

CUCEA
Council of University of California
Emeriti Associations

NEWSLETTER

April 2018

2017-2018 Constantine Panunzio Distinguished Emeriti Awards

UC Los Angeles and UC San Diego Professors Honored with 2017-2018 Constantine Panunzio Distinguished Emeriti Award

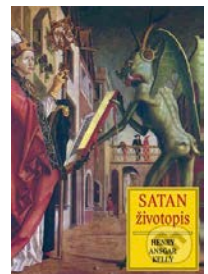
The recipients of the 2017-2018 Constantine Panunzio Distinguished Emeriti Award have been announced. There are two awardees: **Professor Emeritus of English Henry Ansgar Kelly** of UC Los Angeles, and **Professor Emeritus of Political Science Sandy Lakoff** of UC San Diego.

Henry Ansgar Kelly, UC Los Angeles



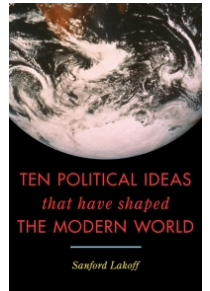
“Andy” Kelly, Distinguished Research Professor of English, retired in 2004 and his contributions to UCLA and to scholarship since that time have been impressive. His scholarly contributions since retirement include 6 books and 37 papers on a wide range of topics: literature (Chaucer); Roman and Canon Law; History (inquisitions and other ecclesiastical trials; torture; Galileo); Theology (exorcism; heresies);

Biblical Studies (textual investigations; English Bible). Most notable is *Satan: A Biography* published by the Cambridge University Press in 2006. This book became an academic “best seller” and has now been translated into six other languages (French; Italian; Greek; Portuguese; Russian; and Czech). He also published studies on heresy trials including that of Sir Thomas More, and how the English Inquisition differed from its continental counterpart. Andy’s “service” has been two major contributions to the scholarship of the Middle Ages: returning to the editorship of the journal *Viator: Medieval and Renaissance Studies* in 2003. *Viator*, published by the UCLA Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, has an International profile for its scholarship and two generations of graduate assistants have profited from working on it. Andy also directed the digitization of the 1582 edition of *Corpus Juris Canonici* (Corpus of Canon Law), which is now available on-line for legal and ecclesiastic scholars worldwide.



Sandy Lakoff, UC San Diego

Sandy Lakoff, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, has published 5 books and 24 research articles since his retirement in 1992. He arrived at UCSD as Founding Chair of Political Science in 1974 and for four decades has been a vital support of that department and of the campus. His book, *Democracy: History, Theory, Practice*, was widely and positively reviewed in both scholarly and popular journals, as was his 1998 biography of the journalist and radical thinker Max Lerner: *Max Lerner: Pilgrim in the Promised Land*. His most recent book was published in 2011, *Ten Political Ideas that Shaped the Modern World*. His continual service to UCSD as a teacher and University citizen is remarkable. For 25 years he has offered Master Classes to the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute as well as an Extension Division course, "People, Power, and Politics," for 20 years. He has also continued teaching undergraduate courses on Democracy, Politics and the Environment, and Middle East Politics. He was also, for ten years, the editor of *Chronicles*, the Newsletter of the UCSD Emeriti Association.



Congratulations to these outstanding Panunzio Awardees.

Emeriti Honors and Awards**UC Berkeley**

Professor Emeritus Donald A. "Al" Riley has received the Berkeley Emeriti Association's Distinguished **2018 Emeritus of the Year Award**. Riley retired from the Department of Psychology in 1991 but continued to do active research with graduate

students until 1994, and with undergraduates through 2000. He was a founding member of the University of California Berkeley Retirement Center, and its policy board of which he was an early chair. He is a member of the UC Berkeley Emeriti Association, and was President of the Association. He was a Co-Founder of the wildly popular, free *Learning in*

Retirement program - a series of talks given each semester since its inception 17 years ago that are available to retired faculty, staff, administrators, and the community at large. He continues serving the Psychology Department on committees devoted to hiring, teaching and fundraising. He also mentors other faculty in the Department, especially new faculty.

UC Davis

The UC Davis Emeriti Association has awarded the **2018 Distinguished Emeriti Award to Robert Cardiff, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Pathology, School of Medicine**. In addition to continuing his highly effective teaching and outstanding service in retirement, he maintains an active research program. Much of his recent work has focused on cell signaling motifs and pathways associated with breast cancer. He has played a seminal and significant

role in the leadership and development of research units that focus on comparative medicine, biomedical informatics, and cancer research. In these areas, his work has had exceptional national and international impact.

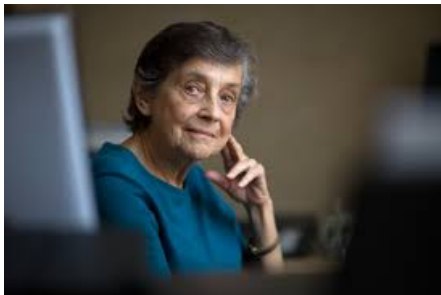
UC Irvine

Professor Emerita Judith S. Olson, School of Information and Computer Science, has been elected to the *National Academy of Engineering*, one of the highest distinctions for those in engineering and technical fields.

Professor Emeritus Daniel Gajski, Department of Engineering and Computer Science, has been recognized for his outstanding lifetime contributions and achievements in research, development and application of electronic design automation (EDA) with the *EDA Contribution Award*.

Professor Emerita Moyra Smith, Department of Pediatrics and Human Genetics, has been awarded the **2017 UCI Outstanding Emerita Award**.

Professor Emerita Smith was recognized as an emerita who, since retirement, has continued to contribute to the University's



central missions of teaching, research and service in highly significant ways. Her continuing research on genetics and genomics, her strong record of publications including numerous books, her active engagement in the programs within her department, her mentoring of graduate students, and her involvement with the CART Autism Center more than justifies her selection for the award.

Librarian Emeritus Daniel Tsang has won a *Fulbright US Scholar* grant to conduct research on protest literature in Hong Kong, just as the former British crown colony marks the 20th anniversary of its return to China. Tsang was born in Hong Kong. At UCI, Tsang was the data librarian and bibliographer for political science, economics and Asian American studies. He ran the University's Social Science Data Archives and was campus administrator for the California Digital Library's web archiving service, which captured political literature websites, including many from Hong Kong.

UC Los Angeles

Distinguished Professor Emeritus Stephen Yeazell has been named recipient of the **2017-2018 Carole E. Goldberg Emeriti Service Award**.



The Carole E. Goldberg Award was created in 2015 to recognize the extraordinary service by an emeritus/emera professor to the academic enterprise after retirement. Stephen C. Yeazell is a specialist in the history, theory, and dynamics of modern civil litigation, and in retirement he continues to teach courses in Civil Litigation. The Carole E. Goldberg Award honors his extraordinary service to the Law School and the campus as a whole. He has served as Associate Dean and Interim Dean of the School of Law, as well as the Chair of the UCLA Academic Senate and Chair of the Committee on Academic Personnel in addition to innumerable important search committees. He has been an exemplary University citizen since 1975.

Dickson Awards

Three UCLA emeriti professors have been selected to receive the **2017-2018 Edward A. Dickson Emeritus Professorship Award**.

They are:

William A. V. Clark, Rita Effros, and Judea Pearl.

William A. V. Clark, Distinguished Research Professor of Geography, is known internationally for his scholarship on demography, migration and urban residential segregation. He has remained extraordinarily active in retirement and is recognized for the great policy relevance of his work. Among his many awards since retirement was the *Lifetime Achievement Award* last year from the American Association of Geographers.

Rita Effros, Professor Emerita of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, continues in retirement to be a national and international leader in the biology of aging. In 2014-2015 she served as the president of the *Gerontology Society of America*. She maintains an active program in cutting-edge research on mucosal immunology, and the relationship between aging and HIV infection. Besides also being professionally active, she has a full teaching schedule.

Judea Pearl, Professor Emeritus of Computer Science, is a world-renowned computer scientist who has made extraordinary statistical contributions in diverse fields, including artificial intelligence, and information science. His accomplishments since retirement have been prolific. In particular, his recent work on causal inference has revolutionized the way scientists view and

process cause-effect relationships. He has been called “the most original and influential thinker in statistics today,” and has received many awards, notably the 2011 *ACM Alan M. Turing Award* which is widely regarded as the “Nobel Prize of Computer Science.”

UC Santa Barbara

Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, Brian Fagan, received the *Lifetime Achievement Award* from the Shanghai Archeological Forum. Fagan's research is tied closely to a major and emerging trend in archaeology: the synthesis and interpretation of world prehistory. His recent popular writings include a historical account of fishing: *How the Sea Fed Civilization*.

Professor Emerita, Emma Lou Diemer, Department of Music, was recently recognized for her celebrated work in music composition

at a concert in her honor at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Santa Barbara.



Professor Diemer has taught theory and composition at the University of California, Santa Barbara, from 1971 until retiring in 1991. She was Composer In-Residence with the Santa Barbara Symphony from 1990 to 1992 and organist at First Presbyterian Church in Santa Barbara from 1984 to 2000. This concert also celebrated her 90th birthday and included a program of her works. Her music has been published since 1957 and includes works for orchestra, band, chamber ensembles, solo instruments, voices, and electronic pieces. She has received annual awards for performances and publications from the *American Society for*

Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) since 1962. Other recognitions include a *Louisville Orchestra Student Award*, a *Ford Foundation Young Composers Grant* for a 2-year composer-residency in the Arlington, VA schools, an NEA fellowship in electronic music,

a “Composer of the Year” award from the *American Guild of Organists*, and others. In 1992, she received a *Kennedy Center Friedheim Award* for her Concerto in *One Movement for Piano*.

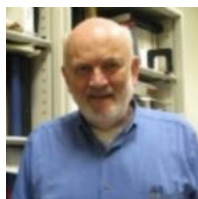
Letter from the Chair

Richard Attiyeh, UC San Diego

As I look ahead to my last CUCEA meeting as Chair, I am struck by what a great organization this is and what a privilege it has been to serve as Chair. In addition to playing a key role in preserving the valuable emeriti retirement benefits, CUCEA has helped to build a substantive relationship among the campus emeriti associations. As our campus organizations share information about their activities, we all learn from each other. And our partnership with CUCRA has also been an enriching relationship.



Personally, I have enjoyed the relationships I have shared with the other members of the CUCEA Executive Committee. My predecessor, Roger Anderson, has been a great mentor to me, and I am grateful to him for serving as Chair of the Joint Benefits Committee and as



Roger Anderson

the CUCEA representative to the Retiree Health Benefits Working Group. My successor, Caroline Kane, has been a terrific partner who brought good judgment and creativity



to our deliberations. She will make an

excellent Chair.

Although the Chair and Chair-elect play a key role in CUCEA activities, the organization depends heavily on the other members of the Executive Committee. Much of the time I have depended on Louise Taylor for guidance because of her deep knowledge and understanding of CUCEA’s organization and its relationships with the Office of the President and the campuses. This comes in part from her having served as Chair in 2006-07 and as our Information Officer for the past 10 years.

Another key player on the CUCEA team is Marjorie Caserio who has managed the CUCEA website since 2003 and has served as editor of the CUCEA Newsletter since 2011. Marjorie has suggested that since she can’t do these jobs forever, we should begin looking for someone who would be interested in serving in this capacity in the future. When one considers her service as a former Chair of CUCEA, newsletter editor, and website manager, it is hard to thank her enough for all that she has done for us.

Two others who play key roles on the Executive Committee are Secretary Bill Ashby and Treasurer Bill Parker. The minutes from our bi-annual meetings, which are available on the website, provide a history of CUCEA’s activities since 1987. Bill Ashby has provided us with an especially clear and detailed record

of the past 7 years. Bill Parker took over as Treasurer in 2015 at a time when we were facing budgetary issues. He has managed to keep the campus associations' annual dues from becoming too burdensome. But he (we) may face some challenges in the coming years.

At our upcoming meeting in April, there are a number of matters we will need to consider. One of these concerns the progress of the Retiree Health Benefits Working Group. I expect that we will get an update on this from Roger Anderson at the meeting. The Working Group was established by the Office of the President to address the issues underlying its effort to eliminate the 70% floor to university funding of retiree supplemental health insurance costs. After the discovery of the "stealth Regents agenda item" which would have eliminated the 70% floor, CUCEA, CUCRA, and the Academic Senate strongly objected to it on multiple grounds. As mentioned in my previous letter, this led to withdrawal of the Regents item. After our October meeting, the Working Group was created. We can hope that its work will lead to a resolution to the problem that is better than the erosion of a valuable benefit that helps the University attract and retain excellent employees.

Another matter we need to consider relates to the Huron Consulting Group's assessment of UCOP's organizational structure. One of the Huron Report's recommendations is to align the Retirement Administration Service Center (RASC) with the UCPATH Center in Riverside. UCPATH is a systemwide program to align HR and payroll processes and technology across all campuses, medical centers, and research units, and the UCPATH Center will be the hub for these activities across the UC system. What does it mean to "align" RASC with the UCPATH

Center? What would be the implications for current and future emeriti? Perhaps we can get some answers about this from UCOP attendees to our joint meeting with CUCRA.

A third set of questions we should discuss in April concerns the timing and location of future meetings. Some members have suggested that we need only meet once a year. Others have suggested that we always meet at the same place – for example, at UCOP – so that the campuses need not serve as hosts. Personally, I find the bi-annual meetings to be beneficial, and I like the experience of rotating the meetings around the campuses. But I also believe in majority rule.

Related to these questions is how to maintain the higher level of participation by UCOP that we had at last October's meetings. One idea put forward was to have UCOP co-host a meeting every other year. I am not sure that would be necessary to keep their higher level of involvement. Another idea was to have PARRA serve as the 10th campus association – but PARRA is not an emeriti association and also it prefers to keep its close connections to the Berkeley Retirement Association rather than to host meetings by itself at UCOP. However we proceed, we need to make the effort to keep meaningful connections with UCOP leadership.

Finally, we need further discussion of association dues, assessing them fairly and reducing expenses without undercutting CUCEA's value to UC emeriti. I'm sure that Bill Parker will lead us in a rational discussion of these points. I look forward to our getting together at Riverside in April.

Update on the 2015-2018 Survey of Emeriti Activity

CUCEA is preparing to launch its triennial Survey of Emeriti Activity this fall. Given the favorable reception of the report of the most recent survey (“*A Virtual Eleventh Campus*”), project planners are expecting to get a high participation rate in the next study.

The “*Virtual Eleventh Campus*” report drew the attention of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, which then did a story last year on the impressive ways that retired UC faculty continue to contribute to the mission of the University and the people of California.

The report is readily available online at: <http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/documents/VirtualEleventhCampus.pdf>

By way of a brief illustration, during 2012-15, more than 300 emeriti taught undergraduate courses and 940 respondents reported that they had published journal articles.

When the new survey is launched this fall, it will ask UC emeriti to report on their activities during the period 2015-18. As before, the emphasis will be on teaching, research and writing, as well as service. Each UC campus has responsibility for reaching its own emeriti population and asking for their participation in the study. Again, the results will be coordinated by John Vohs, Professor Emeritus of Communication, UC Davis. The success of the project depends heavily on a high level of participation on each campus.

Science Literacy and Lessons from History

Marjorie Caserio, Editor

As this is my last contribution as the CUCEA newsletter editor, I opted to draft a longer-than-usual editorial to share my growing concern regarding science literacy. Concern is widespread that competency in science and technology falls short of national needs. It does not keep pace with either progress in science or its pitfalls. Incompetency is usually the result of ignorance—and ignorance is a combination of “not knowing” and “ignoring what is known.” It is the latter that most concerns me as it seems to be a phenomenon that is increasingly pervasive in recent years and is particularly malevolent when practiced by our national leaders. The denial aspect of scientific evidence is the underlying focus of this article. I readily acknowledge responsibility for the editorial opinions expressed here.

Science and Politics

Science has always had its cadre of naysayers, but ultimately wins when based on sound evidence and reproducibility - facts that can be verified and predictions realized. History reveals the importance of science for mankind and how past practices, ideas, and discoveries relate to current progress. They seed the development of modern science. However, science can be beneficial or destructive, depending on how it is used. For this reason, science matters require informed attention of scientists, nonscientists, and national leaders.

Few US Presidents have scientific backgrounds strong enough to make informed decisions on matters of technical and scientific importance without expert advice. The question may be asked: “Who *does* advise the President?” And more broadly, where does the Administration *and* Congress get advice on scientific matters? Traditionally, the governmental agency with technical expertise is the Administration’s *Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)*. Its Director is

the President's Science Advisor. There are several science-related congressional committees but, like the US President, their members seldom have expertise in science, and look instead to *OSTP* and national science committees for insight and advice on important technical matters. However, at the present time, no candidate for Science Advisor has been nominated by our current President, and the existing *OSTP* is short almost two thirds of its membership because members who departed at the end of the Obama administration have not been replaced.

Democratic members of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee wrote an open letter to the President in May 2017 urging him to appoint a Director of *OSTP* out of concern over how he receives information and how he distinguishes well-vetted scientific facts from alternative news. Without a well-staffed *OSTP* and its Director, the President will continue to be vulnerable to misinformation and fake news. It is now April 2018 and, as far as we know, there is still no response to the House Committee's request. A second letter has been sent to President Trump, reminding him that he is required by law to appoint a Science Advisor.

The current void in national leadership in matters of science and technology is disturbing and has no ready solution. It is a dual problem because the lack of attention paid to important issues in science is compounded by a lack of scientific comprehension. National interests are at risk as much by the Administration's inaction to address problems as by the potential for misguided decisions for lack of knowing better, lack of sound advice, and an apparent lack of interest.

Promoting Interest in Science

The Federal government's support for education in STEM fields of study (**S**cience, **T**echnology, **E**ngineering and **M**athematics) is a long-range project initiated in 2015 by the Obama administration. The objective is to increase science



literacy in the work force by stimulating more student interest and proficiency in STEM fields. To achieve this goal, we need to make science education more interesting and relevant. Greater interest can be achieved by connecting the science with the scientist. By introducing the human factor, science becomes less abstract and more "alive." We also need to stress the important influence

advancements in science have had historically. I have chosen to illustrate these points with familiar examples of some very simple molecules, natural and man-made, that have greatly affected the earth's atmosphere with major societal and environmental consequences. They include ozone, freons, and carbon dioxide. These examples underscore the potential for special interests to undermine sound science objectives - with tragic consequences.

The Ozone Hole

Ozone is a simple molecule composed of three oxygen atoms and occurs naturally in the earth's upper atmosphere (stratosphere). It protects the earth and its inhabitants from harmful radiation from the sun. In the 1970's, the Dutch climatologist Paul Cruzen realized that oxides of nitrogen released into the atmosphere from many sources (soil, animal wastes, electrical storms, fires, volcanoes, and aviation fuels) eventually reach the stratosphere where they fragment by the sun's high-energy radiation. These fragments destroy ozone. Cruzen recognized the adverse effect this could have on the earth's protective ozone layer. However, the real threat to the ozone layer arrived with the advent of freons.



P. Cruzen

We owe freons to refrigerators, or more correctly to their inventor, Thomas Midgley Jr., an employee of Frigidaire in the 1960's. He had already distinguished himself as the inventor of

tetraethyllead and, not surprisingly, was commissioned to find a safer refrigeration substitute than those in common use. Tragic fatalities due to chemical refrigerants were frequent, mostly during their production, but all this changed with the advent of freons. Midgley's success and then infamy is legendary. Freons are the least toxic, odorless, stable, nonflammable, noncorrosive, inexpensive, and appropriately volatile refrigerants ever produced. They are commonly referred to as CFC's after their molecular composition as "ChloroFluoroCarbons". They rapidly became the chemicals of choice for refrigeration, air conditioning, and aerosol propellants. Midgley was honored with major awards and prized medals, but there is a darker side to this story. He suffered from lead poisoning as a result of his careless promotion of tetraethyllead. He was a victim of polio and died an early death from strangulation arising from the malfunction of a contraption he designed to lift himself. It is fortunate in some respects that he did not live to see that the chemicals he invented, and was so honored for, turned out to be unimaginably destructive.

By the 1970's, staggering tonnage of CFC's was produced by chemical industries worldwide, and ultimately discarded into the atmosphere. There was no apparent harm in doing so as CFC's were considered nontoxic. But where did they go and what would destroy them, if anything? These were the questions asked by atmospheric physical chemists, Sherwood (Sherry) Rowland and Mario Molina, of the University of California Irvine. We are indebted to them for their work that exposed the ozone problem.

The Rowland-Molina team reasoned that CFC's would eventually reach the stratosphere where exposure to the sun's radiation would cause them to fragment and form highly reactive chlorine atoms (Cl). Chlorine atoms are the culprit in this whole scenario because they react with ozone to form chlorine monoxide (ClO) which, in turn, reacts with more ozone to reform chlorine atoms. Thus, the chlorine atoms consumed in one reaction are

regenerated in another with the result that a single chlorine atom can destroy large quantities of ozone. This is a threat to the integrity of the protective layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere.



F.S. Rowland Congress, heavy lobbying by industry against them, and sustained efforts to discredit their work. Yet Rowland and Molina courageously staked their careers on convincing the World of the dangers of CFC's. Their comments echo today: "to achieve at least one thing of real significance for the common good makes the journey all worthwhile."



M. Molina

Eventually, chlorine monoxide was detected in the stratospheric region above Antarctica (now called the "ozone hole") and since it can only reasonably be attributed to CFCs, it convinced skeptics that the global threat of CFCs to the ozone layer was real. Congress, and the international community, reacted constructively and, in 1987, signed the Montreal Protocol – an international treaty designed to phase out CFCs. It went into effect in 1989 and has since been modified numerous times. By 1995, Congress had effectively banned the use of CFCs. This was the year that Rowland, Molina, and Crutzen were jointly award the Nobel Prize *for their work in atmospheric chemistry, particularly concerning the formation and decomposition of ozone.*

a single chlorine atom can destroy large

The ozone hole problem is a continuing one. Even now, not everyone is convinced by the evidence.

NASA scientists and others around the world continue to monitor the ozone levels above Antarctica, and while there are encouraging signs that the “hole” is “shrinking”, it will take decades before it returns to 1980 levels. Also, the replacement chemicals for CFCs (called HFCs) are also a threat to ozone. As for the oxides of nitrogen, there are no regulations yet for their control.

Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change

There are serious atmospheric problems due to chemicals besides those that destroy ozone. I am referring to the connection between greenhouse gases and climate. Greenhouse gases include methane, carbon dioxide, water vapor, and oxides of nitrogen. Their natural function is to protect the Earth’s surface from heat loss and becoming too cold. But too much of a good thing is harmful. There is a scientific consensus that increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere derived mainly from fossil fuel emissions, result in a slow rise in the Earth’s average temperature (global warming).

The origin of climate change is being challenged. When the solution to a problem (limiting CO2 emissions) adversely affects short-term interests (fuel and transportation industries) priorities get conflicted. Efforts to control pollutants become hard to achieve when science-based evidence is discounted. In denying a problem exists or ignoring its origin, we are headed towards the same fate as the live lobster placed in a pan of cold water and slowly heated until it is too hot and too late to have the sense to crawl out.

The best chance for reducing CO2 emissions came in 2015 at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in which 196 nations participated. It resulted in the Paris Agreement signed by nations contributing to world carbon emissions. The major contributors agreed to nonbinding commitments to reduce emissions by a given amount by 2020. The US target was a 1.5% reduction by 2020. The

agreement was heralded as a major international achievement. It was therefore a serious environmental setback when the current White House Administration decided to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. President Trump has described it as a “terrible agreement” and a “disaster for the US” that somehow unfairly disadvantages the US.

The latest challenge to the environment came from the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency who announced implementation of the President’s intent to roll back former President Obama’s restrictions on polluting emissions in energy production and most recently, in vehicle emission standards. This is a victory for the fossil fuel and automobile industries but a sad loss for protection of the environment.

Conclusion

What can be done? In the words of Thomas Kuhn, the famous philosopher of science and author of *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*: “The notion of scientific truth, at any given moment, cannot be established solely by objective criteria but is defined by a consensus of a scientific community”. This deserves our serious attention.

Footnote: This article is based in part on a talk given by its author at a History of Chemistry Symposium in honor of science historian Jeffrey I. Seeman at the March 2018 National Meeting of the American Chemical Society in New Orleans.



Cheers, and many thanks for the opportunity to serve as newsletter editor. It was a great ride.

Marjorie

News to Amuse

To commemorate her birthday, actress/vocalist **Julie Andrews** made a special appearance at Radio City Music Hall, NYC, for a benefit. She performed “My Favorite Things” from the legendary movie “Sound of Music.” Here are the lyrics she used. They are hysterical! Sing it.

Botox and nose drops and needles for knitting,
Walkers and handrails and new dental fittings
These are a few of my favorite things.

Cadillac’s and cataracts, hearing aids and glasses,
Polident and Fixodent and false teeth in glasses,
Pacemakers, golf carts and porches with swings,
These are a few of my favorite things.

When the pipes leak,
When the bones creak,
When the knees go bad,
I simply remember my favorite things
And then I don’t feel so bad.

Hot tea and crumpets and corn pads for bunions,
No spicy hot food or food cooked with onions,
Bathrobes and heating pads, and hot meals they
bring,
These are a few of my favorite things

Back pain, confused brains and no need for sinnin’,
Thin bones and fractures and hair that is thinnin’,
And we won’t mention our short shrunken frames,
When we remember our favorite things.

When the joints ache,
When the hips break,
When the eyes go dim,
Then I remember the great life I’ve had,
And then I don’t feel so bad.

(Ms Andrews received a standing ovation from the audience that lasted over four minutes.)

UC News

There are several news items relevant to UC emeriti that we refer to interested readers. There is insufficient space in the newsletter to document them here, but included below are links to the pertinent information posted on the CUCEA website.

First, there is a summary report of the March 8 meeting of representatives from CUCRA and CUCEA with UC President Janet Napolitano.

<http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/REPORTONCUCRA CUCEAMEETINGWITHJANETNAPOLITANO.htm>

Second, the draft April report of the Joint Benefits Committee is available for review.

<http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/DrraftJBCReport18 April2018.htm>

Third, UCOP is preparing to make significant changes to retiree health benefits, as mentioned in Chair Attiyeh’s *Letter from the Chair*. President Napolitano has appointed a Retiree Health Benefits Working Group and provided them with options to review and instructions to submit recommendations by June 2018.

<http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/documents/Retiree HealthBenefitsWorkingGroupSummary9-Apr-18.pdf>

The UCB emeriti association has responded with a letter of concern.

<http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/Letter2toEmeritifromUCBEA4-7-18.htm>

Also mentioned in the Chair’s letter, UCOP contracted with Huron, a private consulting group, to explore ways to restructure UCOP to optimize its function. Huron has now submitted its report and offers six operating models for UC to consider. It is under review and already concerns have surfaced over the suggested move of RASC from UCOP to UCPath at UCR.

<http://cucea.ucsd.edu/reports/documents/Huron Report2018.pdf>

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CUCEA Officers 2018	
Richard Attiyeh (SD)	Chair (2016-2018)
Caroline Kane (B)	Chair Elect (2016-2018)
Roger Anderson (SC)	Past Chair (2014-2016)
William Parker (I)	Treasurer (2018)
Louise Taylor (B)	Information Officer (2018)
Marjorie Caserio (SD)	Web Manager – Newsletter Editor (2018)
William Ashby (SB)	Secretary (2018)
Open	Archivist, Historian
John Vohs (D)	Chair Survey Committee Emeriti Activity

Joint Benefits Committee (CUCEA and CUCRA)	
Adrian Harris (LA)	CUCRA rep.
Randy Scott (UCOP)	CUCRA rep.
Joel Dimsdale (SD)	CUCEA rep.
Dan Mitchell (LA)	CUCEA rep.
Louise Taylor (B)	At Large
Larry Pitts (UCSF/UCOP)	At Large
Roger Anderson (SC)	Chair, At Large
Marianne Schnaubelt (I)	CUCRA <i>ex officio</i>
Joe Lewis (UCOP)	CUCRA <i>ex officio</i>
Dick Attiyeh (SD)	CUCEA <i>ex officio</i>
Caroline Kane (B) CUCEA	CUCEA <i>ex officio</i>

We are on the Web
Cucea.ucsd.edu