The Emeritimes

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President's Message



I have appreciated the opportunity to serve as president of the campus Emeriti Association for the past two years. While I presided at meetings of the Executive Committee, the officers and committee chairs deserve much more of the credit for our successful programs.

I wish to extend a sincere appreciation to William (Bill) Darrough for his service as secretary to the Executive Committee, and to Herminia (Lupe) Cadenas for her service as vice president for programs. Both contributed much to the success of our mission. I believe our division of responsibilities and committee system work well.

We should be particularly commendatory of the great job by Demetrius Margaziotis, who serves as Webmaster of our informative emeriti web page. We also owe appreciation for the participation of emeritus faculty in establishing and supporting the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI) program of teaching special interest classes for the elderly.

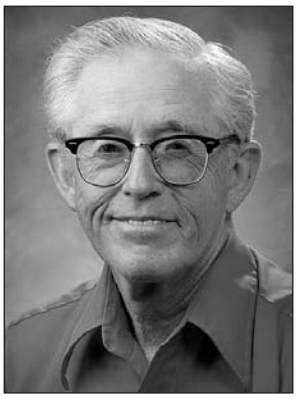
We have reason to be proud of the hard work of the Emeriti Fellowship Committee in seeking student applicants for our fellowships, evaluating them, and narrowing the selection to the few deserving students from a variety of disciplines. I also believe that we should compliment ourselves for the recent Mary Gormly Native American Art Exhibit in the Library. She donated her special art collection to the Library, where she served as a member of the faculty. We have also maintained a cordial relationship with the campus Academic Senate and have received reports of the CSU Academic Senate.

The Executive Committee gathered for a retreat on Friday, March 30. We spent the day together in Pasadena to explore how we can best serve our membership. Service to our retired faculty remains our primary reason for existence. We discussed what else we might do for more creative ways to reach out to our membership for ideas and new action items.

See PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, Page 2

DONALD DEWEY TO SPEAK AT SPRING LUNCHEON ON RETIRED FACULTY ACTIVITIES BY CSU-ERFA

The Emeriti Association has scheduled the annual spring luncheon for Friday, May 4 in the Applied Gerontology Institute, Salazar Hall C120. Members and their guests will gather at 11:30 a.m. for reunions and reminiscences. Because the Golden Eagle Ballroom was not available for this date, the luncheon will be served as a buffet. Handicapped parking for those needing it is available at the south end of the original parking structure, close to the Salazar Hall elevator. The Applied Gerontology Institute is on level one, just outside of the building itself, in the area between Salazar Hall and Simpson Tower.



The annual meeting of the membership follows dessert, and members present will vote on

See SPRING LUNCHEON, Page 2

Spring

LUNCHEON AND ANNUAL MEETING

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 2007
11:30 A.M. TO 2:30 P.M.

APPLIED GERONTOLOGY
INSTITUTE, SALAZAR HALL C120
COST: $20 PER PERSON

Send check, made payable to the Emeriti Association, to Lupe Cadenas, 517 Fremont Avenue, South Pasadena, CA 91030, *no later than Friday, April 27.* For more information, call Lupe at 626-799-7077.

Emeriti Executive Committee Holds Retreat: Discussion Centered on Mission and Activities

The executive committee of the Emeriti Association held a retreat on March 30, devoted to several planning objectives. The theme for the daylong meeting was the question of how the Association could better serve present and prospective members, and thereby expand its ranks as an increasing number of faculty colleagues reach retirement.

The committee that arranged the retreat and developed its agenda included Joseph Casanova, Demetrius Margaziotis, and Barbara Sinclair. Moderator for the discussion was Janice Mirza, a senior auditor on the Chancellor's Office staff. The event was held at Villa Gardens, the Pasadena retirement facility at which several Cal State emeriti now reside. Kenneth Phillips, a past president of the Association and a longtime Villa Gardens resident, arranged for the requisite facilities and services, which included an extensive buffet for lunch.

Opening deliberations were devoted to the issue of membership recruitment. The discussion emphasized the need for a statement about the Association to be included in the official letter sent to newly designated emeritus professors. The President will be asked to include such a statement in future official letters sent over his signature.

During the discussion on membership, the following data were cited: total number of emeriti now living, 523; life members, 213; current annual members, 68; former members, 113; never joined, 119. Some relation to geography was briefly considered, regarding colleagues who have moved away from Southern California following retirement.

There was a general consensus that emeriti should see themselves as continuing and contributing members of the campus community, in accord with the official policy statement adopted

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The Emeritimes

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For information about the Emeriti Association, please call at 323-343-5970 or check the Emeriti Association website, http://www.calstatela.edu/emeriti.

President's Message *(Continued from Page 1)*

We also discussed our overall mission and goals, such as how we should relate to other faculty associations on sister campuses and how we might enhance support for our Editorial Board that produces our excellent Emeritimes. We discussed additional ways to support our emeriti website for updated information on events of the Emeriti Association and to share notice of individual professional achievements.

In addition, we discussed how our campus Emeriti Association might coordinate its work with the California State University Emeritus and Retired Faculty Association (CSU-ERFA). The collaborative work of both the statewide and local emeriti associations is necessary for the more effective defense of rights and benefits of retired faculty.

The Emeriti Association could monitor more directly CalPERS policy decisions that may affect our health benefits. At the same time, we should more directly follow policy debates in the State Legislature to be better informed and prepared to defend our retirement benefits. It is a myth to believe that as retirees we are safe from a negative impact on our health and retirement benefits. All state budget reductions affect all state programs; some may even affect our benefits. Let's stay alert. CSU-ERFA is the only statewide organization devoted solely to represent the best interests of CSU retired faculty.

Please mark your calendar for our upcoming spring luncheon on Friday, May 4 at the Applied Gerontology Institute on campus. This is our annual membership meeting to conduct election of officers. The Nominations Committee, chaired by Karen Johnson, will present its nominations. We will also consider an increase in dues and other business. In addition, our own Donald Dewey, who currently serves as chair of CSU-ERFA, will make a presentation on immediate developing policy issues that relate to the rights and benefits of retired faculty. Members present at the spring luncheon will be encouraged to ask questions from the floor.

As a concluding thought, thank you for your continuing and generous financial support of the Emeriti Association and its Emeriti Fellowships. I look forward to continued contact with emeriti who take time after retirement to contribute their experience, skills, and energy to the University.



Spring Luncheon *(Continued from Page 1)*

the slate of officers nominated for 2007-08, as well as on the executive committee's recommendation for a small but much-needed increase in dues for those who maintain annual membership. Dues for life membership were increased some years ago. The slate appears as a separate enclosure.

Donald Dewey has accepted the invitation to speak on this occasion, and the title of his talk is, "What's an ERFA, Anyway?" With his customary flair, he will delineate both the distinction and the cooperation between the Cal State L.A. Emeriti Association and the CSU Emeritus and Retired Faculty Association. A past president of our campus association, he now serves as president of CSU-ERFA. At this point in CSU history, he will discuss challenges facing our universities, especially those that have an impact on retired faculty, which are serious even when cloaked in humor.

Don is both the emeritus dean of what now is the College of Natural and Social Sciences and an emeritus professor of history. He holds the campus record as the longest-serving college dean on campus, for 26 years, a definitive survivor of pitfalls both academic and fiscal. This is his second speaking engagement at an Emeriti Association luncheon. In 1995, the year before his retirement, he described the early history of the University in a humorous account that became the basis for a book, *That's A Good One: Cal State L.A. at 50, 1947-1997*, one of the 11 that he authored over a career that began with journalism before developing in history and academe.

Emeriti Association New Members

Six emeriti have recenntly joined the Emeriti Association:

IVAN N. CURY
(Supporting Member)

WILLIAM BRUCE SCHNEIDER
(Regular Member)

JOHN A. KIRCHNER
(Life Member)

P.K. SUBRAMANIAN
(Regular Member)

JACK LEVINE
(Supporting Member)

NORMAN UNRAU
(Regular Member)

We welcome them and look forward to their participation in Association activities.

Retreat *(Continued from Page 1)*

by the CSU Board of Trustees. In that regard, there were suggestions recommending that the Association resume past activities in conjunction with active faculty, notably workshops on preparing for retirement. Although such workshops are now conducted by administrative representatives from Human Resources and from PERS, emeriti could participate.

That discussion led directly into the second segment of the agenda, on-campus activities that emeriti might undertake. Suggestions included mentoring of students and of new faculty; seminars as opportunities for interaction between emeriti and active faculty members; and an outreach program specifically for faculty in FERP.

Questions regarding the composition of the executive committee arose in regard to program expansion, because the development of the proposed activities would require the participation of additional Association members. It was clear that task groups to plan and conduct such activities would have to be drawn from the general membership.

Discussion next turned to the need for funds, beyond the small dues increase already on the ballot for the 2007 membership meeting scheduled for May 4, where voting on that recommendation and on a slate of officers will take place following the luncheon. The primary need is for the fellowships program, especially because of the large increase in student fees, larger for graduate students than for undergraduates. This issue occupied the third segment of the agenda. Several participants raised the question of a closer collaboration with the Development Office, which oversees all student scholarships.

The final segment of the agenda concerned the nature of programs at the annual events of the Association, which feature guest speakers. A related question was raised regarding the possibility of presenting a lecture series apart from the traditional fall and spring luncheons, which might include outside guests as well as emeritus faculty members as speakers. The possibility of collaboration with the OLLI program was suggested for future follow-up.

The points raised during this retreat will be revisited as action items at executive committee meetings to come. The entire meeting was recorded for reference as needed. The general conclusion was that the Emeriti Association has a full program before it for formal action and future development.

Paul Zall Honored by Huntington Library

By Donald O. Dewey

Paul Zall, who became an emeritus professor of English in 1986, was honored on March 16 at a scholarly conference at the Huntington Library, where he has for decades been a senior research scholar. It was titled "Coleridge's *Faust* – A Celebration of Paul Zall." Speakers included scholars from UCLA, New York University, University of Minnesota, University of Montana, and the University of Cologne, as well as four colleagues from Cal State LA.

Paul was honored for his discovery in the Huntington collection of what is believed to be the anonymous English edition of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *Faust*, which Samuel Taylor Coleridge published in 1821, followed three years later by a second edition. Despite the worldwide fame of these two great poets, the translation had disappeared and remained concealed for 185 years.

The conference was planned and implemented by Frederick Burwick, an M.A. student of Paul Zall's, who is now a distinguished emeritus professor of English at UCLA. He has edited with Dean James C. McKusick of Montana a critical edition of the translation that will be published by Oxford University Press. In addition to a lecture on their *Stylometric Analysis of the* Faust *Translations*, lecture topics included "The Cool World of Paul Zall: His Writings on Literature and Romanticism," "Coleridge's *Faust*," "Translating Goethe's *Faust*," and "Paul Zall and Samuel Taylor Coleridge." The last was by Norman Fruman. The program concluded with a selection of songs from *Faust* by two sopranos and a pianist.

In addition to Norman Fruman, emeritus professor at the University of Minnesota as well as Cal State L.A., other campus speakers included John Cleman, and emeritus speakers included Peter Brier and Don Dewey.

Four New Emeriti Named

The following recently retired faculty members have been awarded emeritus status:

J. THEODORE ANAGNOSON
(Political Science, 1983-2007)

CHERIE HAWLEY
(Education, 1989-2007)

BETSY PEITZ
(Biology, 1977-2007)

P.K. SUBRAMANIAN
(Mathematics, 1985-2007)

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

Professional and Personal

Donald O. Dewey (Natural and Social Sciences and History) had an article, "Professor Dorothy Parker," published in the spring 2007 issue of the *Southern California Quarterly*, pp. 89-108. It describes the only year that the famous wit, poet, short story writer, playwright, and journalist was ever a teacher, just four years before she died. She was a distinguished visiting professor of English at Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences in 1962-63.

The article describes the unique conditions regarding her appointment and an abortive effort to force cancellation of the appointment because of her controversial political reputation as a PAF (premature anti-Fascist), among a variety of left-leaning accusations against her. This is followed by recollections of 11 of her students, who were generally more tolerant in their comments about her teaching than were her biographers and Dorothy Parker herself.

Included in the article are photographs of Dorothy Parker at age 69 when she was appointed, of wing C of King Hall (then North Hall) where the English Department was housed, and of the large sketch of her by famed artist Don Bachardy that was donated to the English Department as a companion piece to that of Christopher Isherwood (Bachardy's lifetime companion), who had preceded Parker in this appointment.

Stuart Fischoff (Psychology) was quoted in a February 27 *Washington Post* article,"Roadside Breakdown? Better Get Help," about Britney Spears and the public's view of celebrities who suffer breakdowns, and their subsequent rehabilitation. His special interest is media psychology.

Vilma Potter (English) has had her book of poetry, *Marking Time: Six Generations*, published by Quesadilla Press (2006). The poems are devoted to the successive generations of her family, from grandparents to great-grandchildren. Quesadilla Press was founded by Norma Fain Pratt, a Cal State L.A. alumna and wife of Kenneth Pratt, emeritus professor of history.

Martin Schiesl (History) spoke about the history of police reform in Los Angeles to a public forum entitled "Improving Community-Police Relations" on February 23. He also compiled an exhibit, "Fighting for Racial Equality: Black Activism in Urban America, 1950-1970," which is on display on the second floor bridge of the John F. Kennedy Library until June 8. He and Mark M. Dodge (lecturer, Cal State L.A.) discussed their book, *City of Promise: Race & Historical Change in Los Angeles*, on April 15 at a Meet the Authors event sponsored by the Friends of the Library. The book is a collection of essays that discuss the history of race and race relations in Los Angeles from 1900 through the post-World War II years.

Pacific Dispatch

Impressions of Rwanda: A Month "In-Country"

By Robert G. Zahary

The observations reported here were made during slightly less than a month "in-country" in Rwanda earlier this year. I am not pretentious enough to believe that, with such a short exposure, I can even begin to offer deep insights into the complex set of cultures that form this small and ancient African kingdom, still struggling to emerge from its recent history of violence and bloodshed. What follows, then, are nothing more (or less) than my personal observations of a physically beautiful land and a troubled people trying to maintain parts of their past and discard others, while at the same time finding their place in a world to which their current social systems seem frequently ill-adapted.

Sometimes it can be very difficult to get from here to there, especially when the "there" is Butare, Rwanda and the "here" is just about anywhere else. However, Butare is the order of the day, so Margaret and I fly from our home in Singapore to the huge new international airport in Bangkok where, after a six-hour layover, we change to a Kenya Air flight for Nairobi. After an even longer layover in Nairobi, we change again to a flight for Bujumbura (Burundi), and after a quick stop there, we continue on the final short leg to Kigali (Rwanda).

From the air, this part of equatorial Africa is quite deceiving. The huge lakes (such as Victoria) are the dominant landmarks, and they appear surrounded by a seemingly endless carpet of green that gives little clue to the enormous human population that it conceals. This region is also the stuff of legendary explorations, and we are flying almost over a portion of Stanley's route in his ill-fated venture to "rescue" the Emin Pasha. I crane my neck in every direction, trying unsuccessfully to identify locations based on the latest biography of that expedition, *The Last Expedition: Stanley's Mad Journey Through The Congo* by Liebowitz and Pearson, 2005 (quite a nice volume, but it could, in my opinion, benefit from some tighter editing).

On arriving in Kigali, I am prepared to present my official letter of invitation and introduction from the rector of the National University to the immigration authorities. Everyone involved in the logistics of working in Rwanda said that the letter was an absolute necessity, but apparently no one informed the immigration people, so they couldn't care less. With the letter still sealed in its envelope, we quickly move through the formalities, and as we exit the airport we are met by a driver from NUR (the National University of Rwanda), who tosses our bags in the back of a 4WD Toyota pickup and, after a stop at a local money changer, we are off for the two-hour drive to Butare.

By way of background, Rwanda and neighboring Burundi are ancient kingdoms, as was recognized in 1885 when they were assigned to German East Africa as Ruanda-Urundi, with essentially no changes in their historic borders. Currently, Rwanda is part of Francophone Africa and is geographically landlocked (if you don't count Lake Kivu, which forms part of the Tanzanian frontier), bordering on Uganda to the north, the Congo (DRC) to the west, Burundi to the south, and Tanzania to the east. It is a country of almost continuous mountains, with peaks reaching to 4,500 meters, and it is known as "the land of a thousand hills" (which is the derivation of the name of its most famous institution, the Hotel des Mille Collines of *Hotel Rwanda* movie fame). Rwanda is also the most densely populated country in Africa, with almost 90 percent of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture carried out on an average family plot of an acre or less, with the benefit of little or no machinery and virtually no irrigation except in the river bottoms. Roughly 70 percent of the population is illiterate, 60 percent survive below the poverty line, and the current life expectancy at birth is 48 years for men and 50 for women (most of these statistics are from the CIA Factbook at www.cia.gov and/or Bradt Travel Guide, 2004).

It is a country of almost continuous mountains . . . known as "the land of a thousand hills . . .

My first impression of the Rwandan countryside is of the remarkable cleanliness and complete freedom from litter of any sort, which is very unlike most third-world countries. The cleanliness stems, in large part, from a conscious decision of the government to make plastic bags illegal: if you arrive at Kigali carrying duty-free purchases from Nairobi in their plastic bag, the plastic bag is politely confiscated and replaced, free of charge, with a reusable cloth bag.

The drive to Butare is actually quite lovely. The winding narrow road follows the ridgelines rather than the valleys so as to save arable land, and in many ways the countryside is reminiscent of the Napa and Sonoma valleys in the 60s – crystal clean air, puffy white clouds strewn across a cobalt sky, even the requisite eucalyptus trees (imported here, however, as a source of fast growing firewood). Substitute beautifully green tea plantations on very steep terraced hillsides for grapevines on less extreme contours, eliminate the poison oak, and you have the picture (I wonder if any budding entrepreneurs have thought of a Rwandan merlot?). Along the way I ask the driver about the large number of individuals in some of the fields who are all dressed in clean pink pants and shirts, and am told that they are prisoners. In some cases, they are growing their own food, and in some they have been hired out to do work for others. They walk to work in long lines each day and return to jail each evening, usually (but not always) accompanied by a "guard" armed only with a cell phone. I am told that many do not want to escape, as the food is consistent and "housing" is provided. Further, if they did escape, the country is so densely settled that everyone knows who is where, so there would be no place to go.

Butare, our home for the next few weeks, is the second largest city (think "town") in Rwanda, and is laid out along a ridge-top following a single paved road that branches into a "Y" as the ridge bifurcates. It is frequently referred to as "the intellectual capital of the country," and is home to the National University of Rwanda (NUR). NUR has approximately 4,500 students, and, although it necessarily operates from a very different base than does a U.S. university, within the constraints of its resources it is a significant pillar in the country's infrastructure. The town has two bookstores that are open infrequently, and between them have a collection of 500-1,000 used and largely out-of-date paperback volumes and some dusty government pamphlets. With that said, it is two more bookstores than are located anywhere else in the country outside of Kigali. Most faculty members have only baccalaureate qualification, although many are now undergoing graduate education through various international granting agencies. The language of instruction is either French or English, at the instructor's choice, since students must know both. The students seem eager to learn, and although only a few can afford to do so, most Rwandans would like to go to school.

Margaret and I have been engaged to assist in strengthening the management systems of the NUR Center for Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing (NUR-CGIS). Given my observations to this point, I find myself wondering why such a high tech graduate center with its dependence on advanced training, computing power, satellite feeds, etc. would be located here. After all, the electrical grid is so

sporadic that when we check into the (not a) hotel, we are given candles and matches for use when (not if) the power goes out, but only until the auxiliary generator is fired up (a daily occurrence; "we'll leave the light on for ya" doesn't seem to apply in Rwanda).

As our work at CGIS-NUR progresses, the answer to my question becomes obvious, and also appears to be nothing short of a brilliant move on the part of NUR. Rwanda has no private ownership of land – everything belongs to the government and is "loaned" to various users for varying periods. For this reason, the government has the ability to relocate almost anything, and can thereby make maximum use of good resource planning for the country's growth and modernization, and in the process can become a showcase for developing Africa. Add to that the fact that a number of governments around the world provide part of their foreign aid to third-world nations in the form of grants to educational institutions (the Netherlands is a shining example of this practice), and I think you will see where I am going. NUR now has the most up-to-date GIS/RS facilities in Africa (paid for by grants), currently staffed with faculty from the EU (also paid for by grants). In addition, they have a significant number of their own faculty currently earning advanced degrees in the EU (paid for by grants) so that the facility will become "Rwandan-run" in the near future. In the meanwhile, CGIS-NUR has become the focal point for land-use planning and training in GIS/RS for this part of Africa, thereby enhancing the reputations of both the university and the country, as well as earning foreign income streams by pursuing projects with and providing training to individuals and institutions from other African nations. To my mind, this is an excellent example of how higher education can effectively benefit every level of society in a developing nation.

Along with the positives go the negatives, and in Rwanda it is impossible to escape the aftermath of the genocide of 1994, which formed the backdrop for the movie *Hotel Rwanda*, and which was itself part of a long and complex chain of events. The following one-paragraph history is from the CIA Factbook referred to earlier:

"In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 were driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in the genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime and ended the killing in July 1994, but approximately 2 million Hutu refugees – many fearing Tutsi retribution – fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and the former Zaire. Since then, most of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but several thousand remain in neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo and formed an extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the RPF tried in 1990 . . . Kigali's increasing centralization and intolerance of dissent, the nagging Hutu extremist insurgency across the border, and Rwandan involvement in two wars in recent years in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to hinder Rwanda's efforts to escape its bloody legacy."

Although the events in the movie take place in a short period of time, it is important to understand that the genocide continued over a period of some months, and involved the systematic murder of neighbor by neighbor. Theodore Dalrymple in his recent piece titled "On Evil" (January 2007, *Arts & Letters Daily*) described it as follows:

. . . in Rwanda it is impossible to escape the aftermath of the genocide of 1994.

"For three months, the men would get up, have a hearty breakfast, gather together, and then go on hunting expeditions of their former neighbours, who had fled to the nearby marshes. They would hack anyone they found to death; and then, when the whistle blew in the evening for them to stop their 'work' (they regarded it as such), they returned home, had a quick wash, had dinner and socialised in a jolly way over a few beers. Their wives would be – for the most part, though not universally – content, because Tutsi property was thoroughly looted, and distributed according to the individual efficiency and ruthlessness of the killers."

Although this latest genocide occurred over a decade ago, the collective unconscious in Rwanda still seems to seethe with its effects just as the errant sip of coffee spilled on the morning paper seeps through all the stories it encounters, good or bad, happy or sad, and leaves a dark stain on everything it touches. Every Wednesday throughout Rwanda, government offices, stores, and virtually every institution in the country shuts down for Gacaca, which is an offshoot of the traditional court system designed to help handle the huge legal burden stemming from the genocide. It was estimated that it could take up to 100 years to simply clear the backlog of cases through the formal courts (the latest statistics I could find indicated that, as of about two years ago, there were still at least 85,000 individuals who had been imprisoned for up to eight years awaiting trial). Gacaca works roughly as follows (from the Bradt Guide, 2004 edition): Approximately 250,000 individuals were elected to be "judges" (unpaid, but they receive free education and medical care for their families) and received abbreviated legal and psychological training. About 11,000 Gacaca courts operate throughout the country every Wednesday, each with a panel of 19 judges (for any proceeding to be legal, at least 15 judges and 100 witnesses must be present). These courts investigate crimes and hear confessions of all sorts regarding the genocide and make binding decisions, except that they cannot try army personnel or impose the death penalty. In every town and village, Gacaca is attended by almost everyone. This is not surprising, given the UNICEF survey of 1995, which stated that almost 80 percent of the population had experienced death in their family, roughly 70 percent witnessed someone being killed or injured, and almost 91 percent believed that they were going to die during the genocide.

Every town or village has an entry arch over the road to commemorate the genocide. The arch itself is just a framework, and each year on the appropriate day, the arches are covered with greenery. In some towns, the greenery is removed when it dies, in others it is simply left in place as it turns brown and rots. In every town, the arch is always visible.

At Kibuye on Lake Kivu, we stopped to view a mass grave and memorial (a tiny white building filled with bones behind a concrete-capped mass grave). It was located in front of a small church on a hill overlooking the lake, and our driver went into the church and asked the priest to please unlock the gate to the memorial. The priest instead sent a boy to do so and refused to see us or speak with us; our driver explained that the priest was ashamed that 11,400 people were massacred in front of the church as they fled there for what they hoped would be protection from persecution.

Given that somber background, I find myself frequently stepping outside wherever I happen to be, for even the smallest garden teems with lovely birds that are new to me, and their songs seem to open the aperture of the lens through which I view events by at least two f stops. In the small yard at our hotel, there are tiny red-cheeked cordon bleus that hop from seed to seed, larger grey-headed sparrows and lovely white-browed robin chats, speckled mouse-birds with enormous tails that land in the banana leaves with an ungainly crash, and pied crows that, at first glance, look like a cross between a raven and a magpie.

Rwanda has made some excellent strides in setting aside land for parks and reserves, although like most third-world nations, poaching and encroachment are significant problems. Locals are allowed to visit the reserves free of charge, while tourists are charged very significant fees (to support the park system) and must hire a local guide from the reserve. These guides have undergone training by the government, and our experience

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Health Briefs

Osteoarthritis: "Practically Everyone" Affected

By Marilyn Friedman

Practically everyone I know has a little arthritis somewhere. After all, growing older is what most often puts one at risk for arthritis – the generic name for a group of joint-related problems. There are several types of arthritis. Osteoarthritis, also referred to as degenerative joint disease, is the most common type of arthritis in older persons. There is also traumatic arthritis, caused by severe injury to a joint. Rheumatoid arthritis, the third type of arthritis, is less common and is not associated with the aging process.

Although aging is the most common risk factor of osteoarthritis, the cause also depends on which part of the body is involved. For example, osteoarthritis in the hands or hips often has a hereditary link. Osteoarthritis in the knees is associated with being overweight, and injuries or overuse may cause osteoarthritis in the knees, hips, or hands.

Osteoarthritis starts when cartilage, the hard, slippery tissue that covers the ends of bones where they meet to form a joint, becomes ragged and wears down. Whereas healthy cartilage allows bones to glide over one another, in osteoarthritis, the surface layer of cartilage breaks down and eventually wears away. The bones under the cartilage then rub together, causing pain, swelling, and loss or limited motion of the joint. Over time, the joint may lose its normal shape, and small deposits of bone (called osteophytes or bone spurs) may grow on the edges of the joint. Cartilage fragments may also break off and float inside the joint space, causing more pain and damage to the joint.

Areas of the body that are affected by osteoarthritis include the hands (fingers and thumbs), spine (neck and lower back), hips, and knees. The disease can progress gradually over the years, or in some individuals, more quickly. In some, osteoarthritis is mild and interferes little with daily activities; in others, it causes significant pain and disability. Usually, however, osteoarthritis comes on gradually. The three characteristic signs of osteoarthritis are stiffness in a joint after getting out of bed or sitting for some time, swelling in one or more joints, and a crunching feeling or the sound of bone rubbing on bone.

The treatment of osteoarthritis is aimed at controlling pain, improving joint function, achieving a

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Pacific Dispatch: Rwanda *(Continued from Page 5)*

is that they are generally quite knowledgeable (although those that are good birders are rather rare). While in Butare, we take a day to head for the nearby Nyungwe Forest Preserve. At roughly 250,000 km^2, the Nyungwe is the largest remaining montane rainforest in Africa and possibly in the world. One paved road winds through the forest and the scenery is spectacular, with steep drop-offs, cliffs, and many species of primates that are easily seen. Botanically, the Nyungwe is one of the last remaining parts of the Albertine Rift forest, a survivor of the last ice age, and said to be both the oldest forest in Africa and the genetic source from which all of the others sprang following the retraction of the ice sheets.

Upon completing our work at CGIS-NUR, we retrace our steps to Kigali and hire a 4WD car and driver through the Mille Collines to explore the other major "outback" regions of Rwanda and to expand our life-lists of birds. One of the most spectacular (and well-known) biological attractions in Rwanda are the mountain gorillas, first made famous through the research of Dian Fossey and later through the movie *Gorillas in the Mist*. They are located high in the volcanic mountains of the Virunga range and are carefully protected. Visiting their preserve requires advance registration and the government very wisely, and carefully, limits the number of visitors, uses the high fees charged to provide armed protection from poachers, and limits the gorilla families that can be approached to those that have already had contact with human researchers. We spend the night in Ruhengeri, and at 6 a.m. on a cool and rainy morning we are at the guard station (elevation about 10,000 feet). Those with permits are divided into groups of no more than eight each, and assigned a guide as well as a specific gorilla family group and two armed military guards. The guides have undergone at least two years of detailed training, speak excellent English, and are extremely knowledgeable. Each group is allowed no more than 60 minutes in the vicinity of the gorillas, and no group of gorillas can be visited more than once per day. Our guide is in radio contact with trackers who have been following "our" gorilla family since yesterday evening so we can find them.

. . . I find myself frequently stepping outside wherever I happen to be, for even the smallest garden teems with lovely birds that are new to me . . .

The park is totally unimproved, and we drive to a point about a half mile and 500-1,000 vertical feet below the rock fence that forms the boundary and walk from there. We are fortunate to have drawn the family group that is the nearest to the boundary that day, and our hike will take us about two hours each way, given the steepness, thick cover, stinging nettles, and mud. It is a glorious place, and we finally near the family group of eight (one dominant male silver-back and the rest, mating females and young). Each family has a territory that they roam, but no permanent residence – they move until they find good forage (bamboo is a mainstay), then spend the night and the next day or so eating and sleeping, and move again. The gorillas are resting when we arrive, and we sit around the area they have cleared, at a distance of about 20 to 25 feet, and watch. No flash photography or talking is allowed. Other than one baby, they show little interest in us and spend their time in normal activities (eating, sleeping, scratching, etc.). When the baby approaches to less than 20 feet, the mother starts to pay attention, one young male perks up and thumps his chest, and our guide signals that we must move back until the baby returns to its mother. Very soon our hour is over, and we start back down the mountain with lasting memories of a wonderful encounter.

One of our other major objectives is Akagera, a large, low-elevation expanse of wetlands, swamps, and savannahs that attracts a very wide array of both animal and bird life. It is across the country from the Virungas, and separated from Tanzania by an arm of Lake Kivu. Given the geography and elevation, the area has long been hard-hit by widespread endemic malaria, resistant tuberculosis, and now by the HIV/AIDS epidemic affecting all of sub-Saharan Africa. On the way in, our driver stops to proudly show us the small whitewashed medical facility funded by both the Carter Foundation and the Clinton Foundation, that is helping the area in its fight against these diseases. We are arriving late in the day, and as our driver knows the only guide who is a birder, we head straight for the guardhouse to hook up, and then drop down the hill for a spectacular evening birding the savannah. Tomorrow at sunrise we will hit the lake and marshes. In addition to the birds and virtually no tourists, the lake is filled with hippos and crocodiles, elephants wander some of the margins, warthogs scamper across the dirt road, and quite frankly, it just doesn't get much better than a sunset evening with a cold beer, looking across Lake Kivu at Tanzania and planning the birds we might see tomorrow.

In Memoriam

LEONARD "BUD" ADAMS

Head Football Coach, Intercollegiate Bowling Coach, and Professor of Physical Education, 1951-1983

Leonard "Bud" Adams passed away peacefully on February 1 at the age of 86. Bud was born in White Lake, South Dakota on May 4, 1920. He graduated from Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa in 1942, where he played football; in 1981, he was named to the 100-year, all-time Drake football team.



Bud coached high school sports in Audubon, Iowa, where his football team still holds the record for the longest winning streak. He served as an assistant football coach at Pepperdine University and at Drake before taking the position of head football coach at Los Angeles State College in 1951, where he developed the first football program. He coached the Diablos through the 1962 season, and several of his former players went on to careers in the National Football League. Soon after retiring from football coaching, he became the co-ed intercollegiate bowling coach (1965 to 1984). At the time, the bowling program was recognized as one of the top bowling programs in the country, and his teams won numerous state, regional, and national tournaments. Seven of his bowlers won All-America honors.

In addition to his coaching duties, Bud continued to teach in the Department of Physical Education and Athletics and serve in numerous other roles. He was well-liked by students, both physical education majors and non-majors. He was an excellent teacher, always prepared and expert in imparting his knowledge to help many of them become effective teachers and coaches in the greater Los Angeles area. Upon his retirement, Bud was awarded emeritus status, and in 1987 was named to the Cal State L.A. Athletic Hall of Fame.

Bud was a member of the Temple City Parks and Recreation Commission for 34 years, from 1964 to 1998, and was especially proud of two major projects, the renovations of Live Oak Park and the bandstand at Temple City Park. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and a 50-year parishioner at St. Luke's Catholic Church in Temple City.

Bud met his wife Bette in Iowa and they married in 1946. In addition to his wife of 60 years, he is survived by children Mike, Cheryl, and Steve, and grandchildren Kelly, Tera, Micah, Alyssa, and Kaylee.

NORMAN GOSENFELD

Associate Professor of Geography, 1967-1987

Norman Gosenfeld, who was an assistant professor and associate professor of geography from 1967 to 1987, died in January at his home on the north shore of Whidbey Island in Puget Sound. He had suffered from cancer during his last few years, which kept him from fishing from his boat, which he enjoyed so much.

An urban geographer, Gosenfeld received degrees in 1955, 1965, and 1973 from UCLA. He researched and wrote his doctoral dissertation on urban development in Jerusalem, while on an extended leave of absence on a kibbutz in Israel.

At Cal State L.A., he taught in the urban studies program, with special interest in affordable housing. He also taught courses on Europe, the Middle East, and political geography. He taught part-time at UC Santa Barbara while teaching at Cal State L.A., and also sold real estate in Santa Monica.

Fred Reinman, who retired from the Department of Anthropology at about the same time, and Neil Rabitoy, who retired from the History Department shortly thereafter, also were neighbors on Whidbey, and the three families regularly socialized and fished together until the Reinmans moved to Fox Island and the Rabitoys to Prescott Valley, Arizona.

RALPH THOMLINSON

Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, 1959-1988

Ralph Thomlinson, professor emeritus of sociology, died February 8 at the age of 81 in South San Francisco. The cause of death was pneumonia. He had been in very good health until a bout with the flu weakened him, although he had gotten his annual flu shot. Within two days of getting the flu, he came down with pneumonia, and he died the following day.

Ralph was born February 12, 1925. His parents worked in burlesque and vaudeville, his father a singer, his mother a dancer. As child, he and his family were often homeless, living in cars and picking up work wherever they could. Ralph finished high school in three years – he examined out of all his fourth-year subjects, still graduating with a 4.0 average. He joined the U.S. Army during World War II, serving in France, Belgium, and Germany. He returned home only to deliver the valedictorian speech for his high school. After his Army service, he took advantage of the G.I. Bill to attend Oberlin College, where he earned his B.A. in 1948. He later received his M.A. from Yale University in 1949 and Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1960.

Renowned for his humor, Thomlinson taught at Cal State L.A. from 1959 to 1988, when he retired. He did research for four years at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok; the Center for Demographic Research in Rabat, Morocco; the London School of Economics; and the National Institute for Demographic Research in Paris. He traveled to more than 50 countries in his peripatetic life.

Among his seven published books were the first book on Thai demography, *Thailand's Population*, and the text, *Population Dynamics*. He also



published more than 100 shorter scholarly pieces, including a satirical sociological study titled "The Sociological Nexus of the Ice Cube."

Ralph's service to the University was varied. In addition to being sociology department chair from 1967 to 1969, he was elected every year to all four of the department's personnel committees: hiring, tenure, and the two promotion committees. He taught the usual undergraduate courses plus graduate seminars in population, urban studies, statistics, and research methods. Apart from sociology, Ralph taught geography and anthropology, and occasionally served on promotion committees in both of those departments.

Outside Cal State L.A., he did exceptional editing, being a masthead-listed board member of four scholarly journals, referee for 10 other professional journals, and paid manuscript evaluator for 17 book publishers. His biography was

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In Memoriam *(Continued from Page 7)*

included in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in the World*.

In addition to his published works, Ralph had a longtime private publication that was known only to his family and close friends. For the last 40 years, Ralph maintained "The Thomlinson College Rating System." As a statistician, Ralph felt that most college rating systems focused too much on sports, and not enough on the factors that truly make colleges and universities great. He therefore created his own rating system, in which colleges got points for their students' and graduates' academic achievements along with sports and other accomplishments. For example, whenever a Nobel Prize was awarded, Ralph gave a point to the colleges from which the prizewinner had graduated. Ralph meticulously maintained the Thomlinson College Rating System until the end. He felt that activities like this were what kept his brain sharp, and everyone around him agreed that his brain, along with his wit, was exceptionally sharp.

After moving from his longtime home in Pacific Palisades to Foster City, California in 1996, Ralph and his wife Margaret lived in a house on the water for the next eight years. They traveled frequently, mostly in California, during later years. When Margaret died of lung cancer in 2004, Ralph sold the house and moved to a retirement community, Magnolia of Millbrae.

He is survived by his daughter Elizabeth, son William, and grandsons Timothy, Daniel, and Matthew, all residents of California.

GEORGE BACHMANN

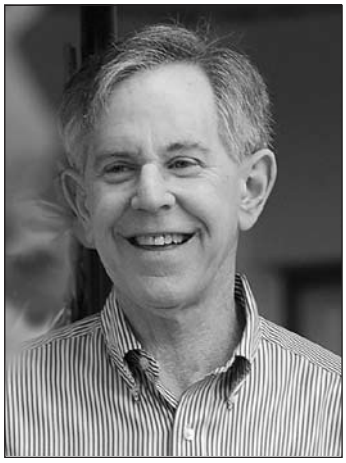
Assistant Admissions Officer, Director of School and College Relations, and Special Assistant for Student Affairs, 1967-2007

George Bachmann, special assistant for student affairs, died unexpectedly on March 1, only two weeks before his 64th birthday. The cause was heart disease. George spent nearly 40 years on campus, serving in various capacities over the years, from an early position in charge of the Registration Bungalow to assistant admissions officer to coordinator of school and college relations, the latter two as a member of DALSA (Division of Administration, Library, and Student Affairs) prior to his most recent appointment. He was also a proud alumnus, having earned his B.A. in 1965 and his M.A. in 1971, both in Social Science.

George was born in Los Angeles on March 14, 1943, and attended Washington High School, graduating in 1961. He was a member of the Southwest Youth Symphony Orchestra for several years, as a percussionist, and served as its manager for many years afterward.

George considered Cal State L.A. his home, and to many colleagues and students, George was the embodiment of Cal State L.A. He interacted with thousands of students over the years, serving as part mentor, part friend, part parent figure. His door was always open, and his caring and concern for others was evident by the number of students who would return time and again to see him. He was also held in extremely high regard by the external community, especially high school counselors, teachers, and community college contacts.

Director of Cal State L.A.'s President's Scholars program since its inception, George also directed the Accelerated College Enrollment program (ACE) and the Pre-Accelerated College Enrollment program (PACE) for many years, as well as the Mentally Gifted Minors program. He received the Outstanding Staff Award in 1986.



George also contributed to the University community through numerous extracurricular activities. He was a member of the Alumni Association Board of Directors for several years, as well as the University-Student Union Board of Directors. He was a member and past president of the Friends of the Library Board of Directors. For many years, he was a marshal at Honors Convocation and Commencement. George was serving as the 2006-07 president of the Cal State L.A. Chapter of The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi at the time of his death.

Within the California State University, George was the senior member of the CSU Outreach Directors' group, and was held in very high esteem by his colleagues. As a Western Association of Schools and Colleges high school accreditation team member since the early eighties, George contributed to the external academic community, serving as team leader for the last decade. He was also a speaker at several high school commencements and awards programs.

Music continued to be an important part of George's life, as evidenced by his longtime support of the Friends of Music, as well as his and life partner Linda Trevillian's frequent attendance at L.A. Philharmonic, Hollywood Bowl, and other concerts. Baseball and the Los Angeles Dodgers, in particular, were another of George's passions, and he and Linda have held season tickets for many years. In their more than 30 years together, they also enjoyed traveling, from more than 10 years of annual treks to New York City, New Mexico, and New England, to a journey to Japan. To George, traveling meant sightseeing, concerts, theater, and gastronomic delights.

The funeral was held at Mount Sinai Cemetery in Hollywood on March 5. A memorial service was held on campus in the State Playhouse on April 19. Several members of the CSU Outreach Directors group attended, and announced the establishment of the Bachmann Award, to be presented at a CSU counselors' conference each year, beginning this September. A Cal State L.A. scholarship has been established in George's name.

George is survived by Linda; his sister, Margaret Cohen; nephew Peter Cohen and wife Callie Craig; niece Laurie Cohen Yoo and husband Thomas Yoo; grandnieces Madeline and Talia Yoo; and Linda's son, Jeffrey Gould.

KATHLEEN MOORE

The Emeriti Association has received word of the death early in March of Kathleen Moore, long-retired administrative assistant in the Department of English, and widow of the late Donald Moore, emeritus professor of economics and statistics. She was laid to rest beside him in the Riverside National Cemetery, for which they were eligible by virtue of Don's World War II military service. Kathleen had suffered from Alzheimer's disease for a number of years.

Health Briefs *(Continued from Page 6)*

healthy lifestyle, and maintaining or regaining normal body weight. Multiple therapies/approaches are used to achieve these goals: exercise, weight control, rest and relief of stress on affected joints, non-drug pain relief techniques (e.g., heat and cold applications, use of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation or TENS, and massage), pain medications (e.g., acetaminophen and NSAIDS –nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), surgery to repair or replace damaged joints, and complementary and alternative therapies (e.g., acupuncture, folk remedies, and nutritional supplements). Of these, exercise has been found to be one of the best treatments for osteoarthritis. Depending on the location and severity of the affected joint, the type of exercise needed varies. But generally, exercise promotes joint mobility and relieves pain and stiffness. It can also improve mood and outlook, strengthen the cardiovascular system, help maintain weight, and promote general physical fitness.

The National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases are excellent internet sources for further information. Their websites are www.nia.nih.gov and www.niams.nih.gov.