EA Chronicles
Newsletter of the UCSD Emeriti Association

April 2013 Volume XII, No. 4

UCSD's Ambitious Research Agenda

A Q&A with Sandra A. Brown, Vice Chancellor for Research

Q. Please give us some metrics on research at UCSD: in absolute dollar amounts, how much support for research did UCSD receive in 2012? What percentages came from federal agencies, foundations and contributors, and private companies? What percentage of our budget is accounted for by research? How does our research funding compare with what other research universities receive?

Research funding for 2012 at UCSD surpassed $1 billion for the second time in the last three years. Total UCSD research funding for the fiscal year which ended last June 30 was more than $1,010,000,000, an increase of about $50 million over the funding for 2011.

The university first surpassed the billion-dollar mark for research funding in 2010, bringing in more than $1,043,000,000. That number included $160 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (federal stimulus) funding. The 2012 number does not include stimulus funding.

To attain this level of success, faculty members and researchers are working harder than ever before. We sent out about 14 percent more research-grant proposals this year, for example. It demonstrates not only that UCSD competes very aggressively for available funding, but also that our research projects continue to earn the confidence of federal, state and other funding agencies.

Our one-billion-dollar research enterprise is about 30 percent of the university's $3.5-billion budget.

Health Sciences accounts for about half of our research funding; general campus accounts for about one-third, and Scripps Institution of Oceanography accounts for about 15 percent.

Federal grants typically constitute 65-75 percent of our research funding, much of that via the Department of Health and Human Services (42.4 percent), the National Science Foundation (12 percent), the Department of Defense (7 percent), and the Department of Energy (2 percent).

Of non-federal funding, private nonprofits contribute about 17.3 percent, industry contributes about 11.5 percent, and the State of California about 1.7 percent.

We currently rank fifth among top U.S. universities in federal research and development dollars, a top-10 position we have maintained for the last decade. For the past three years, UCSD has been the top research earner in the UC System.

Q. What working relationships are there between UCSD and neighboring institutions like Salk, Scripps Research, Burnham, Sanford, Venter, etc.?

The numerous collaborative and enabling relationships and partnerships among the institutions of the Torrey Pines Mesa are perhaps best symbolized by the new Sanford Consortium for Regenerative Medicine building on the UCSD campus. The innovative "collaboratory" engages UCSD, the Sanford/Burnham Research Institute, the Scripps Research Institute, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, and the La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology. Many other collaborations — in biofuels, biomedicine, telecommunications, bioengineering, ocean and atmospheric science, supercomputing, alternate fuels, solar energy and microgrids, to name only a few — are active and productive. We benefit from a joint graduate-student training program with the Salk Institute, for example, and have numerous joint appointments with Torrey Pines Mesa peers. Cross-and-multi-institutional research, as much as interdis-

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Inside

ciplinary research, has been a hallmark of our university since our founding.

Q. Tell us about ongoing research projects in the life sciences, medicine, science, engineering, and oceanography.

Certain areas of research have risen to become priorities — clinical trials, sustainability, biofuels, fusion research, and photovoltaics. Our scholars, scientists, and research teams are doing extraordinary work in all these fields and others, as a few recent university news releases illustrate.

For example, building on earlier pioneering work by UCSD researchers, an international consortium of university researchers has produced the most comprehensive virtual reconstruction of human metabolism to date. Called the "Google map" of human metabolism, the model has attracted widespread coverage worldwide.

Similarly, in the same week that our hospitals were ranked among the nation's top 100 institutions, a neurosurgeon made news by helping a paralyzed man to walk. The novel and delicate surgery earned headlines — and gave other victims hope — nationwide.

Mark Thiemens, Dean of Physical Sciences, himself made news as leader of an expedition to the South Pole, where his team dug snow samples from a deep pit to find clues to climate-cycle changes. "At an elevation of 10,000 feet and 55 degrees below zero, this was quite a task," Thiemens said. Their efforts exposed a 22-year record of snowfall, a pileup of individual flakes, some of which crystallized around particles of sulfate that formed in the tropics.

In a sweeping review of the field of bio-inspired engineering and bio-mimicry in the journal Science, two UCSD engineers identified three characteristics of biological materials that engineers can emulate in man-made materials: light weight, toughness, and strength. **Joanna McKittrick** and **Marc Meyers**, from the materials science program at the Jacobs School, examined the three characteristics in a wide range of materials, from spider silk to lobster and abalone shells, to toucan beaks and porcupine quills. Lessons learned from these materials could lead to better body armor, lighter aircraft and stronger, more flexible materials.

In oceanography, our researchers have leveraged their collaboration with explorer and film-maker **James Cameron** to publish striking new insights about deep-sea life. Video analysis from Cameron's "Deepsea Challenge" expedition uncovers biodiversity ranging from gigantic amoebas and crustaceans to swimming sea cucumbers.

Our social scientists make news, too, and shake up long-held assumptions. The gas gauge in your car, the battery-power icon on your digital device — the number line and its cousins are everywhere. Most adults in industrialized societies are so fluent at using the concept, we hardly think about it. We don't stop to wonder: Is it "natural"? Is it cultural? Now, challenging a mainstream scholarly position that the number-line concept is innate, a study — led by **Rafael Núñez**, director of the Embodied Cognition Lab and associate professor of cognitive science — suggests it is learned.

This brief sampling demonstrates the wealth and diversity of exploration and inquiry now under way in our classrooms, laboratories, and work sites around the world (and under the seas).

Q. Are we making efforts to develop new relationships with for-profit companies to expand the base of our research support?

We definitely are. I have added a new position to the Office of Research Affairs, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Innovation and Industry Alliances. Ably led by **Philip Bourne**, Professor of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical science and an ardent advocate of open access to scientific literature, this position is actively working to develop those relationships with industries and businesses that will be vital to our ability to conduct research as traditional sources of funding evolve.

To help move our discoveries and inventions more quickly into the marketplace, we have put in place a streamlined Express License process that saves all involved both money and time, and which has earned the praise of local investors and entrepreneurs. UCSD is one of only a handful of universities to offer such a "fast action" license option — and is the first in the UC System.

In addition, looking beyond our shores, my office recently hired our first Export Control Officer, who serves as the campus leader and resource for designing, developing, and implementing an effective export-control education, export-license application, and compliance program at the university.

Q. In general, how would you evaluate the present situation and future prospects for research at UCSD?

I would express some satisfaction with the efforts of our scholars and scientists over the last several years. Many, many teams of researchers have worked very hard to achieve record levels of research funding; our discoveries and inventions have made news across the country and around the world; and the products of our research are improving lives everywhere.

Also, as we focus on bringing science to the global community, we foresee expansion of industry-supported research. Because UCSD researchers are at the forefront of a number of areas of science — bioengineering and neuroscience, for example — we anticipate success, but with perhaps less growth than in the last few years.

While we will continue to be a beneficial resource for our state and our nation, it will be difficult, given the economic realities of California and the federal government, to maintain our current levels of funding. We'll have to be even more aggressive than we have been in making the case for our projects; and we'll need the support of every member of the UCSD community — the emeriti among them — to help make that case. ❖

Emeriti Website

The UCSD Emeriti Association maintains a website: **http://emeriti.ucsd.edu.**

Clicking the **CHRONICLES** button will allow you to view past issues of this newsletter. The website also provides the constitution and by-laws, lists of members, and minutes of meetings.

HEALTH CARE COSTS AND BENEFITS FOR UC RETIREES IN MEDICARE

By Joel E. Dimsdale
Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Medicine

This document was prepared to help University of California retirees understand health care costs. Retiree health-care costs are distributed in three main buckets: costs for Medicare, costs for UC medical coverage, and out-of-pocket costs (co-pays, deductibles, etc). For retirement planning, employees and retirees should consider all sets of costs.

1. Medicare

If you have Medicare, your Part A (in-patient coverage) comes with no costs to you if you qualify for *premium-free* Medicare. (You may qualify through your own work record; or the work record of a spouse, former spouse, or deceased spouse, who has worked full time 40 quarters and paid Medicare taxes during that period.) The standard Part B (out-patient coverage) cost is ~$105/month in 2013 and is payable to Social Security. Generally, UC medical plans coordinate the Part D (drug coverage) portion of the Medicare plan with the medical plan. For Medicare Part D (drug coverage), you normally will not incur charges unless you have Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) >$85,000, in which case you will pay additional costs.

Many people have their Medicare cost deducted from their Social Security benefit and others are billed directly by Social Security. However, if your MAGI as reported on your IRS tax return from 2 years ago (2011) is >$85,000, you will incur additional costs, referred to by the Social Security Administration and Medicare as an Income-Related Income Adjustment Amount (IRMAA). These extra MAGI-associated costs can be substantial.

2. UC Medical Plans coordinated with Medicare

UC offers a number of medical plans, including Medicare-coordinated plans. These plans in essence cover the gaps between Medicare parts A and B. The maximum UC contribution, which is calculated separately for Medicare retirees and pre-Medicare retirees, is based on a weighted average of the gross premiums based on enrollments in the previous year, and takes into account the standard Medicare Part B premium. In 2013, the maximum UC contribution covers 83% (on average) of the gross premium (including the standard Part B premium), provided the retiree is not subject to graduated eligibility. (Graduated eligibility is determined by date of hire, years of service, and age at retirement. For details see University of California Retirement Handbook.) The maximum UC contribution will decrease over the next few years to 70% for both Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees.

If the maximum UC retiree health contribution (after any reduction for graduated eligibility, if applicable) is greater than the rate for the Medicare-coordinated plan you selected, then the difference is used to reimburse you for all or a portion of the standard Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement is credited to your monthly pension benefit. The University has no control over the premiums that Medicare charges for Part B coverage. Additionally, due to the timing of Medicare premium announcements, the maximum UC Medicare Part B reimbursement is generally based on the preceding year's Medicare Part B premium. Thus, for 2013, the maximum UC Medicare Part B reimbursement is $99.90, which was the standard Medicare Part B premium for 2012 (as opposed to $104.90 which is the 2013 part B premium).

The UC retiree health contribution costs are levied to each campus on the basis of projected UC retiree health payments for the year divided by the system-wide UCRP Covered Compensation of all active employees over the same time period. In 2012, the amount charged to each campus was 2.76% of its UCRP Covered Compensation.

The Medicare Part B and Part D rates are greatly influenced by an individual's MAGI. The following table provides the MAGI additional costs for 2013. It is uncertain how much MAGI will increase in subsequent years. For instance, Professor Smith's individual tax returns show a MAGI of $150,000. Using the table below, one sees that Smith would have a part B monthly charge of $239.70 ($104.90 + $104.90 + $29.90).

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2013 Medicare Part B and Part D Costs (IRMAA)

Income as reported on 2011 IRS Tax Return		
Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)	Part B monthly premium amount/person	Part D monthly premium amount/person
Individuals with a MAGI of $85,000 or less Married couples with a MAGI of $170,000 or less	Standard premium = $104.90	$0.00
Individuals with a MAGI above $85,000 up to $107,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $170,000 up to $214,000	Standard premium + $42.00	Your plan premium + $11.60
Individuals with a MAGI above $107,000 up to $160,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $214,000 up to $320,000	Standard premium + $104.90	Your plan premium + $29.90
Individuals with a MAGI above $160,000 up to $214,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $320,000 up to $428,000	Standard premium + $167.80	Standard premium + $43.80
Individuals with a MAGI above $214,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $428,000	Standard premium + $230.80	Standard premium + $66.60

Illustrative Five-Year Projected Costs for UC Medical Coverage

It is difficult to summarize all contingencies. The following analyses pertain to Member only insurance rates for an individual retiree who is eligible for the full UC contribution towards health insurance cost. To simplify it further, the table only provides cost information for Kaiser and Anthem Plus. Furthermore, the table forecasts anticipated costs in the next few years, using anticipated health care premium costs, assumptions about retiree choice of insurance plans, etc. The table does not include any MAGI charges.

The table below provides the projected Medicare retiree contributions under Kaiser and Anthem Plus, based on the expected UC contribution policy (declining 3% per year) and the medical trend rate assumptions from the July 1, 2012 valuation report. These valuation assumptions do not take into consideration the actual 2013 Part B premium rates ($104.90 for the standard premium), nor other plans available now or in the future. Note that as the contribution percentage declines, Medicare members enrolled in Kaiser are expected to eventually have a net Part B contribution. For instance, row 1 illustrates that UC will contribute up $346.72/month for individual coverage in 2013. The university pays Kaiser a premium of $217.93 and adds back into the pension check the monthly part B premium of $99.90. The retiree pays nothing. For Anthem Plus, the university pays that $340.23 premium and credits the pension check $6.49. The retiree does not need to contribute to medical cost. However, the retiree does wind up paying $93.41 ($99.90 - $6.49) for Part B coverage.

		Kaiser				Anthem Plus			
	Max UC Contribution	UC Plan Contribution	UC Part B Contribution (credit back)	Retiree Plan Contribution	Retiree Net Part B Contribution	UC Plan Contribution	UC Part B Contribution (credit back)	Retiree Plan Contribution	Retiree Net Part B Contribution
2013 83% Policy	$346.72	$217.93	$99.90	$0.00	$0.00	$340.23	$6.49	$0.00	$93.41
2014 80% Policy	$371.65	$256.07	$106.89	$0.00	$0.00	$370.85	$0.80	$0.00	$106.09
2015 77% Policy	$395.25	$295.76	$99.49	$0.00	$14.67	$395.25	$0.00	$7.12	$114.16
2016 74% Policy	$417.38	$337.16	$80.22	$0.00	$41.48	$417.38	$0.00	$17.18	$121.70
2017 71% Policy	$434.87	$374.25	$60.62	$0.00	$68.87	$434.87	$0.00	$32.28	$129.48

2013 – Retiree Costs for Part B and Part D and UC Medical

Putting it all together, the following tables illustrate the combined costs of Medicare + MAGI as well as UC coverage. The tables indicate the general principles for retirees enrolled in single-party Medicare with different MAGI for two plans: Anthem Plus and Kaiser. For couples where both members are on Medicare, the MAGI thresholds are doubled.

Monthly individual premiums for 2013

MAGI <$85000

Plan	Part B	Part D	UC plan	Total (see page 3 for credit back)
Anthem Plus	$104.90	0	0	$104.90 - credit back to retiree of ($6.49)
Kaiser	$104.90	0	0	$104.90 - credit back to retiree of ($99.90)

MAGI between $85,000 and $107,000

Plan	Part B	Part D	UC plan	Total
Anthem Plus	$146.90	$11.60	0	$158.50 - credit back to retiree of ($6.49)
Kaiser	$146.90	$11.60	0	$158.50 - credit back to retiree of ($99.90)

MAGI between $107,000 and $160,000

Plan	Part B	Part D	UC plan	Total
Anthem Plus	$209.80	$29.90	0	$239.70 - credit back to retiree of ($6.49)
Kaiser	$209.80	$29.90	0	$239.70 - credit back to retiree of ($99.90)

MAGI between $160,000 and $214,000

Plan	Part B	Part D	UC plan	Total
Anthem Plus	$272.70	$48.30	0	$321.00 - credit back to retiree of ($6.49)
Kaiser	$272.70	$48.30	0	$321.00 - credit back to retiree of ($99.90)

MAGI >$214,000

Plan	Part B	Part D	UC plan	Total
Anthem Plus	$335.70	$66.60	0	$402.30 - credit back to retiree of ($6.49)
Kaiser	$335.70	$66.60	0	$402.30 - credit back to retiree of ($99.90)

Summary

The tables above illustrate costs for retirees with different MAGI. It is assumed that most faculty members would fall in the first 3 groups, but some longtime highly compensated faculty and/or individuals working after retiring from UC may fall in the final two groups.

Questions about Social Security and pensions should be directed to the UC Retirement Administration Service (UCRAS), 800-888-8267.

KEITH BRUECKNER AND THE FOUNDING OF UCSD

Second in importance only to Roger Revelle among UCSD's founding fathers, Keith Brueckner, a distinguished theoretical physicist, not only recruited a stellar department of physics but also set up other departments as Dean of the University and found extraordinary-people to lead them. Almost all the scientists he recruited were subsequently elected to the National Academies of Science or Engineering and won many other honors. For help in locating this memoir, I thank Manny Rotenberg, Sol Penner, and Ken Watson. –SL

In 1956 I was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania working in the Department of Physics with an endowed chair. In the fall I went to General Atomics in La Jolla to give a talk on my current research. After the talk, two professors of physics from SIO, **Leonard Liberman** and **Carl Eckart**, introduced themselves and invited me to meet **Roger Revelle** the next morning. At the time, Revelle was director of SIO and also the principal officer of the new UC campus to be formed in San Diego.

Revelle was a very impressive man, very tall, suntanned, and handsome. He told me I could have the first appointment in physics at the new campus. It was to be located, he said, on 1200 acres east and north of SIO — a tract of land that had included a Marine training base during World War II and would soon be transferred to the University of California by the city of San Diego.

Revelle described the plans and made it clear that the new campus had the full support of the UC Regents, who would assure a generous allocation of funds for equipping the new facilities. Revelle also told me that this branch of the university was initially to serve as a graduate Institute of Science and Engineering Technology. Additional faculty appointments would handle undergraduate teaching and prepare for the later development of a general liberal arts university.

Revelle's description of this wonderful new academic organization was fascinating and immediately drew my interest. I told Revelle that I would discuss his offer with my family and with Penn and give him my decision soon.

As we continued our discussions, Revelle mentioned that **Jim Arnold** and **David Bonner** had already agreed to

come, Arnold from SIO to chair Chemistry, Bonner as chair of Biology. Revelle also said that he had met with the chemist **Joseph Mayer** and his wife **Maria Goeppert Mayer**, a Nobel laureate physicist, about joining the faculty.

In only a week or two after meeting with Revelle, I informed him I would accept the offer. He was pleased and authorized me to start to recruit faculty in physics. This went quickly; nearly all the appointments were made by the end of 1961, starting with the senior faculty. This stellar group included **Bernd Matthias** (Low Temperature), **Harry Suhl** and **George Feher** (Solid State), **Walter Kohn** (Properties of Electrons and Plasmas), **Norman Kroll** (Particle Physics), **Marshall Rosenbluth** and **William B. Thompson** (Plasma Physics), **Oreste Piccioni** (Experimental High Energy Particle Physics), **Maria Mayer** (Nuclear Physics), **Geoffrey** and **Margaret Burbridge** (Astronomy), and the more junior **David Wong** and **William R. Frazer** (Particle Physics), **Shelly Shultz** (Solid State), **Carl McIlwain**, **Laurence Peterson** (Space Physics), and **Donald Fredkin** (Solid State).

When Kohn, who later won a Nobel Prize, agreed to come he made it a condition that I become the chairman rather than just a recruiter.

The recruiting was carried out under somewhat difficult conditions. As chairman of Physics, I had an office in the old aquarium at SIO, and space for the new physics faculty was only provided in an extension of Ritter Hall on the lower campus. About a year afterward, large new buildings began to appear on the upper campus and then the department was moved there.

This very active work, carried out with the help and guidance of Revelle, was abruptly changed in February 1961 when **Herbert York** was made chancellor of UCSD, arriving in the summer of 1961. The obvious choice expected by all the faculty had been Revelle, but he was passed over by the Regents, some of whom had difficult and irritating exchanges with him during the planning for the new campus.

York was a fine young man who had been director of the nuclear weapons laboratory at Livermore. He did not have the experience of the planning phase of UCSD or any of the academic experience normally expected of a UC chancellor. Some years later, he became heavily involved in nuclear arms control negotiations as a representative of our government.

By the fall of 1961, knowing that his connection with UCSD would be very limited, Revelle accepted a position in the federal government as Scientific Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior, **Stewart Udall**.

At about the same time as Revelle left for Washington, I was offered and accepted the position of vice president and director of research of the Institute for Defense Analyses, a non-profit orga-

nization set up in 1956 on the basis of a unit created in the 1940s by Secretary of the Navy **James Forrestal** to provide unbiased scientific analysis of actual and proposed weapons systems. IDA had first been headed by Nobel laureate **Charles Townes**, who returned to academic work.

The next 20 months gave me a remarkable and interesting opportunity to study a large number of military programs. These studies included meetings with Secretary of Defense **Robert McNamara**.

In the spring of 1963, the president of IDA, who had recruited me, resigned and was replaced by **Richard Bissell** (of Bay of Pigs infamy). He had also originated the famous covert U2 over-flight program which became a major source of conflict between the Soviet Union and the U.S. I found Bissell impossible to work with and expected to leave soon.

In the late spring of 1963, York came to IDA and asked me to return to UCSD as Dean of the University, at that time the first academic post under his. Because of my conflict with Bissell, I accepted the offer and returned to La Jolla. In my absence, Revelle and his staff had recruited **Richard Popkin** to chair Philosophy and appointed **Roy Harvey Pearce** in English Literature.

I hoped to find a creative writer rather than someone who only studied literature to head the department of English Literature and went to Stanford to see if the renowned writer **Wallace Stegner** might be interested. When he declined, I named Pearce chairman. I also appointed **Leonard Newmark** to chair Linguistics.

My main responsibility was to set up departments not yet in existence. The first person I chose was **Stefan Warshawski** to be Chairman of Mathematics. This new department was to be located in College 2, later named for **John Muir.** With York's administrative help, I persuaded the National Science Foundation to provide funds that effectively doubled the research facilities at the college.

The next two departments I established were designed to be the basis of applied scientific research on the campus. **Stanford Penner** became chairman of Aerospace Mechanics and Engineering (AMES) and **Henry Booker** chairman of Applied Physics and Information Sciences (APIS). I was also able to obtain a high-speed electronic computer (CDC1604) and a man to be in charge of it, **Clay Perry**.

Other appointments in which I was involved and shared responsibility were of **Melvin Voigt** as Librarian and **George Mandler** (whom I visited in Ottawa) as Chairman of Psychology. At the request of Richard Popkin, I provided funds from my Dean's budget, for a meeting at which the remarkable **Herbert Marcuse** appeared. He was invited to join the department by Popkin, with my strong endorsement. I also tried to recruit **Geoffrey Barraclough**, a famous British Medievalist, but failed. We began to plan other departments in the Social Sciences but did not make progress during my tenure as dean.

The Chemistry faculty asked my help in choosing a new chairman to replace Arnold, who wanted to concentrate on research, and I suggested **Kurt Shuler**. He had worked for some years in the National Bureau of Standards in Washington where he received a number of honors for his research and I knew him well. The chemists agreed with my suggestion and made him chairman.

In 1963, it became necessary to plan an undergraduate program for entering undergraduates who were due to arrive in 1964 for admission to the first college, named for Revelle. I chaired the planning committee which finally set up a program which was somewhat science oriented and required a math course and knowledge in at least one foreign language. This program proved too difficult for the students and was substantially modified in later years.

Because of bad health, York resigned as chancellor in 1964 and was replaced by **John Galbraith**, an historian, who decided to appoint **Carl Eckart** as his Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. That would have left me in the very secondary position of Graduate Dean, which I declined. Thus ended my years of helping to staff our new campus. ❖

ANECDOTAGE

By Sandy Lakoff

No mystery to us: Clue from a London Times cryptic puzzle: "Re-enter MIT possibly in period as emeritus?" (one word, ten letters). Hint: Look for the anagram meaning status of "emeritus."
Or this one: "Lose voter, unfortunately, as president" (one word, nine letters). Hint: another anagram, in this case the name of not one but two great Americans.

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Ways with Words

The Chinese government makes an elaborate effort to restrict people's access to the internet. The wits there call the result "The Great Firewall of China."

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The Economist Magazine reports that investors are getting interested in the potential business of legalized marijuana. The story is headlined "The Audacity of Dope." The piece found the current state of the business irresistibly apt: Although the market is estimated to be worth $50 billion, it notes, the industry now "operates like, well, a grass-roots movement." Which leads one to wonder: wouldn't it make sense for investors to do a joint venture?

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"14 Billion French Fries Can't Be Wrong." Message on the label of a Heinz ketchup bottle.

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"The old saying went: If you torture the data long enough, they will confess. Maybe now it should go: If you torture the data well enough, there is no reason to torture people." **Holly Finn,** "The Humane Way to Crack Terrorists," *The Wall Street Journal.*

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"I'm retired now, but I can still hear them placing their orders . . . I need a whitefish . . . It should be a nice one . . . My son, the doctor, is coming home for dinner . . . No, not that one. The one next to it. No, that one's too dried out. Why don't you go to the back and get me a fresh one?" **Mark Russ Federman**, *Russ & Daughters*, a memoir by the owner of the Jewish ap-

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Anecdotage from p.7

petizer store on the lower east side of Manhattan; quoted in a review by **Jason Epstein** in the *Wall Street Journal*.

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"Thank you for the manuscript. I shall lose no time in reading it." **Benjamin Disraeli**, quoted in a review of **William B. Irvine**, *A Slap in the Face*, by **Daniel Akst** in the *Wall Street Journal*.

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Smart Kids (thanks to Marv Hoffmann)

A little girl was talking to her teacher about whales. The teacher said it was physically impossible for a whale to swallow a human because even though it was a very large mammal its throat was very small. The little girl stated that Jonah was swallowed by a whale. Irritated, the teacher reiterated that a whale could not swallow a human; it was physically impossible. The little girl said, "When I get to heaven I will ask Jonah." The teacher asked, "What if Jonah went to hell?" The little girl replied, "Then you ask him."

One day a little girl was sitting and watching her mother do the dishes at the kitchen sink. She suddenly noticed that her mother had several strands of white hair sticking out in contrast on her brunette head. She looked at her mother and inquisitively asked, "Why are some of your hairs white, Mum?" Her mother replied, "Well, every time that you do something wrong and make me cry or unhappy, one of my hairs turns white." The little girl thought about this revelation for a while and then said, "Mummy, how come *all* of grandma's hairs are white?"

The children were lined up in the cafeteria of a Catholic elementary school for lunch. At the head of the table was a large pile of apples. The nun made a note, and posted it on the apple tray: "Take only ONE. God is watching." Moving further along the lunch line, at the other end of the table was a large pile of chocolate chip cookies. A child had written a note, "Take all you want. God is watching the apples...."

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The Happy Warrior

Although the sobriquet was coined for **Al Smith**, it also suited **FDR**. In 1936, he returned to Harvard, where he had been an undergraduate, and began his speech this way:

Fellow Alumni of Harvard: A hundred years ago, when our university was celebrating its two hundredth anniversary, **Andrew Jackson** was in the White House. [pause] And the men of Harvard were sore afraid. [Longer pause] Fifty years ago, when Harvard was celebrating its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, **Grover Cleveland** was in the White House. [pause] And the men of Harvard were sore afraid. [longer pause] Now I am in the White House! [Prolonged spontaneous laughter and even a few cheers!] Quoted in a forthcoming biography of Lincoln Gordon by **Bruce L. R. Smith.** ❖

❖ Mark Your Calendar! ❖

Norman Bryson
Professor of Art History
"Edgar Degas' Paintings of the Parisian demi-monde"
Wednesday, April 10, 4:00-5:30

Ajit Varki
Distinguished Professor of Medicine and Molecular Medicine
"Adventures in Anthropogeny: What Makes us Human?"
Wednesday, May 8, 4:00-5:30

Laura Schreibman
Distinguished Professor of Psychology
"One Size Does Not Fit All: Developing Individualized Treatments for Children with Autism"
Annual Luncheon, June 12, 11:30

(Members $25; Non-Members $30; by advance reservation)

Green Faculty Club

Chronicles

Newsletter of the UCSD Emeriti Association

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