

CUCEA

Council of University of California
Emeriti Associations

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 2016

Climate Change. Can it be controlled? Perhaps – but will it? The article below considers the matter in the context of the recent international climate summit meeting COP21. A summary article follows on UC’s role in mitigating global warming.

Is the Paris Climate Agreement a Turning Point?

By Catherine Gautier-Downes, UC Santa Barbara

The COP21 just ended in Paris was a bold and historic agreement signed by 184 countries. Some experts commenting on the text have presented the agreement as a turning point. Is this the case?

Prior to the start of the conference most countries submitted their voluntary Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UN secretariat to show their determination to contribute to reducing the impacts of climate change. An analysis of the INDCs’ cumulative impacts suggests that they come far from aligning with the mandate to keep the Earth warming much below 2°C by 2100 to limit



climate risks. Together, they would lead to a 2.7 – 3°C warming, an unacceptable number from the scientists’ and the most vulnerable countries’ perspective.

The agreement signed on December 12, 2015 doesn’t offer any alternative trajectory to get the world to possibly 1.5°C, the ambitious target

mentioned throughout the document. How can we then state that the Paris agreement is a turning point for humanity and the planet? It is probably by looking outside the agenda for solutions presented in the agreement that emission reductions will be found in the years to come. This is particularly true prior to 2020 when the INDCs are reevaluated. More specifically, it is what happened during COP21 in presentations, discussions and press briefings, and also outside the Le Bourget venue, that gives credence to the idea that this agreement might represent a turning point.

The first strong suggestion comes from the renewable energy “revolution” underway that will be expanded by initiatives announced at COP. In 2014,

Feature Articles in this Issue
<i>Is the Paris Climate Agreement a Turning Point,</i> C.Gautier-Downes.....1-3
<i>UC’s Role in Protecting the Planet,</i> M.Caserio.....3-5
<i>Letter from the Chair,</i> R. Anderson.....5-7
<i>A Virtual Eleventh Campus,</i> J. Vohs.....7-8
Awards.....8-10
Travel Adventures.....10
On the Lighter Side.....10-11
CUCEA Officers.....12

renewable energy investments have been higher than all fossil fuels investments taken together worldwide and in developing countries. Projections made a few years ago in wind and solar energy have been exceeded several times in the recent years and in different countries (US, China) and the cost is now on a dramatic down curve, particularly for solar, with values in Texas as low as 0.387/KWh.

As for the future, it is really bright. A new Goldman Sachs study indicates that much extra energy will be added to the world's energy economy from solar photovoltaic and on shore wind in the period 2016 - 2020. The increment would be as large as all the energy supplies put together from natural gas (mostly "fracked" gas) between 2010 and 2015! But what provide the impetus for the turning point are the several ambitious initiatives unveiled at COP21. For instance, the International Solar Alliance - a coalition of 100 countries led by India - proposes to expand solar energy development around the world, with a focus on the poor and highly populated sun-rich regions. This will mobilize \$1 trillion in solar investment and complement India's own goal to produce 100 GW of solar energy by 2022. The US pledged to double its support for renewable energy R&D to \$800M while France announced \$2B for the development of renewable energy in Africa.

A second source of emission reduction will be coming from cities and regions whose mayors and representatives met in Paris and pledged to reduce their overall emissions associated with consumption, develop resilience and increase the share of renewable 50% by 2050. Large reductions can be expected if they have access to financing.

There are also the multiple financial pledges that are hard to tally without getting into the details of what is already given in the form of aids to some countries. Nevertheless they are significant - of the order of \$80B - and some are noteworthy by their amount. For instance, the international coalition of billionaires, including Microsoft's Bill Gates, Alibaba's Jack Ma, and African Rainbow Minerals' Patrice Motsepe has pledged to channel money cash into clean energy alongside 20 governments, towards clean energy innovation: solar, energy storage, and efficiency.

The strong presence of the financial investment and business sectors was especially remarkable. They

came with new engagements and a surprising demand for a carbon price. The conference attendees were mostly those with responsibilities for climate in their respective institutions, the implications being that the COP climate objectives may not have yet registered in much of the market. But there was definitely a strong interest in conveying the message to the larger market that it is time to take climate change seriously and factor it into long-term financial forecasts. Several speakers mentioned the idea of a 2°C stress test for fossil fuel companies. That is an analysis of the company's situation under the constraints of a limit of 2°C temperature increase and the resulting possibility of unusable (stranded) coal, oil and gas assets because of too high prices. Such stress tests are now beginning. Those are particularly important to retirement fund managers whose portfolios represent long-term investments commensurate with the time scale of climate change. And any mistake in their investment could have catastrophic consequences on retirees' benefits. Perhaps the most surprising turn in relation to the possibility of some two trillion dollars of stranded assets - as suggested by the carbon tracker group - is the growing movement for fossil fuel divestment. It was announced at COP21 there is now more than \$3B in funds that envision divesting their portfolios from fossil fuels in the near term.

And finally, a high point of this COP21 was the world's mobilization of civil society. This took many aspects but was characterized by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working together to organize marches and a "People's summit." They achieved major successes prior to COP21: convincing President Obama to cancel the Keystone pipeline, pressuring Shell to stop its Arctic drilling operations. At COP21 they organized the Mock trial of Exxon Mobile for climate crimes. They vowed to continue pressuring their states in the coming years to ensure that important elements of the agreement are adhered to, including transparency and the ratcheting of INDCs. But they promised to fight against misinterpretation of poorly worded documents that could till the future towards solutions like geo-engineering and away from a 100% renewable energy future.

The ultimate measures of success and possibly the reality of the agreement being a turning point will depend on the perspective taken. From a financial perspective, success will be achieved if the agreement

sends a clear signal to global financial investors that they should move money away from fossil fuels and toward clean-energy sources such as wind and solar. Also, if the trillions of dollars potentially available flow rapidly to the renewable energy sector, we'll be able to declare that it was a turning point. From a civil society's perspective, success will be linked to the existence of climate justice for different categories of people – indigenous people, poor people, women, and future generations. From my perspective, we can declare the agreement a success because it has stimulated the writing of a new energy chapter. Some cultures consider that the Earth is on loan for future generations. We can now, at least temporarily, reassure the world that together we will mitigate our effects and offer the generations to come a better Earth.

Catherine Gautier-Downes is Professor Emerita, Department of Geography, UC Santa Barbara. Since retiring, she has turned to journalism and is a frequent blog contributor. The current article was originally posted on her blog [gautier93](#) on December 14, 2015, shortly after the Paris COP21 meeting.

UC's Role in Protecting the Planet from Catastrophic Climate Changes

By Marjorie C. Caserio, Editor

Much attention has recently focused on mitigating atmospheric pollutants that threaten drastic changes in our planet's climate. The attention is universal, involving international, national, and state initiatives, and leadership roles by both the State of California and the University of California. With so many players involved at such disparate levels, it is hard to resolve how or if they interact or coordinate their separate efforts. This article offers a brief summary of the situation, particularly the role of the University of California.

The University of California has a long-standing record of sustainability goals - but carbon neutrality was to be completed "as soon as possible" without specific time-lines. In 2013, under the leadership of President Napolitano, UC committed to achieve carbon neutrality by 2025. By definition, carbon neutrality means that the UC system would reduce carbon emissions by as much as it generates them, achieving a zero carbon footprint. This is a monumental task to accomplish in such a short time. But it aligns well with the state climate legislation approved by Governor Brown in 2015 (Senate Bill 350) that seeks a 40% reduction in carbon emissions and mandates that 50% of energy generated and sold in California must come from renewable energy sources, all by 2030. It also aligns with President

Obama's Global Climate Initiative that seeks to develop a wide range of initiatives to reduce carbon emissions through clean energy policies. Some of this is in jeopardy as a result of the recent (2016) Supreme Court decision to restrict the Environmental Protection Agency from enforcing the Administration's policy requiring carbon pollution standards be developed immediately for both new and existing power plants. It is no surprise if the rest of the World is now befuddled as to who speaks for the United States, the President, Congress, or the Supreme Court. It is no surprise if the rest of the World is befuddled as to who speaks for the United States, the President, Congress, or the Supreme Court.

President Napolitano established a Global Climate Leadership Council in 2014 to advise on ways to reach the 2025 carbon neutrality goal and, more recently (12/2015), created a new UCOP position of Associate Vice President for Energy and Sustainability to help coordinate UC 's many energy initiatives. The appointment of civil engineer David Phillips of UC Davis as the AVP brings operational expertise in solar power and waste treatment systems to the position.

It is instructive to learn from David Phillips one of the ways UC can work towards carbon neutrality. Currently, each campus has independent operations to reduce carbon emissions. Many of these efforts

could be made more economical when completed as coordinated centralized operations. For example, the university is building two major solar energy plants in the central valley to serve power needs in the valley and beyond. Each of the ten campuses will get a share of the energy generated from the central valley solar projects through the shared California electrical grid. This renewable energy will be a measurable part of UC's goal to reduce carbon emissions. Beyond solar and wind projects, UC is pursuing other energy sources, like energy that originates from bio-waste digesters and methane from landfills. These sources are considered renewable because the emissions would otherwise be directly released into the atmosphere. This is a sort of accounting system where creating new sources of renewable energy earns credits towards the goal of carbon neutrality.

There are costs associated with developing clean energy systems, and UC has many researchers engaged in innovative ways to make the energy infrastructure operate more cleanly and efficiently. This is undoubtedly why Napolitano has allied UC with private and industrial groups interested in investing in technology to help solve climate challenges, principally *The*



Breakthrough Energy Coalition led by Bill Gates, and *Mission Innovation* launched in 2015 at

Nobel laureate Mario Molina, President Napolitano, Governor Brown, Chancellor Koshla at climate summit meeting

the November summit climate meeting in Paris referred to as COP21. More on this meeting follows.

In October of 2015, the University of California held a summit meeting on climate at UC San Diego that brought the state's top climate researchers and policymakers together. The outcome was a report called *Bending the Curve* that describes ten scalable solutions to move the world towards carbon neutrality and climate stability. The objective is to "bend the curve" of increasing atmospheric pollution in a downward direction and abate the rate of global warming. Without going into details of the 10 solutions, they comprise a combination of immediate needed technical and social science actions. Leadership in coordinating action on the ten solutions

rests with climate scientist Veerabhadran (UCSD-SIO). (<http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/news/university-california-bending-curve-report>)

Examples of technical actions include (a) reduction of short-lived carbon pollutants (SLCPs), primarily methane, refrigerants, black carbon from smoke and cooking, and pursuit to sequester CO₂, (b) promote immediate use of existing technologies to increase the efficiency of energy-powered devices, encourage low-emission technologies, support innovations in electrification of energy and develop lower-cost energy storage including use of large and small scale power grids, (c) restore damaged ecosystems (curbing deforestation, implementing reforestation, energy recovery from food waste, and soil restoration).

On the social science front, the report points out that most of the needed technologies already exist, so the other main thrust of the ten solutions is to

communicate the need for the world to use them. Hence the emphasis on creating a global culture of climate action, changing social behavior and attitudes to recognize the

moral imperative of controlling global warming, building collaborative action between researchers and community leaders, creating incentives among business leaders to reduce emissions, terminate subsidies for energies that are emission-intensive, and bring emerging nations into the picture. The overall target of the 10 solutions is to reduce world CO₂ - emissions 80% by 2050.

The report became an important feature of the November 2015 international climate summit in Paris known as COP21. It was influential in the final agreement reached by the participating nations. COP stands for Conference of the Parties, and refers to the partnership between nations to address issues of climate change. The parties meet on an annual basis, and because 2015 was their 21st meeting, it is

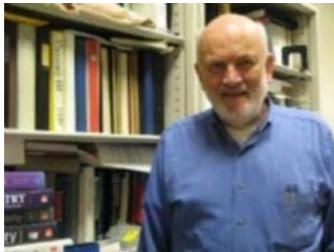
designated as COP21. Almost 200 nations, practically every nation on earth, participated in the Paris meeting which resulted in a historic agreement whereby each nation pledged to achieve some measure of sustainability and emission control. The pledges are not legally binding and it is questionable whether they would lead to the collective COP21 goal of keeping the increase in global temperature below 2° C for the foreseeable future. If we do nothing, temperatures are projected to rise 3.7-5.6°C. The United States pledged to reduce its emissions 25% by 2025, but it is doubtful this can be achieved in the present political climate, and there is no binding review of this or any nation's pledge.

The preceding article by Professor Emerita Catherine Gautier-Downes (UC Santa Barbara) is a thoughtful commentary on the COP21 recommendations. It is a privilege for this newsletter to present her analysis. She was at the meeting and offers insight into how effective or otherwise the CPO21 recommendations might be. More recently she has co-authored an essay with Roger Somerville (UCSD-SIO) concerning climate change and the 2016 election that might interest readers. (<http://thebulletin.org/climate-change-and-2016-election9256>)

Marjorie Caserio (Editor)

Letter from the Chair

Roger Anderson, UC Santa Cruz



This is my last letter as CUCEA Chair, and I have learned much from the wonderful, talented people that I have met and worked with. I will continue to work with CUCEA in the future as a past Chair and other roles. The past two years have been interesting and challenging – especially the “Committee of Two” with President Napolitano and Governor Brown and the chaos in UCRS that has resulted from their negotiations. As you know from my last two Chair's letters, I have great interest in Faculty and Emeriti/Retiree benefits, and I have made some constructive analysis and policy suggestions about equitable access to benefits

and to the importance of a valuable pension plan for UC. Although I had hoped to discuss more general issues about support for the University, I will here emphasize instead the implications of the present “low yield” investment environment. The effect of this on the recently adopted 2016 retirement options has received much commentary by many people including myself (see my letter to President Napolitano and my response to the Regents item on salary <http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/other-reports.shtml>) but the low investment returns also affect other important long term financial commitments.

An example of problems with low investment yields is long-term care insurance. Premiums for this insurance have recently soared. The insurance companies relied on projections of higher investment returns when they set the rates for many policies. Although the increase in people requiring care, limited options for long-term care, and the ever-increasing cost contribute to the problems, the low investment yield is also an important contributing factor. Insurance companies that provide benefits that may be far in the future tend to make conservative investments to avoid an actual decrease in the value of their assets, so the present low interest rates (currently 1.81% based on yields from 10 year Treasury bonds) mean that they must increase premiums or cut benefits to provide the same coverage.

An institution or company that offers a Defined Benefit (DB) pension plan also sees the problem. As all of you know UC has offered such a plan for many years, but it is not widely appreciated that low returns greatly impact the UC cost for its DB plan. The University periodically changes its contributions and those of its active employee members to cover any Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL). UCRS will receive \$436M from the State and it also plans to continue to borrow funds from UC's Short Term Interest Pool (STIP) to decrease its UAAL. But there are many factors that tend to increase UAAL – decreased mortality, increased salary growth rate, projected inflation

in benefit payments, age at retirement. However, the most important reason for increasing UAAL is lower investment yield, and this is caused by a simple multiplier effect.

If the UCRS DB plan were presently fully funded, the plan would need assets about six times the total annual salary of plan members. Presently UCRS assumes that its investment yield is 7.25%, but if the yield were actually only 6.25% then UC would have to increase the total contribution (employer + employee) by 6% of salary! It is easy to see the implications of even lower long-term investment yield.

It is sobering to note that the 10-year annualized yield for UCRS was only 5.3% as of December 31, 2015. If this were to hold in the future, contributions to UCRS would have to increase by nearly 12% of salary. If the actual investment yields were 2% lower than the assumed value, the effect on the University would be very dire.

It is not surprising that the Committee of Two (CO₂) agreed on the PEPRA-capped DB plan with a supplemental DC component, and a standalone DC plan. However this does not avoid the implications of low investment yields on the all-important question of salary replacement after retirement. Mostly the new plans transfer significant responsibility from UCRS to the employees. The 2013 and 2016 plans have simple consequences for salary replacement all that is needed is to multiply the age factor by the years of service and divide by the final salary to get the fraction of income that is replaced. The age factor is 0.025 at age 65 for the 2013 Tier and 0.025 for age above 60 for the 1976 Tier. Retirement before age 65 is less lucrative for the 2013 Tier, but most people would probably work a few more years if they were able. Presently the average retirement age for many staff is 60 and for faculty 64 years. Staff hired after July 1, 2016, in the DB option with final incomes below the PEPRA limit will have the same retirement benefits as retirees in the 2013 Tier. Eligible faculty with average highest salaries less than 1.25 X the PEPRA cap (present-salary of \$146K)

are likely to actually receive more income replacement than faculty in the 2013 or 1976 Tiers provided the investment yield is at least 6.25%. If the investment yield is 7.25% all faculty in the 2016 Tier with salaries up to 2.25 X the PEPRA cap (presently \$263K) will have more income replacement comparable to the 2013 Tier, if they have 30 or more years of service. Interested readers can get more information in the response to the Regents item on salary at <http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/other-reports.shtml>.

However the Defined Contribution (DC) Plan needs more difficult planning for employees who elect the plan. Clearly this plan is advisable for staff and faculty who will only work at UC for less than 5 years. But this only pushes the ultimate question of salary replacement down the road. Also the DC plan is not advisable for people who will work at UC for more than 5 years and retire at age greater than 65. The DC plan may also be advantageous for people who want to retire or resign from UC at an age where the age factor is small. This might be the case for people separating at ages less than 55. Certainly UC must provide some good tools, information, and calculators to advise and help people in choosing the DB or DC option.

In the plan approved by the Regents there is significant emphasis on the fact that few other Universities offer DB plans, and that DC plans are preferable for today's world. However, we must avoid an obvious trap here. It is clear that DC plans have been very advantageous in the past when the yield in the equity and fixed income markets was high, but circumstances are quite different today. All of the DC plans are suffering from low investment yields! There is no doubt that our competitors for talent will need to either increase their DC contributions, or raise salaries to allow Faculty and Staff to make their own investments or use other tax deferred plans. I think that the \$99M annual savings projected for UC is illusionary.

I will close with some information about the Spring CUCEA/CUCRA meeting at UCLA. We will meet on Monday and Tuesday April 25 and 26.

We are looking forward to our time with President Napolitano on Tuesday morning. This will be the first time that she has met with CUCEA and CUCRA.

At the CUCEA meeting we will be confirming the appointment of Joel Dimsdale as a CUCEA representative to the joint benefits committee, JBC. Charley Hess is retiring from JBC, and his constructive comments, extensive experience and good humor will be missed.

We will also discuss a possible change in the way dues are assessed for each Emeriti Association. We might simply assess the dues based on the number of emeriti from each campus and not just the membership in the Emeriti Association. The dues could amount to about \$1 per emeriti.

Finally I want to encourage Emeriti Association members to nominate themselves or others to serve as officers of CUCEA and of JBC. As these positions turnover, your suggestions will greatly help us in finding excellent replacements.



The following article is a summary of the 2012-2015 Survey of Emeriti Activities. In previous years, this project was called the “Bio-bib Survey” organized and completed under the leadership of Charles Berst UCLA. His guiding influence is reflected in the present study, which was undertaken by John Vohs, the past president of the UC Davis Emeriti Association

and current Chair of CUCEA’s Survey Committee on Emeriti Activities.

A Virtual Eleventh Campus

By John Vohs, UC Davis

Every three years, the Council of University Emeriti Associations (CUCEA) conducts a survey of UC emeriti for the purpose of compiling information about their activities in retirement, especially as these activities relate to their academic careers. The survey of the 2012-1015 period is now complete and available in a report which is posted on the CUCEA website (<http://cucea.ucsd.edu/biblio/articles.shtml>.)

The brief summary presented here offers a glimpse of the highlights revealed from the data in the full report. The sheer volume, scope, and diversity of work revealed by this survey are truly impressive. It is, in effect, equivalent to a virtual campus—UC’s eleventh campus.

An estimated 6,250 UC emeriti were contacted and asked to participate in the survey, and a total of 1619 surveys were completed and submitted. The results show an impressive level of activity and accomplishment in retirement, most of which can be described as an extension of emeriti academic careers.

The different categories of endeavor are striking, as is the recognition their work has received. Foremost is the number of emeriti (537) who have received an honor, or award as a measure of recognition across a wide range of fields and disciplines. Some 197 respondents received awards for “lifetime achievement.” Honorary degrees were awarded to 24, and 42 were honored with the status of “Fellow” – all this in a 3-year period.

Scholarship and publication is a dominant activity - with some 3134 journal articles published, 527 books, and even more book chapters and conference papers. These findings indicate in a

compelling way that, for hundreds of UC emeriti, their work goes on.

The profile of UC emeriti shows that activity in retirement is strongest for 77% of emeriti in the first five years or so following retirement and gradually levels off to around 50% thereafter.

Creative and artistic activity is also strong. This includes performing arts, music, writing, and is manifest in the number of exhibits and art shows, and a host of specialized activities including playwriting, artistic woodcraft, museum curating, film-making, tapestry weaving, photography—and the list goes on.

Then there are the many emeriti who continue teaching. During 2012-2015 they taught more than 800 undergraduate courses and 700 graduate courses on UC campuses. To put this in perspective, and assuming a teaching load of 5 courses per year for a typical FTE, the total number of courses taught during the three-year period means that emeriti supplied the teaching equivalent of 335 faculty members.

Other important emeriti activities include mentoring, whether in an advising or counseling capacity, or as role models. Some 736 emeriti reported serving in some form of mentoring role.

Emeriti allegiance to their professional organizations is strong. About 1000 individuals indicated some level of professional participation, whether consulting, entrepreneurial endeavors, editorial activity including manuscript reviewing, board service and suchlike. In the health sciences, some 52% report maintaining their licenses to practice, and 29% continuing their clinical work.

Service to the university and the community is another important avenue of emeriti activity. Some 713 were involved in UC service, and 745 in community service during 2012-2015. Many serve as volunteers in the community giving social support, *pro bono* expertise, care-giving, or giving their time as leaders and managers, including board service for hospitals, local

government agencies, schools, churches, and so on.

Some emeriti actively pursue special interests in retirement, or take the opportunity to start projects or interests outside of their career paths or academic domains. But whatever the individual effort, the diversity and extent of the combined emeriti activity discussed in this survey report is more than sufficient to convey the story of an impressive contribution from UC emeriti.

It does reveal the outlines of a virtual campus. In effect, for the citizens of California and its university system, it is UC's eleventh campus.

AWARDS

The 2015-2016 Edward A. Dickson Emeriti Professorships

We are pleased to recognize the recipients of the Dickson Emeriti Professorships. CUCEA extends congratulations to all awardees.

UC Davis: Professor Emeritus Roy Bellhorn, Department of Surgical and Radiological Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine. The award is based on his project titled: "*Vascular permeability of the snake's spectacle during ecdysis.*" This research is very critical for understanding the maintenance of blood vascular systems in the eye and therefore the health of eyes.

Professor Emerita Nicole Biggart, Graduate School of Management for her project titled: "*Energy: How energy organizes social life.*" This project is focused on the effect of energy on shaping how and where people live. Understanding this effect of energy should assist society in conserving energy, an important future goal of modern society.

Professor John Meeks, Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics for his project titled: "*Microscopic documentation of protein localization and motility behavior in filaments of the symbiotic cyanobacterium, N. punctiforme.*" The goal of this research is to engineer plants such as corn and rice to form symbiotic relationships with a nitrogen-fixing organism so these plants can fix nitrogen for their

nutrition and ultimately reduce the need for a nitrogen fertilizer.

Professor Dennis Wilson, School of Veterinary Medicine for his project titled: *“Translational application of quantitative digital Microscopy to patients in Veterinary Medicine”*. The goal is to enhance the application of the digital microscope to two areas, one the cell division of tumors and the second the expansion of connective tissue in lungs of heart failure patients assisting in diagnosis of these maladies.

UC San Francisco: The School of Nursing is delighted to announce that **Professor Emerita Virginia Carrieri-Kohlman, RN, MS, PhD, FAAN**, has received a 2016-18 Dickson Emeritus Professorship Award. Carrieri-Kohlman's project is titled *The Measurement of Dyspnea: Translation To Clinical Practice*

Professor Emeritus James E. Cleaver, PhD Departments of Dermatology and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and **Professor Emeritus John Gordon Frierson**, School of Medicine were also recipients of the 2016-2018 Dickson award.

Distinguished Emeriti Awards

UC Davis recognized two individuals for this award, which honors outstanding scholarly work or service since retirement.

Professor Fred Block, Department of Sociology has contributed scholarly work on the societal understanding of scientific and technological innovation. He focuses on the democratization and reform of the U.S. innovation finance system. His analyses show that whatever the technology, the public role has been indispensable in supporting key technological breakthroughs and documents the centrality of the U.S. government's role in moving technologies from laboratory to the commercial sector. This information is of critical value to policy makers, elected officials, university officials and researchers. Since his retirement he has authored or co-authored 4 books and continues to mentor graduate students, serving on 14 PhD committees and generously sharing his wisdom and expertise with them.

Professor Jackson, Department of Chemistry, has focused on fundamental photochemistry and kinetic processes. Since his retirement he has developed, with

his collaborators, an apparatus that uses lasers coupled with UV light to characterize atomic products. This research is expected to significantly enhance our understanding of how the increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere may be regulated. Since his retirement he has published 25 papers in reviewed journals and continues to obtain grants supporting his research. Another activity is his commitment to mentoring graduate students and his support for underrepresented graduate students in Chemistry. He is active in this area both nationally and locally. His effort on enhancing enrollment of minority graduate students in the UCD Chemistry Department has increased the percentage of minority graduate students from 6-16% since his retirement in 2006. Professor Jackson has dedicated time and effort in this area and has been very successful.

2016 Clark Kerr Award for Distinguished Leadership in Higher Education

The Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate has announced that

George W. Breslauer,



faculty director of The Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life and Professor of the Graduate School in The Charles and Louise Travers Department of Political Science, will receive its 2016 Clark Kerr Award for Distinguished

Leadership in Higher Education. He is also Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost, Emeritus, at Berkeley. The award was created in 1968 as a tribute to the leadership and legacy of President Emeritus Kerr. It recognizes an individual who has made an extraordinary and distinguished contribution to the advancement of higher education. Director Breslauer has provided outstanding leadership as part of his long and fruitful academic career at the University of California, Berkeley. He restored undergraduate education to its rightful place at Berkeley and played a key role in ensuring that UC Berkeley would remain one of the world's leading universities in spite of an

unprecedented withdrawal of state funding. He is a productive scholar and author and editor of 12 books on Russian and Soviet policies.

The National Medal of Technology and Innovation

Arthur Gossard, Research Professor and Professor Emeritus of Materials and of Electrical and Computer Engineering at UC Santa Barbara, has been named to receive the **National Medal of Technology and Innovation**, the White House announced. The National Medal of Science and its companion, the National Medal of Technology and Innovation, represent the nation's highest honors for achievement in leadership in advancing the fields of science and technology.

Gossard is among eight recipients of the National Medal of Technology and Innovation and nine recipients of the National Medal of Science. All will be feted at a White House ceremony early next year.

Travel Adventure Tours by Collette

(Courtesy of Rosemary Norling)

The World Is Closer Than You Think

(Even if you don't join a tour you can enjoy the vicarious pleasure of reading the tour description)

No better way to start 2017 than by exploring "**Iceland's Magical Northern Lights.**" This 7-day tour, commencing February 12, 2017, provides you the opportunity of discovering Iceland, a land and culture forged by fire and ice, at its best. In this land of many natural wonders, enjoy the rare opportunity to see the aurora borealis - one of nature's most dazzling light displays, also known as the "Northern Lights." The tour starts in Reykjavik and later in the day you will take an exhilarating northern lights cruise. As the tour progresses, you will travel the Golden Circle, a route that encompasses many of Iceland's most renowned natural wonders. Your journey will also take you to Thingvellir National Park, Geysir, Gullfoss, Seljalandsfoss, Vik, Eyjafjallajökull Volcano Visitor Centre, Skogar Museum, Skógafoss, Jökulsárlón Glacial Lagoon, Skaftafell National Park, Vatnajökull Glacier, and Blue Lagoon. If you book now, you will save \$200 and the

cost for double occupancy will be \$3,249. For bookings made after August 12, 2016, call Collette at 1-800-581-8942 for rates. For more information, contact Collette and refer to booking #739210 and/or visit this tour's website:

<https://gateway.gocollette.com/link/739210>

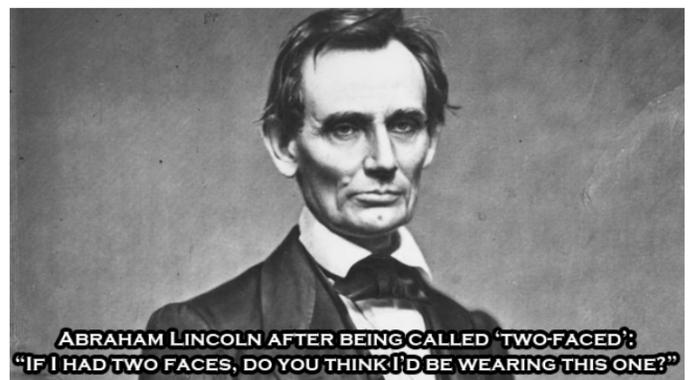
A little closer to home, experience true southern hospitality and "**Southern Charm.**" This 7-day tour opens in beautiful antebellum Charleston, which has survived the Civil War, major fires, earthquakes, hurricanes and still exudes elegance, charm and grace. While there you will be visiting Fort Sumter, where the first shots of the Civil War were fired, Boone Hall, one of America's oldest working plantations as well as other interesting sites. Other highlights on this tour are visiting Savannah, Factors Walk, Jekyll Island, St. Simons Island, and St. Augustine. Book now and save \$50 and the cost for double occupancy will be \$2,849. For bookings made after October 3, 2016, call Collette at 1-800-581-8942 for rates. For more information, contact Collette and refer to booking #739217 and/or visit this tour's website:

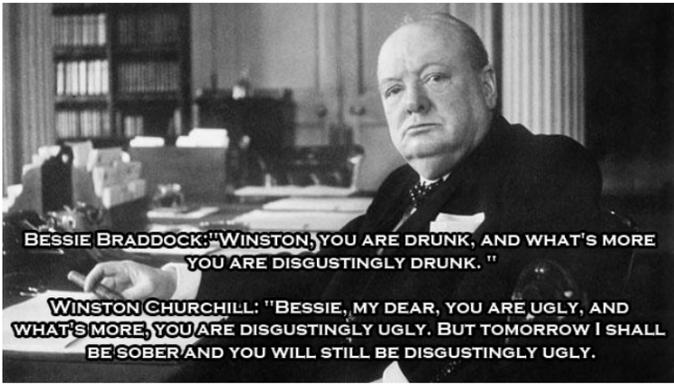
<https://gateway.gocollette.com/link/739217>

These tours are not just for UC Retirees; feel free to invite your family and friends to join you. Tour cost includes round trip air from Los Angeles International Airport, air taxes and fees/surcharges, and hotel transfers. Additional gateways are available, please contact Collette for details. Cancellation waiver and insurance of \$240 per person is not included.

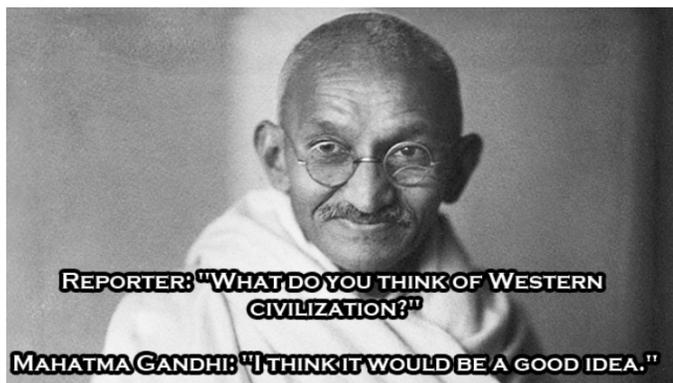
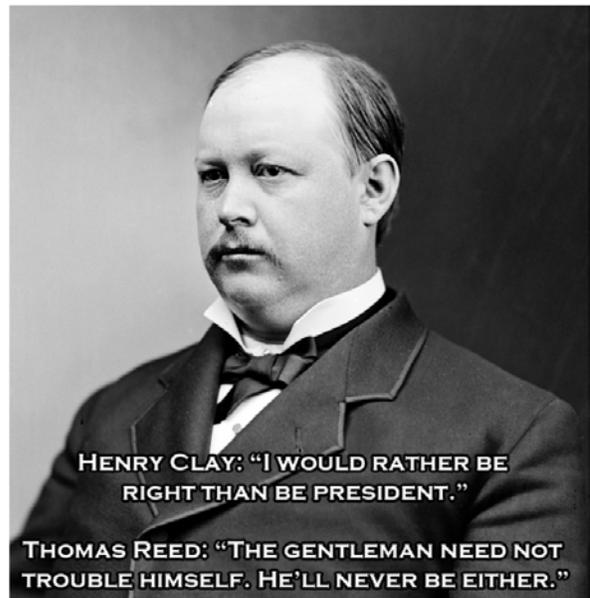
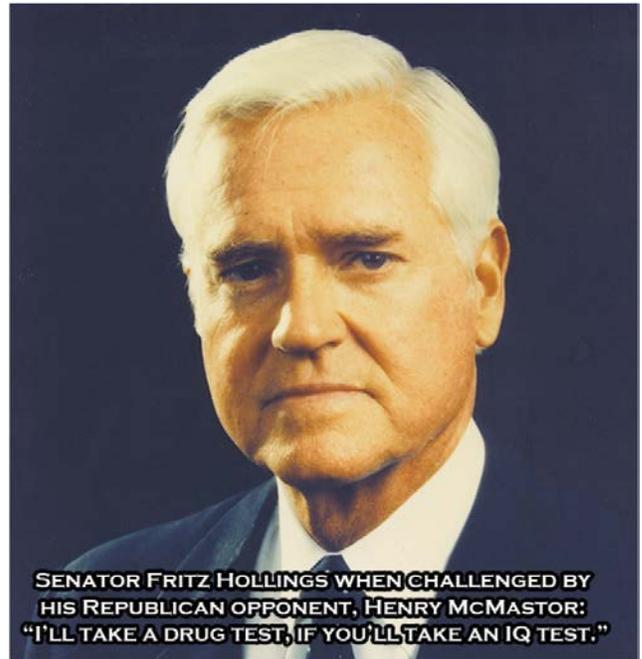
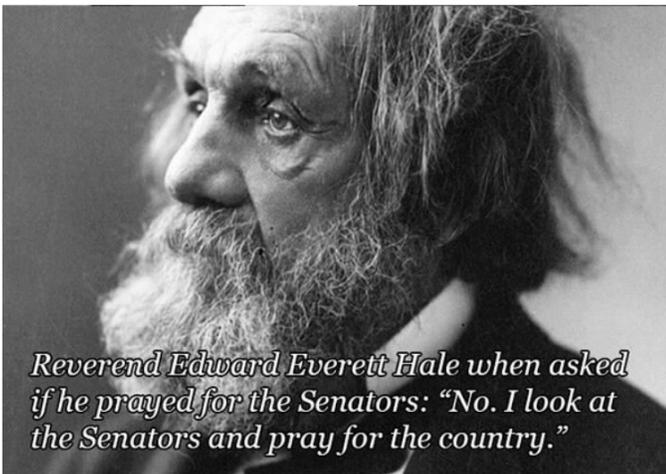
On the Lighter Side

Insults hurled in public forums are common throughout history. Here are a few to enjoy.





Apparently one can be popular with voters and still insult women.



We Are On The Web.
Go to <http://cucea.ucsd.edu>
for CUCEA information,
current and previous
newsletters

CUCEA Officers 2016	
Roger Anderson (SC)	Chair (2014-16)
Richard Attiyeh (SD)	Chair Elect (2014-16)
Doug Morgan (SB)	Past Chair (2012-14)
Ernest Newbrun (SF)	Past Chair (2010-12)
Charley Hess (D)	Past Chair (2008-10)
William Parker (I)	Treasurer (2016)
Louise Taylor (B)	Inf. Officer (2016)
Marjorie Caserio (SD)	Web Manager- Newsletter Editor (2016)
William Ashby (SB)	Secretary (2016)
Open	Archivist, Historian
Charles Berst (LA)	Former Chair Survey Committee Emeriti Activities CUCEA Honorary Member
John Vohs (D)	Chair Survey Committee Emeriti Activities
Adrian Harris (LA)	Past Chair, Joint Benefits