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

Tues., October 30, 2012
Abraham Campus Center
11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Note: La Verne faculty are listed with their titles;
La Verne students are listed without titles;
outside researchers are listed as co-authors.

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
“Like Smoke: Los Angeles and the Vaporous Origins of Contemporary Art”

ABSTRACT: This project traces the history of smoke imagery in the development of the contemporary art of Los Angeles, examining its multiple associations, and fi-
nally linking it back to a parallel myth of L.A as the apotheosis of impermanence. The period 1945-85 marked the emergence of L.A as an important center for contemporary art production, but what is not often appreciated is that the view of the city itself, as a place of flux and impermanence, participates in a deep-rooted notion of what the modern is, that can be traced back to the origins of modern art – a notion that, for many artists has a distinctly smoky quality. My essay takes as its starting point Maria Nordman’s installation Filmroom, Smoke (1967-present) at the L.A. County Museum, a work filmed in Malibu which, inasmuch as it takes as its central image two people enjoying a relaxing smoke, can be metaphorically correlated with the central qualities of urban Los Angeles: diaphanous, slightly acrid, intoxicating and quintessentially transient. Smoke has a non-physicality that, I argue, grew from Los Angeles’s geographical/architectural/cultural climate and is a recurrent metaphor for the city itself and of modern, urban experience in general.

KEITH LORD, Professor of Art
Recent Sculptures

RUTH TROTTER, Professor of Art
ARTIST’S STATEMENT FOR DEPARTURES: My recent paintings and drawings are based on my interest in modes of representation that are rooted in both psychological paradigms and themes of landscape. These paintings originate as carefully articulated drawings, and are thereafter built up with bold impasto strokes and smears of color. The original drawings that support each painting typically start from the definitive contours of Rorschach inspired inkblots, patterns rooted in Abstract Expressionism, and iconic references to modern art. For me, the drawings function as an intellectual underpinning for the paintings. I reference the memory of specific, or imagined, landscapes by working the surface with layers of paint, often obscuring the foundational drawings that lay underneath, in what is an oblique reference to the conscious and subconscious, the rational and irrational, the emotional and logical. Thus, the paintings embody the idea that true perception requires a recognition of both cognition and intuition – as does the creative process. In my work the notion of landscape is, at a very fundamental basis, a kind of Rorschach in itself. Indeed, human perceptions of landscape can only be truly understood by extending beyond the tyrannical filter of plein air-type realism or photographic renderings that could otherwise potentially ignore the viewer’s role in what is a complex and subjective interactive dance that is continually played out between the perceived and the participant.

BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology, SARA MOELLER, and JACQUELINE MARQUEZ
“Non Classical Receptor (GPR30) usage by embryonic thymocytes of C57/BL6 when exposed to DES and HPTE”

ABSTRACT:  Diethylstilbestrol (DES) and HPTE are both considered endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs) due to their adverse effects on organisms. DES is a synthetic estrogen chemical that was given to pregnant woman in the 1940s and 1970s to prevent spontaneous abortion. Those exposed to these chemicals, had health risks such as cancer, immune system disorders, and other abnormalities. HPTE is the de-methylated metabolite of methoxychlor (MXC). MXC is a chlorinated hydrocarbon that was used as an insecticide and has been shown to have high estrogenic activity. Due to this estrogenic activity, exposure to HPTE and DES can be harmful to a developing organism. We and others have shown DES can affect thymocyte development and lead to apoptosis. We have also shown that HPTE can affect thymocyte development and lead to apoptosis. Based on past experiments, it is thought that these EDC’s may affect thymocyte development through the non-classical G-protein-coupled estrogen receptor 30 (GPR30). By exposing the cells to G1 (GPR30 agonist), and G15 (GPR30 antagonist) with and without the EDCs, we will determine what role GPR30 plays in mediating the effects of EDCs on the development of embryonic thymocytes. We hypothesize that thymocyte exposure to the G1 agonist will have similar effects on the developing embryonic cells as DES and HPTE. Conversely, we hypothesize that thymocyte exposure to the G15 antagonist will prevent the effects of DES and HPTE and rescue the cells from apoptosis.

CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology & AMANDA SIEGEL
“The Effect of Diethylstilbestrol on V ß and V ø Subsets in Thymocytes”

ABSTRACT: Endocrine disruptors (EDCs) are abundant within the environment. Through environmental exposure they can accumulate within the body and, de-
pending on the compound, can stimulate hormone responses or block normal endocrine responses that are important to the health of an individual. Concentrations of endocrine disruptors within the body affect wide ranges of bodily functions including those of the reproductive, nervous, and immune system. Within the branches of the immune system, EDCs pose a risk specifically in autoimmune function. EDCs cause autoimmune diseases by inhibiting the ability to develop tolerance and modify gene expression. It has been hypothesized that EDC’s may have an effect on the T cell receptor of thymocytes. The TCR is responsible for recognizing antigens that bind to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), which is responsible for mediating interactions between leukocytes with other leukocytes or body cells. The TCR, which is anchored in the cell membrane of the thymocyte, is composed of two different chains (α and β) and separated into a constant (C) and variable (V) region. The Vβ and Vα subsets on the TCR play a crucial role in immune homeostasis and specificity and protect the body against foreign antigens. Absence or dysfunctions of these subsets can be advantageous to pathogens that are introduced into the body and may result in autoimmune diseases. This study attempts to reveal a correlation between EDC’s and autoimmune disease, suggesting that Endocrine Disruptors alter expression of Vβ or Vα subsets. To do this we will expose embryonic thymocytes to DES at 50 and 0 μM concentrations. We hypothesize that certain Vβ and Vα subsets (β 13,11,2,6,8, and α2) will be predominant in the thymocytes that were treated with DES compared to those which were untreated.

CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology, MARY YOUSEF, and LETICIA CARDENAS
“The Effects of DES and HPTE Mixtures on the Cell Viability and Differentiation of Embryonic C57BL/6 Thymocytes”

ABSTRACT: Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) are chemicals that affect a developing organism. This is done by mimicking or interfering with hormones that are produced in the body. EDCs can be found in the environment in several forms such as medications and pesticides. Due to the various EDCs present in the environment, people have the potential to come in contact with a mix of EDCs at various concentrations. Two EDCs of interest are diethylstilbestrol (DES), a medication prescribed to pregnant women to help prevent miscarriages and other pregnancy-related complications, and Methoxychlor, a pesticide used in agriculture that once in the body, is metabolized to a more toxic form, HPTE (2,2-bis-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane). We are exposed to multiple EDCs on a daily basis, chemicals with properties similar to DES and HPTE. Despite this information, the majority of experiments in this field of study focus on effects of single EDC exposure. Very few studies have looked at exposure to a mix of EDCs at low dose concentrations. The results of single EDC exposure at high concentrations (micromolar, μM) have shown negative effects on developing thymocytes, whereas low concentrations (picomolar, pM or nanomolar, nM) have shown little or no effect. We proposed a more realistic experimental approach to mimic the exposure experienced on a daily basis. Using an in-vitro assay, our research lab is examining the effects of a mix of DES and HPTE on maturation and differentiation of embryonic C57BL/6 thymocytes at 50 pM, 50 nM, and 50 μM concentrations. We hypothesize that low dose (pM) mixtures of DES and HPTE will decrease the viability and differentiation of embryonic C57BL/6 thymocytes.

CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology, FARAJ MOURAD, LUCIE LEUNG LIU, ZACHARY MUSCATO, PRISCILLA ESCALANTE, HEATHER JOHNSON, DON SORTILLON, and KATY PIERCE
“DES and Methoxychlor Metabolite, HPTE, Induction of Cell Death and Alteration of Thymocyte Development: Dose and Potential Mechanism”

ABSTRACT: Endocrine disrupting chemicals such as diethylstilbestrol (DES) and methoxychlor have been shown to induce thymic atrophy and to potentially alter T cell development. However, the dose and the mechanism by which these effects occur remain unclear, in part because of the varied model systems, modes of exposure, age of animals tested, and doses of exposure used to study the phenomenon in the past. The current studies were undertaken to elucidate and to compare the dosage and mechanism of action of DES and hydroxyphenyl-trichloroethane (HPTE), the primary physiological metabolite of methoxychlor, that result in the alteration of the development of T cells. Because the developing immune system during gestation is the stage most vulnerable to perturbation, embryos at GD16-18 were used for the studies. The effects of exposure of developing thymocytes to DES and HPTE were examined using an in vitro differentiation assay that mimics the early stages of T cell development in the thymus. Doses in the nanomolar to micromolar range of each EDC were employed. Phenotypic markers of thymocyte maturation (CD4 and CD8), signaling status (TCR and CD5), and apoptosis (Annexin V and PI staining) were analyzed using flow cytometry. Doses of 12.5 micro-
molar and above (HPTE) and 25 micromolar and above (DES) were found to significantly reduce cell viability and differentiation in culture. Results indicate that death by apoptosis was induced early, <8 hrs in culture, suggesting that DES and HPTE may be utilizing nongenomic pathways to mediate their effects on embryonic thymocytes.

CHRISTINE BROUSSARD, Professor of Biology & CRISTINA ZAMBRANO
“The Effects of Diethylstilbestrol on Maturation and Differentiation of Sex Specific Embryonic C57BL/6 Thymocytes in Organ Culture”

ABSTRACT: The endocrine system consists of a network of hormone producing glands. Hormones are released in carefully measured doses and serve as chemical messengers that regulate many of the body’s function, including the immune system. Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) are substances, which interfere with the natural occurring endocrine system of the body. These chemicals mimic hormone like properties which can disrupt the development of the immune system. It has also been demonstrated that sex is also a variable in the effects of EDCs from studies of neonatal and adult systems. Diethylstilbestrol (DES) was once prescribed during pregnancy to prevent miscarriages or premature deliveries and was later discovered to present endocrine disrupting properties. Various studies have shown that DES impacts developing thymocytes, yet no studies have examined how effects of DES differs based on sex of the embryo. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of DES on the different subpopulations of developing embryonic T cells based on sex of the embryo. PCR- amplification of a gene on the Y chromosome was used in sex identification and an ex vitro assay was used to examine the development of T cells. Thymi were extracted from C57BL/6 mice embryos at 16 to 18 days of gestations. Our results indicate a decrease in T cell viability in a dose dependent manner, and effects on the different subpopulations were also observed. These findings suggest that DES affects normal development and survival rate of both male and female embryonic T cells.

HEIDY CONTRERAS, Assistant Professor of Biology,
“Competing Energy Demands in the Hawkmoth Manduca Sexta”

ABSTRACT: In this study we used the hawkmoth, Manduca sexta, to investigate the effects that feeding status and activity level had on the metabolic rates of insects. Overall our interest lie in understanding how this organism prioritizes and resolves the demand for energy from two simultaneous competing demands (digestion and activity). To determine the effect of feeding on the metabolic rate of M. sexta, we measured resting metabolic rates in unfed and fed individuals. Twenty moths (10 male and 10 female) were fed one of 5 treatments (water, 5, 15, 25, 35% sucrose) at random, and their metabolic rate was measured within an hour after feeding. The energetic cost of flight for unfed and fed individuals was measured by placing individual moths in a flight mill while a flow-through respirometry system sampled air from the mill on a second-by-second basis. We found that the metabolic cost of activity and digestion are independent of each other and that there is an additive effect of digesting to the metabolic cost of activity. Furthermore, we found a significant increase in the cost of processing nectar containing 15% sucrose and above, which was observed when both resting and flight metabolic rates were measured. This is the first study addressing how insects resolve the conflict between competing energy demands.

JEROME GARCIA, Associate Professor of Biology, KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology, PETER MARQUEZ, and JUSTINE COYLE
“Physiological Effect of Heavy Metal Toxicity in Oreohelix Land Snail in Southwest Montana”

ABSTRACT: Over the past 150 years, Montana’s mining industry has produced thousands of tons of gold, silver, and copper ore (Montana Department of Environmental Quality, 2009). The purification of these ores includes processes that release harmful chemicals and byproducts into the surrounding environment, such as Zinc, Mercury, Lead, and Arsenic. Accumulation of these byproducts has been found in terrestrial organisms at levels dictated by the Environmental Protection Agency as unsafe. One example is in the mountain snail, Oreohelix, which can be an indicator of polluted regions through the accumulation of heavy metals in their body tissues. These heavy metals, which are at toxic levels, act as catalysts for physiological processes, which in turn produce reactive oxygen species (ROS) as natural byproducts (Pratviel, Genevieve, 2012). ROS are known to cause damage to DNA, RNA, and proteins when present in excessive amounts within the cell (Patel RP, T Cornell, Darley-Usmar VM, 1999). In this study, we observed how the oxidative stresses caused by heavy metals are affecting Oreohelix physiologically. Western blot analy-
sis was used to isolate proteins from *Oreohelix* homogenate, and then antibodies specific to glutathionylation were used to isolate affected proteins. Preliminary data suggests that exposure to heavy metals accumulated from the environment are increasing levels of oxidative stress, but more importantly, it is only affecting certain proteins in the snails' cells. This research provides evidence that heavy metal exposure targets a specific type of physiological mechanism within *Oreohelix*.

**JEROME GARCIA, Associate Professor of Biology, KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology, CARL DECKER, OSCAR TELLO, CORBIN TOOGOOD, STEPHANIE LEE, and MEGAN STAHLMAN**

"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 glutathione disulfide (GSSG), a tripeptide with known protein interaction capabilities. Core histones were extracted and isolated from a culture of SHSY5Y human neuron cancer cells, and treated with 0.01mM, 0.025mM, 0.05mM, 0.1 mM, 1.0 mM, and 5.0 mM concentrations of 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. To both expand these data and address the limitations of our chemical model, we are now investigating the relationship of nitric oxide (NO) and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) oxidative stress with SHSY5Y histone glutathionylation within an in-vitro paradigm.

**JEROME GARCIA, Associate Professor of Biology, CARL DECKER, and BRANDON JACOBY**

"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 thiocitic 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 dihydrolipoic 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.

**JEROME GARCIA, Associate Professor of Biology & OSCAR TELLO**

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

**ABSTRACT:** Probiotics are live microorganisms that when administered in the adequate amounts can have beneficial effects to the host. The probiotics populate the host’s natural microflora and prevents pathogenic bacteria from growing. Most probiotics can be consumed in the form of foods such as yogurt. Yogurt produced by Lactic Acid Bacteria such as those in the genus *Lactobacillus* were used to show the beneficial properties of probiotics to prevent diarrhea, colon cancer, immune function, and inflammation. Previous studies have shown that yogurt produced by *Lactobacillus kefirpanocaciens* acts as a potential antioxidant. Reactive oxygen species are thought to play a major role in different phenomenon such as cancer, aging, and neurodegeneration. Currently the main treatment for cancer is use of chemotherapy, which uses oxidative stress to kill cancerous cells. This study is aimed at showing how pre-treatment is necessary in order to build natural antioxidant defenses before cells are exposed to oxidative stress. Our model is analogous
to a patient supplementing their diet with yogurt, in order to give their body a chance to increase their natural anti-oxidant defenses, before they start chemotherapy.

KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology and JESSICA HELOU

“The identification and quantification of MCPP and MCPA in Montana-native Oreohelix tissue”

Abstract: Herbicides are an important factor in the successful mass cultivation of crops that are susceptible to competitive weeds and predatory pests. However, the applications of herbicides, including airplane spraying and manual tank spraying, may often result in the spread of these harmful chemicals to nearby plant and animal habitats. One such animal, Oreohelix, is a land snail that can be found in locations surrounding farmlands in Drummond, Montana where herbicides such as MCPA and MCPP are used for the eradication of crop destroying weeds. The herbicide residues that found their way to the Oreohelix tissues bioaccumulated, which allowed for the identification and quantification of the residues present in the tissue. Oreohelix is an ideal model organism in this case because of its sedentary nature, which makes the snail a relatively good indicator of the herbicide concentrations that are sprayed near the sample collection sites. In this study, we aim to quantify the amounts of the two herbicide residues, MCPA and MCPP, in Montana-native Oreohelix snail tissues. All tissue samples were collected from farmlands surrounding the Drummond, Montana region and were processed and analyzed using Quecher’s protocol and GC/MS, respectively. Results indicated that MCPP and MCPA were the predominant herbicides that bioaccumulated in the tissue, bioaccumulation concentrations decreased with increased distances from nearby farms, and that MTR 7 received the highest concentration of MCPP (152.92 ppm/g). By identifying the potential herbicide remnants in the tissue samples as well as the concentrations present, future studies may use this data to determine potential anatomical and physiological malfunctions that result from specific exposure to these herbicides. Future studies focusing on organ or physiological abnormalities may result in a greater insight as to how herbicides affect not just model organisms, but human populations as well.

KATHLEEN WEAVER, Associate Professor of Biology and JUSTINE COYLE

“Bioaccumulation of Toxins in Land Snail Tissues from Southwest Montana”

Abstract: Southwest Montana has a history of mining dating back to the 1860’s (Montana Department of Environmental Quality, 2009). Gold and Silver were the first to be mined, but the primary focus since the 1870s has been copper mining. The processes for mining Gold, Silver, and Copper include steps that add chemicals such as sodium cyanide and sulfuric acid to purify the ore. The purification process leads to the release of harmful byproducts including Zinc, Mercury, Lead, and Arsenic. These metals and byproducts accumulate in the tissues of nearby organisms, causing vital organs to shut down and eventually inducing death (Farag et al., 2001). Research on aquatic organisms has shown bioaccumulation of metals in animal tissues (Hochella et al., 2004). This bioaccumulation has affected the growth, survival, and overall health of these organisms. However, to date, little research has been conducted on the effects of metal accumulation in terrestrial organisms (Dallinger et al., 2003). Land snails are model organisms for this type of research because of their proximity to the mining areas and their low motility. In addition because the area has low-recorded rainfall and the wastes don't wash downstream, they may build up over time. Therefore, we can look at bioaccumulation in a focused way. For this study, we focus on the endemic, primary consumer Oreohelix, a potential indicator of toxin bioaccumulation in Montana terrestrial ecosystems.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

RICARDO MORALES, Assistant Professor of Chemistry

“Synthesis, Characterization and Testing of Pt-Sn Nanoparticles Supported on Silica”

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. It is believed that in bimetallic nanoparticles the interactions that could exist between two metals will be totally different to those observed in the bulk region. Here we show preliminary results of the characterization of Pt-Sn nanoparticles supported on SiO2 with different concentrations of the two metals. The bimetallic catalysts were characterized by means of Transmission Electron Microscopy and X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy. The results indicate that depend-
ing on the concentration of the two metals, different interactions are obtained between Pt and Sn.

RICARDO MORALES, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and ANDREW MILLER

"Synthesis of Magnetic Nanoparticles by Thermal Decomposition and Coprecipitation Reactions"

ABSTRACT: This project is geared towards the synthesis of magnetic nanoparticles. To do so, we performed a thermal decomposition/co-precipitation reaction involving iron (II) acetylacetonate, or Fe(acac)2 and iron (III) acetylacetonate, Fe(acac)3. Using millimolar amounts of these compounds, we made solutions in tri(ethylene glycol), also known as tri(en). The mixture was heated to drive off any water and then the nanoparticles were precipitated by ethyl acetate. The precipitate was washed using ethanol and then dispersed in deionized water via sonication. We saw some magnetic properties in parts of the resulting suspension, but not throughout the mixture. This effect was seen by use of a permanent magnet to manipulate the magnetic components of the mixture. This is an exciting result because now that we know we can make the nanoparticles, we can set about refining the technique and examining how we can manipulate their properties.

IRAJ PARCHAMAZAD, Professor of Chemistry (co-authored with JEAN-PAUL BIBERIAN and MELVIN H. MILES)

"Possible Role of Oxides in the Fleischmann-Pons Effect"

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the Fleischmann-Pons effect is not yet fully understood. It appears that in many occasions an oxide layer, or an insulating one covers the surface of the active material. In this paper we list a number of experiments displaying such a situation, and suggest possible role of these layers.

IRAJ PARCHAMAZAD, Professor of Chemistry, RASHA DUBUNI, and SARA STOBEL

"A new evidence for the existence of Twisted Excited State (TICT) of 4-N,N-di-methyl aminobenzonitrile loaded within Zeolites in solid state"

ABSTRACT: The anomalous fluorescence from solutions of 4-N,N-di-methylaminobenzonitrile (DMABN) in polar solvents are known. A variety theories and experiments have previously been published to explain this phenomenon in DMABN and many others. However there is not a strong practical result to show if this rotation around C-N bond is really occurring. We have recently presented a practical convincing result that in methyl-ethylamino-tertiary-butyl-phenylborane, B-N bond will be twisted during photo-physical processes. This investigation has been done by 400MHz NMR spectrometer equipped with a custom-made optical probe. The present study attempts to show the rotation around C-N bond of DMABN loaded within the cavity of Zeolites NaY in the first excited states. The interaction of the dipole moment of the twisted emitting species with the internal electric field of the Zeolites shifts the abnormal fluorescence to longer wave length. The fluorescence spectra were recorded on a Horiba Fluromax-4 spectrofluorometer.

"A Novel Approach for the Photodegradation of 17α-ethinylestradiol and 17β-estra
diol in Drinking Water by Using Zeolite Loaded with TiO2(quantum dot) as a Photocatalyst"

ABSTRACT: The hormones 17α-ethinylestradiol (EE2) and 17β-estradiol (E2) are potentially harmful chemicals that are found in drinking water due to incomplete removal during water purification. Currently, no process exists to remove these hormones during water purification. 17β-estradiol dissolved in organic solvent was placed in a quartz photochemical reactor. Then a Zeolites-TiO2 quantum dot which was prepared in a previous project was added and irradiated for two hours with a medium-pressure mercury lamp. Absorption and emission characteristics of this Zeolites-TiO2 quantum dot show that it can be used as an effective photocatalyst when using solar radiation as the light source. After irradiation is completed, the solution was separated from the catalyst and analysis was performed by GC-MS. The results of this analysis show that E2 was degraded and new chemicals were formed. The major organic products being produced are 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester and 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid disoocytethyl ester. This project is a novel approach for removing these hormones from drinking water and students are working with the aqueous solution and replacing UV light with visible light.
ANDREW RICE, Visiting Assistant Professor of Chemistry
“High Pressure Raman Spectroscopy of 3,3 Hexamethyl Cadaverine HBr: A Search for a Low Barrier Hydrogen Bond”

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

GEORGE KEELER, Professor of Journalism, GARY COLBY, Professor of Photography, and MAIA KINSINGER, Associate Professor of Communications
“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) centers its story focus on La Verne and the contingent cities of Claremont, Pomona and San Dimas per their relation to the La Verne audience. While the publication has a bias toward University coverage, it is at heart a city magazine focused on the coverage of local history, key personalities (city and University), city of La Verne issues, open feature stories and selected faculty research endeavors. For 36 years, it has been viewed by regional libraries as a documentary publication that is being cataloged in perpetuity in journal archives. Libraries that hold subscriptions include Cal Poly University Library Subscriptions, Honnold Library Periodicals Section, L.A. Public Library (historical periodicals), Pomona Public Library and the University of La Verne Wilson Library. Additionally, the publication has garnered significant awards, bringing national recognition to the University of La Verne.

DON POLLOCK, Professor of Communications, MIKE LAPONIS, Professor of Communications, and SHANE RODRIGUES, Radio-TV Operations Manager
“Faculty video production at the University of La Verne”

ELIZABETH ZWERLING, Associate Professor of Journalism
Women, Media and Food Politics, various articles

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM COOK, Professor of English

ABSTRACT: “The essays that compose Decade of Deceit: 2002-2012 consider current events in the mid-East from a moral perspective that transcends the immediate moment and forces reflection on concerns that exalt or deny human rights, personal dignity and respect. These are polemical essays, not news stories.” (amazon.com)

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

ABSTRACT: In academia, the mantra “publish or perish” is more than a cliché. In most humanities fields, securing tenure proves impossible without at least one book under your belt. Yet despite the obvious importance of academic publishing, the process remains an enigma to most young scholars. In this helpful guide, a seasoned author offers essential advice for novice academic writers seeking publication. He explains why not all publications are equal, why e-books are not as widely respected as printed books in the academic world, how to schedule publications prior to tenure, how to spot a publishable idea, how to approach the right publisher, and a host of other useful tips that greatly increase one’s chances of publication. By outlining a step-by-step approach to publishing, this indispensable manual removes much of the mystery surrounding an essential component of an academic career.


KENNETH SCAMBRAY, Professor of English
*Pasquale Verdicchio: Essays on His Works* (Editor) (Guernica, 2012)


DAVID WERNER, Associate Professor of English (co-authored with AMY WIEDSTROM and SYLVESTER PUES)

**Abstract:** Providing education to the incarcerated has always been subject to the changing public perception of the purpose and expense of incarceration. With the dramatic rise in recent decades of both the cost of incarceration and the number of people incarcerated, there may be an emerging sense that educating inmates might be a cost-effective alternative to mass incarceration, however recent economic realities may counter this trend. This chapter explores the history of education in jails and prisons, the theories of education that work in the carceral environment, and the politics that drive the debate around providing education to those incarcerated.


**Abstract:** The character and psyche of the inmate as student presents particular problems when it comes to designing an education program that can operate effectively within the walls of a jail or prison. In addition the prison seems in theory inherently in opposition to the philosophical goals of an education program. Moreover, the experience of incarceration affects those who go through it and falls most heavily on certain segments of the population who share certain characteristics, complicating the educative process.

DAVID WERNER, Associate Professor of English (co-authored with BRIAN FITCH and ANTHONY NORMORE)

**Abstract:** During its 230 year prison history, the United States has advocated various—and sometimes conflicting—purposes for incarceration. Each justification has rested on the tenets of some prevailing theory of human behavior which attempts to answer two recurring themes: why do some people commit crimes while others do not, and how should the criminal justice system, including the correctional system, respond to such behavior. This chapter offers an overview of the general tenets of what is considered morally imperative when determining “right” from “wrong”, the four key criminological perspectives of crime, as well as the ontological assumptions, either implicit or explicit within each hypothesis.

HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

KENNETH H. MARCUS, Professor of History

**Abstract:** My work in cultural history has led me to explore transnational interactions between Europe, the United States, and Asia. Over the past year I researched and wrote on cultural expression in the form of music, dance, and photography. My main research emphasis is a manuscript on the exile composer Arnold Schoenberg (1874-1951) and his role in the modernist movement in Southern California. I argue that Schoenberg, like other exiles, navigated between American support for modernist artists and a suspicion of those artists on political and aesthetic grounds. I am further involved in a documentary on drama and pageantry in America, notably the Ramona Pageant, and the vital role that pageantry has had
in teaching history.


“Recent Approaches to Cultural History: American Photography, Film, and Music,” History Compass (2012)

Review of Marina Peterson, Sound, Space, and the City: Civic Performance in Downtown Los Angeles for Southern California Quarterly (2011)


KENNETH H. MARCUS, Professor of History
(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: Though it has rarely been the subject of academic criticism, there is a philosophy of truth that animates Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s broader philosophical system. This philosophy of truth was unique for its time in the same way the whole of Rousseau’s thought was—in its emphasis on feeling over reason, the heart over the mind, the simple over the sophisticated, the useful over the demonstrable, the personal over the systematic. Rousseau’s philosophy of truth might be more accurately called a ‘philosophy of truthseeking’ or an ‘ethics of truthseeking,’ because its focus is on the pursuit and acquisition of truth rather than on the nature of truth itself. What is needed, Rousseau believed, is a guide back to the simple truths of human happiness, truths that were immediately apparent to us in our natural state but have become opaque in society. This article describes Rousseau’s normative philosophy truthseeking, of what human beings must do if they hope to (re)discover the truths of human happiness. This philosophy can be summarized as utility, autonomy, immediacy and simplicity in pursuit of what Rousseau called the ‘truths that pertain to the happiness of mankind.’

HUMANITIES

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 socioeconomic endeavor changed from hunter to 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 Collapse model 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 by 2042. The monograph examines water use and abuse from when it falls from the sky and is imported in aqueducts until it flows back into the Pacific Ocean. The San Gabriel Watershed is portrayed as an example of watersheds everywhere in an age of clean water scarcity, climate change, and global warming.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, & COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

DAVID CHAPPELL, Associate Professor of Physics, MATT CESSNA, ANDREW MILLER, and SCOTT CHANDLER

“A Macroscopic, Fluid Analogue of Wave-Particle Duality”

ABSTRACT: We investigate a fluid system that has recently been shown to exhibit
properties commonly associated with quantum-mechanical wave-particle duality. The “walker” phenomenon (Couder et al. 2005) describes the dynamics of a fluid droplet bouncing on the surface of a vertically forced fluid bath just below the Faraday instability. The droplet bounces sub-harmonically, symbiotically generating and being guided by its own wave. We investigated the dynamics of walkers over a range of fluid viscosities, fluid depths, driving amplitudes and oscillation frequencies. Our experimentally determined threshold for the Faraday instability is in excellent agreement with theoretical predictions based on linear stability analysis. Interactions between harmonic and sub-harmonic drops lead to a variety of dynamics including spatial oscillations, orbits and equilibrium configurations.

YOUSEF DANESHBOD, Associate Professor of Mathematics (co-authored with ALI NADIM and JAMES STERLING)
“Mathematical Modeling of Binding Interactions”

ABSTRACT: Binding reactions and biomolecular recognition events are central to many biological and pharmaceutical processes, including enzyme-substrate, antibody-antigen, drug-protein, protein-DNA, and ligand-receptor interactions. High-field capillary electrophoresis on a chip is a recent method for finding various kinetic and equilibrium parameters for these types of interactions. In the present work, such a system is modeled by considering the electrophoretic transport of three chemically reacting species (two of which can bind reversibly to form the third) moving horizontally through a long channel with their respective mobilities and diffusivities. By linearizing the system about its equilibrium state, or when one of the two binding species is much more abundant than the other, a set of coupled ordinary differential equations can be derived describing the moments of the linearized convection-reaction-diffusion equations. Analytical results are obtained for the long-time evolution of the moments, yielding mean velocities and dispersivities for the relevant molecules. These agree well with numerical simulations of the original non-linear equations, and suggest a method for measuring the rate and equilibrium constants of binding reactions using capillary electrophoresis.

JOZEF GOETZ, Professor of Computer Science

“Web Analytics”

ABSTRACT: Web analytics is the measurement, collection, analysis and reporting of Internet data for purposes of understanding and optimizing web usage. Web analytics helps one to estimate how the traffic to the website changed after the launch of a new information, Web pages or new advertising on the website. It includes the measurement of a website’s potential audience (opportunity), share of voice (visibility), and buzz (comments) that is happening on the Website and on the Internet as a whole. Web analytics can provide data on the number of visitors, number of clicks per links on page, number of page views, number of visitors, visitor behavior, most popular pages, top entry/exit pages, time spent reading specific pages etc. to gauge the server traffic (as measured by number of clicks) and site popularity (as measured by distinct users) trends which help in performing market research. My goal is to gain an understanding of Web analytics, use best Web Analytics software to identify, analyze and interpret key Web metrics in order to better understand user behavior online and improve my class website and the student recruitment process for the university.

VANESSA PREISLER, Associate Professor of Physics, and ELIZABETH WELLINS

“Hall Effect Sensors”

ABSTRACT: Hall 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 sensor can be used in the measurement. The main purpose of our research is to identify carrier type, being p or n-doped, as well as mobility of our semiconductor samples. To do this we perform Hall Effect experiments as well as resistivity measurements. We will be using an electromagnet to create the magnetic field needed to get the Hall coefficient. To achieve this we have built multiple components of the experimental set up. By measuring the mobility and carrier type of our semiconductor samples, we are able to identify possible new Hall sensor materials.

SETA WHITBY, Professor of Computer Science, GREG DEWEY, Provost, and AGHOP DER-KARABETIAN, Associate Vice President for University Assessment and Professor of Psychology
“La Verne Uses their Seniors as Crowdsourcing to Create New Curriculum”

**Abstract:** This project involves seniors as crowdsourcing to build new curricular programs using existing University of La Verne courses. Seniors were asked to participate in a contest and build new curriculums using the existing catalog in the spring of 2012, as a challenge from the provost with monetary rewards for the top three winners. The guidelines of the contest were: “Build your own 4 year curriculum. There are NO RULES or restrictions, merely graduate with 128 units (16 units per semester).” All together 10 completed proposals were submitted. The results of these contests were used to identify components of the existing curriculum that students valued. For instance, the relative importance of the GE courses in the minds of the student could be assessed by the number of GE courses utilized by the contestants. Deans evaluated the proposed majors based on originality, integrity and feasibility, and decided on the top three winners. The findings could help the deans and executive management to assess existing majors, identify what the students like, and help create new majors for the future. There are plans to replicate this project during the spring of 2013.

MODERN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

SEAN BERNARD, Professor of Writing

Recently Published Stories:

- “Hike,” *Natural Bridge*, Issue 28, Fall 2012
- “God,” *Iron Horse Literary Review*, Issue 14.3, Fall 2012
- “Keanu Reeves,” *Santa Monica Review*, Fall 2012
- “Wyatt Earp,” *Clockhouse Review*, Issue 1, Summer 2012
- “Fatherhood,” *Parcel*, Issue 2.1, Spring 2012

GABRIELA CAPRAROIU, Associate Professor of Spanish


**Introduction:** Lucian Blaga (1895-1961) is one of the most significant twentieth-century Romanian writers and thinkers. The growing interest in Blaga’s work among foreign scholars and readers owes much to the geopolitical changes brought about by the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. Yet abroad his work has been disseminated mostly inside the academic arena. Therefore, such a translation faces a reception challenge. Blaga’s name needs hardly any introduction to the source-language audience while he is practically unknown outside the circle of specialists in Spain and Latin America. *La piedra habla* attempts to compensate for such dissimilar reception by offering a translation that is at once adequate for the general audience and a more specialized reader. The prologue gives an overview of Blaga’s intellectual life and work. Texts were selected to represent the entire poetic trajectory of Lucian Blaga.

Maria Teresa León, “Reportaje literario sobre Rumanía,” edition in preparation

**Abstract:** A critical annotated edition of an unpublished travel memoir on communist Romania by Spanish modernist María Teresa León.

“Hispanic Writers and the Cold War: Memory and the Cultural Politics of Translation in Romania,” in progress

**Abstract:** “Hispanic Writers and the Cold War” is a book-length study. It examines the participation of four Spanish and Latin American writers in a translation program implemented in Romania during the Cold War years. The four writers are: Spanish poet Rafael Alberti (1902-1999), a prominent representative of the interwar period; María Teresa León (1903-1988), a significant twentieth-century Spanish writer; Miguel Ángel Asturias (1899-1974), Guatemalan novelist and recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature (1967); and Chilean poet Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), Nobel Prize Laureate in 1971. During their years of left-wing militancy, Alberti, León, Neruda, and Asturias established a literary-political connection with the Writers’ Union in Romania and accepted the invitation to translate major Romanian works into Spanish, and to write travel books about Romania. The project was the offshoot of a broad de-Stalinization plan that aimed to reject the Soviet influence and at the same time to retrieve political and cultural ties with the west. At the center of the connection with the west lay the argument of a common Latin cultural legacy in Europe and Latin America. In this space of redefined Latinity, Alberti, León, Neruda, and Asturias,
who had reached canonical status in the Latin American intellectual sphere, acted as mediators between two literary traditions. The study offers a view on translation beyond its immediate purpose of introducing new texts to the Spanish and Latin American readers, and stresses the role of translation as a critical approach in the study of the history of relations between Hispanic and Romanian modernism.

JUDY HOLIDAY, Assistant Professor of Writing
“Competing Discourses within the WPA Outcomes Statement” in The WPA Outcomes Statement: A Decade Later

ABSTRACT: This chapter critiques the efficacy of the Council of Writing Program Administrators "WPA Outcomes Statement for First-Year Composition" to instantiate the curricular consistency and disciplinary currency espoused by the WPA OS and argues that the design of the document weakens the OS’s potential for theoretical consistency.


ABSTRACT: This article argues that if rhetorical invention is the principal source of politics and ethics as contemporary theories from various disciplines demonstrate, the complex reflexive relationship among politics, ethics, and invention demands ethical responsibility and requires rhetoricians (who hold a key to this subject) to acknowledge and attend to their ethos, used here in the classical sense of ethos as gathering place.

“Reframing the Problem of Difference: Lillian Smith and Hierarchical Politics of Difference”

ABSTRACT: For many years, difference scholars, such as Cornel West, Iris Marion Young, and Janet Atwill have been reminding humanities scholars that for social equity to be implemented, difference needs to be reconfigured and reframed. As Janet Atwill puts it, "difference can no longer be the anomaly, the enemy, or the problem to be solved. Difference is the condition" (212). While these scholars insightfully recognize that difference needs to be accepted and welcomed rather than merely tolerated, they have not sufficiently addressed the perceptual change that must occur worldwide if difference as an intrinsic underlying condition of human existence is to be embraced. This project provides a point of departure for carrying out such a dramatic epistemic change by arguing that hierarchical thinking, not difference, is the real agent underwriting societal violence and discord. Hierarchical thinking delineates a more appropriate critical space than does difference for social justice inquiry and invention.

ANDREA LABINGER, Professor of Spanish Emerita

Most recent translations:
- The End of the Story by Liliana Heker
- The Weight of Temptation by Ana María Shua
- Borges and Mathematics by Guillermo Martínez

LOURDES VILLARREAL, Adjunct Professor of Writing
“Community College African American and Latino/a Persisters in Developmental and College-Level Writing Courses

ABSTRACT: Approximately 28% of all first-time freshmen at all postsecondary institutions are enrolled in at least one remedial course. The percentage is almost double at two-year colleges. While studies have shown that students who begin and persist in these courses do just as well, if not better, than non-development education students, they have failed to examine the experiences of persistent students of color. This mixed methods study investigated course, institutional, student, and interpersonal factors that community college African American and Latino/a students perceived as helping them to persist in developmental and college-level writing courses. The qualitative data were analyzed using grounded theory. What helped students most to persist in writing courses were their own personal characteristics. English professors’ assistance as well as family’s encouragement were also cited, but not institutional factors. Results of analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests revealed that students differed in their perceptions of the importance that God and spirituality had in their persistence. The findings may serve to replicate what works and to implement best practices in developmental writing programs that will help fortify the higher education pipeline for African American and Latino/a community college students.
BRIAN CLOCKSIN, Associate Professor of Movement and Sports Science (co-authored with ERIN LAHEY)

“Teaching Personal and Social Responsibility in Physical Education: Impact on Skill Development”

ABSTRACT: In 2004, the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) identified six standards for physically educated persons to exhibit upon completion of quality physical education programs. The fifth standard states that a physically educated person “exhibits responsible personal and social behavior that respects self and others in physical activity settings” (NASPE, 2004). Hellison’s Personal and Social Responsibility model is designed to foster life skills and values in youth through physical activities (Lee and Martinek, 2009). It has been routinely used in after-school physical activity programs and is increasingly being used by physical education teachers during physical education instruction. The purpose of this study was to compare traditional and TPSR-based physical education instruction on sport skill and personal and social responsibility attribute development in elementary students. Two third grade classes were randomly assigned to either intervention (i.e., Responsibility-Based PE or traditional PE). The same basketball unit was taught to each class by the same physical education teacher. The intervention class was framed through Hellison’s Teaching Personal and Social Responsibility (TPSR) model. To assess the effects of teaching style (responsibility vs. traditional), average baseline responsibility scores and basketball skill scores were compared between intervention and traditional models using independent t tests. All data analyses were conducted on an intention-to-treat basis. There was a significant difference in post-intervention summary scores for TPSR ($F = 42.71, p < 0.001$). The sub-components of responsibility (self-control, participation, effort, self-direction, and caring) all demonstrated significant differences at post-intervention ($p < 0.001$). There was a significant difference in post-intervention basketball skills summary scores ($F = 11.85, p = 0.01$). The passing ($p = 0.016$) and safety ($p < 0.001$) demonstrated significant differences at post-intervention. There was no difference at post-intervention for dribbling ($p = 0.46$) or shooting ($p = 0.19$). The TPSR-based instruction model produced significant improvements in motor skill development with the added benefit of developing personal and social responsibility skills.

SARAH L. DUNN, Assistant Professor of Movement & Sports Science, MEGAN GRANQUIST, Assistant Professor of Movement and Sports Science, DANIELLE BURGESS, MICAELA CASTILLO, TIFFANY JOHNSTONE, SAMANTHA SCHNEIDER, DESIREE VERA, and DANIELLE WILKE (co-authored with EMILY ROSARIO)

“Estrogen, Testosterone, and Insulin on Overall Risk for Alzheimer’s and Type II Diabetes Mellitus in Older and Younger Trained and Untrained individuals”

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

MEGAN GRANQUIST, Assistant Professor of Movement and Sports Science (co-authored with CHRISTOPHER LIANG)

“Athletes’ Perspectives on Reporting, Treatment Seeking, and Severity of Sport Injuries”

ABSTRACT: Sport ethic and the culture of risk associated with sports participation may influence athletes’ reporting and seeking treatment for their injuries (Nixon, 1994). The purpose of this study was to explore athletes’ perspectives on their reporting of injuries, on their seeking treatment for injuries, on their determination of the severity of their injuries, and on their decisions to cease play due to injury. Following IRB approval and informed consent, 142 NCAA DIII student-athletes (90 men, 52 women; mean age 19.7 years) from soccer, basketball, volleyball, and football participated in this study. Thirteen participants reported no previous injury, 79 reported sustaining a minor injury, 56 a moderate injury, and 21 a severe injury (participants may have reported multiple injuries). No statistically significant differences were found between men and women on behaviors and attitudes regarding seeking treatment for sport injuries. Responses to the following four open ended questions (1) “Do you always seek treatment for your sport injuries? Why or why not?”, (2) “How do you know when to report the injury?”, (3) “How do you determine severity?” and (4) “How do you know when you are too injured to play?” were content analyzed. The following themes emerged from hierarchical content analysis: pain, injury healing, optimal performance, playing time, injury severity, previous injury experience, and advice and clearance from medical staff. The findings from this investigation have
taken theory to research and can be used to guide psychosocial interventions. Specifically, as part of the sports medicine team, the athletic trainer and sport psychology consultant can collaborate to design psychosocial strategies to enhance the rapport between athletes and medical practitioners, enhance the athletic training environment, and work with coaches to ensure social support for injured athletes. Future investigations should explore these psychosocial strategy interventions.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

KATHLEEN LAMKIN, Professor of Music (collaborator: MICHAEL LAMKIN)
“Recent Findings Regarding the Early Dissemination of Haydn's Music in Central Europe”

ABSTRACT: Researching the early dissemination of Haydn’s music in Central Europe has led to two sources not previously considered by Haydn scholars, the first being the copied Haydn manuscripts by the Moravian musicians in Germany and Silesia housed in the Unitätsarchiv in Herrnhut, Germany and the second collection consisting of Haydn's music copied by the Strachota family musicians in northwestern Bohemia archived in the Národní knihovna České republiky (National Library of the Czech Republic).

While approximately 150 Haydn copies by the Moravian musicians from their various communities are extant, 35 of those manuscripts, representing compositions prior to 1775, are the focus of this project. The difficult task of dating these manuscript copies commenced through researching 18th-century diaries and obituaries as well as paper watermarks. A major source on 18th-century published music, the Leipzig Breitkopf Thematic Catalogue and Supplements 1762-1787, affirms that many works by Haydn were copied in the 1760s from Breitkopf’s publications. Our hypothesis, which we are working to confirm, is that this includes the copies made by the Moravian composer Johann Friedrich Peter.

Members of the Czech Strachota family, musicians and teachers in Louny, a town northwest of Prague, also copied early Haydn trios, quartets and divertimenti. The several generations of this family, as well as the Moravian musicians, were among the important facilitators in the transmission and distribution of early Haydn works in Central Europe.

REED GRATZ, Professor of Music
“Compositions by Reed Gratz”

GRACE ZHAO, Visiting Artist and Assistant Professor of Music
“Piano Works by Contemporary Chinese Composers”

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

LETICIA ARELLANO, Associate Professor of Psychology
“Stress, Psychological Well-Being, Racial Discrimination, and Gender Role Conflict Among Latino Day Laborers”

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the current exploratory study was to examine the associations between perceived stress, discrimination, gender role conflict, and psychological well-being, as defined by self-esteem, life satisfaction, and quality of life among Latino day laborers. Participants included 167 Latino day laborers recruited from various informal sites within Southern California. Separate hierarchical analyses indicated that participant age and number of years in the U.S. were not associated with our variables of interest. However, perceived racism was significantly associated with decreased quality of life and life satisfaction, but conversely associated with increased gender role conflict and stress among our sample of Latino day laborers. It was unexpected that racism and gender role conflict were not significantly associated with self-esteem. Findings support the continued need to examine the insidious nature of racism among Latino day laborers and the need to address the factors that influence their psychological and physical well-being.

NGOC BUI, Associate Professor of Psychology
“False Consensus in Attitudes toward Celebrities,” Psychology of Popular Media Culture

ABSTRACT: The false consensus effect for attitudes toward celebrities was investigated. Participants (N = 202: 149 females, 53 males) from a private university in
Southern California completed an online survey that included the 23-item Celebrity Attitude Scale. They also identified their favorite celebrity and gave estimates of others’ opinions regarding the participant’s favorite celebrity. Regression analyses showed that estimates of others’ recognition of the favorite celebrity significantly predicted participants’ estimates of others’ liking, favoring, and having similar feelings toward that celebrity (p < .001). However, participants’ estimates of others’ recognizing the celebrity did not predict others’ dislike of the celebrity. False consensus was demonstrated in the significant differences between estimates of others’ liking and others’ disliking the favorite celebrity, regardless of even knowing said celebrity. Limitations of the study and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

“I Don’t Believe It! Belief Perseverance in Attitudes toward Celebrities”

**Abstract:** The persistence of beliefs and feelings regarding a favorite celebrity in the face of negative or discrediting information were investigated. In addition, source credibility was expected to not have an influence on belief perseverance and emotional belief (feelings) perseverance toward favorite celebrities. Participants (N = 202; 149 females, 53 males) from a private university in Southern California completed an online survey that included the 23-item Celebrity Attitude Scale, in which they identified their favorite celebrity. Participants also completed a measure designed by the researcher to assess belief perseverance of their favorite celebrity. Contrary to the hypothesis, results showed that beliefs changed depending on the source of the information. Specifically, participants believed the information more when the media caught the celebrity and when the celebrity displayed the behavior. However, as predicted, perseverance of feelings about celebrities did not change despite the source of information. The practical implications are that changing beliefs may be possible depending on the source of information; however, being caught by the media doing something negative, or displaying negative behavior to fans, can change fans’ beliefs about the celebrity. Limitations in the study are also discussed.

**YOLANDA CESPEDES-KNADLE, Assistant Professor of Psychology**

(co-authored with **CYNTHIA MUNOZ**)

“Development of a Group Intervention for Teens with Type 1 Diabetes”

**Abstract:** Adolescents with type 1 diabetes (DM1) are at significant risk for depression compared to their non-diabetic counterparts and frequently demonstrate poor glycemic control. Comorbid depression may further exacerbate inadequate metabolic control by creating emotional barriers to effective adherence. Caregiver response to the diagnosis and management of sDM1 also has implications for diabetic teens’ psychological and physical health. This manuscript describes the development and implementation of a group intervention for adolescents with DM1 and a parallel caregiver support group. The group intervention is designed to improve psychosocial functioning and medical adherence in teen participants and to reduce diabetes-specific stress in caregivers.

**AGHOP DER-KARABETIAN, Associate Vice President for University Assessment and Professor of Psychology, YINGXIA CAO, Assistant Professor of Decision Sciences, and MICHELLE ALFARO**

“Perceived globalization impact, global identity, world-mindedness and sustainable behavior in the United States, China, and Taiwan”

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to identify predictors of environmentally sustainable behavior in different countries in the context of economic, sociocultural and technological globalization. Factors that were hypothesized to be associated with environmentally sustainable behavior involved (a) perceived impact of globalization in general/globally, and locally/own country, (b) sense of global and national belonging, (c) degree of world-minded value perspective, and (d) likelihood of perceived person risk from deteriorating environmental conditions. Data was collected from the United States (N = 442), China (N = 516) and Taiwan (N = 164) with the Qualtrics online survey software using the snowball convenience sampling techniques. To assess the factors, existing measures were used except the measure of perceived globalization impact generally or locally, which was developed for this study. Translated measures (back translated) were used with the Chinese and the Taiwanese samples. All measures were rated on a 6-point Likert scale. Higher scores imply more positive impact or stronger endorsement of the construct. The internal consistencies (Cronbach’s alpha) were strong for all measures in all three samples. Standard multiple regression analysis showed common and unique predictors of sustainable behavior across the three samples. The regression models were significant in all three samples (p < .001) with explained variances ranging
from 27% to 44%. Perceived impact of globalization, globally and nationally, were not predictors in any of the three samples, and perceived personal risk was the strongest predictor in all three samples. In the US sample the other predictors were national belonging, global belonging and world-minded value perspective. In the Chinese sample the other predictors were national belonging and world-minded value orientation. In the Taiwanese sample the other predictor was global belonging, and perceived global impact and world-minded value perspective approached significance.

GLENN GAMST, Professor of Psychology (co-authored with LAWRENCE S. MEYERS and A.J. GUARINO)


**ABSTRACT:** “This book provides full coverage of the wide range of multivariate topics that graduate students across the social and behavioral sciences encounter, using a conceptual, non-mathematical, approach. Addressing correlation, multiple regression, exploratory factor analysis, MANOVA, path analysis, and structural equation modeling, it is geared toward the needs, level of sophistication, and interest in multivariate methodology that serves students in applied programs in the social and behavioral sciences. Readers are encouraged to focus on design and interpretation rather than the intricacies of specific computations.” (Amazon)

JEANIE (CHUN-I) LI, Assistant Professor of Psychology (co-authored with CHANG-HWAI WANG and ELAINE HEIBY)

“Multivariate assessment for depression across culture”

**ABSTRACT:** This study aims at evaluating the cross-cultural adequacy of the Depression Assessment Battery (DAB) to assess depression symptoms and 13 biopsychosocial risk and protective factors for depression. The online version of the Taiwanese DAB was administered to 1013 undergraduate students in Taiwan from 2004 to 2009. Of the 1013 participants, 433 students completed the DAB again two weeks later. The DAB showed strong internal consistency, concurrent validity, and convergent validity estimates. Results of the simultaneous regression analysis indicated that 12 risk and protective factors at time one accounted for 44% variance in depression score at time two. Greater stressful life events, poorer perceived health, less avoidance coping, greater dysfunctional achievement attitude, lower perceived control, lower positive affect, and greater negative affect significantly predicted depression. Results provided cross-cultural validation of the DAB.

JEANIE (CHUN-I) LI, Assistant Professor of Psychology (co-authored with SCOTT FAIRHURST)

“Enhancing Supervision Satisfaction: Identifying Expectations of Supervisors and Supervisees”

**ABSTRACT:** This study aims at comparing supervision expectations between supervisors and supervisees. Eighty six clinicians and trainees at Pacific Clinics, a non-profit community mental health agency in Los Angeles, were recruited to complete a demographic questionnaire and rank 10 cards that describe common supervision domains, according to the level of importance. Results indicated that the majority of supervisors and supervisees value Facilitating Insight and dislike both Explaining What to Do and Imparting General Knowledge. Supervisees significantly value Feedback and Correction whereas supervisors value Modeling. Participants felt that discussions about supervision expectations would improve supervision. Working alliance predicted supervision satisfaction. Psychology intern applicants’ supervision priorities are discussed.

LUCI MARTIN, Assistant Professor of Psychology (co-authored with ERIKA J. WOLF and DEANNA L. MORI)

“Cognitive and Psychosocial Predictors of Mortality in Veterans with End Stage Renal Disease,” *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, vol. 43, Supplement, 1

**ABSTRACT:** Few studies have examined cognitive and psychosocial predictors of mortality and survival time in patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). Psychosocial factors such as depressive symptoms, avoidant coping and personality characteristics have been associated with all-cause mortality in patients with ESRD; however, findings have been inconsistent. The following study explored bivariate relationships among psychosocial variables and mortality in veterans with ESRD (n = 147, 98% male) who lived an average of 95 months (approximately 8 years) following initial psychological assessment for renal transplantation. The assessment involved a battery of self-report measures (including the COPE, MMPI-2, BDI-2 and MHLOC).
and neuropsychological assessments (CVLT, WRAT, TRAILS) used to evaluate candidacy for renal transplantation. Veterans self identified as White/European-American (53%), Black/African-American (27%), and Hispanic/Latino (20%). Independent sample t-tests revealed that those who were deceased at follow-up reported higher instrumental social support (t = 2.07, p < .05), restraint coping (t = 2.07, p < .05) and internal locus of control (t = 2.43, p < .05) at the assessment than those who were still living at follow-up. Mortality was also associated with poorer memory, as measured by lower short (t = -2.43, p < .05) and long delayed recall (t = -2.00, p < .05) and long delay cued recall (t = -2.53, p < .05) on the CVLT. Correlations revealed that powerful others health locus of control (r = -0.25, p < .05) and behavioral disengagement as a coping strategy (r = -0.23, p < .05) were negatively associated with time since assessment. Number of months since initial assessment to end point (i.e., longevity) was positively associated with reading achievement (r = 0.28, p < .05), and memory as measured by short delayed free recall (r = 0.30, p < .01) and long-delay free recall (r = 0.23, p < .05). Depression and personality variables were not significantly associated with mortality or longevity. These findings suggest that survival time is associated with higher cognitive functioning, use of more adaptive coping strategies and reliance on others for control of health issues. Additional research is needed to determine if interventions aimed toward improving cognitive and psychosocial variables may improve the health of individuals with ESRD.

LUCI MARTIN, Assistant Professor of Psychology (co-authored with JOSEPH W. CRITELLI, JOSEPH A. DOSTER, MICHAEL PURDUM, CATHERINE POWERS, VANESSA MIRANDA, and MICHAEL PRAZAK)

“Inhibition of Negative Affect and Lifestyle Behaviors as Predictors of Cardiovascular Functioning,” Annals of Behavioral Medicine, vol. 43, Supplement, 1

ABSTRACT: Inhibition of negative emotions (e.g., Type D personality and anger suppression) has been associated with disease risk across medical and non-medical populations. It is unclear how these psychological characteristics affect cardiovascular functioning and the role that behavioral aspects (i.e. smoking, physical activity, alcohol use and obesity) may play. The following study examined how tendencies to inhibit negative emotions interact with lifestyle behaviors to predict cardiovascular functioning. The sample consisted of 273 young adults (73% female; mean age 21.6, SD=5.3). Sixty percent of the sample self-identified as European American, 19% African American, 11% Latino(a), and 10% other ethnicity. Participants completed a battery of demographic, lifestyle and psychological measures, including the Type D Scale–14 (Denollet, 2005) and the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 (Spielberger, 1999). Heart rate variability was used to assess cardiovascular functioning. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed that male gender, non-African American ethnicity and greater suppression of anger were associated with greater use of alcohol (R2=.08, F(7, 259)=3.02, p<.01), while non-African American ethnicity and non-Type D status were associated with greater exercise frequency (R2=.40, F(7, 259)=2.59, p<.05). Lifestyle behaviors were then examined as moderators between psychological characteristics and HRV. The interaction between Type D personality and exercise frequency (t = 2.33, p < .05) was significant, but in an unexpected direction. Type Ds who exercised with greater frequency displayed the healthiest HRV (Y=93.59 nu), whereas non-Type Ds who reported low exercise frequency displayed the least healthy HRV (Y=31.66 nu). Lifestyle behaviors may serve to moderate the negative influence of inhibition of negative emotions on the cardiovascular system; however, additional research is needed to help clarify the direction in which this occurs. Longitudinal, experimental designs are needed to examine these relationships in order to implement intervention strategies that promote cardiovascular health across the lifespan.

NADINE NAKAMURA, Assistant Professor of Psychology (co-authored with CAROLA SUÁREZ-OROZCO, DINA BIRMAN, J. MANUEL CASAS, PRATYUSHA TUMMALA-NARRA, and MICHAEL ZÁRATE)


ABSTRACT: The 2011 APA Presidential Task Force on Immigration was charged with developing an evidence-based report that addresses the psychological factors related to the experience of immigration, with particular attention to the mental and behavioral health needs of immigrants across the lifespan, and the effects of acculturation, prejudice/discrimination and immigration policy on individuals, families and society. The report aims to provide psychological researchers, practitioners, educators and graduate students with an understanding of the psychological process of immigration and the demographic transformation underway in American society. It also dispels common myths about immigrants and emphasizes the need to value the unique attributes and contributions of immigrant populations, particularly with regard to culture and language. The goals of the report are to raise aware-
ness about the increasing immigrant population in the United States; derive evidence-informed recommendations for the provision of mental health services to immigrants; and make recommendations to improve education, research, practice and policy affecting immigrants of all ages and backgrounds.

ROCÍO ROSALES MEZA, Assistant Professor of Psychology (co-authored with L. LJEDA, R.L. NAVARRO, and C. ARBONA)


**ABSTRACT:** The relationship between demographics (generation status, age, gender, education level) and ethnicity-related stressors, namely, perceived discrimination, stereotype confirmation concern, and own-group conformity pressure, and the life satisfaction of 115 Latino college students was examined. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicated the demographic and ethnicity-related stressors collectively significantly predicted life satisfaction. Specifically, older students, men, students who reported lower stereotype confirmation concern and own-group conformity pressure had significantly higher life satisfaction than younger students, women, and students who reported higher stereotype confirmation concern and own-group conformity pressure, respectively. Implications for college personnel and future research examining the consequences of ethnicity-related stressors on Latino college students' well-being are delineated.

SOCIOLOGY and ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT

SHARON KANTOROWSKI DAVIS, Professor of Sociology

“No Fortunate Sons: Societal and Self-Perceived Victimization of Incarcerated Male Juvenile Delinquents”

**ABSTRACT:** Both official statistics and academic studies are in agreement that most juvenile delinquents are male and economically disadvantaged. Current statistics show that 41% of all children in the U.S. live in poverty; some of these children of today will become the juvenile delinquents of tomorrow. Being born into and/or raised in poverty is associated with related social issues that affect the male adolescent and his family. These include transiency, homelessness, mental disorder, drug addiction and exposure to subcultures of violence, gangs, and crime. This real social inequality creates youthful victims who may become perpetrators who engage in delinquent acts as a way of life.

Some male juvenile delinquents are well aware of this social inequality and its effects on their lives. They speak of the lack of fairness and how hard life is for them. They frequently envy the perceived money, status and power of others and may vow to attain them, sometimes by any means necessary. Most male juvenile delinquents, however, simply get caught up in the subculture around them. Buoyed by frustrated peers, angry parents, and situational self-empowerment through guns, violence and drugs, lower class male delinquents cast themselves as victims, but attribute their problems to other sources.

This study examines the realities that living in poverty creates for incarcerated male juvenile delinquents. An ethnographic observational approach combined with open-ended interviews of incarcerated male delinquents and staff members at a group home in Southern California for males aged 13 to 18 was used to collect data.

In this study, the concept, actual victims, is defined as individuals who have wronged, injured or killed by a criminal act while the concept, real victims, is defined as the juvenile delinquent’s perceptions of the person who has been wronged or injured. Preliminary results show that incarcerated male juvenile delinquents use four major techniques to deflect the criminal label or cast themselves as the victims. These include: 1) dissociation, in which the focus is moved from the initial victim or act to the delinquent as the real victim, 2) devaluation, in which the existence of the actual victim is not acknowledged and the focus is moved to something else while the delinquent is cast as the real victim, 3) deflection, in which the actual victim is identified as the true perpetrator and the real victim becomes the delinquent, and 4) desecration, in which the delinquent is not identified as the real victim, but not as the criminal either while casting the actual victim as the criminal. Further discussion of each type is included with empirical examples drawn from interviews of staff members and observations of male juvenile delinquents.

The results of the study contribute to the existing theoretical and empirical literature on incarcerated male juvenile delinquents especially through the further development of the concept, denial of the victim, in Sykes and Matza’s Techniques of Neutralization theory.
DEBORAH LIEBERMAN, President of the University


“Having it all” can be about recognizing what you have: A university president reflects upon her first year,” Women in Higher Education (August 2012)

“Closing the Education Gap,” Huffington Post (September 18, 2012)

“A new president and the board chair compare notes,” Association of Governing Boards of College and Universities (September/October 2012)

“Acting Affirmatively,” Huffington Post (October 19, 2012)

COLLEGE of BUSINESS and PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

MEHDI BEHESHTIAN ARDAKANI, Professor of Decision Sciences

“On Designing a Quality Reassurance Method to Improve the Result of Acceptance Testing”

ABSTRACT: In the past decade quality has increasingly become a major factor in the success of businesses. In fact, in respect to business practices, quality has developed a close relationship with customers, employees, and even top management. Not only has quality been identified with control, but is also a large factor of quality assurance and quality reassurance. Therefore, in applying quality management tactics to businesses, one will notice that quality assurance (QA), quality control (QC), and quality reassurance (QR) become the specific subcategories and branches of initial quality applications.

This research focuses on the aspects of acceptance testing as it is a requirement of quality assurance, leading to quality reassurance. This analysis provides real time insights to the application of quality reassurance in organizations. Initially, quality reassurance helped organizations focus on the requests of consumers and improve productivity. Now, quality reassurance is introduced into organizations to implement the restructuring of departments, and possibly the entire organization, to achieve organizational reengineering goals. Since organizations must be compliant to assure acceptance testing, organizations must be willing and ready to develop strategies to apply the knowledge from the acceptance tests. The scope of this analysis is, therefore, based on two ideas. First, QA is necessary. Second, QR motivates manages that QA helps to achieve organizational goals. Therefore, the scope of this analysis includes the development on how QA affects organizations and why QR aids in achieving organizational goals.

YINGXIA CAO, Assistant Professor of Decision Sciences (co-authored with HAYA AIJAN)

“Antecedents and Consequences of Social Media Utilization by College Faculty: An Empirical Study with Structural Equation Modeling Analysis”

ABSTRACT: Increasingly, faculty members recognize the potential in the ways how social media can be used for teaching in classrooms and extending learning using social network beyond classrooms (80%, Moran, Seaman, & Tinti-Kane, 2011). While social media use by students has been widespread, the utilization of social media in teaching has been increasing and extensive (Moran, Seaman, & Tinti-Kane, 2011). Almost all except one of the hypotheses are confirmed: External pressure positively affects SMU. Expected benefit positively affects SMU. Readiness/self-efficacy positively affects SMU. SMU positively affects student satisfaction. SMU positively affects student learning outcomes. The only unsupported hypothesis was Perceived risk negatively affects SMU)

DAVID KUNG, Professor of Business Administration and LINDA GORDON, Professor/Research and Instruction Librarian (co-authored with FRANK LIN, PARVIZ PARTOW-NAVID, and NANCY R. TAO)

“An Information Technology-Driven Delphi study of Corporate Social Responsibility under ISO 26000 in the 21st Century”

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to use an Information Technology-Driven Delphi technique with experts in the field of CSR to determine how they rate the importance of each of the seven core subjects under the ISO 26000 standard, and
through iterations, converge to a consensus view regarding priority and importance of the seven core subjects. The seven core subjects are: (1) Organizational governance; (2) Human rights; (3) Labor practices; (4) the Environment; (5) Fair operating practices; (6) Consumer issues; and, (7) Community involvement and development.

MANAGEMENT and LEADERSHIP DEPARTMENT

LOREN DYCK, Assistant Professor of Management


ABSTRACT: Recent research on affective neuroscience helps illuminate how positive and negative emotion could impact the physician-patient relationship. Building on this work, I propose that resonance and dissonance in physician-patient relationships should occur asymmetrically in favor of resonance to facilitate an effective physician-patient helping relationship. Resonance is represented by the Positive Emotional Attractor (PEA) which comprises patients’ preferred future or ideal self and dissonance is expressed by the Negative Emotional Attractor (NEA) and consists of the gaps between patients’ ideal and real self or their fears, problems, and shortfalls.

I explain the different forms of helping relationships and wherein the physician-patient relationship fits. Next, I discuss the rise of patient-centric approaches to health care service delivery. I review Intentional Change Theory as a means to optimize the patient-centric evolution. I use concepts from complexity theory and recent research on emotions to explain PEA and NEA. Further, I discuss the role of resonance and dissonance in physician-patient helping relationships along with how behavior can be changed with PEA and NEA. I offer two theoretical propositions and explain the implications for future research and practice.


ABSTRACT: Resonance and dissonance created by medical students are examined during brief diagnostic encounters with standardized patients (SPs) (laypeople) as part of the Clinical Skills Exam (CSE) in the medical school of a major midwestern university. This study focuses on the impact of resonance as represented by the Positive Emotional Attractor (PEA) and dissonance as expressed by the Negative Emotional Attractor (NEA) on effective physician-patient communication. PEA is the state that represents our preferred future whereas the NEA state emphasizes our current reality with its deficiencies.

The study analyzed 116 videotaped CSE encounters between medical students from the graduating Class of 2009 and SPs. A codebook of themes was developed from a sample of encounters between the graduating Class of 2008 medical students and SPs which was used to code the behavior of the graduating Class of 2009 medical students during their encounters. Associations among themes forming the PEA state, themes forming the NEA state, and medical student effectiveness as measured by SP scores of the encounters, Faculty scores of notes written by medical students, and differential diagnosis scores were determined using moderated multiple regression analysis. The Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) score was examined as a possible moderator of the associations.

OMID FURUTAN, Assistant Professor of Management

“University curriculum and the fight against corruption”

ABSTRACT: Corruption, at all of its various levels, is one of the most serious threats to the stability and development of a civil society, unraveling much of what the education sector tries to achieve. Corruption compromises integrity and morals; it hinders economic development; it stumps investment and misuses public resources; it contributes towards creating extremes of wealth and poverty; it acts as a regressive tax; it gradually wears away public trust in the institutions of state; and it is associated with organized crime (World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development 2000). Yet, as is true with most problems, treating the symptoms will not bring effective and long-lasting changes. It is the underlying causes that must be addressed, which involves changing how people are taught and not taught to behave. In this regard, university curriculum is both the cause and potentially the cure.

“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.

**ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management (co-authored with MUHARREM TUNA, AYESN AKBAS TUNA, and OZAN ÇATIR)**

**“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 towards the general public (i.e., customers/citizens).

**ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management (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 increased employees' community engagement participation rate? And (2) is Campbell expanding the right type of CSR programs at the right cost and the right place?

**ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management, YVONNE SMITH, Professor of Management, and YINGXIA CAO, Assistant Professor of Decision Sciences**

**“Job Satisfaction and Faith: Texting the Effects of Religious Intensity on Job Satisfaction”**

**ABSTRACT:** Job satisfaction is one of the most researched constructs in management literature, including numerous studies on the links between spirituality and job satisfaction. However, relatively few researchers have explored the links between strongly religious employees and job satisfaction. Does a person who is committed to his/her religion exhibit higher levels of job satisfaction? In this paper we use a multi-religion sample to study whether, and under what conditions, an individual's intensity of religious faith affects his or her satisfaction with the job. We find that there are positive links between intensity of religious faith and job satisfaction. Religious faith also seems to positively affect intrinsic and extrinsic job satisfaction.

**ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management and SEENA SHAH**


**ABSTRACT:** The food processing industry has undergone massive changes due to economic, social and political influences. As a result, many companies in the food processing business were forced out of business as the economic climate became more intense and global competitors emerged on the scene. BC Frozen Foods is one such company that has felt the crunch of a changing environment. The primary challenges facing the company are increased local competition, labor shortages, weather, and economic conditions. This has led the company to rethink and develop new approaches to tackle threats to its viability. The results were major changes to its operations to adjust to the intense environment. The company has implemented an approach whereby it has begun diversifying its product line. This case highlights the importance of change and responding to environmental challenges via creating effective business strategy that helps organizations to be more
sustainable. While the needed strategy (s) must insure a continued focus on the organization's core competencies, it also must insure that the organization has to continue creating value to its customers.

ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management and TERESA MARTINELLI-LEE, Adjunct Professor of Management (co-authored with MARIE PALLADINI)

"The Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.: An American Dream that Touched the World"

ABSTRACT: Wal-Mart's strategic plan, and business model is based on a productivity loop of low prices and low operating costs, which will retain its competitive advantage and continue as the low price leader. Although Wal-Mart easily sustained its position as the #1 retailer in the world, the state of its competition deserves analysis. The continued impressive gains in Wal-Mart business were attributed to Wal-Mart's use and refinement of basic skills in purchasing, customer service, and logistics which surpassed its competition. Nevertheless, the question remains – can Wal-Mart continue to implement strategic plans while sustaining dividends and profits. The short-term answer is yes given that Sam Walton vision for retaining low prices and giving back to the community continues to this day. However, the long-term answer is yet to be determined.

SUSAN MACDONALD, Professor of Management, Online

"Public Sector Fiduciary Competence," Public Integrity, Vol. 14 (Summer 2012)

ABSTRACT: Many of the financial instruments that produced attractive yields during the 1990s and early 2000s, when the economy was strong, reversed course when conditions worsened in 2007 and 2008. Three entities were hit particularly hard by their investment strategies: Jefferson County, Alabama, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and five Wisconsin school districts that had pooled their resources in a common investment. This article reviews the investments made by these three jurisdictions, traces the origins of the financial instruments that caused the problem, and compares the investment strategies with those that led to the 1994 Orange County bankruptcy. The study concludes with a reexamination of public finance officials' fiduciary responsibilities.

TERESA MARTINELLI-LEE, Adjunct Professor of Management

"Public Space Flash Mobs: A Generational Phenomena"

DEBORAH OLSON, Associate Professor of Management and Leadership (co-authored with MO WANG and KENNETH S. SHULTZ)

Mid and Late Career Issues: An Integrative Perspective (Routledge, 2012)

ABSTRACT: "This new book looks at the unique career issues faced by those workers in their mid and late career stages, particularly with regard to the psychosocial dynamics of mid and late careers. With the growth in aging workers worldwide, we need a deeper understanding of the unique challenges and issues as well as the practical implications related to the shifting demographics to an older workforce, particularly the aging of the baby boom generation. This book reviews, summarizes and integrates the literature on a wide variety of issues and organizational realities related to these workers. Numerous case studies based on one-on-one interviews with older workers and recent retirees provides illustrative examples of the key concepts discussed in each chapter. Students, researchers, and professionals in industrial organizational psychology, human resource management, developmental psychology, vocational psychology and gerontology will find this authoritative book of interest." (Routledge website)

CAROL SAWYER, Professor of Organizational Leadership

"Organizational Commitment: Exploring for Generational Differences"

ABSTRACT: Graphics, audio and visual materials highlight the findings and recommendations from research into generational differences in motivation and commitment in two similar volunteer organizations. One organization has an average member age of 58 years; the other organization has an average member age of 21 years. Interviews and the use of the Organizational Identification Questionnaire (Cheney, 1982) gathered data relevant to all multi-generational organizations or those characterized by an aging population that threatens organizational continuity.

CAROL SAWYER, Professor of Organizational Leadership (co-authored with ANDREY ZAMULIN)

"Cross-cultural Leadership Laboratory (CLL) in Russian and United States Graduate Management Programs" Journal of the International Academy for Case Studies
A BSTRACT: The authors describe the experience and outcome of creating a common educational module, the Cross-cultural Leadership Laboratory (CLL), for graduate management students from two business schools. One school is located in the United States and the other is in Russia. This innovative approach supported developing critical thinking and cross-cultural competence of students in an interactive and involving manner, through the use of discussion and shared video.

MARKETING and LAW DEPARTMENT

SUSAN CAPLE, Assistant Professor of Marketing, PAUL ABBONDANTE, Associate Professor of Finance, ISSAM GHAZZAWI, Associate Professor of Management, GARY SCHANTZ, Senior Adjunct Instructor of Business

“Learning Communities: Assessing Learning Outcomes”

A BSTRACT: There has been much criticism of higher education in recent years. One significant concern is that students in a traditional undergraduate program complete classes without understanding how topics or disciplines are linked holistically. Students tend to work in isolation, absorb course information, pour it into exams, presentations, or papers, and progress to the next semester without any synthesis of knowledge (Hill, 1985; Shapiro & Levine, 1999; Tinto, 2003). A potential solution for this issue is the delivery of education through learning communities. The definitions of learning communities vary, but simply, a learning community is the combination or integration of sets of courses within different disciplines (with something in common) taught to the same cohort of students (Cross, 1998; Tinto, 2003). An overarching goal is to enable students to apply knowledge in a real-world sense by combining information from various disciplines and implementing appropriate co-ordinated projects (Cross, 1998; Shapiro & Levine, 1999; Tinto, 2003).

This paper discusses an integrated business program developed at a West Coast liberal arts university within the College of Business and Public Management (CBPM). Marketing, finance, and management were integrated into a single 12-unit course with an experiential learning component. The course was initiated in the fall semester of 2011. While there is sparse data available concerning the assessment of outcomes of such programs (Barefoot, Warrick, Dickinson, Richardson & Roberts, 1998; Borden & Rooney, 1998; Knight, 2002), this paper highlights students’ qualitative reflections on outcomes in comparison to traditional classes to expand the literature. There is was a significant gap in the literature concerning student perspectives of integrated programs. Also, assessment data is being collected by the CBPM to compare student grades in the same traditional courses with those in the Integrated Business Program (IBP). This limited data was analyzed and preliminary results are presented in this paper as these types of results are also lacking in the literature.

SUSAN CAPLE, Assistant Professor of Marketing, CARLOS CERVANTES, Associate Dean for Academic Retention, and JANIS DIETZ, Professor of Business Administration


A BSTRACT: As the use of social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and others grows exponentially each year, the question of policies for handling customer complaints using social media in business, both in profit and non-profit companies, and in universities is being addressed in various ways. This research discovered that universities, while aware of the importance of integrating their social media policies among departments, are still struggling to create those policies and to measure the response to them.

CARLOS CERVANTES, Associate Dean for Academic Retention

“The Impact of Learning Communities on the Retention and Academic Integration of Latino Students at a Highly Selective Private Four-Year Institution,” USC dissertation, 2008.”

A BSTRACT: This study’s objective was to determine the impact of learning communities on the retention and academic integration of first-year Latino students at a highly selective, private research university in an urban area. Learning communities are institutionally-based programs that combine academic and social integration features that have been associated with student retention. A total number of 68 students were surveyed using the Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory (SSI). Of the total number surveyed, 52 students participated in focus group interviews. A total of 16 students participated in in-depth individual interviews. Results indicated that ac-
The complex decision process in which service employees engage is largely unexplored. The authors draw from script and motivated reasoning theories, as well as qualitative interviews, to model employees’ responses to customers’ fuzzy requests in a retail setting. The results, which are based on a national survey of retail employees, indicate that employees with higher customer orientation and higher conflict avoidance tend to handle fuzzy return requests in a friendlier, more effortful manner, especially when customers demonstrate an affiliative style. In contrast, when customers display a dominant style, employees engage in motivated reasoning and perceive the request to be less legitimate, reducing their likelihood of compliance. In addition, the employees’ perceived flexibility influences their compliance decisions, but punishment expectations do not. The authors conclude with some managerial implications, including better identification of these requests and more training of employees to handle them appropriately.

PUBLIC and HEALTH ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

JOAN BRANIN, Professor of Health Services Management (co-authored with GLORIA JUAREZ)

“Impact of Culture on the Quality of Life of Mexican-American Family Caregivers of Patients with Advanced Cancer”

ABSTRACT: Although Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States and cancer the leading cause of death among Hispanics, few studies have documented the impact of cancer diagnosis on the quality of life and caregiving experiences of Hispanic family caregivers. The aim of this study was to explore the influence of culture on the caregiving experiences and perceptions of QOL among Mexican-American (MA) family caregivers of adults with advanced cancer. This qualitative descriptive study was conducted in the ambulatory care setting of an NCI-Comprehensive cancer care center in the United States. Twenty MA family caregivers of patients with advanced cancer participated in qualitative interviews. Thematic analysis of the interviews and the conceptual model of Quality of Life Well-being developed by Ferrell, Wisdom, and Wenzel (1989) were used to characterize the caregiving experience and the effects of caregiving on QOL of MA cancer family caregivers. In general, the caregiving experience and the meaning of QOL of these participants centered on spiritual or religious beliefs and practices, concern for providing the best home care, inclusion of extended family support, and the desire to fulfill cultural role and responsibility expectations. Overall, MA caregivers emphasized that their caregiving experience had more positive than negative outcomes. The caregiver’s overall QOL was primarily affected by the patient’s advanced disease, the consequences of the cancer treatment and its related side effects, and the patient’s emotional/psychological needs. Secondary, the caregiver’s overall perception of quality of life was affected by their physical, social, emotional and spiritual needs. These findings provide insight into the cultural dimension inherent in the family caregiving experience and perceptions of QOL of MA advanced cancer family caregivers. It is imperative to recognize the influence of culture on the overall QOL and caregiving experiences of MA family caregivers in developing culturally relevant interventions specifically designed to reduce the burden of cancer and improve overall caregiver QOL.
MARCIA GODWIN, Associate Professor of Public Administration, RICHARD GELM, Professor of Political Science, and LISA HENKLE

**Abstract:** The June 2012 primary in California featured both a new top-two primary system and new district boundaries, approved for the first time by a citizens redistricting commission. The 31st District, which runs from Rancho Cucamonga to Redlands was the only district in which the top two candidates who advanced were not members of the political party with an advantage in voter registration. This chapter discusses the voter turnout, campaign strategies, and campaign financing. Dr. Godwin has written several book chapters in past years for *The Roads to Congress* series.

MARCIA GODWIN, Associate Professor of Public Administration

“Reinventing the University IRB: A Performance Management Perspective”

**Abstract:** The University of La Verne has followed a decentralized IRB model, based on initial review through IRB subcommittees in each of its four colleges. This model is appropriate for IRBs that largely review graduate student and faculty research based on field-specific topics in the social and behavioral sciences (Levine and Skedsvold 2008). However, this model can also lead to extra steps and longer review times, especially when there is frequent rotation of IRB members. Beginning in 2011/12, there has been a purposeful review of IRB processes. By using a more performance management perspective rather than a regulatory approach, processes have been simplified while also improving review quality.


Review of *Custodians of Place*, in *Public Administration Review*, vol. 71, issue 5.


SOOMI LEE, Assistant Professor of Public Administration

“Health Care Access among Young Children of Immigrants in California”

**Abstract:** I examine the effect of citizenship status of young children (age 0 to 5) and of their parents on child’s health care access from 2003 to 2009 using the California Health Interview Survey. The trend analysis shows a very slow progress in providing health care coverage for children of immigrants and for noncitizen children age 0-5. Using logistic and multinomial regression analysis, I also find that young children’s own citizenship status is the strongest predictor for not having health insurance; Having immigrant parents reduce the likelihood of having private insurance but it does not necessarily lead to a greater risk of lacking health insurance. Even in California where there are relatively generous public programs available for immigrants, non-citizen children are 10 times less likely to be insured in 2009, holding other factors constant.

JACK W. MEEK, Professor of Public Administration

“Nuances of Metropolitan Cooperative Networks,” *Public Administration Review* vol. 72, issue 4 (September/October 2012).

**Abstract:** What we do witness in the work of Feiock, Lee, and Park (2012) is a
nuanced understanding that networks—at least in the world of local economic development network formation and efficacy—are influenced by conditioning factors and associational interests to avoid exposure to risk. These nuances of understanding assist our thinking about administrative conjunction and can be placed alongside other interpretations of the administrative adaptation to the disarticulated state, especially those articulated by Frederickson.

JACK W. MEEK, Professor of Public Administration (co-authored with LASSE GERRITS)


Abstract: Complexity theory has potential to inform the field of public administration in both theory and practice. For almost two decades, researchers have constructed research efforts that draw upon concepts derived from complexity theory to highlight characteristics and patterns in public affairs and administration. Critics of this intellectual project note the lack of analytic clarity in conceptualization and the question the epistemological assumptions of complexity theory in application to social phenomenon. These constructive criticisms are viewed in this paper as translation errors that often hinder metaphorical application. In response, this paper asserts four propositions regarding the promise of complexity theory for the study and practice of public affairs and administration. While these propositions do not necessarily invalidate critical comments in regard to the application of complexity theory, they do attempt to establish the basis for encouraging continued examination of how concepts derived from complexity theory. Finally, these propositions do not diminish the promise of other avenues of inquiry in the field; they are intended to establish complexity theory as one avenue of that also has promise.

ADRIAN M. VELAZQUEZ VAZQUEZ, Assistant Professor of Public Administration

“U.S. Voluntary Organizations Promoted by Mexican State Governments: Challenges and Opportunities for Policy Implementation”

Abstract: State governments in Mexico provide increased levels of services to their native population residing in the U.S. One of the most prominent ways in which state governments engage with the immigrant community is through the creation and consolidation of voluntary organizations. This paper intends to present an in-depth analysis of the voluntary organizational model supported by the Guanajuato state government and the services they provide. The methodology involves analyzing public documents along with original data obtained from in-depth interviews with state government officials and community leaders in charge of U.S.-based voluntary organizations. The multiple deficiencies in physical structure and availability of volunteers and resources restrict the intentions to provide services to the immigrant community. Moreover, due to the inherent nature of the target population, their efforts have limited success in promoting integration/adaptation of Mexican immigrants to the United States.

ADRIAN M. VELAZQUEZ VAZQUEZ, Assistant Professor of Public Administration (co-authored with SANDY TRAN DAO)

“U.S. Voluntary Organizations Promoted by Mexican State Governments: Challenges and Opportunities for Policy Implementation”

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate current programs aimed at helping college students from traditionally disadvantaged backgrounds (first generation, minorities, immigrants, etc.). Moreover, students with one or more of these characteristics (first generation, low socioeconomic status, immigrant backgrounds, etc.) have a hard time navigating the educational system when compared to students not facing the same situations. When choosing to go to college, these individuals face hurdles upon arrival. The lack of support systems, role models, and financial resources often hinder their ability to succeed. Although there are some programs aimed at helping them advance in a college environment, the degrees of success vary. Getting first-generation traditionally disadvantaged students into college is only the first step in advancing their educational status. We need to identify the elements that contribute to their academic success. We also need to further the inquiry to include those who pursue higher undergraduate, graduate and professional educational environments. Educational institutions, operating under the presumption that all students entering their institutions are equal and can therefore succeed on their own, are acting inequitably as they admit these students into their schools knowing the students’ backgrounds. Higher education must respond to the disparity between
the educational achievements and resources of disadvantaged students and their counterparts by creating effective programs. This research aims to contribute to the discussion by analyzing multiple facets of successful programs.

MATT WITT, Associate Professor of Public Administration (co-edited with ALEXANDER KOUZMIN and ANDREW KAKABADSE)

ABSTRACT: Notions that democracy is imperilled do not elicit much gainsaying these days. Diminished civil liberties chill dissent, from town hall meetings to full-throated Occupy protests. Massive downsizing of state commitments to social well-being usher draconian austerity across continents, not to mention the 'inside jobs' of banking scandals keyed to global financial collapse. World problems like population growth, species extinction and global warming now defy the very best our current institutions can muster on a competent day. Meanwhile, in synch with Henry David Thoreau, 'There are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is hacking at the root.' This volume is intended for the curious and judicious hackers at evil wishing to know how global institutions have been rigged to divest democracy of its demos, and what current global circumstances now beckon of the 99% who need to pay attention.

COLLEGE of EDUCATION and ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP

EDUCATION & TEACHER DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DENISE KENNEDY, Assistant Professor of Education and CINDY GI-AIMO-BALLARD, Associate Professor of Education
“The Development of Cultural Sensitivity in College Students: A Study of the Impact of Participating in a Study Abroad Course”

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the pilot study was to discover the changes in student’s perceptions of culture after a short study abroad course in early childhood education. We used qualitative and quantitative measures on 25 students 20-25 years of age assessing cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions of the student’s levels of intercultural communication. We found students had higher empathy, respect for cultural differences, better attitudes towards others, higher cultural integration and intellectual interaction after traveling to Italy.

MARGA MADHURI, Associate Professor of Education (co-authored with KEONGHEE TAO HAN and JUDSON LAUGHTER)
“Using Children’s Literature to Address Social Justice in Teacher Education”

ABSTRACT: Reading methods courses in teacher education programs lend themselves to teaching with children’s literature that addresses social issues. Using the four dimensions of critical literacy as a theoretical framework, this paper explores some strategies that can be introduced to preservice teachers as a way to begin discussions of such texts with children in their classrooms. We also explore the use of literature discussion circles, and the need to modify them in order to move the discussions to the deeper sociocultural issues addressed in social issues texts. Limitations and implications for practice are discussed.

MARGA MADHURI, Associate Professor of Education, ANDY STECK, Assistant Professor of Education and AMBER RODRIGUEZ, Assistant Professor of Education
“One University, Many Families: Working Together to Support Family Literacy”

ABSTRACT: As a way to build connections with our surrounding community, support families in promoting literacy in their homes, and welcome families to our campus, faculty from the Teacher Education and Child Development programs have run a family literacy conference on the university campus for the past seven years. The purpose of this study is to determine what impact we have on the families that participate in programs such as ours. Our guiding question is, can an event like our family literacy conference positively influence literacy practices in the homes of the families that attend? In order to answer this question, we assessed the effects of the 2012 Family Literacy Conference using compiled survey results and subsequent interviews. This presentation explains the process of creating and promoting our event,
the types of community connections and partnerships that have developed as a result of the event, and responses from families that have participated in this and other family events we have offered.

BARBARA POLING, Associate Dean, CEOL, and PEGGY REDMAN, Professor of Education

"Voices of Women Leaders in Vietnam"

ABSTRACT: Drawing on survey responses, in-depth focus group interviews, and one-on-one interviews, this study discovers the pathways of women leaders in Vietnam higher education as they negotiate the labyrinth of professional and family responsibilities in the context of Vietnam’s entrepreneurial socialist economy. Participants were leaders in Vietnam national universities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and Ho Sen University in Ho Chi Minh City (a private university), and women’s study program center leaders. Research was conducted during summer 2011 and spring of 2012. The analysis of qualitative and quantitative data tells the story of women leaders who are declared equal to men by law and policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam while their advancement is restrained by religion and societal roles.

LYNN STANTON-RIGGS, Associate Professor of Education

*Parenting and Teaching Our Children: Empathy, Emotional Regulation and Social Skills*

ABSTRACT: The social and emotional demands of young children can pose significant challenges to both parents and teachers. Recent developmental research strongly suggests that effective social-emotional competencies in young children greatly enhance personal, social, and academic success throughout life. Typical social-emotional learning (SEL) programs in schools focus exclusively on children, whereas Conscious Discipline (a comprehensive SEL program) and this study focus on the skills and outcomes of teachers, their students, and parents. The purpose of this research teams’ study is to conduct a program evaluation to assess the efficacy of the Conscious Discipline program. This quasi-experimental study involves pre-K and elementary schools (through grade 3) from 5 states. Approximately 60 educators and consenting parents from participating schools will complete pre/posttest questionnaires concerning school/home interactions. School site records will yield aggregate (group-level) information concerning discipline referrals, behavioral assessments, and other performance indicators for the study period. Pretests from educators and parents at intervention and comparison sites have been collected during the first phase of this study. Anticipated results include 1) an increase in positive social-emotional behaviors and a decrease in negative (problem) behaviors in children, teachers, and parents; 2) an increase in students’ academic success; and 3) greater positive perceptions of the school and home climate.

NANCY T. WALKER, Professor of Education and NAOMI WATKINS, Assistant Professor of Education

"Viewing Disciplinary Texts: Contradictions between Pre-service Teachers and Disciplinary Experts"

ABSTRACT: This presentation reports a descriptive survey aimed at investigating preservice content-area teachers’ and professors’ definitions of texts and their interpretation of how disciplinary experts use and think about texts. This research is informed by contemporary theories of disciplinary literacy and the need to have secondary students explore texts as historians, mathematicians, and scientists. The goal, then, is to help secondary students develop skills and thinking processes that pertain to the specific content-area disciplines moving away from imposing generic activities to use across all content area texts. It is important to understand how preservice teachers beliefs compare to those of experts in relation to text in their respective disciplines, given that these perceptions influence the types of texts used and the learning processes that are acquired.

Preliminary survey findings indicate that professors, considered the experts in the disciplines, see text as a tool to create new information, while preservice teachers see text as static, traditional, and print-based. They perceive texts as merely sources of facts and answers. Given the difference in the two groups’ definitions, these findings suggest that preservice teachers do not perceive themselves as experts in their disciplines. This perception is also reflected in the tasks often required of students in the content areas—tasks that do not resemble what discipline experts do in the daily workplace.

NAOMI WATKINS, Assistant Professor of Education (co-authored with LAUREN A. LIANG and VIRGINIA S. WILLIAMS)

*A Step Towards Global Awareness: An Examination of the Primary Grades USBBY
Outstanding International Books

**ABSTRACT:** In 2006, the United States national section of the International Board of Books for Young People (USBBY) began publishing an annual list of “Outstanding International Books.” The titles, selected by a committee, are the “most outstanding books published or distributed in the United States during the calendar year, that originated or were first published in a country other than the U.S.” To date, no examination of the entire body of award-winning books has been conducted, and thus we know little about them as a group. This paper discusses results from a descriptive study of the USBBY Grades K-2 lists from 2006-2012 in order to create a better understanding of this body of international literature. Patterns in the use of universal vs. culturally specific plots and settings and in country of origin and authors’ self-identified nationalities, are explored as well as trends and commonalities in the genres, themes, characters and tones of the stories.

**ADVANCED STUDIES IN EDUCATION & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

JACKIE ALLEN, Associate Professor of Education

“A Pre-Post Study of the Educational Outcomes of Lithuanian Institute Presentations for Lithuanian Educators on the Neuropsychology of the Teenage Brain”

**ABSTRACT:** The American Professional Partnership for Lithuanian Educators (APPLE) is an organization that has worked with the Lithuanian Ministry of Education for 20 years to bring American lecturers to Lithuania to share educational knowledge and techniques with Lithuanian educators. The annual APPLE Summer Institute is held every July in strategic geographical areas of the country. During June-July in 2012 Institutes were held in Siauliai, Kaunas, and Palanga. This year’s university institutes with guest lecturers from America were the first attempt of APPLE to undertake this new format of university lectures. The first university Institute at which the study was conducted was held at the University of Siauliai, in June 2012. As a result of the APPLE program, strong ties and a lasting relationship has formed between American and Lithuanian educators, an exciting and enduring global engagement.

The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge base of the Lithuanian Institute participants and to ascertain the learning that took place as a result of the presentations. The Neuropsychology of The Teenage Brain was presented in lecture format to students, working professionals, and faculty at the University of Siauliai during the APPLE Summer 2012 Institute. A pre- survey was administered and a follow-up post-survey was completed; all materials and lectures were translated into Lithuanian. Immediately after the presentations a focus group was held to further clarify the experience of the Institute participants. This is the 4th summer Dr. Jackie M. Allen has made presentations at the APPLE Summer Institutes.

JACKIE ALLEN, Associate Professor of Education, PATRICIA ENSEY, Assistant Professor of Education; THIERRY KOLPIN, Assistant Professor of Education; JUDY MORRIS, Assistant Professor of Education; PATRICIA TAYLOR, Associate Professor of Education; JANET TROTTER, Assistant Professor of Education (co-authored with MICHAEL COSENZA, JEANNE RICCI, and EMILY SHOEMAKER)

“How Do You Know You Are Ready? The Role of Institutional Readiness in Professional Development School Work”

**ABSTRACT:** What do schools and colleges need to know before starting a Professional Development School (PDS)? The PDS Research and Development Committee of the College of Education and Organizational Leadership presents their study of school-university partnership readiness. The unique partnerships between professional development schools and the University of La Verne and Cal Lutheran University have produced rich data on partnership readiness. Using survey and focus group methodology school and university faculties assess their strengths and areas for growth as they embark upon professional development school partnerships. Data gathered from two university studies led to insights about the importance of examining the roles institutional capacity, compatibility, and commitment play in the success of PDS work, and the development of the California Partnership Readiness Scan Instruments. The research process and results have been presented at the 2012 National Association of Professional Development Schools.

CLEVELAND HAYES, Associate Professor of Education (co-authored with BRENDA JUAREZ)

“Too Black, Yet Not Black Enough: Challenging White Supremacy in US Teacher Education and the Making of Radical Social Misfits,” in “F. Briscoe, & M. Khalifa, eds., Becoming critical: Oppression, resistance and the emergence of a critical ed-
ABSTRACT: In this chapter, we are concerned with processes of White racial domination and ways that these relationships of power structure group advantages and disadvantages in US society and thus influence individuals' lives and life chances, including our own. Using auto-ethnographic methods, we present and compare, contrast and critically analyze our respective pasts and journeys of learning to struggle against the systemic privileging of Whiteness while living our lives from unequally valued subject positions within historically White institutions.

ADONAY MONTES, Assistant Professor of Education
“Migrant Education: Setting Dreams and Achieving Aspirations Summer Institute A School Counseling Based Intervention”

ABSTRACT: In 2011 and 2012, the University of La Verne, a Hispanic Serving Institution (HIS) with large enrollment of Latino/a students in both undergraduate and graduate level education programs, hosted a four week institute sponsored by the Migrant Education Department for English Language Learners (ELL) in a large county department of education in Southern California. Created and led by the University’s School Counseling program faculty and candidates, and based on the National Standards for School Counseling (the ASCA model), the four week residential program focused on academic, career and personal/social needs of the migrant ELL student participants with an overarching goal of helping them to prepare to take and pass the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE).

PATRICIA TAYLOR, Associate Professor of Education, VERONICA ESCOFFERY-RUNNELS, Assistant Professor of Education, and CLEVELAND HAYES, Associate Professor of Education
“Black Males and Latinos Perspectives on Teaching Special Education: A Counter narrative and Praxis”

ABSTRACT: Black and Latino male teachers are underrepresented in the field of special education. In stark contrast Black and Latino male youth are over represented in special education. Considering the researchers’ disciplines and inquiry styles the purpose of this research is threefold; the researchers will explore the narratives of Black male and Latino preservice and credentialed teachers pedagogical practices, interaction and rapport with their students, and understanding of culturally linguistic diverse (CLD) youth overrepresentation and its impact on Black and Latino male students in special education. Their narratives will provide insights about the relationships between the educational history and experiences of the participants and their career choice.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP DEPARTMENT

LAURA HYATT, Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership
“Civic Engagement as an Antecedent for Developing Research Skills”

DANIEL LOERA, Multicultural Affairs Director
“Emotional Intelligence and Student Success Among White and First- and Second-Generation Latina/o College Students”

COLLEGE of LAW

MEGAN F. CHANEY, Director of Clinical Programs & Experiential Learning and Associate Professor of Law
“Keeping the Promise of Gault: Requiring Post-Adjudicatory Juvenile Defender,” Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law & Policy

ABSTRACT: This article explored how the role of the defense attorney in juvenile proceedings has not yet been fully actualized. After explaining how the role of a juvenile defender is different than that of the traditional criminal defender, the article called for the creation of a new type of criminal defense attorney: the post adjudicatory juvenile defender. She explained how the juvenile defense attorney should be responsible for holding the juvenile justice system accountable for its stated intent: providing rehabilitative services that reflect individual client needs while simultaneously protecting public safety. This goal is accomplished after a child is
MEGAN F. CHANEY, Director of Clinical Programs & Experiential Learning and Associate Professor of Law (in preparation with KATHERINE KRUSE)

"Evidentiary Analysis: Simulations & Exercises"

ABSTRACT: This developing a book project, which West Publishing has agreed to publish, is a collection of exercises that help Evidence students perform the skills they have learned in the doctrinal evidence course.

SUSAN NAUSS EXON, Professor of Law


ABSTRACT: Trust in the mediator and in the mediation process encourages open, candid dialogue. Trust is particularly challenging for a mediator to engender in an online, non-visual environment such as email, chat rooms, and instant messaging. This article explores the underlying nature of trust and then sets forth Six Building Blocks of Trust to help a virtual mediator gain and maintain calculus-based trust and knowledge-based trust. The Six Building Blocks of Trust are:

1. Establish Online Reputation and Credibility. Building Block 1 provides helpful information for mediator marketing purposes in terms of website design and capitalization of online referrals designed to help a mediator be resourceful with a community.

2. Create Social Presence. Building Block 2 is helpful for mediators to recognize the necessity of connecting psychologically to mediation participants and recommends creating a social presence in website design as well as applying social presence norms to online communication.

3. Establish Credibility Through Skillful Written Interaction. The purpose of Building Block 3 is to demonstrate how a virtual mediator can gain and maintain credibility, and therefore trust, by using skillful text and skillfully managing the text of mediation participants.

4. Create Positive Experience and Perceptions. Building Block 4 is a corollary to Building Block 3 because it suggests methods that a virtual mediator can use to send and manage written messages, but adds a level of optimism through the generation of positive messages and perceptions.

5. Sustain Mediator Competence. The purpose of Building Block 5 is to highlight the fact that mediator competence in a face-to-face setting is not necessarily the same thing as an online experience. There are additional considerations that the virtual mediator must consider.

6. Use Technology to Promote a Trustworthy Environment. Building Block 6 is necessary to demonstrate the critical role of technology to engender trust in the virtual mediator and in the online mediation process.

ASHLEY S. LIPSON, Professor of Law

MultiGate Legal Quiz Series

ABSTRACT: Currently nearing beta stage of a new series of “learning” video-games designed to help students develop expertise and test-taking ability with respect to legal doctrinal curricula.


ABSTRACT: The title of this combination casebook-textbook is somewhat self-explanatory. In addition to providing instruction, however, it is also designed to extinguish a prevailing law school myth regarding the lack of need for lawyers to understand and handle numbers. The Second Edition is scheduled for release in the Spring of 2013.

Documentary Evidence (Matthew Bender & Co., Times Mirror Books, Fall 2012)

ABSTRACT: This is a lengthy, annually supplemented treatise intended to serve as a detailed, comprehensive reference to help practitioners accumulate, assemble, store, and determine the admissibility requirements for documentary evidence.

Demonstrative Evidence (Matthew Bender & Co., Times Mirror, Summer 2012)

ABSTRACT: Intended to serve as the single most comprehensive volume on the subject of Demonstrative Evidence, the treatise contains extensive annotations; it also presents sample authentication procedures, testimony, illustrations, charts, diagrams, checklists and practical information with respect to the acquisition, transportation, admissibility and use of Demonstrative Evidence. In addition, the text
contains evidentiary arguments and counter-arguments to assist both proponents and opponents. Annual update.

Is It Admissible? (James Publishing, Inc., Fall 2012)

**Abstract:** This treatise presents a new comprehensive approach for locating fast answers to evidentiary problems. Annual update.

Guerrilla Discovery (James Publishing Company, Fall 2012)

**Abstract:** With rules, cases, forms, and discussions covering both federal and state procedures, the book has been designed as the most comprehensive single volume on the subject of Discovery. Annual update.

Objection! (software), Transmedia Inc. (author/programmer Ashley S. Lipson), Platform: C Programming Language. 1992 - 2010.

**Abstract:** The original simulation (now referred to as "Classic Objection!") was the first computer game to ever receive official state certification for purposes of Mandatory Continuing Legal Education. California became the first such state in 1992; presently, every state that permits “home study” has certified the Objection! computer series (approximately 20 states, some of which legislatively altered their CLE accreditation process solely to accommodate the new product). In 1993, the Harvard Record, which as a matter of policy never reviews books or products, considered Objection! So newsworthy and unique that it made an exception. The Harvard Record and many other publications have since, given the product a thumbs-up as an educational tool (Reviews are available upon request). With approximately 32,000,000 variations of play, the program, which is evidence-based, it never gets boring. The Objection! series is presently being used, not only by law firms, but also by major universities, law schools, high schools, municipalities and prosecutorial agencies around the country.


**Abstract:** Capitalizing on its world wide success as the most popular lawyer game in existence, this follow-up game (unlike Classic Objection!, which only dealt with a single phase of the trial process) covers all aspects of the trial examination process, both direct and cross-examination, plaintiff and defendant witnesses, expert and lay witnesses, and even demonstrative evidence presentations. It is accredited by all of the states that have approved Classic Objection!


**Abstract:** This simulation, also accredited, provides a variation on the prior Objection! themes.


**Abstract:** This variation on the Objection! theme is designed to train attorneys with respect to the qualification, examination and cross-examination of expert witnesses. It too is accredited by all of the states that permit home study CLE.


**Abstract:** This particular set of interactive tutorials, on-disk lectures, and action-games, a first of its kind, is designed to revolutionize the manner in which law students review law school subject matter. This first game is designed to structure and clarify some of the most difficult concepts of Civil Procedure that confront the first year law student. It is a complex suite of voice lectures, unique logic-based outlines, and action-games that permit hands-on learning and the visualization of otherwise abstract and confusing concepts. In many respects, the presentation is both doctrinal and concrete.

ASHLEY S. LIPSON, Professor of Law (co-author: ROBERT BRAIN)

**Computer and Video Game Law** (Carolina Academic Press, 2009)

**Abstract:** The first casebook dealing with the rapidly expanding videogame industry. Carolina Academic Press. The 2nd Edition is in progress.

KEVIN MARSHALL, Professor of Law, & IRVING PRAGER, Professor
of Law Emeritus (co-authored with KATHY L. GARCIA)


ABSTRACT: This article explores and critiques the jurisprudential legacy of the habit evidence rule, ultimately concluding that habit is a psychological and not a probabilistic construct. Accordingly, the admission of evidence under the guise of a habit should be predicated only upon proof that the evidence does indeed constitute a habit from a psychological perspective. This article explains the confounding role probabilistic theory has played in the jurisprudence of habit evidence, as well as demonstrates the insight psychological theory provides with respect to same. The article is comprehensive and is warranted, especially given the outcome determinative impact such evidence has in both civil and criminal cases.

WILSON LIBRARY

LINDA GORDON, Professor/Research and Instruction Librarian


LINDA GORDON, Professor/Research and Instruction Librarian, KITT VINCENT, RCA Director (co-authored with DARRYL SWARM)


ABSTRACT: The University of La Verne, a pioneer in the field of adult and distance education, hosts approximately 2,500 traditional undergraduate students on the main campus and 5,500 adult working students throughout California at the ten regional campuses. Programs include Arts and Sciences, Business, and Education. Challenged by lack of funding and staffing, the library struggled with ways to support over 8,000 students with only six librarians. The library and Regional Campus Administration collaborated with senior management to pilot a technology platform using licensed Adobe Acrobat Connect for content and video and free Business Skype for voice to deliver real time, interactive virtual information literacy to approximately 5,500 distance learners. The initial objectives of "Library on Demand" 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 pilot program was designed in phases to test the integrity of bringing up over 1,000 students among the ten regional campus locations concurrently with a single librarian host. Later phases offer opportunities for specialized sessions. During the pilot program testing phase, connecting five to eight classrooms at a few of the ten regional campus locations simultaneously, it was recognized that this medium could be expanded to create applications fostering emerging virtual social learning communities beyond a shared information literacy experience.

“Virtual Library Research Instruction to Distance Learners,” Proceedings of the Internet Librarian, Monterey (2012)

ABSTRACT: A “how to” presentation of the collaborative efforts of the regional campus administration and the university library to design and implement the virtual delivery of library research instruction to approximately 5,000 distance learners enrolled in on-the-ground courses throughout California and online courses. The delivery platform uses Acrobat Adobe Connect and Business Skype for virtual picture and sound, respectively.

ERIN GRATZ, Associate Professor/Web and Instructional Technology Librarian,