cuts. Though privatization has proponents and critics, Eunju Kang – a PhD student in the School of Politics and Economics (SPE) – is stepping back and questioning what specific purposes privatization serves.

Proponents of privatization see the free market as the most effective way to ensure quality and cost-effective services. Competition among private firms can keep standards high and provide choice for recipients. But opponents fear profit-driven firms would operate on a bottom-line mentality that might undermine the quality of service. Instead of asking what to privatize or whether or not to privatize, Kang questions how to privatize, and what it takes to achieve successful privatization. To answer this question, she developed a model to explain what factors matter to induce private agents to provide both efficient and quality services.

Kang's research breaks new ground by accommodating the core arguments of both sides' views to analyze what matters in individual cases, and by how much. In addition, her work emphasizes that who receives the public services matters above all other factors. The model also introduces different types of monitoring schemes depending on the types of recipients.

For example, Kang explains that trash collection in a middle-class neighborhood does not require costly monitoring because residents give effective feedback and politicians heed their complaints. But privatization can become more challenging when recipients of a service are members of a more vulnerable and less politically empowered population.

"Prisoners, at-risk children, bedridden citizens, the mentally ill – they are less capable of complaining about a public service. Even if they complain, they are less likely to be heard than people with political power, like voters. Politicians don't have as much of an incentive for taking care of them," Kang said.

She referenced the recent scandal involving a Pennsylvania judge who accepted bribes from owners of a privately owned juvenile detention center in exchange for imposing stricter sentencing on offenders. "These jails have an incentive to maximize profits," explained Kang, "and do so by keeping kids in jail longer." To curb such incentives, governments need more intensive monitoring schemes, even though monitoring can be costly.



Kang constructed a game-theory model based on a scenario of politicians and bureaucrats who are willing to listen to citizens' complaints, rather than a high-cost inspection program. According to SPE Professor Arthur Denzau, this system would create more quality services: "Eunju has some useful answers about designing social programs that are likely to deliver on their stated promises, instead of being empty words by corrupt private contractors."

"It's not about ideologies or beliefs," said Kang, whose transdisciplinary use of politics, public policy, and economics creates a niche for tackling real-world problems. "It's about helping people. I want my research to help people, and improving public policy will have an influence on a people's lives every day."

“It’s about helping people.”

## Michael Warren focuses on meditation

Sit still. Breathe. Focus. It sounds easy, but meditation requires lots of practice and patience – though that effort should reap plenty of reward. School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences (SBOS) student Michael Warren is researching meditation and its effects on psychological well-being. His early results suggest we all might benefit from taking the time to still our restless thoughts.



Though meditation is practiced and defined in numerous ways, the description Warren prefers comes from an article by Shanna Shapiro and Roger Walsh, who describe meditation as “A family of self-regulation practices that focus on training attention and awareness in order to bring mental processes under greater voluntary control and thereby foster general mental well-being and development and/or specific capacities such as calm, clarity, and concentration.”

Warren personally attests to these positive effects: he has been practicing since he was three years old, and now meditates for up to two hours a day (time permitting). While an undergraduate, his interest in the practice turned academic. “I discovered there was all this scientific research being done, and that piqued my interest,” he said. “I did a study for my senior thesis, and realized that kind of research was important enough to take seriously, both for my career, and for society and the world to know about.”

Though meditation research began nearly five decades ago, with results showing benefits in a number of areas, research is still vital for clarifying these benefits and determining the most effective methods. Warren is currently interested in the latter.

His recent study is a comparison of two theistic meditation practices, using participants who were previously untrained in meditation. Participants in both groups meditated for eight weeks, 20 minutes a day.

After the eight weeks, they were tested on several self-report well-being measures. Subjects were then re-tested eight weeks after that – a period over which they would not be required to meditate – to see if there were any longer-term effects. The subtle difference between the two groups was the type of meditation: one practiced non-relational meditation (mentally affirming the positive qualities of the divine, e.g., “God is good.”), while the other mentally chanted a relational meditation phrase (e.g., “I am Thine.”) to a higher power, making the meditation social in nature.

Early results seem to favor the latter, relational meditation. While both groups experienced similar changes in well-being, Warren has found that 82 percent of the participants in the relational group continued practicing after the initial eight-week period, compared to only 33 percent of the non-relational participants.

“What the data suggests is the ‘relationship’ kept people meditating. It’s one thing to stick with a ‘practice,’ and something qualitatively different to continue a ‘relationship,’” Warren remarked. “I think that’s what’s responsible for this kind of result, and why people want to keep with it.”

Warren also said he plans to remain involved with meditation research throughout his career. This interest made him a natural fit for SBOS’ Positive Psychology program, one of the few psychology programs focusing on making our lives more fulfilling and meaningful, rather than alleviating depression and other mental disorders.

“I’ve met people who are happy all the time – and not in an annoying way. They’re happy in a way that’s gentle, understanding, and sincere. That’s what I want for other people, and for myself,” said Warren. “I think happiness is trainable. We’ve just been underestimating what people can achieve, probably because we’ve lacked the methods that deliver increases in sustainable happiness.”

...calm, clarity, and concentration.



## Giving a voice to the silent minority

**Mormon feminism** has a history of triumphs and setbacks that goes almost as far back as Mormonism itself. In 1870, the Mormon-governed Utah Territory granted women the right to vote, 50 years before the 19th amendment guaranteed that right to women nationwide. However, the church's opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s and excommunication of vocal feminists in the 1990s were seen by many as steps backward for equality. This is the history that fuels the research and advocacy of School of Religion student Caroline Kline, who proudly calls herself a Mormon and a feminist.



Kline is working with CGU faculty member Claudia Bushman on an ambitious oral-history project that aims to capture the reality of being a Mormon woman. The goal is to conduct a series of two-hour interviews with 100 Mormon women to record their personal backgrounds, their thoughts on Latter-day Saints' women's issues, and their experiences within the Mormon Church. Kline sees this as a unique resource for future historians.

"The story of the Mormon Church has been enormously dominated by men," she noted. "Women have so often been the silent majority throughout the church's history. Hopefully, what we've put together will be a treasure trove of information on the lives of Mormon women, in all their diversity, in the twentieth century."

Through conducting and transcribing interviews, Kline is learning about aspects of her faith rarely addressed at a Sunday service. "There are so many fascinating stories. Women's experiences with fertility are interesting — especially decisions about birth control. There are stories about resisting leadership, which interest me a great deal," Kline said. "But the stories are largely positive. Most of the devout women we interviewed had very good experiences within their congregations. Mormonism has given shape and meaning to their lives."

Supplementing this research, Kline credits her course work at CGU with giving her an expansive view of religion that provides peace of mind as well as insight: "I'm much less filled with angst than I used to be. Now, if someone says something in church that disagrees with my worldview, I step back and say, 'Well isn't that interesting? Why would they think that?' I tend to take a much more analytical point of view."

In addition, Kline has co-founded a blog for progressive Mormon women, the *Exponent* ([www.the-exponent.com](http://www.the-exponent.com)). Somewhat surprisingly, blogging has played a key role in advancing Mormon feminism. In the past, publishing criticisms of the church could be considered a provocative act potentially resulting in excommunication. Writing on the Internet, however, is less risky, largely due to the sheer volume of posts and the potential for anonymity; bloggers frequently use only first names or pseudonyms (though Kline has chosen to disclose her full name and publish her photo). These conditions have created much more expansive dialogue between and amongst Mormon women, including The Exponent's 20 regular contributors. "The goal is to give women a forum to talk about their experiences," said Kline. "Their triumphs, their pain, what they want to see changed, what works, what doesn't."

Kline also is involved in what she considers the next wave of Mormon feminism: activism. In fall 2010 she became a founding board member of WAVE (Women Advocating for Voice and Equality). Among other projects, the group will be issuing collective calls to action advocating for increased participation for women in LDS church meetings. Though she has been frustrated in the past, Kline is hopeful for the future: "One of the strengths of Mormonism is its ability to evolve," she said. "Mormonism in principle has a dynamic and changing canon. Because we have this idea of continuing revelation, there is a possibility for change. Our leaders just have to be open to the inspiration. There's always hope."

“There are so many fascinating stories.”



## CGU celebrates Roland Reiss and our flowering Art Department

Claremont Graduate University students, alumni, and friends convened during the weekend of September 10-12 to celebrate the life and work of Roland Reiss, distinguished artist, teacher, scholar, and chair of CGU's Art Department from 1971 to 2001. "Familiar Grounds: Celebrating Roland Reiss and Art at CGU" also commemorated the completion of pledges and gifts for the \$2 million endowment for the Roland Reiss Endowed Chair in Art.

"Familiar Grounds" took place at the CGU campus and art galleries, as well as several galleries in Pomona. The weekend featured eight events, including a CGU Art Department open house, a Q&A with Reiss and Chair of the Department of Art at California State University at Long Beach Christopher Miles, as well as an exhibition of Reiss' work at CGU's East and Peggy Phelps Galleries.

The exhibition displayed several paintings and a large installation by Reiss. Walking into the Peggy Phelps Gallery, attendees were presented with a sprawling meadow of wildflowers – a garden of diverse flora sprouting from the concrete floor. The title of this intriguing indoor-yet-open-air installation, "A Garden for Sally," is Reiss' gesture of appreciation to a former student of his, Sally Hurt, who generously pledged a \$1 million challenge grant in support of a newly established endowment named in Reiss' honor.

Significant gifts also came from Robert B. Egelston, Karl and Beverly Benjamin, Peggy Phelps, Priscilla and Ferdinand Fernandez, Marilyn and Tom Sutton. "The establishment of the Roland Reiss Endowed Chair in Art strengthens what is already one of the premiere graduate art programs in the nation," said CGU interim President Joseph C. Hough Jr.



(Clockwise, from top left) Reiss, Courtney Hayes-Sturgeon, Michael Brewster, and Karl Benjamin; Peggy Phelps (left) and Reiss

"This is a great accomplishment for CGU," said Vice President of Advancement Gregory Pierre Cox. "It underscores the dedication and persistence of our Advancement team, and the enlightened leadership and generosity of our trustees and donors to fund an endowed chair in the arts at a time when most institutions would deem it impossible to achieve."

The Roland Reiss Endowed Chair in Art will support a senior level faculty position in the department, to which a professor is to be appointed in the coming months.

Under Reiss' leadership, the Art Department emerged as an exceptional, nationally ranked program. Among his many lasting influences at CGU was his design of open, individual workspaces for students, which was revolutionary at the time of its inception and remains in use today.



A selection of artwork honoring Reiss, sent in by Art alumni

"A Garden for Sally"



# School of Community and Global Health receives \$1.5 million for anti-smoking research



Paula Healani Palmer

Researchers from the School of Community and Global Health (SCGH) have received \$1.5 million in grant money to develop and test a program aimed at reducing smoking among young adult Pacific Islanders in Southern California.

The five-year project, funded by the National Cancer Institute, is part of a larger \$4 million grant that addresses cancer health disparities among Pacific Islanders. Partnering in the project are colleagues from California State University, Fullerton, and community organizations representing native Hawaiians, Samoans, Tongans, Chamorros, and Marshallese throughout Southern California.

“Our research will result in the first theory-based, culturally attuned smoking-cessation program to target young adult Pacific Islanders,” said Paula Healani

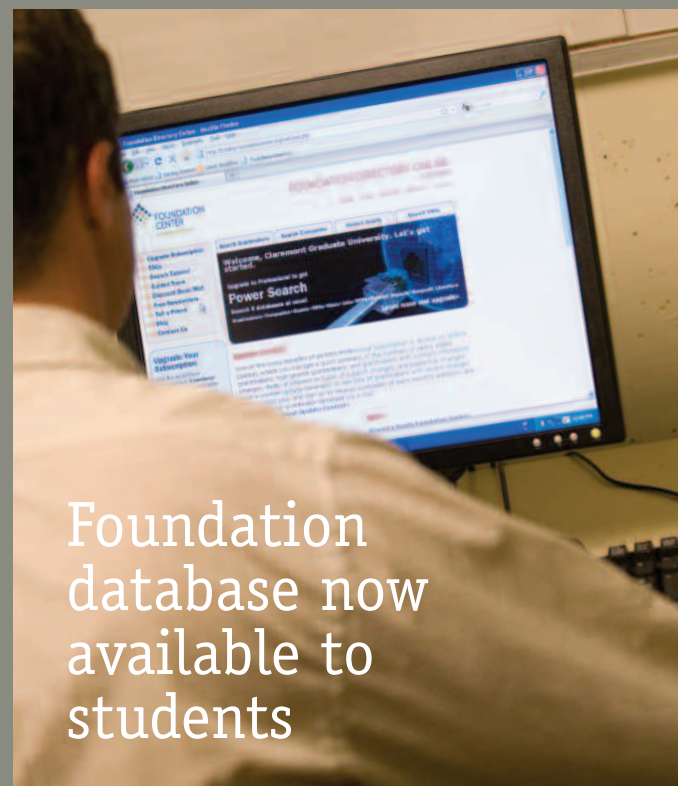
Palmer, associate professor and director of Global Health Programs at CGU. “We’re very excited about this opportunity to make an impact on the high smoking rate in this population.”

Pacific Islanders in the United States smoke at a rate nearly double the national average, yet evidence-based smoking-cessation programs tailored to them do not exist, Palmer said.

A challenge in crafting anti-smoking campaigns for Pacific Islanders is that the population is geographically dispersed. Reaching them is incredibly difficult. The SCGH team will address that by building a campaign that can be delivered through cell phones and social media networks.

Palmer said the program will send customized messages to participants tailored to intrapersonal factors, social and environmental influences, and their motivations for wanting to stop smoking. The timing of the messages can also be personalized so smokers receive them during the hours they are most likely to light up.

SCGH Dean Andy Johnson, Associate Professor Bin Xie, multimedia specialist James Pike, PhD student Melanie Sabado, and Community Coordinator Cevadne Lee will join Palmer in the research.



## Foundation database now available to students

Students looking for topic-specific grants, specialty funds, or other types of directed funds for research are now welcome to use CGU’s grants database, powered by the Foundation Directory Online.

This service is offered through the Office of Advancement, whose Vice President Gregory Pierre Cox has been working with the Graduate Student Council to expand research opportunities for students.

The Foundation Directory Online is a resource for searching out various types of research funding. It is a private service that contains a list of virtually every foundation in the country, along with information on their funding priorities, funding history, financial resources, and more.

“Student research at Claremont Graduate University is ambitious and making an impact,” said Cox. “With our database open to them, we hope students will be pleasantly surprised by the number of foundations open to supporting such important work.”



A sewing class at Howard University, 1900

## Linda Perkins receives \$40,000 grant from Spencer Foundation



Associate Professor Linda M. Perkins received a \$40,000 grant from the Spencer Foundation to support her project "The History of Black Women Faculty and Students at Fisk University and Howard University from 1867-1967."

These two institutions are significant because they attracted the most highly educated black scholars from the time of the Civil War through the civil rights movement.

Perkins has spent more than two decades conducting archival research and gathering oral histories. The Spencer Foundation grant will allow her to complete the research. She plans to document her findings in a book, tentatively titled *The Black Female 'Talented Tenth': The History of Black Women and Higher Education, 1850-1965*.

"This is deeply gratifying," Perkins said. "With this money from the Spencer Foundation I can finish my research at Howard and Fisk. Doing historical work is very expensive."

Perkins holds an interdisciplinary university appointment in the departments of Applied Women's Studies, Educational Studies, and History. She is a historian of women's and African American higher education. Her primary areas of research are on the history of African American women's higher education, the education of African Americans in elite institutions, and the history of talent-identification programs for African Americans students.



## Peter Boyer's work performed for crowd of 750,000 on July 4

One of the world's most celebrated orchestras performed a composition by CGU Music Professor Peter Boyer in front of a crowd of around 750,000 in Boston on Independence Day.

The crowd gathered on the banks of the Charles River for the annual Boston Pops Fireworks Spectacular. The celebration featured a concert by the Boston Pops, a performance by country music star Toby Keith and, as the name suggests, a spectacular display of fireworks.

The orchestra performed Boyer's *The Dream Lives On: A Portrait of the Kennedy Brothers*. The Pops commissioned Boyer to compose the piece, which honors brothers John, Robert, and Edward Kennedy.

The *Boston Herald* described the event as "stirring." CBS televised the event.

Interim President Joseph Hough called Boyer's composition "yet another example of how our excellent faculty represent our university to the nation and the world."

Boyer's orchestral works have received nearly 250 public performances, by more than 80 orchestras. He has conducted recordings of his music with two of the world's finest orchestras, the London Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonia.

## Michael Hogg ranks ninth on list of most influential social psychologists

School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences Professor Michael Hogg has been named one of the 10 most influential social psychologists in North American by one of the field's most respected journals.

The rankings were published in the August 2010 issue of the *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*.

Researchers ranked 611 faculty members at 97 universities across the United States and Canada using complex formulas that measured the frequency faculty members published work and how often that work is cited in research by others in the field.

Hogg's research focuses on group processes, intergroup relations, and the self concept, and is closely associated with social identity theory.





## Samir Chatterjee wins National Science Foundation grant

The National Science Foundation awarded the grant to Chatterjee's Network Convergence Lab to advance research in the field of persuasive sensing technology. Chatterjee is a professor in the School of Information Systems and Technology.

The project is initially aimed at helping people who are ill or elderly and could have profound effects in the health-care field.

Chatterjee and his partners in the project envision a system in which electronic sensors are placed throughout a person's home to monitor living conditions and habits. Additional sensors are placed on the test subject's body to measure physiological data such as temperature, blood pressure, and pulse.

Data from the sensors are fed into a computer, where they are compared against established medical benchmarks to look for abnormalities or detect the onset of diseases. The system then creates and delivers customized lifestyle recommendations to users to persuade them to improve their health.

For example, sensors could be placed in an obese subject's sofa, refrigerator, television, and bed. If sensors detect excessive trips to the refrigerator, too much time spent on the couch, or too little exercise, the system might attempt to persuade the user to go for a walk. Likewise, positive behavior would elicit positive reinforcement.

"The idea is to make sense of the data, summarize it in an easy to use way, and present it back to the user so he or she can lead a healthy lifestyle," Chatterjee said.

Kaushik Dutta, a professor in the Department of Decision Sciences and Information Systems at Florida International University; Miles Moore, CEO of AWS Inc.; and CGU SISAT graduate student Alan Price are partnering in the project.



## VP Cox selected as chair of CUC Advancement Committee

CGU Vice President of Advancement Gregory Pierre Cox will serve as the rotating chair of the Claremont University Consortium Advancement Committee throughout the 2010-2011 academic year. "I am deeply honored that my colleagues have entrusted me with this opportunity to serve," said Cox. "This is a dynamic time for the colleges and especially for CGU. I am eager to work with my colleagues to create a better future for us all."

## Arts Management, GLI tap top thinkers at strategic retreat

CGU's Arts Management program and the Getty Leadership Institute (GLI) gathered creative thinkers from the museum and performing arts fields for a three-day summit aimed at shaping the future of the programs.

The renowned panel of experts gathered on the CGU campus Oct. 6-8 to explore the trends shaping the art world and to discuss how the university can continue to grow as the leading provider of education and professional development for art leaders and executives.

"We're a young program and we have a lot of choices to make about the direction in which we build," said Laura Zucker, director of CGU's Arts Management Program. "These remarkable people helped guide us, ensuring our program continues to give our students the skills they need to get the jobs they want while also creating the next generation of thought leaders in the field."

Topics of discussion at the retreat included maximizing the synergies between the Arts Management program and GLI, the effects of technology on the creation of art and how it is experienced, and growth opportunities for arts administrators.

Jeffrey Rudolph, president and CEO of the California Science Center in Los Angeles, was among the participants. He said the industry desperately needs more high quality leaders, and he welcomed the chance to join the conversations on how to produce them.

"One of the challenges facing our field is in the depth of leadership talent," he said. "These programs provide incredible opportunities for professionals with great potential to learn the field and step up and lead their institutions."



(L-R) CGU Associate Professor Patricia Easton, Interim Director of the Getty Foundation Joan Weinstein, and Interim President and CEO of the Getty Trust Debra Marrow at the summit's opening night reception.



# SPE and Edison partner to find energy solutions



Hal Nelson



Mark Abdollahian

California has created ambitious renewable energy policies that aspire to have one third of the state's electricity generated by renewable sources in the coming years. This means the construction of solar and wind power plants in remote regions, along with hundreds of miles of new transmission lines to carry the electricity into population centers.

Finding routes for those lines is a delicate and politically sensitive task. Despite the broad benefits of green energy, many people don't want voltage power lines near homes or fragile environmental habitats. These conflicts are proving to be the biggest barrier facing electricity providers tasked with meeting the state's ambitious energy goal.

To help solve the problem, Hal T. Nelson and Mark Abdollahian, faculty from CGU's School of Politics and Economics (SPE), have partnered with electricity giant Edison International to create a computer simulation that will identify potential conflicts before they arise.

Their model simulates the political-economy of "getting to yes" on siting contentious transmission projects, potentially allowing Edison to construct transmission lines that are agreeable to electricity providers, regulators, citizens, and environmental advocates.

"The benefits to the community from the increased production of renewable energy are potentially huge," said Nelson, a co-lead on the project. "We expect this research will reveal better ways to manage social, political, and environmental conflicts surrounding these projects, that can provide us with sources of electricity that create jobs and reduce pollution."

Edison International has pledged \$225,000 to CGU for a three-year study. The fund will support two classes per year for the next two years to develop the model and collect data. Most of the research will be done by Nelson, Abdollahian, and a group of about two dozen students, with assistance from SPE Associate Professor Jennifer Merolla.

"This is cutting-edge transdisciplinary work that fuses the natural sciences with social sciences," said Abdollahian. "The students will get a firsthand view of the challenges faced by policy makers in the real world."

## Drucker Professor Jean Lipman-Blumen receives lifetime achievement award

Jean Lipman-Blumen, the Thornton F. Bradshaw Professor of Public Policy and professor of organizational behavior at CGU's Peter F. Drucker and Masatoshi Ito Graduate School of Management, received a lifetime achievement award from the International Leadership Association (ILA).

The induction ceremony took place at ILA's annual global conference Leadership 2.0: Time for Action, held October 27-30, 2010 in Boston, Massachusetts.

"I am deeply grateful for being chosen for this lifetime achievement award by the International Leadership Association. To be included with such an outstanding group of honorees and by an organization whose standards of excellence I so profoundly respect is an unbelievable, unexpected, and humbling honor," said Lipman-Blumen.

The ILA Lifetime Achievement Award honors an individual's accomplishments in the development and enhancement of the field of leadership over his or her lifetime. Lipman-Blumen was recognized alongside fellow recipients Edwin Hollander, Fred Fiedler, John W. Gardner, and Russ Mawby.



# introducing Deborah Freund

Though she comes to CGU from the **other side of the country** and an institution with almost 10 times as many students, **a closer look at Deborah Freund's** research and academic career reveals an **ideal** prologue for becoming the **15th president** of Claremont Graduate University.



*Freund reading with her son, Willie, during a campaign to promote literacy.*

In northern Manhattan, where Harlem and Spanish Harlem meet, there was a sharp division between the haves and have-nots. These differences in wealth created more than just material disparities. When poor people got sick they went to their own overcrowded public hospital, while those with money could be treated a few blocks away at one of the best hospitals in the world. This is the neighborhood Deborah Freund grew up in. As a child, she noticed the health disparities amongst her neighbors, but didn't fully comprehend it at the time. Now, she not only understands the inequality she witnessed growing up, but has made combating it a life-long mission.

In retrospect, Freund seems destined to have become a health economist, but it actually only came about through a combination of serendipity and moxie. While an undergraduate classics major at the University of Washington in St. Louis, she took an elective on the sociology of medicine that sparked her curiosity and launched her career.

"Part of the class involved walking around St. Louis and listening to speakers involved in various parts of the health-care system," Freund recalled. "I saw the same thing I had seen in New York, the disparity between the teaching hospital and the city hospital. In fact, there were two city hospitals, one for whites and one for everyone else."

Through the university, Freund gained access to local health-care data confirming the disparities in treatment and health outcomes – but there was little a student with training in Ancient Greek and Latin could do about it.

Undaunted, she gained experience and knowledge in the health-care field through a summer position paying claims for BlueCross BlueShield. Spurred on by her professors, who recognized a relentless interest and intellect when they saw it, she enrolled in a master's program for health-care administration at the University of Michigan. Freund would go on to supplement her health-care knowledge by pursuing a PhD in economics, also at Michigan. In the final steps of working on her dissertation – comparing health-care utilization among persons of different races – she met Thomas Kniesner, a young economist who had recently completed his own dissertation.



Kniesner aided Freund throughout the laborious writing, rewriting, and editing process. “I would never have finished my dissertation without him,” Freund said. “He locked me in my room and made me work. He cooked me dinners. And he was five years ahead of me, so he knew all the tricks. I wouldn’t be where I am today without him. Period.”

Kniesner’s unofficial role of dissertation adviser soon evolved into a lifelong partnership. Not only did Freund eventually marry Kniesner, but they have navigated their careers together: Both started at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill before moving to Indiana University, Bloomington, and then Syracuse (and now, CGU). As a married couple, Freund and Kniesner have one child, William, who is 15 years old. As colleagues, they have only co-authored one paper, but have taught several of the same students, the “Freund-Kniesner kids,” as they call them. Every January, at the American Economic Association’s annual meeting, Freund and Kniesner host a dinner for their academic children (and academic grandchildren – the academic children of their former students).

“I always took joy in going the extra mile for my students – helping them find grant money; taking them with me to important meetings; calling people on hiring committees,” Freund said. “And it



“My students have become brilliant full professors and collaborators. They end up being smarter than I am, and **I learn from them.**”

“Who gets educated? How do we make the educational experience **better for students?** And then, how do we create research environments that allow **faculty to flourish?**”

all pays off. My students have become brilliant full professors and collaborators. They end up being smarter than I am, and I learn from them.”

It was at North Carolina’s Chapel Hill School of Public Health that Freund became an international leader in health economics and simultaneously almost ended her nascent career. With a PhD in economics, she was expected to publish in particular journals to qualify for tenure – journals interested in content confined to that field. However, Freund’s primary concern – the reason she worked so hard to earn her degrees in the first place – was improving health care. She quickly realized that limiting herself to research appropriate for economics journals would restrict her effectiveness in the real world. Economics was important for insight into costs to the economy and the effects of reimbursements on hospitals and physicians, but these were only two issues. To understand quality and access to care, Freund needed to work with physicians, psychologists, and

anthropologists. And so she did. Her transdisciplinary research into health care was unconventional, ambitious, and unappreciated (at least initially). At her third-year review she hadn’t published anything.

“Initially I lost sleep. I really did. But my passion has always driven me to do the right thing,” Freund recalled.

What also helped allay Freund’s concerns was the rapidity with which her work began achieving results. In particular, Freund’s comprehensive studies of Medicaid led to that program’s enduring success.

One of her early grants was a multi-million dollar award to develop a primary health-care program for the elderly in rural Georgia. Later she assisted in extending HMOs to the Medicaid population; studied novel Medicaid programs in Arizona and Oregon; and wrote a report on pharmaceutical pricing and policies for the Australian government that would eventually become law in that country and – in adapted versions – Canada, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Throughout her career, Freund has published over 100 journal articles and book chapters, been principal investigator for more than \$50 million in grants and contracts, and is credited with founding the field of pharmacoeconomics (the cost effectiveness of different pharmaceutical drugs or drugs therapies in the treatment of the same disease). However, what her c.v. doesn’t reveal is the millions of people who have received – or will receive – health care as a result of her work.

One of the ancillary benefits of working among so many different academic fields is that Freund gained a more expansive knowledge of academia than she could



ever get from mastery of a single discipline. This knowledge was indispensable in her role as vice chancellor of academic affairs and provost of Syracuse University, an institution of nearly 20,000 students organized into 13 schools and colleges. Making the transition from health care to higher-education administrator was not difficult for Freund, who found parallel concerns in the two fields.

“What I got from higher education was a different passion,” she said. “The passion was for questions surrounding access to education. Who gets educated? How do we make the educational experience better for students? And then, how do we create research environments that allow faculty to flourish? I feel just as passionate about these questions as I do about health care.”

In her seven years as provost (1999-2006), Freund made her biggest impact on the university through overseeing the drafting and implementation of Syracuse’s Academic Plan and a rapid expansion of sponsored research. The Academic Plan – first unveiled in the spring of 2001 – was an impressive document, but perhaps the most remarkable achievement was that Freund led so many disparate factions on campus to come together and find consensus for a vision of the future. Though she led the process, Freund credits others with the success of the final product: “The community wrote that plan. It was their ideas. The way we got there is I asked



some really basic questions,” she said. “The leader can point the way without determining the destination. I believe a leader shouldn’t be too heavy-handed; there’s not only one direction.”

The Academic Plan was divided into four foci, informed by faculty, students, staff, and alumni, but also championed by Freund. One of the foci particularly important to her was increasing diversity throughout the campus. Freund’s interest is not only a reflection of being born and raised in New York City’s melting pot, but also due to her own academic experiences: When Freund started at North Carolina, she was only the second or third woman out of 150 faculty members, and the first tenure-track woman in a department of 37 (it’s probably fitting then that Freund has become CGU’s first female president). Likewise, California’s diversity was an attractive factor in her decision to accept a position in Claremont.

“California is a growing society where I will soon be in the minority. That is something I have always wanted to be a part of, and to understand. It’s part of the risk-taker in me. Getting out of my comfort zone is how I learn,” she said.



*Freund with President Bill Clinton, in 2003*

“The leader can **point the way** without determining the destination. I believe a leader shouldn’t be too heavy-handed; **there’s not only one direction.**”

Another major component of Syracuse’s Academic Plan was fostering interdisciplinary research. While almost every university strives for increased research funding, Freund provided additional resources and improved incentives for faculty that fostered cooperation and resulted in increased funding; from 1999 to 2004 sponsored research at the university increased from \$41 million to \$69.5 million.

CGU’s own commitment to transdisciplinary education and research was another prominent factor in her decision to seek the presidency. “CGU’s transdisciplinary orientation really grabbed me. I thought, this place really gets it. I’ve never had the privilege of being at a place that boasted about being just like me,” she said.

While CGU certainly doesn’t share the size of Syracuse, Freund doesn’t necessarily see that as a disadvantage – especially in regards to fostering transdisciplinary work: “If you want to do something, CGU is small enough that, generally, only one or two people know that slice. And so you have to join with another slice to make the pie you want,” she said. “Small is beautiful. Other universities who have more faculty don’t have to be creative. They can do anything they want in their own department.”

The striking overlap between CGU’s mission and Freund’s achievements and aspirations made her immediately stand

*Freund with Billy Joel, in 2006*



out during the presidential search. “From the earliest contact with Professor Freund, the members of the search committee could see how her interests and accomplishments were a strong match with CGU’s mission to educate the next generation of society’s leaders,” said Trustee Beverly Ryder, who chaired the Presidential Search Committee.

“Professor Freund personifies the 85-year tradition of dedication to academic excellence in research and teaching that is CGU’s hallmark,” echoed Chairman of the Board Donald P. Baker. “As an internationally recognized scholar and sought-after expert in the field of health-care policies and economics, she will have a decidedly positive impact on CGU’s students and faculty.”

Freund’s tenure at CGU officially begins November 15. Considering the success she has amassed as a professor, researcher, and administrator, her arrival in Claremont has understandably generated excitement among faculty, students, staff, and Freund herself. “I see so many opportunities here, so much potential for collaboration,” she said. “It’s all about creating the environment and providing the rewards to make sure great things happen.”



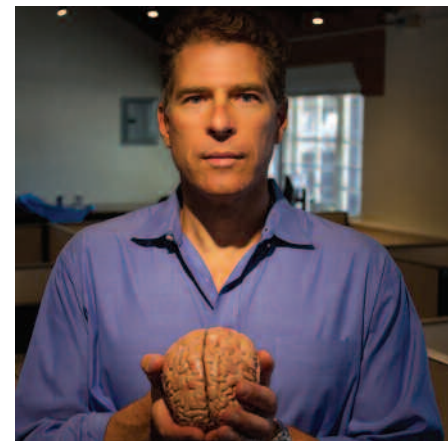
# our neurological trust fund

Today, more than half the world's population resides in an urban environment – each person living among thousands, often millions of strangers. This means more than half of us are faced with placing small amounts of trust in hundreds of people who have done little or nothing to deserve it, daily. City-goers get into taxis knowing nothing about the driver, eat food prepared by people they never see, and pass complete strangers on the street, usually without thought. Our entire economic engine is reliant on these seemingly insignificant gestures of trust. Oxytocin, a simple molecule produced in our brains, is a key reason trust comes so natural to us, an insight foundational to the work of **School of Politics and Economics (SPE) Professor and founding Director of CGU's Center for Neuroeconomic Studies (CNS), Paul J. Zak.**





**“We’re really the only creature that *not only tolerates being around strangers of our own species, but enjoys it.* Many of us like living in big cities.” Why?**



“If you put two male rats in a room – unless they are well fed – fur is going to fly,” said Zak. “We’re really the only creature that not only tolerates being around strangers of our own species, but enjoys it. Many of us like living in big cities.” Why?

To find an answer, Zak had to first undergo an unorthodox intellectual history. While an undergraduate at San Diego State University he studied mathematics, science, and biology, which – somewhat surprisingly – led to a PhD in economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

“I’m a behaviorist at heart,” said Zak. “The more I studied science and biology, the more I thought I’d be able to understand human behavior. Economic models are really behavioral models, and in some sense I’m doing all the things a normal economist does: designing mathematical models and empirically testing theorems; but if you read below the surface of these findings, you see all this biology at work.”

A major breakthrough for Zak came in the late 1990s when he was studying world poverty. One of the most salient factors predicting which countries were rich or poor happened to be their levels of intra-national trust. In Norway, for example, two-thirds of the people said they trusted each other, while only 2 percent of Brazilians declared as much faith. The difficulty of engaging in business transactions when collective suspicion is rampant is obvious, which raised a billion-dollar question: how do you get more people to trust each other? Looking at it another way, Zak began to ask, “Why would two strangers trust each other at all?”

Standard economic models tend to assume that economic agents are cold-blooded efficiency machines. The problem, though, is that in practice human actors are rarely so calculating.

“I was always frustrated with the techniques of standard economics that not only ignored, but actively discouraged, a view of human beings as social animals. There is this preferential view of human beings as self-interested and hyper-rational, that we are just a prefrontal cortex. That’s not what human beings are. We are hyper-social, gregariously social,” asserted Zak.

He always felt his background in biology might shed light on this dilemma, and his study of trust finally gave him a theoretical direction.

“I wanted to learn everything I could about trust, which led me to neuroscience,” said Zak. “So I started hanging out in people’s labs, anyone doing anything related to the field. I’d volunteer to have experiments done on me just to get these people to talk to me. I’d get medical students to take me on neurology rounds. I even married a neurologist. Finally, I got some real training in neuroscience and brain imaging, all the while talking to anyone who would listen to me about this crazy idea I had.”

This “crazy idea” evolved into what Zak would eventually coin “neuroeconomics,” a multi-disciplinary approach to understanding human decision-making that combines psychology, economics, and neuroscience. “It seeks to bring the human back into economics,” said Zak.

Today, neuroeconomics is a lively academic field with research conducted across the country at places like New York University, Duke University, and George Mason University. Still, CGU – the first university to offer a specialization in neuroeconomics as part of the economics PhD – is a nerve center of the discipline. And with CGU’s commitment to transdisciplinarity, it is a perfect home for CNS.

“Our lab is completely transdisciplinary,” said Zak. “We have roughly 30 graduate students at CNS – a third of them are economists from SPE, a third are from the School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences (SBOS), and the others are from different areas, such as philosophy and religion.”

While CNS is a multi-member, multi-functional laboratory, in the beginning it was composed of Zak, his graduate assistant, and a freezer for blood samples housed in his office. CNS grew as interest in its research grew, which proliferated after Zak began researching a then little-understood hormone called oxytocin.

Oxytocin is a neurotransmitter produced by the brain that is believed to support a range of cooperative behaviors among a small subset of nonhuman mammals. In humans,

“Whether in the laboratory or in the field, the most remarkable thing we see is people exhibiting care for people they will never see again, complete strangers. Think of the implication of that: **biologically speaking we really are one human family.**”



*Zak and a blast of oxytocin.*

its effects are especially dynamic. In the 1970s, when oxytocin research first began, it was thought to be primarily linked to maternal bonding with offspring. Since then, and due in large part to the work of Zak, its known influence on a variety of human behaviors has broadened.

“Oxytocin is essentially a quick on/off switch. If you have a positive social interaction, like receiving a hug or watching an engaging movie in which you tear up, you’ll be flooded with oxytocin. Even touch will release it . . . people are much nicer after a massage,” remarked Zak. “It is the molecule of love and connection, facilitating all the social behaviors that make life worth living. Biologically speaking, it’s not that surprising that we’re wired to care about our family members; one of the most surprising things I’ve discovered is that we care about complete strangers.”

To empirically prove this in the lab, Zak and his CNS colleagues employ what they call the Jerry Maguire (“show me the money”) approach to research, meaning financial prompts are used to motivate behavior. An especially successful research method they use is called the Trust Game.

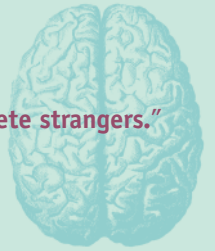
The Trust Game was invented by Chapman University Professor Vernon Smith, winner of the 2002 Noble Prize in Economic Sciences. The concept is simple: two people who never see each other engage in two potentially mutually beneficial monetary transactions. For example, person one is given 10 dollars. He or she can then decide to give all, some, or none of that amount to person two, knowing that whatever amount is transferred will triple in value. Person two will then choose whether to return an amount (including nothing) to person one for their faithful contribution.

“It is a very clever game,” said Zak. “It is a game that allows us to measure trust because the subjects bare a real cost. They’re not acting because they’re altruists; they’re doing it because they’ll get something back. When Smith and his collaborators ran these kinds of games they found high levels of trust in strangers that wasn’t predicted by standard economic theory. So I spent a lot of time with Vernon, asking the test subjects why they did what they did, and most of them said they didn’t know, they just reacted.”

Researchers have run the trust game hundreds of times around the world, and for much larger stakes. In the CNS laboratory, about 85 percent of person ones transferred some



"One of the most surprising things I've discovered is that we **care about complete strangers.**"



money, while around 98 percent of person twos (who received something) returned money. Even more interesting, Zak has been able to prove oxytocin's role in the game.

After being released in the brain, trace amounts of oxytocin seep into the bloodstream. By quickly monitoring participants' blood, CNS researchers have discovered that when people are entrusted with money (such as person twos), their oxytocin levels spike, enhancing their propensity to return money. The more money received, the larger the spike.

Moreover, synthetic oxytocin – administered via a nasal spray – has also been used in these experiments. CNS researchers have found that person ones who had their oxytocin levels artificially elevated gave on average 17 percent more money than those who received a placebo, and that twice as many of them – almost half – committed all their money to person two, a complete stranger.

The possibilities of the Trust Game, and what it can illuminate about the effects of oxytocin, go far beyond this. In the lab, Zak invites students to be creative: "I'm interested in any crazy idea a student might have. We've run experiments with the Trust Game on things like whether dog- or cat-people are more trusting. We'll try anything, as long as it doesn't hurt people . . . too much." After a laugh, Zak explains that a little discomfort is necessary to draw blood, and affirmed that, "Safety is our number one concern in the lab. We staff experiments with plenty of students who are completely trained."

One of these students, SBOS's Laura Beavin, cited things like separating plasma and serum for hormone analysis as one of the most exciting aspects of being involved with the lab. She said, "This type of work is not necessarily for my own projects, but is part of being on the CNS team – it requires a number of people to make sure our results are reliable and valid, and we all work together to do this. Going into my 4th year now with Zak and the team, I can truly say I have had a fantastic experience. The size of our lab has tripled since I've worked here, and continues to grow each year. Despite this growth, Zak never fails to provide mentorship when we are in need, and he regularly provides positive feedback and praises us for our work."

In addition to mentorship and feedback, Zak noted, "We're providing graduate students with opportunities to do really interesting, cutting edge research that's multi-modal:

it's not just blood work, it's not just brain imaging, or genotyping – we'll explore any technology that we need to get into people's heads."

Aside from offering fascinating results about trust, this research has had and will have many important real-world applications. Zak has already worked with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the United States military providing consultations on how to improve group cohesion. He has also worked on problems as diverse as improving negotiations during legal proceedings to counseling people who work with sexually abused women. There are even potential clinical applications for oxytocin – a cheap, generic drug with no known side effects – for psychiatric patients.

"There are tons of possibilities for this research that we're only beginning to understand," declared Zak.

To account for some of these possibilities, Zak is hard at work on an upcoming book: *The Moral Molecule: Vampire Economics and the New Science of Good and Evil*, to be published in 2012 by Dutton Press. As evidenced by the title (which refers to a quip made by an economics colleague regarding the freezer for blood samples in Zak's old office), there is a whimsy to this volume. It anecdotally relates the evolution of Zak's work with oxytocin, and reveals possible answers to some of our most challenging questions, such as where evil comes from; why some people are jerks, others doormats; why the global economy works without anyone directing it; how to raise one's happiness; and why we give money to strangers – like disaster victims in Haiti – people we don't know or will never meet.

"Whether in the laboratory or in the field, the most remarkable thing we see is people exhibiting care for people they will never see again, complete strangers. Think of the implication of that: biologically speaking we really are one human family," proclaimed Zak. "A family that is wired to trust each other."

Though any big city, with its thousands of barred windows and cacophony of police sirens, often seems a symbol of distrust, they would never exist without some collective faith. Our entire global economy, strengthened by the great urban power cores of exchange, are predicated on billions of simple acts of trust granted everyday, gestures not possible without elicitation from this simple molecule, oxytocin.





**HENRY KRIPS** BOLDLY  
GOES WHERE CGU HAS  
NEVER GONE BEFORE



William Shatner is an immeasurably more complicated mass than a photon. Most people know Shatner can be teleported (at least on television); **few people know that a photon was recently teleported (in real life) across the Danube River.**

The sunshine you feel on your skin is made up of photons. So is the light from your bedside lamp. But an individual photon is almost irrelevant. However, when physicists at Vienna's Institute for Quantum Optics teleported a photon across the Danube, that tiny piece of light suddenly became very meaningful. But what are the philosophical consequences of such a breakthrough? To find out, the institute brought in School of Arts and Humanities' Professor Henry Krips.

At first glance, Krips seems an odd choice to join a team of physicists working on teleportation. At CGU, Krips is a professor of cultural studies. His most recent book, *Fetish: An Erotics of Culture*, examines fetishism in the contexts of both high and popular culture. But Krips' career in its entirety shows him to be uniquely qualified for the project.

"They wanted someone who was a philosopher, interested in cultural studies, and also does physics," he said. "I seemed to fit the bill."

While an undergraduate at the University of Adelaide in his native Australia, Krips was torn between passion and practicality: he was interested in philosophy, but was pushed towards science by his professors. "And I was horrible at science," he recalls. "I couldn't do it at all. I was a humanities person."

Thankfully, Krips was in school while C.P. Snow's book *The Two Cultures* was gaining popularity and wide acceptance. The book's thesis was that society's rigorous division between science and the humanities was both artificial and harmful. Snow himself was a scientist and novelist, and his example and teachings convinced

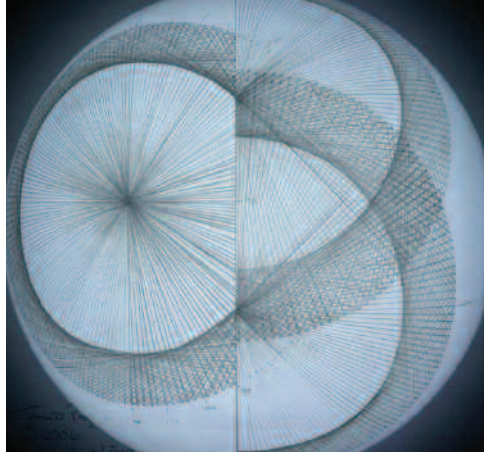


Krips that his own pursuit of science might later help him reconcile the two cultures.

"I was very obedient, and I thought the advice I was getting was sensible, so I did math and science at university," he explained. "And I grew to like it. You just need to break down that barrier as you go on in those subjects. It becomes a lot more abstract, a lot more creative and thoughtful."

Krips went on to get his PhD and wrote a well-received book on the foundation of physics, *The Metaphysics of Quantum Theory*, which he calls a mixture of philosophy and theoretical physics.

Physics consists of two distinct fields: applied and theoretical. Applied physicists are the inventors. Alexander Graham Bell was an applied physicist. He put together a bunch of wires and was suddenly transporting sound across a telegraph line. Bell may have invented the telephone, but he didn't know exactly how it worked, let alone all of the scientific principles that made it possible. To explain the telephone – or at least, explain all the physical principles that make a telephone work – you need a theoretical physicist. Likewise, the best people at explaining teleportation are not necessarily those building teleportation apparatuses.



Artist Jason Padgett's hand-drawn rendering of a photon

There could be two computers running on teleportation devices located at opposite ends of the universe, and **they would be able to instantaneously transfer information between each other.**

Theoretical physicists usually never touch an apparatus. They do their work on reams of paper or on a computer (applied physicists are known to do their calculations on the back of envelopes). It's the job of theoretical physicists – like Krips – to come up with, and challenge, the theories and laws on how the world and universe work. “I’m colorblind. I can’t even connect a car battery. I’m hopeless in a laboratory,” he admits. “But I’m reasonably good at the theoretical stuff.”

Krips is at least good enough to be recruited by the Institute for Quantum Optics. His knowledge of this “theoretical stuff” – along with his background in philosophy – is what brought him to Vienna.

The institute is run by applied physicists who have made teleportation a reality. Of course, for many this likely conjures images of William Shatner as Captain Kirk. Krips is well aware of the popular fascination with teleportation, and shares it himself. “As soon as I mention I’m working on a project about teleportation, people’s ears pop up,” he said. “I’m very interested, from a cultural studies point of view, with science’s relation

to science fiction. If you watch any of these television shows set in the future, there’s a very taken-for-grantedness about teleportation.”

For science fiction buffs, the bad news is we will probably never teleport a human – or anything whose composition is remotely complicated. Even if physicists at the Institute for Quantum Optics were able to teleport you across the Danube River, you would die.

This is because “teleportation,” as developed by physicists in Vienna, would probably more accurately be described as “telecloning.” It’s not that the same photon on one end of the river turns up on the other side; this is not a transfer of particles. Instead, the state of the source photon gets pasted onto a receiver photon across the river. It’s an instantaneous, friction-free transfer of information without anything intermediate happening.

“It’s not like Star Trek where Captain Kirk disappears here and appears the same over there,” explained Krips. “It’s as if the state of Kirk dissolves here and over there a clone appears. In fact, the clone and original are connected by an uncertainty relation: To the extent that the clone duplicates the original, the state of the original disappears. So it is not really cloning in any classical sense.”

This is why, if any living being were telecloned, the duplicate would survive and the original would disappear entirely. “That leads to an interesting philosophical question – and one of my roles

in this project is to look at these philosophical problems of identity: Would you accept that condition? My answer is no.”

That said, Krips believes physicists may eventually be able to transport up to four photons at once, but any more than that would be unmanageable. This would not only make teleporting a human impossible, it would also rule out teleporting even a single strand of hair.

However, teleporting four or less photons at a time still has tremendous potential. The most obvious is that information could be transported without installing fiber optic cables, or any infrastructure whatsoever. There could be two computers running on teleportation devices located at opposite ends of the universe, and they would be able to instantaneously transfer information between each other.

This technology could also be used by military cryptographers. With friction-free transmission of data, you can create a perfect code. Traditionally, when codes are transmitted, there’s the original and a duplicate. The original compromises the confidentiality of the code; with no original, there is nothing left behind that will enable code breakers to crack what’s been sent. “You’ve got a guarantee from the physics that the original vanishes,” said Krips. “For a cryptographer, that’s got to be very interesting.”

At the moment, what’s most interesting for Krips is the way in which the teleportation affects foundational questions in physics and quantum mechanics.



One of these is action-at-a-distance, the idea that two objects can be separated but still have direct, instantaneous effects on each other. This idea was first stated by Isaac Newton, who believed gravity was instantaneous action-at-a-distance. For example, the sun has an instantaneous gravitational effect on the earth. If the sun were to disappear, it would instantaneously affect the earth's orbit.

Though that logic might seem commonsensical, Albert Einstein, among others, found it unsatisfactory. For him, the notion of instantaneous action-at-a-distance was unacceptable because it would be faster than the speed of light. This was resolved by Einstein's theory of general relativity, in which gravitational interaction is mediated by a deformation of space-time geometry, resulting in gravitational effects occurring at the speed of light.

Newton and Einstein offer two different metaphysical concepts: Newton accepts instantaneous action-at-a-distance, while Einstein requires a contact/causation. "These teleportation experiments, regardless of whether you think of it as teleportation in a strict sense, cast a lot of light on these sort of phenomena, because it certainly is action-at-a-distance, or at least seems to be," said Krips, who spent two months in Vienna this past

"It's not like Star Trek where Captain Kirk disappears here and appears the same over there," explained Krips.

**"It's as if the state of Kirk dissolves here and over there a clone appears."**

summer working on theoretical questions like these. "In fact, you can twist it a little bit and argue that it's reverse causation. Reverse causation means that the effect happens before the cause, not after. That's sort of like time travel, and you can't get much more bizarre than that."

In all, Krips will be spending six months in Vienna, funded by the Templeton Foundation, working alongside applied physicists, who have a tentative agreement with the European Union for room on a European satellite that will go into orbit within the next two years. From that satellite, they plan on using a laser source to teleport a photon to Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands.

"Throughout my career I've always thought of theorists as the creative ones," Krips said. "Now I'm seeing how intuitively applied people work. They are restricted by the apparatus, and they have to make it functional. Watching this has led me to gain a lot of respect for them, and the importance of experimentation – the way experimentation can make you say, 'We really can do this. Now what does it mean?'"

For Krips to focus on what, exactly, this all means, he has had to work around his schedule in Claremont. He spent one month on the project in 2009, two months in 2010, and hopes to spend

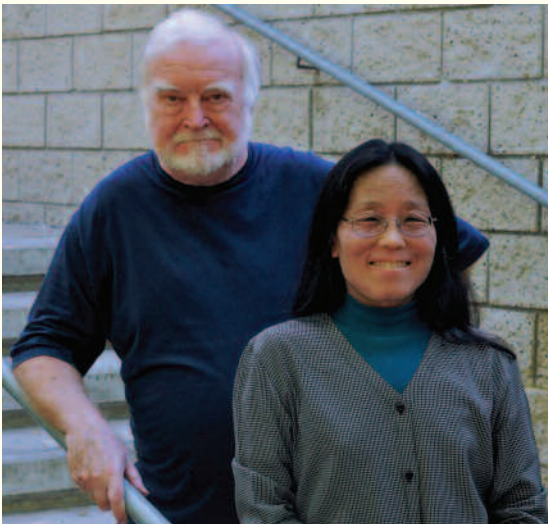
three months in Vienna in 2011. What he hopes to work on next year is "the Einstein project," an examination of Einstein's skepticism towards quantum mechanics. For Einstein, because it was statistical, quantum mechanics could not be the basis theory of physical reality – "God," he insisted, "does not play dice." There have been many breakthroughs on this subject in the half-century since Einstein's death, but the success of teleportation could further enlighten the debate.

Though teleportation's implications on theoretical physics is taking up most of Krips' attention now, he is also looking forward to eventually exploring it from a cultural studies perspective as well. In particular, he is interested in the relationship between science fiction and actual science.

Teleportation has been taken for granted in popular culture, especially science fiction, but few have considered how it would work in reality. If it becomes normalized, in its relatively limited form, will future iterations of Star Trek continue beaming up Starfleet commanders from hostile planets? Or will teleportation's use in science fiction more accurately reflect its real-life uses? It might be sad to lose that indelible image, but it is probably a small price to pay for the potential reality of computers communicating with each other from opposite ends of the galaxy.

# the power of positive psychology

Psychology – Ancient Greek for “study of the soul” – marks a fascination with human behavior far older than its naming. As old as the field is, the Positive Psychology program in CGU’s School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences (SBOS) is making exciting new discoveries about maximizing the human capacity for happiness, creativity, fulfillment, peak performance at work, and even ways to save the environment.



Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi and Jeanne Nakamura

Though it sounds light-hearted, positive psychology is a serious discipline. It emerged from the scientific labs and scholarly work of established clinical, developmental, and social psychologists. Psychologists like SBOS Professor Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi.

Csikszentmihalyi, considered by many to be the world’s leading positive psychology researcher, has created an extraordinary body of published work, including the seminal *Flow: The Psychology of Optimal Experience*. While that book’s popularity has made the idea of “flow” well-known to the general public, positive psychology has countless other applications to real-world issues.

“Education is one area that could be positively impacted,” Csikszentmihalyi said. Today, schools from Australia to central California are working to introduce the key principles of positive psychology into their classrooms. “It’s about creating a learning environment that sustains and supports a student’s natural curiosity and interests,” he noted.

Its potential to develop interventions that promote human welfare and social betterment in many “real world” settings attracted SBOS Dean Stewart Donaldson, an organizational psychologist, to the field. And the commitment to grounding these efforts in rigorous psychological and evaluation sciences is what held his interest. “It fits perfectly with our other academic programs,” he said.





Image provided by the Quality of Life Foundation





Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi



Lee Hwang



Stewart Donaldson

**Having only emerged as its own discipline in the last decade, time will tell how this research might impact us individually or as a society. But based on the talent at CGU, the future looks promising.**

In addition to being the first and only university to offer a doctoral degree in positive psychology, SBOS's emphasis on statistics and evaluation make it stand out from other programs. For the master's degree, statistics and evaluation comprise about half the required course work; for the doctoral program, it's about a third. "Our students generally come to us for strong academic research skills," said Jeanne Nakamura, assistant professor of psychology in SBOS. "You have to enjoy research – all aspects – to thrive."

Having only emerged as its own discipline in the last decade, time will tell how this research might impact us individually or as a society. But based on the talent at CGU, the future looks promising.

Orin Davis, a recent alum who earned a doctorate last August, is already off and running. With a research collaborator, he recently presented work on team effectiveness at the European Conference on Positive Psychology in Copenhagen.

For his dissertation, titled "Using Waiting Time Well: Toward a Theory of Microflow," Davis utilized coding techniques found in Experience Sampling Method studies. The work itself is an extension of Csikszentmihalyi's research. "It builds on optimal experience, or flow," Davis said. In it, he explores some of the factors known to lead to positive experiences – even if that experience is as common and brief as waiting for a train.

Attracting the brightest minds to the positive psychology program is a priority at CGU. Yeojin Rho, along with Davis, were two of the first group of students to focus on positive psychology at Claremont Graduate University. Today there

are 22 doctoral students and 24 in the master's program. There are two tracks a student can pursue, organizational psychology or developmental psychology. Students in positive organizational psychology pursue careers in academia or in a wide range of organizational settings including business or the private sector. Nakamura estimates that about half of those in positive developmental psychology will pursue careers in academic research, public service, or teaching. One in three students are likely to select a research or teaching career. While great for research at CGU, this does create a challenge: "Cost," explained Donaldson. "It can be a factor in deciding which university to attend."

A generous four-year gift by Lee Hwang has made it possible for CGU to offer tuition and living assistance to positive psychology doctoral students. These are invaluable in making the program competitive with universities offering full scholarships. "It has made a huge difference," Donaldson said.

In 2007, Hwang contacted Csikszentmihalyi after reading his book *The Evolving Self*. "It had a profound impact on me," Hwang said. "That's when I decided to meet with him and to see how our interests could be aligned." The meeting generated a creative partnership between Hwang and SBOS that is yielding interesting potential applications for positive psychology.

Hwang, a Harvard Law School graduate, executive director of Hanover Investment LLC, and senior advisor to the Greater Good Science Center at the University of California, Berkeley, envisions a future where societal well-being is measured and used in policy making, just as the gross domestic product is considered when making economic decisions. Hwang is not alone in this vision. Edward Diener, renowned positive psychologist and a speaker at CGU's positive psychology conference in January 2009, has written a book about the subject.

The same year he met with Csikszentmihalyi, Hwang founded the San Francisco-based Quality of Life Foundation to do reforestation work in urban communities, a project that uses positive psychology principles to motivate human behavior.

The foundation's primary focus is to inspire youth and their families to plant trees in neighborhoods around the Bay Area as a way to build stronger and healthier individuals, communities, and ecosystems. On the surface it might seem simple, but it has much deeper roots. "We hope that by giving families with small children this experience, they will want to care for, and be responsible for, their environment," said Hwang. "When we plant trees, we are planting seeds of hope for the future."



One of the key principles employed by Hwang goes back to Csikszentmihalyi's work on "intrinsic motivation," or the idea that whatever produces flow provides its own reward, thereby becoming a self-motivated activity. In this instance, the fulfillment of physically planting a living thing that flourishes is satisfaction enough. This satisfaction will lead one to want to do it again, and eventually might result in responsible stewardship of our natural world.

This is an important principle, especially when talking about environmental issues. One study by Granada University discovered that housewives who have an identified "moral obligation," or intrinsic motivation, to recycle are more likely to follow through on that behavior.

At CGU, positive psychology students are working directly with this dynamic. Last May, Hwang met with students and made a presentation on his foundation's work. He then posed two questions: How can tree planting be framed in a way that promotes personal freedom?; and, how can tree planting be made more meaningful? Hwang found the students' answers powerfully insightful.

For the first question, it was suggested that tree planting gives us the freedom to breathe by exchanging our carbon for oxygen. "I thought that was a very creative response," said Hwang. Another student suggested that it could be framed as freedom from a consumer culture, giving back to nature rather than taking from it.

For the second question, students ventured that tree planting incorporates opportunities to pause and reflect on the moment. In doing so a person might create a relationship with the tree itself and certainly with the experience. For instance, students elaborated upon an idea from one of Hwang's colleagues at the Quality of Life Foundation: writing down a positive intention on biodegradable paper and placing it in the earth with the tree on top – a kind of New Year's resolution. The exercise quite literally gives a positive intention roots.

As with almost any endeavor in a new field, the long-term results of Hwang's project are unknown, though he welcomes research on his foundation's work. "It would be great to know the effectiveness of the program," he said. However, the benefits of his time and money given to the CGU Positive Psychology program are already evident. "My investment has been very well spent," Hwang said. And however ancient the field, CGU's work into positive psychology continues to inject new life in psychological inquiry that will improve countless future lives.



*For more on this emerging field, look for the forthcoming book from Stewart Donaldson, Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, and Jeanne Nakamura*

### **Applied Positive Psychology Improving Everyday Life, Health, Schools, Work and Society**

A gift for our students past, present, and future, and for those bold enough to look at the world through positive lenses with scientific discipline and rigor.

Positive psychology has experienced extraordinary growth in the past decade. Emerging research in this area is suggesting new strategies for improving everyday life, health care, schools and education systems, organizations and work life, and societies across the globe. In 13 chapters, guest written by scholars and researchers including Edward Diener and Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, we look at how best to apply the science of psychology to better the human condition.

*"This volume is a tremendous resource for scholars, practitioners, educators, and just about anyone else who wishes to apply the findings from the science of positive psychology. It uniquely establishes an effective bridge between the intellectual movement of positive psychology and how it works in the real world. This collection of chapters will inspire the reader to creatively find new opportunities to better the human condition whether these are in our lives, schools, health care settings, workplaces or society." – Robert A. Emmons, editor-in-chief, the Journal of Positive Psychology*

Available February 2011

## faculty achievements



**Michelle Bligh** (*Behavioral and Organizational Sciences*) organized the Women in Leadership event along with SBOS students Stephanie Glassburn and Bianca Blanco. Bligh was also awarded a 2010-2011 QSR International NVivo 9 Grant for qualitative research at CGU.



**Heather Campbell** (*Politics and Economics*) has recent publications: "Justice For All? A Cross-Time Analysis of Toxics Release Inventory Facility Location," with L.R. Peck and M.K. Tschudi, in *Review of Policy Research*, and "A Comparative Framework for Analyzing Urban Environmental Policy" in the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*.



**Ingolf Dalferth** (*Religion*) had several publications: "Post-secular Society: Christianity and the Dialectics of the Secular" in the *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*; "L'absence de toute rose," in . . . und Literatur: Pierre Bühler zum 60. Geburtstag and in *Hermeneutische Blätter*; and the chapter "The Contemplative Use of Reason" in *The Contemplative Spirit - D.Z. Phillips on Religion and the Limits of Philosophy*, I. U. Dalferth, H. v. Sass (editors). Dalferth also presented keynote addresses at several conferences: "The Myth of Post-Secularism" at the Conference on Secular Society at the International University Center Dubrovnik; "Vertrauen und Hoffen. Orientierungsweisen im Glauben" at the Conference on Fiducia at the University of Zurich; and "Philosophie ist ihre Zeit in Gedanken erfasst. Hegels theo-logische Version einer kontemplativen Philosophie" at the Conference of the International Hegel Society, Sarajevo.



**Jenny Darroch** (*Drucker*) published "A research note on market creation in the pharmaceutical industry," with Morgan Miles, in the *Journal of Business Research*.



**Patricia Easton** (*Arts and Humanities*) gave two talks on the early modern philosopher, Pierre Bayle: "Was Bayle a Religious Skeptic?" at the Danforth Philosophy of Religion Conference at CGU's School of Religion; and "Sincerity and Skepticism in Pierre Bayle: Tackling the Bayle Enigma" at the Scientia Workshop, Department of Philosophy, University of California, Irvine. She attended the annual International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science Conference in Budapest, Hungary. She gave a paper as part of a panel on Cartesian Empiricism entitled, "The Father of Cartesian Empiricism: Robert Desgabets on the physics and metaphysics of blood transfusion." She also spent four weeks at Princeton University as a National Endowment for the Humanities Scholar working with 19 scholars of early modern science and politics, hosted by Professor Daniel Garber of Princeton University. Easton also gave a paper to the group, "The Cartesian Doctor, François Bayle (1622-1709)," on curing "Wounded Imaginations."



**Marlene Daut** (*Arts and Humanities*) was awarded an NEH Summer Stipend (2010) for her current book project, *Science of Desire: Race and the Literary History of the Haitian Revolution in the Atlantic World, 1789-1865*. Daut also had an article published: "Sons of White Fathers': Mulatto Vengeance and the Haitian Revolution in Victor Séjour's 'The Mulatto'" in the journal *Nineteenth-Century Literature*.



**Dean Gerstein** (*Research and Sponsored Programs*) reviewed Ko-Lin Chin's book, *The Golden Triangle: Inside Southeast Asia's Drug Trade, in Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews*. Gerstein sourced a feature story in the *Seattle Times* regarding propositions on the November ballot in Washington challenging state controls on liquor distribution and sales. He was also engaged by a commission of the British government to peer-review the draft of a forthcoming national survey report. For fun, he painted the capstones on the wall and planters around his pool.



**Joshua Goode** (*Arts and Humanities*) published "Race, Crime and Criminal Justice in Spain," in *Race, Crime and Criminal Justice: International Perspectives*, edited by Anita Kalunta-Crumpton. Goode was the commenter on a panel entitled "Expanding West: U.S. Empire and the Pacific Rim at the Turn of the Century," at the World History Association Meetings in San Diego, and gave the keynote address entitled "Missing Total War" to the CGU History Conference, entitled The Ruptures of War: A Conference on War, Culture, and Society.



**Margaret Grogan** (*Educational Studies*) presented research from a book, co-authored with Charol Shakeshaft and currently in press, *Women in Educational Leadership*, at the Commonwealth Council for Educational Administration in Sydney, Australia. She also presented on Jean Lipman-Blumen's work in *Connective Leadership*. Grogan's recent publications include: "The leadership of Thai public secondary school principals in an era of education reform and cultural unrest," with E. Sungtong and B. Maxcy, in the *International Journal of Urban Education Leadership*; and "Conclusion: Women around the world reshaping leadership for education" in the *Journal of Educational Administration*.



**Robert Klitgaard** (*Politics and Economics*) flew to the Philippines for a strategy session at the national palace with nine cabinet secretaries, the governor of the central bank, and the head of the presidential staff. He also spent three days in October with leaders in El Salvador.



**Henry Krips** (*Arts and Humanities*) co-edited a book with Roland Faber and Daniel Pettus, *Event and Decision: Ontology and Politics in Badiou, Deleuze and Whitehead*. He authored the chapter "Sexuating the Political: From Badiou to Lacan."



Krips also published “The Politics of the Gaze: Foucault, Lacan and Zizek” in the journal *Culture Unbound*.



**Gody Leroy** (*Information Systems and Technology*) studied current use of modern communication tools (e-mail, online reporting, text messages) between citizens and law enforcement personnel while working as a visiting scholar at 88-Crime, a nonprofit in Tucson, Arizona, with director Susie Dupnik; at the Fontana Police Department, Captain Nathan Harley and crime analyst Matt Hopkins; and at the Brea Police Department with Chief of Police Bill Hutchinson and Hannah Dell. For her medical informatics research, she won a Fletcher Jones Faculty Grant for a seed project with Jesse D. Martinez, professor of cell biology and anatomy and radiation oncology at the University of Arizona Cancer Center, and Myungjae Kwak, a doctoral student in SISAT, to improve communication of biomedical information using novel algorithms.



**Jean Lipman-Blumen** (*Drucker*) presented a keynote address at the Ernest Becker Foundation/CSU Long Beach Business School Conference on Toxic Leadership. The talk was entitled, “Overcoming Toxic Leadership: Disillusioning Leaders and the Valuable Inconvenience of Leadership.” Lipman-Blumen was listed once again in this year’s *Who’s Who*.



**Tom Luschei** (*Educational Studies*) delivered a keynote address at the International Seminar on Integrating Technology into Education in Jakarta, Indonesia. He was invited by Michigan State University and the US Department of Education to present at the Symposium on Evaluation of International Education Programming in Washington, DC. He received, along with colleague Amita Chudgar, the International Association of Educational Achievement’s Dick Wolf Memorial Award for their paper “National income, income inequality, and the importance of schools: A hierarchical cross-national comparison,” published in the *American Educational Research Journal*. He and Chudgar were also invited to present this research at the American Educational Research Association Grants Program’s grantee conference in Alexandria, Virginia. He published chapters on teacher training in Costa Rica and Panama, with colleague M. Alejandra Sorto, in the *International Handbook of Teacher Education Worldwide: Issues and Challenges*.



**Anselm Min** (*Religion*) gave the opening plenary address on “the theology of the church in the age of globalization” at the annual conference of the College Theology Society at the University of Portland, Oregon. He presented a paper, “Trust and the Theological Virtues: Trust in the Age of Globalization,” at the Conference on Trust, University of Zurich. Min published “Loving without Understanding: Raimon Panikkar’s Ontological Pluralism,” in the *International Journal for Philosophy of Religion*. Min also organized an international conference on “The Medieval Legacy as Resource for Postmodern Theology,” on campus, where he presented a paper, “The Humanity of Theology: Thomist Reflections on the Presumption and Despair in the Human Claim to Know God.”

## NEW FACULTY

### Laura Wray-Lake

*Assistant Professor of Psychology, School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences  
PhD, Pennsylvania State University.*



**Why CGU?** The cutting edge, one-of-a-kind program in positive psychology at CGU played a big role. I am really honored to get the opportunity to work with the high caliber faculty in SBOS to build this program. My research interests in prosocial values and civic engagement across the lifespan align with the interests of several CGU faculty, so there are exciting possibilities for collaborative research projects.

**Teaches:** This fall, I’m teaching a new seminar, “Positive Contexts,” where we discuss contextual theories and the role of various contexts in promoting positive development across the lifespan. I’m also teaching “Directed Research,” a course guiding students through their first-year research project and helping them develop professionally.

**Teaching style:** My goal as a teacher is to enrich and personalize education, welcome diverse perspectives, and stimulate students’ growth as professionals and citizens. My style is collaborative, and I aim for students and me to seek answers to big questions together.

**Research:** I have three primary research interests: (1) I’m interested in how individuals’ personal values develop and change over time; (2) I investigate civic engagement, meaning ways of participating in community and politics; (3) Finally, as parents are considered the primary source for adolescents’ values, I study processes of value socialization within families.

**Favorite book in her field:** *Bowling Alone* by Robert Putnam. It was written in 2000, and reading it sparked my passion for conducting research on civic engagement. Putnam makes the case that involvement in community life has declined historically, particularly among younger generations. The book reignited public and academic conversations about the importance of civic engagement in people’s lives and its implications for society and democracy.

**Inspiration:** I’m inspired by people who are passionate about justice and people who commit their lives to helping others and making positive changes in the world, whether in big or in small ways.

**Interests outside her field:** I love reading fiction, walking and hiking, taking road trips, exploring new places, listening to live music, and spending time with family and friends.

# NEW FACULTY

## Tom Luschei

Associate Professor, School of Educational Studies  
PhD, Stanford University



**Why CGU?** I attended a small liberal arts college similar to the Claremont Colleges. I enjoyed it and have always thought a small college would be the ideal place to teach, with strong faculty/student interaction and small classes. But most such colleges do not have education research programs. CGU offers the perfect combination of a college-like setting, along with world-class education scholars.

**Teaches:** In the fall I will teach "Teaching and Learning in Developing Countries," which examines the context and challenges of improving educational access and quality for children in lower-income countries. In the spring, I will teach a more domestically oriented course that explores the education of minority and disadvantaged students in urban settings in the United States. In the future, I would also like to teach courses related to economic analysis of education policy and practice.

**Teaching style:** Prior to pursuing my graduate studies, I worked as an elementary and high school teacher in Los Angeles. So I like to think I teach like an elementary teacher. In other words, I plan lessons carefully, I do not give long lectures, and I try to involve students in all aspects of a course.

**Research:** I am interested in the impact and availability of educational resources – particularly high-quality teachers – among economically disadvantaged children. What resources are educationally important for these children, and do they have sufficient access to them? This interest connects my current work on education in developing countries with emerging interests in the education of immigrant children.

**Favorite book in his field:** *Educational Performance of the Poor: Lessons from Rural Northeast Brazil* by Ralph Harbison and Eric Hanushek. Though published in 1992, it is still one of the most ambitious longitudinal studies of the impact of educational resources on children living in an impoverished setting.

**Inspiration:** Teachers working in low-income areas with disadvantaged children do the most difficult and important work I can imagine. Those who do it well inspire me, as do children who emerge from these circumstances to make a difference in the world.

**Interests outside his field:** I spend most of my non-work time with my wife Yasmin and children Linda and Andrew. We enjoy traveling, playing in the park, and going to Dodgers games.



**Allen M. Omoto** (*Behavioral and Organizational Sciences*) was a featured speaker at the meetings of the Society for the Psychological Study for Social Issues (SPSSI). He presented a keynote address, "Caring, Concern, and Community Connection: The Psychology of Social Action," with long-time collaborator, Mark Snyder (University of Minnesota), and gave a talk on grant writing for graduate students and recent graduates at the Early Career Scholars Summer Workshop at this meeting. Omoto also co-authored several research presentations with current and recently graduated CGU students Deryn Dudley, Rupanwita Gupta, Benjamin Marcus, Miriam Matthews, and Stacy A. Hawkins. In addition to the SPSSI meetings, Omoto chaired a session on activism at the meetings of the American Psychological Association in San Diego, and co-authored presentations at the meetings of the International Society for Third Sector Research in Istanbul, and the International Society of Political Psychology in San Francisco, the latter with CGU alum Justin D. Hackett as a co-author. Omoto recently published a chapter, "Influences of Psychological Sense of Community on Voluntary Helping and Prosocial Action," in an edited volume of *The Psychology of Prosocial Behavior: Group Processes, Intergroup Relations, and Helping*. Finally, he co-authored an article with Mark Snyder and Justin D. Hackett, "Personality and motivational antecedents of activism and civic engagement," in the *Journal of Personality*.



**David Pagel** (*Arts and Humanities*) organized *Underground Pop*, a 10-artist exhibition of skeptically optimistic works for the Parrish Art Museum in Southampton, New York, and co-organized, at the Art Gallery of Calgary, *softcore Hard Edge*, an 18-artist exhibition about the legacy of Hard Edge Abstraction. He wrote the catalog essay for John Frame's exhibition at the Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens, as well as the essay for Wendell Gladstone's monograph and Chris Kahler's solo show in Santa Fe, New Mexico. In addition, Pagel conducted interviews with Michael Brewster, Tom Eatherton, Ed Moses, and John White for "It Happened at Pomona: 1969-73," part of the Getty's *Pacific Standard Time*. Pagel also completed his five-year goal of bicycling the distance equal to the circumference of the Earth, 24,902 miles.



**Susan J. Paik** (*Educational Studies*) presented her research on the achievements of minority women at the World Congress of Comparative Education Societies in Istanbul, and at the International Conference on Education, Economy, & Society in Paris. Paik supported the work of nine doctoral students who presented their research at the Comparative and International Education Society Conference (CIES) in Long Beach. As the chair of two symposiums, the students presented excellent work in "Factors Influencing the Achievement of 1.5-2nd Generational Diverse Asian American Students" and "Bicultural, Social, and Academic Experiences of Diverse Asian Americans in Higher Education." She also participated at the Plenum meeting at the University Council for Educational Administration (UCEA) in New Orleans. She collaborated with Becky Reichard in co-authoring a chapter called



“Where do we go from here? Developing the next generation of leaders: Research, policy, and practice.”



**Linda Perkins** (*School of Educational Studies*) was the Scholar/Advisor to PBS’s 3-hour documentary on the History of Black Colleges and Universities (tentatively titled *Faith in Education*). She was selected to the Steering Committee of the Women Studies Seminars at the Huntington Library in Pasadena. Perkins also presented a paper entitled, “The Black Female Professoriate at Howard University: 1926-1968” at the History of Education Society Conference in Cambridge, Massachusetts.



**Kathy Pezdek** (*Behavioral and Organizational Sciences*) published “Does Trial Presentation Medium Matter in Jury Simulation Research? Evaluating the Effectiveness of Eyewitness Expert Testimony,” with E. Avila-Mora and K. Sperry, in *Applied Cognitive Psychology*; and “Children as witnesses,” with G. Davies, in *Textbook on forensic psychology*, G. Towl and D. Crighton (editors).



**Becky Reichard** (*Behavioral and Organizational Sciences*) was awarded a grant from the Soaring with Eagles Foundation to develop and evaluate a leadership curriculum for college freshman emphasizing the four tenets of leadership: Stewardship, Citizenship, Humanitarianism, and Purposeful Passion ©. On a more personal note, her 1995-1996 college basketball team from Missouri Science & Technology (formerly University of Missouri-Rolla) was inducted into the college’s Hall of Fame.



**Sue Robb** (*Teacher Education*), along with Deborah Deutsch Smith, gave a presentation and hands-on demonstration at the Inclusive and Supportive Education Congress: Promoting Diversity and Inclusive Practice at Queen’s University in Belfast. Robb and Smith showcased the IRIS Center’s online instructional resources. Their demonstration was attended by an international group of higher-education faculty.



**Vijay Sathe** (*Drucker*) published “Two Engines of Corporate Entrepreneurship” in *Effective Executive*; “Venture Capital Firms in America: Their Caste System and Other Secrets,” with Hatim Tyabji, in the *Ivey Business Journal*; and “Sustainable Industry Creation: A Case Study of the Birth of the Organic Cotton Industry and its Implications for Theory,” with Michael Crooke, in the special issue on “Manage by Design” in the *Journal of Corporate Citizenship*.



**Jean Schroedel** (*Politics and Economics*) gave a talk entitled “Women’s Citizenship 90 Years After Suffrage: Is the Glass Half Empty or Half Full?” at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.



**Daryl Smith** (*Educational Studies*) was a Scholar in Residence at the Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, DC, working on the relationship between diversity and excellence in medical education. She presented “Building an Agenda for Research on Affirmative Action and Diversity” at the Kellogg Foundation Research Advisory Board meeting, Harvard Medical School. Smith presented “Diversifying the faculty for the next generation: Debunking myths and effective strategies” at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. She was the keynote speaker at the Art Center College of Design, speaking on “Diversity’s Promise: Building Capacity for a Pluralistic Society.” She was also a workshop presenter at Loyola Marymount University on “Managing Change in Institutions of Higher Education.”



**Deborah Deutsch Smith** (*Teacher Education*), principal investigator of The Special Education Faculty Needs Assessment Project (SEFNA), reports that SEFNA held a meeting of national experts here at CGU in October. These experts – renowned researchers and policy developers – assisted the SEFNA team with their assessment of the nation’s special education teacher education programs. At Queen’s University in Belfast, Smith and Sue Robb showcased the IRIS Center’s online instructional resources.



**Tom Willett** (*Politics and Economics*) spoke at a conference on the IMF and World Bank in Tubingen, Germany, and gave a talk on the global financial crisis at the University of Heidelberg. He also gave talks on this subject at the Central University of Finance and Economics in Beijing, and Seton Hall and George Mason Universities. Willett organized several sessions on topics in international money and finance for the annual meetings of the Western Economics Association in Portland, Oregon, and the Asia Pacific Economic Association in Hong Kong, where he was also a panelist, chair, and discussant. He gave the keynote address at a conference on regional financial and regulatory cooperation in Beijing, as well. Willett also had a paper on international reserves and China’s monetary policy published in the *Journal of International Money and Finance*.



**Hideki Yamawaki** (*Drucker*) published a Japanese edition of *The Drucker Difference* (Craig Pearce, Joseph Maciariello, and Hideki Yamawaki, editors).



**Paul Zak** (*Politics and Economics*) spoke to the California Council on Science and Technology on the Neurobiology of Trust at the University of California, Irvine. Zak did a live call-in show on “Trust” for Minnesota public radio. He also facilitated a conversation with CEOs on “Conscious Capitalism” at Lake Arrowhead, California, and gave the keynote address to the Freedom and Prosperity Academy Scholars Conference.

faculty  
achievements

# alumni profile

## Carlos A. Garcia: freedom fighting superintendent

As a student in CGU's School of Educational Studies in the 1970s, Carlos A. Garcia was introduced to the idea of social justice. That idea not only illuminated his own childhood attending an underfunded school in the barrio, but drives him in his current position as **superintendent of San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD)**.



Garcia – who previously opened 65 new schools over five years as superintendent of Las Vegas' Clark County School District – regards himself, and his teachers, as freedom fighters tackling the number one social justice issue facing the nation today: the achievement gap.

"I view the achievement gap as the modern apartheid in the US. Who are the people who are doing the worst in this country? They are the brown and black faces," said Garcia, currently a member of CGU's School of Educational Studies' Board of Visitors. "Our job is not only to educate kids; we're running a civil rights movement, and the most fundamental right has to be equity in education. We've got to change the predictability of demographics."

Garcia went on to become teacher, principal, and superintendent in numerous school districts, mostly in California. Wherever he's gone, he has brought the no-nonsense frankness he learned as a kid, now tempered with tact and humor, to the challenges of his job. "I don't sugarcoat things," he said.

Guiding him in his efforts to make each of the 1,146 schools in SFUSD top-notch, and each of the 55,000 students an engaged learner, is his simple mantra: "I work for kids." For Garcia, this means making social justice a reality; to accomplish this, he asserts, we must deal with race.

"People say race doesn't matter, but say that to a young black boy in the hood. Walk into any AP classroom and see who's there. If we're truly getting

to the point when race doesn't matter, then shouldn't those classrooms reflect all the students we serve?" said Garcia, who is also president of the Association of Latino Administrators and Superintendents.

Under Garcia's leadership, proficiency is improving across racial lines, with African American and Latino test scores increasing more than any other student subgroup over the previous two years. "We had the audacity to take on the toughest issue. The biggest mistake in our country is that we don't talk about race. But that's what it's going to take."

Garcia also strives to resolve his biggest fear: the students' technological deficiency. "This keeps me up at night. Eighty percent of the jobs that kids will be doing when they graduate haven't been invented yet."

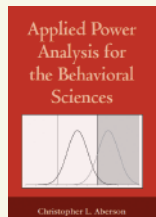
According to Garcia, twenty-first-century education means embracing, not banning, today's gadgets. "Right now, we tell students to put it all away, but it needs to be integrated."

Garcia knows that educational equity, engaged learning, and an iPad for every student won't happen overnight. But as a proponent of Kaizen, the Japanese philosophy of continuous improvement, he pushes toward a unanimous "yes" to the question he wants everyone to ask, *Is this school good enough for my child?*

"If the answer is no, we have a lot of work to do. Because if it's not good enough for your child, it's not good enough for any child."



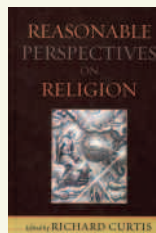
# alumni booknotes



## **Applied Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences** Routledge Academic, 2010

Christopher L. Aberson *MA, Psychology, 1995; PhD, Psychology, 1999*

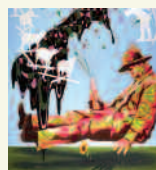
*Applied Power* addresses sample size selection for research. The book focuses on conducting power analysis using computer methods, while also providing detailed calculations to foster stronger conceptual understanding of material. Most importantly, the text is a “how-to” guide for researchers and students. *Applied Power* provides tools for researchers to use in conducting their own power analyses and demonstrates exactly how to use those tools.



## **Reasonable Perspectives on Religion** Lexington Press, 2010

Edited by Richard Curtis *PhD, Religion, 2006*

With chapters from alumni Richard Curtis, Patrick Horn (*MA, Philosophy, 1995; PhD, Religion 1999*), and David Ray Griffin (*PhD, Religion, 1970*), *Reasonable Perspectives* brings together a range of discussions, both critical and apologetic, which examine varying parts of religion and its functions. Covering a wide range of topics, including ethics, religious pluralism, the existence of God, and reasonableness of Islam, these essays are connected by arguments made in careful and scholarly ways and which represent reasonable perspectives on a wide swath of contemporary religious debates, creating a marked contrast to the contention that creeps into discussions on religion in American society.



## **DOA, SOS, ETC.** Zero + Publishing, 2010

Wendell Gladstone *MFA 1998*

In his essay for Gladstone's collection of 56 paintings, CGU Art Department Chair and art critic David Pagel reflects that, “Gladstone's laser-sharp paintings are user-friendly remedies for diminished attention spans and powerful antidotes to the shrinking scope of careful looking. These vivid images of people and beasts embroiled in their own enigmatic predicaments get one's attention in a split-second. Almost as quickly, they do something with it: get us to look closely and slowly, at what they depict and how they depict it, never settling into compositional closure or resolving the stories they initiate by coming to conclusions. Drawing the imagination into action, they invite viewers to marshal myriad memories to try to make sense of their polyglot mechanics, the mix-and-match stews of stuff they fuse in their own intuitive universes. Here, questions like ‘What if?’ and ‘Why not?’ expand the realm of possibility and articulate these paintings' own infectious comfort with uncertainty, their embrace of confusion, and their love of what just might lie beyond the horizon of the possible.”



## **The German League for the Prevention of Women's Emancipation: Antifeminism in Germany, 1912-1920** Peter Lang Publishing, 2010

Diane Guido *MBA 1989; PhD, History, 1992*

In an edited version of her CGU dissertation, Guido presents a detailed account of the activities of the German League for the Prevention of Women's Emancipation from its beginnings in 1912 to its dissolution in 1920. *The German League* underscores the impact of this conservative, keenly nationalist, and increasingly anti-socialist, anti-Semitic, and anti-Catholic organization as it targeted primarily the moderate bourgeois Federation of German Women's Associations and the conservative German-Evangelical Women's League. This book also documents motives for membership, the League's philosophy, and the political and social activism used by the League to achieve its aims. Based on a membership list reconstructed by Guido, it offers a demographic analysis of League members and officers including an evaluation of the League's geographic distribution and the extent of women's participation in it.



## **Girlhood: A Global History** Rutgers University Press, 2010

Edited by Jennifer Helgren *MA, History, 1999; PhD, History, 2005*  
and Colleen A. Vasconcellos

Helgren and Vasconcellos examine the centrality of girlhood in shaping women's lives, using interdisciplinary and global sources, scopes, and methodologies to explore how age, gender, and a multitude of other identities work together to influence the historical experience. Spanning a broad time frame from 1750 to the present, essays illuminate the various continuities and differences in girls' lives across culture and region - girls on all continents except Antarctica are represented. Case studies and essays are arranged thematically to encourage comparisons between girls' experiences in diverse locales, and to assess how girls were affected by historical developments such as colonialism, political repression, war, modernization, shifts in labor markets, migrations, and the rise of consumer culture.

## **In Memoriam**

Alvin E. Anderson, *MFA 1960*

Rupert Deese, *MFA 1957*

Paul K. Longmore, *PhD, History, 1984*

William T. Richardson, *PhD, Psychology, 1972*

Ramon Eduardo Ruiz, *MA, History, 1948*

James Sallie, *PhD, Religion, 1969*

Philip M. Whitman, *MA, Government, 1976;*  
*PhD, Government, 1981*

To view more CGU alumnotes, go to <http://alumnicommunity.cgu.edu/alumnotes>

## Arts and Humanities

**Quinton Bemiller, MFA 2007**, was selected by the City of Los Angeles Department of Cultural Affairs for a solo exhibition of 22 paintings and an award of \$4,000. The exhibition, entitled *Subsequent Events*, was on display from June through August 2010 at the Los Angeles International Airport, in the arrivals/baggage claim area of Terminal 1. The exhibition was a joint project between the Department of Cultural Affairs and Los Angeles World Airports' public art and exhibitions programs, and was publicly accessible, with no ticket or security check required.

**Charles Feesago, MFA 2007**, had his work reviewed by *Los Angeles Times* art blogger Christopher Knight in an article posted on the *Culture Monster* blog on September 10, 2010. The two paintings mentioned by Knight were included in the 2010 Los Angeles Juried Exhibition, held at the Los Angeles Municipal Gallery. The jurors for the show were Ali Subotnick, curator at the UCLA Hammer Museum, and Franklin Sirams, curator at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

**Kirk Pedersen, MFA 1998**, hosted a September exhibition featuring four artists, three of them CGU graduates, at his gallery in Pomona, PEDERSEN projects. MFA alumni Lisa Adams (1980), Wendell Gladstone (1998), and Greg Rose (1997) participated in *Prelude to An Apocalypse: Landscape in and Era of Diminished Expectations*, in which prophecy played a central role in the work displayed during the show. Pedersen also held a special preview opening for CGU alumni as part of the *Familiar Grounds* events cohosted by the Office of Alumni Relations.

## Behavioral and Organizational Sciences

**Bettina Casad, MA, Psychology, 2002; PhD 2006**, was awarded a four-year grant of a little more than \$900,000 from the National Institutes of Health in August. The grant, funded by the National Institute for General Medical Sciences, is for a study entitled "Effects of Threatening Environments on Women's Success in Biomedical Majors." Casad is an assistant professor of psychology at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

## Peter F. Drucker and Masatoshi Ito Graduate School of Management

**Charles Seeger, MBA 1990**, joined the Los Angeles office of HOK Planning Group in July of 2010 as their vice president and director of planning and landscape architecture. Seeger will lead the master planning, urban design, and landscape architecture practice in Los Angeles and will work across HOK's 24 global locations. His client history lists high-profile projects such as Microsoft Corporate Headquarters, Amgen Corporate Headquarters, and Daytona International Speedway.

## Educational Studies

**Melissa Hartley, PhD, Education, 2010**, accepted a full-time faculty position at West Virginia University in the Department of Special Education. In this role, Hartley will be training future special education teachers how best to educate students with disabilities. Her research interests include supply and demand of special education faculty, teacher retention and attrition, and evaluating teacher effectiveness.

**Joe Woodward, MA, Education, 1989**, is blogging for the Huffington Post on his experience writing and publishing the book he is working on, his second. The book, a biography of author and screenwriter Nathanael West, is scheduled to be published this winter. Woodward is the director of institutional advancement at the Webb Schools in Claremont, where Drucker alumnus Taylor Stockdale is head-elect of schools.

## Politics and Economics

**Brian McGowan, MA, Politics and Economics, 2005**, was recently appointed as deputy assistant secretary of commerce in the Obama Administration, where he has been detailed to the National Incident Command for the BP Deepwater Horizon incident on behalf of the White House. He is leading a newly created inter-departmental Economic Solutions Team to begin the transition from response to recovery. In this capacity he works closely with the National Economic Council and governments all along the most affected areas of the gulf to develop strategies to mitigate job losses and spur economic growth.

**Adam Rush, MA, Politics and Policy, 2005**, was elected as a member of the City of Eastvale Inaugural Council and chairman of the Eastvale Council-elect for the newly incorporated city of Eastvale, California, in Riverside County. A principal planner working for the county, Rush headed the Eastvale Incorporation Committee, and is also a small business owner and educator. In August, he was the guest speaker at an event held by the American Society of Professional Estimators Inland Empire Chapter, where he discussed development along California's Interstate 15 corridor.

**Cheryl Van Den Handel, MA, Politics and Policy, 2004; PhD 2008**, was hired in May as a tenure-track assistant professor of political science at Northeastern State University in Oklahoma. She is now teaching international relations and comparative politics in an interdisciplinary department, as well as learning more about the Model United Nations program.

## Religion

**James Brenneman, MA, Religion, 1991; PhD, Religion, 1994**, was reappointed to a second term as president of Goshen College by the college's Board of Directors, with his new term beginning on July 1 and continuing through June 30, 2014. Brenneman, a pastor, biblical theologian, and leader in the Mennonite church, became Goshen's 16th president in 2006, and moved to Indiana after 26 years in California.

**Simon Joseph, PhD, Religion, 2010**, debuted his new documentary film *Finding God in the City of Angels*, in June 2010. The project, commissioned by CGU's Institute for Signifying Scriptures, is a colorful portrait of Los Angeles as one of the most spiritually diverse places in the world. Joseph and his filmmaking partner Jennifer Jessum gained access to the holy ceremonies of more than 40 devotional communities, and footage includes Tongva-Gabrielino Indians in sacred canoes; Orthodox Jews on Venice Beach; Islamic dancers of the Sufi tradition; and Central Community Church of the Nazarene's work with the homeless; as well as whirlwind explorations of the Bahai, Hare Krishna, Gnostic Christians, and followers of the Indian guru Amma.

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Images from Quinton Bemiller's exhibit at LAX

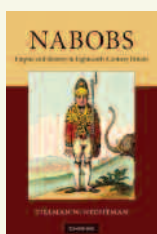




## **Le Jazz: Jazz and French Cultural Identity** University of Illinois Press, 2010

Matthew F. Jordan *PhD, History, 1998*

Jordan deftly blends textual analysis, critical theory, and cultural history in a wide-ranging and highly readable account of how jazz progressed from a foreign cultural innovation met with resistance by French traditionalists to a naturalized component of the country's identity. Countering the histories of jazz's celebratory reception in France, he argues that some listeners and critics perceived jazz as a threat to traditional French culture, and only as France modernized its identity did jazz become compatible with notions of Frenchness. *Le Jazz* speaks to the power of enlivened debate about popular culture, art, and expression as the means for constructing a vibrant cultural identity, revealing crucial keys to understanding how the French have come to see themselves in the post-war world.



## **Nabobs: Empire and Identity in Eighteenth-Century Britain** Cambridge University Press, 2010

Tillman Nechtman *MA, History, 1999*

Nechtman explores the relationship between Britain and its empire in the eighteenth century through the controversy that surrounded employees of the East India Company. Labeled as "nabobs" by their critics, company employees returned from India, bringing the subcontinent's culture with them in the form of souvenirs such as clothing, foods, jewels, artwork, and animals. To the nabobs, imperial keepsakes were a way of narrating their imperial biographies; however their domestic critics preferred to see Britain as distinct from its empire, and viewed the nabobs as a dangerous community who sought to reverse the currents of imperialism. Drawing on cultural, material, and visual history, this book captures a far wider picture of the fascinating controversy and sheds considerable new light on the tensions and contradictions inherent in British national identity in the late eighteenth century.



## **Kirk Pedersen: Tradeoffs** Zero + Publishing, 2010

Kirk Pedersen *MFA 1998*

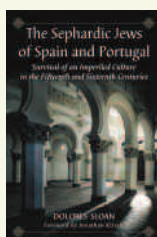
Featuring 95 plates with photographs from 14 different Asian cities, art critic James Scarborough calls *Tradeoffs*, "an intriguing project, Pedersen's attempt to anthropomorphize demographic data. It correlates with past work he's done, spending large blocks of time living and teaching, observing and photographing the roil and boil of the urban Far East, where (or anywhere, for that matter) the detritus of advertising morphs into the collaged shards of a fragmented reality. That the people he photographs are emotionally and sociologically neutral is precisely the point. Pedersen works on the fringe of microeconomics and the behavior of the people its theories seek to explain. His esthetic folds into the consumption patterns of those he photographs. He walks a narrow line between cynicism and despair, finding unexpected beauty in the precise though fleeting moments each image captures."



## **The Closing of the Muslim Mind: How Intellectual Suicide Created the Modern Islamist Crisis** ISI Books, 2010

Robert R. Reilly *MA, Government, 1978*

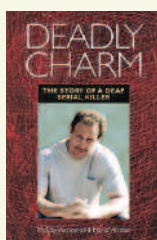
In this eye-opening book, foreign policy expert Robert Reilly uncovers the root of our contemporary crisis – a pivotal struggle waged within the Muslim world nearly a millennium ago. Reilly argues that in a heated battle over the role of reason, the side of irrationality won and a deformed theology was the result, leading to the spiritual pathology of Islamism, and a deeply dysfunctional culture. Reilly explores key issues such as the elusive peace in the Middle East, the lack of scientific inquiry in the Islamic world, and why Muslim media often present natural disasters as divine retribution. Delving deeper than previous polemics and simplistic analyses, *The Closing of the Muslim Mind* provides the answers that the West has so desperately needed in confronting the Islamist crisis.



## **The Sephardic Jews of Spain and Portugal: Survival of an Imperiled Culture in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries** McFarland, 2009

Dolores Sloan *MA, Government, 1966*

Sloan's work traces the history of the Sephardic Jews from their golden age on the Iberian Peninsula to their post-Columbian diaspora after their expulsion from Spain in 1492, and their forced conversions in Portugal in 1497. It highlights the achievements in science, medicine, philosophy, arts, economy, and government, with several significant Sephardic Jews profiled in detail. Later chapters explore the increasing restrictions that preceded expulsion, and the diaspora communities in Brazil and the Ottoman Empire, and finally the enduring legacy of Sephardic history.



## **Deadly Charm: The Story of a Deaf Serial Killer** Gallaudet University Press, 2010

McKay Vernon and Marie Vernon *PhD, Education, 1966*

Forensic psychologist McKay Vernon and journalist Marie Vernon, present a striking portrait of Patrick McCullough, the first and only deaf man ever to be identified as a serial killer. Although handsome and charming, McCullough's incendiary personality led to increasing aggression, and he was eventually convicted for the murder of two men. Yet, McCullough ingratiated himself with the court and served only seven years in prison. Once free again, he resumed his pattern of beguiling sympathetic women whom he then abused and stalked, until his rage culminated in a crescendo of destruction. *Deadly Charm* depicts a deaf serial killer driven by frustration and violence and leaves much to consider. The Vernons explore the issues of whether McCullough's deafness exacerbated his lethally violent nature, or if his vicious impulses could have been constrained if his time in mental institutions had been more productive than his time in prison.

# CGU Celebrates 85 Years of Continuing Conversations

"THE CENTER OF A COLLEGE IS IN GREAT CONVERSATION ... " – JAMES A. BLAISDELL



## Toward a century of excellence

In 85 years, Claremont Graduate University (CGU) has had seven names, 15 presidents and countless interesting conversations. Although there are no transcripts of these voices, their impact is written in history. Here are some of the highlights:

- ★ Founded on October 14, 1925, CGU is the founding institution of the Claremont Colleges Consortium. With an endowment of \$1 million, an initial graduating class of four, and the construction of Harper Hall in 1932, CGU's early history was turbulent and dynamic, enduring the financial challenges of the Great Depression of the 1930s and the hardships of World War II in the 1940s.
- ★ In the 1950s Honnold Library was dedicated, and during the 1960s, the School of Theology affiliated with CGU. The decade of the 1970s welcomed Peter Drucker, who ushered in an era of dominance in graduate business education.
- ★ In the late 1980s, CGU celebrated the successful completion of its second fundraising campaign and first individual campaign, the Campaign for Pre-eminence, which exceeded its \$50 million goal.

★ After many discussions, during the 1990s, CGU formally separated from Claremont University Center, which was renamed the Claremont University Consortium.

★ The next decade saw numerous milestones: CGU's endowment reached \$100 million, placing it among the top 10 percent of colleges. The Carnegie Corporation recognized the university as a doctoral research university extensive, the highest rating for institutions of higher education. The university also completed its third fundraising campaign, Building the Foundation for Greatness, with a total of more than \$54 million.

★ Eighty-five years young, CGU is a thriving graduate institution with nine academic schools, 38 buildings, 119 full-time faculty awarded more than \$36 million in research grants, and 2,200 students studying in 60 fields and starting their own conversations. What James Blaisdell said in 1923 is true today: "We are only at the beginning of things that are to come."



*Masatoshi Ito and Peter Drucker*

## Dorothy Walter Baruch: The recipient of the first doctorate

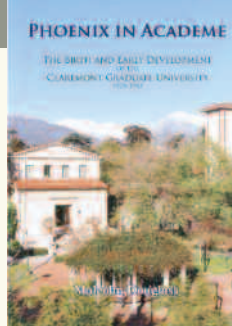
Granted the first doctorate in 1937, Baruch went on to a distinguished career as a psychologist and author of both children's and child-rearing practices books.

## CGU Presidents: Voices of the university

**James A. Blaisdell** (1925-1936)  
**William S. Ament**, acting president (1935-1937)  
**Russell M. Story** (1937-1942)  
**Robert J. Bernard** (1959-1963)  
**William W. Clary**, acting president (1963)  
**Louis T. Benezet** (1963-1970)  
**Howard R. Bowen** (1970-1971)  
**Barnaby C. Keeney** (1971-1976)  
**Joseph B. Platt** (1976-1981)  
**John D. Maguire** (1981-1998)  
**Steadman Upham** (1998-2004)  
**William Everhart**, interim president (2004-2005)  
**Robert Klitgaard** (2005-2009)  
**Joseph C. Hough**, interim president (2009-2010)  
**Deborah A. Freund** (2010 - )

"The center of a college is in great conversation and out of the talk of college life springs everything else." These famous words spoken by James A. Blaisdell, Claremont Graduate University's founding president, are emblazoned on a bronze plaque at the formal entryway of the university. While it might be missed by students and faculty hurrying to classes, these words, by their very permanency, form the continuing message amid the changing conversations that have shaped the university throughout its history.





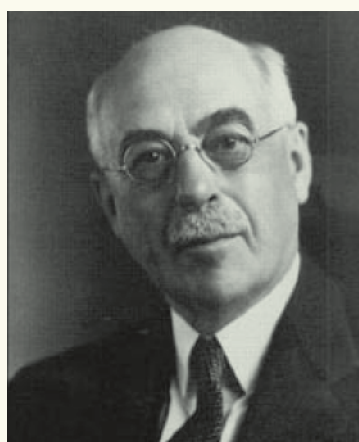
The only known definitive history of CGU's founding.



CGU's 15th President, Deborah A. Freund

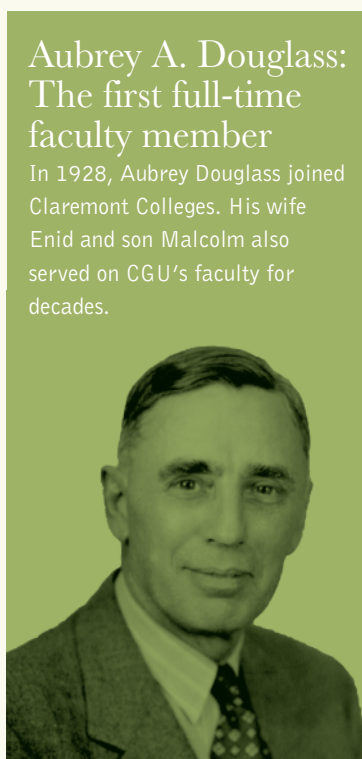


Eighty-five years and still going strong.



## James A. Blaisdell: The founding president

The son of a theological professor, Blaisdell envisioned Claremont Colleges (CGU's original name) as the center of all graduate work. The fourth president of Pomona College and founding president of CGU, his original home is now the Humanities Faculty House, directly across from Harper East. His beloved dog, Midget, who went with him everywhere, is buried behind the house. What Blaisdell envisioned in 1925 is now internationally known as the Claremont Colleges. The consortium enrolls more than 6,300 full-time students with a combined faculty of nearly 700 professors, and approximately 1,600 staff and support personnel. More than 2,000 courses are offered to students attending the colleges.



## Aubrey A. Douglass: The first full-time faculty member

In 1928, Aubrey Douglass joined Claremont Colleges. His wife Enid and son Malcolm also served on CGU's faculty for decades.

The Logo:  
"Multa lumina, una lux"  
Latin for "Many lamps, one light."



## Harper Hall: The first building

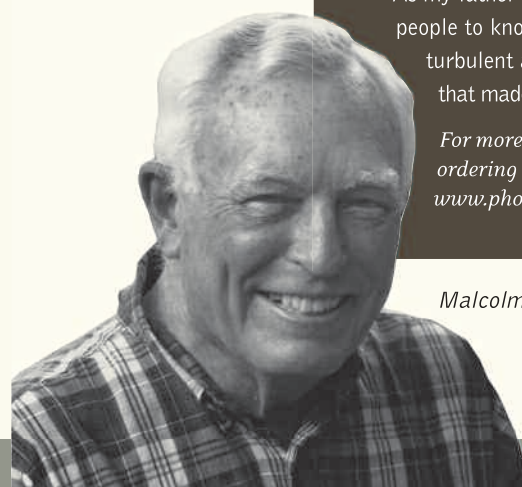
Built in 1932, Harper Hall was named for Fellow J.C. Harper. Its footprint the letter "H," Harper housed the library, classrooms, and faculty offices. The second floor is taller than usual, because of the height of the book stacks.



## The Douglass Family: A legacy of conversations

When Malcolm Douglass died in 2002, he left behind an unfinished manuscript chronicling the early history of Claremont Graduate University. *Phoenix in Academe: The Birth and Early Development of the Claremont Graduate University 1925-1952* is an important book for two reasons: It is the only known definitive history of this era, and it represents three generations of conversations. As the son of Aubrey Douglass, Malcolm Douglass drew on discussions he had with his father, his own relationships with university people, and many years of research. When Paul Douglass, son of Malcolm and grandson of Aubrey, discovered the manuscript, he immediately recognized its value. With Paul's careful editing and the financial support of the university, the book was published in early 2010. "My father was interested passionately in the history of Claremont Graduate University, to which he devoted almost his entire professional life," said Paul. "As my father's editor, I would like people to know and appreciate the turbulent and interesting history that made CGU what it is today."

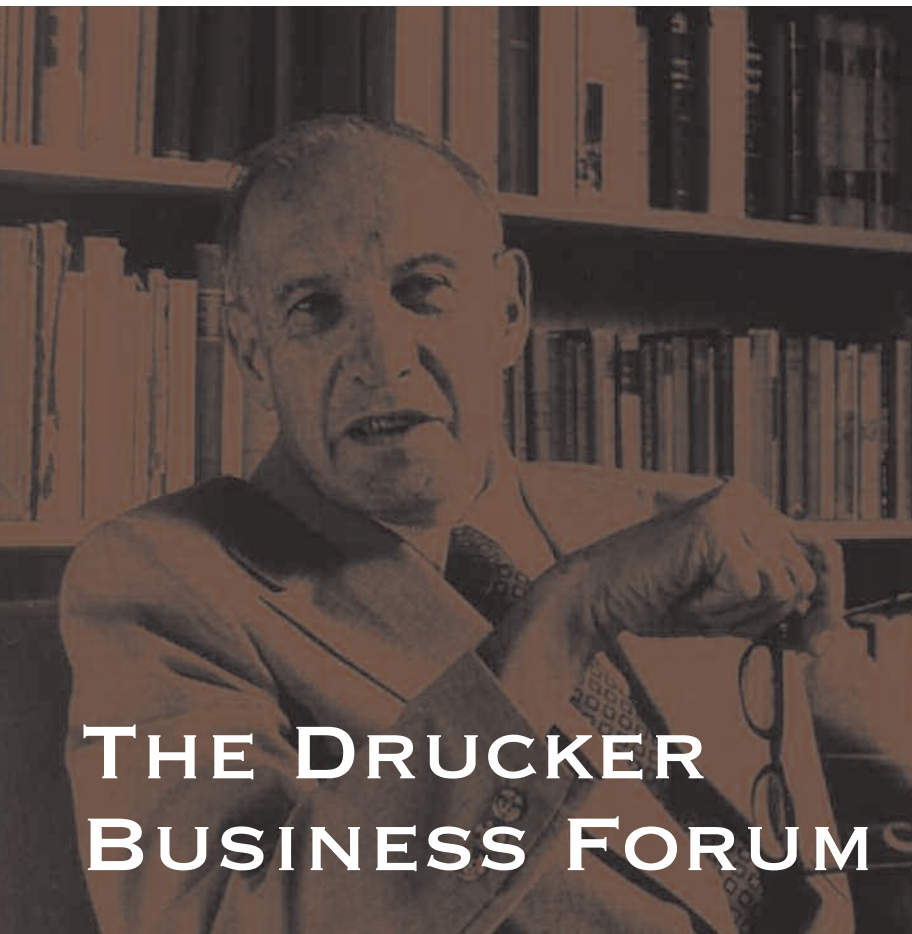
For more on this book, including ordering information, visit [www.phoenixinacademe.com](http://www.phoenixinacademe.com).



Malcolm Douglass

Claremont Graduate University  
150 East Tenth Street  
Claremont, CA 91711  
[www.cgu.edu](http://www.cgu.edu)

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The 2010-2011 season kicked-off with presentations by Michael Eisner, head of the Torante Company and former Disney CEO; Arianna Huffington, co-founder of the Huffington Post; and Seth Godin, entrepreneur, author, and public speaker.

The series continues with Peter Guber, chairman and CEO of Mandalay Entertainment Group; Howard Shultz, chairman, president, and CEO of Starbucks; and many others.

The Drucker Business Forum is produced by the Peter F. Drucker and Masatoshi Ito Graduate School of Management. Forums are free for students and alumni, \$20 for the public. Each event features breakfast from 7:45 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., immediately followed by the forum, which concludes at 9:30 a.m.

For more information - including location, tickets, and RSVP - visit [www.druckerbusinessforum.org](http://www.druckerbusinessforum.org).



Michael Eisner



Arianna Huffington



Seth Godin



Peter Guber



Howard Shultz