Emeriti Association Selects Ten New Fellowship Winners

Ten winners for 2006-07 have been selected from a field of over 70 aspirants by the Fellowship Fund Committee of the Emeriti Association. The Executive Committee accepted and ratified those recommendations, which were the outcome of weeks spent in evaluation.

Six of the awards include the non-commemorative Emeriti Fellowships for outstanding graduate students in any field. The commemorative fellowships honor retired or deceased colleagues, now including Jane Matson, William Lloyd, and Gerald Sorrensen, and are given to students in specified fields. Also commemorated with an undergraduate scholarship in biology is the late David Cameron Fisher, son of Janet Fisher-Hoult. Other, more recently established commemorative fellowships, honoring John Houk and Mary Gormly, remain in preliminary stages of fundraising, in preparation for future awards in designated disciplinary interests.

The recipients will be recognized on October 10 during the reception planned for the opening of the Mary Gormly Native American Art exhibition in the Library (see related article). Their impressive qualifications will be detailed in the winter issue of The Emeriti Times.

The six Emeriti Fellowship winners are David Bardwell (Studio Arts), Mary Simpson (Art Education, also preparing for a teaching credential), Jessica Gundy (Psychology), Viridiana Gallardo (Criminal Justice), Erica Maresh (Music, specializing in voice), and Sandra Cardenas (Social Work). Cynthia Pereira, a candidate for the M.S. in Counseling as well as an emeritus librarian, will speak on his collections of Gormly, whose active service years overlapped his. César Caballero, associate University Librarian, who also has professional interests in Native American art, will speak about the art objects on display.

Special guests at the exhibit and reception will be the 2006 winners of scholarship and fellowship awards sponsored by the Emeriti Association. Also attending, in addition to emeriti and Library faculty, will be members of the Academic Senate, since Mary served in the Senate as the Association of California State University Professors (ACSUP) delegate. The exhibit will be on view through the fall quarter.
President’s Message

I am pleased to report that the Emeriti Association is off to a good start for 2006-07. As we begin a new year of service to our retired faculty and the University, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Bob Miller for outstanding service as treasurer, and to Don Burrill, as member at-large. Both completed their terms of office on the executive committee. At the same time, I welcome Hildebrando Villarreal and Rosemarie Marshall-Holt as our two newly elected at-large members to the executive committee, and our new treasurer, Bill Taylor. They will join current executive committee members for continuation of new ideas and another productive year.

I must also acknowledge the outstanding work of the Emeriti Fellowship Fund Committee. Committee members have enthusiastically worked to evaluate a large number of student applications from diverse majors for Emeriti Fellowships. This year we were able to award five $1,000 fellowships, one $800 fellowship, and one $500 fellowship. These fellowships were made possible by the generous contributions of emeritus faculty members to the Fellowship Fund. Please keep the contributions rolling in.

Please mark your calendars for the opening of the Mary Gormly Native American Art Exhibition in the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. Mary Gormly, who retired as a research librarian, donated her art collection to the University in her will. The art collection reflects her long-time professional interest in Mexican American studies. She bequeathed all of her holdings to the Library, and Mary Gormly Native American Art Exhibition is the beginning of the work of the Emeriti Fellowship Fund Committee. We are greatly appreciative of the generosity of Mrs. Gormly and the University.

During the recent massive march in Los Angeles, that density seems to have been reached a long time ago. For us in Los Angeles, the large number of Mexican immigrants that arrive here without legal status admittedly poses social and economic challenges. They arrive here seeking employment and a better life for their families. The demand for low-wage workers in the service industry and farming remains very high. At the same time, policy debates on the future funding of Social Security benefit recipients. Even so, Mexican and Central American societies must move forcefully to create jobs and reduce poverty to diminish the flow of immigrants that cross the border.

As always, I welcome your comments and suggestions.

Louis Negrete
Pacific Dispatch

Afghanistan: Land of the Afghans

By Margaret J. Hartman

Your editor announced in an earlier issue of The Emeritus that I would not be writing about Singapore any more, but would send occasional pieces from my travels. In March, my travels took me to Afghanistan.

As part of the plan to rebuild Afghanistan, the U.S. government has allocated 17 million dollars (over three years) to help defray expenses of the start-up of the American University in Afghanistan, a private, English language instruction university in Kabul. The University was announced with much fanfare in March of 2005. The Chronicle of Higher Education ran an article on the new university, accompanied by a picture of a tank taken somewhere in Afghanistan, claiming that the tank was guarding the entrance to the University. No such thing! I didn’t see a single tank in Kabul. In the same article, The Chronicle also reported that there was quite a bit of anger from the three existing universities in Afghanistan (all of which have instruction in Dari, the native language, instead of English), who weren’t happy with the competition and publicly stated that the 17 million dollars ought to come to them. The Chronicle made no attempt to print the other side of the story, which was that the request for the funds to start a new university on an American model had come from the Afghan ambassador to the United States and the Afghan minister of higher education, both of whom were unhappy with the low quality of education offered by the current universities and wanted a change.

Why was I there? My job was to review the work that had been done in the last 12 months and make suggestions about what needed to be done. It was like being a one-person accreditation team.

The University’s travel agent is in Dubai. So, my itinerary included an overnight flight from Singapore to Dubai, and then a day in Dubai to get a visa—no easy matter—even with the help of the travel agent. The University had already sent all the necessary information to the Afghan consulate in Dubai, but I still had to go in, leave my passport (and pay $30), and then come back in the afternoon to pick up my passport with visa. The next morning, I took the 7 a.m. flight, northeast to Kabul, flying over Iran and Afghanistan, claiming that the tank was guarding the entrance to the University. No such thing! I didn’t see a single tank in Kabul. In the same article, The Chronicle also reported that there was quite a bit of anger from the three existing universities in Afghanistan (all of which have instruction in Dari, the native language, instead of English), who weren’t happy with the competition and publicly stated that the 17 million dollars ought to come to them. The Chronicle made no attempt to print the other side of the story, which was that the request for the funds to start a new university on an American model had come from the Afghan ambassador to the United States and the Afghan minister of higher education, both of whom were unhappy with the low quality of education offered by the current universities and wanted a change.

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Singapore’s weather is the same all year round and I have to remember to check the weather forecasts in places to which we are traveling. At the time of my trip, the reported temperatures for Kabul were about 30 at night and 50 during the day (Fahrenheit). So, I unearthed my L. L. Bean winter coat, hat with built-in ear flaps, and gloves for the trip. I was scheduled to meet one of the deans at the airport in Dubai and fly with him to Kabul. I got to the airport first and was looking around for a likely candidate (deanly-looking American male dressed to venture into a freezing climate). I mentally rejected people who did not have what I considered the proper clothing for going into freezing weather. My mistake! The dean, who finally found me, was wearing sandals.

Going through immigration in Kabul was a long process, and then there was an even longer wait for baggage. In the middle of the baggage delivery, the conveyor belt broke down, and immediately the natives all jumped on the belt and started walking back to where the suitcases were being loaded onto the belt. The dean was right up there with them going for his bag. Other than that, everything was reasonably orderly until we got to the final bag check. We were supposed to show the official our baggage receipt and our baggage so he could compare the two and then put the baggage through one final screen security screen. The press of people was too great and he was overrun by the herd.

There was a car waiting for us with a driver and a guard. The “guard” was armed only with a mobile phone. Whenever we drove anywhere, we were followed by another car with driver and guard. There were armed guards at the converted house that served as offices for the University and there were armed guards at the University site, even though there were no students yet. It was the first time in years I hadn’t worn seat belts in a car. When you have to be ready to hit the floor at the moment someone yells “duck,” the last thing you want to have to do is to find the release catch on a seat belt! In fact, many people have asked me if I had to “cover” (meaning wear a headscarf) while I was in Afghanistan. My first reaction to that question is to think in terms of “duck and cover.”

In the morning, the cars and drivers would pick up employees (and consultants) from their residences and drive us to the office. At night, they would drive us home. I had breakfast and dinner in the hotel most days and lunch at the office. The hotel had a mall attached to it. After several days, the chief of security came to the hotel and went through the mall with me and declared it safe for me to use. However, there were no stores in it that held any interest for me.

Twice, I was taken out to the site of the campus. The current campus sits behind a 10-foot wall. While I was there, discussions were being held as to how best to increase the height of the wall. Current security standards are that the walls should be higher than the height of a man standing on the roof of a car.

Once the gates to the campus were opened for us (after appropriate security clearance), we were driven into a courtyard. Straight ahead of us, over the back wall, were snow-covered mountains. It was a breathtaking view. The campus itself consisted of a quad ringed by four buildings. The largest one was three stories high and was the only completely renovated building on the site. This building will house everything during the first semester. On the other three sides of the quad were three, one-story buildings, all of which are roofless from the post 9/11 bombings. Behind one of those three wings is a gymnasium, also roofless. The plan is to rebuild those buildings and use the site temporarily until a new campus is built nearby. The new campus is directly across the street from the President’s Palace (now a gutted building), but the city planners have decided that the area will be rebuilt with Parliament buildings and the ministry offices. When all that construction is completed, the University will be in an excellent location. Right now, it is in the middle of nowhere.

Kabul is on a high plateau ringed by hills and mountains. Like L.A., Kabul is perfectly situated for smog. Although the main streets and sidewalks are paved, the city is quite dusty and a layer of brown dirt covers the streets. Although most of the traffic on the roads was cars, buses, and taxis, there were quite a few motorcycles, more than a few donkeys, and even people-powdered wooden pushcarts. The pedestrians were all natives. For security purposes, all westerners travel in private cars.

Because it was winter, everything was brown. Splashes of color came from the pushcarts full of oranges that lined the streets and from the women’s clothes. Even the women who covered themselves with maxi-length brown coats would be wearing brightly colored slacks underneath (orange and purple seemed to be favorite colors).

About 10 to 15 percent of the women that I saw on the streets wore the traditional native dress, including a floor length coat and a chadri. Unlike other places in the Islamic world, the
Declining vision is a common concern among seniors. There are multiple causes of vision loss; however, the leading cause of severe vision loss in Americans over the age of 50 is AMD, or age-related macular degeneration. This progressive disease has serious economic and emotional consequences for those who lose their vision, as well as their families and caregivers. The following information is summarized from "Macular Degeneration," a booklet for patients and their families, and online information written and disseminated by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Age-related macular degeneration is the most common form of this disease. The macula is the small central portion of the retina that allows us to see details clearly and perform activities such as reading, driving, and recognizing faces. Macular degeneration is just what the name implies—the deterioration of the macula. When this happens, problems with central vision occur, such as blurriness, dark areas or distortion. AMD affects the ability to see centrally, both far and near. It usually does not affect peripheral vision. It is common for persons with AMD to have localized areas of vision loss, called scotomas, wherein some parts of the macula are damaged.

AMD can affect one eye first. Typically, both eyes are eventually affected, but progression of the disease varies in each eye. AMD can result in legal blindness, but rarely total blindness. Most people with advanced AMD retain normal peripheral vision and, through rehabilitation, continue to care for themselves, read, and perform many daily activities independently. Driving, however, may not be possible.

The causes of AMD are not yet known, although AMD is clearly correlated with the aging process. It probably is caused in part by hereditary and environmental factors. Cigarette smoking has also been identified as a risk factor. Smokers have twice the risk of developing AMD as nonsmokers. Overexposure to sunlight might damage the macula and cause AMD, although studies have been inconclusive. There is also the possibility that untreated health problems, such as hypertension, might eventually contribute to the degeneration of the macula. Dietary factors and the loss of estrogen in women are also other possible risk factors being investigated.

Two major types of AMD exist. One type of AMD is referred to as "dry AMD" (atrophic or non-neovascular AMD). This form of the disease is characterized by the aging and thinning of macular tissues, and it usually results in gradual vision loss. The second form of AMD is known as "wet AMD" (exudative or neovascular AMD). This form of the disease results when abnormal blood vessels form underneath the central retina at the back of the eye. These new blood vessels leak fluid or blood, causing central vision to blur. This form of AMD is less common, but unfortunately more rapid in its progression than the dry form. Among AMD patients, about 90 percent of those with severe vision loss have the wet form of the disease.

Symptoms of AMD vary from person to person, especially during the early stages of the disease. The most frequently observed symptoms are blurred or fuzzy vision, straight lines that appear wavy or crooked, decreased contrast sensitivity, a blind spot in the center of vision, and decreased ability to distinguish colors. A number of diagnostic tests are performed to detect and diagnose AMD, even before symptoms are apparent—an important reason for getting regular eye examinations. Although there is no cure for either form of AMD, treatment can help slow or stop the progression of the disease.

Seven New Emeriti Named
The following recently retired faculty members have been awarded emeritus status:

LINDA BEAMER  
(Marketing, 1991-2005)

ANN GARRY  
(Philosophy, 1969-2006)

CHRISTINE C. GIVNER  
(Special Education, 1993-2004)

FERNANDO A. HERNANDEZ  
(Education, 1972-2006)

JUNG KIM MILLER  
(Nursing, 1989-2006)

HILDEBRANDO VILLARREAL  
(Spanish, 1976-2006)

DAVID J. WEISS  
(Psychology, 1970-2006)

We congratulate them and hope to welcome them into the membership of the Emeriti Association.

Walter Askin (Art) had a show of his work at the Da Vinci Gallery at Los Angeles Gallery in October 2005. He juried the Santa Catalina art show in November as well as the Pasadena Society of Artists Annual. He had a work in the travel show of the Southern Graphics Council at the University of South Carolina, which will travel to universities until 2009. Askin also had a showing at the Painting Center in New York City, which traveled to the Brattleboro Museum in Vermont. In addition, Texas Tech University has collected several of his fine prints.

Stuart Fischhoff (Psychology) was quoted in "Word-of-mouth advertising grows in influence, concern," by Tim Barker, in the Orlando Sentinel on March 17. He was also interviewed about graphic images in the media on the Patt Morrison Talk Show, KPPC (89.3 FM) on April 12.

Marilyn Friedman (Nursing) and Yoram Roman were married on July 9, in a traditional ceremony held in Marilyn’s home. Yoram is a clinical psychologist, technically retired, but still in part-time practice. Marilyn will continue using Friedman as her surname for convenience.


Barry Lowenkron (Psychology) recently had two articles published. One is a research article entitled “Joint Control and the Selection of Stimuli from their Description” and the other is a special introductory article, “An Introduction to Joint Control.” Both articles, along with seven other articles by various researchers around the country, were published in the 2006 issue of The Analysis of Verbal Behavior as part of a special section in that issue focusing exclusively upon empirical research and conceptual analysis based on Lowenkron’s notion of joint stimulus control. The inclusion of this special section in the journal illustrates the growing recognition by behaviorists of the power of the concept of joint control in providing the empirical basis for a natural science/biological explanation of complex human behavior and abstraction based on observable behavior rather than ad hoc psychological theorizing.

Martin Schiel (History) co-edited City of Promise: Race & Historical Change in Los Angeles (Regina Books, 2006).
Millie Burnett, emeritus professor of music, died on May 3 of undisclosed causes. She was 73 and had been in declining health for over a year.

An expert in many aspects of music education, Millie first taught children in grades K-6 and later joined the Cal State L.A. faculty, where she concentrated on preparing prospective elementary school teachers. She taught baccalaureate courses in elementary-level music methods and graduate courses serving the master’s degree option in music education.

Millie was born on August 21, 1932 in Fort Worth, Texas, where she spent her childhood. She went to Baylor University in Waco, and in 1954, she received the Bachelor of Music degree with specializations in music education, applied piano, and voice. She served as a music specialist in the public schools of Austin, where, in addition to teaching music, she taught in the special education program as well. In 1963, she moved to White Plains, New York, and served in that city’s public schools as a music specialist for grades K-6.

Also in 1963, Millie attended a workshop on the Orff Schulwerk system of children’s music education, and it became her professional commitment. She incorporated the Orff concepts into her teaching, and continued her own studies in other institutions, including the Orff Institute and USC. She also expanded her interests with the study of folklore and music therapy. In 1967, Millie and her family moved west to Woodland Hills. Once resettled, she attended Cal State Northridge, and in 1972, she received an M.A. in early childhood studies and educational psychology.

During the 1970s, Millie was employed by the Los Angeles School District in its early childhood education program. She was actively involved in a research project on arts in education, in which the objective was the development of a program incorporating musical, theatrical, and visual arts for young children as well as a curriculum for teacher education for that program.

Millie continued to maintain and expand her interests in Orff Schulwerk, and helped found the Los Angeles chapter of the American Orff Schulwerk Association (AOSA), in which she remained an active participant. She served on the National Board of AOSA, and was elected vice president in 1981-82 and president in 1982-83. She organized and led conferences, and held numerous other executive positions in the association. She was named an honorary life member of AOSA for her dedicated service.

In 1976, she had begun part-time teaching at Cal State L.A., and was appointed full-time in 1978. She also resumed her graduate study, and in 1983, she received an Ed.D. degree in music education from U.S. International University in San Diego. At this campus, Millie was instrumental in developing a program on the Orff system, offered particularly during summer quarters, with wide participation by area teachers. She also designed advanced courses for the teaching methods option of the master’s degree program. Millie retired in 1998.

Her publications include Dance Down the Rain, Sing Up the Corn; American Indian Chants and Games; Melody, Movement, and Language; a Teacher’s Guide of Music in Game Form for the Preschool and Primary Grades; and Today’s Creative Children, a university-level text for courses in music methods.

Although her marriage ended in divorce, Millie and her former husband remained on friendly terms. She is survived by two sons, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

Louis C. DeArmond, emeritus professor of history since 1979, died in San Mateo the day after his 88th birthday. He appeared in great health until a fall caused a brain hemorrhage. Even after the fall, he seemed “right on top of things” and called 911 for medical assistance, but complications of an operation followed by pneumonia led to his death.

Lou had lived in Lake Arrowhead for many years when his second wife Jean died in June 2005. He remained there until mid-April, when he decided it would be best to leave that isolated area to live near his daughter Janet in San Mateo. His long-time friends and colleagues, Don and Marjorie Bray, had visited him May 21 and couldn’t believe it when told of his passing. While they were there, he was “sharp as a tack,” still had his wonderful sense of humor, and was busily planning travel to Japan, where he would be roommate to his grandson who is studying there. Lou had been a translator in Japan following World War II, including Hiroshima.

Lou became the first Latin American history professor in 1950, and created and taught all of the Latin American history courses until he was joined by Tim Harding in 1963. He established the Latin American Studies program and was coordinator of the Latin American Center from its founding in 1964 until his retirement in 1979. He amassed a large collection of artifacts, many of which are displayed in the glass display cases that he acquired and placed outside the Center in King Hall. He continued to teach some courses until 1987. One of his former students is Rudy Acuña, in many ways the founder of the Chicano Studies movement.

Lou was also director of the Multi-Campus Latin American Media Project. He played a key role in the establishment of Cal State L.A. as a center for Peace Corps training in the 1960s. He was an active participant in Mexican field programs attended by California students. He was an active contributor to improved Mexican-American relations. During his retirement, he shared his broad knowledge as a speaker on countless ocean cruises.

Lou published in The Hispanic American Historical Review, The Pacific Historical Review, The Christian Science Monitor, Los Angeles Times, and Los Angeles Daily News. He spoke often to civic groups and radio stations. He was also a Ford Foundation Faculty fellow in South America.

Lou was raised in Orland, California, and received the B.A. (1940), M.A. (1947), and Ph.D. in Latin American history and anthropology, all at UC Berkeley. He was employed at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile before enlisting in the U.S. Army in World War II.

Lou’s first wife, Laurel, died in 1980. He later married her best friend, Willa Jean, a widow, who died in 2005. He is survived by a brother, a son, a daughter, three stepchildren, seven grandchildren, and one great-grandson.

Eugene R. Fingerhut, Department of History, died on May 1 in Pasadena at the age of 73. Gene was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 26, 1932. An honor student and member of Phi Alpha Theta, he received an A.B. from Queens College in 1954, followed by an A.M. in 1957 and a Ph.D. in 1962 from Columbia University. He joined the History Department at Cal State LA in 1962 and retired as professor emeritus in 1997.
Gene’s first and continuing academic interest was devoted to early American history. In addition to several articles, he was the author of *Survivor: Cadwallader Colden II* (1983), dealing with a Revolutionary period New Yorker. After retirement, he co-edited *The Other New York: The American Revolution Beyond New York City*, 1763-1787 (2005), and with his co-editor, Joe Tiedemann, prepared *The Other Loyalists*, to be published in 2006. His research and writing on the subject of pre-Columbian transoceanic cultural diffusion resulted in *Who First Discovered America* (1984), *Explorers of Pre-Columbian America? The Diffusionist-Inventionist Controversy* (1994), and a student edition, entitled *Experts Argue (About Who First Discovered America): The Diffusionist-Inventionist Controversy* (2002).

Frustrated with his students’ inability to use the library, and determined that they should, Gene prepared instructions on how to locate historical sources. His effort resulted in *The Fingerhut Guide: Sources in American History* (1973). As coordinator of the Liberal Studies program (1985 to 1993), he continued emphasizing the importance of using library materials. It is a tribute to his determination that he mastered the new electronic catalog system and published *A Probe of Library References* (3rd ed., 1995).

At the University, Gene became involved with several programs. He helped develop the initial Peace Corps training program (1963 to 1968) at Cal State L.A. A founding member of the United Professors of California, he was president of the Cal State L.A. chapter, 1969 to 1971. Gene’s interest in early Canadian history led him to introduce a Canadian Studies program at the University.

He was an adviser to the department’s history honor students in Phi Alpha Theta (1965 to 1993), and was instrumental in establishing annual regional Phi Alpha Theta conferences, beginning at Cal State L.A. Later, Gene persuaded the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association to devote a session to Phi Alpha Theta students’ prize papers. Upon his retirement, he established a Phi Alpha Theta scholarship for mature students.

**JACK C. HEPPÉ**  
**Director of Campus Development, 1949-1977**

Jack C. Heppé, retired director of campus development, has died, but no information regarding the circumstances of his death was communicated to the Emeriti Association, of which he was a life member. On his retirement in 1977, he was granted emeritus status. His last-known residence was in Camarillo.

Jack was appointed to an administrative position at Los Angeles State College in 1949, following his B.S. degree from USC in 1948. Over the years, he advanced through several ranks in financial management, including business manager in 1959 and director of financial affairs in 1963, reporting to Vice President John Salmond. He was named director of campus development in 1968, in a time when the term “development” referred to structural changes, not fundraising. Thus he was a major figure in the development of the present campus, including the preponderance of the buildings and grounds that the University encompasses today.

Jack was hired during President Howard MacDonald’s term in office, and remained his good friend throughout their retirement years. On several occasions, Jack accompanied President MacDonald for campus trips, particularly during the annual Emeriti Association visits to the Academic Senate and the receptions following those meetings. MacDonald then was in his 90s, and he greeted older emeriti, whom he had known during their active service years, with evident recognition.

**JOHN LA MONICA**  
**Professor of Industrial Studies, 1956-1980**

John LaMonica, emeritus professor of industrial studies, died of a stroke on February 17 in Yucca Valley, where he and his wife Ruth had lived for the last seven years, after moving to Coto de Caza on his retirement in 1980. He had been ill for the last year and a half.

Born in Cleveland on January 1, 1921, John moved with his family to Southern California during the Depression. After earning an A.A. degree at Santa Ana Junior College in 1940, he worked as a tool designer for Lockheed Aircraft until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and then joined the Army Air Corps and served in the Pacific theater as a camera repairman, earning five battle stars. Honorably discharged in 1946 with the rank of staff sergeant, he enrolled at USC and completed a bachelor of arts degree, after which he worked briefly as a tool designer for a camera repair company and then, also briefly, returned to Lockheed in the same capacity. While working at Lockheed, he enrolled at Los Angeles State College and was awarded a general secondary teaching credential in 1954.

John began his teaching career the following year with classes in drafting and woodshop at University High School in Los Angeles, but he also enrolled in L.A. State’s M.A. program in the Department of Industrial Arts. As a master’s degree candidate, he was a charter member of the campus Industrial Arts Association and its first president. Recognizing his promise in this field, the department hired him as an assistant professor before he completed the M.A., which he did in 1957. He was a popular professor, specializing in electronics, drafting, industrial crafts, and woodworking.

John and his wife Ruth, who, with their son James John, became longtime residents of Monterey Park, were active members of the local and University communities. Ruth was active in the Faculty Wives Association and served as its president in 1963. John served the City of Monterey Park for several years as a planning commissioner.

Besides his family, his professional work, and his community service, John had various other interests and hobbies. He was a talented tenor soloist, performing in his church and in Los Angeles Civic Opera productions. He was also an active photographer, a restorer of automobiles, and, accompanied by Ruth, an inveterate world traveler.

His survivors include Ruth, to whom he was married for 54 years, son James John, and daughter-in-law Deborah.

**ROBERT TURNER LEWIS**  
**Professor of Psychology, 1952-1982**

Robert Turner Lewis, emeritus professor of psychology, died at age 82 on April 4 from multiple myeloma, less than two weeks after he and his wife Jane celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. He is survived by his wife, three children, and eight grandchildren. He was born in Taft, California on June 17, 1923, but moved to the Los Angeles area when he was a baby.

He received both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from USC. He began teaching at Los Angeles State College in 1952, shortly after receiving his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Denver. He was hired on a one-year contract as a replacement for a professor on leave, when the

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campus was still housed at the Vermont campus of Los Angeles City College. He remained at Cal State L.A. until his retirement in 1982.

Bob’s graduate seminars emphasized testing and therapy. A dedicated mentor, he trained his students to be good therapists and experts at administering and interpreting psychological tests. He was known for his interpretations of the Rorschach test and was a groundbreaking in the field of neuropsychological assessment, a popular area of specialty today.

His significant publications include *The Psychology of Abnormal Behavior*, co-authored with Louis Thorpe and Barney Katz; *Human Behavior: An Introduction to Psychology*, co-authored with Hugh M. Petersen; *Money Madness*, co-authored with his Cal State L.A. emeritus colleague Herb Goldberg; and *Taking Chances: The Psychology of Losing and How to Profit from It*. *Money Madness* has been reprinted in German, Spanish, and Japanese editions, and in paperback in the United States.

Bob served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946. He was an ensign in the campaign for liberation on the Philippine Islands while stationed on Ulithi Island. He then received the rank of reserve lieutenant junior grade. He is buried at Riverside National Cemetery.

**HUBERT C. WINKLER**
Professor of Physics, 1968-1979

Hubert C. Winkler, emeritus professor of physics, died on July 28 from complications following unsuccessful surgery for prostate cancer. He was living in Bonn, Germany, where he moved after his retirement from the faculty in 1979.

Hubert came to Cal State L.A. from a research position at Caltech in Fall 1968. Highly skilled in experimental design, instrumentation, and procedures, he found the prospective Physical Science Building an attractive opportunity. His particular interest was the Van de Graaff accelerator being planned for the building’s sub-basement. He contributed much to the design and installation of the experiment stations set up around the machine, and he was expert in all its features.

The Van de Graaff lab was not Hubert’s only contribution to the physics program. He designed sophisticated experiments for the instructional labs serving undergraduate courses from the sophomore year onward, so that Cal State L.A. physics graduates were excellently prepared for doctoral study or for employment in venues such as NASA’s Jet Propulsion Lab. One of Hubert’s M.S. thesis students in the early ’70s was Samuel Durrance, who went on to earn a doctorate and later became known on campus as the Cal State L.A. astronaut for his two shuttle flights as a payload specialist.

Hubert was born on December 1, 1922 in what then was Breslau, Germany, now Wroclaw, Poland. He had to serve in the German army, and was fighting in Italy when the European phase of World War II ended in 1945. Eventually, he resumed his education and went to Switzerland for advanced study. He received a Ph.D. in 1964 from the University of Zurich, and held a research appointment there before coming to the United States for research at Caltech.

At Cal State L.A., Hubert continued his research in fundamental nuclear physics. One of his most significant projects was a series of measurements relating to the energy conversion processes in the interior of stars, including the sun, specifically the one in which three helium nuclei fuse into a carbon nucleus.

In the mid-’90s, when the 25-year-old Van de Graaff needed a complete overhaul, Hubert made the trip from Bonn to direct the diagnostic as well as the remedial work that it needed. It was a most gemütlich reunion with former colleagues and a welcome introduction for more recently appointed faculty members.

Hubert was married twice, but had no children. His second wife, Ruth, came to the United States with him after their marriage, and she became acquainted with the department faculty and spouses. She survives him.

**Also Remembered:**

**HELEN BROCKLEHURST**
Counselor and Associate Professor of Education, 1960-1971

*The Emeritimes* regrets that obituary information is not available at this time for this colleague.

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**Campus News**

**Eleanor Ferguson-Marshalleck Named Associate Dean, H&HS**

Eleanor Ferguson-Marshalleck was appointed as associate dean of the College of Health and Human Services, effective May 1, 2006. As associate dean, she has primary responsibilities for academic and student affairs, enrollment management, the review of curriculum, program review, accreditation, advisement, and advocacy for the College. She provides oversight of graduate programs, grievance processes, the College advisement center, and the recruitment and retention of students. Ferguson-Marshalleck has served as the acting associate dean of the College since 2003. Prior to that, she was the coordinator of the Health Science program and associate chair of the Department of Nursing.

**Mary Falvey Appointed Dean, Charter College of Education**

Mary Falvey was named as dean of the Charter College of Education, effective July 1, 2006. Falvey will be responsible for providing leadership in curriculum and program development, organizing and scheduling classes and programs, coordinating academic support services, supervising and developing academic support personnel, and interacting with students in activities related to academic programs. As dean, she will serve as a key spokesperson on educational issues at the local, regional, and statewide levels, furthering the interests of the teaching profession, assuring good working relationships with schools and community leadership, and leading the College in fundraising activity. Falvey previously served as director of student services for the Charter College. She joined the University faculty in the Division of Special Education in 1980, where she also served as an acting division chair and coordinator of several programs in special education.

**Susan Cash Appointed Associate VP, Academic Affairs**

Susan Cash was appointed associate vice president, academic affairs, effective April 1, 2006. She will continue to provide leadership in the coordination of the academic program review process, accreditation, and assessment activities for the campus; serve as the University accreditation officer; and serve as the WASC accreditation liaison officer. In addition, Cash will provide leadership in the implementation of the faculty collective bargaining contract, grievance investigations, and disciplinary actions for the University. Cash, a professor in the Department of Art, has served as the assistant
Campus News (Continued from Page 7)

vice president for academic affairs since 2003. Her prior appointment was as associate dean of undergraduate studies.

Bryant Alexander Named Acting Dean, Arts and Letters

Bryant Alexander was appointed acting dean of the College of Arts and Letters, effective May 2, 2006. He will oversee management of college resources, and support and encourage research, creative, and scholarly activities. Alexander was most recently associate dean of the College, having been appointed to that position in April. Previously, he served as acting associate dean of the College, from August 2005 to April 2006, and as acting chair of the Department of Liberal Studies, from 2004-05. He joined the faculty in the Department of Communication Studies in 1998.

Alice K. Kawakami Appointed University Librarian

Alice K. Kawakami was appointed as University Librarian, effective July 5, 2006. She will provide leadership in planning and implementing strategies to enhance services and collections. She will further the creative use of technologies and manage the Library’s resources. Kawakami’s diverse professional background includes service in academic, medical, and public libraries. Her prior positions include interim head and assistant head for services and programs, College Library, UCLA, and user education coordinator, Norris Medical Library, USC.

Steven Jones Named Acting Associate Dean, Arts & Letters

Steven Jones was appointed acting associate dean of the College of Arts and Letters, effective May 8, 2006. Jones previously served as acting chair of the Department of Liberal Studies and chair of the Department of English. He joined the Cal State L.A. faculty in 1983. In this acting position, Jones will be responsible for aspects of curriculum development and student services.

Professional and Personal (Continued from Page 4)

Janet Seaman (Physical Education) has just moved back to California. She just retired (again) from the executive director position of the American Association for Physical Activity and Recreation (formerly AAALF) after nearly 12 years living and working in the Washington, D.C. area. Her textbook, Making Connections: From theory to practice in adapted physical education, is soon to be published in its second edition. This text, a major revision of the original with Karen DePauw, is the fourth actual book, but with former graduate students Kimberly Morton and Kathy (Franck) Omoto as co-authors. The textbook is used in over 100 colleges and universities across the country, in courses preparing future teachers to teach children with disabilities in physical education.

Carl Selkin (English) left his position as dean of the College of Arts and Letters in April, and began a new endeavor as vice president, education at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles, where he will be “a veritable deansaur.”

Facility Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

session, which will end with the presentation of the 2006 Outstanding Professor and President’s Distinguished Scholar awards.

That assembly will be followed by the traditional brunch in the Golden Eagle Ballroom, beginning at 10:00 a.m. College meetings follow at 11:00 a.m., and department meetings are scheduled during the afternoon.

Emeritus faculty members are welcome to attend as much of the day as they wish. Many living in the area attend every year; when the academic outlook is discouraging, they convey their relief at being retired, but nostalgia remains in evidence.

Pacific Dispatch (Continued from Page 3)

chadri covers not only the hair, but also the face and the entire body below the knees. The top of the chadri is a fitted cap. The front panel has network or mesh over the eyes so that the women can see. In Kabul, the chadri is sky blue, which was quite a surprise after the unrelied black of the women’s clothes in the Arabian peninsula.

About 25 percent of the women wore western clothes and a head shawl covering their hair, but with their face uncovered. The rest of the women wore “western” dress and no head scarf, yet all of them wore a shawl around their shoulders. Even “western” dress covered the body except for the head and hands. All of the women foreigners that I met also wore a shawl around their shoulders. They explained to me that the shawl was there for protection. If they felt threatened, they could put the shawls over their heads and cover much of their face. I never observed a situation where anyone had to do that, but I too wore a shawl around my shoulders the whole time I was there!

Twice we went shopping. On Thursday afternoon (the weekend there is Friday and Saturday), we went to Chicken Street, which is the shopping area of Kabul. The few stores that were open along the street were mostly selling souvenirs from India and China. I did find one carpet store on Chicken Street and paid $120 for a “genuine” Afghan carpet (the dealer wanted $500 U.S. for it). When I got back to Singapore, I took it to a reputable carpet dealer here and he said it was made in China, not Afghanistan, but that if he were selling it, he would charge $450 U.S. for it, so at least I got it for a good price.

On Friday morning, three of us went to the weekend bazaar at the military compound. The vendors are vetted (and frisked) by the military prior to being allowed into the bazaar area, which is in a fenced area just outside the compound. The goods were remarkably similar to what I had seen the day before in Chicken Street.

I spent Friday afternoon working in my hotel room because the rumor du jour was that the Taliban forces were looking for a western woman to kidnap and hold for ransom. Although Muslims are supposed to pray five times every day at specific hours, there are special services on Friday at noon. All men are supposed to go to the mosque for those Friday noon prayers and it is at that time that the Imam will preach. So, if imams are preaching to arouse the locals, trouble will much more likely occur on Friday afternoon than at any other time.

On Saturday morning, I gave my oral report on my findings and then took the afternoon plane to Dubai. It was only upon reaching my hotel room in Dubai (I had a flight to Singapore the following morning that I felt a sense of release and realized what a lot of tension I had been under during my week.

Health Briefs (Continued from Page 4)

AMD, early diagnosis is a key step in delaying disease progression and helping patients become more vigilant about eye care.

Treatment options that are currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) can only help slow down the rate of progression of both dry and wet AMD. Investigational drugs may offer the potential to improve vision in some wet AMD patients. For dry AMD, high daily doses of certain vitamin supplements can help slow the progression of the disease. For wet AMD, three types of treatments have been scientifically proven in clinical trials: laser photocoagulation, photodynamic therapy with verteporfin, and eye injections of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents. Information about these treatments and about AMD in more detail can be found at three professional organizations’ websites: the American Academy of Ophthalmology (www.aao.org), the American Macular Degeneration Foundation (www.macular.org) and the Foundation Fighting Blindness (www.blindness.org).