Mark your calendar for 2019 events!

Topic: “The Role of Eyewitness Memory in Wrongful Convictions of the Innocent?”
Presented by Professor Emeritus John Wixted
Wednesday, February 13, 2018, 3:30 - 5 PM
Ida & Cecil Green Faculty Club

Professor George Sugihara, SIO
Research Meteorologist, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
Topic: “Understanding Nature Holistically with Equation-Free (!!) Mathematics”
Wednesday, March 13, 2019, 3:30 - 5 PM

By Jack C. Fisher, Professor Emeritus of Surgery, and Boone Hellmann, Fellow, American Institute of Architects

In the run-up to D-Day in 1944, Supreme Commander Dwight Eisenhower was heard to say that “planning is indispensable, but plans are useless.” Fortunately, campus plans can’t be foiled by a determined enemy or upset by the fortunes of war. But there are other reasons why even these plans, like the “best laid schemes o’ mice and men,” as the poem by Robert Burns famously put it, “Gang aft agley.” The ups and downs of fiscal support, and changes in everything from demographic demand to environmental standards and energy technologies all require adaptations and sometimes outright reversals. At UCSD we’ve had a series of “Long Range Development Plans” (LRDPs) over our 60-year history that have all been drastically modified or superseded. Now we’re adopting a new one, and it remains to be seen whether it will prove any more permanent. But one thing is certain: for better or worse, and fairly soon, this campus will grow far larger in numbers of staff and students and more ramified in its facilities than its founders could have envisioned. That alone makes planning indispensable, whether or not the new plan survives. So how did we get here and what comes next?

The Original Plan: Revelle’s Version of “Solomon’s House”
In Sir Francis Bacon’s 17th century utopia, The New Atlantis, the main institution was to be “Solomon’s House,” a center for scientific research that would bring peace and prosperity to the entire world by spreading “the religion of light.” Roger Revelle had a similar dream. When ground was first broken, in May 1961, the first building – now Urey Hall – was supposed to be the nucleus of a four-unit “Institute of Science and Engineering” – a center for nothing but the most advanced research and graduate study. It was undertaken without any strategic plan at all, other than site placement and design. San Diego voters had approved a limited transfer of 58.5 acres for what city
The Second Plan: A ‘String of Jewels’

No sooner had construction begun than the Regents decided that this very site should be ground zero for the construction of a new full-scale UC campus. Robert Alexander, a Los Angeles architect, was commissioned to draw up a Master Plan for an anticipated 1,000-acre campus. An early faculty advisory committee asked him to come up with a scheme for twelve residential colleges arranged around a central communications core that would include a library.

That’s all Alexander had to hear. He took it as a license for the sort of visionary thinking that inspired Pierre L’Enfant’s bold 1791 design for our national capital. The campus was to consist of “twelve jewels strung together as a necklace united by promenades.” Every new “jewel” like First College (later Revelle), would have its own plaza. Four clusters of three colleges each would be anchored by “a grand plaza and bell tower to rival the Piazza San Marco in Venice” (presumably minus the gondolas, pigeons, and flooding). Campus land east of a newly opened I-5 was designated for intramural sports, married student housing and dorms for an expected ultimate enrollment of 30,000 students. An aerial tramway would link the upper campus to SIO, and parking structures for no fewer than 4,000 cars each would ring the periphery. Alexander even thoughtfully proposed that several small nuclear generators should serve as the source for the university’s electrical power (“Fukushima I, II, and III”).

The First Revision: Human Scale, not Grandiosity

This entire exercise in futuristic grandeur was soon branded a monstrosity: cold, isolated, impersonal, something a dictator like Hitler or Mussolini might conjure up. And if that wasn’t bad enough, it wasted far too much space on all those empty plazas. Provost John Stewart, who was among those who thought it reeked of fascism, asked San Diego architect Robert Mosher to provide “peer review,” a move that was later characterized as a “planning coup d’état.” Alexander, who enjoyed some national recognition, was piqued at being criticized by Mosher; who was “merely a local architect,” albeit one who had studied under Frank Lloyd Wright.

Mosher’s design for Second College (later Muir) defied every tenet of Alexander’s grand scheme. It aimed to foster a more human environment for living and learning without the sterile and empty plazas. A central library would be our architectural focal point and the place for faculty and students to join in the common enterprise of scholarship. Architect William Pereira’s now iconic design for a library stipulated that it stand on high ground at the very center of the campus. (The students promptly nicknamed it the Not-So-Central Library.) This development, along with the siting of Third College (later Marshall) exactly where Alexander’s vacant plaza was to be located gave a final quietus to this os‐

A Likely Story (Thanks to Harry Goldenberg)

What does a Thesaurus eat for breakfast?
A synonym milk.

***
Be Patient: Our Own Medical Directory
Anesthesiologist: Number.
Urologist: Number one.
Dermatologist: expertise only skin-deep, but prescriptions savvy.
Proctologist: rudest doc of all, gives you the finger.
Plastic surgeon: “plastic” means removing both your wrinkles and your credit card balance in one treatment.

Anecdotage
Street Names? We’ve Only Scratched the Surface
By Sandy Lakoff

Several readers – call them “Roads Scholars” – have written to point out that “Street Smarts,” in the fall issue, missed a number of byways that also bear notable names.

Mary Munk notes that on top of all his other honors, Walter had a street named for him on his hundredth birthday—the Boardwalk, the passage known as La Verda that runs along the beach from the La Jolla Beach & Tennis Club to the north end of Kellogg. (Too bad it doesn’t have a wavy surface so he can calculate the heights.)

And, as Bob Knox observes, star-struck Mira Mesa has astrological names from the Zodiac like Hydra, Borealis, Libra, Taurus, etc. and Pallux (presumably a misspelling of Pollux) and, nearby at MCAS Miramar, Castor, Cardin, in a curtsey to our mother kingdom, has streets named Gaping, Edinburgh (a Cockney version minus the “h”), Birningham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Aberdeen - “in per‐haps an ecumenical gesture to Ireland,” a Kilkenny and a Dublin. Cardin also honors classical music superstars: Mozart, Haydn, Liszt, Beethoven, Verdi, Rubenstein, Chopin, Schubert, and Rossini.

Some streets in University City named for Nobel laureates made our list, but Doug Magle sees the attention to others. “I live at the corner of (Henri) Dunant and (Elie) Du‐
commun, the first and, I believe, the third Nobel peace prize winners… Ralph Bunche’s street is just a couple short blocks from the Du‐
commun-Dunant intersection. One Peace Prize winner I especially re‐
vere is (Fridtjof) Nansen, my choice for the greatest polar explorer ever. (Robert) Millikan is arguably the extension of Ducommun on the east side of Regents.” And with respect to Fritz Haber: “Your poison gas in‐
vender is better known to us as the inventor of a practical way to make ammonia fertilizer, thus allowing the world to feed an ever-growing popula‐
tion.” (Chemists stick up for one another.) No two ways about Nan‐
sen; as Doug rightly says, he was a truly great scientist and humanitari‐an.

Cardiologist: holds hands close to the chest, best at Hearts.
Chiropractor: Egyptian who can’t spell but has your back.
GP: a know-it-all, but mention an ailment and you’re sent to a specialist!
Ophthalmologist: if you can read this, you don’t need an appointment.
Pathologist: Autopsies, Biopsies, and all the other opsies.
Neurologist: a genius of stroke.
Psychiatrist: Go to one of these and you need to have your head examined.
Pharmacist: Helps out at harvest but otherwise pushes pills.
Podiatrist: Why would you want to be treated by someone who dreams of making love in a space capsule? Clip your own toenails!
training medical residents in Fam‐ily Health Centers and, along with San Diego State University, we are applying for a Geriatrics Work‐force Enhancement Project, fund‐ed by the Health Resources and Services Administration, to expand geriatrics education for a variety of providers in our community.

In filling all three of our fellowship positions for 2019, we had a really successful year, considering that the number of fellowship po‐sitions open nationally is expanding while the number of applicants remains the same. Another win in the past year was the recruitment of Emily Sladek to lead the geriat‐rics clinical program at the VA and to be one of the medical residen‐cy program directors. Before join‐ing us, Dr. Sladek was chief resi‐dent and a geriatrics fellow at UCSD, then a geriatrician at Scripps where she led the geron‐tology program.

Research and Research Train‐ing

We renamed our division be‐cause of accomplishments in this area. We successfully recruited two gerontologists—the first is Christopher Kaufmann, Ph.D., a sleep and aging researcher who had been trained in the Aging and Mental Health program led by Anthony Molina, Ph.D., from Wake Forest University to be Vice-Chief of Research. Dr. Molina is a mito‐chondrial bioenergetics research‐er, who seeks to advance precision healthcare for older adults by un‐derstanding the mediators of biolo‐gical age.

We also obtained a new re‐search training grant from the Na‐tional Institute on Aging (NIA) to set up a center to train research‐ers from minority backgrounds on Alzheimer’s Disease. The goal is to identify and support them to be‐come independent career scientist‐s. We are also working with col‐leagues across the campus on developing another proposal to submit to NIA that would create a Claude D. Pepper Older American Independence Center, whose focus is on develop, test, and deploy technologies that foster independ‐ence in older adults.

These accomplishments and activities could not have happened without the support and collabo‐ration of many others on the camp‐us and in the health system and community. Our collective goal is to develop an “age friendly” health system (e.g., to prevent and ame‐liorate delirium, reduce fall risk, enhance mobility, and more). We also intend to expand our educa‐tional programs and create a more formal research community to expand the reach of the geriat‐rics program at UCSD.

Why I Become a Geriatrician

On a personal note, I was drawn to geriatric medicine out of a love for older adults that began when I was young. It is an extremely stimulating and re‐warding field of study and work. As I went through my training in medical school and in residency, I came to appreciate the variable character of the aging process. It became clear to me that medical care for older adults is truly an art, and that skills in end-of-life care are as important as life‐saving care. As a geriatrics fel‐low, I learned from multi‐ and inter-disciplinary teams working in and across multiple settings. I learned (and am still learning) effective communication skills to engage optimally with patients and their families and caregivers.

Throughout my training and ca‐reer, I have come to hear and appreciate the wisdom and resil‐ience of so many older adults. I am proud to be part of a medical specialty that is enabling more and more of this growing seg‐ment of society to continue to enjoy healthy and creative lives.

Department of a geographic sort had imposed itself early on when San Diego County decided to un‐burden itself of the rising costs of its hospital in Hillcrest by offering it to the Regents in 1928. When that facility was finally acquired in 1966 by our new medical school, the campus effectively had an ad‐dition of eight to ten graduate students. The plan ha‐iled the importance of campus neighborhood’s with their own dis‐tinctive character. Planning princi‐ples called for academic corridors and walkways, bicycle paths, and transit routes linking together all the neighborhoods. At the heart of the undergraduate campus a a University Center was located around the Price Center, later dou‐bled in size with the addition of a food court, post office, bank branches, and other retail spaces. A Student Services Center also helped energize an emerging “urban” district. Perfor‐mance venues appeared early in the campus development and we were eventually expanded to include the Liggett Armory, Scripps Theater Dis‐trict and the Conrad Prebys Music Center.

The Second Plan: Distinctive Neighborhoods

In the 1970s, growth slowed considerably, until in 1981, a new LRDP was issued. Although unique in that it was developed by UCSD’s own facilities planning unit rather than outside consultants, it offered little specific, mainly because the state budget for education and capital improvements was severe‐ly limited. The campus and dep‐dographic studies projected a de‐cline in high school graduates and a diminish ment of enrollment potential that impacted the entire UCS system. By the mid-1980s, however, it became clear that demand for ad‐mission to UCSD was increasing despite projected demographic trends. An accelerated phase of ex‐pansion and construction fol‐lowed. (Some of the rebuilding happened so fast that it incited the ire of students. The clearcutting of a beloved grove of trees in the still of the night, to prepare the site of the Price Center, left dozens of two‐foot‐tree stumps to which mourn‐ing students affixed giant black ribbons.)

About this time, one of us (BH) became the Campus Archi‐tect and eventually Assistant Vice Chancellor for Facilities Design and Construction. With the full support of Chancellor Atkinson and Vice Chancellors Wayne Ken‐nedy and John Wood, in-house campus planners oversaw the most rapid period of facility expansion in our relatively brief history.

The 1989 LRDP defined precise guidelines for continued growth. Instead of twelve colleges of 2,500 students each, the objective became eight colleges of 2,500 plus 7,500 graduate and postgraduate students. The plan ha‐lied the importance of campus neighborhood with their own dis‐tinctive character. Planning princi‐ples called for academic corridors and walkways, bicycle paths, and transit routes linking together all the neighborhoods. At the heart of the undergraduate campus a a University Center was located around the Price Center, later dou‐bled in size with the addition of a food court, post office, bank branches, and other retail spaces. A Student Services Center also helped energize an emerging “urban” district. Perfor‐mance venues appeared early in the campus development and we were eventually expanded to include the Liggett Armory, Scripps Theater Dis‐trict and the Conrad Prebys Music Center.

The Third and Penultimate Plan: More of the Same

By the time a new LRDP was completed in 2004, only 297 acres of land were still available for de‐velopment. The new plan accommod‐ated an anticipated enrollment of 29,900 students by 2020. Conse‐quently, the need for facility space was increased to 19.2 million gross square feet from the 15.9 million that the 1989 LRDP had project‐ed. Like its predecessors, the plan included UCSD properties and lease‐holds on the main campus as well as in La Jolla Shores and other San Die‐go locations.

And Now for the Grand Finale?

According to the newest LRDP, reviewed and approved by the Re‐gents in November of 2018, facility space is scheduled to expand by 78 percent—to 27.9 million gross square feet, in the next twenty years. Student enrollment is pro‐jected to reach 42,400 by 2035 – a escalation that exceeds even the current number. Faculty size will need to grow from 1,300 to 2,200, and supporting staff, from 14,700 to 21,000. Thus, our total campus census is slated to grow from 49,000 to 66,000, the current popu‐lation of the city of Encinitas.

The 2018 LRDP acknowledges that the six current colleges are functioning beyond their planned capacity and anticipates creation of two more residential colleges. Seventh and Eighth Colleges are in the planning and design process stage. University Extension will move to University Center, housed in a huge project called Triton Pa‐zilis. We can hardly wait for the new Chancellor’s complex as well.

The new North Torrey Pines Live and Learn academic and resi‐dential complex, to include hous‐ing for 2,800 students and parking for 2,000 cars, is under construct‐ion in the former Muir College parking lots. Transportation to and from the campus continues to be a major concern. Planners are counting on light rail transit (the Gold and Blue Line?), new bus routes, and expanded on-campus housing to plan for the need for automobiles on campus. (Good luck with that one!).

Defying the latest 2018 LRDP, the university continues to expand at a rate that exceeds even these fresh projections. At this rate, the new forecast will be blown past within the next decade. Will the newest plan prove to be our steady state? If experience is any guide, it won’t be, but making the changes will still take campus planning, as paradoxical as that may seem.
The School of Medicine at 50

By Richard C. Atkinson
Chancellor Emeritus, UCSD, and UC President Emeritus

By every standard -- the brilliance of the faculty, research that rivals the best in the world, superb students and residents, and the biotech community it spawned -- the UCSD School of Medicine is a remarkable success. How did all this happen?

In the mid-1950s, Roger Revelle, the Director of SIO, proposed to the UC Regents that the scope of the Institution be greatly expanded to focus on advanced research in all the physical and biological sciences. He envisioned an unprecedented venture in higher education that would have 250 faculty and a thousand graduate students, but no undergraduate college. The proposal was perfectly timed. The Cold War was nearing its peak. The Soviets had mastered the technology of nuclear weapons, and Sputnik was orbiting the earth. Americans were in a state of shock, fearing that we were falling behind because we had lost our lead in science and technology. The new facility was to be the University of California’s response to the national crisis.

The Regents liked Revelle’s idea and authorized him to recruit faculty and raise funds. He set out to hire from the top down, appointing high-calibre faculty who would have no difficulty competing for federal grants. By the time thirty or so had been signed up, they had already attracted a flood of research funds. The pilot faculty included several Nobel laureates (one, Linus Pauling, a double laureate) and many members of the National Academy of Sciences, the biologists, chemists, and biochemists among them were all part of what was being called a “revolution in molecular biology.”

But shortly after approving Revelle’s proposal, the Regents also decided to establish three new UC general campuses to accommodate the state’s growing population. Several sites in San Diego were under consideration and Revelle became the leading proponent of La Jolla. His chief opponent was the chair of the Regents. After a nasty battle, Revelle won. (As he said later, it was a pyrrhic victory because the Regents did not name him chancellor of the new university.)

In 1960, two years after UCSD was founded, a medical school was added. Some of Revelle’s recruits became its founding faculty. In the early years there was pressure from Sacramento to have it concentrate on educating doctors rather than research, but to a man and a woman, the faculty said that would only happen “over my dead body.”

As a result, the first I arrived in 1980, the medical school was already topnotch. Even though the faculty was still relatively small, its federal research funding ranked in the top ten of medical schools, and the first eight graduating classes of M.D.’s had performed extremely well on the National Boards, ranking first in the nation one year.

A major problem, however, was that pre-clinical education was on the La Jolla campus while clinical training was taking place fifteen miles away at Hillcrest. Despite repeated attempts, we were never able to fund an on-campus hospital, and the Regents decided to expand Hillcrest instead. It was the wrong decision and had to be reversed. We did that by mounting a major fund-raising campaign, raising $10 million. Half the funds came from the Thornton family with the proviso that the hospital be built on the La Jolla campus. In all, the new hospital would cost $74 million. Roughly $10-15 million was to come from gifts and campus reserves; the rest would have to be funded by taking on debt.

The Regents did not take kindly to this plan. Three of them, who happened to be closely associated with the UCLA Medical School, argued that the UC system did not need any more hospitals. The existing San Diego hospitals were also opposed, and they were actively lobbying the Regents.

There was also legitimate concern that the campus wouldn’t be able to service the debt. The Regents debated the issue over two meetings. Until Wayne Kennedy reminded me of it, I had repressed a statement I made at the second meeting, just before the vote was called. Roughly, what I said was this: UCSD cannot be a great university without a great medical school and we cannot have a great medical school without a campus hospital. If the Regents do not vote to approve the project, I will resign as chancellor.

The vote was close, but we won. Thornton Hospital opened in 1993 with the first surgery performed by the now legendary John Alksne, a neurosurgeon and at the time the Dean of the medical school. The first patient was the Chancellor.

In 1995, I left UCSD to become President of the UC system.

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Answering the Need: Geriatrics at UCSD

By Alison A. Moore, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief, Division of Geriatrics and Gerontology

In Medicare Matters, published by the UC Press in 2005, Dr. Christine Cassell, a long time leader in the field, lamented that only three of this country’s medical schools had departments of geriatrics and that only a few thousand board-certified geriatricians were practicing. As she pointed out, physicians who treat the elderly were often unprepared to take account of their age-specific vulnerabilities (including weakened immune systems and musculoskeletal disorders such as arthritis and osteoporosis). As a result, they sometimes prescribed remedies inappropriate for younger patients but not for the elderly and treated complaints in isolation without taking account of the complex of factors that sometimes turns a therapy for one problem into the cause of others.

Since she issued this diagnosis and called for a remedy, the situation has improved somewhat, but given the rising increase in the proportion of older adults in the population, the need for improvement has become more acute than ever. At UCSD, we have taken up the challenge and are addressing it in several dimensions. Especially over the past two years, our newly renamed division in the Department of Medicine has been growing and diversifying.

The Clinical Picture

We continue to operate a primary care practice in La Jolla and in selected assisted living facilities in La Jolla and North County. We also provide consultation to patients being seen in the Memory Assessment and Referral Clinic in La Jolla and the Senior Behavioral Health Unit in Hillcrest. We are also advising consultation on the trauma service in Hillcrest. We also wish to expand our clinical programs to include consultation for older adults in the newly opened Gary and Mary West Senior Emergency Care Unit in La Jolla as well as on other inpatient services and the new Community Care practice in Rancho Bernardo. Khai Nguyen, the clinical services chief is leading the expansion of our clinical programs with expertise in the area of quality and improving care.

Medical Education

Our medical education efforts are led by Roopali Gupta. With her leadership, the geriatrics rotation for UCSD medicine residents has been expanded from two to four weeks and moved from the third year to the second of the residency. This was designed to provide these new doctors earlier exposure to geriatrics -- in the hope that more of them may take it up as a field of specialization. We are also expanding geriatrics education to other programs in the city. We are now

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Now, twenty-three years later, when I look east across the 5 Freeway, I am amazed at what we now have: the Jacobs Medical Center that now includes Thornton; the Shirley Eye Institute; the Moores Cancer Center; the Sulpizio Cardiovascular Center; the Altman Clinical and Translation- al Institute; and the Koman Outpatient Pavilion -- and more. We have been blessed to have David Brenner as a super leader of the enterprise and Pradeep Khosla, one of the most entrepreneurial chancellors I have ever known. This anniversary is a great moment in the history of UCSD.

Drawn from remarks at the 50th anniversary celebration of the UCSD Medical School in May of last year.

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The Second Plan: A ‘String of Jewels’

No sooner had construction begun than the Regents decided that this very site should be ground zero for the construction of a new full-scale UC campus. Robert Alexander, a Los Angeles architect, was commissioned to draw up a Master Plan for an anticipated 1,000-acre campus. An early faculty advisory committee asked him to come up with a scheme for twelve residential colleges arranged around a central communications core that would include a library.

That’s all Alexander had to hear. He took it as a license for the sort of visionary thinking that inspired Pierre L’Enfant’s bold 1791 design for our national capital. The campus was to consist of “twelve jewels strung together as a necklace by promenades.” Every new “jewel,” like First College (later Revelle), would have its own plaza. Four clusters of three colleges each would be anchored by a “grand plaza and bell tower” to rival the Piazza San Marco in Venice (presumably minus the gondolas, pigeons, and flooding). Campus land east of a newly opened I-5 was designated for intramural sports, married student housing, and dorms for an expected ultimate enrollment of 30,000 students. An aerial tramway would link the upper campus to SIO, and parking structures for no fewer than 4,000 cars each would ring the periphery. Alexander even thoughtfully proposed that several small nuclear generators should serve as the source for the university’s electrical power (“Fukushima I, II, and III?”).

The First Revision: Human Scale, not Grandiosity

This entire exercise in futuristic grandeur was soon branded a monstrosity: cold, isolated, impersonal, something a dictator like Hitler or Mussolini might conjure up. And if that wasn’t bad enough, it wasted far too much space on all those empty plazas. Provost John Stewart, who was among those who thought it reeked of fascism, asked San Diego architect Robert Mosher to provide “peer review,” a move that was later characterized as a “planning coup d’état.” Alexander, who enjoyed some national recognition, was piqued at being criticized by Mosher, who was “merely a local architect,” albeit one who had studied under Frank Lloyd Wright.

Mosher’s design for Second College (later Muir) defied every tenet of Alexander’s grand scheme. It aimed to foster a more humane environment for living and learning without the sterile and empty plazas. A central library would be our architectural focal point and the place for faculty and students to join in the common enterprise of scholarship. Architect William Pereira’s now iconic design for a library stipulated that it stand on high ground at the very center of the campus. (The students promptly nicknamed it the Not-So-Central Library.) This development, along with the siting of Third College (later Marshall) exactly where Alexander’s vacant plaza was to be located gave a final quietus to his oscillating dream.

The Second Revision: Embracing Diversity

The new consulting architect, A. Quincy Jones, was the polar opposite of Alexander. His was a more modest plan that retained the twelve-college model but eliminated the monumental tower with its grand plaza and all the boulevards and deliberately encouraged stylistic diversity. Jones envisioned a Third College whose very style would suit the Third World ideology of its radical students. They wanted it to be named Lumumba-Zapata-Allen before it became Thurgood Marshall. It would consist of smaller buildings using simpler and less costly materials like stucco, with plain doors, railings, and windows and no fancy trim. He would have been delighted by its current Chicano mural.

Street Names? We’ve Only Scratched the Surface

By Sandy Lakoff

Several readers – call them “Roads Scholars” – have written to point out that “Street Smarts,” in the fall issue, missed a number of byways that also bear notable names.

Mary Munk notes that on top of all his other honors, Walter had a street named for him on his hundredth birthday – the Boardwalk, the passage known as La Verada that runs along the beach from the La Jolla Beach & Tennis Club to the north end of Kellogg. (Too bad it doesn’t have a wavy surface so he can calculate the heighs.) And, as Bob Knox observes, star-struck Mira Mesa has astrological names from the Zodiac like Hydra, Borealis, Libra, Taurus, etc. and Pallux (presumably a misspelling of Pollux) and, nearby at MCAS Miramar, Castor, Cardill, in a courtsey to our mother kingdom, has streets named Glasgow, Edingburgh (a Cockney version minus the “h”), Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Aberdeen, and “in perhaps an ecumenical gesture to Ireland,” Kilkenny and a Dubin. Cardill also honors classical music superstars: Mozart, Haydn, Liszt, Beethoven, Verdi, Rubenstein, Chopin, Schubert, and Rossini.

Some streets in University City named for Nobel laureates made our list, but Doug Magde calls attention to others. “I live at the corner of (Henri) Dunant and (Elie) Ducommun, the first and, I believe, the third Nobel price prize winners... Ralph Bunche’s street is just a couple short blocks from the Ducommun-Dunant intersection. One Peace Prize winner I especially revere is (Fridtjof) Nansen, my choice for the greatest polar explorer ever...” (Robert) Millikan is arguably the extension of Ducommun on the east side of Regents.” And with respect to Fritz Haber: “Your poison gas inventor is better known to us as the inventor of a practical way to make ammonia fertilizer, thus allowing the world to feed an ever-growing population.” (Chemists stick up for one another.) No two ways about Nansen; as Doug rightly says, he was a truly great scientist and humanitarian.

A Likely Story (Thanks to Harry Goldenberg)

What does a Thesaurus eat for breakfast? A synonym mil.

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Mark your calendar for 2019 events!

Topic: “The Role of Eyewitness Memory in Wrongful Convictions of the Innocent?”

Presented by Professor John Wixted
Wednesday, February 13, 2018, 3:30 - 5 PM
Ida & Cecil Green Faculty Club

Professor George Sugihara, SIO
Research Meteorologist, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Wednesday, March 13, 2019, 3:30 - 5 PM

Two Special Events, back-to-back on Wednesday, May 15, 2019
Chancellor’s Scholars - Freshman Cohort Academic Poster Session
Small Conference Rooms, UCSD Faculty Club 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

UCSD Emeriti Association Annual Business Luncheon
Atkinson Pavilion, UCSD Faculty Club

Looking Backward, Looking Forward: Campus Planning at UCSD

By Jack C. Fisher, Professor Emeritus of Surgery, and Boone Hellmann, Fellow, American Institute of Architects

In the run-up to D-Day in 1944, Supreme Commander Dwight Eisenhower was heard to say that “planning is indispensable, but plans are useless.” Fortunately, campus plans can’t be foiled by a determined enemy or upset by the fortunes of war. But there are other reasons why even these plans, like the “best laid schemes o’ mice and men,” as the poem by Robert Burns famously put it, “‘Gang aft a-gley.” The ups and downs of fiscal support, and changes in everything from demographic demand to environmental standards and energy technologies all require adaptations and sometimes outright reversals. At UCSD we’ve had a series of “Long Range Development Plans” (LRDPs) over our 60-year history that have all been drastically modified or superseded. Now we’re adopting a new one, and it remains to be seen whether it will prove any more permanent. But one thing is certain: for better or worse, and fairly soon, this campus will grow far larger in numbers of staff and students and more ramified in its facilities than its founders could have envisioned. That alone makes planning indispensable, whether or not the new plan survives. So how did we get here and what comes next?

The Original Plan: Revelle’s Version of “Solomon’s House”

In Sir Francis Bacon’s 17th-century utopia, The New Atlantis, the main institution was to be “Solomon’s House,” a center for scientific research that would bring peace and prosperity to the entire world by spreading “the religion of light.” Roger Revelle had a similar dream. When ground was first broken, in May 1961, the first building – now Revel Hall – was supposed to be the nucleus of a four-unit “Institute of Science and Engineering” -- a center for nothing but the most advanced research and graduate study. It was undertaken without any strategic plan at all, other than site placement and design. San Diego voters had approved a limited transfer of 58.5 acres for what city