CHAIR'S COLUMN
By Roland Schinzinger

Our fall event was a well-attended holiday gathering at the UCI University Club, expertly arranged by Ann Stephens. We were greeted by tables loaded with delectable refreshments prepared by the University Club, and wines carefully selected -- and donated! -- by Ann and Grover Stephens. The attendance exceeded expectations, but we were sorry to miss our former UCIEA Chair and current state-wide CUCEA Chair, Julian Feldman. He was still in mourning for his wife, Rita, whose funeral on December 18th had been attended by many of Julian's UCI colleagues and fellow CUCEA members. As one would expect, much of our conversation centered on Rita, who is so fondly remembered by the UCI community.

Henry Fagin, UCIEA's first chair, had pioneered an Annual Report to the UCI administration on scholarly activities and assistance to UCI by UC Emeritae/i. This kind of report is now prepared statewide on every UC campus every two years. This year was an exception in that one campus did not send its report in time to the Council of UC Emeritae/i Associations for transmittal to the President's Office...and the culprit is UCI. The reason? We got the two-year cycles mixed up. CUCEA is granting us a "make-up report" (to use student-teacher language) to gather the desired information from those UCIEA members who did not already respond to our first reminder in the fall newsletter. So, if you have not done so during the last two months or earlier, please fill in the form enclosed with this Newsletter and mail it ASAP: UCIEA, 2000 Mesa Court Office Bldg., UCI, Irvine, CA 92697-9014. Perhaps it is the cumbersome address that discouraged some would-be correspondents!

Your Board is planning to establish a website for UCIEA. It would provide access to UC and UCI Academic Senate rules regarding privileges extended to emeritus faculty and librarians, UCIEA By-laws, lists of UCIEA officers and board members, notices of current events and other items of interest to Emeritae/i (as long as we can keep such a list current!), and whatever else you, our readers, may suggest.

UCI HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS
by Sam McCulloch

The importance of the Academic Senate, 1964-68 is outlined in my Instant University chapter 7.

The University-Wide Academic Senate

According to Russell H. Fitzgibbon in The Academic Senate of the University of California (1968), the Senate is almost as old an institution as the University itself. Fitzgibbon writes that although the University Bill of 1868 which created the University of California gave strong powers to the UC Regents and their Secretary, in order to protect the University's academic affairs from politics and general meddling, the bill entrusted academic matters to an Academic Senate, to be composed of the members of the faculty.

The President of the University is also President of the Academic Senate and when Benjamin Ide Wheeler, UC President from 1899 to 1919, circumvented the Senate, he upset the balance of power. Wheeler subdued the faculty and the Regents under what may be considered an autocratic, though benevolent and paternalistic, hand. (Wheeler's tenure is best remembered for his ability to choose out-

HEALTH FACILITATOR:
Joe Walsh: 949: 824 – 8921
standing faculty and to support and encourage the students.) At the end of Wheeler's presidency, the Academic Senate "asserted itself," to quote Verne Stadtman, by authorizing the establishment of important committees and assuming full responsibility for the curriculum as well as the power to award academic degrees. (These powers remain to the present day.) The Senate also began the practice of naming its own members to its committees, a mechanism designed to block all subsequent UC presidents from circumventing the Senate. Although a 1920 Standing Order of the Regents charged the president with responsibility for recommending to the Regents "appointments, promotions, demotions, and dismissals of members of the Academic Senate," the Regents left to the Senate responsibility for the curriculum as well as permission to "choose [the Senate's] own chairmen, and select its committees. By 1957 when Clark Kerr was appointed UC President, this arrangement between administration and faculty was working quite satisfactorily.

The Principle of Shared Governance

The system of shared governance between the UC faculty and the UC administration, both at the campus level and at the University-wide level, has operated very successfully since 1957. It is not immune to difficulty, however, and the 1977-78 Academic Council Chair, John Galbraith, described the underlying problem quite well:

Under the best of circumstances, there must be a degree of tension between administration and faculty ... I also believe I am correct in saying there is always a certain amount of mutual suspicion and distrust ... It does require that we work together in what ought to be our common interest, to keep the University at the level of excellence which it has attained...

[The] relationship between the administration and Senate cannot ever be completely harmonious since each side has a different perspective.

So long as common standards of excellence are maintained by the Senate and the administration at both the UC-wide and campus levels, the system works well. If excellence prevails, then decisions are usually sound (and hopefully peaceful!) Only when mediocrity enters is there the problem of mediocrity hating excellence.

Comparing the UC system with the University of Chicago system, in which he had taught for most of his life, UCI Graduate Dean Gerard said: "I think that the degree of faculty involvement in administration at the University of California is excessive". Perhaps it is. However, challenging Gerard's view is a 1993 observation made by Duncan Mellichamp, a senior member of the UC Santa Barbara Senate, who said,

The faculty want to be in on the takeoff as well as the landing ... Faculty don't need to occupy the cockpit. And they are only interested in details of the flight plan [if] they have confidence in the integrity of the operation.

The Senate Chair from each campus plus the chair of the six most important campus committees (CEP, CAP, etc) from each campus comprise the Academic Council which meets monthly eleven months of the year with the University President and with senior administrators; Council meetings coincide with the meeting schedule of the University's Board of Regents. The Council addresses important policy issues facing the University and is advisory to the President. Furthermore, the Council Chair and Vice Chair (both elected posts) sit at the Regents' meetings, where they can discuss matters on the Regents' agenda but cannot introduce a motion or vote.

The Academic Senate Assembly is composed of faculty from each campus. The number from each campus varies according to the number of faculty at each. The Assembly meets twice yearly to debate and vote on crucial academic issues.

Each campus also has a Representative Assembly that meets several times each year to debate crucial academic issues. It is composed of elected faculty proportioned according to the size of the faculty in each academic unit. Initially, every faculty member at UCI participated in UCI's Representative assembly; however, by 1976 every tenth member of an academic unit was eligible for election to the As-
The Representative Assembly meets at least three times each academic year, once per quarter.

Creating UCI's Academic Senate, 1965-66 President Kerr established the principle of "diversity within unity", and the creation of the Academic Senate at UCI was to test the viability of that principle.

The developments surrounding the creation of the Irvine Division of the Academic Senate were imbued with the spirit of careful innovation. Eighty-six faculty were eligible for Senate membership when in the fall of 1964 a committee was set up to begin formulating a set of governing policies. Committee members were A. I. Melden, founding chair of Philosophy; J. W. Peltason, Academic Vice Chancellor; and E. A. Steinhaus, Dean of Biological Sciences.

The members carefully developed the bylaws and certain parts of the Senate's constitution, and by May 1965, they had a first draft ready. (Early in 1965, Dr. Peltason had withdrawn from the group because of his position in administration, although all agreed that his expertise in the constitutional and judicial government was second to none and would be missed.) By the fall of 1965, three more members were elected to the committee: Creel Froman, Political Science; J. B. Hall, Creative Writing; and E. Forrester, Physics. The committee conducted no less than fourteen meetings, and its seventh draft of the by-laws was adopted by mail ballot on February 2, 1966. The eighth and final draft was issued and approved on June 7, 1966.

Although the faculty met several times after Opening Day as a group to address various issues, the UCI Senate actually met officially for the first time in December 1965. The first chair elected was A. I. Melden, a very happy choice. Melden was in his mid-fifties and had not only a first-class mind but also some knowledge of the University of California system, since he had taught briefly at UC Berkeley. Luckily, Melden possessed the necessary wisdom to get UCI's Senate off to a good start, and he steered it through some very rough waters. He would find, however, that chairing the Senate comes at the price of significant personal and scholarly sacrifice because conducting the Senate's business is a full-time proposition.

The Irvine Senate is recognized as having the most liberal set of rules among all the UC campuses, most of which place greater power in the hands of the Committee on Committees than does UCI. Since its establishment in 1965, the Irvine Division of the Academic Senate has functioned in the following manner. Issues either are presented to the Senate by the administration or are brought up by the Senate itself. The Senate is presided over by a chair who is elected for a two-year appointment, and the chair is advised by an executive committee composed of Senate committee chairs. The six most important committees are Educational Policy (CEP); Academic Personnel (CAP-in Irvine's earliest years, this was called the Budget Committee), which passes on all faculty appointments and promotions (and then their decisions go to the administration); Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs (CCGA); Planning and Budget, Privilege and Tenure; and Admissions and Relations with Schools. Other committees are Academic Freedom, Athletics, Education Abroad, Library, and Undergraduate Scholarships and Fellowships. These committees address and focus on issues of academic importance to the campus. Membership on them is determined through election by the full senate membership, after candidates are nominated by the Committee on Committees is prepared and voted upon. The committee then proposes slates for election to the major committees and nominates members for the remaining committees. The chairs of each Senate committee are elected internally by the committee membership.

Senate Actions, 1965-66

Most of UCI's eighty-six Senate members actively participated in Senate business the first academic year. Even deans served, as a temporary measure. Fifteen Senate committees were created, and members were either appointed to them or elected, depending upon individual committee policies. Initially, participation on the Committee on Academic Personnel, the Educational Policy Committee,
and the Committee on Committees was by appointment. It was recommended, however, that as soon as possible, membership on all committees should be by election because the faculty insisted upon being as democratic as possible. Membership on the remaining committees was elected by a vote of the full Senate. These committees were: Academic Freedom, Athletics, Admissions, Editorial, Education Abroad Program, Library, Undergraduate Scholarships and Fellowships, Coordinating Committee on Graduate Affairs, Privilege and Tenure, Research, Subject A (Composition), Welfare, Health Sciences, Student Organizations, and Intercollegiate Athletics. (The latter three were ad hoc committees.)

The Academic Senate worked on numerous varied issues its first year, and it often met more than once each month. Some issues required legal advice because they concerned new and innovative concepts. On March 10, 1966, a special meeting was held at which it was recommended that Senate membership be given to vice chancellors, but that suggestion was later withdrawn on the advice of the Chair of the Senate Rules and Jurisdiction Committee. On April 28 and May 12, a general election was held for committee membership assignments for the 1966-67 academic year. Then came two meetings in May and a third in June 1966 which discussed the recommendations of the Report on the Health Sciences (Chapter 6). The Senate also established a policy on approving new courses and new degree programs. It authorized the appointment of an ad hoc committee on the coordination of undergraduate education, and it approved an honor code that had been worked on quite intensely by the students. It also approved ten academic degree programs: six master of arts, one master of science, and three doctor of philosophy.

The Senate sent a resolution to President Kerr to request revision of the policy that had made recruiting from other California institutions by UCI very difficult, and it approved the establishment of the UCI Arboretum. In addition, it approved the assignment of Alan Miller (Psychology) as a faculty advisor to 100 students who would tutor disadvantaged children in Orange County.

As one Senate member observed, UCI had created full-blown, a complete University ... and with a detailed Senate structure in which the faculty would be involved in all of the planning, administrative, and advisory functions in which an Academic Senate is involved. Somehow we managed to pull it off. More remarkable as the faculty was young, and recruited from around the U.S. [often from institutions] where a full-blown and sophisticated Senate was ... absent.

(continued next issue)

EMERITAE/I LUNCHEON

Friday, February 22, 2002
11:45 to 1:45

University Club, Room C

$11 includes the hot or cold buffet, tax and tip and partially defrays the room charge.

Following lunch, John Swett will speak about his experience serving on the Grand Jury.

Seating is limited to the first 35 people who respond.

Please mail your name, telephone number and check for $11.00 per person, payable to:

the UCI EMERITAE/I ASSOCIATION, to

Grover Stephens
1912 Beryl Lane
Newport Beach CA 92660-4400

If you have any questions,
Call Grover or Ann Stephens 949-646-4931

CORRECTION

In your last Newsletter, there was a typographical error in the History of UCI column submitted by Sam McCulloch. The number of students who met for the first class at UCI, listed just below the middle of page 3, should have been listed as 1,589 rather than 1,389.
The UCI College of Medicine, Program in Geriatrics, is recruiting community seniors to participate in an exciting new teaching program for our medical students. Our goal is to integrate geriatric medicine throughout the four years of our students' predoctoral education. The project, funded by the John A. Hartford Foundation, includes an innovative "home and community" component. We will pair first year medical students with community seniors as student/senior partners. These partnerships are designed to be maintained through the four years of the students' predoctoral education. Each student will meet with his/her senior partner at least three times during each year. The scheduled student/senior interactions will have both structured educational objectives and enough flexibility to make use of other learning opportunities as they arise. One-on-one student/senior interactions will be preceded by appropriate didactic presentations and followed by faculty-facilitated small group discussions. You are the key to the success of this program. We need community seniors who are willing and able to share their knowledge, experience, and perspective with these young men and women. You can make a difference in our future physicians and for their patients!

Contact: Melissa Magnuson at UCI Medical Center - Program in Geriatrics, phone: (714) 456-5530. Email: mmagnuso@uci.edu.

During 2001, the two of us have wandered from one rare book show to the next. Of course, none of these priceless volumes, old or modern, had a price tag for all of them belonged, or would eventually belong, to libraries and museums. Thus, even the wealthiest collectors had to view these shows in the humble role of hopelessly frustrated admirers.

The first exhibit we attended - and in which we actively participated - took place at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. Cambridge University provided us with a splendid room in Caius - phonetically Keyes - College. Yves Peyré, an important poet who directs the Jacques Doucet Library in Paris, had selected 125 books, all of them collaborations between major artists such as Picasso and Sonia Delaunay and famous writers, for instance Cendrars and Césaire. The museum had actually planned the exhibit for the year 2002 not knowing that it would receive a fabulous grant for a complete renovation, including an elevator for tired patrons. As this modernization would last through 2004, the organizers rushed to stage an impeccable show a year in advance and complete an illustrated catalogue replete with lengthy articles, but devoid of typos, within a matter of weeks. Email made this operation possible. In any case, these scholarly contributions were published at almost journalistic speed. Usually, you have to wait several years for late contributors. Edited by Jean Khalfa, fellow of Trinity College, The Dialogue between Painting and Poetry: Livres d'Artistes 1874-1999 was published in Cambridge by Black Apollo Press directed by an American expatriate, Bob Biderman. We did not have to go as far to see another exhibit of modern illustrated books. We were invited to attend the Press opening of Artists' Books in the Modern Era 1870-2000 from the Reva and David Logan Collection, which is accompanied by a magnificently illustrated catalogue. In addition to famous French livres d'artistes, this collection features American, German, and British illustrated books. Nor did it restrict itself to dialogues. Indeed, Picasso, the dominant artist in the collection, rarely bothered to read the works he illustrated! Although the Logans are from Chicago, they decided to donate their extensive collection to the Legion of Honor Museum in San Francisco, which showed far more enthusiasm for artists' books than the Art Institute. Moreover, California in general and San Francisco in particular produce a wealth of letterpress volumes unrivaled anywhere else in the world. Indeed, in France, where the livre d'artiste was first produced, skilled typographers have become an endangered species.
The third and final book exhibit could hardly be nearer. Although it does feature a few outstanding contemporary artists' books, this exhibit at the Hammer Museum of volumes from some 17 libraries in Los Angeles County covers the whole history of book making. The accompanying illustrated catalogue of The World from Here, compiled by specialists, provides a wealth of information and, so to speak, a complete course on the subject.

SHORT STORY OF A LONG LIFE
By Jerome S. Tobis

The city of Syracuse, New York was a tranquil, bucolic environment in the 20's where I was born and grew to adolescence. It seemed a lovely community to raise children and as a Jewish family we had a strong support system with relatives, friends and synagogue. Our family was close knit. Our caring parents had aspirations for their three children for formal education and cultural experiences. My mother was a second generation American while my father was a native of Romania. Neither had been able to complete more than a grammar school education and wished to see my brother, sister and myself, the oldest, achieve a college education, which we all did. But beneath the tranquility of Syracuse, segregation was insidious. I experienced anti-Semitism as a youngster in my relations to neighbors which to this day have left scars and influenced values that I still retain. The milieu, I believe contributed to a duality of responses, becoming a conformist in order to be accepted by my peers and at the same time fighting to the present for civil liberties for equality of opportunity and justice for all.

By 1929 (at age 14), our modest middle class family experienced the consequences of the economic depression that was to dominate our country for the next decade. My father lost his business and we moved to Brooklyn, New York to be near my mother's family. The new city broadened my horizons, afforded me a sound, free education through high school and City College (now known as City University of New York).

When I applied to go to medical school I found the harsh discriminatory obstacles of quotas against Jewish students graduating from City College (the working class Harvard of the Hudson) a barrier to my admission. So in 1938 I was admitted to medical school in Edinburgh, Scotland. In the fall of that year I returned to New York and married Hazel, my wonderful companion and wife of 62 years, and with her went back to Edinburgh where we stayed until 1940. With World War II a reality, we decided to come home again and seek admission to an American medical school. The Chicago Medical School afforded me that opportunity and we moved to that city where we remained until my graduation in 1944.

After an internship in New York City, I entered the Public Health Service during the war and was assigned to the treatment of venereal disease using fever therapy along with chemotherapy. This stimulated my interest in Physical Medicine which became an accredited specialty of medicine after the war. As a result I applied for training in the field of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and became one of its early practitioners.

By the age of 33 I became chairman of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York Medical College where I developed a broad teaching and research program. My colleagues and I established numerous conferences and educational programs including Electromyography, Handicapped Children, Chronic Disease and Aging. Many of the patients we treated were elderly which stimulated my interest in Geriatric Medicine. After some 13 years I joined the department at Montefiore Hospital as chief with a professorship at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx. During that period of my career we embarked on a program of cardiac rehabilitation which was a pace-setter in the field.

From 1944 to 1947 we had three children - David, Heather and Jonathan, all of whom have attained prominent careers in their own respective professions: social-
In 1970 I accepted the chairmanship of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the transplanted college of medicine to the new campus of the University of California at Irvine. We have adapted beautifully to this new environment of southern California and specifically Orange County.

By 1979 I took a sabbatical with Hazel to work with a leading geriatrician, Professor Bernard Isaacs, at the University of Birmingham, England. It was a stimulating experience for both of us. I strengthened my qualifications in the care of the aged, led to my research interests being redirected toward the study of falls in the elderly and upon my return to California, the directorship of the new program in Geriatric Medicine at UCI.

Over the years I have published extensively on a variegated list of subjects including handicapped children, paraplegia, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, cardiac rehabilitation, arthritis and more recently on falls.

In 1986 I became emeritus at the university but have been recalled each year to participate in research with NIH funding for studies on the elderly, teaching of residents and medical students, and numerous university service activities. These include chair of Privilege and Tenure at UCI for three years and university wide chair in 1989 and chair of the Bioethics Committee at the university hospital for the past fourteen years. I have served on several review panels for NIH since my retirement.

It has been an exciting career which I still hope to expand in these remaining years. It has been a full and rewarding life with Hazel and our extended family. The values that I espoused as a younger remain with me to serve as a guide for my behavior as a physician and citizen. This period of my life I find especially rewarding and affords me an opportunity to express my appreciation to the university and my community for the opportunities which they have availed me.

Enclosed is the Biobibliography form to be completed, advising of activities accomplished between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2001. Return to: UCI Emeritae/I, Mesa Court, Irvine, CA. 92697-9014 - as soon as possible.

REMINDER

Your Emeritae/I office on campus is not ‘manned’ on a regular basis. Therefore, when you phone the office @ 949: 824 – 6204, you will receive a message, asking you to leave your number to be called in return.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

Dr. Warren Bostick recently phoned this office to inform his colleagues he is alive and well in Sacramento, CA. That is, he is doing well considering his ill health, and he would be happy to hear from old friends at wlbostic@uci.edu.

Please return this tear-off with a check for the February luncheon.

Names: ____________________________

Telephone: ________________________

Number of guests: ____________
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