Japanese Rakugo Performance

By Don Nilsen

ASU’s Japanese students and ASU’s Emeritus College co-sponsored a troupe of Japanese Rakugo performers in the Pima Room of ASU’s Memorial Union on February 23, 2018. Japanese Rakugo is the drama of humorous storytelling about ordinary people, and it is more minimalistic than are most other types of drama. The Rakugo performer wears a kimono, but no shoes, and ritually enters the stage and kneels onto a pillow. The performer has only two props, a cotton hand towel or handkerchief (tene-gui), and a Japanese fan. The single performer always represents two or more people in a dialogue. To distinguish the two differing points of view, the performer looks to the left for one point of view and to the right for a second point of view. If more points of view are represented, the performer will look up or look down or in various directions, or change the pitch, loudness, or cadence of the voice. The performer may also change facial emotions, gestures, and arm and hand movements. Held in various ways, the fan may become a pen, a cigarette, a pipe, chopsticks, a dish or tablet, etc., and the folded napkin may also be transformed into many different items. In this way, the Rakugo performer is able to communicate what is in his or her mind to the audience members. It was a fun afternoon.

Fall Colloquium: Angela Ellsworth

By Don and Alleen Nilsen

On Wednesday, February 23rd, Angela Ellsworth, Associate Professor in the School of Art, presented an Emeritus College Colloquium entitled, “Museum of Walking and Peripatetic Histories in Modern and Contemporary Art,” in which she discussed the land art, conceptual art, cultural ritual and political protest art of artists ranging from Paul Klee to Marina Abramović. Professor Ellsworth also discussed the relationship between walking art and sustainability, indigenous culture, contemplative practice, and the dynamic engagement of community.

Ellsworth told us about a walking art project in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania where walkers followed 60,000 feet of yarn through streets, public buildings, back yards and private homes. Various residents of Harrisburg were assigned particular sections of yarn to care for during this two-week art project. She also told us about a blind leader in New York, who had a line of people following him, each with their right hand on the shoulder of the person in front of them, with their eyes closed, all of them contemplating through touch, smells and hearing (but no sight) the art of the city. She talked about a black-history landmark walk, and a Native American landmark walk, a Rio Salado Walk and various botany and wildlife art walks, but the most ambitious art walk that Professor Ellsworth shared was on the Great Wall of China, where artists going in one direction would meet artists going the other direction on the Wall.
Message from the Dean

I participated in two significant university events this spring: Commencement and President Crow’s Most Excellent Adventure 2.

I know all of you have experienced many times that Commencement is a moving event that highlights the impressive accomplishments of graduates and of ASU.

I suspect none of you has experienced one of President Crow’s Most Excellent Adventures, also known as his Leadership Retreat, so I will elaborate a little. The theme for President Crow’s Leadership Retreat this year was “community.” Nearly one hundred thirty members of the University Council boarded two ASU shuttle busses for a two-day tour of “one University in many places.” Day one began in Tempe with stops at the West campus, Glendale CC, Grand Canyon U., ASU Prep Phoenix High School, Grant Street Studios, and the Downtown Phoenix campus (including the new location for Thunderbird). On day two we travelled from ASU Downtown Phoenix to Sky Song, Kerr Cultural Center, Mayo Clinic Hospital, the Polytechnic campus, Chandler Innovation Center, ASU Research Park, and ended at Sun Devil Stadium. I was aware of most of the places we visited, but I had no idea of the size and accomplishments of these endeavors.

The challenge we have as a university (and a society) is to weave together all the diversity in community locations, academic units, faculty and staff, and student backgrounds and experiences to accomplish our mission and realize our vision for the future. The opportunity we have is that through ASU’s charter (https://www.asu.edu/about/charter-mission-and-values) we can create a culture with a sense of community - a shared sense of belonging and a shared purpose for the institution. A sense of community increases the commitment and collaboration of all stakeholders.

Our Emeritus College is a microcosm of intellectual, creative and cultural diversity - a community that has found ways to serve the broader community. Several of these ways are highlighted in this Newsletter.

A renewed interest by deans and unit heads to involve emeritus faculty in college, school and unit activities is providing more opportunities for us to stimulate multidisciplinary approaches to research, creativity and problem solving.

You have already received a call to participate in our Thirteenth Annual Emeritus College Symposium: Celebrating the Emeritus College’s Intellectual and Creative Diversity. The Symposium will be on Saturday, November 17, 2018 in the Carson Ballroom of Old Main. I personally encourage you to contribute papers, performances, posters or displays that will demonstrate the breadth and depth of the Emeritus College’s multidisciplinary membership and programs to serve the broader community.

All the best for the summer,

Bill

Emeritus Voices #22
Hot off the Press

The 164-page Spring 2018 print issue of Emeritus Voices, the Journal of the Emeritus College, has been published and distributed to its subscribers. According to Editor, Dick Jacob, the issue has an Old West flavor, beginning with a survey by David Berman of the career and opinions of Arizona’s first governor, George W. P. Hunt, and continuing with an article on eyewitnesses to Billy the Kid’s death and a review of books about Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, William Hale and other questionable characters. In a more peaceful vein, there is a spread on Mark Reader’s water colors, an interview with Joseph Wytko about his post-retirement career, fiction by Ernie Stech and Llewellyn Howell, and poetry, memoir, essays and reviews by a host of other College members. Single copies may be purchased from the Emeritus College office for $25. Subscriptions are $45 for one year (two issues) and $80 for two years. But prices for subscriptions when purchased at an official Emeritus College activity are reduced to $35 and $60, respectively. The online version of the Fall 2017 issue (#21) will be posted early in June.
Jean Edward Smith, historian and native of Washington DC, has written biographies of several significant American Presidents. We discussed his book on U.S. Grant in our last reviews; this time we take up his book on Eisenhower, *Eisenhower in War and Peace*, Random House, 2012.

The author refers often to similarities between Eisenhower and US Grant, about whom he had written 10 years earlier. “Eisenhower may have been the last President actually to believe in the Constitution, in that Congress made the laws and the President executed them” (page xiv).

Some Ike quotes for the present day: Ike looked to the future, not the past (page xiv) and thus “any political party that attempts to abolish social security” will never be heard from again. Eisenhower’s first military mentor, General Fox Connor said, “All generalities are false, including this one” (page 66).

President Lincoln had written a note prior to the 1864 election that, if he lost (as expected), he would work with the next President to avoid a continuation of slavery. General Ike wrote, prior to the Normandy Landing, that if the invasion failed, it was his fault only (page 352).

“In many respects, Germany’s total defeat resembled the total defeat of the Confederacy in the American Civil War” (page 431).

In 1878 Grant visited Chancellor Bismarck in Berlin. B.: “It was a long war. I suppose it means a long peace.” Grant: “I believe so.” (page 431)

Ike stepped down as Army Chief of Staff in 1948 and became President of Columbia University. “He set aside evenings to reread the *Memoirs* of Ulysses Grant, which he would use as a model” (page 468). “Grant’s reputation as one of the finest American writers of nonfiction remains secure, but *Crusade in Europe* is a remarkably complete record of the war in Europe…” (page 469).

“America’s two great military presidents—Grant & Ike—both abhorred war” (page 576).

“Both Grant and Ike twice won elections by massive margins because the electorate trusted them to defend the nation” (page 640). Both balanced the federal budget. Both cut back on military expenditures.

Upon retirement, Ike copied Grant’s request to be reinstated as a five (four for Grant) star general by the Congress, which was done. “The legislation for Grant’s reinstatement was introduced by Joseph E. Johnston, the former Confederate general who now represented Virginia’s 3rd Congressional District” (page 761).

During WWII, Ike championed de Gaulle as the leader of France, against the wishes of American diplomats. De Gaulle never forgot this. When Ike visited France, de Gaulle said, “Whatever may come in the future, whatever may happen in the years ahead, you will for us forever be the generalissimo of the armies of freedom” (page 747). In 1960, the last American U-2 photography plane flew over the USSR and was shot down. At a Paris summit soon thereafter, Khruschev belabored Ike: “I have been overflown” (page 755). Finally, de Gaulle, the president officer, interrupted: “I too have been overflown.” “By your American allies?” asked K. “No, by you. Eighteen times before this conference to impress us.” K: I wouldn’t take pictures. de G: “Well, how did you take those pictures of the far side of the moon?” K: “That one had cameras.” de G: “Ah, that one had cameras.” Later de Gaulle took Ike by the arm. “I do not know what K. is going to do, nor what is going to happen, but whatever he does, or whatever happens, I want you to know that I am with you to the end” (page 755). The last page (page 766) of the book contains a 1968 picture with the caption: “de Gaulle renders a final salute, in the rotunda of the Capitol” to Ike’s casket.

Because Smith so praised Ike’s memoir, *Crusade in Europe*, (1948, Doubleday) I read it as well. Ike was the only 20th century US President not to start a war. In his memoir Ike takes us through WWII, from his point of view as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. He charmed the British while forming the essentially two-country army needed to defeat the Nazis on the Western Front (Recall from our last review U.S. Grant’s negotiating positively with the British after the Civil War.). He knew how to deploy generals such as Patton and Montgomery to best effect, maximizing their strengths and minimizing their weaknesses. He worked smoothly with his boss, George Marshall, Presidents FDR and Truman, Churchill and de Gaulle. He alone voted against the use of atomic bombs on Japan. When the same thing was proposed in the Korean War, he said ‘you people are crazy, proposing to bomb Asians twice with this weaponry’. As this example illustrates, he took the long view.
TwoLatinasImportantintheEarlyHistoryofEducationinTempe,Arizona
ByDr.ChristineMarin

Two women, Manuela Sánchez Sotelo, whom I call “the Mexican Mother of Tempe,” and Grácia Liliana Fernández, Professor of Spanish, are linked to the history of the Arizona Territorial Normal School in 1885, and to the Tempe Normal School in 1907, initiating and building the early educational foundations of the Tempe Normal School, and of Tempe.

The first Mexican family to settle in Tempe in 1870 was the Tiburcio and Manuela Sánchez Sotelo family of Tubac. Father and two grown sons and nephew arrived first. Manuela and children stayed behind. Working as irrigation canal workers along the Salt River for the Tempe Irrigation Canal Company, the family was able to buy land in Tempe and established a 160-acre ranch, located on the southeast corner of Rural Road and University Drive. In 1871, all three Sotelo men died. The widowed Manuela arrived from Tucson to Tempe in 1872 with a five year old son and eight daughters, ranging in age from four to twenty. They settled on the Sotelo ranch. Manuela learned that farmers were using water from the Tempe Irrigation Canal Company to irrigate farmlands. She bought additional shares in the Company, becoming one of few Mexican women to own water rights to property. On July 3rd, 1890, Manuela filed a homestead claim and received a patent on her land, which she subdivided into twenty-five parcels. This property became known in Tempe as the Sotelo Addition.

Manuela became a good-will ambassador to the Mexican and Anglo families in Tempe, offering her home to Catholic priests from Florence for religious services, baptisms, or Mass. She allowed her friend, Charles Trumbull Hayden, to establish a canal through her property so that her water could get to his Hayden Flour Mill, enabling Tempe to prosper and grow. In March 1885, when Arizona’s Territorial Governor, F.A. Tritle, signed the bill to establish the Territorial Normal School in Tempe, Hayden found financial support from Manuela Sotelo. Manuela participated in a town meeting to discuss the location for the new school. She agreed to help raise $500 in exchange for land on which the new school would be built, and Manuela contributed her share of the $500. Her neighbors, George and Martha Wilson, agreed to donate twenty acres of land in exchange for the $500 raised, to establish the Arizona Territorial Normal School, later known as the Tempe Normal School. Manuela was a strong advocate of public education and continued to campaign and support educational endeavors in her Tempe community.

Grácia Liliana Fernández earned a Bachelor’s degree in Liberal Arts from the Univ. of Maine in 1898, and passed the Arizona Teacher’s examination in 1900, earning a Territorial Teaching Certificate. Fernández served from 1901 to 1907 as an English teacher at the San José de Tule School, located approximately fifteen miles south of St. Johns, Arizona, on the Little Colorado in Apache County. In the summer of 1907, Tempe Normal School’s Principal, Arthur John Matthews, appointed Grácia as Librarian of the Tempe Normal School Library, the first Latina to be Librarian. She served there from 1907 to 1909. Today, this position at an academic university is titled Library Director, Dean of Libraries or Librarian. In 1910, Principal Matthews appointed Fernández as Tempe Normal School’s first Professor of Spanish. She taught elementary and advanced Spanish as an elective within the professional teacher-training curriculum. She served in this capacity until the Spring of 1912. In the Tempe Normal School Catalog Professor Fernández explained the advantage students gained from learning and speaking Spanish, writing that “the practical knowledge of Spanish has become a recognized factor in modern education, owing to its growing importance in international relations.” She also noted that Spanish courses served the needs of students who chose to teach in the Southwest, where large populations of Mexican residents lived, and where there were demands for teachers who spoke and wrote in the Spanish language. Fernández affirmed for her Mexican American students the value of their own Spanish-language skills and encouraged them to strengthen their bilingualism to improve themselves and their communities. By introducing the Spanish curricula and contextualizing its regional importance at the Tempe Normal School, and with Principal Matthews’ approval and support, Grácia Liliana Fernández opened a form of higher education to students from diverse cultures, and legitimized Spanish as a major course of study.

The photos of Fernández and Sotelo are from Esther Canchola’s personal photo collection.
Emeritus Profile: Anthony Lacy Gully

The path of one’s life is often erratic and surprising. When my wife and I were enrolled in the graduate program in art history at UC Berkeley, I accepted a summer job offer from the US Forest Service. For six summers I was appointed an assistant ranger in the remote Trinity Alps in northern California. The fourth summer I helped interview prospective teachers for the remote elementary school. I knew the children and cared for them, and I was not impressed with the teacher candidates. So I took a leave of absence from my MA studies in medieval architectural history to teach in the one-room school. The school had no electricity, no running water or heat, save a small wood-burning stove. My responsibility for the thirteen students, grades one through eight, was a far cry from the intense academic world of Berkeley. At the end of the year I was glad to race back to Cal.

I arrived at ASU in the fall of 1972 immediately after completing my doctoral studies in the history of art at Stanford University. I chose to join the ASU faculty because I was guaranteed freedom to select what courses I might teach, a choice not offered by any other schools. One of the characteristics of the Stanford academic program was the close integration of art history and the art museum. One of my chief goals was to promote a similar relationship between the ASU Art Museum, the Phoenix Art Museum, and the ASU Art History program at ASU. To this end I curated exhibitions at the Phoenix Art Museum and the ASU Art Museum. I taught lecture courses and seminars at both museums. I am very pleased that I was able to use the talents of ASU graduate students in a number of small exhibits and catalogues. In 1985, as part of the centennial celebration of the founding of ASU, a grant allowed me to initiate a collection of essays by students on the American art collection at ASU.

For over two decades I directed the art history component of the ASU Summer Program in Florence, Italy. Most recently I was commissioned by the Opera di Santa Croce in Florence to write an iconographic study of the recently restored tomb of Michelangelo.

Continuous commitment to editing art history texts contributed to my decade-long editorship of Studies in Iconography and serving as art editor for Albion, College Art Journal, and Phoebeus, and as Editorial Board Member for Art by Prentice-Hall publishers and Brepol Publishers (Brussels).

I was honored by the College of Fine Arts and the School of Art as professor of the year, nominated several times by the ASU Parents Association, the ASUSU Last Lecture series and the Sun Devil Award for Outstanding Teacher. A travelling British Studies Fellowship was created in my name by former students in 2004. I have always felt that my major contribution to ASU has been my role as teacher and mentor for students interested in the art and culture of 19th century Europe. My published research has focused on Francisco Goya, William Blake, Thomas Rowlandson, John Cotman, John Ruskin, and Auguste Rodin, plus Napoleonic decorative arts, British art theory, and Russian Impressionism.

In addition to ASU I taught at Pomona College, Stanford University, and California State Universities in Los Angeles and Arcata. Since my retirement at ASU I have taught in the London Abroad Program by Ohio University.

In addition to my teaching, I served at times as Assistant Chair of the Art Department and Assistant Dean of the College of Fine Arts. However the classroom has always been my favorite home.
Friendship Village, Tempe was the site of the Emeritus College Short Talks this February through May. All were well attended and received positive reviews. Thanks to John Aguilar for putting the programs together and to the presenters for their excellent presentations.

“Lost Worlds of 1863: Relocation and Removal of American Indians in the Greater Southwest,” presented by Dirk Ratt, shared a disturbing record of “white men’s” discrimination against members of many tribes. Indians were forcefully removed from their cultural homes and placed in new locations, often reservations where they were made to become unpaid farmers, actually slaves. Even more disturbing were accounts of attacks by soldiers taking natives as prisoners of war, massacres, torture and executions. The timeline Ratt gave us covered 1853-1978, from the beginning of the mistreatment to the establishment of locations still inhabited today by American Indians preserving their traditions.

Mark Reader gave a visually stimulating presentation, “Art in a Time of Disintegration: On the Survival of the Human Species.” His passion for art from childhood blossomed into a high level of productivity. He stated emphatically that, to him, art is an experience, not simply copying what one sees but looking closely and from different perspectives, then asking, “What do I see that makes it interesting to me? What is it telling me?” Reader noted that it is almost like having a conversation with the object. Engaging with a still life is a form of love as it brings a calming feeling. Then the success that comes from the experience brings pleasure. To promote a non-violent society he encourages the re-enchantment of life through art. As he presented some of his works, the audience members indeed re-experienced what he had seen and were enchanted.

Using slides of the region, Charles Tichy’s presentation, “Crimea Today” summarized recent developments related to Crimea, Ukraine and Russia. In March, 2014 Russia annexed Crimea from Ukraine and intervened militarily. Ukraine disputed this annexation, as did many countries around the world. Historically and ethnically Crimea had been part of Russia before becoming a region of Ukraine. Strategically Crimea has been of great importance to Russia, particularly since Crimea hosts the Russian Navy’s Black Sea Fleet. Many countries have imposed sanctions on Russia for its actions, but this has not prevented Russia from open and continued military expansion in Crimea. Tichy contends that Russia will continue to violate treaties and engage in actions that provoke retaliation. The conflict in Crimea has accelerated Russian nationalism and a military style patriotism. Indeed, as a part of his successful reelection campaign in March, 2018, Russian President Vladimir Putin made promises regarding infrastructure improvements and resources to Crimea.

Anthropologist Charles Merbs (“Forensic Anthropology: The Gein Case”) shared the story of what the trial judge referred to as America’s most bizarre murder. In November 1957 fifty eight year old Bernice Worden disappeared from her Plainfield, Wisconsin store on the first day of deer hunting season. A large pool of blood was found on the store floor, and the last transaction of the day had been a sale of antifreeze to Edward Gein. Worden’s headless body was found in the Gein home, where it had been strung up as though it were a deer carcass. Her head was discovered under some blankets. She had been shot to death. Investigators discovered that Gein had been making objects of human body parts, that he had a collection of shrunken heads, and that for several years he had been digging up fresh graves to supply himself with body parts. Gein admitted to killing two women. In 1967 Gein was tried for murder and found guilty but criminally insane. He spent the rest of his life in psychiatric hospitals. He died in 1994 and was buried in an unmarked grave in Plainfield. As a young forensic anthropologist, Merbs was involved in examining and identifying the human remains at the farmhouse. At the time, forensic anthropology as a discipline was not taken seriously, so...
no written report and photos exist to document this crime.

In “The City Without a Face,” Jeanne Ojala described life in Paris, France during World War II, beginning on June 14, 1940, when the Germans invaded the city. The Germans took Paris without a fight; very little destruction occurred during the war, both because the Vichy government of France supported Germany during the war, and because the Germans did not want to be considered barbarians by destroying Paris. Around twenty thousand German personnel occupied Paris, including ministry personnel, secretarial staff, medical officers and the German ambassador to France. Parisians rebuffed most German efforts to be friendly. Although there was little destruction, Parisians suffered from a lack of food and fuel, and their movements were restricted. Many well-known residents stayed in Paris during the occupation. Some joined the French Resistance; others did not. After Paris was liberated in August, 1944, some collaborators were put on trial. However General Charles De Gaulle wanted the country to return to normal, so prosecutions were limited.

A practicing Catholic, Paul Burgess has spent several years researching the economic development of the Roman Catholic Church from its origins to the year 1350. He has written a book, Salvation for Sale: The Early Catholic Church's Road to Salvation, available on Amazon. Using tools of economic analysis such as supply and demand, price discrimination, payment for services rendered and monopoly power, Burgess has documented the ways in which the Catholic church became wealthy and powerful, as it created what he terms the toll road to salvation. The toll road includes multiple toll booths through which Catholics pass, including birth and baptism, blessings, confessions/penances/indulgences, marriage and divorce, death and purgatory. The key to success for the early Church was the belief in original sin, accompanied by the belief that redemption and salvation could come only through the Church. This led to the repeated cycle of sin, confession, penance and absolution. To accomplish its goals, the Church collaborated with the rulers of the times, and often the Church's policies and actions responded to worldly rather than spiritual concerns.

Andrew Smith (“Is the American Pika Endangered?”) has devoted his academic career to studying and writing about Pikas. The recent narrative from multiple conservation groups has been that this small animal is endangered due to climate change, and some of Smith’s publications have been used to support this claim. Smith asserted that Pikas are NOT endangered, although he did admit that there are fewer pikas in the US, and that they have had to adapt to hotter and drier weather. Smith devoted his presentation to creating a counter narrative, providing evidence of pika resilience and adaptability, citing for example pika: adjustment of activity to dawn and dusk; necessary colony movement to higher, cooler areas; ability to withstand hard winters; indiscriminate consumption of available food; and continued ability to produce litters. Smith ended with the question: How can he phrase his arguments regarding pika status without contributing to the claims of climate change deniers? A lively discussion followed.

John Johnson began his talk on “Mass Killers” by referring to a recent New York Times article about a former high school student arrested because a threat to shoot up his school had been reported to police, and weapons and plans were discovered at his home. Johnson noted that this story reveals a lot about mass killers, including their careful planning, their study of other mass killers as role models, and their desire to be famous. Most mass killers are white men with mental problems, unstable loners who do not do well in school and who seek the glorification that comes with killing. The US is the world leader in mass killings. Johnson’s bad news: Because of the number of guns in the US (three hundred twenty million), there are likely to be many more mass killings. Johnson’s good news: While the NRA is powerful at a national level, at state and local levels citizens have organized to enact common sense gun control. Changes will not occur overnight, but positive actions will take place. Johnson advocated adopting the American Medical Association position that gun violence should be treated as a public health issue, and he cited several measures that have been proposed and/or enacted. A vigorous discussion followed a comment that some mass killings may happen because some men are threatened by women’s increasing equality.
AROHE Innovation Award Given to Emeritus College-ISEF-AZ

Recently the Association of Retiree Organizations in Higher Education (AROHE) announced the recipients of its inaugural Innovation Awards for 2018. One of the three winners was the ASU Emeritus College and its ISEF-AZ Preparatory Program, coordinated by William Glaunsinger, Emeritus Professor in the School of Molecular Sciences, and Assistant Dean of Sciences and Professions in the Emeritus College.

ISEF stands for the Intel Science and Engineering Fair. It is the world’s largest and most prestigious pre-college exhibition in the world, with participants selected from over five hundred affiliated fairs worldwide. Typically Arizona sends twenty-five to thirty pre-college students who are selected from three fairs around the state. ISEF-AZ (first described in the Summer 2016 Emeritus College Newsletter) aims to better prepare these talented students for the international competition. Students who participate in the program set up displays illustrating their research and inventions. Using ISEF criteria, the projects are judged by professional scientists and engineers from the Emeritus College, by active ASU faculty, and by corporate personnel from metropolitan Phoenix. Judges then meet with students for individual interviews and mentoring.

This is the third year of the program, and Glaunsinger reports that outcomes for student participants have been impressive. In two years, the number of awards to Arizona students has more than doubled. In addition, there have been numerous benefits to Emeritus College members, who have been introduced to the next generation of innovators in Arizona as well as to University faculty and corporate personnel. There also have been benefits to the Emeritus College itself, including the establishment of a close working relationship with the three ISEF-affiliated fairs in Arizona, and the creation of a partnership with the Arizona Science Center. This has resulted in greater public awareness of ISEF/AZ.

AROHE judges chose innovation award winners based upon their novelty, their documented success, their ability to be replicated by other retirement organizations and their overall impact on retirees and others. ISEF-AZ will be presented by Glaunsinger at the Ninth Biennial AROHE Conference held at the Emory Conference Center Hotel in Atlanta in October, 2018.

ISEF-AZ Preparatory Program, April, 2018 at the Arizona Science Center CREATE Facility in Phoenix.

Professor Sea Squirt
By Randel McCraw Helms

Some animals are professorial.
Take, for example the humble sea squirt.
It starts life as a free-floating larva,
But, maturing, attaches securely
To a sea-bed rock, and never moves again.
Safely rooted, it feeds happily until death.
No longer needing a brain, it re-absorbs
The organ, and dreamily vegetates away.
College wits have dubbed this process “getting tenure.”

Originally published in Emeritus Voices, Spring 2018.
Cartoon by Emeritus College member Paul Jackson

ISEF-AZ Preparatory Program, April, 2018 at the Arizona Science Center CREATE Facility in Phoenix.
Spring Literary Musicale Features Harmony Project Phoenix Violinist

The Spring Literary Musicale took place on Wednesday, May 9. It was a balanced afternoon of music and words, and it included a special musical presentation, detailed below. Given the proximity to Mother’s Day, Carl Cross opened the afternoon with music and words, reading a tribute to mothers and singing “My Mother’s Eyes.” Christine Marin shared a piece about two Latinas historically important to Tempe, one of whom she called The Mexican Mother of Tempe. Harvey Smith’s autobiographical piece featured a mother whose own fears contributed to her son’s food phobias. Winifred Doane took us back to her teenage years. Babs Gordon and Linda Stryker entertained with humorous poems. Ed Stump matched some beautifully crafted descriptions of places in Antarctica with his personal photos. And Don Nilsen read part of a chapter on the humor in Gilbert and Sullivan operas, taken from the Nilsen’s new book on humor.

On the music side, Jo Cleland played two mournful cello pieces, one as a solo (Lamento by Jean Gabriel-Marie) and one with Irene Tseng on the piano (Chanson Triste by Tchaikovsky). Pianist Stephen Sick played several selections that were lighter in tone, (Prelude and Fugue in B from the Well-Tempered Clavier, Bk. II by Bach; Sonata in E: Corièje, Kirk. 380 by Scarlatti; Allegro from Sonata in E by Reinagle; and Scherzo in A-flat by Borodin.

Our special musical performance came from nine year old Omarali Bancesfuerte, a member of Harmony Project Phoenix. Omarali, accompanied by Jo Cleland, played a piece on the violin titled “Gavotte,” by J.B. Lully. Project Harmony Phoenix Director Diogo Pereira introduced Omarali and spoke briefly about the project. Of special note is the fact that Omarali’s violin was the first violin ever owned by Emeritus College member John Aguilar, who gave the violin to Omarali about a year ago. Those in attendance were impressed with Omarali’s playing and stage presence.
Faculty Notes

J. Richard Haefer has been in Colombia, South America where he documented the Semana Santa (Holy Week) processions in Mompox, after which he traveled to Bogotá, where he has been working in the Metropolitan Cathedral Archive with the colonial music therein (especially villancicos) and at the Nation Archive working with copies of the colonial music from the Cathedral of Popayán. He is expanding his database of colonial villancicos to include the large (over four hundred) collection at Bogotá, three times the number of villancicos in Cuidad México.

Dick Jacob and wife Jackie recently toured Germany with their four children and their spouses. The party of ten in two vehicles visited friends, relatives, and sites familiar from forty or more years ago when the family resided in Germany during two sabbaticals.

Dick Jacob finished his two-semester course for OSHER and Tempe Connections, "The First Hundred Years of Quantum Physics," in March and will conclude with the third semester, "Spooky Physics," covering current research in quantum mechanics foundations this September.

Ann Ludwig and Beth Lessard were guest participants in Movement Source Dance Company’s event “Alone Together” at Tempe Center for the Arts on Friday, April 27 at 8:00, and Saturday, April 28 at 2:00 and 8:00. Ludwig choreographed a new work, E PLURIBUS UNUM with music by Daniel Bernard Roumain. Lessard, along with several other “senior” dancers who are ASU alums, performed. She is photographed with Jennifer Fourness and Kristin Hugins, two members of Movement Source Dance Company.

Shannon Perry traveled to Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia from May 13 to June 4.

W. Dirk Raat delivered two power point presentations entitled “Lost Worlds of 1863: Relocation and Removal of American Indians in the Greater Southwest” this past semester. On Feb. 13 he spoke to the ASU Emeritus Faculty at their Short Talks Luncheon at Friendship Village in Tempe. The same presentation was made to an audience at the Royal Oaks retirement community in Sun City as a part of their Lecture Series on March 13. Next October he will speak on “Spanish-Indian relationships in the American Southwest, 1500-1821” to the Friendship Force of Central Arizona. This will take place at the Music Instrument Museum in Phoenix, Arizona.

Don Sharpes was appointed an external examiner for tenure for an Associate Professor at Hong Kong Baptist University in March 2018. He was invited to be on the Advisory Board of Cambridge Scholars Publishing House in England.


Eric vanSonnenberg received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, 4/13/18. On that occasion he gave a talk titled, "My Fond Reminiscences as a Medical Student at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine."

He also presented the following posters with colleagues:

JoAnn Yeoman Tongret led three workshops in March for the Cannedy Performing Arts Center in Phoenix. She worked with advanced students on original Broadway choreography by Bob Fosse and Michael Bennett. She also led an interactive dynamics seminar called Embodying Sensation. Her several workshops include period movement and musical theatre styles.
Recent Faculty Publications


Mailbox

Letters to the Editor and opinions may be sent to Sarah Hudelson at sarahh@asu.edu or c/o The Emeritus College, PO Box 873002, Tempe, AZ 85287-3002. Submissions longer than 200 words may be edited. We reserve the right not to print inappropriate letters. Names will be withheld upon request, but letters received anonymously will not be printed.

New EC Members

Robert Clinton, Law
Anna Kopta, Music
Sheldon Simon, Politics and Global Studies

Editor’s Note

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Mission of The Emeritus College
The purpose of the Emeritus College is to give a home and a focus to continued intellectual, creative and social engagement of retired faculty with the University. The Emeritus College fosters and promotes the scholarly and creative lives of its members, prolonging fruitful engagement with and service to the University and community. The Emeritus College provides the University a continued association with productive scientists, scholars and artists who have retired from their faculty positions but not from their disciplines.

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