Eighth Annual Research and Professional Activity Day:
A Celebration of Scholarship and Creativity

Tues., November 29, 2011
Campus Center
11:10 a.m. - 12:40 p.m.
DEVORAH LIEBERMAN, President of the University

“Enhancing faculty vitality and institutional commitment: Smart Leadership in Difficult Times,” in Paul Yakobuski & Madeline B. d’Ambrosio (Eds.), Smart Leadership in Difficult Times (Edgar Elgar and TIAA-CREF, 2011)

**Abstract:** As a living organism with its students serving as the lifeblood, the faculty as the soul, and the administration at the head, a college or university is constantly refining and shaping its values and its culture as it adapts to a rapidly changing environment for higher education. But, perhaps the most critical element within that organism for affecting such culture change is its soul: the faculty. For, it is that culture that drives the reputation that attracts human, political, and economic capital and commitment on which the success of every institution rests. The better we invest in, protect and nurture our faculty, the better able we will be to meet our institutional missions and to reach beyond our strategic goals. All institutions seek to recruit and retain permanent and adjunct faculty who are motivated to teach, to pursue scholarship and research, and to personally invest themselves in the life of the institution and its extended communities. The job of developing a faculty, though, does not end with a successful hire, or a promotion, or a tenure decision. It is the beginning of a process that needs to continue throughout each faculty member’s career. While this chapter is written in the context of the turbulent economy of the start of the second decade in the 21st century, also remember that periods of high prosperity can challenge faculty commitment to institutions. Increased philanthropy, heightened availability of public funding, and an expanding sense of opportunity, the greener grass of other pastures may seem more rewarding to faculty we hope to attract and to retain. Whether the market is bull or bear, the processes for securing and sustaining faculty commitment are much the same.

(Co-authored with R. Shah-Gordon)

“Engaging a campus in effective intercultural and interracial communication initiatives,” in D. Brunson, Linda Lampl & Felicia F. Jordan-Jackson (Eds.), Interracial Communication: Contexts, Communities, and Choices (Kendall Hunt, 2011)

**Abstract:** Higher education literature asserts that college campuses fostering an inclusive climate and bringing interracial and intercultural communication into the co-curriculum and the academic curriculum graduate students who have an enhanced appreciation of diversity as well as practical skills for success in their professional and personal environments. Based on the assumption that interracial and intercultural communication needs to be clearly articulated for the entire campus as well as strategically embedded throughout the curriculum and the co-curriculum, this chapter identifies strategies designed and implemented by several colleges and universities that have intentionally focused on campus-wide awareness and improvement of interracial and intercultural communication. These institutions have intentionally created campus cultures that attract, support and retain racially and culturally diverse students, faculty and staff. This chapter presents strategic concepts in the context of the issue that triggered one institution’s awareness that it needed to more deeply and systematically address issues of intercultural and interracial communication. Additionally, the chapter reports the challenges and roadblocks the college faced and its strategies for overcoming them. The authors describe outcomes, positive and negative, anticipated and unexpected. Our goal, as authors, is to provide useful ideas that can be generalized across institutions of higher education, irrespective of the size, the structure, or the mission.

“Nurturing institutional change: Collaboration and leadership between upper level administrators and faculty developers,” in C. Schroeder, (Ed.), Coming in from the Margins: Faculty Development’s Emerging Organizational Development Role in Institutional Change (Stylus Press, 2011)
ABSTRACT: Traditionally, the questions we, as professional educators, ask about curriculum and pedagogy have been deeply rooted in our strong desire to improve student learning. For decades, the development of skills and abilities of faculty that were intended to accelerate student achievement has been ad hoc and the research results related to student learning have had scattered venues for dissemination. In addition, for many years, structured faculty development activities were not a primary academic concern. Seldom was institution-wide faculty development integral to internal or external systems of accountability. Similarly, confusion was common about the purpose and the role of individuals tasked with, or who chose to be leaders in, “faculty development.” Rarely was there a direct connection between institutionalizing a faculty development position and when others lobbied for new positions in academic departments or administrative offices. Though faculty development has come to be considered “important,” it is far from being deemed “critical” to the faculty or the institution.

(Co-authored with C. Freedland)

ABSTRACT: This book focuses on institutions with successful pedagogical models that are grounded in theory to practice. This chapter is a practical orientation to theory to practice educational modeling as developed, implemented and assessed at Wagner College. In particular, this chapter analyzes a civic engagement model entitled “Civic Innovations,” that threads theory-to practice pedagogy and student learning through the general education curriculum and throughout each discipline. Additionally, this chapter addresses how senior management and faculty can successfully collaborate both on developing as well as implementing and assessing impact on both student learning and community.

COLLEGE of ARTS and SCIENCES

ART and ART HISTORY DEPARTMENT

DION JOHNSON, Director of University Art Galleries
Recent Paintings

JON LEAVER, Associate Professor of Art History
“Smoke and Vapor”

ABSTRACT: In 1974 Peter Plagens opened his book on West Coast art, Sunshine Muse, by commenting that art might be seen as a means to mitigate a city’s ugliness. Los Angeles, he argued, produced its most important art “only after the city suffused itself in smog and trash architecture.” The implications of Plagens’ claim were twofold, firstly that art is at its best when it acts as a balm for urban alienation, and secondly (and more importantly) that climate and topography are integrally linked to the aesthetic production of a city or region. This essay examines these claims from a number of perspectives. It takes as it’s starting point Maria Nordman’s installation Filmroom, Smoke (1967-present), currently on display at L.A. County Museum of Art, a work filmed in Malibu which, inasmuch as it takes as its central image two people enjoying a relaxing smoke, might be seen as a fulfillment of Plagens assertion - it is easy to see how Los Angeles might be metaphorically correlated with the wisps of smoke escaping the lips of the two bohemians in Nordman’s film: diaphanous, slightly acrid, intoxicating and quintessentially transient. As part
of this essay I trace the history of smoke in modern and contemporary art, examining its enduring power as a metaphor for art and finally linking it back to a defining myth of Los Angeles as the apotheosis of impermanence.

KEITH LORD, Professor of Art
Recent Sculptures

RUTH TROTTER, Professor of Art
Recent Paintings

BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology, Faraj Mourad, Priscilla Escalante, Heather Johnson, Don Sortillon, Lucie Leung Liu, & Katy Pierce
“Timing and Mechanism of Cell Death Induction and Alteration of Thymocyte Development upon Exposure to DES and Methoxychlor Metabolite, HPTE”

Abstract: Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) include a class of molecules that act as agonists or antagonists of the estrogen receptor or other hormone receptors. High production volume EDCs like pesticides and chemicals such as bisphenol A find their way back into the environment after their intended use. The prevalence of these chemicals poses a risk to aquatic and terrestrial organisms. Perhaps the most vulnerable populations are developing embryos, as events that occur during development can have long term consequences for the resulting adult organism. Studies in the last ten years have indicated that EDCs not only alter the reproductive system, the brain, and behavior, but may also impact immune responsiveness. We were interested in probing the mechanism of action of EDCs on the development of the immune system. Previously, we investigated the effects of diethylstilbestrol (DES) and hydroxyphenyl-trichloroethane (HPTE) on embryonic thymocyte development and found that both appear to induce cell death and alteration of differentiation. Here we report on a recent investigation of the timing and mechanism of DES- and HPTE-induced immune effects in an in vitro thymocyte differentiation assay. In the current study, thymocyte apoptosis was probed using Annexin V and PI staining, as well as a chromatin condensation assay, in cultures established with varied periods of exposure to EDCs. The signaling status of thymocytes was probed by CD5 surface staining. Results indicate a short exposure duration for induction of apoptotic effects and possible selective targeting of thymocyte populations for death.

PRISCILLA ESCALANTE & CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology
“Effects of Chronic Diethylstilbestrol Exposure on Developing Thymocytes of C57/BL6 Mice”

Abstract: Endocrine disruption continues to generate concern for human health. Diethylstilbestrol (DES), an endocrine disruptor, was used as a preventative to miscarriage from the late 1930s to early 1970s. Increasing susceptibility to immune dysfunctions and autoimmunity appears to results from DES exposure. Past research reveals that DES affects thymocyte maturation and differentiation during positive and negative selection (Brown et al. 2006). Without proper positive selection, double positive (DP) thymocytes would apoptose and die, resulting in a lack of mature thymocytes aiding in immune defense (Anderson et al. 1999). In relation
to today, if apoptosis continues to occur in the presence of a synthetic estrogen, such as DES, then accumulation within the body will occur and create long term effects that can prove to be hazardous to the body's original immunological homeostasis and function (Valkusz 2011). Since acute exposure has already been researched, the next step was to address what would occur if developing thymocytes were exposed to DES chronically. Within the body, we are not exposed to chemicals on a single exposure basis, rather if a chemical enters our body; it will persist for days at a time or longer. Chronic exposure at tenfold DES dilutions (0, 0.005, 0.05, 0.5, 5, and 50µM) resulted in a decrease in overall viability at the highest exposure, and an increase in DP subpopulations for all chronic concentrations.

ATALIE LIM & CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology

“Estrogen Receptor Usage by the Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals DES and HPTE in Embryonic Thymocyte Differentiation”

ABSTRACT: Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) are synthetic organic compounds such as additives in plastic and pesticides that are commonly found in the environment. Research has shown that EDCs can affect the endocrine system either by binding to estrogen receptors or blocking synthesis or transport of hormones. EDCs that bind to estrogen receptors can act as agonists whereas others can act as antagonists. By behaving like biological signals, EDC signals can be easily misinterpreted by an organism's cell receptors. Evidence has shown that EDCs negatively affect the reproductive fitness of adults and the developing endocrine system of embryos. EDCs can also increase the risk of cancer in adults and increase the frequency of allergic diseases and asthma in children. EDCs are especially detrimental to developing embryos because early lifetime exposures, such as during fetal or early postnatal periods, produce permanent effects. Two known EDCs that have been extensively studied in the past are diethylstilbestrol (DES) and 2,2-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane (HPTE). Our research has shown that both DES and HPTE suppress the development of fetal immune systems. However, little is known about the receptors or pathways that these two chemicals utilize to mediate their effects on the immune system. The focus of this study is to determine which receptors DES and HPTE bind to on the surface of T-cells - whether they are the classical estrogen receptors, ER alpha and ER beta, or the nonclassical estrogen receptor, GPR 30. By gaining a better understanding of how EDCs interact with T-cells, we will be able to better understand the effects of EDCs on the immune system.

LUCIE LEUNG LIU & CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology

“An Investigation of the Effects of Bisphenol-A on the Development and Differentiation of Embryonic C57BL/6 Mice Thymocytes”

ABSTRACT: The immune system is composed of structures and processes that help defend and protect organisms from pathogens and cancer. However, exposure to endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) can disrupt the normal function of the immune system due to the capability of EDCs to mimic or block natural hormones. These effects can alter proper immune function and can lead to an increase in susceptibility to infectious diseases and an increase in autoimmune diseases. Great concern has arisen regarding an endocrine disruptor called bisphenol-A (BPA) that is used as an additive for the production of polycarbonate plastic and epoxy resin. Numerous studies have been performed to look at the effects of BPA in the reproductive system and in the nervous system; however, few studies have looked at the effects on the developing embryo, in particular on embryonic T cell development. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of BPA at the gestational development stage on the different subpopulations of embryonic T cells. An in vitro
assay was used to examine the development of T cells at different concentrations of BPA (0, 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50, and 100 µM). T cells were extracted from C57BL/6 mice embryos at 16 to 18 days of gestation. Our results indicate a dose dependent decrease in viability of the total number of T cells, as well as in the different T cell subpopulations. It was also found that the decrease in T cell viability was significant at 100 µM. These findings suggest that BPA affects normal development and survival rate of embryonic T cells, which can have detrimental effects on the organism's immune system.

AMANDA MANCILLA & CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology
“Effect of low doses of Bisphenol A on the differentiation and viability of Embryonic C57BL/6 Mouse Thymocytes”

ABSTRACT: The immune system is a critical key to the body's defense against diseases and certain conditions. However, when altered by environmental agents, such as endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDC), the immune system can become altered and have devastating tolls. Endocrine disrupting chemicals are a specific group of environmental agents that can disrupt the normal function of the body by mimicking, blocking or altering the response to certain hormones within the body. A widely used EDC that many people come into contact with on an everyday basis is Bisphenol A (BPA). BPA is used to compose polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins, which allows for molded structure, flexibility, and for some lightness. Despite its popularity, few studies have examined BPA’s effects on the developing immune system of an embryo, specifically thymocyte differentiation and viability. An in vitro assay was conducted to determine effects of a low dose range (50fM, 50pM, 50nM, and 50µM) of BPA on embryonic thymocyte development, specifically viability and differentiation. Our current results indicate the 50µM is the lowest concentration at which BPA has negative effects on the viability and differentiation of embryonic thymocytes. This suggests concentrations lower than 50µM may not have detrimental effects on embryonic thymocytes by the measures we have used.

STACEY DARLING-NOVAK, Associate Professor of Biology & KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology
“Bridging the gap between HSI community colleges, University of La Verne, and agricultural science graduate schools”

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this project is to increase the number of Hispanic students who pursue graduate work and/or careers in the agricultural sciences through recruitment, retention and training. University of La Verne will recruit students from local HSI community colleges and predominately Hispanic high schools, provide training for success in graduate school, and introduce these students to the agricultural sciences through coursework and ag-related research projects. Students will be recruited through workshops, and retention will be promoted through scholarships and summer stipends. In addition, students will visit UC Riverside to learn about graduate school and career opportunities through our USDA sponsored agencies, the UCR Salinity Lab and the National Clonal Germplasm Repository for Citrus and Dates.

STACEY DARLING-NOVAK, Associate Professor of Biology and GRACE WHITEHOUSE
“Effects of auxin on seedling morphogenesis in Spathoglottis plicata (Orchidaceae) at three stages of development”

ABSTRACT: In this work, S. plicata seedlings were exposed to auxin or inhibitors of polar auxin transport (PAT) at three stages of development to help clarify the importance of regulated auxin distribution in normal organ and trichome formation.
Growth data from seedlings subcultured at 10 days after culture (DAC) and grown on media with auxin or PAT (polar auxin transport) inhibitors (NPA, TIBA, monensin) for an additional 10 days, demonstrated that an appropriate auxin distribution is necessary for first leaf initiation in S. plicata. In addition, auxins and two PAT inhibitors, TIBA and monensin, promoted precocious formation and random placement of protocorm hairs rather than in “tufts”, which normally appeared between 35 and 40 DAC on the distal end of the seedling. Those seedlings subcultured at 35 DAC and then grown for one month on auxin-containing media formed PLBs and root-like growths from the stem that were in or near the leaf axils. Auxin also promoted a random distribution of hairs on the root-like structures, and some seedlings had hairs forming on the leaves. Seedlings subcultured at 85 DAC on auxin-containing media for two months, exhibited microshoots or callus growth in the axis of older leaves and necrosis of original seedling roots and leaves. In general, exogenously applied auxin promotes the reversion of differentiated S. plicata seedling tissue to a more propagative state. Additionally, auxins commonly induced hair formation, which suggests that protocorm hairs may be root hair-like in nature.

MICHELLE H. DO & STACEY DARLING-NOVAK, Associate Professor of Biology
“Identification of Differential cDNA-AFLPs in Maize Endosperm Development”

ABSTRACT: Programmed cell death (PCD) is a genetically regulated process that occurs during maize endosperm development. A better understanding of this process may open the door to new strategies for the optimization of grain yield. This work focused on the identification of ESTs from cDNA populations, whose up or down regulation correlates with the timing of endosperm death. Total RNA was isolated from endosperm tissue harvested at 18, 20, 24, and 28 days after pollination (DAP), and cDNAs were generated from mRNA populations. Amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLPs) were generated with 9 primer sets. This work identified 18 AFLPs, sizes between 500 and 1400 base pairs, which exhibited differential expression that correlates with endosperm PCD. Downstream research will include the isolation and sequencing of these partial cDNAs. In addition, fragments will be used to pull out full clones from a cDNA library for a more complete characterization of these genes in maize endosperm development.

BRANDON JACoby, CARL DECKER & JERomE gARCiA, Associate Professor of Biology
“Lipoic Acid and Weight Loss”

ABSTRACT: In the United States today 66 % of adults are considered overweight or obese. Obesity may also leave a person at risk of getting chronic diseases such as: heart disease, type II diabetes, high blood pressure, stroke, and some cancers. Obesity, like aging, affects the body at the cellular level first by producing oxidants, which creates an oxidative stress a potential mechanism for many diseases within the body. Researchers have looked into a naturally occurring compound, Lipoic Acid (LA), as it has antioxidant like effects. LA, also known as thioctic acid, was first isolated from bovine liver in 1950. Previous tests have shown that supplementation of LA, along with exercise, can help increase endogenous antioxidants like glutathione (GSH). Other endogenous antioxidants that LA increases without the need for exercise are vitamins E and C. This occurs when LA is oxidized to its dihydrodiolipoic acid (DHLA) form. Another characteristic of LA is it can mimic insulin (insulinomimetic), the ability to increase glucose uptake and supply more acetyl-CoA for energy production as well act as a metal chelator. LA can be found in common foods such as yeast, spinach, broccoli, potatoes, liver and kidney body.
However LA that is taken in from food does not seem to increase the amount of free LA in the body. Even though LA is thought to have insulin like effects, the exact mechanisms for its beneficial effects are not known.

CARL DECKER, MATTHEW SUSTAYTA, CORBIN TOOGOOD, KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology, and JEROME GARCIA, Associate Professor of Biology

“A Novel Post-Translational Modification of Core Histone Proteins: Glutathionylation”

Abstract: The modification of core histone proteins plays an essential regulatory role in gene transcription, as their structural conformation directly affects the expression of the DNA material coiled around them. Therefore, a better understanding of histone modifiers is critical in gaining further insight into several maladies associated with dysfunctional gene expression, including cancer and neurodegeneration. Aligned with this premise, the objective of this study was to determine if core histone proteins could be modified by the antioxidant glutathione, a tripeptide with known protein interaction capabilities. Core histones were extracted and isolated from a culture of SHSY57 human neuron cancer cells, and treated with 0.1 mM, 1.0 mM, and 5.0 mM concentrations of glutathione disulfide (GSSG). Histone isolates were then processed through a western blot analysis and visualized via chemiluminescent detection. Subsequently, all core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) were shown to be glutathionylated in a positive, dose-dependent fashion. Expanding these findings, the relationship of histone glutathionylation and oxidative stress within an in-vitro model is currently under investigation.

VANESSA ALVAREZ & KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology

“The Effect of Fire on DNA Extraction from the Land Snail Helix aspersa”

Abstract: Wildfires can be devastating to land snails and other soil dwelling invertebrates, and drastically reduce population numbers. This can complicate broad scale conservation and biogeography studies in these areas, which require a thorough genetic sampling of a large number of individuals within a population. Previous studies have shown that DNA can be successfully extracted from the shell of a Helix, the garden snail. The purpose of this study is to determine if fire will limit the ability to effectively extract DNA from shells burned at different temperatures. We used shells from Helix aspersa, an abundant and invasive land snail in Southern California. Shells were heated to 25°C, 100°C, 200°C, and 500°C to simulate heating conditions under mild burns, prescribed, or normal burns, and wild fire burns. We then extracted DNA using a CaCl2 buffer and a QIAGEN DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit. We amplified the cytochrome oxidase I locus (a common bar coding gene) using polymerase chain reaction polymerase chain reaction. Our results show that temperatures below 100°C yield useable DNA. The information collected from this experiment will provide a foundational procedure on how to classify and conserve endangered species of snails that are found in ecosystems prone to fires.

CAITLIN KAMS & KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology

“Increasing Interest in Science Using Interactive Lessons”

Abstract: At the secondary level, interest in STEM-related subjects has decreased in recent years. Research indicates that because next generation students have grown up with technology, they need to be engaged in different ways than
previous generations. Teachers of next generation students need to incorporate inquiry-based activities, cooperative learning, and technology into each lesson. For this project, we attempted to create engaging, interactive lessons for local high school students. Our goal was to increase interest in STEM disciplines and make new technologies and techniques available to teachers and students. We conducted surveys to gauge students’ interest and familiarity with science before and after each interactive lesson. We conducted surveys to gauge students’ interest and familiarity with science before and after each interactive lesson. Our one-day laboratory lessons showed an increase in interest in science but did not show a difference in students’ perception of the integration of fun and learning in science.

KRISTEN CHAPMAN & KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology
“Using Interactive Lessons to Increase Elementary Student’s Interest in Science”

ABSTRACT: At the secondary level, interest in STEM related subjects and careers have decreased in recent years. Much of this disinterest has been linked to a student’s elementary training and background in the sciences. In addition, because some elementary educators are apprehensive of science subjects, students sometimes approach science with a negative outlook. Students begin to think that science is hard, inaccessible, or boring. The goal of this research is to reach students in our community and teach them science using inquiry-based lessons that will encourage future interest in science. We have developed three fun, interactive lesson plans that allow students to learn about science in a hands-on way. In the spring 2011, we visited Kindergarten through 4th grade classrooms at the SOAR Charter Academy in San Bernardino. The students at SOAR had little to no exposure to science, with approximately one bimonthly lesson. Before we taught the 50-minute lesson, “Evolution, the game,” we gave the 176 students a pre-survey to assess their interest in science and knowledge about evolution. After the lesson, they received a similar post-survey, and then we used a Student’s T-test to compare the results. Our initial data show a 10% improvement in knowledge, and a significant increase in enthusiasm about science.

MICHAEL CLUE & KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology
“Using Interactive Lessons to Increase Elementary Student’s Interest in Science”

ABSTRACT: In evolutionary terms, species divergence is defined as a single group, or ancestral species, dividing into two sister groups. At the completion of this divergence, the two sister groups may retain some similarities to the ancestral species from which they were derived and by relation show similarities to each other. Genomically, it may only take a slight difference in sequence to separate one species from another. This close relatedness is commonly seen in species of butterflies due to their short generation time, which allows them to evolve more rapidly. This relationship is clearly observed in Callophyrs johnsoni and Callophyrs spinetorum. These sister species are nearly identical during their larval stages making field identification unreliable. To decipher one species from another, this study focused on developing genetic markers to help identify both species. DNA sequences proven to be successful in other Lepidoptera (COI, LEP, RPS2) were used as our markers. DNA was extracted from larval samples, which are also commonly hard to identify, and amplified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Sequences were analyzed using Maximum Likelihood and grouped into species. Our data allowed us to identify and map Callophyrs johnsoni and Callophyrs spinetorum as well as a hybrid group. Callophyrs johnsoni is of particular interest because it is considered a conservation priority, and continued gene pollution by hybridization with Callo-
phyrs spinetorum may cause further population declines.

JUSTINE COYLE & KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology
“Bioaccumulation of Toxins in Land Snail Tissues from Southwest Montana”

ABSTRACT: Southwest Montana has a history of mining dating back to the 1860’s. Gold and Silver were the first to be mined, but the primary focus in this region since the 1870’s has been primarily copper mining. Because the processes for mining gold, silver, and copper include steps of adding metals and other elements to purify the ore, harmful toxins including Zinc, Mercury, Lead, and Arsenic are released as byproducts. These metal have detrimental effects on the environment and biota around the mining region. This study examines the potential bioaccumulation in the land snail Oreohelix. They are primary consumers and potential indicator species for wider ecosystem effects. Oreohelix specimens, vegetation, and water were collected from various known habitats in the area around the Clark Fork River, a large superfund site in Montana, as well as a control wilderness area site with no mining. The total amount of heavy metals from snail tissue and water was quantified using ICP-MS and atomic absorption analysis, respectively. The results show bioaccumulation of toxins in snail tissue. We are also looking for a correlation between the locations of the habitats and the locations of the mining centers in terms of heavy metal concentration in the tissues.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

HUDA JAWAD & RICARDO MORALES, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
“Synthesis and Characterization of Pt-Sn nanoparticles for catalytical applications”

ABSTRACT: Nanocrystals are emerging as key materials due to their novel shape- and size-dependent chemical and physical properties that differ drastically from their bulk counterparts. Here we show advances made by us in the synthesis of bimetallic platinum-tin nanoparticles in both aqueous and ethylene glycol solutions. The Pt-Sn system has never been synthesized by these methods before, as far as we know. Therefore, this type of research may contribute in a great extent to the Pt-Sn catalyst literature. Our nanoparticles were characterized by means of UV-Visible spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy and they show a clear evidence of the existence of nanoparticles with specific shapes and sizes. The results show that the Pt particles are located in the range of 7-9 nm and that their shape is cubical or hexagonal. However, once the Sn is present, this morphology is affected.

MICHAEL KRESS & RICARDO MORALES, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
“Synthesis and Characterization of Pt-Sn nanoparticles for catalytical applications”

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and characterization of uniform nanoparticles have been of great interest in the last few decades because of their potential in the development of new technologies and their applications. One area of research is the synthesis, study, and manipulation of magnetic nanoparticles. The focus of this research is on synthesizing nanoparticles with uniform and reproducible size and magnetism. Two types of synthesis methods were used: thermal decomposition and coprecipitation. The first method did not produce ferromagnetic nanoparticles under the studied conditions. However, through the coprecipitation method we were
able to obtained magnetic particles in aqueous solutions. These methods were applied for bimetallic systems, and similar results were obtained. More research will be done in order to improve the size distribution of the magnetic nanoparticles.

RICARDO CAMPOS & RICARDO MORALES, Assistant Professor of Chemistry

"Synthesis and Characterization of Pt and Pt-Cu Nanoparticles with Selective Size and Shape for further Catalytical Applications"

Abstract: The design and controlled fabrication of nanoscaled materials for catalytic applications have gained a lot of interest in the last decade. It has been demonstrated that metallic nanoparticles behave differently from the ill-defined catalysts. Moreover, the presence of a second metal may improve these novel features found only in nanoparticles. Here we show the results obtained from an undergraduate senior project in which the synthesis of colloidal Pt and Pt-Cu nanoparticles was carried out by different methods. These metals were chosen to be studied due to their applicability in hydrogenation reactions. The synthesis methods for both the mono and bimetallic systems involved the use of ethanol or ethylene glycol as a solvent, hydrogen (only in the ethanolic solutions) to reduce the metals, and PVP as the capping agent. The formation of the nanoparticles was analyzed with both UV-Vis spectroscopy and Transmission Electron Microscopy. Our results show a dependence of the size and shape of the nanoparticles on the concentration ratios between the metals, and between the metals and the polymer. Further studies will involve the study of the catalytic properties of these systems.

ROBERT NEHER, Professor of Biology, IRAJ PARCHAMAZAD, Professor of Chemistry, CHRISTINE GUSTILO, ADRIANA RUTH ARTEAGA, and RANDALL WONG

"Shir-khesht, or Manna"

Abstract: Shir-khesht, the gummy exudates from Contoneaster racemiflora, has been analyzed and characterized by various chemical and instrumental techniques with the objective of identifying and elucidating the primary active components that impart medically beneficial properties of this natural product. The sap of C. racemiflora, a member of the rose family Rosaceae, has been called Shir-Khesht, or Manna, and is found in its native Iran, parts of Afghanistan, and throughout the Middle East. Shir-khest has been used as a laxative, purgative, expectorant, and as a healing drug to treat various other ailments. Studies have shown the exudates to be bioactive and possess medically beneficial attributes, namely anti-viral, anti-cancer, and anti-radiation (radio-protective) properties. Research is continuing by the University of La Verne Chemistry Department to elucidate the structure of the primary compound(s) that make up Shir-Khesht. Analysis by 1D and 2D NMR shows a simple six carbon backbone for the molecule; however, analytical results by LC-MS show components of much higher molecular weight than the NMR results would indicate, suggesting a molecule with a highly symmetrical structure. Further studies are ongoing to determine the definitive structure of Shir-Khesht.

IRAJ PARCHAMAZAD, Professor of Chemistry, RASHA DUBUNI, ANDREW MILLER, and KEVIN SCHINDLER

"New Approach to Make TiO2 Quantum Dot"

Abstract: In the present study TiO2 Quantum Dot has been prepared by the reaction of titanium propoxide within the cavity of Zeolite NaY in aqueous solutions at room temperature. Although several synthetic methods are available for prepa-
ration of TiO₂ semiconductor nano-particles, they suffer from problems related to scale up, reproducibility, and more importantly inappropriate electronic band gap. The study of absorption and emission characteristics of the prepared novel quantum dot revealed the perturbation of the molecular wave functions of the titanium oxide nano-particles. The fluorescence of the prepared titanium quantum dot exhibits remarkable shift to a longer wavelength.

**IRAJ PARCHAMAZAD, Professor of Chemistry, RASHA DUBUNI, DEBI HORNYAK, ANDREW MILLER, ANDREW NGUYEN, and KEVIN SCHINDLER**

“Can We Control BackElectron Transfer in the Excited States?”

**ABSTRACT:** We have been studied “Twisted Intramolecular Charge—Transfer Excited States” by using dynamic NMR and Fluorescence spectroscopy. We have chosen two models for our investigations, aminopyrimidine and aminoborane. We synthesized several aminopyrimidine and aminoborane derivatives for this study. We irradiated pyrimidine sample by excimer laser (308 nm) and/or 254, 285nm, at very low temperatures, and then NMR measurements were performed again at the same temperature. We did not observe any difference for the relative population of the two rotamers. In the case of aminoborane, our NMR results illustrated a change in electron density in the molecule during irradiation at -65°C and a remarkable change in the populations of the two sites.

**IRAJ PARCHAMAZAD, Professor of Chemistry, LISSA ISIHARA, MAYRA SANCHEZ, and TRENECCA JONES**

“Organic Chemistry within the Cavity of Zeolite as a Nano-reactor”

**ABSTRACT:** In previous studies, we have reported the reaction of hydride ions with carbonyl compounds and pericyclic reactions of alkenes and dienes loaded within Zeolite super cage. The objective of this study is to examine the chemistry and stereochemistry that takes place in the pericyclic reactions of 3,3-dimethyl-1-butyne and 2-pentyne loaded into the Zeolite NaY, induced by heat and light. Through the GCMS and NMR analysis and results, we were able to study the interactions of the sp hybridized molecular orbitals involved in these reactions when they are within the Zeolite cavity. We believe that “HOMO and LUMO” configurations and symmetry are modified because of the existence of strong electric field inside the pores of Zeolite which may cause perturbation of the molecular wave functions. The resulting products have been characterized by analytical and spectroscopic techniques by theoretical considerations. Loaded Zeolites have also been investigated by solid NMR methods, MAS ¹³C NMR and HR MAS spectroscopic techniques.

**COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT**

**GEORGE KEELER, Professor of Journalism, MAIA KINSINGER, Associate Professor of Communications, & GARY COLBY, Professor of Photography**

“Collaborating with Students on a Best in Class City Magazine”

**ABSTRACT:** Creative project with students: La Verne Magazine, under the faculty advisement of George Keeler (writing), Maia Kinsinger (layout/design) and Gary Colby (photography) continues to garner top honors from the Society of Professional Journalists and the Associated Collegiate Press.
DON POLLOCK, Professor of Communications
"La Verne Spotlight: A Collaboration Between Faculty and Students to Create a Video Magazine for the Local Community."
**ABSTRACT:** A look at the production of two episodes of a video magazine that covers people, places and events in the local community.

DON POLLOCK, Professor of Communications, MIKE LAPONIS, Professor of Communications, and SHANE RODRIGUES Radio-TV Operations Manager
"Using Web Video to Promote the University"
**ABSTRACT:** Four online video productions to promote the University of La Verne.

ELIZABETH ZWERLING, Associate Professor of Journalism
"Feminist Journalism and New Media Ethics" (in manuscript)
"Dangerous Masquerade: On a mission to eliminate reproductive choice, so-called crisis pregnancy centers are taking in millions of government dollars—and unsuspecting college students," *Ms. Magazine*

"Separate but better? Single-sex schools test the limits of equal opportunity in public education," *Pasadena Weekly*

"The University of Montana's online Rural News Network sustains community ties as newspapers close," *Online Journalism Review*

"As newspapers die, journalism schools turn online to find new life," *Online Journalism Review*

"Rewriting history: Should editors delete or alter online content? From college papers to The New York Times, sources clamor to ‘take it back,’ asking for old quotes and comments to be deleted from websites. Should they be?" *Online Journalism Review*

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM COOK, Professor of English
"From Prynne to Palestine: the continuing battle between good and evil"

**PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS:** A paper copy of the Hawthorne book in draft status with a file of additional research that needs to be considered as addenda. Many articles from January to now published in Counterpunch, Al Jazeera, Pulsemedia, *The Palestine Chronicle*, et al. A few poems that have appeared, and a class text edited.

JEFFREY KAHAN, Professor of English
*Getting Published in the Humanities: What to Know, Where to Aim, How to Succeed* (McFarland, 2011)

**ABSTRACT:** In most humanities fields, securing tenure proves impossible without at least one book. Yet, the activity remains a mystery to most young academics. Each of the chapters provide useful tips and/or examples to help guide the novice academic writer. Among the topics covered are why not all publications are equal, why e-publications do not yet carry the same academic weight as paper publications, why academic editions are not considered to be books, how to set up a workable schedule that ensures you will have a sizeable body of publications, how to spot a publishable idea, and how to approach the right publisher.
Bettymania and the Birth of Celebrity Culture (Lehigh University Press, 2010)

**ABSTRACT:** In 1804, a kind of madness descended upon Britain. A thirteen-year-old boy, William-Henry West Betty, arrived and, in a seeming instant, took Ireland, Scotland, and England by storm. What attracted audiences to this prodigy, why did his popularity fade, and why was he all but forgotten in a few short years? This study argues that, in a Britain tottered by Napoleonic war and Irish rebellion, the collaborative activity of endorsing a child actor provided much-needed unity to a beleaguered and fragmented society.

(co-authored with Stanley Stewart) Caped Crusaders 101, 2nd ed. (McFarland , 2010)

**ABSTRACT:** This updated and expanded textbook inspires a greater appreciation for literature by studying important literary themes found in comics. By deconstructing comics, it raises critical thinking about literature, a crucial skill for understanding language and composition.


KENNETH SCAMBAY, Professor of English

Pasquale Verdicchio: Essays on His Works (Guernica, 2012)


HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

KENNETH H. MARCUS, Professor of History

**ABSTRACT:** My work this year has focused on transatlantic connections between Europe and the Americas. In particular, I have written on émigré composer Arnold Schoenberg and his role in American modernism. I argue that Schoenberg, like other exiles, navigated a dialectic between American support for modernist artists and a suspicion of those artists on political and aesthetic grounds. These articles are based on my manuscript, Crossing Over: Arnold Schoenberg, the Exiles, and American Modernism. The rest of my publications this year focused on various aspects of social and cultural history: transpacific connections between China and California; comedy in American culture; and the modern city of Los Angeles.

Crossing Over: Arnold Schoenberg, the Exiles, and American Modernism (manuscript in progress)


(Co-authored with Yong Chen)

“Inside and Outside Chinatown: Chinese Elites in Exclusion Era California,” *Pacific Historical Review* 80, no. 3 (2011)

JASON NEIDLEMAN, Professor of Political Science


**Abstract:** Among his various interventions into the debate between patriotism and cosmopolitanism, Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s most direct and forceful statements expressed a preference for patriotism. As a result, there has long been a sense among his interpreters that Rousseau opposed cosmopolitanism. This interpretation, it is argued in this article, is too narrow to accommodate the breadth of Rousseau’s writings on patriotism and cosmopolitanism. From the *Discourses*, to *Emile*, to the *Reveries*, Rousseau’s reflections on patriotism and cosmopolitanism were ambivalent. Rousseau defended patriotism not on its own merits but on the basis of its relative superiority to abstract cosmopolitanism, which Rousseau dismissed as powerless to motivate moral action. This leaves open the possibility of another kind of cosmopolitanism—an authentic, heartfelt cosmopolitanism—which, if it could be realized, would be preferable even to patriotism. This article demonstrates that, in the *Reveries*, Rousseau discovered just such a heartfelt cosmopolitanism, one that points toward an inclusive model of civic affect.

STEPHEN SAYLES, Professor of History & GREGORY CUMMING


**Abstract:** The Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) was a leftist terrorist cell born in the streets of Berkeley and Oakland during the mid-seventies. It appeared as a consequence of the collapse of the New Left movement in the early seventies. SLA members included white middle and working class activists in antiwar, feminist, and prison reform movements, and led by an African American prison escapee and petty criminal. They were influenced by the revolutionary writings of Carlos Marighella, Ernesto Guevara, and George Jackson. The SLA became notorious for a series of bombings and bank robberies, the assassination of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus A. Foster in November 1973, and the kidnapping of newspaper heiress Patricia Campbell Hearst in early February 1974. The transformation of Hearst from “Patty” to “Tania” remains one of the most controversial aspects of this story. On May 17, 1974, in Compton, California, the SLA was virtually destroyed in the biggest shootout in the state’s history. Its survivors, including Hearst, engaged in bombings, bank robberies, and murder until captured by the FBI in San Francisco on September 18, 1975.

ALFRED CLARK, Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor of Humanities

“Watershed and Warming: An Environmental History of the San Gabriel River (California), 1542-2042”

**Abstract:** This study follows the transformation of the San Gabriel Watershed as its sociol-economic endeavor changed from hunter-gather to mixed agriculture to grazing, to citrus monoculture to residential, commercial, and light industry. It examines each for sustainability using Jered Diamond’s approach and follows global warming over 500 years, from the fires that Cabrillo observed in coastal California in 1542 through the projected changes in the watershed in 2042. The mono-
graph examines water use and abuse from when it falls from the sky and is im-
ported in aqueducts until it flows back into the Pacific Ocean. The SanGabrie3l
Watershed is portrayed as an illustrative example of watersheds everywhere in an
age of clean water scarcity, climate change, and global warming.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, & COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

YOUSEF DANESHBOD, Associate Professor of Mathematics
(Co-authored with Chalmer Tomlinson)
"The Spherical Pendulum"
ABSTRACT: A number of unintuitive and interesting features of motion in biological
organisms, mammals, and robotic systems can be better understood by means of
utilizing geometric concepts often concealed in the fundamental laws of mechanics.
In this research, we have created a mathematical model for describing the motion
of a spherical pendulum in a viscous medium. A spherical pendulum is one that is
suspended from some pivot point enabling it to swing in 3- dimensional space. A
simple version of the spherical pendulum, the Foucault pendulum, is used to show
that the Earth rotates on its axis. As a result of this work, we were able to visualize
and analyze various rotational motions.

JOZEF GOETZ, Professor of Computer Science
"Using Petri Nets to Introduce Multithreading Concepts in C#," in Strategic Advan-
tage of Computing Information Systems in Enterprise Management, Athens Institute
for Education and Research
ABSTRACT: This paper illustrates graphical aspects of Petri nets as lecture and
textbook tools for introducing a multithreading concept in C#. Petri nets serve as
valuable pedagogical tools and visual communication aids for both the instructor
and the students. Students can visualize structure and behavior of modeled sys-
tems and gain intuitive understanding of a problem through the use of Petri nets.
The focus of the paper is to illustrate how to model the different multiple aspects of
concurrent threads (such as multithreading constructs, synchronization, race con-
ditions, lost signals and deadlocks) using Petri nets. Finally a general model of m
producers and n consumers and the corresponding results of program written in
C# are elaborated. In our approach we use Petri nets to represent the key elements
of interactions among threads to identify potential problems such as race conditions,
lost signals and deadlocks.

VANESSA PREISLER, Associate Professor of Physics, & ELIZABETH
WELLINS
"Hall Effect Sensors"
ABSTRACT: When an electric current flows through a conductor in the presence
of a magnetic field, a transverse voltage develops across the conductor. This phe-
nomenon is called the Hall effect. Hall effect sensors are important because they
are so versatile when taking almost any type of measurement. If the measured
quantity incorporates or can incorporate a magnetic field a Hall effect sensor can
be used in the measurement. Hall effect sensors are widely used today in many
devices ranging from medical equipment to cell phones. An important parameter
when making devices with Hall sensors is the voltage sensitivity, which depends
on the mobility of the material. The main purpose of our research is to measure the
mobility of a series of new Hall effect sensors. To do this we will be measuring the
resistivity of the Hall effect material as well as the Hall voltage.
SETA WHITBY, Professor of Computer Science
“Students Design Their Own La Verne Future Curriculum”

MODERN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

GABRIELA CAPRAROIU, Associate Professor of Spanish
“Annotated Critical Edition of María Teresa León’s Unpublished Travel Memoir on Communist Romania”

ABSTRACT: “Reportaje literario sobre Rumanía” is an unpublished travel memoir on Communist Romania written by Spanish modernist María Teresa León. The 229 typewritten-page text is housed at the Rafael Alberti Foundation in El Puerto de Santa María, Spain. The goal of the research is the publication of a critical edition of León’s travel memoir in Spain. It is part of a broader research project, “The Architecture of the Universal,” in which I examine the intervention of Spanish, Latin American, and other European writers in a transnational literary space through their translations of modern Romanian literature. This research examines the issue of communist political engagement and art, which formed the backbone of León’s work, from an international perspective, that is, as the result of a many-layered process in which aesthetic affinities both comply with and resist ideological motivations.

MOVEMENT & SPORTS SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

SARAH DUNN, Assistant Professor of Movement & Sports Science
“Fat Oxidation at Rest and During Exercise of Responders and Non-Responders Following a Lifestyle Intervention”
(Co-authored with Stephen Boucher)

ABSTRACT: The resting respiratory quotient (RQ) and exercise respiratory ex-
change ratio (RER) of fat loss responders (RES) and non-responders (NRES) to a 12-week lifestyle intervention consisting of HIIE, fish oil (FO) supplementation, and Mediterranean diet (Mediet) were examined. Sedentary overweight females (N=34; BMI 27.0 ± 0.5 kg/m²; age 23.5 ± 0.7 yrs) underwent pre- and posttraining testing including a VO2peak fitness test, a fasted resting RQ and RER during incremental exercise, a blood draw, and a dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan to measure body composition. The women (RES; n = 21 and NRES; n = 13) undertook 36 supervised HIIE (8 s:12 s) sessions for a total of 20 minutes. Dietary intake and daily FO (1.7 g of eicosapentaenoic and decosahexaenoic acid) consumption was monitored throughout. The RES significantly decreased their fat mass (-2.7 ± 0.4 vs. 0.6 ± 0.4 kg, P<0.001) and overall body weight (-2.8 ± 0.4 vs. 1.2 ± 0.3 kg, P<0.001) compared to NRES. Both groups significantly increased VO2peak (0.28 ± 0.03 vs. 0.29 ± 0.03 L/min, P<0.001) and decreased insulin (3.4 ± 1.0 vs. 2.2 ± 0.1 µg/l/ml, P<0.05) and interleukin-6 (0.5 ± 0.0 vs. 0.4 ± 0.1 pg/ml, P<0.001) with no significant difference between them. RQ was significantly (P<0.05) higher for NRES (0.93 ± 0.02) than RES (0.87 ± 0.01) and remained unchanged after the intervention. In contrast, RER significantly (P<0.05) decreased during exercise for both groups following the intervention and the reduction was related to fat loss (r=.60, P<0.05). Thirty-six bouts of HIIE, FO, and a Mediet led to significant fat loss in most but not all women. The RQ remained unchanged, although significantly different at baseline, whereas the reduction in RER predicted fat loss after the intervention suggesting an increase in fat oxidation during exercise is important for fat loss.

MEGAN GRANQUIST, Assistant Professor of Movement & Sports Science, SARAH DUNN, Assistant Professor of Movement & Sports Science, DANIELLE BURGESS, MICAELA CASTILLO, TIFFANY JOHNSTONE, SAM SCHNEIDER, DESIREE VERA, & DANIELLE WILKE

“Affects of Relaxation Training on Stress Indicators in Trained and Untrained Individuals”

ABSTRACT: Psychological stress increases sport injury risk by influencing physiological responses, cognitive responses, and can negatively impact healing once an injury has occurred. Psychological stress is associated with increased cortisol levels, increased heart and respiration rate, and increased blood pressure. Psychological strategies such as relaxation training have been suggested as interventions to reduce and/or modify the stress response. Interventions utilizing progressive muscle relaxation have shown promising results in reducing stress indicated by significantly decreasing salivary cortisol levels. Our hypothesis is that a single treatment session consisting of a mental relaxation script will significantly decrease stress indicators (e.g., cortisol, heart and respiration rate, galvanic skin response) compared to a control session. If our hypothesis is supported, this simple relaxation exercise could be beneficial in reducing injury risk and enhancing rehabilitation. Therefore, our objective is to investigate the effect of relaxation training on stress indicators with healthy, trained and untrained individuals.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

KATHLEEN LAMKIN, Professor of Music

“Haydn’s Heritage and Reception in the Moravian Communities of North America”

ABSTRACT: During the 18th and early 19th centuries the performance of Joseph Haydn’s music in the Moravian communities of North America competed well with
the larger cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Moravians, an early Protestant group descending from the 15th-century Hussite movement, came to the New World in the 1740s from Germany. Settling first in Georgia, they soon moved to Pennsylvania establishing communities there and also in North Carolina. With a strong European musical background influenced by prominent Austrian and German composers, the Moravians brought with them to the New World copied manuscripts of these composers with Haydn being one of those most frequently performed. Leading Moravian musicians copied Haydn’s music for their communities and directed the musical ensembles, establishing one of the richest musical cultures in early America. From the copied manuscripts, printed editions and catalogues of performances in the Moravian Music Foundation archives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the specific instrumental and vocal works of Haydn available for performance can be determined. These records provide evidence that Haydn received frequent performances of his works in the Moravian communities during this time and that his popularity was considerable. Paper presented at the International and Interdisciplinary Musicological Symposium Haydn & The New World: Music and Cultural History Perspectives 13-15 September, 2011 as part of the 23rd International Haydnitage, Eisenstadt, Austria. An article will be published in the *Eisenstädtener Haydn-Berichte*, Volume 10.

**PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

GLENN GAMST, Professor of Psychology & CHRISTOPHER LIANG, Associate Professor of Psychology


**ABSTRACT:** This chapter critically reviews 16 cultural competence instruments on 9 facets of validity and reliability evidence. These instruments are examined within a social justice-oriented service delivery framework, the Multicultural Assessment-Intervention Process (MAIP) model. Measurement properties of dimensionality, reliability, and validity are also briefly examined to further elucidate the cultural competence construct. Implications for future social justice-oriented behavioral health services delivery mechanisms are discussed.

LUCI MARTIN, Assistant Professor of Psychology

“Attachment, Forgiveness and Physical Health Quality of Life (PHQOL) in HIV+ Adults”

(Co-authored with Mark Vosvick and Shelley A. Riggs)

**ABSTRACT:** Research aims to help HIV+ individuals improve and maintain a healthy quality of life, while managing a chronic illness. Positive coping strategies (e.g., forgiveness) may alter the relationship between psychological characteristics such as attachment style and PHQOL. The current study aims to identify the main and interactive effects of attachment style and forgiveness on the PHQOL of HIV+ adults. Participants (n=288, 49% women) were recruited in Dallas/Fort Worth and self-identified as African-American (52%), European-American (32%), Latino(a) (12%) and other (4%), with an average age of 41.7 (SD=8.6). The average number of years participants reported being HIV+ was 7.6 years (SD=5.4). Participants completed medical and demographic information, measures assessing attachment anxiety and avoidance, forgiveness of self and others and five PHQOL scales (physical functioning, pain, role functioning, social functioning and health perceptions). Significant correlations revealed that attachment anxiety was inversely re-
lated with PHQOL, while self-forgiveness was associated with greater PHQOL.

“The ‘Distressed’ Personality, Coping and Cardiovascular Risk,” Wiley Online Library (2010)
(Co-authored with Joseph A. Doster, Joseph W. Critelli, Michael Purdum, Catherine Powers, Paul L. Lambert and Vanessa Miranda)

ABSTRACT: “Type D (or ‘distressed’) personality has shown success in predicting hard medical outcomes (e.g. morbidity and mortality) in cardiac patients. Little is known about the relationship between Type D individuals prior to disease, or the role that coping may play in individuals with the distressed personality. The present study examined the relationships among Type D Personality, coping strategies, and heart rate variability (HRV) in a non-medical sample of young adults. Social supportive coping was found to moderate the relationship between Type D personality and HRV. Additionally, as compared to non-Type Ds, Type D individuals more often relied on avoidant forms of coping, and they less often relied on positive/problem focused strategies or social support to cope. Implications for primary prevention and future research were discussed.” [Wiley & Sons, Ltd.]

NADINE NAKAMURA, Assistant Professor of Psychology

“The Experience of Immigration for Same-Sex Binational Couples”

ABSTRACT: The goal of this project is to understand the experiences of same-sex binational couples who have recently immigrated to Canada from the United States as a result of U.S. anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT)immigration policies. While the news media has begun to cover issues related to same-sex immigration, the research literature has not. This study aims to contribute empirical qualitative analysis to an understudied issue of great importance to many LGBT people. This research will aid in understanding the impact of current immigration policies on LGBT families and lay the groundwork for a future quantitative study.

ROCIÓ ROSALES MEZA, Assistant Professor of Psychology

“Cultural and Academic Predictors of Mexican American College Students’ Academic Persistence & Well-Being” (Co-authored with Lizette Ojeda)

ABSTRACT: Research reports that Latina/os have the lowest college completion rates and that Mexican Americans fall behind their counterparts. In addition, findings indicate that Latina/os are a high-risk group for anxiety and depression. The literature reports that these challenges create a higher risk for attrition and lower psychological well-being. These findings point to the harsh reality of social disparities and injustice for Latina/os. Thus, continued investigations are needed to address the cultural needs of this population in higher education. Current research indicates that focusing on the context of the university and culture are important to understanding Latina/o students' mental health and academic persistence. However, findings continue to be mixed. This study contributes to psychological and educational research by examining cultural variables related to the well-being and persistence decisions of a sample of Mexican American college students. A path analysis based on a robust maximum likelihood procedure was conducted to test the model fit with 430 Mexican American college students. Results indicated good model fit: $X^2 (3, 430) = 8.26, p < .05; CFI = .99; GFI = .99; SRMR = .03; RMSEA = .06 (CI = .01, .12). Structural path coefficients will be presented. Research and practice implications will be discussed.
Toward Resurrecting the African American Church for Global Ministry

Abstract: The African American religious tradition nurtured and inspired many of the greatest prophetic voices of the Twentieth Century. While the tradition consists of various aspects—e.g., spirituals, folk religion, and formal institutions—there is a particular formal manifestation, the “Black Church,” that is seen as the public cornerstone of what the African American religious tradition represents. However, due to a decline in membership and a dearth of prophetic leadership over the last 30 years the relevance of that institution as a place for mature spiritual development is being questioned. Eddie Glaude, Professor of Religion and Chair of the Center for African American Studies at Princeton University identified three reasons for its loss of importance in today’s society: (1) Black churches have always been complicated spaces, (2) African American communities are much more differentiated, and (3) We have witnessed the routinization of black prophetic witness. I argue that the African American Church will be resurrected when it addresses these three areas with a pluralistic understanding of ministry that witnesses to the concerns of a global society.

Rome and Religion: A Cross-Disciplinary Dialogue on the Imperial Cult

Abstract: This collection of essays presents an up-to-date discussion of the Roman imperial cult (the divinization of the emperor) and its general importance in early Christianity and ancient Mediterranean religions. It features opening and closing essays by Karl Galinsky, a foremost authority on Roman history and culture. Thirteen other essays explore related aspects and draw on a wide variety of disciplinary perspectives, including theory, method, archaeology, epigraphy, and art. The authors are classicists, biblical and religious scholars, historians, and archaeologists, with expertise in various cultural milieus. Reflecting this spectrum of backgrounds and interests, the book addresses issues and phenomena covering a broad expanse of subjects, locations, and methodological concerns.

Further Archaeological Field Research at Menke, Kosrae, in Micronesia

Abstract: During Summer 2011, the second stage of intensive archaeological fieldwork at Menke, the village of the Breadfruit Goddess, was completed. Results included detailed maps of three settlement complexes within the village, collection of scientific samples from the painted cave, location of additional stone statues and carved images, and tentative connections to regional coastal villages.

Baby Daddy in Lockup: Attitudes Toward and Influences of Children on Incarcerated Male Delinquents

Abstract: What is the effect of having children on male delinquents’ attitudes and their propensity to commit crimes? What is the nature and quality of the relationships between teen fathers and their children before, during and after parental incarceration? These research questions were the focus of this study. Over the
years, it has been suggested theoretically by Hirschi (1969) in his Social Bond Theory as well as by Sampson and Laub (1993) in their Age-Graded Theory that juvenile delinquency is expected to decrease when juvenile offenders have children. Hirschi's bonds of attachment and involvement and Laub and Sampson's concepts of turning points and social capital were the mechanisms through which this transformation was to take place. To test these theories empirically, data was collected on incarcerated male delinquents, aged 15 to 18 years who had fathered at least one surviving child. Several youths had more than one child and several of these adolescents had children with more than one mother. The quality of the relationships with the mother and the child ranged from frequent contact and the desire to have a relationship with and provide for the child to no contact at all with the mother and child. Specifically, caseworkers and treatment directors were interviewed and the boys were observed as part of data collection. Preliminary findings suggest that incarcerated male delinquents view the fathering of children as a source of status. However, nurturing their progeny emotionally, physically and economically were not values that were internalized by many of the male delinquents. Additionally, while many delinquents reported that their own fathers were absent or neglectful, they were unable to see the parallels between their fathers' behaviors toward them and their behaviors toward their own children.

COLLEGE of BUSINESS and PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

APPLIED BUSINESS SCIENCE and ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

YINGXIA CAO, Assistant Professor of Decision Sciences.
(co-authored with Paul Hong)

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the antecedents and consequences of social media utilization in teaching by college faculty. There are four antecedent factors for social media utilization in teaching: faculty personal social media involvement and personal readiness; external pressures from peers, supervisors, students and their employment; expected benefits; and perceived risks. The study found that two factors are important to assess the consequences of social media utilization in teaching: perceived student satisfaction and student learning outcomes.

YINGXIA CAO, Assistant Professor of Decision Sciences.
(co-authored with Sut Sakchutchawan)
“Online vs. Traditional MBA Courses: An Empirical Study of Students’ Characteristics, Course Satisfaction, and Overall Success,” Journal of Human Resources and Adult Learning (2011)

ABSTRACT: With the advancement of online education, online MBA courses have become increasingly popular among students. However, main questions are left without consistent answers. Are online MBA courses taken by a student group that is similar to that of traditional face-to-face MBA courses, in terms of student demographic backgrounds, such as age, gender, and full-time status? Can the online MBA courses provide the same quality that the traditional MBA courses do? Do online MBA courses have similar student satisfaction rating to what traditional face-to-face MBA courses have? Quantitative method was employed in this study to approach these questions. Data were collected from over two thousand students.
from the year of 2002 through the year of 2010 and a total of 153 courses were included accordingly. This study finds that the two different modes of MBA course delivery attract different types of student groups. The online MBA courses tend to attract female, older adult, part-time, and married students. Nevertheless, no significant differences in overall success, defined as passing the course, are found between those who have taken online MBA courses and those who have taken traditional MBA courses. However, the findings also reveal that these courses have lower overall satisfaction rating from the students than the traditional face-to-face courses. The value of online education in MBA education for the benefits of individual students and educational institutions is discussed in this investigation. Implication of the study and future research are addressed as well.

LINDA GORDON, Research and Instruction Librarian, DAVID KUNG, Professor of Business Administration, HAROLD DYCK, Senior Adjunct Professor, & R.N. TAO

ABSTRACT: With the increasing focus on business ethics, global corporations are experiencing tremendous difficulties in the development of Corporate Compliance Practices that can satisfy the demands of both home country and host country in this aspect. Mainly, that is due to the cultural, legal/political, and economic differences between the countries, that have set differing expectations of ethical standards as viewed by the local communities. In this research, the authors has developed a Two-Way Analysis Model that will provide insights to the global corporations in the development of Corporate Governance Principles that will allow the corporation to operate cohesively in multiple countries.

LINDA GORDON, Research and Instruction Librarian, MEHDI BEHESHTIAN-ARDAKANI, Professor of Information Technology & Decision Sciences, DAVID KUNG, Professor of Business Administration, & HAROLD DYCK, Senior Adjunct Professor

ABSTRACT: In recent years there is a public loss of confidence in corporate leaders that places the blame at 46% for the government, 34% for big business, 10% on individuals, 1% on foreign competition, and 11% not sure or “other”. The financial impact of economic crisis is estimated at $145 billion for the Wall Street bank bailout, $71 billion for Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., $29 billion for General Motors, and $109 billion for the Troubled Asset Relief Program. The significance of the issues highlights the fact that both the government and corporations are failing the public’s expectations of ethical or socially responsible corporate behavior. The implication is CSR is certain to change. The intent of this research is to provide insights into the definition of CSR as viewed by various stakeholders.

MANAGEMENT and LEADERSHIP DEPARTMENT

LOREN DYCK, Assistant Professor of Management
(co-authored with Kathi J. Lovelace)
“Finding a Fit with Fitness: Applying Intentional Change Theory in Worksite Health Promotion Programming”

**Abstract:** This paper presents evidence on the effectiveness of worksite health promotion programs and the correspondingly low participation rates in them. To address this gap we offer Boyatzis' Intentional Change Theory (ICT) as an integrative theory for increasing good health practices. We apply generally accepted health promotion guidelines to each of the five discoveries of ICT to assist employees in finding their own fit with fitness and thus increase their individual participation in health promotion. To explain the differing contexts for ICT engagement, we use complexity theory to contrast positive versus negative conditions that act as attractors for intentional change. The Positive Emotional Attractor (PEA) occurs when people tap into their dreams, strengths, and the greatest vision for themselves or essentially their ideal self. The Negative Emotional Attractor (NEA) occurs when people focus on the gaps between their ideal and real self or their fears, problems, and shortfalls. We also identify the physiological changes that occur when people are in each of these attractor conditions. Lastly, we examine the elements of each condition, summarize the health promotion applications for each of ICT’s five discoveries, and identify specific employee actions for each discovery that ignite sustained, desired change. *Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health* (forthcoming 2012)

**OMID FURUTAN,** Assistant Professor of Management

“The Role of the Widening Gap between the Rich and the Poor in the Recent Financial Crises”

**Abstract:** This paper proposes that the mainstream economists’ view of the recent financial crises and economic collapse is limited in its explanation of causality. This is due to the self-adjusting properties of the economic models that are used, and as such, these models do not allow for any kind of economic crises (Asensio and Lang, 2010). Due to the narrow properties of these models, mainstream economists provide limited guidance on possible corrective actions in order to avoid or minimize the impact of future collapses. This paper argues that economic disparity and the widening gap between the rich and the poor played an important role in the recent financial and economic crises. Such an outlook would give us additional useful insights that could be applied to personal, national and international policies. It would offer a new and a healthier perspective in the most recent tax-cut policy debates in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**ISSAM GHAZZAWI,** Associate Professor of Management, & **KEVIN MAR-SHALL,** Professor of Law


**Abstract:** By leveraging its success in the digital imaging hardware market, Linear Systems re-invented itself into both a software developer and a builder/integrator of computer hardware, the integration of which transformed Linear Systems into a full service digital-data management company which provided data management solutions to business and government agencies. The case focuses on the evolution and transformation of Linear Systems as it experiences its organizational life cycles and the change process itself.

**ISSAM GHAZZAWI,** Associate Professor of Management & **JEANNY LIU,** Associate Professor of Marketing (faculty supervisors) and **TERESA MARTINELLI-LEE & DIANE MONJAY** (student authors);

“Institute for one World Health: Shaping the Future When Life Is Hard Enough”

**Abstract:** This case chronicles an impoverished family in Bihar that experienced
the destructive effects of visceral leishmaniasis (VL) disease with neighbors and family. The case outlines the unique needs of a population affected by a neglected disease for which there was no market for a cure in the developed world, and therefore a lack of incentive to develop an effective and cost-efficient treatment. This case highlights the need for a unique partnership, outlines the struggles in launching one and the ensuing challenges faced in maintaining funding for a development project that will not see fruition for several years.

ISSAM GHAZAWI, Associate Professor of Management, & CHRISTINE JAGANNATHAN, Instructor of Business Communication

“Bridging the Gap: The Role of Outreach Programs in Granting Colleges Access to First Generation Students,” Journal of the Academy of Educational Leadership (forthcoming)

ABSTRACT: This paper presents findings of a college outreach program that targeted first generation students to help bridge their path to college education. The study examined outreach program participants’ actual attendance of college as compared to their intention to attend college when they were 11th graders. The targeted population was 118 high school juniors who participated in a three-week business camp in 2007 and 2008. The study revealed that 95% of 2007 and 2008 participants are actually attending college as compared to 97% who indicated their intention to go to college. However, the study did not find a positive correlation between attending a summer business program and majoring in a business discipline.

ISSAM GHAZAWI, Associate Professor of Management

“Does Age Matter in Job Satisfaction: The Case of U.S. Information Technology Professionals.”

ABSTRACT: A survey of 132 IT professionals in various Southern California organizations were conducted using the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire “MSQ” short form to examine the effects of age on job satisfaction. This study accepted its null hypotheses that age does not play a role in job satisfaction among IT professionals in the United States.

“A Family’s Tragedy—Leaked Graphic Pictures of a Teen’s Fatal Accident”

ABSTRACT: This case is about a story of an eighteen year old girl that lost her life after losing control of her father’s car in Orange County in 2006. A CHP dispatcher leaked the graphic pictures of the teen’s nearly decapitated body onto the internet. In 2007, the girl’s family filed a civil lawsuit against the California Highway Patrol and its dispatchers. In 2008 the court dismissed the case, and it is now on appeal.

(co-authored with Muharrem Tuna, Aysen Akbas Tuna, and Ozan Çatır) “Transformational Leadership and Organizational Commitment: The Case of Turkey’s Hospitality Industry”

ABSTRACT: The question of what constitutes effective leadership in the workplace is controversial.Increasing employees’ commitment is crucial to organizational sustainability and success. When a talented employee leaves, an organization loses not only a valuable employee but also the accumulated knowledge associated with the core capabilities and competencies the organization depends on (Droege & Hoobler, 2003; King, Xia, Quick, & Sethi, 2005). Therefore, an employee’s attachment to an organization is essential. This paper, based on a survey of 447 hospitality employees in various Turkish hotels using the Bass and Avolio’s Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire, argues that transformational leadership can bring about greater organizational commitment. This case serves as a great educational topic for discussing what responsibilities organizations and its professionals have to-
wards the general public (i.e., customers/citizens).

(co-authored with Marie Palladini) “The Shift from Economic to Social Responsibility: The Tale of Two Arguments”

ABSTRACT: This paper argues that the ideas of corporate social responsibility which embody the societal obligations of the firm have changed in the late 20th and the early 21st century as compared to earlier years. This change is reshaping the face of today's organization and creating a society of hope that is built on the closer organization-environment relationship. While some believe that companies will do well by doing good, others argue that doing what's best for society means sacrificing profits. This research details both arguments and provides several propositions concerning the social responsibility of the firm.


ABSTRACT: The MTA had a history of difficult labor negotiations, often resulting in labor strikes, including an extended strike in 2003. In 2006 leaders worked together to develop options for the upcoming negotiations. This time both labor and management agreed to try a new approach. This innovative approach, interest-based bargaining, required specialized training for labor and management representatives to prepare for negotiations.

(co-authored with Marie Palladini) “Campbell Soup Company: From the Farm to the Family”

ABSTRACT: Campbell Soup has been widely recognized for making a positive impact in the workplace, in the marketplace and in the communities in which it operated. As it heads into the 2011, Campbell is assessing its community engagement's program and grappling with the questions of (1) how should it increases employees' community engagement participation rate? And (2) is Campbell expanding the right type of CSR programs at the right cost and the right place?

DEBORAH OLSON, Associate Professor of management and Leadership, and JEANNY LIU, Assoc. Prof. of Marketing, & KENNETH SHULTZ

“Social Media’s Influence on Social Support, Efficacy, and Life Satisfaction”

ABSTRACT: This research focused on: 1) The impact of Facebook usage on perceptions of social support, and 2) the relationship between Facebook usage, social support, and efficacy in predicting life satisfaction. Our findings showed that the mean level of social support, perceived by Facebook users, was significantly higher for face-to-face friends, across all three types of social support (emotional, informational, and instrumental). In addition, the greater the number of hours spent on Facebook, the more social support was perceived. Only goal efficacy and interpersonal control had a significant relationship with overall life satisfaction.

MARKETING and LAW DEPARTMENT

JANIS DIETZ, Professor of Business Administration, SUSAN CAPLE, Assistant Professor of Marketing, & LISA SAYE, Assistant Professor of Public Administration

“Selling the Soloist”

ABSTRACT: The goals of “One Book, One College” include encouraging reading, understanding different perspectives, and developing community. The results include a sense of community, a clearer understanding of the University’s values, and
a common standard of intellectual discourse. The use of this book in marketing sparked a greater understanding of the role marketing plays in social activities.

JANIS DIETZ, Professor of Business Administration & SUSAN CAPLE, Assistant Professor of Marketing

"Why Professional Sales Skills should be included in College Curricula: A Managerial Perspective in the Service-Dominant Logic Era"

ABSTRACT: For many industries, the salesperson's role has evolved into a value-added business consultant who utilizes communication skills, contacts, knowledge of industry, competitors, and the business environment, to design product and service solutions to help their customers reach organizational objectives. Seventy-five percent of marketing majors enter the sales profession, and the skills and knowledge required to succeed in the profession are expanding. Yet fewer business programs now offer a sales curriculum, indicating a mismatch between academia and practicum. Using open-ended interviews with buyers, sales professionals and marketing professionals, the authors seek to validate and update prior research on the changes occurring within the sales profession and argue for inclusion of a sales curriculum into most, if not all, undergraduate marketing programs. The results of the interviews were used to recommend a list of topics needed in a sales curriculum to ensure business-ready individuals for a professional sales career.

JEANNY LIU, Associate Professor of Marketing, & DEBORAH OLSON, Associate Professor of Management and Leadership

"Putting Business Students in the Shoes of an Executive: An Applied Learning Approach to Developing Decision Making Skills"

ABSTRACT: Students often struggle with how to translate textbook concepts into real-world applications that allow them to personally experience the importance of these concepts. This is an ongoing challenge within all disciplines in higher education. To address this, faculty design their courses using methods beyond traditional classroom lectures to facilitate and reinforce student learning. The authors believe that students who are given hands-on problem-solving opportunities are more likely to retain such knowledge and apply it outside the classroom, in the workplace, volunteer activities, and other personal pursuits. In an attempt to engage students and provide them with meaningful opportunities to apply course concepts, the authors have initiated a number of experiential learning methods in the classroom. Since fall of 2008, elements of problem-based learning were integrated in the authors' business courses. Specifically, real-world consulting projects were introduced into their classrooms. This paper focuses on the authors' experiences implementing problem-based learning processes and practical project assignments that actively engage students in the learning process. The experiences and the feedback gathered from students and executives who participated in the "realworld" project are reported in this paper.

PUBLIC and HEALTH ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

JOAN BRANIN, Professor of Health Services Management

"The Effectiveness of Using Therapeutic Courtyards in a Rehabilitation Hospital to Improve Rehabilitation Outcomes and Quality of Life"

ABSTRACT: Research has shown that rehabilitation therapies performed in a controlled gym environment may not always be easily generalized to more complex home and community environments. Many rehabilitation hospitals provide home-like (interior) environments where patients can practice home activities; however,
few provide therapy using features of the outdoor (exterior) environment. The purpose of this study was to improve inpatient rehabilitation outcomes by integrating new outdoor therapeutic garden courtyards into the daily therapy program and daily routine of inpatients treated at a rehabilitation hospital. The evaluation consisted of 246 observations over a two-week period, 58 patient and visitor interviews, 100 surveys of hospital staff, and an assessment of 58 orthopedic patients before and after the implementation of the new courtyards for their functional outcomes in use of stairs, their quality of life, and their satisfaction with their level of community reintegration. Quarterly trends in orthopedic patient average functional outcomes in stairs between admission and discharge for the period of one year before the opening of the courtyards to the first quarter after the opening showed a significant difference. Greater self-efficacy and quality of life was reported by those who used the therapeutic courtyards. The integration of therapeutic courtyards into the daily routine might not only contribute to the relearning of physical and cognitive skills through demonstration and repeated practice but also have a measurable impact on psychological adjustment and a sense of well-being among patients and their families.

MARCIA GODWIN, Associate Professor of Public Administration
“Kleptocracy and Performance: Using Performance Measures to Identify Corruption Vulnerability in Los Angeles County”

ABSTRACT: In 2010, reporters with the Los Angeles Times uncovered excessive high salaries among the City of Bell's top elected and appointed officials, which garnered nationwide media attention. To date, the Bell scandal has sparked criminal and civil investigations into salaries and tax collection practices in Bell and its nearby cities, pension reform proposals, and improved transparency about municipal salaries and benefits. This paper examines the extent to which existing performance measures, reported to state agencies, can serve as “police patrol” monitoring tools to identify potential cities with governance or management concerns. This approach is similar to the use of corruption vulnerability indices to identify governments that might experience corruption programs and efforts to transparency in government to provide disincentives for unethical behavior. A longitudinal analysis of crime rates, sales tax revenues, and financial reserves in Los Angeles County cities indicates that such an approach has promise in identifying cities prone to corruption or governance problems. Ironically, the City of Bell itself is the only Los Angeles County with corruption problems that is not flagged in this analysis.

SOOMI LEE, Visiting Assistant Professor of Public Administration
“How Does Heterogeneity Affect the Mix of Publicly Provided Good? A Look at American Cities”

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the effects of social heterogeneity on the composition of locally provided public goods and services. The relative advantage of homogenous groups in effectively providing public goods has been empirically well-established in the scholarly literature. The causal mechanisms, however, are poorly understood and variables that moderate the effect of heterogeneity have not been rigorously examined at the sub-national level. In the first part of this article, we provide a simple model to explain why heterogeneous groups are less likely to provide particular public goods and services. And we also put forward two main factors affecting the theoretical relationship between social heterogeneity and public good provision: 1) the availability of substitutes for public goods; and 2) the perceived quality of the local institutions. We argue that, ceteris paribus, more heterogeneous groups will have fewer and less high-quality public goods and services because certain portions of the population will be able to opt-out of the public system and purchase similar goods in private markets. Additionally, their desire to opt-out will be moderated by social and political characteristics of institutions. In the second part
of the paper, we empirically examine the effect of social heterogeneity on the share of various public goods in American cities and school districts with the 2000 Census Data, the 2007 City Finance data, and the 2008 Education Finance data. Due to the unavailability of key variables our empirical tests are limited at this point. However, the preliminary findings are generally in line with previous literature, but are sensitive to model specifications.

JACK W. MEEK, Professor of Public Administration

(Com-edited with Kurt Thurmaier)


Abstract: The volume features research chapters written by national scholars paired with practitioner responses that examines the how landscape of intergovernmental relations has evolved in recent years, especially in regard to cross-jurisdictional and interlocal collaboration. PROFESSOR KEITH SCHILDT and ADJUNCT PROFESSORS TERRELL FORD and STEVE HARDING of the University of La Verne Public Administration Department also contributed to this volume. The volume was originally formulated at the 2010 national conference of the American Society for Public Administration in San Jose, California

MATT WITT, Associate Professor of Public Administration, JACK MEEK, Professor of Public Administration, & SUZANNE BEAUMASTER, Professor of Public Administration

Abstract: There has always been a lag between the realization of “new” problems and the assimilation of pertinent solutions into public administration and governance. Meanwhile, always backstage of real time hard work performed by public administrators are academics and their intellectual schools of thought. But when there emerges broad realization that system instability warrant something other than incremental shifts in best practices, schools of thought are forced to shift attention from taken-for-granted presumptions to open-ended questioning and new forms of inquiry. Such inquiry must grapple with how governance systems are to be held accountable, now more and more beyond the realm of people and service populations into the realm of complex systems incorporating the Earth’s ecology, itself. For that matter, public administration faces a two-part accountability dilemma: to whom and/or to what and by whom and/or by what. This symposium is intended to bring into focus these current who/what dilemmas that are confronting public administrators and academic professionals across the field.

MATT WITT, Associate Professor of Public Administration
(design team leader)
“From Many Voices: Democracy in the Key of Peace, Justice and Prosperity for All People”

(Co-authored with Lance deHaven-Smith)
INGRID BAARTMAN, Assistant Professor of Education

“Professional Leadership Experiences With Formal and Informal Mentoring of College Deans of Education at 4-Year Nonprofit Private Colleges and Universities in California”

Abstract: This study examined professional leadership experiences of college deans of education with formal and informal mentoring in the course of their career progression at 4-year nonprofit private colleges and universities in California. The data indicated that education deans had exposure to leadership roles in committees, served as department chairs and in other administrative roles. Scholarship development, institutional perspective, managing personnel, and finances were skills resulting from the mentoring experience. Deans who participated in both formal and informal mentoring leaned toward informal mentoring as the most helpful experience. Traditional and peer/lateral were also identified as beneficial and the most helpful type of mentoring in preparing for the deanship. The experiences college deans encountered indicate that informal, traditional, and peer mentoring were their preferred venue for leadership identification, preparation, and development. Deans had minimal experience with team mentoring and mentoring circles in the course of career progression.

VALERIE BELTRAN, Associate Professor of Education

“The Impact of a Writing Workshop on Teacher Credential Candidates’ Self-Perceptions as Writers”

Abstract: This study focuses on the impact on credential candidates' self-perceptions of an intensive, seven-week Writing Workshop at a small, private, liberal arts institution in Southern California. Specifically, the study asks what impact the course has on candidates' self-perceptions in five domains, including general progress, specific progress, social feedback, observational comparison, and physiological states. The participants in this study were credential candidates enrolled in the Writing Workshop who completed both a pre- and post-survey of their self-perceptions. The survey was taken at the beginning and end of the course. Based on a paired samples t-test, results showed that the course has a significant positive impact in the domains of general progress, specific progress, social feedback, and observational comparison. A significant change was not seen in the domain of physiological states. The article concludes with suggestions for course modifications to address candidates' physiological states, as well as suggestions for future research regarding the importance of an emphasis on writing instruction in teacher credential programs.

CLEVELAND HAYES, Associate Professor of Education

“An Endarkened Learning and Transformative Education for Freedom Dreams: The Education Our Children Deserve”

Abstract: Following Horace Mann Bond (1968), this study examines the “strangely weird controversies” and “apparent contradictions” derived from the “crazy-quilt world of unreality” in education within a society which “proclaims equality, opportunity, and
democracy as goals while simultaneously brutalizing, degrading, and dehumanizing African Americans [and other communities of color] by every instrument and means of the culture” (p. 308). Drawing from the traditions of the Black freedom struggles (DuBois, 1935/1998; Marable, 2006; West, 1993) and the literature on Black teachers and culturally responsive teaching (Gay, 2000; Irvine, 2003; Ladson-Billings, 1994), it attempts to address the following five questions: 1) If our children do not now receive the kind of education they deserve, then what kind of education are they receiving? 2) What, then, is the kind of education our children deserve and why do they need it? 3) Where can we find a source of knowledge to develop this kind of education from? 4) What does this kind of education look like in action and what are its components? 5) Why isn’t this kind of education [already] happening and what can we do about that? These five questions are used as guides for organizing the study.

ANDY STECK, Assistant Professor of Education
“Administrator Perceptions of their Role in Creating an Inclusive School Environment”

Abstract: This study examined how administrators perceived their role in creating a safe and inclusive school environment wherein all students are accepted, able to achieve academically, and remain safe. LGBT students suffer ostracism, victimization, peer isolation, excessive absenteeism and early school separation. This qualitative study interviewed seven administrators to learn what strategies were most effective, and how they were accomplished in their building. The study also used observation of school climate, and review of district documents to triangulate the data. Analysis of the findings which demonstrated patterns of behavior administrators identified to be most important to building tolerance for LGBT diversity among peers, faculty, staff and the community. Most important were the negative findings which indicated although administrators understood their role in building tolerance for LGBT students, many were unable to articulate or document policy necessary to achieve a safe and inclusive school environment.

NANCY T. WALKER, Professor of Education
(Co-authored by Jennifer Wimmer and Thomas Bean)
“Fostering Creativity in the Classroom: Identifying Five Teacher Markers”

Abstract: This study reports on a qualitative multiple case study aimed at examining content area teacher markers as a result of their use of multiliteracies and creativity in their secondary classrooms. We utilized Sawyer’s (2006) definition of creativity in terms of big C such as works that are significant works of genius or little c which involves daily activities. We identified five teacher markers that are necessary to foster creativity in the classroom. The markers included in-depth knowledge of the content, curricular space for creativity, peer collaboration, a mindset for flexibility and willingness to explore ideas, and access to multiple resources. Since students are growing up in an era when content and technological knowledge need to be an essential part of their repertoire, then we must begin to identify how the use of creativity impacts teachers’ pedagogy and student learning.
MAKER, Professional Consultant

“Are You Ready for a University - School Partnership?”

Abstract: The process of establishing a viable and sustainable Professional Development School (PDS) Partnership was explored. Key elements of the planning and implementation process in the pilot partnership were examined. The dynamics of the development of a PDS through a phenomenological approach began by using researchers’ epochés to focus research on individual perception about key issues in readiness. The research dynamics evolved using double-loop practices. Insights and suggestions for professional school partnership development were elaborated.

CINDY GIAIMO-BALLARD, Associate Professor of Education & LAURA HYATT, Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership

“Reflection-on-action: Teaching Strategies for Faculty in NCATE Accredited Universities”

Abstract: This study explored the reflection-on-action teaching strategies used by faculty who teach in universities accredited by the National Council for Accreditation for Teacher Education (NCATE). Even though scholars have noted the importance of reflection, and accrediting bodies have consistently required reflection, faculty generally receives little direction about reflective strategies. To explore strategies for reflection among faculty, interviews were conducted with 15 faculty members from accredited institutions. Analysis of the data revealed several patterns and themes. Participant's reflection-on-action strategies lead to improved pedagogy and included note-taking, requesting feedback, setting up checkpoints, reviewing course materials, and adjusting to improve practices. Further, participants stated that by participating in an accreditation process, opportunities for professional growth and reflection were enhanced and made more intentional.

JAN PILGREEN, Professor of Education

“How Come THEY Got Books?”

Abstract: A qualitative study done with juvenile hall secondary students indicates that, contrary to the practices currently promoted in public schools, students do not need incentives in order to encourage them to read independently. When high school readers are matched with reading choices that (1) help them learn new information about which they are interested; (2) offer connections to their personal lives (via “bibliotherapy”); or (3) provide them with models of famous people whom they wish to emulate, the reading occurs naturally based on intrinsic motivation. This finding is significant in light of the often costly intervention programs being purchased in schools to “make” students read through the promise of rewards such as points, stickers, stars, and grades. When a sample of incarcerated youth were interviewed about why they enjoyed reading and what they liked to read-and then given books to match their individual preferences, they were motivated to read even more. In fact, those who were not interviewed in the first round of the study (and who did not, therefore, receive new books) lamented, “How come THEY got books?”

LAURIE SCHROEDER, Associate Professor of Education and ADONAY MONTES, Assistant Professor of Education

“Transformational Action-Based Pedagogy in Schools and Communities: Counselors as Social Change Agents”

Abstract: The requirement to complete field work hours as “action based pedagogy” allowed candidates in a school counseling program to broaden their cultural perceptions of diverse groups by engaging in action research projects of their own
choosing, led by their interest in and commitment to becoming familiar with diverse populations of K-12 students. This assignment allowed candidates to immerse themselves in culturally rich schools as researchers to understand better the experiences of diverse students. In the planning and implementation of these projects, the school counseling trainees deconstructed cultural barriers, changed their perceptions and preconceived stereotypical notions about diverse groups and gained social advocacy skills for use in their work as professional counselors supporting the academic and aspirational growth of minority students. Candidates also became familiar with multicultural literature and resources available concerning diverse populations.

“Migrant Youth Education: Setting Dreams and Achieving Aspirations: An SEL-Based School Counseling Intervention”

ABSTRACT: In the Summer of 2011, a Southern California private university with a large enrollment of Latino/a students in both undergraduate and graduate level education programs hosted an innovative four week Institute: “Migrant Education: Setting Dreams and Achieving Aspirations.” Created and led by the University’s School Counseling Preparation program faculty and candidates, based on the National Standards for School Counseling (ASCA model), and grounded in the concepts of Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) and mindfulness practices, the four week residential program focused on academic, career and personal/social needs of 40 migrant ELL high school aged student participants with the overarching goal of helping them to prepare to take and pass the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE).

ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP DEPARTMENT

DOUG DEVORE, Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership

“What processes do districts use to determine budget cuts?” Proceedings of the Educational Policy Institute of California (EPIC) 2010 Conference

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the strategies used by Superintendents/Board members in K12 public school districts to determine budget cuts and implementation at the district level. A stratified random selection of California K12 school district superintendents were invited to participate in an electronic survey using the Six Step Problem Solving Model developed by Harvey, Bearley, & Corkrum (1997) as the conceptual framework. Quantitative analysis of data from this survey demonstrated that California K12 superintendents responding to the survey identified thirteen strategies as being somewhat important to very important. Qualitative analysis resulted in four recommendations for K12 Education superintendents and policy makers regarding the budget reduction process for the future.

THOMAS HARVEY, Professor of Organizational Leadership

Educational Policy Institute of California (EPIC) policy reports for 2011, including the following which I authored: “21st Century Schools”

ABSTRACT: This concept paper deals with the often misunderstood 21st Century School Movement. It explains what it is, where you can find it in practice and some cautions about implementing 21st Century Schools. It ends with the conclusion: “The expense of this potentially transformational change is far too great to make it really practical for most districts. This makes me sad.”

LAURA HYATT, Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership

“The Dynamic Narrative Approach”

ABSTRACT: The Dynamic Narrative Approach (DNA) is a research method that
employs elements of Renga, an ancient Asian form of storytelling, through participants’ responses linked by interview questions. The data [responses, narratives, stories] are gathered via virtual technologies and displayed in total, e.g., by email or on a secured wiki or website. Transparency and access to information promote inclusion and learning. The participants are active collaborators and the study assumes dynamic qualities becoming a living document with naturally emerging themes. This approach reduces aspects of researcher influence and bias, increases transparency, portends the capacity for global participation, and offers a democratizing approach to participants, while simultaneously providing an opportunity for all involved to be au fait relative to the process. Consequently, the author advances the Dynamic Narrative Approach and proposes that it be considered among other narrative research methods.

RAY LUECHTEFELD, Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership
“Virtual Facilitation and Team Outcomes”

COLLEGE of LAW

JUANDA LOWDER DANIEL, Professor of Law, & KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law

CHARLES S. DOSKOW, Professor of Law


SUSAN NAUSS EXON, Professor of Law

ABSTRACT: Existing forms of online dispute resolution demonstrate the variety of tools currently available to enhance or transform traditional face-to-face alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes. Indeed, the twenty-first century already has witnessed remarkable technological progress from online cites that tout a virtual experience to three-dimensional telepresence conferencing in which participants feel a face-to-face connection despite their remote locations. Video conferencing is falling by the wayside because people admit that they feel uncomfortable and disengaged when speaking to a camera. Although telepresence and visual collaboration technologies are used in the business sector to optimize globalization needs, it is time to take a closer look at such technologies to test their reliability for use in ADR processes. This article explains a progressive method of communication—holography—that can be used to enhance dispute resolution, particularly when used as part of an international cybercourt posed by the author. The article demonstrates that we must continue to strive for new innovations to improve and even alter the way we communicate to help those in dispute.


ABSTRACT: In this provocative first-of-its-kind book on mediation ethics, Ellen Waldman captures ethical dilemmas that mediators embrace to illustrate the current
tensions that mediators face. She invited noted scholars and practitioners to write commentaries regarding specific ethical dilemmas. Susan Nauss Exon responded to a conflicts of interest dilemma, whether a mediator can remain impartial while ensuring a fair outcome.

(Co-authored with Jo DeMars, Kimberlee K. Kovach, and Colin Rule)

**ABSTRACT:** As co-chair of the Ethics Committee for the American Bar Association Section of Dispute Resolution, Susan Nauss Exon was instrumental in bringing to fruition an entire Section Magazine devoted to dispute resolution ethics. She and her co-authors wrote the feature article about ethics involved in an online dispute resolution practice, focusing specifically on confidentiality, impartiality, platform design, and mediator fees.

**KATHY LUTTRELL GARCIA, Associate Professor of Law**

**KATHY L. GARCIA, Associate Professor of Law, KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law, & IRVING PRAGER, Professor of Law Emeritus**

**VICTORIA J. HANEMAN, Associate Professor of Law**

“Changing the Estate Planning Malpractice Landscape: Applying the Constructive Trust to Cure Testamentary Mistake,” 80 UMKC L. Rev. 91 (forthcoming 2011)
(Co-authored with Jennifer M. Booth)

“120 Hours Until the Consistent Treatment of Simultaneous Death Under the California Probate Code,” 34 Nova L. Rev. 449 (2010)

**ALMAS KHAN, Assistant Professor of Law**


**DIANE J. KLEIN Professor of Law**

“Student Grading of In-Class Quizzes,” “Engaging and Assessing Our Students,” Institute for Law Teaching and Learning, New York Law School, June 2011


**JOHN LINARELLI, Associate Dean; Professor of Law**

“Organizations Matter: They Are Institutions After All,” 6 J. INSTITUTIONAL ECON. 83 (2010)

“Global Procurement Law in Times of Crisis: New Buy American Policies and Op-


ASHLEY LIPSON, Professor of Law
Mathematics, Physics, and Finance for the Legal Profession (Carolina Academic Press 2011)

(Co-authored with Robert Brain)


“Grand Theft Country”

ABSTRACT: A first of its kind videogame that delivers politico-legal commentary as an integral part of both its display and play modes.

KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law

KATHY L. GARCIA, Associate Professor of Law, KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law, & IRVING PRAGER, Professor of Law Emeritus


ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management, & KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law


ABSTRACT: See listing for Issam Ghazzawi

JUANDA LOWDER DANIEL, Professor of Law, & KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law


TERI A. MCMURTRY-CHUBB, Director of Legal Analysis & Writing; Assistant Professor of Law


“The Case for Discipline-Specific Law Teaching”

**ABSTRACT:** Law school instruction does not meet students at the point of their last significant educational experience. My book, *Legal Writing in the Disciplines: A Guide to Legal Writing Mastery for Undergraduates and New Law Students,* seeks to address this problem by acting as a bridge between a student's discipline specific instruction at the undergraduate and graduate level and law school. It enters the discussion of post-secondary and professional writing instruction at the intersection of rhetoric (discourse analysis), cognitive psychology and reading theory. The text is split into six chapters, the first devoted specifically to legal writing and exam-taking. Five of the chapters are on broad disciplinary categories: Science, Social Science, Arts, Humanities, and Business. Each chapter contains specific sections on creating various legal genres (pieces of writing) through the use of legal disciplinary-specific conventions (the building blocks for those genres). These sections are used as a reference point for the discourse of writing the Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities and Business to discuss the intertextual relationship between the disciplines and the law as a discipline, as well as the intertextual relationship between writing conventions and genres in each discipline and the law. Essentially, each chapter section is a study of translation; the text makes the rhetorical analysis of various types of writing transparent so that readers can apply that knowledge to the creation of various legal genres.

“Oral Argument as a Dance Best Set to Music: Transitioning Students from Written to Oral Advocacy” 19 Perspectives: Teaching Legal Res. & Writing (Winter 2011)

MARC ROARK, Assistant Professor of Law

“The Contracts Course Study,” Journal of Legal Education (Forthcoming 2012)


“Fixtures and Encumbrancers: Real Property Interests in Article 9,” 42 No. 2 UCC L. J. ART 4 (2010).


H. RANDALL RUBIN, Professor of Law


DIANE UCHIMIYA, Associate Professor of Law and Director of the Justice and Immigration Clinic

LINDA GORDON, Professor/Research and Instruction Librarian, DAR- RYLY SWARM, Assistant Professor/Librarian, & KITT VINCENT Direc- tor, Central Coast and Ventura Regional Campuses

“Library On Demand: Supplementing In-person Library Instruction with Virtual De- livery”

ABSTRACT: The University of La Verne was challenged to find ways to support over 8,000 students at the main campus and ten regional campuses with six librar- ians. The library and Regional Campus Administration collaborated with senior management to pilot a technology platform using Adobe Acrobat Connect for content and video and Business Skype for voice to deliver real-time, interactive virtual information literacy. The pilot program objectives were to (1) supplement existing in-person, email, and telephonic library information literacy instruction with electronic video and voice instruction; (2) use multi-channel instructional technologies to optimize outreach activities, reaching larger numbers of student communities; and, (3) use multi-channel communication and technologies to optimize student learning modality preferences and differences. The program was designed in phases to test the integrity of connecting up to 1,000 students among the ten re- gional campus locations concurrently with a single librarian host. The initial phase of the pilot program successfully tested four classrooms at two of the ten regional campus locations simultaneously. This paves the way to further extend testing of information literacy delivery by one librarian in a single session to additional class- rooms and campus locations.

LINDA GORDON, Research and Instruction Librarian, DAVID KUNG, Professor of Business Administration, HAROLD DYCK, Senior Adjunct Professor, & R.N. TAO


ABSTRACT: See listing for David Kung

LINDA GORDON, Research and Instruction Librarian, MEHDI BE- HESHTIAN-ARDAKANI, Professor of Information Technology & Deci- sion Sciences, DAVID KUNG, Professor of Business Administration, & HAROLD DYCK, Senior Adjunct Professor


ABSTRACT: See listing for David Kung