

Chronicles

Newsletter of the UCSD Emeriti Association

Volume I, No. 2

February 2002

President's Report

—by George Backus

This second report sets out two issues that you, the Emeriti, may want to consider and discuss in preparation for the June business meeting. Both issues came up at the meeting of the Executive Committee on January 30. First, several members have suggested that we move our monthly meetings from the Price Center with refreshments at 4 PM to the Faculty Club with lunch. The Emeriti Association (EA) would pay the Faculty Club \$137.50 to rent the Faculty Club lounge for two hours, and each emerit[a,us] would pay \$12.58 for lunch (\$10 + 18% service charge + 7.75% tax) regardless of individual membership in the Faculty Club. The emeriti would have to arrive at 11:30 so as to go through the food lines without congestion, but they would not pay the cashier. They would pre-pay to the EA.

Arguments pro are these: (1) The Berkeley Emeriti meet for lunch in the UCB men's faculty club and find that a lunch setting increases the opportunities for members to socialize. (2) The Faculty Club is somewhat more accessible to disabled members than is the Price Center, since there are parking spaces just outside the Club. (3) We could offer our speaker a free lunch. There are arguments con: (1) The Price Club rooms are free, and the EA pays UC catering \$200 for the refreshments for a 4 PM meeting. Although the

Faculty Club would save \$50 per meeting in the EA budget, it would cost each individual member \$12.58. (2) Faculty Club parking is now \$2 instead of \$1. (3) 11:30 AM might be an inconvenient time for some to have lunch. (4) We might compete with the very successful Muir Faculty luncheons.

Concerning the issue of parking, people with handicapped parking medallions should be aware that there are handicapped parking spaces near the Price Center. Some are on Matthews Lane near the Police Station, and some are on Myers Drive near the Chancellor's office. In addition, Myers Drive has metered spaces, and cars with handicapped parking medallions need not feed the meters. Be warned that although Myers Drive and Matthews Lane are very close, they are separated by bollards. To get from one to the other requires going around by Gilman and Voigt Drives. Maps of the campus can be found on the web at <http://www.ucsd.edu/map/>.

The second issue concerns possibly amending our constitution to admit faculty members to the EA before they retire. Some active faculty members have expressed an interest in joining us so as to receive our newsletter, *Chronicles*, and notices of our monthly meetings. The idea sounds like a good one, but the details will require careful thought. One way to admit active fac-



ulty might be to have a third category of membership in addition to the regular

and associate members. I have asked the Council of UC Retirement Associations (CUCEA) whether there are prohibitions in either the UC rules or those of CUCEA. The President of CUCEA knew of none, but will inquire further. The thorny questions involve dues, voting, and serving as officers. The interests of active and retired faculty may not always coincide, and the Emeriti Association is, among other things, our means for lobbying the Office of the President. It is, however, difficult to imagine that we would ever advocate any measures disadvantageous to the active faculty (or vice-versa, for that matter). We might want some insightful advice about whether to offer lifetime memberships in the EA to active faculty. As a rough approximation, their life expectancies can be taken as infinite. Then for the EA to earn the annual dues of \$25, a \$200 life membership would have to be invested at 12.5%. It may no longer be realistic to expect such a return.

In addition to the two issues set forth at some length above, let me give

[Continued on p.4]

The following is the second of a series of columns by medical faculty aimed at our particular population of emeriti. —Ed.

Long Term Care

—by Harold Simon, M.D.

Dear Colleagues:

The following reflects some of my views concerning long term care insurance (LTC/I) assembled in the course of our studies of this topic since 1984. I hope this proves of use to you.

Contrary to popular belief, LTC is not covered by most health insurance policies and only minimally by Medicare if following directly after hospitalization and with the likelihood of full recovery. On the basis of currently available data:

- 60% of those over 65 will need LTC at some time, usually for less than 1 year in an institution, often longer if home and community care are included.
- 10% of those over 65 will spend 5 years or more in a nursing home
- 50% of those over 65 will spend some time in a nursing home—1% of all 65+, 7% of those 75-84, and 20% of those over 85 are in nursing homes now.

Please do take note of the following trends which significantly affect predictions on the needs for LTC and, consequently, LTC/I:

- 1) In view of the rapid increases among the aging population, and especially the over 80 subgroup, these figures will undoubtedly have to be revised upward in the coming years/decades.
- 2) To this demographic trend add the unprecedented developments in medicine addressing the ailments of the elderly. These prolong life and increase the demand for LTC.
- 3) The steady increase in women in



the workforce significantly reduces the population hitherto providing the bulk of the—mostly unpaid—long term care givers; namely, daughters and younger female relatives who would otherwise have to give up their (paid) activities.

The costs of LTC/I vary in accord with age at time of purchase and coverage selected. Policies are quite inexpensive if purchased in the early 50's, but costs rise steeply with advancing age. Also, insurance may be denied if an applicant's health status strongly suggests the need for long term care.

After some abusive practices by the industry and unscrupulous sales persons came to light in the 1980's, regulatory agencies in many States instituted oversight of LTC/I. As a result this market has become much more user friendly.

If you are interested, whatever else you do, I suggest you shop around and consult one or more agents who represent several carriers. In my view, both PERS and TIAA/CREF are appropriate points of departure for looking at good current offerings in the market, but you may be able to do better.

The following are some of my thoughts concerning key issues and items to look for in re purchasing LTC/I coverage, but not necessarily in order of priorities:

- Tax qualified (applies to all policies issued after 1997)
- Home-, community-, and nursing home coverage (4-5 years usually suffices)
- Benefit amounts (nursing home care

in California now costs \$60,000/year and up)

- Inflation protection
- Respite care
- Elimination period for preexisting conditions (3 months, if you can get it. May have to settle for 6 months)
- Limited underwriting (preferably referring to 2 of 5 or 3 of 7 activities of daily living (ADL's), depending on the precise definitions used by the carrier)
- Waiver of premium when benefits begin to be paid
- Non-forfeiture
- Paid-up premium clause
- Guaranteed renewable
- Cover modifications needed in the home
- Case/care management under independent auspices, if possible
- Appeals mechanisms—what kind, by whom, track record

Need for LTC/I should be determined on the basis of personal financial and supportive care resources; likelihood of needing such care on the basis of personal and family medical histories; and need to conserve an estate.

As an aside, those interested in planning for LTC may also want to look into continuing care retirement communities.

A useful reference for more detailed exposition of the major issues pertaining to LTC/I may be found in P. Shelton, *Long Term Care Planning Guide*, Shelton Marketing Services, Inc. (P.O.Box 17526, Nashville, TN 37217-0526 [ISBN 0-9633516-7-2]).

Dr. Helen Ranney recommends that Emeriti look at an NIH news release at <<http://www.nih.gov/news/pr/oct2001/nei-12.htm>> for the article: "Antioxidant Vitamins and Zinc Reduce Risk of Vision Loss from Age-Related Macular Degeneration."

Reminiscences: Early UCSD History

What Does a Bunch of Sailors Know about Starting a University?

—by Walter Munk

Secretary of the Navy Research Chair in Oceanography

In June 1939 I arrived at the Community House of the Scripps Institution (now the site of IGPP). The old shack smelled of wet ocean and mildew and formaldehyde (I love that smell). I had just completed my junior year at CalTech and was dating a Texas girl who was spending the summer with her grandparents in La Jolla. Scripps was the only La Jolla job I could get. The nightly menu was abalones scraped off the piles of old Scripps pier.

Harald Sverdrup (the Norwegian arctic explorer) was Director, and **Roger Revelle** had just been awarded his Ph.D. The two men were to fashion my career. Scripps (the only UC presence in San Diego) had a staff of 15 people (including one gardener).

I was back next summer, and my love affair with Scripps has never waned. My home country of Austria was invaded by Hitler, and I enlisted in the U. S. Army. Two years later, with still no action, I was discharged and started working for the Navy at the old Navy Radio and Sound Laboratory in Point Loma. A week later the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

Harald Sverdrup and I developed a method for predicting sea, swell, and surf for amphibious landings. This was used with some success for the early landings in northwest Africa, in the Pacific Theater of War and eventually for the Normandy landings. It saved some lives.

I had been at Scripps for almost 20 years when UCLJ (soon to be UCSD) had its beginnings (so aptly described by Keith in an earlier *Chronicles*). By now Scripps had grown to a staff of



Walter Munk and Harald Sverdrup

1,039 (including 672 non-academic personnel). There were some wonderful years when **Harold Urey**, **Keith Brueckner**, **Jim Arnold** and others were housed in temporary quarters on the Scripps Campus. We gladly experienced culture shock from the new appointments in the humanities. Judith and I remember vividly a talk by **Sig Burckhart**: “How Not to Murder Caesar,” one of the ongoing Inaugural Lecture series given in Scripps’ Sumner Hall.

The then chairman of the Board of Regents, **Ed Pauley**, wanted the campus situated in Balboa Park next to his proposed Pauley Football Stadium. He bitterly resented Roger’s efforts to locate it instead next to the Scripps Institution. It did not help that Roger later objected to the location of Salk Institute on land which had been earmarked to the University; opposing **Jonas** was equivalent to opposing motherhood.

We had all worked with Roger on plans for the new campus, and it was a bloody nightmare when Roger was not

appointed Chancellor. For a fleeting moment we thought of packing our instruments aboard the RV HORIZON and starting anew in Ensenada. I was then chairman of the fledgling faculty and on a visit to Harvard. **Herb York** must have been confused when he received my letter of welcome on Harvard University stationary. Following Herb’s appointment, Roger went on 20 years of voluntary exile; it would have been painful for both had he stayed. (Roger was to become a close friend and admirer of Herb.)

Keith has described the essence of Roger’s plan of starting UCSD as a graduate school. UCLA was less than enthusiastic; they had played second fiddle to Berkeley for so many years, they finally saw a chance to come into their own. I remember a UCLA faculty report saying essentially: what does a bunch of sailors know about starting a University? Their recommendation was for UCSD to be confined to teaching freshmen and sophomore classes, with upper division classes to be considered after a suitable interval. Graduate education in Southern California was to be left permanently to the Los Angeles Campus. Berkeley came to our rescue.

During the years of the student unrest, I was again chairman of the faculty (my second term). **Bill McGill** was Chancellor, and he took rather readily to the challenge presented by the confrontations. I preferred the challenges of an overflow attendance at our frequent faculty meetings to the previous situation of having to hunt for a quorum.

Three people stand out in my memory, **Herbert Marcuse**, **Angela Davis**, and **Eldridge Cleaver**. Cleaver had written a best-seller *Soul on Ice* and was a hero to some of the students. When he was invited to be a student guest speaker, we asked him to come to our house for a bite of spaghetti prior to the talk. He was accompanied by an armed guard of five men who stationed themselves at the top of our steps. Cleaver was a charming guest, and spoke eloquently of his experiences. He claimed that some of his associates in the Black Panther movement were trailed by the FBI. At the time it seemed overly dramatic but has since been confirmed by documents released under the Freedom of Information Act.

We walked over to the Muir College Gymnasium to listen to a one-and-a-half hour speech consisting mostly of two words: one had four letters and the other was Reagan (then governor). After the talk Cleaver walked back with us to our house for a rest; we took a swim and his vocabulary was magically restored. When an old friend and prominent member of the La Jolla community walked over to protest the meeting that we at UCSD had allowed to happen, the Cleaver guard denied him entrance. He never forgave me.

We made it a point to have frequent contacts with members of the student body. **Tom Shepard** was chairman; he is still a friend and active in San Diego political affairs. Angela was a student of Marcuse and active in calling a student strike to protest the

Vietnam War. Most of the faculty opposed the War, but also opposed the strike. The evening before a student strike vote was scheduled, Angela came to our house and we had an easy discussion in which she agreed not to call for a strike. Next morning the meeting was opened by Angela: "strike, strike, strike." When I asked why she had misled us, she replied: "Oh, you believe in some out-dated middle-class principles." Following Angela, **Linus Pauling** appeared on the platform with his suitcase packed, saying he could not dream of holding his class under the circumstances (neglecting to add that he had previously taken a leave of absence).

Herbert Marcuse was a different matter. Trained in Germany as a political philosopher, he was a strange combination of a "Herr Professor" disciplinarian and a political radical; I resented the former, not the latter. He had been in a Visiting Chair for two years, when the *San Diego Union* suddenly discovered that he lived in their backyard. Marcuse's reappointment became a public issue. The faculty voted his reappointment and I was dispatched to Berkeley to argue the case before the Regents. They agreed reluctantly that the appointment was a faculty matter. Late in the evening on the way home, I stopped at the Marcuse house to give them what I thought was the good news. I remember distinctly that I was not well received by **Inge Marcuse**.

In retrospect, the above account sounds incredibly naïve. But UCSD

did avoid some of the ugly situations that developed at Berkeley and that Bill McGill encountered when he left San Diego to become President of Columbia University. The unrest was followed by the accusations of the McCarthy era. I am worried that the present war on terrorism has the potential for recreating some of the problems of the 1960's,

Many of the Scripps sailors played leading roles in the subsequent development of UCSD: **Carl Eckart**, **Leonard Lieberman**, **Freeman Gilbert**, **John Miles**, **George Backus**, **Robert Parker** to mention some of the early participants. Yet it is still noticeable that Scripps is separated from the "upper campus" by 500 feet, vertically (I am sorry we abandoned **Bob Alexander**'s first Campus plan which included a chair lift). Sometimes I am annoyed at bureaucratic interference with Scripps problems which we used to solve locally. But to the overall question of whether we are pleased with the development of UCSD, the answer is an overwhelming YES. The sailors, Roger in particular, did a pretty good job in starting a university at San Diego.¹

¹ Anyone seriously interested in this period must read Roger's oral history in the Scripps Library. Here I have followed **Leonard Newmark**'s invitation for some informal recollections; if the facts were not the way I have described them, they should have been.

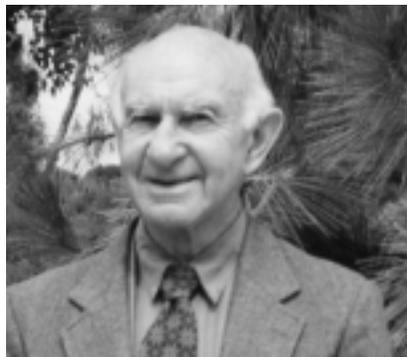
[*Backus*, from p. 1]

a brief summary of the other results of the meeting of the Executive Committee on January 30. **Herm Johnson**, our treasurer, and **Sandi Pierz**, who operates our office out of the UCSD Senate office, managed to put our budget on one intelligible page. At the moment we are solvent and able to afford the customary existing expenses and the new *Chronicles*. After the first issue of *Chronicles* came out, several new retirees joined the EA, one saying quite explicitly that she did so because of that newsletter. The Executive Committee approved the memberships of two important ad hoc

committees. The committee to nominate the vice president and members-at-large of the Executive Committee for 2002 consists of Professors **Marvin Goldberger** (chair), **Robert Hamburger** and **Nolan Penn**. The program committee consists of me (chair) and Professors Marvin Goldberger and **Murray Rosenblatt**, with an honorary membership for Professor **Sanford Lakoff** because of his many suggestions for speakers. We have speakers for February and March, and further suggestions are welcome. We would also be happy to hear suggestions for the program at our business meeting.

The Early Days at UCSD

—by Avrum Stroll



I became a good friend of **Richard Popkin** in the early 1950's. At that time he was teaching at the University of Iowa and I was a visiting professor of philosophy there. As a result of conversations we had about the best way of teaching undergraduates, we decided to write an elementary book together that in 1956 was published under the title *Philosophy Made Simple*. A few years later Popkin was recruited by Harvey Mudd College and even though I was then teaching at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, we managed to stay in close touch. I was surprised and delighted when Dick called me sometime in 1962 to say that he had been appointed as the Chair of a non-existent Philosophy Department at a non-existent university in a place called La Jolla, and asked me if I would join him in helping to develop this department. He pointed out that it would be a rare moment in any scholar's life to help create a new university and especially one that he said was committed to achieving instant greatness. He also indicated that the administration at the University of California, San Diego (as it was later to be called) had promised to supply the philosophy department with a large number of new positions, most of them at senior levels and that we would thus have the opportunity to build one of the

most eminent departments in the country.

Early in 1963, my wife and I flew down from Canada to see whether this would be the right move for us. We met Chancellor **Herbert York**, Dean **Keith Brueckner** and such luminaries in the sciences as **S.J. Singer**, **Norman Kroll**, **David Bonner**, **Martin Kamen**, **Marshall Rosenbluth**, and **Jim Arnold**. I was impressed both by them and by their agreed commitment to building a major university, starting with a policy of recruiting from the "top down." Dick also asked **Jason Saunders**, a classicist, to join the Department and in July of 1963 we moved here as part of a group of seven humanists. This group consisted of the three aforementioned philosophers and four persons in Literature: **Roy Harvey Pearce** (as Chair), **Sigurd Burckhardt**, **Andrew Wright**, and **Leonard Newmark**. Newmark was in fact a linguist and was to become the founding chair of that department a year later.

All of these persons were young—most of them under 40—and already possessed of international reputations. They also were at the most productive phases of their careers. This group, along with scientists from Physics, Biology, and Chemistry, were asked to create all the formal structures of the new university. We decided on a college system, eventually to consist of six or seven colleges, each with a considerable degree of autonomy, and designed to be of a reasonably small size in order to avoid the anonymity that inevitably is engendered in large universities. There was considerable attention paid to the kinds of departments the campus should have: it was agreed that they should not be run of the mill, conventional departments, but that each should have a particular thrust in terms of its

programs and new appointments that would engender immediate national visibility. The philosophy department thus decided to emphasize social and political philosophy, with a strong historical bent. In short order, we recruited **Herbert Marcuse**, **Stanley Moore**, **Frederick Olafson**, **Zeno Vendler**, **David F. Norton**, and **Henry Allison**. Within a few years, UCSD had developed the most eminent department in the world with this particular orientation.

By 1968 the Department had a faculty numbering about ten and around 70 graduate students. We were off and running. In that year I replaced Jason Saunders as Chair. It was a period in which opposition to the Vietnam War had reached its peak. Marcuse had become an internationally known figure in leading this opposition. We had to turn away students who wished to study with him and with the existing faculty (among those we did accept was **Angela Davis**, who was to become famous in her own right). The campus was to become embroiled in student riots, sit-ins, attempts to politicize instruction, and Marcuse was a central figure in such controversies. It was in this year that a major issue arose about his reappointment. The late **William McGill** was now Chancellor and during his tenure the campus had also appointed **Linus Pauling**, a double Nobel Laureate. Because of their liberal outlooks, Marcuse and Pauling were anathema to the Regents—a very conservative body, and although McGill managed to persuade the Regents to allow Marcuse to be reappointed for one year (he originally had a three year appointment, renewable on a year to year basis), they refused to allow his reappointment in 1970. Pauling quickly left to accept a position at Stanford, and Marcuse became professor emeritus. This was a serious blow to the development of the kind of department Popkin, Saunders and I wished to develop. Within a few

[Continued on p.6]

[*Stroll* from p. 5]

years, Popkin and Saunders were recruited away, and Stanley Moore retired.

I was Chair until 1972 and was replaced by Fred Olafson. Fred made a valiant effort to continue to recruit distinguished persons and in subsequent years we hired **Georgios Anagnostopoulos, Edward Lee, Gerald Doppelt, Nicholas Jolley, and Richard Arneson**, and then still later **Patricia and Paul Churchland**. The Department has grown and now consists of about sixteen FTE's. It is still a distinguished department but its character has changed. Its focus is now on the philosophy of science, and in particular on cognitive science. Vender, Olafson and I have retired; Allison and Jolley have taken positions elsewhere. At the moment there is no department in this country, or perhaps anywhere in the world, which compares in its interests and distinction with that original group. One should expect change, of course, and indeed welcome new vistas and new interests. But without lamenting the past, one must also recognize that it was a magnificent assemblage of scholars we had then. I am eternally grateful to have been part of that initial coterie

Notice:

The February program of the UCSD Emeriti Association features Professor **Michael A. Bernstein**, Department of History, and Chair of the UCSD Division of the Academic Senate this year. The title of Professor Bernstein's talk (and of his new book) is: "A Perilous Purpose: Economics and Public Policy in 20th Century America."

DATE: Feb. 21, 2001
 TIME: 4:00 - 5:30 p.m.
 LOCATION: Price Center,
 Gallery A

AMES

Its Birth and Growth

—by S. Sol Penner

During the late fifties, I was well ensconced at the California Institute of Technology as Professor of Jet Propulsion. I had many (up to a maximum of 15 or 16) top-notch graduate students performing graduate research under my supervision and a regular set of post-doctoral and professorial visitors from all over the globe (including especially colleagues from Japan, Germany, Israel, France, and the USSR). My research was very well funded by NSF, the Office of Naval Research, the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and the Army Research Office. The primary emphasis in the experimental research was on measurements of fundamental physical properties for quantitative estimations of radiative transfer in gaseous systems at arbitrary temperatures. Among the many possible applications are diagnostic measurements on combustion systems, probing of gaseous materials to identify compositions and emitters, and sampling complex clouds to ascertain contents from remote measurements. This type of work was and remains of immediate interest in many areas of combustion science and defense research, including the sorting of threat clouds in ballistic missile attacks. The fundamental work has other applications as well, such as probing planetary atmospheres and providing the needed database for estimations of global warming as the result of greenhouse-gas emissions. After I came to UCSD in 1964, the experimental facilities and research programs were transferred from Caltech to UCSD. My first Ph.D. student at UCSD and the first student to earn a Ph.D. in Engineering at UCSD was **Prasad Varanasi**. His Ph.D. research included measurements on the long wavelength continuum of water

vapor, which has turned out to be of major importance in climate-change predictions based on the use of global circulation models. Varanasi has been Professor of Atmospheric Sciences at SUNY for many years and succeeded me as Editor of the *Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer* in 1992. He will be honored next Spring by the Jacobs School of Engineering as an outstanding UCSD alumnus for his fundamental contributions to assessments of global warming associated with anthropogenic atmospheric changes.

During the late fifties, I was invited by **Keith Brueckner**, a theoretical physicist widely acclaimed for his professional brilliance and indefatigable energy, to join a study he was directing for ARPA on ballistic missile defense. This was a natural area of activity for me in view of the fundamental measurements my associates and I were performing at Caltech. To make a long story short, I followed Keith Brueckner first to the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) in Washington, where he became Vice President for Research and I Director of the Research and Engineering Support Division and, some months after he had left IDA, to UCSD as founder of the multi-discipline Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering Sciences (AMES). In retrospect, I think that a major contributing factor for my wanting to relocate to La Jolla was the Pasadena smog and its disastrous effects on my son's health.

The Beginnings and Later Developments at UCSD

After my first visit to La Jolla and interviews with then **Chancellor York** (of whose pivotal contributions to na-

tional defense I was well aware) and the incredibly persuasive and inspiring **Roger Revelle**, I began to see an exciting opportunity in founding a single department where engineers and applied scientists from many disciplines would interact as colleagues while working on common long-term goals. The concept and its execution for many years was a structure with minimal administrative layers involving a single chairman with all faculty members working together in an environment with minimal physical and intellectual separations. At IDA, I had managed a group of this type which had about 80 Ph.D.'s by the time I left Washington in 1964, and I could think of no reason at the time why double that number could not be readily accommodated under a single departmental structure.

With Roger Revelle's (unfortunately short-lived) concept of building the greatest graduate school in the world, there was no compelling reason to deviate from the initial plan. Once undergraduates came to UCSD in rapidly growing numbers, a case could be made that conventional disciplinary separations should be imposed for many reasons including especially the advantages to graduates in looking for jobs of being clearly labeled as to the niche for which their training had prepared them. Of course, there are other reasons, perhaps less compelling in a practical sense but administratively appealing. These include tools for raising funds to support an impressive roster of separate structures that constitute an array of classical disciplines which are easily recognized by political planners and industry-based supporters of university research. I find myself neither happy nor unhappy with the changes that have split the original AMES department into a number of departments with the likelihood of further small subdivisions. Ultimately, I hold to the view that the ideal faculty



member is a singular point whose research and teaching should reflect his or her individual capabilities independently of what types of administrative layers may have been created. The departments that have sprung from the original AMES all have great researchers and teachers working creatively. We had a very good start at UCSD as is exemplified by the fact that more than one third of our original faculty members have been elected members of the National Academy of Engineering, a ratio that is probably not exceeded anywhere. The opportunity to bring so many talented people to UCSD reflects the wisdom of UCSD's administrative leaders including all of the chancellors who supported the idea that UCSD must be the best in every discipline.

In order to emphasize the importance of benign and intelligent leadership, I would like to close by acknowledging the debt I owe to **Chancellor McElroy** and **Vice Chancellor Saltman** for allowing me to start a Center for Energy Research in 1972 with which I have been occupied during the last 29 years. I had a sabbatical leave from 1971 to 1972 and, thanks to a Guggenheim fellowship, was provided with the opportunity to visit colleagues in the UK, Germany, Italy, Israel, Iran, India, Japan, and Australia. I returned from this sojourn firmly convinced that issues of energy-ecology-economy (or E3 as many of us like to call these current interdisciplinary studies) would provide a major challenge to the physical well-being of people everywhere and that a University-based activity stressing these interdisciplinary studies would provide the proper home for needed long-term studies. To my surprise and special delight, one of my first discussions after my return to UCSD was a meeting with Messrs. McElroy and Saltman who provided immediate and enthusiastic endorsement of the plan to create

a UCSD Energy Center and whose active support was responsible for formal recognition of this structure within the University hierarchy in record time. As a matter of fact, it is only fair to say that all of the Chancellors at UCSD have endorsed in word and deed the creation of great departments of engineering and applied science. During my tenure as first Chairman of AMES, I was especially grateful for the enthusiastic support I received from **John Galbraith**, a British Empire historian.

UCSD is a great university, as we all know. As one of the early participants in "the incredible venture," I want to thank the many people who have aided and supported whatever I wanted to do that made good sense.

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Editor's Remarks

Arthur Wagner pointed out to me that we are probably the only major university in America that still has so many of its early faculty alive and able to give personal, insiders' accounts of what happened when it got started. The Munk, Stroll, and Penner articles in this issue of *Chronicles* continue our series of such accounts. Given the positive reaction of readers to our first issue, considerable space has been given to these, and more will appear in future issues. The Simon article on long-term care also continues our series of health-related topics aimed at the needs of emeriti. And the Backus report continues to inform Emeriti Association members of the doings of their Executive Committee.

Those of you who have not yet investigated the Association's website: <<http://emeriti.ucsd.edu/>> have a treat coming. The site consists of pages with a variety of links. Some pertain to the Association itself:

[Continued on p.8]

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[Editor's Remarks, from p. 7]

General Information

- Bylaws of the Emeriti Association
- Constitution of the Emeriti Association
- Officers
- Registration Form

Members

- Letter from the Emeriti Association President
- Directory of Life Members
- Directory of Regular Members
- Information Booklet for Emeriti
- Emeriti Message Board (which badly needs a moderator, because it is full of junk and little else)
- Meeting Agendas & Minutes

Association-sponsored Events (useful if you remember hearing a talk, but can't remember who gave it)

News, Programs and Meetings

- Announcements
- Agenda and Minutes of Executive Committee Meetings
- Publications pertaining to the Association

My own favorite link on the site is to "For Your Reading Pleasure," with creative contributions by our own emeriti. At present the page features a poem and essay by **Ralph Lewin**, witty as always, and a captivating report of a jogging experience by **Jonathan Saville**. These enjoy the luxury of unlimited space afforded by an electronic newsletter that is unavailable in our printed *Chronicles*.

Leonard Newmark
ldnewmark@ucsd.edu

Necrology

We are still waiting for the Survivor Benefits division of the UC Office of the President to make available a list of UCSD faculty deaths since the beginning of this campus. Unfortunately, a virus problem in the UCOP

computer system seems to have delayed our getting that information. If you have knowledge of recent deaths, please contact Sandi Pierz (spierz@ucsd.edu, 534-0101) or me (ldnewmark@ucsd.edu). — Ed.