

## Chapter 1 : Integrity - The Nature of

*"Integrity is the bedrock and the cement of our purpose, principles, and character. It is the foundation that provides the willingness, ability, poise, presence, and certainty to deal with the entirety of what is.*

Wildfire 12 Comments Church yesterday was beautiful. We danced, we rejoiced, we watched dramas, listened to beautiful songs, and had a love feast too! It was simply awesome. Of course, I began with a definition of integrity. What is integrity? Integrity is a measure of the percentage of your promises that you keep. It is easy to make promises, particularly in times of excitement and good feelings. But most times, the circumstances under which we have to fulfill those promises might be a far cry from what they were when we made them. When the time comes to go through with what we said, it might no longer be easy and convenient. It means that you do not speak carelessly. To walk in integrity does not mean that you are flawless or perfect. But it means that you admit your shortcomings. A person of integrity does not try to cover up mistakes with more results, but rather owns up to them and makes amends where necessary. Never build your image on your reputation, gifts, or talents. Build it rather on your character. For instance, I do not see myself as being in the ministry, but rather as being in a love affair with God. My personal relationship with God is more important to me than my work as a pastor. So, my priority is to make that relationship sound and solid. The former is the substance of my character, the latter is merely the expression of that character. Again, I do not aim at being a great speaker or writer. I do not want my gifts and talents to define me. I rather want to be a great husband and dad, through sacrificial and exemplary godly living. It is easy to be a Christian in church and in the public, but very difficult to be one before your spouse and kids who live with you under the same roof, and who see you every moment of every day. I want to be a model, not for the world, but for my wife, and my kids. I believe that goal will help me develop the quality of integrity, more than merely becoming more skillful in my work. People of integrity enjoy great inner peace with God and with themselves. They may not be liked, but they are trusted, and trust is the number one key to influence. So, people of integrity have influence; people trust them, believe them, and follow them. All around us we encounter people who actually appear to be rewarded for being dishonest. This is a real challenge for the man or woman who decides to walk in integrity. So, I concluded the sermon by outlining 4 keys that will enable you to walk in integrity. How to walk in integrity. Cultivate a love for it. So, personal passion and love for integrity is the greatest motivation and drive for integrity. In order to walk in integrity, you must love it. Meditate on the beauty and blessings of integrity. A lot of political, business, and religious leaders abuse their positions of power to deceive their followers and constituencies. I have been helped immensely to walk in integrity by meditating on the following verse of scripture: This scripture helps me strengthen my resolve to rather be poor than be a cheat and a liar. If you want to walk in integrity, you must meditate daily on the beauty and blessings of integrity from scriptures, and by learning of men who walked and influenced the world through integrity. Associate with men and women of integrity. So, mind your company. Make friends with people of impeccable integrity, righteousness, sincerity, and honesty. Spend time with them, come under their influence. Fellowship with men and women whose lives challenge you to pursue integrity. Seek the help of God through prayer. Ultimately, you and I will need the help of God in order to walk in integrity, particularly in those moments that we are tempted and pressured to compromise. David was a king that led his people with integrity, yet he faltered in many ways. When you choose to walk in integrity, you should expect to receive help from God. In those moments that you are tempted and pressured to cave in, remember to seek the help of God through prayer. He will strengthen you with power in your inner man by His Spirit. But He will also give you tokens of His goodness to establish the value of integrity, and power your motivation to move on. I extend that prayer to you today: May the Almighty God inspire you and strengthen your resolve to walk in integrity all the days of your life, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Thanks for reading, and may God bless you. Please leave your comments below.

*Sometimes a lack of integrity is hypocrisy - a demonstration of an insincere claim to virtue in belief or conduct. But sometimes a lack of integrity is the result on a sadly human weakness of moral will.*

Among the very basic principles that guide scientists, as well as many other scholars, are those expressed as respect for the integrity of knowledge, collegiality, honesty, objectivity, and openness. These principles are at work in the fundamental elements of the scientific method, such as formulating a hypothesis, designing an experiment to test the hypothesis, and collecting and interpreting data. In addition, more particular principles characteristic of specific scientific disciplines influence the methods of observation; the acquisition, storage, management, and sharing of data; the communication of scientific knowledge and information; and the training of younger scientists. The basic and particular principles that guide scientific research practices exist primarily in an unwritten code of ethics. Although some have proposed that these principles should be written down and formalized, the principles and traditions of science are, for the most part, conveyed to successive generations of scientists through example, discussion, and informal education. As was pointed out in an early Academy report on responsible conduct of research in the Page 37 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Responsible Science, Volume I: Ensuring the Integrity of the Research Process. The National Academies Press. Physicist Richard Feynman invoked the informal approach to communicating the basic principles of science in his commencement address at the California Institute of Technology Feynman, Details that could throw doubt on your interpretation must be given, if you know them. You must do the best you can “if you know anything at all wrong, or possibly wrong” to explain it. If you make a theory, for example, and advertise it, or put it out, then you must also put down all the facts that disagree with it, as well as those that agree with it. In summary, the idea is to try to give all the information to help others to judge the value of your contribution, not just the information that leads to judgment in one particular direction or another. Even in a revolutionary scientific field like molecular biology, students and trainees have learned the basic principles governing judgments made in such standardized procedures as cloning a new gene and determining its sequence. In evaluating practices that guide research endeavors, it is important to consider the individual character of scientific fields. Research fields that yield highly replicable results, such as ordinary organic chemical structures, are quite different from fields such as cellular immunology, which are in a much earlier stage of development and accumulate much erroneous or uninterpretable material before the pieces fit together coherently. When a research field is too new or too fragmented to support consensual paradigms or established methods, different scientific practices can emerge. Page 38 Share Cite Suggested Citation: This knowledge is based on explanatory principles whose verifiable consequences can be tested by independent observers. Science encompasses a large body of evidence collected by repeated observations and experiments. Although its goal is to approach true explanations as closely as possible, its investigators claim no final or permanent explanatory truths. Verifiable facts always take precedence. Scientists operate within a system designed for continuous testing, where corrections and new findings are announced in refereed scientific publications. The task of systematizing and extending the understanding of the universe is advanced by eliminating disproved ideas and by formulating new tests of others until one emerges as the most probable explanation for any given observed phenomenon. This is called the scientific method. An idea that has not yet been sufficiently tested is called a hypothesis. Different hypotheses are sometimes advanced to explain the same factual evidence. Rigor in the testing of hypotheses is the heart of science, if no verifiable tests can be formulated, the idea is called an ad hoc hypothesis “one that is not fruitful; such hypotheses fail to stimulate research and are unlikely to advance scientific knowledge. A fruitful hypothesis may develop into a theory after substantial observational or experimental support has accumulated. When a hypothesis has survived repeated opportunities for disproof and when competing hypotheses have been eliminated as a result of failure to produce the predicted consequences, that hypothesis may become the accepted theory explaining the original facts. Scientific theories are also predictive. They allow us to anticipate yet unknown phenomena and thus to focus research on more narrowly defined areas. If the results of testing agree with predictions from a theory, the theory is

provisionally corroborated. If not, it is proved false and must be either abandoned or modified to account for the inconsistency. Scientific theories, therefore, are accepted only provisionally. It is always possible that a theory that has withstood previous testing may eventually be disproved. But as theories survive more tests, they are regarded with higher levels of confidence. In science, then, facts are determined by observation or measurement of natural or experimental phenomena. A hypothesis is a proposed explanation of those facts. A theory is a hypothesis that has gained wide acceptance because it has survived rigorous investigation of its predictions. Page 39 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Examples of events changing scientific thought are legion. Truly scientific understanding cannot be attained or even pursued effectively when explanations not derived from or tested by the scientific method are accepted. A well-established discipline can also experience profound changes during periods of new conceptual insights. In these moments, when scientists must cope with shifting concepts, the matter of what counts as scientific evidence can be subject to dispute. Historian Jan Sapp has described the complex interplay between theory and observation that characterizes the operation of scientific judgment in the selection of research data during revolutionary periods of paradigmatic shift Sapp, , p. It is a matter of negotiation. It is learned, acquired socially; scientists make judgments about what fellow scientists might expect in order to be convincing. What counts as good evidence may be more or less well-defined after a new discipline or specialty is formed; however, at revolutionary stages in science, when new theories and techniques are being put forward, when standards have yet to be negotiated, scientists are less certain as to what others may require of them to be deemed competent and convincing. Explicit statements of the values and traditions that guide research practice have evolved through the disciplines and have been given in textbooks on scientific methodologies. But the responsibilities of the research community and research institutions in assuring individual compliance with scientific principles, traditions, and codes of ethics are not well defined. Research practices are influenced by a variety of factors, including: The general norms of science; The nature of particular scientific disciplines and the traditions of organizing a specific body of scientific knowledge; The example of individual scientists, particularly those who hold positions of authority or respect based on scientific achievements; The policies and procedures of research institutions and funding agencies; and Socially determined expectations. The first three factors have been important in the evolution of modern science. The latter two have acquired more importance in recent times. Norms of Science As members of a professional group, scientists share a set of common values, aspirations, training, and work experiences. A set of general norms are imbedded in the methods and the disciplines of science that guide individual, scientists in the organization and performance of their research efforts and that also provide a basis for nonscientists to understand and evaluate the performance of scientists. But there is uncertainty about the extent to which individual scientists adhere to such norms. Most social scientists conclude that all behavior is influenced to some degree by norms that reflect socially or morally supported patterns of preference when alternative courses of action are possible. The strength of these influences, and the circumstances that may affect them, are not well understood. In a classic statement of the importance of scientific norms, Robert Merton specified four norms as essential for the effective functioning of science: Neither Merton nor other sociologists of science have provided solid empirical evidence for the degree of influence of these norms in a representative sample of scientists. It is clear that the specific influence of norms on the development of scientific research practices is simply not known and that further study of key determinants is required, both theoretically and empirically. Commonsense views, ideologies, and anecdotes will not support a conclusive appraisal. Individual Scientific Disciplines Science comprises individual disciplines that reflect historical developments and the organization of natural and social phenomena for study. Social scientists may have methods for recording research data that differ from the methods of biologists, and scientists who depend on complex instrumentation may have authorship practices different from those of scientists who work in small groups or carry out field studies. Even within a discipline, experimentalists engage in research practices that differ from the procedures followed by theorists. The disciplines have traditionally provided the vital connections between scientific knowledge and its social organization. Scientific societies and scientific journals, some of which have tens of thousands of members and readers, and the peer review processes used by journals and research sponsors are visible forms of the social organization of the disciplines. The power of

the disciplines to shape research practices and standards is derived from their ability to provide a common frame of reference in evaluating the significance of new discoveries and theories in science. Disciplinary departments rely primarily on informal social and professional controls to promote responsible behavior and to penalize deviant behavior. These controls, such as social ostracism, the denial of letters of support for future employment, and the withholding of research resources, can deter and penalize unprofessional behavior within research institutions.

**The Role of Individual Scientists and Research Teams** The methods by which individual scientists and students are socialized in the principles and traditions of science are poorly understood. The principles of science and the practices of the disciplines are transmitted by scientists in classroom settings and, perhaps more importantly, in research groups and teams. The social setting of the research group is a strong and valuable characteristic of American science and education. The dynamics of research groups can foster or inhibit innovation, creativity, education, and collaboration.

Page 43 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Individuals in positions of authority are visible and are also influential in determining funding and other support for the career paths of their associates and students. Research directors and department chairs, by virtue of personal example, thus can reinforce, or weaken, the power of disciplinary standards and scientific norms to affect research practices. To the extent that the behavior of senior scientists conforms with general expectations for appropriate scientific and disciplinary practice, the research system is coherent and mutually reinforcing. When the behavior of research directors or department chairs diverges from expectations for good practice, however, the expected norms of science become ambiguous, and their effects are thus weakened. Thus personal example and the perceived behavior of role models and leaders in the research community can be powerful stimuli in shaping the research practices of colleagues, associates, and students. The role of individuals in influencing research practices can vary by research field, institution, or time. The standards and expectations for behavior exemplified by scientists who are highly regarded for their technical competence or creative insight may have greater influence than the standards of others. Individual and group behaviors may also be more influential in times of uncertainty and change in science, especially when new scientific theories, paradigms, or institutional relationships are being established.

**Institutional Policies** Universities, independent institutes, and government and industrial research organizations create the environment in which research is done. As the recipients of federal funds and the institutional sponsors of research activities, administrative officers must comply with regulatory and legal requirements that accompany public support. Academic institutions traditionally have relied on their faculty to ensure that appropriate scientific and disciplinary standards are maintained. A few universities and other research institutions have also adopted policies or guidelines to clarify the principles that their members are expected to observe in the conduct of scientific research. Institutional policies governing research practices can have a powerful effect on research practices if they are commensurate with the norms that apply to a wide spectrum of research investigators. In particular, the process of adopting and implementing strong institutional policies can sensitize the members of those institutions to the potential for ethical problems in their work. Institutional policies can establish explicit standards that institutional officers then have the power to enforce with sanctions and penalties. Institutional policies are limited, however, in their ability to specify the details of every problematic situation, and they can weaken or displace individual professional judgment in such situations. Currently, academic institutions have very few formal policies and programs in specific areas such as authorship, communication and publication, and training and supervision.

**Government Regulations and Policies** Government agencies have developed specific rules and procedures that directly affect research practices in areas such as laboratory safety, the treatment of human and animal research subjects, and the use of toxic or potentially hazardous substances in research. But policies and procedures adopted by some government research agencies to address misconduct in science see Chapter 5 represent a significant new regulatory development in the relationships between research institutions and government sponsors. The standards and criteria used to monitor institutional compliance with an increasing number of government regulations and policies affecting research practices have been a source of significant disagreement and tension within the research community. In recent years, some government research agencies have also adopted policies and procedures for the treatment of research data and materials in their extramural research programs.

**Chapter 3 : COMMENTARY: The Nature and Importance of Integrity - What Will Matter**

*The Nature of Integrity One of the definitions of integrity is being whole and undivided. Although this sounds like it should be the natural state for all people, it is surprising to discover how, in energetic terms, we repeatedly fracture our being through divisive thinking and behaviour.*

Recommended resources Planning tools Every character trait lesson provides two blank planning cards. As you review the idea options for each lesson, use a planning card to note the ones you would like to try. This will be your framework for your lesson and serves as a reminder during the week. Use either the point form or calendar form of the planning card – whichever suits your needs best. At the start, and throughout each lesson, pray that God will work in your children through your lesson activities. Kids talk with God The kids talk with God section will help kids learn to pray and to invite the Holy Spirit to help them change their attitudes and actions. As problems come up during the day, suggest talking to God about them. Speak a blessing Changing old habits is hard work, and your child will need encouragement. This section will remind you to affirm your child when you see him or her choosing God-honouring actions. Memory verses We suggest that you choose at least one verse of Scripture to memorize early in your lesson. Aim to review it at least once every day. Kick-off craft Once you have selected your memory verse, try to complete the kick-off craft early in the course of your lesson, since the activity is a good way to introduce your chosen character attribute. The resulting artwork will provide a focal point and a reminder of your theme for the remainder of your lesson. Bible stories As you read your preferred Bible story, try to bring the story to life for your children. Here are some ideas you can try: Use toys to act out the story. Then, have your kids act out the story themselves as you read it once more. Select one or two props for an object lesson. For example, have each child hold a rock as you read about hard-heartedness. Read with exaggerated expression, projecting intense excitement or quiet tenderness, as appropriate. Try different times of the day for your Bible story. Kids who are tired at bedtime may quickly forget the details. Creative discipline Even young children need to be taught the truth about sin and its consequences, and the rewards God promises for those who repent and make better decisions in the future. The Scripturally-based ideas in this section will help you convey the message, "I love you and God loves you, but we cannot put up with your sin. Hands-on options The activities listed in the hands-on options section help you turn everyday situations and tasks into fun, creative lessons for your children. Every lesson presents at least eight hands-on options for you to choose from; some lessons have many more. If you are viewing lesson content on the website, you can filter the hands-on activities if you wish. Recommended resources Each character trait lesson includes a list of books, DVDs and CDs you may wish to use to reinforce the trait you are studying. Of course, there are many such resources available, but you can be confident that the titles in this short list convey messages that are consistent with Biblical truth.

**Chapter 4 : Integrity (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)**

*The integrity of nature seems to be damaged. The climate change could be the symptoms of the organism earth in agony. The virus infection of humanity is in progress and everyone of us is a virus.*

Print Penn State defines academic integrity as "the pursuit of scholarly activity in an open, honest and responsible manner. Citation and Reference Style We expect that the text and graphics you submit as part of your assignments are original. We use the plagiarism detection service Turnitin. You may build upon ideas, words and illustrations produced by others, but you must acknowledge such contributions formally. Unacknowledged contributions are considered to be plagiarized. This guide explains when and how you should acknowledge contributions of others to your own work. Different disciplines adopt different standards for citations and references. Moreover, almost every professional publication enforces its own variation on the standard styles. The most widely used styles include: APA - Used in psychology, education, and other social sciences; MLA - Used in literature, arts, and humanities; AMA - Used in medicine, health, and biological sciences; Turabian - Designed for college students to use with all subjects; Chicago - Used with all subjects in non-academic publications like books, magazines, and newspapers. Recognizing that many variations of APA style are in use, we do not enforce the Purdue style strictly. However, we do expect two things: Whenever you include text, a graphic, or an idea that is not your own, acknowledge the contribution in such a way that enables readers to find the original source; and Consistently apply one style of citations and references throughout all your assignments. Text "In-line" Citations We expect parenthetical citations that include author's name and year of publication. Page numbers should also be included when direct quotations are cited. Complete references corresponding to each citation should appear in the reference list at the end of every assignment report. Quotation Example Text Citations Example 1: A Quotation List the author's name, date of publication and page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence with the quotation. Does geographic information science merit recognition as a distinct field? Some claim that the distinction is justified, but only if "we Most often you will cite ideas rather than quotations. Your ability to paraphrase and build upon the work of others constitutes more convincing evidence of your professional and intellectual development than your ability to assemble series of quotations. The Student Judicial Services office at the University of Texas has published the following excellent explanation of proper paraphrasing note the extended quotation is set apart as a "block quote": For this reason, a paraphrase, just like a quotation, must be cited. In a paraphrase, however, the author rewrites in his or her own words the ideas taken from the source. Therefore, a paraphrase is not set within quotation marks. Even if properly cited, a paraphrase that is too similar to the writing of the original is plagiarized. Good writers often signal paraphrases through clauses such as "Werner Sollors, in *Beyond Ethnicity*, argues that A full citation, of course, is still required. When done properly, a paraphrase is usually much more concise than the original and always has a different sentence structure and word choice. Yet no matter how different from the original, a paraphrase must always be cited, because its content is not original to the author of the paraphrase Student Judicial Services Center, University of Texas, no date. A Paraphrased Idea List author and the date in parentheses at the end of the relevant sentence. Geographic information science ought to be considered a distinct field because georeferenced data embody unique characteristics Goodchild, Another way this idea might have been cited is to mention the author directly followed by the date in parenthesis. Goodchild argues that geographic information science ought to be considered a distinct field because georeferenced data embody unique characteristics. Graphics Citations In the same way that you may quote and acknowledge limited passages of published text, you may also include illustrations created by others in your assignments. However, works produced by others included in your assignments without acknowledgment are considered to be plagiarized. What constitutes proper acknowledgment for graphics? That depends on the affiliation of the author's. Any illustration produced by an employee of an agency of the U. Students should acknowledge such works, however, with the names or affiliations of the authors and the publication date, as shown in Example 1 below. Full citations should follow in the list of references at the end of your report. Any illustration not produced by an employee of an agency of the U. A provision of copyright

law called "fair use" permits reuse of copyrighted illustrations for strictly educational purposes, however. You can learn more about fair use at the Stanford University Libraries. In the context of your studies at Penn State, you may reuse copyrighted illustrations without permission provided that you include in your caption a parenthetical citation with the names or affiliations of the authors and the publication date. Full citations should follow in the reference list at the end of your report. Copyrighted Graphics Example Graphics Citations Example 2 - Copyrighted Source Trade areas defined by 3 miles travel distance blue and 8 minutes travel time yellow Francica, Reproduced here for educational purposes only. References At the end of your report, you must list the full bibliographic citations of the works you have used. The list should be alphabetized and references should include the following: Author s name s.

**Chapter 5 : Honesty, integrity and the 'nature of youth' | Frontier Myanmar**

*In The Nature of Bliss, Moss takes us on the journey to the extraordinary -- back to our true natures, to bliss. This magical journey effects profound healing on both a personal and global level. The Nature of Bliss shows us how to harmonize the five elements of bliss -- balance, love, integrity, sexuality, and soul.*

Histological sections will be taken for morphometric analyses of denuded mucosal surface area and villus height indices of injury and villus atrophy. Additional tissues will be mounted in Ussing chambers for a min ex vivo recovery period, during which time transepithelial electrical resistance TER will be recorded every min and mucosal-to-serosal fluxes of <sup>3</sup>H-mannitol and <sup>14</sup>C-inulin performed for additional evaluation of permeability every min. Tissues will also be taken at the end of min ex vivo recovery period for assessment of histologic sections for level of repair, based on level of epithelialization and villus height. In addition, we will evaluate tissues using immunofluorescence confocal microscopy and western analyses of cell fractions membrane versus cytosol for the interepithelial tight junction proteins occludin and claudin. We have previously correlated changes in these proteins with recovery of intestinal mucosal integrity in porcine experiments. For mucosal eicosanoid profiles, fresh mucosa 0. Homogenates will be centrifuged and the supernatant snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and retained for assay. We will then determine the effect of a range of physiological concentrations of eicosanoids. In addition, Ussing chamber samples taken at min from prior experiments from animals on diets enriched in ARA will be placed on the serosal surface of tissues to determine the effect of an array of tissue-derived endogenous eicosanoids on recovery. Nothing Reported

What opportunities for training and professional development has the project provided? Liara Gonzalez All personnel contributed to the development of methods, assessment of results, and discussion of future steps. Amanda Ziegler was the point person for much of the experimental work How have the results been disseminated to communities of interest? The proposal was funded as the 1 proposal by the review panel. Nicholas Gabler at Iowa State to study intestinal barrier function in swine related to the present findings. What do you plan to do during the next reporting period to accomplish the goals? Nothing Reported

Impacts What was accomplished under these goals? Gastrointestinal physiologists, veterinarians, and animal scientists. The major change is the addition of the glial cell component as a method to rescue intestinal repair in neonatal pigs

What opportunities for training and professional development has the project provided? The project has provided advanced electrophysiological and histomorphometric training for Dr. Younggeon Jin, the post doc assigned to this project. How have the results been disseminated to communities of interest? An abstract of the work has been presented by Dr. We are completing the work, and have developed the working hypothesis that it is a poorly developed neural system and their accompanying cells, glial cells, that results in reduced speed of repair in neonatal pigs with ischemic intestinal injury. We are therefore conducting experiments to determine if glial cell conditioned media can speed up repair. Impacts

What was accomplished under these goals? However, we have identified an age-dependent disparity in the recovery of barrier function in ischemic-injured small intestine. We hypothesized that juvenile pigs would have a more rapid recovery response following ischemic injury as compared to neonates as a result of increased mucosal PGE2 levels. Neonatal pigs 1 week-of-age and juvenile weaned pigs 6 weeks-of-age of either sex were anesthetized, subjected to laparotomy and subjected to complete segmental ischemia of 10cm jejunal loops for minutes. During each experiment, a neonate was paired with a juvenile pig to ensure similar conditions for both age groups. At the end of the surgical period, pigs were euthanized, and mucosal tissues were subsequently harvested from excised loops by stripping mucosa from the submucosal layer, and mounted in Ussing chambers for measurement of transepithelial electrical resistance TER over a minute recovery period. Neonatal piglets failed to recover barrier function regardless of duration of ischemia as compared to juvenile pigs 6 weeks-of-age, which showed a robust recovery response following either 30 or 45 minutes of ischemia, but failed to recover with minutes ischemia. However, contrary to our hypothesis, we noted a 1. Experiments to define mechanisms of reduced mucosal repair in neonates could elucidate novel mechanisms of enhancing intestinal recovery for future clinical use. To study these mechanisms closely, we developed a porcine jejunal

epithelial cell IPEC-J2 model of intestinal barrier function in which cells subjected to 48 hours of hypoxia demonstrated a decrease followed by recovery in TER. We will identify alterations in cellular mechanisms associated with failed neonatal recovery in vivo and evaluate return of barrier function in hypoxia-injured IPEC-J2 cells in the face of inhibition or enhancement of mechanisms associated with recycling of TJ proteins in vitro. These studies will result in a greater understanding of TJ barrier injury and repair mechanisms to aid in efforts to improve return of barrier function in neonatal patients suffering from ischemic intestinal disease. This grant is a vital example of how this Academy could work to address important disease conditions in the food animal industry

How have the results been disseminated to communities of interest? The results have been accepted as an oral presentation to be given by Dr. Amanda Ziegler at the Digestive Disease Week conference, the premier meeting for gastroenterologists throughout the world. For the project, we plan to explore mechanisms responsible for reduced intestinal epithelial crawling in juvenile cells centered on a greater understanding of hypoxia inducible factor HIF signaling in porcine tissue and cell models

Develop nutritional approaches to speeding up mucosal recovery in neonates

Provide continuing education lectures to include the results of this study to industry stakeholders and animal health professionals in North Carolina using a distance education format

Impacts

What was accomplished under these goals? We determined that piglets with ischemic intestinal injury failed to recover the intestine, whereas juvenile pigs were able to mount a vigorous intestinal recovery response

A specific defect in intestinal repair in piglets was identified:

### Chapter 6 : How To Walk in Integrity | Rev Wildfire

*The Nature of Integrity Trying to do the right thing for the animals, for the community, and for my family. Tuesday, August 9, A Measure of Failure.*

Values and ethics define what the company perceives as important regarding the behavior of everyone from the top-level executive to the employees working with consumers. Companies, large and small, find themselves in public relations nightmares when ethical lines are crossed. The most problematic areas are fraud, discrimination and sexual misconduct. While no business can control the actions of every employee, it can define expectations and develop procedures for violations. Many organizations have similar areas of focus when it comes to values and ethics. Internal Business Practices When it comes to internal business practices, values and ethics refer to the expectations among employees. People who work together often develop friendships, but co-workers can also develop negative feelings about others on the team. Internal business practices must define appropriate and acceptable behavior. Some companies explicitly forbid dating among co-workers. Other companies have policies that prohibit alcohol at any company party or internal function. These rules are designed to avert potential problems. Some employers hold mandatory diversity or sexual harassment training to educate employees on the most common types of inappropriate behavior. Education and coaching policies are growing as pre-emptive actions. Should problems arise, protocol must be outlined to deal with it. Where one company may have a series of warnings, additional training and support, another company might set hard lines where disciplinary action is swift and often severe. Consumer Interaction Consumers are affected by how an organization presents itself and its people daily. This often starts with initial contact with consumers. The way a receptionist answers the phone at a law firm sets the tone for clients. The law firm might value old-fashioned respect and insist clients be referred to by last name as "Mr. Jones" rather than "John," for example. Values might start with small items like how to answer a phone, but they permeate into everything a company does. Honesty and integrity are values touted by companies far and wide, but not every company stands behind its words. For example, when a company has a "no questions asked guarantee" that it honors, the company builds consumer confidence. Advertising Values and Ethics Advertising has one job, which is to get consumers in the door or to the website of a business. There are a lot of tactics advertising can use to achieve this. Other ways that businesses draw the line is with content. For example, a commercial that offers a gift with purchase needs to be clear on how the gift is given and whether a minimum purchase or shipping and handling fees are required. It is up to the company to demonstrate its ethics in advertising decisions.

**Chapter 7 : Academic Integrity Guide | The Nature of Geographic Information**

*The SNEAG works closely with brand specific policy making teams, such as the Nature Policy forum, and with the Springer Nature Research Integrity Group (SNRIG) which is dedicated to promoting best publication practice and supporting editors to resolve publication ethics issues.*

Integrity as Self-Integration On the self-integration view of integrity, integrity is a matter of persons integrating various parts of their personality into a harmonious, intact whole. Understood in this way, the integrity of persons is analogous to the integrity of things: The self-integration view of integrity makes integrity a formal relation to the self. What is a formal relation to the self? Strength of will is probably a formal relation one has to oneself. We might think that all displays of strength of will are valuable, so we might have certain pro-attitudes to an action simply because it is an attempt to fulfill an intention in the face of serious obstacles. All we need to do is inspect the correspondence of intention and action given the difficulty of acting on the intention. John Bigelow and Robert Pargetter argue that strength of will is the core of integrity and that alternative conceptions of integrity tend to confuse integrity with authenticity. The self-integration account of integrity takes this formal characterization of integrity a step further. Self-integration is an achievement rather than a quality or disposition such as strength of will – though strength of will is likely to be an important quality in those who achieve self-integration. Self-integration still represents a formal account of integrity. In attributing self-integration to a person we are making no evaluative judgement of the states that are integrated within the person. Frankfurt does not explicitly address himself to the problem of defining integrity, nonetheless he does describe an important and influential account of self-integration. According to Frankfurt, desires and volitions acts of will are arranged in a hierarchy. First-order desires are desires for various goods; second-order desires are desires that one desire certain goods, or that one act on one first-order desire rather than another. Second-order desires and volitions pave the way for third-order desires and volitions, and so on. According to Frankfurt, wholly integrated persons bring these various levels of volition and desire into harmony and fully identify with them at the highest level. There are various ideas as to what it means to fully identify with higher-level desires and volitions. However, such identification appears to involve knowing them; not deceiving oneself about them; and acting on them usually. A person is subject to many conflicting desires. If one simply acted at each moment out of the strongest current desire, with no deliberation or discrimination between more or less worthwhile desires, then one clearly acts without integrity. Integrity thus requires that one discriminate between first-order desires. Second-order desires may conflict. One may value success over fun, but also both fear that a ruthless pursuit of success will make one boring and value being fun over being boring. Fully integrated persons will not fall victim to such conflict; they will either avoid it altogether if they can or resolve the conflict in some way. Resolution of self-conflict may be achieved by appeal to yet higher level desires or volitions, or by deciding to endorse one set of desires and outlawing others. As Frankfurt puts it, when a person unreservedly decides to endorse a particular desire: It is no longer unsettled or uncertain whether the object of that desire – that is, what he wants – is what he really wants: The decision determines what the person really wants by making the desires upon which he decides fully his own. To this extent the person, in making a decision by which he identifies with a desire, constitutes himself. Frankfurt, 38 When agents thus constitute themselves without ambivalence that is, unresolved desire for a thing and against it or inconsistency that is, unresolved desire for incompatible things, then the agent has what Frankfurt calls wholeheartedness. On one way of developing the integrated-self view of integrity, wholeheartedness is equated with integrity. It should be noted that self-conflict is not limited to desire. Conflict also ranges over commitments, principles, values, and wishes. Furthermore, all of these things – desires, commitments, values, and so on – are in flux. See Taylor for a different approach. The key question, however, is whether the idea of a fully-integrated self adequately captures the quality we ascribe when we say of someone that they are a person of integrity. There have been a number of criticisms of the integrated-self view of integrity. First, it places only formal limits on the kind of person who may be said to have integrity. People of integrity, however, are plausibly thought to be generally honest and genuine in their

dealings with others. See Halfon , 7â€”8. Imagine a person who sells used-cars for a living and is wholeheartedly dedicated to selling cars for as much money as possible. Such a person will be prepared to blatantly lie in order to set up a deal. Second, a person of integrity is plausibly said to make reasonable judgments about the relative importance of various desires and commitments. Yet, again, the self-integration view places only formal limits on the kind of desires that constitute a self. See McFall , 9â€”11, Calhoun , â€” As McFall notes, one cannot say with a straight face something like: Third, on some accounts, the fully and perfectly integrated person is not able to experience genuine temptation. See Taylor , for an example of a view like this. That a person experiences, and overcomes, temptation would count against their integrity on such a view. Halfon , 44â€”7 urges this criticism. Fourth, Cheshire Calhoun argues that agents may find themselves in situations in which wholeheartedness tends to undermine their integrity rather than constitute it Calhoun , â€”41; see also, Cox, La Caze and Levine , 18â€”2. Victoria Davion argues that a person may change radically and yet maintain integrity. In the midst of a complex and multifaceted life one may have compelling reasons to avoid neatly resolving incompatible desires. The cost of the resolution of all self-conflict may be a withdrawal from aspects of life that make genuine claims upon us. It seems rather like the sort of cop-out that undermines integrity. One should not confuse integrity with neatness. One possibility here is to acknowledge different kinds of integrity. For example, Matthew Pinalto distinguishes between psychological integrity a form of self-integration and practical integrity in order to deal with the integrity of agents for whom wholeheartedness is not a realistic option. Alfred Archer forthcoming argues that an integrated self has value whether or not we equate it with the virtue of integrity. Its principle value resides in the effect it has on moral agency. Self-integrated people tend overwhelmingly to be better, more effective moral agents than people who are not integrated. Disintegration tends to undermine agency in general, but most importantly, it tends to undermine moral agency. Moral exemplars exhibit strong traits of self-integration. The importance and value of self-integration need not be identified with the importance of integrity. They may have different foundations. One may be, and usually is, committed in many different ways to many different kinds of thing: Commitments can be explicitly, self-consciously, publicly entered into or implicit, unself-conscious and private. Some are relatively superficial and unimportant, like casual support of a sporting team; others are very deep, like the commitment implicit in genuine love or friendship. It matters which commitments we expect a person of integrity to remain true to. One option here is to define integrity in terms of the commitments that people identify with most deeply, as constituting what they consider their life is fundamentally about. This view of integrity, the identity view, is associated most closely with Bernard Williams. It is implicit in his discussion of integrity and utilitarianism Williams ; we examine this discussion below and also features in his criticism of Kantian moral theory b. The idea is that for people to abandon an identity-conferring commitment is for them to lose grip on what gives their life its identity, or individual character. One apparent consequence of defining integrity as maintenance of identity-conferring commitments is that integrity cannot really be a virtue. He argues that integrity is not related to motivation as virtues are. If integrity is no more than maintenance of identity, however, it can play neither of these roles. On the identity view of integrity, to act with integrity is just to act in a way that accurately reflects your sense of who you are; to act from motives, interests and commitments that are most deeply your own. Williams a, 49 A number of criticisms of the identity view of integrity have been made. First, integrity is usually regarded as something worth striving for and the identity account of integrity fails to make sense of this. See Cox, La Caze, Levine It disconnects integrity from the prevalent view that it is a virtue of some kind and generally praiseworthy. Second, the identity theory of integrity ties integrity to commitments with which an agent identifies, but acts of identification can be ill-informed, superficial and foolish. People may, through ignorance or self-deception, fail to understand or properly acknowledge the source of their deepest commitments and convictions and we are unlikely to attribute integrity to people who hold true to a false and unrealistic picture of themselves. On the other hand, this view of integrity as maintenance of identify-conferring commitments recognizes the relevance of self-knowledge to acting with integrity. If people fail to act on their core commitments, through self-deception, weakness of will, cowardice, or even ignorance, then to this extent they may be said to lack integrity. However, we expect persons of integrity to behave with integrity in many different contexts, not

only those of central importance to them. See Calhoun , Fourth, as noted above, the identity view of integrity places only formal conditions upon the kind of person that might be said to possess integrity. The identity view of integrity shares this feature with the self-integration view of integrity and similar criticism can be made of it on this ground. It seems plausible to observe certain substantive limits on the kinds of commitments had by a person of integrity. The Self-Constitution View of Integrity The self-integration view of integrity and the identity view of integrity, as we described them above, place only formal limits on the kinds of desires and projects that might constitute an integrated self. Christine Korsgaard develops a distinctive picture of integrity that takes the self-integration and identity views in a constructivist Kantian direction. According to Korsgaard, integrity is not so much a condition of excellence we aspire to as a precondition of being an agent at all. To the extent that we fail to live with integrity, we fail to live as persons: To do this, one must act on principles and these principles must be such that they would be rationally endorsed by any future self who reflects on the matter satisfactorily. Hypothetical imperatives tie our present plans and our future actions together; they are necessary for agency, but not sufficient. Categorical imperatives must be brought to bear if the tie between present and future self is to be appropriately binding. Korsgaard illustrates how this process may fail, and what is at stake in such a failure, with an example drawn from Derek Parfit Korsgaard , “

**Chapter 8 : Preserving nature | Respect | Kids of Integrity**

*Beautiful exclusion integrity elegance white chrysanthemums flowers. Business ethnics rules honesty responsibility concept. Take the path to qi gong healing - female hands making the o of the word gigong on a wide banner showing a three way path through a woodland scene.*

The Nature of Integrity Trying to do the right thing for the animals, for the community, and for my family. I cross three bridges over 3 miles to get to my destination every morning. Born and raised in New England, I already knew New Hampshire and Maine were stunning in their own right, but I never knew just how spectacular neighboring Rhode Island was. One of the three bridges that I cross everyday. Having an hour commute means that I need to keep my mind busy. Not busy like cell phone or text messaging busy. Instead of text messaging at 60 miles per hour, I keep busy with audio books. I just returned from the No-Kill Conference in Washington. I have been home for over a week. I arrived home late last Sunday after an exhausting start thanks to United Airlines. I wanted to write about it tonight. We me and my shelter manager checked into the hotel just after 3am guaranteeing a chipper Saturday morning. Like Nathan Winograd posted on his Facebook page; I too remember the all-nighters and the ability to function with little or no sleep. Those days are long gone. So many thanks to United Airlines for poorly starting off what should have been an exceptional weekend. Gone are the days when Nathan was the one and only speaker and the entire conference was held in one small room. Fast forward six years and Nathan has a sold out conference in a few weeks, attendees, multiple speakers, nationally recognized speakers, work-shops from increasing adoptions, to animal enrichment, to reforming animal-control, to improving fundraising, to Social Media , to just about anything animal-sheltering pertinent. That must be worth something at trading card time. I met people for the first time that I was talking to through email some for years. Some have been a wealth of knowledge in areas such as Breed Specific Legislation, dog bite data, adoptions, shelter operations, animal-control, and some even looked to me for help or support from time-to-time. I also met folks that I just wanted to congratulate for what they were doing in the industry. Most of the people I met or spoke with I otherwise may never run into in person. Not likely that we are going to run into each other at Starbucks. I eagerly got to see again and spend time with an incredible volunteer from a past city and friend , like Michelle But through all of the people that I met for the first time, all of the good friends that I saw again, and everyone in between, I simply do not have a better friend in animal-welfare than Nathan Winograd. His presentation was solid; in fact; I found it very business-like yes, even with the Monkees music. But for me, Nathan had no idea he had just changed my life. I wonder how many people walked away from the No-Kill conference that, like me in , now want to take on animal-welfare as a career. Managing an animal shelter and not knowing the difference between an Australian Shepard and a German Shepard and having zero allies in the animal-welfare field to turn to, I found myself in uncharted waters. In my first shelter I knew absolutely nothing about animal-sheltering and I knew even less about how incredibly dysfunctional animal-welfare was. I almost certainly muddled through the days, weeks, and months; self-teaching myself the business and making mistakes along the way. Animal-welfare is a very difficult and trying industry to work in; so my first job as a Shelter Manager was awfully challenging. But really, my sales background and customer service skills fit nicely into animal-sheltering for me anyways. Why create the wheel when someone has done it before me. A very kind, thoughtful, gracious and considerate man with one major goal in life to save animals lives and cripple anyone who gets in his or the animals way. I did just that after starting a new job. For years, Nathan has helped me in the shadows of life and ever so quietly behind the scenes. No doubt the majority of No-Kill Nation contact him with their own requests. Moreover Nathan is a busy guy. In fact, and as crazy as this sounds, his consistently rapid response gives me the impression that he stops what he is doing just so he can focus on Doug Rae. Jennifer seems to get more and more She is so darn charming and cute that I almost asked Jennifer if she needed a date to the prom. So, as always, it was nice to see and talk with Jennifer. I know that I could not be doing what I do for a living, could not have vivaciously fought the battles that I have, and would not have moved around the country more than a felon on the run, without Lynn by my side supporting me "every step of the way. Of course she is. Winograd,

the challenges that she surely must face in that role, and how it has affected the movement, her family, her husband, and of course, Jennifer. Some were friends, some I had never met, some carried with them very high credentials and have produced incredible numbers and efforts in their city. The workshop content was immense and almost too much. I regret not having the time to see "three" workshops speakers that I really wished I had circled in my program. I could have listened to Seth for another hours. My good friends at the Arizona Basset Hound Rescue would have been beside themselves had they seen this presentation. Anyone who knows me also knows that I have a serious affection for hounds; any hound. Especially the ones that end up at my shelter Five of the six dogs in this photo are Bassett Hounds from shelters I have managed. The sixth dog is a rescue from when Lynn and I lived in Ohio and I worked corporate retail. I carry this photo with me everywhere -- to meetings, to lunch dates, to Board meetings, even to job interviews. This picture has followed me through four different states. Ivy, one of the dogs in this photo, was recently claimed by cancer so the photo obviously means a great deal to me. Since Seth showed a love for hounds in his slide-show, I wanted to show Seth my Bassets. I figured why not? Hound lovers love to share with other Hound lovers, right? But as you may have already guessed, I walked away without my picture. This is Seth Godin; someone incredibly famous and he wanted my family picture. The gender-face of animal welfare is also changing. Instead of being one of five or six guys in an incredibly large room dominated by females as I was back in in at my first NMHP conference , I was surprised to see the number of males at this conference. This was a nice industry change. There is so more to share about the conference, but not from me, not tonight. So what did I take away from the conference? First, I heard the vegan lunch at previous conferences was not very good. I am FAR from a vegetarian so I became worried. Lynn and I have tried to ride this wagon a few times over the last 13 years, but we always seem to fall off. Sunday night, no meat. Last night Lynn came home from work tired and said she needed to go to the Grocery store. Sadly it was not. When it was raffle time and their book was up for grabs, I sat in my chair doing the wireless version of a Spock mind-meld Had I won one of the bigger prizes in the raffle, I would have searched out the cook-book winner and bartered with him or her until I either had the book, or it was time for me to board my plane home. After I was away from all of the hoopla, all of the workshops, all of my friends, all of the people who I had just met for the first time, and Washington, DC -- what I really took away from the conference was that I was failing John says to, "Always measure an obstacle next to the size of the dream you are pursuing. Well, maybe I am now that Seth carries this picture with him". Sure the numbers seem to follow me, but nothing to shout off the mountain top. At Indy, we crushed a previous adoption record by adopting animals on the 4th of July. When is saving lives something bad? Yet unlike the Austin or Reno successes, I found myself writing about my termination. I found myself believing that I failed the No-Kill movement and the people that were waiting for another Reno-like moment. And I failed the one man who supported me through fight after fight, union after union, city after city, and so much more. My good friend Nathan. I need you to do this for the movement. Lots and lots of them. So what do I do? Pack up shop, run back to retail with my arms in the surrender mode, while I ask someone else to knock the walls of animal-sheltering ignorance down for me, or allow someone else to fight the nasty battles for me, or plead for someone else to take the unpopular positions that no-one else wants to take? I was wrong to think that I was failing the movement. I now realize that the only thing I failed at, was to not get up quick enough to fight another day, to fight harder than ever before, and to finish once and for all what I know I am capable of.

### Chapter 9 : The Integrity of Nature | Nesseq

*Re: Integrity - The Nature of by moldeeside on Thu Jun 04, am Something people at work constantly tell me is that its still legal for an englishman to kill a welshman as long as its with a bow and arrow and within the confines of the chester city walls.*

The diagnosis is right, the treatment not sufficient! There is only one way to fight the probable Climate Change. To regain the integrity of nature. All we already do, serves the purpose to lessen the strain of mankind on nature. Still human beings put themselves in the center of all measures and not nature. To put the aspirations of mankind in the first place and the needs of nature in the last place is wrong. Human beings depend on nature and not the other way round! The Integrity of nature means in simple words, that nature has to be given the opportunity to heal. For this more areas must be allocated for nature. This means in daily life, that man has to live on a smaller scale as we are used today in the First World. This is especially important since the world population is growing to become 9 billion very soon. Nature must be given the chance to regain the balance it had in the past. During the Ice age such a progress would have been inconceivable. Only because the climate has changed to our favor, mankind could evolve to the heights of civilization today. For all the time of its existence nature has proven that it can regulate itself. Only since human kind started to mingle in the process the situation deteriorated. And has to be left alone by human beings! Apart from this, and scientific observation, nature must be left alone. No interference of human beings in nature shall be allowed. The Rights of Nature are only one aspect how to tackle the problem. Another one is what can we do in small scale initiatives. And there sure are more ideas out there. If we do not succeed to let nature regain its integrity and the climate will change again, this time to our disadvantage, it might mean the end of humanity. Even if this scenario is to bleak for most people, it is a distinct possibility. But we can take it for granted, that hard times are coming soon.