

UCI EMERITAE/i Newsletter

University of California, Irvine

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CHAIR'S COLUMN

by Julian Feldman



The Emeritae/i Association and the Retirees Association are preparing a request to EVC Gottfredson for funding for staff support for a UCI Emeritae/i-Retiree (E-R) Center. E-R centers exist at UC campuses at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. The wide range of services provided by the existing E-R centers give us some ideas of what the UCI Center could do. I would appreciate your comments on the following list of services which could be offered by the UCI E-R Center.

INFORMATION SOURCES: The UCI Center could be a one-stop location for information for current and prospective emeritae/i and retirees. The Center could provide basic information on UC benefits and direct clients to appropriate sources on campus and at the Office of the President. The Center could also provide information on local, state, and federal policies and resources for seniors, e.g., California legislation on reduced costs for prescription drugs for seniors, changes in Medicare rules. The Center could also provide clients who do not have access to e-mail and the internet with information relevant to annuitants which is distributed by e-mail and the internet.

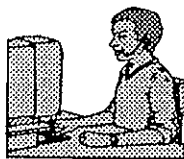
EDUCATION SOURCES: The Center could be a major participant in the UCI pre-retirement counseling program. The Center could join with the Benefits Office and UCIMC in sponsoring programs on health care for seniors, e.g., Medicare, long-term care, HMO's, UC medical plans for seniors. The Center could sponsor programs on financial planning, income tax preparation, trusts and wills. Information technology programs are very popular at other UC centers, e.g.,

introduction to internet services, word processing, spread sheets, data bases, internet search engines, modern library search techniques.

LIFE STYLE PROGRAMS: are also popular at other UC centers, e.g., adjusting to retirement, physical fitness for seniors, relationships for seniors, adjusting to change, e.g., death of a spouse.

SUPPORT SERVICES: for Emeritae/i Association and Retirees Association. The other UC centers provide campus emeriti and retiree associations with support for their programs, e.g., publication of newsletters, mailings, travel programs, lectures, meetings.

OTHER POSSIBLE SERVICES: The UCI Center might provide "hot" desks for emeritae/i and retirees who do not have campus offices. These services could



include computer access.... The Center might pursue discount programs for annuitants beyond those already offered by the campus.

QUESTION: Which of these services might be of interest to you? Are there other services you would want the Center to offer?

Please send your comments to me via e-mail—feldman@ics.uci.edu—or send me a note: Julian Feldman, PO Box 4345, Irvine, CA 92616-4345.

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UCI HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS by Sam McCulloch

By request, I am relaying the story about the origin of the Physical Plan of the Irvine campus and the contributions made by Pereira and Kerr, as found on pages 9 - 17 in *Instant University*;

THE PHYSICAL PLAN: Concentric Rings

At each of the three new UC campuses, President Kerr insisted that everything should flow from their academic plans. So, in the late winter of 1962, Kerr invited Aldrich and Pereira to meet with him in his Berkeley office to pose the next step in the evolution of UCI. Aldrich and Pereira presented Irvine's general plan, and Aldrich presented an overall idea of UCI's academic plan. The question then became: What kind of a physical plan should Irvine have?

In his research on existing campus plans, Pereira contacted more than one hundred universities in Europe and elsewhere and he sent his staff to study some of them. Thus, he was able to present quite a suitable plan for the Irvine campus site, which, he said, must have 'nobility'.¹⁷

It was Kerr, however, who "drew in a very rough way, [his] idea of what this kind of campus might be." He recalled his studies of the German economist Von Thunen, whose book *Der Isolierte Staat* discussed circular planning for municipalities. Von Thunen's idea was to put business at the center, the suburbs in the first circle, truck gardens in the next, etc. "So I was thinking," Kerr said, "about a series of concentric circles, and since we wanted an integrated campus, I drew the rings."¹⁸ Pereira and Aldrich added to this basic plan so that there were six spokes which emanated from the center of the circle. Each culminated in an academic plaza or quadrangle, at the rim.¹⁹

To use another metaphor, the UCI plan looked much like a giant clock. At twelve o'clock would be the Main Library and the Commons which would house a student cafeteria as well as office space for such activities as the student newspaper. Because of the traditional, heavy use of library facilities by the humanities and fine arts, those quads would be sited at ten o'clock, closest to

the Main Library; the humanities spoke would extend outward to the entire fine arts village complex. At eight o'clock would be the biological sciences and ultimately a science library. Further out on the quad would be the complex for the medical school (which was to arrive sooner than planned). At six o'clock would be physical sciences, at four o'clock, engineering and computer sciences, at the opposite side of the Library from the arts and humanities.

(The campus opened in 1965 but with only one-third of the clock face completed. The Library building was half its projected size and all the sciences, as well as engineering, initially were housed in one building, the future Biological Science 1 Building.)

At the center of the clock was planned a sixteen acre park which Pereira hoped would include an expansive lawn, a lake, an amphitheater and a very tall carillon.

The concentric rings permitted the siting of student residence halls near the academic buildings. There was to be no intermixing of men and women residents in any residence hall, and so the halls were to play the roles of sorority and fraternity houses. (This was Aldrich's idea and was based on a similar model he had encountered near Boston.)



The principal quadrangle, which was at twelve o'clock, would contain the Administration Building and, reminiscent of the great urban spaces of Europe, possibly such facilities as an auditorium. There would be a bridge spanning a main street (now called Campus Drive) which could border the campus and the planned University Town Center, an adjacent commercial and residential neighborhood. The bridge would lead from campus to a wide pedestrian mall flanked by shops catering to UCI's students, faculty and staff. The Town Center was also to include movie theaters, a small hotel and professional

buildings, as well as condominiums and townhomes.²⁰ (The Irvine Company eventually also located land adjacent to the Town Center for a large regional county park, which subsequently was named after a late president of the company, William R. Mason.)

ARCHITECTURAL PHILOSOPHY AND STYLE

William Pereira chose a modern, Southern California "Brutalist" style (strong concrete forms signifying permanence) to define UCI architecturally. Speaking before the Regents' Committee on Grounds and Buildings on October 18, 1962, he noted the influence of the sun, the "white" sky, and the rugged, treeless landscape at the campus site - features which reminded him of the natural beauty of the Spanish landscape near Granada. Drawing from another Mediterranean locale, Pereira proposed to embellish campus buildings with architectural detail similar to that which adorns the buildings of Rome, Venice and Florence, and with the arch serving as a unifying theme. He said that the glare of the white sky would necessitate smaller windows - he called them "embrasures" - and that their panes would be of tinted glass.

Pereira wanted the general character of the central core of the campus to be pedestrian-oriented, with buildings spaced no farther than a ten minute walk and with attractive paths criss-crossing a central park. (Only delivery vehicles would be allowed inside the inner core.) In his later writings, he noted that for UCI he had sought a dramatic departure from the type of architecture which prevailed on other campuses.

Pereira established overall guidelines for the various project architects to follow (among them, Quincy Jones, who designed the Main Library). The guidelines specified that structures should fit . . . with massive piers supporting the broad platforms which form the bases of the structures themselves . . . Another novel feature of the basic design is the use of some rooftops to provide inexpensive

additional space for seminar and conference rooms and open-air laboratories. (Plans for the open-air labs subsequently were eliminated.)²¹

To ensure that roof tops were attractive, Pereira planned to eliminate any visible sign of such external equipment as elevator housings. He succeeded with the five story Humanities Office Building, for example, where elevators could go no further than the fourth floor. The fifth floor is accessible only by stairs the initial ten steps to the first landing face northwest; the second ten face southeast. (This caused moving crews much difficulty as they carried furnishings up to the fifth floor.)

Regrettably, Pereira seemed to have little interest in planning the interiors of his buildings. Offices and hallways in many of UCI's original buildings seem suspiciously like cell blocks, and the windowless classrooms in Humanities Hall are stiflingly claustrophobic.

PEREIRA'S TRIUMPH

The Regents' committee approved Pereira's models and schematics by unanimous vote at their October, 1962 meeting, and the climactic meeting to approve the final architectural plans took place on December 13, when the Regents' Committee on Grounds and Buildings met in Newport Beach at Uranus Square, near the site of the new campus. Uranus Square was a remodeled red barn complex on the edge of the Irvine Ranch which housed Bill Pereira's office. (Part of the complex has since been relocated to the Orange County Fairgrounds because of the extension of Highway 73 and its connection to the San Joaquin Transportation Corridor.)

The December meeting was quite large, with ten Regents, seven chancellors, and several vice chancellors and University deans present. Pereira carefully orchestrated the agenda so that the attendees would be greeted by a display of maps and proposed models for the

University, as well as some of his municipal planning concepts for the City of Irvine. In presenting his report, Pereira explained that master plan documents are generally pictorial 'as a plan of this nature cannot be illustrated solely by the kind of drawings one normally sees.' He talked about land development and illustrated his points with maps showing open space plans, circulation plans, buildable areas, and so forth.

Pereira's presentation was so thorough that very few questions were raised. One which did come up had to do with proposed bicycle paths 'What percentage of grading [is] required to make a bicycle path useful, in view of the rolling

contours of the site?' The answer was 'under 4 percent'. The Regents approved Pereira's plans in principle, subject to the adoption of a formal academic plan, and the day closed with Pereira conducting an informal tour of the campus site. The committee's report of the presentation concluded by observing that 'a full-scale model of the type of building construction to be employed was exhibited, as was the model of a carillon tower which was proposed for the center of the campus.' The carillon was to be tall enough to be visible from miles around. (Its construction was to be funded privately through community groups. However, raising funds for the project proved to be a venture beyond the capabilities of Town and Gown and the tower has never been built.)

At the December 13 meeting, the Regents voted to establish the University of California, Irvine on the 1,000 acres of cattle-grazing land donated by the Irvine Company and William I. Pereira & Associates. (Pereira by then had his own firm) was officially selected to master-plan the campus.²² Only one negative note was cast.

A WIFE OF ACADEME

By Joan Krieger

In the 50's, I was a graduate student and wife of a newly appointed instructor in Columbus, Ohio. I was born and grew up in Manhattan, and according to my friends, I had made the fatal mistake of crossing the Hudson River and marrying a young man from Newark, New Jersey.

I was young. I believed myself to be very 'sophisticated' and knowledgeable. I had not realized my adventurous soul was to find 'more' adventure. My first discovery was that a teacher's salary was low and his wife was simply tolerated as a household functionary. Then, of course, nepotism also existed in every department of the university.

Columbus, I also discovered, had as yet come into its own. When I went to a bakery named "Petits Fours" I was asked if I wanted black, white or yellow cake? At the specialty cheese store, it was "sharp or mild," I found this rather confusing. Didn't they know?

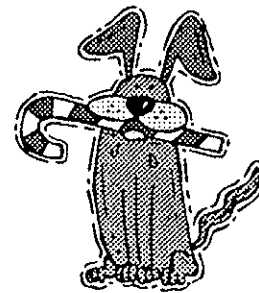
We rented a cottage style house in a residential area where housing was almost impossible to find. Because we could afford \$47 a month and it was advertised in the newspaper on Armistice Day, we called and waited several hours for its owner, a retired parading colonel to return and show it to us. We loved it and he was thrilled as he had bought it for his children who were so offended by its lack of elegance, they refused to move in. Of course, he adored our enthusiasm and we furnished it with the best the Salvation Army store could produce. He happily appeared for afternoon tea at least twice a month to chat about life and our new purchases, one of which was a \$15 breakfront in the dining room where I exhibited a few pieces of my grandmother's crystal.

Our immediate neighbors that we shared a driveway with, were Mr. and Mrs. Glass. He was a retired railroad man. He made dandelion wine in his basement and

had a vicious dog named Topper. He also had a small 'victory' garden in the backyard that he had nurtured during World War II. He felt sorry for us in this quiet neighborhood. He saw my husband's light in the window reading late into the night and going off to school with his books and papers and me with my pads and canvases.

He often left us a small box on the side steps some corn and strawberries and a bottle of his wine and all were wonderful. I'm sure he thought us to be a bit odd. In return, I brought in his mail as Topper terrified the mailman. We felt someone had once abused him and he simply adopted the elderly couple. He came to tolerate us on one day while thanking Mr. Glass for his gifts. I put down a saucer of milk on the step for my indoors kitten and Topper devoured the milk and returned daily for more. This time we became friends. Mr. Glass asked quizzically "How did you do that Girly?", the name he gave me. "I love dogs" was my response as I looked down at this mangy-milk-drinking, half Chow and German

Shepard as he was licking his chops.



One day I asked Mr. Glass if I could visit his garden. I'd never seen one up close in the city. I inquired,

"will you show me how the corn grows? and where are the strawberry trees?" "Strawberry Trees?" his brow furrowed as he queried. Of course, I replied, "pears, apples, cherries, oranges, etc. etc. grow on trees, don't they?" He smiled and his eyes twinkled as he replied, "Girly, I've got a few things to show you!"

The most interesting moment of my experience there came when I was drawing with my charcoal and pad in my backyard and concentrating on Mrs. Glass who was sitting shucking peas

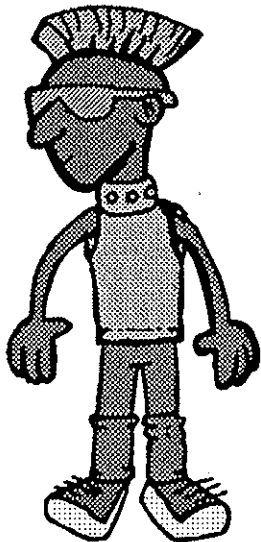
under a beautiful big oak tree on a late October afternoon. Mr. Glass came by and inquired about why I was sketching her. "She does this almost every day," he said. I replied that this moment of sun and shadow, the bend of her back, the position of her feet happens once exactly in the same way and I was trying to capture it as I saw it just then. Not another word was said, but about a week later, Mr. Glass asked me if I still had the drawing. I did and happily gave it to him. Some days later when I brought in the mail, my eye caught it framed and hanging in the hall.

We stayed in the house several years and tearfully left at the end of my Graduate School days and a new job for my husband in another city.

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HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION: Dulling the sound of the "boom."

by Tessa Janian, M.A.,
Gerontologist UCIMC



The Boomers are coming! The Boomers are coming! It's the health care battle cry of the century. And, they are coming. The largest generation of people in history will be turning 65 within the next 10 years (the Baby Boomers). We, as health care professionals, educators and

service providers, need to start preparing now. It is not so much a question of when to establish programs to handle the potential burden to the health care system, but what types of programs.

One solution is furthering the concept of health promotion and disease prevention protocols. Health promotion and disease prevention go by many names; healthy aging, wellness, chronic disease management and others. What's important to note is the underlying message does not change in the synonymous variations. The general definition includes the promotion of healthful behaviors prior to the onset of disease and management of a given disease once its onset can not be reversed so as to prevent further health decline.

With the largest population of aging Americans just 10 to 20 years on the horizon, plans to address the potential burden to the healthcare system need to be examined today. Health promotion and disease prevention are becoming a part of the national healthcare agenda. Divisions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control outline necessary guidelines to meet the health needs of the Boomers and generations to come. Chief among the objectives is increasing quality and years of a healthy life, eliminating health disparities. Recent research supports these objectives. Specifically, health promotion and disease prevention programs are outlined as critical components to achieving increased quality and years of a healthy life.

In reference to the aging Boomer, health promotion and disease prevention need to be diverse and expansive, existing not only programs for leisure activities, but for education, health, social support and the like. Boomers are more likely to seek out programs that address the needs of the whole person and not just addressing one's clinical health status. As healthcare providers, we need to take measures to investigate, develop and institutionalize systems before the "boom" arrives. Combined, the Center for Disease Control and Healthy People 2010 guidelines can impact the health and quality of life for our nation's aging population. With collaborative efforts on the local, state and national levels, a new institution of healthy "whole person" aging protocols

may make the pending "boom" sound more like a sigh.

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SEEDS FOR ALL SEASONS



Another budding novelist among us... We have received word of a new publication entitled *Seeds for all Seasons* which was written by

Alan B. Gazzaniga, another UCI Emeritae/i professor of surgery. This thriller has been fashioned on the impoverished manner in which some doctors-in-training exploit the system to supplement their meager paychecks. It is being published by Vantage Press.

LEAP

The Human Resources Dept at UCI is offering a Learning Education Advantage Program (LEAP) to all employees to be funded by the Chancellor's Office, and aimed toward providing more skill-enhancing and career-building opportunities for all UCI staff. Courses in Management, Web Design and Database Technologies are being offered in the first phase, with additional courses upcoming. These classes are available at no cost to the staff and supervisors are urged to allow their employees to attend daytime classes as the skills learned will build capacity in all campus employees.

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