Our thanks to JoAnn Cleland, Editor of the Emeritus Newsletter for three years

The Emeritus College offers heartfelt thanks to Jo Cleland, who has edited our newsletter so capably for the last three years. Jo is our featured faculty this volume, and you will learn more about her as you read her profile.

Message from the Dean

The Emeritus College is an amazing place with a purpose where Emeriti/aes are supported in their research and study, whether it is the continuation of work in their primary vocation, or the exploration of new areas of study or interest. The Emeritus College’s mission is to also contribute to the well-being of the university and the community.

We cannot accomplish our mission without your generous contributions of time, talent and treasure.

Listed are several opportunities for you to contribute your time and talent, and to explore what’s next for you in 2016-17.

• Emeritus College Council member
• Nominating Committee member
• Membership Committee member
• Annual Symposium Committee member and session leaders/presenters
• Presenter at our Friendship Village Short Talks Luncheons
• Editors for our publications – Emeritus Voices, Emeritus College Newsletter
• Writers for our publications
• Director, Academy for Continued Learning
• Participation in writers’ workshops
• University Senate representative

Please contact the Emeritus College staff at emerituscollege@asu.edu or me if you have questions about these opportunities, or if you have ideas for new activities and groups, e.g., book, film, and political discussions.

We look forward to hearing about how you would like to participate.

Emeritus College Faculty Member Researches ASU’s Latino History

As archivist and historian, emeritus professor Christine Marin has devoted her professional life to researching, documenting, preserving and sharing the history of Chicanos/as and Latinos/as in Arizona, and highlighting the many contributions that they have made to the state. Most recently, she has been involved in a project to publicize and celebrate ASU’s Latino history. On October 13 she led a walking tour (Recovering ASU’s Latino/Latina History) of numerous points of historical significance around the Tempe campus, detailing stories of the buildings themselves and of Latino students, faculty, staff and Tempe residents who have been integral to ASU’s history. These stories appear below.

Old Main is the oldest standing building on ASU’s Tempe campus. ASU was founded in 1885 as the Territorial Normal School. Tempe residents, concerned about a territorial teacher shortage, raised $5000 to support the school’s construction. Among the contributors were: Manuela Sotelo, the “Mexican Mother of Tempe,” her daughter, Maria Sotelo Miller and Maria’s spouse, Winchester Miller. Tempe resident James Priest and his wife Mariana Gonzales Priest donated $500 to purchase the land for the school. By 1901 the school had been renamed Tempe Normal School, and the school library was on the second floor of Old Main. The first Latina librarian, Gracia Liliana Fernandez of St. Johns, Arizona, was hired in 1907, and in 1910 she became the school’s first Professor of Spanish. From the 1890s to the 1930s 151 Latinos/as attended Tempe Normal School, earning teacher-training diplomas that were granted as terminal degrees both before and after the baccalaureate degree, which began to be granted in 1928.

St. Mary’s Catholic Church is located on the northwest corner of University Drive and College Avenue. Mexican and Mexican American adobe makers made the bricks used to build the church in 1903.

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Many workers lived in the community of San Pablo, a barrio founded in 1864, whose borders were University Drive to the south, Fifth Street to the north, College Avenue to the east and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to the west. The men of San Pablo worked as flour mill laborers, ferrymen, railroad section hands,
and laborers and gardeners at ASU. San Pablo women worked at ASU as cafeteria helpers, housekeepers, laundresses and kitchen aides. The university began to displace families by eminent domain in the early 1950s, and San Pablo had disappeared by 1964. Today a dormitory known as San Pablo Hall, located at 555 E. Veterans Way and named for the community of San Pablo, is home to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Academy, a student residential community.

The first Mexican American student organization at what was then Arizona State Teachers College was founded in 1937 and known as “Los Conquistadores.” Its advisor was Dr. Irma Wilson of the Department of Spanish. This group worked to fight discriminatory acts in housing, education and pay perpetrated against Mexican and Mexican American families living in South Phoenix. Members became involved with the Latin American Club, a civil rights and political organization founded in 1932 by Luis Cordova. By 1956 the student group had become known as “La Liga Pan Americana,” advised by Dr. Maria Escudero of the Spanish Department. In the late 1960s, as Mexican American or Chicano civil rights groups emerged, ASU’s students formed MASO (Mexican American Student Organization). In 1968, after ASU announced a long-term contract with a laundry company with a history of labor complaints from Chicano/a workers, student Alfredo Gutierrez and MASO organized and led a student strike on behalf of the workers. After a two-day strike, a takeover of the ASU president’s office, and a sit-in at the Administration Building (now known as Interdisciplinary A), President Homer Durham and university officials agreed to include a set of affirmative-action type requirements in a new labor contract.

MASO changed its name to MECHA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicanos de Aztlán) in 1971 and became active in civil rights issues relating to school segregation of Mexican children and the plight of farmworkers. During the 1970s and 1980s, MECHA’s teatro group, Teatro Calmec, performed numerous satirical skits and short plays in the open area in front of the Administration Building. On occasion President John Schwada and other administrators could be seen watching the skits from their second floor windows. In 1970 the Chicano Faculty and Staff Association was organized.

From the early 1970s MECHA had an office and meeting room on the second floor of the Memorial Union (MU). In 1974 MECHA students and local Latino artists created a mural on the north wall of the MECHA office. On November 1, 2007, an MU kitchen fire causing twenty two million dollars worth of damage broke out. MU officials indicated that the MECHA room and mural would be destroyed during renovation. Christine Marin, then the MECHA faculty advisor, MU officials, Architect Chris Alt, MECHA students, and Dr. Mistalene Calleroz, Assistant Director of Student Initiatives, met frequently and developed plans to save the mural, which is now on the second floor of the MU. It depicts more than five hundred years of Mexican/Chicano history. MECHA currently has an office on the lower floor of the MU.

What is now Interdisciplinary Building B previously was the Community Services Building. In 1971 ASU President Schwada created a Community Services Program to encourage racial/ethnic communities to attend ASU. In 1972 Conrad Martinez became the coordinator of the effort to recruit Latino/a students. This building currently houses the offices of the Hispanic Research Center (HRC), established in 1985 by the Arizona Board of Regents. Its first Director was Ray Padilla, a faculty member in the College of Education. The HRC serves as home to Latino faculty and staff involved in the economic, cultural and educational development of Latino communities. The HRC also promotes Latino community art through its gallery. The Bilingual Review/Press (part of the HRC) specializes in Latino scholarly writing and Latino publications. Latino artist Martin Moreno has created...
murals on the walls of the HRC, including one depicting Cesar Chavez and his work with the United Farm Workers.

Created in 1966, Cady Mall featured small concrete benches and retaining walls for students to sit on and watch the foot traffic go by. One of the walls was located in front of Hayden Library, adjacent to Danforth Chapel. It became the most popular gathering place for Chicano/a students. By the early 1970s the area had become known as “the Chicano bush.” It was the place for students to hang out, to plan social events and to express their political views. Redevelopment in the 1990s destroyed the Chicano Bush.

The Latino History tour debuted as part of ASU’s Hispanic Heritage Month activities. ASU Now has published an article and video on the tour. It can be accessed at https://asunow.asu.edu/201611007-sun-devil-life-recovering-asus-latino-history. 

The archival photo of Los Conquistadores is used with the permission of the Chicano/a Research Collection, Archives and Special Collections, ASU Libraries. ASU alumnus David Lopez contributed the photo of the students at the Chicano Bush.

In keeping with Winchester’s earlier broad-sweeping books such as The Map That Changed the World and Krakatoa, this volume includes all the topics in the subtitle. The story begins in 1950. Winchester has flown over the Pacific Ocean many times and so is familiar with many places in and next to the Ocean. ‘The Great Thermonuclear Sea’ is the title of an early chapter in which he delineates the USA’s use of the Pacific Ocean as a testing ground for nuclear weapons in the 1950s. There were many Pacific islands under the ‘protection’ of the USA after WWII and so Bikini, and others, were chosen as test sites. The USA, driven by fear of the USSR, tested fusion (hydrogen) bombs which were the successors to the fission (atom) bombs used to conclude WWII in the Pacific. The story is uniformly baleful regarding the Pacific island natives, who were herded hither and yon and then accidentally subjected to radioactive fallout from tests whose magnitudes were incorrectly estimated (if they were estimated at all). Readers of this column will recall that one of my two uncles worked on the Manhattan Project, hence my particular interest in atom bombs and their consequences.

The next chapter in the book, titled ‘Mr. Ibuka’s Revolution,’ depicts the Japanese discovery of what came to be called the transistor. “Pocket radios” were the result, and Mr. Ibuka cofounded the Sony Corporation to produce them. Concomitantly with this radio activity, Americans Bardeen, Brattain and Shockley took years of ‘intense application’ to turn this new gadget, the transistor, into a replacement for the vacuum storage tubes then in use in the first electronic computers! (As an undergraduate at Kansas University in 1958-1961, I programmed KU’s first electronic computer, an IBM 650, which used vacuum tubes.) In due course, American resources both financial and intellectual, crafted modern-day Silicon Valley, again adjacent to the Pacific Ocean.

This is ASU Emeritus College Book Review #31. In #16 fall 2012 (written in October 2012), I discussed Walter Isaacson’s books on Albert Einstein and Steve Jobs. I concluded that Einstein’s physics has cast a continuing nuclear cloud over the world, psychologically, whereas Jobs’ computer science has enabled a variety of mostly positive consequences. After reading/hearing Pacific, I continue with these same conclusions.

These are the book’s additional subtitles: Surfboards refers to the movie, Gidget (1959), Dictators to North Korea (USU Pueblo, 1968), Fading Empires to the French and Americans regarding their respective Vietnam Wars, and Coming Superpowers Collisions to the USA and China in the Pacific Ocean. Quite a potpourri.
piece? I was shocked, but I sent it in and got another shock. It won.

My classmates were applying for scholarships, but I didn’t. To my surprise, the director of the All City High School Orchestra told me he had nominated me for a full scholarship to any college offering a degree in music. I was stunned. When I received the scholarship, I chose St. Olaf College in Minnesota. Unfortunately, I graduated in January, and St. Olaf accepted new students only in the fall. I had to use the scholarship immediately or lose it. The same gentleman arranged for me to use one semester of the scholarship at the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music. I took classes with outstanding musicians such as Vincent Persichetti. These courses transferred into St. Olaf allowing me to take more advanced music courses. During my senior year, my cello teacher from the Minneapolis Symphony recommended that I be a soloist during the orchestra tour. What a surprising honor -- as was my receiving Phi Beta Kappa status.

Upon graduation I became the strings/orchestra teacher for the Spooner, Wis. schools. During orientation I received my roster - 16 students total. The superintendent had said I should come to him if I had questions. Well, I had questions! He explained that the previous year the program had collapsed, and he had seen in me the potential to regain the commitment of previous players and inspire new interest. What a challenge! By the end of the school year there were 150 string students. Our orchestra played a movement of Beethoven’s “Eroica” Symphony at the regional competitions for schools in all of northern Wisconsin. We took top honors. The superintendent then told me he had paid my salary that year with the understanding that, if I increased the enrollment to 80, he would be reimbursed. He trusted me, and I was so glad not to have let him down.

The following year I returned to Minnesota to marry. I started offering music lessons. A fellow musician recommended me to a church seeking a choir director. I conducted a rehearsal and was approved that night. Within the year I became the minister of music leading five choirs and playing the organ.

In 1964 we moved to Phoenix. A comment from a woman who “wouldn’t dream of having” me as her son’s cello teacher because I was not in the Phoenix Symphony spurred me to audition. To my amazement I was accepted. Several years later the conductor asked me to double on piano, and I also became the accompanist for that woman’s son. She never knew what a favor she had done me!

During this time I also volunteered at my children’s school, and a teacher said I “must” take classes to expand beyond my music education degree and become a classroom teacher. I followed her advice and taught every grade first through eighth. I took ASU courses to hone my skills and a professor asked why I was not enrolled in the masters program. It had not occurred to me, but I checked and found that I could transfer my credits to NAU where I went summers to play with the Flagstaff Festival Orchestra. My teaching experience had been primarily in Chapter I (now Title 1), reading and writing classes, so literacy became my specialization.

As I finished my masters, my advisor informed me that, with my odd way of completing the program, one year of residence and a dissertation would earn me a doctorate. My husband said, “Hon, go for it!” While working toward this end, the secretary to the Superintendent at Washington Elementary District called and said the boss wanted me to come in that afternoon to apply for a position as a curriculum specialist in reading. I scrambled to get ready and went, feeling totally unprepared. I was hired.

A colleague in Washington District left to become Director of the Education Field Experience Office at ASU, and she told me how to apply for an adjunct position at ASU. I began teaching reading education courses. What a wonderful experience! After several years that same person moved to a new position and sent me the application form for her replacement. I submitted the form, received an interview and became a full-time ASU employee. In my Field Experience role I became instrumental in arranging placements at an on-site teacher education program. Two years later the reading professor in that project changed positions and recommended that I apply for an opening in the reading education program. I became a professor! Apparently my long preparatory journey, 25 years of public school teaching before beginning my career at ASU West, was important. Many of my committee and supportive assignments involved advisory roles, from collaborations with public schools to assisting doctoral candidates with school-based research. Interestingly the most common comment on my evaluation forms from both undergraduate and graduate students was their appreciation for ideas that came from my extensive experience in real classrooms. During my twelve years at ASU, person after person welcomed me into activities as my canoe reached their shores: co-authoring articles and books, participating in research projects, co-presenting at conferences all across the United States as well as Scotland, the Philippines, France, Jamaica and New Zealand. A dream I never dreamed came true.

In retirement I continue to receive opportunities to keep my interests in both literacy instruction and music alive. As a member of the International Literacy Association and its state and local affiliates, I continue to hold office and make presentations, many about readers theater as a valuable tool. If a teacher needs a script on a specific topic and it is not in my co-authored book or the handouts, I create one. I have written forty children's books for school and classroom libraries, which I share in school visits. In addition to teaching 21 private students I am a member of The Scottsdale Philharmonic Orchestra, the Scottsdale Musical Theater Orchestra, the North Valley Symphony, the Sun Cities Chamber Orchestra, the LaForza Orchestra, the Women’s Orchestra of Arizona, the Glendale Sanctuary Orchestra,
the Phoenix String Quartet and the Cantabile Quartet.

In 2013 a colleague recommended me as editor of the Emeritus College Newsletter. With hesitation I filled out the form and was appointed. Over these three years I have become more connected with the membership, as I have attended as many events as possible and communicated more frequently with my colleagues. Recently my canoe bumped into Dean Verdi-ni’s door. He asked whether I would create an interest group to support a worthy cause, the Harmony Project Phoenix. I attended a performance by these young musicians who receive free instruments and instruction they would not have without this charitable organization’s assistance to low-income families. I am excited about this new opportunity.

My canoe with no paddle has blessed my life.

Short Talks, 2016-17

Jay Braun opened the first Short Talks of the 2016-17 year on September 13 with a presentation on Your Brain on Art. He began by noting that both science and art reveal secrets which help us appreciate the world. Jay reviewed information about the brain and its central concern with vision. Of the twelve cranial nerves in the brain, four are connected directly to the eyes and eye movement. These enable us to identify what is in the world but also to deal with where objects are in the world and how they are related to each other. The painter’s challenge is how to represent this third dimension of depth in a two dimensional work of art.

Jay enhanced our appreciation for multiple works of art as he shared scientific investigations which have revealed how the two visual systems of color and luminance (intensity, brightness) contribute to our interpretations of paintings. Color enables us to identify the what of a painting, the object; luminance enables us to consider where the object is in space, the depth and motion of the object, the relationship of figure to ground and so on. Braun used four of Andy Warhol’s famous silkscreen paintings of Marilyn Monroe to demonstrate the differences between color and luminance and how each contributes to the visual experience. When both color and luminance were present, the Monroe image was easy to see. When the image was stripped of color but left with luminance, the image also was easy to identify. But when the image was stripped of luminance but left with color, it was harder to see, demonstrating the primacy of luminance over color.

Jay used paintings by several artists to illustrate that we viewers make sense of or interpret paintings by creating depth and motion from the artist’s strokes. In Lagrand’s “Couple in the Street,” for example, the viewer can “see” the motion of the people walking. The viewer transforms the static images into movement. In like manner, in paintings by contemporary op artist Bridget Riley, we transform linear and geometric patterns into motion. Braun used textile patterns to show the same phenomenon.

Carleton Moore presented the second talk of the day, titled Meteorites from Mars, the Moon and the Asteroid Belt. Moore defined asteroids as large bodies of rock that are orbiting the sun. Some of these bodies break away and enter the Earth’s atmosphere before vaporizing. These are termed meteors (also known as shooting stars). When pieces of meteors break through the Earth’s atmosphere completely and fall to Earth, they are known as meteorites. The

Founding Director of the Center for Meteorite Studies at ASU, Carleton brought some meteorites from his private collection. Most were the size of small rocks, typical of the size an amateur meteorite hunter might find.

Carleton shared several stories and facts about meteorites, with a focus on meteorites in Arizona. Meteorites are commonly named for the location near which they were found. The Bumble Bee meteorite was discovered near Bumble Bee, Arizona in 2004. The Canyon Diablo meteorites, fragments from an asteroid that created Meteor Crater on impact, were found about three miles west of what is now the ghost town of Canyon Diablo. In June of 2016, a meteor crashed through the Earth’s atmosphere, broke apart and landed in pieces close to Payson, on White Mountain Apache Indian land. A team of ASU researchers, collaborating with White Mountain Apache tribal members, found multiple meteorites, named Cibecue, for Cibecue, Arizona on the reservation. And Holbrook meteorites, discovered near that town, are magnetic.

Carleton also explained how researchers have calculated the ages of meteorites through radioactive age dating, and how they have identified certain meteorites on Earth as originally from Mars by comparing argon gas from Mars to argon gas from Earth and then using gas from melted meteorites to affirm that certain meteorites thought to be from Mars did originate there. Meteorites from Mars have been found in such varied places as North Africa and Antarctica.

Carleton shared that an asteroid has been named after him, Asteroid 5046 Carletonmoore. After extending an invitation to those present to visit ASU’s Center for Meteorite Studies, Carleton concluded by inviting those present to examine the meteorites he had brought.

On October 11, John Brock led off the Short Talks with his presentation on Habitat Restoration in the Southwest. John defined restoration as reestablishing, as much (continued on page 8)
Emeritus College Faculty
Art, Part Two

In the last volume of the newsletter, John Aguilar chronicled the development of the Emeritus Art Gallery on ASU’s downtown campus in the University Center building. The newsletter featured paintings by six members of the Emeritus College and brief descriptions of their work authored by John. This volume features the work of three more artists. John has written about each of them as well.

John Aguilar, emeritus professor of anthropology, studied painting in the mid-1950s during the movement known as Abstract Expressionism. His studies took place at the Chouinard School in Los Angeles and The Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City. Although his art studies focused mainly on still life and life drawing, it was a design class taught by William Moore that drew him passionately to the kinds of abstract painting which characterize the bulk of his contributions to the Emeritus Collection. Examples of his work are shown below.

Eugene Grigsby, recently deceased Professor Emeritus of Art, achieved prominence both for his talent and as an artistic voice for African American culture. He received his education at Morehouse College, Ohio State University and New York University. His work has been exhibited throughout the United States and Ghana, Africa. His paintings and drawings represent the best of both representational and abstract art and are deeply appreciated for their energy, brilliance and captivating depiction of the warmth of African American spirituality and domestic life. Examples of his work follow.

Gene Valentine is Emeritus Professor of English at ASU where he taught rhetoric, linguistics and history of the book. In addition to ASU he has taught in Greece, Spain and at both Utah universities. Since 1979, he has been producing broadsides and books using handset type and various relief printing methods. His exquisite text and graphic pieces are printed on paper of his own making and are notable for their exceptional elegance, balance and other expressions of artistic taste. Examples of his artistic work follow.
Eugene Grigsby “The Family”

Eugene Grigsby “Yemenja”

Gene Valentine “Meave Leakey”

Gene Valentine “Sherman Alexie”

Gene Valentine “Jules Feiffer”

Gene Valentine “Carlos Fuentes”
River, Globe, Mexicali (Baja California, Mexico), and Heber/Holbrook (Dry Lake). John also provided examples of projects to restore riparian habitats of water-loving plants in Arizona. These habitats, which comprise a fourth of the land surface in Arizona, are especially important because over ninety percent of threatened and endangered species live within these areas.

Malcolm Comeaux’s slide presentation, Life in the Atacama Desert, described his trip to that Chilean location, the driest desert in the world. Situated on the northwest tip of Chile, the Atacama was inhabited by the Incas, and their native precursors, when the Spaniards arrived in 1541, ruling Chile until its independence in 1818. The indigenous peoples mined such substances as sulfate, sulfite, nitrates and saltpeter, used in creating explosives and fertilizers. Copper mining has taken place in Chile since the 16th century, particularly in the Atacama. The British presence, beginning in the mid-19th century, contributed to the technological development of the mining industry and the associated growth of mining towns, many of which are now abandoned. Copper mining is still a major industry in Chile. Currently the Chuquicamata mine, located near the city of Calama, is the largest open pit copper mine in the world.

Malcolm journeyed to Calama to visit his son, daughter-in-law and three grandchildren. His daughter-in-law is employed at a copper mine owned by Freeport McMoRan, north of Calama. Journeying to many places in the Atacama, Malcolm took pictures of what he saw on the family travels. Through slides and narration, he pointed out the sparse vegetation on the open land, the often desolate highways with no services for the traveller, the adobe ruins of Indian villages, the sizable pipelines carrying water from the Andes to the Chilean coast, the llama farms, the large birds resembling ostriches, and the mountains, the beautiful valleys and volcanoes visible in the distance. Animitas (roadside memorials) are common, both those made commercially and those that are handmade. The family visited some hot springs at 11,500 feet in altitude.

Malcolm showed pictures of the town of San Pedro, southeast of Calama, the river Loa flowing through it. Within the town there is an outdoor mall. San Pedro has a typical Latin American plaza, anchored by a colonial Catholic church, made from adobe brick painted white, and reputed to be the oldest church in Chile. San Pedro is one of the places in the Atacama that attracts tourists.

Malcolm compared the towns in the Atacama to many towns in Arizona around 1900 in terms of housing and infrastructure. Public schooling in the Atacama is basic; children learn to read and write in Spanish. Some older residents speak only Quechua, but the younger generation is bilingual (Spanish and Quechua) or monolingual in Spanish.

**Colloquium**
**September 21, 2016**

On Wednesday, September 21 Dr. Matthew Delmont, ASU Professor of History, inaugurated the 2016-17 Emeritus College Colloquium Series with a fascinating presentation titled “Black Quotidian: Everyday History in African-American Newspapers.” Black Quotidian is a website curated by Dr. Delmont (http://blackquotidian.com) which highlights everyday moments and lives in African American history in the twentieth century. Each day in 2016 Dr. Delmont has posted an article from an African American newspaper of that date about some aspect of African American life. Accompanying the posting of each article is a commentary which contextualizes the selection within the historical, social and cultural realities for African Americans at the time. For example, the September 21st post featured an advertisement from the *New York Amsterdam News* of September 21st, 1927 inviting “Colored Home Seekers” to purchase homes in the development of Merrick Gardens in the suburb of Springfield on Long Island.

(continued from page 5)
Island. The commentary notes that this advertisement promotes the values and virtues of home ownership and sheds some light on the hidden history of African American movement to the suburbs. The commentary also provides additional references for those wanting to delve deeper into this topic. In this case the references include academic books and an exhibit in the New York Public Library. In addition to the daily website post, Dr. Delmont sends out the same information on Twitter, which is one way that he hopes to engage younger people with the content and to move the content into the world.

Dr. Delmont’s posts feature articles from some of the most influential African American newspapers of the twentieth century, including the Atlanta Daily World, the Chicago Defender and the Baltimore Afro-American. The digitization of these newspapers has meant an increase in their accessibility and in the ability of readers and researchers to search for particular topics across papers. The ASU Libraries subscribe to the database Proquest Historical Black Newspapers which Dr. Delmont uses frequently. As emeritus faculty we also have access to this data base.

After explaining the website and walking those present through the post for September 21st, Dr. Delmont provided multiple examples of the kinds of articles he has used on the website. For example, a March 31, 1934 post from the Philadelphia Tribune detailed a national tour of the Philadelphia Tribune Girl’s Basketball team, featuring Ora Washington, who also won eight singles tennis titles with the American Tennis Association in the 1930s, twenty years before Althea Gibson rose to prominence. (Gibson was featured in a story from March 2, 1956.) On March 20, 1955, the Chicago Defender published a piece about fifteen-year-old Claudette Colvin who refused to give up her bus seat to a white person (nine months prior to Rosa Parks’ actions in Montgomery). On March 15, 1924 the Baltimore Afro-American offered Harriet Tubman’s obituary. On March 9, 1957, the Pittsburgh Courier featured a thirty-two-page spread on Ghanaian independence. Shirley Chisholm’s announcement that she was going to run for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States was chronicled in the New York Amsterdam News on January 29, 1972. And on April 15, 1939, the Chicago Defender detailed the concert sung by Marian Anderson at the Lincoln Memorial.

In addition to his formal presentation, Dr. Delmont shared some of his perspectives on teaching aspects of African American history to students. He noted that African American history is not just about sadness and only serious and difficult topics. Rather the history is extraordinarily complex. African American history is a part of American cultural history. In teaching, Dr. Delmont has learned to be sensitive to the amount of difficult information students are able to deal with at any one time. He combines more and less serious topics so that he doesn’t lose students. For him the overriding question is: How do we reckon with history?

Faculty Notes

Charles “Chuck” Backus, since retiring from ASU, has devoted full time (6 days per week) to being an Arizona cattle rancher. He has had a ranch in the Superstitions for 39 years and a second one near Show Low for 17 years. He has 400 mother cows and raises high quality carcass, commercial Angus cattle – moving them every 6 months between the two ranches. This work has attracted national attention, including a national award as the “Progressive Partner of the Year” from Certified Angus Beef at the annual conference in September, 2016. During this past year, Chuck engaged in the following activities: served as President of the “Arizona Cattle Industry Research and Education Foundation” (a 501 C (3) organization to benefit the Industry); conducted an all-day Workshop for AZ Ranchers, with national speakers and attended by 127 AZ Ranchers; received the “Rancher of the Year Award” from the Arizona Beef Council, Annual AZ Cattle Growers Association meeting in July, 2016. This December he will receive the “Arizona Pioneer Stockman of the Year Award” at the Arizona National Livestock Show.

Alesandra Gruzinska, Assistant Professor Emerita in French, Chevalier de l’Ordre des Palmes Académiques, and Sterling Member of RMMLA, attended the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association in Salt Lake City, Utah. She chaired the session on “French Literature before 1800,” and presented a paper in French on Voltaire’s “La Princesse de Babylone: Voyage Romanesque et Philosophique,” on Saturday, October 8 (2016) at the Hilton Salt Lake City Center. In his Oriental conte, meaning short story, Voltaire interweaves a romantic and a philosophical theme on fidelity and tolerance.

Jeremy Rowe, co-investigator, is a Research Scientist at Rorey Meyers College of Nursing at NYU, working with Dr. Winslow Burleson and an interdisciplinary research team on a
5 year, $2.9M Major Research Initiative Grant from the National Science Foundation. The name of the project is NYU Holodeck. Its purpose is to create an immersive, collaborative, virtual/physical environment for distributed transdisciplinary research and innovation, with the potential to create new insights into fundamental natural phenomena, offering unparalleled tools for research collaborations, intellectual exploration and creative output across disciplines.

Eric van Sonnenberg has taken two new positions; the first is as Career and Professional Advisor, Office of Student Affairs, University of Arizona College of Medicine; the second is as Adjunct Professor teaching advanced science at Arizona Christian University. At Phoenix Seminary, where he is a Master’s of Divinity student, he made the Dean’s List. Additionally, he was selected to receive the President’s Scholarship in 2016. He spoke three times on the Scholarly Projects Program at the University of Arizona College of Medicine; Phoenix Children’s Hospital, and Banner Hospital.

Joseph Wytko performed on his saxophone at The Boulders Resort “Discovery Lounge” on Friday, October 14, from 6 PM - 8 PM. He included standards from such composers as George Gershwin, Paul McCartney, John Williams, Dave Brubeck, Chicago, Leonard Bernstein and others. On October 22, he performed a Saxophone Spectacular at Music Makers, Scottsdale. He included pieces by Ravel, Gershwin and Lennon and McCartney, played with state of the art acoustic and virtual sounds. Samples of Wytko’s musical artistry are available at www.josephmusicevents.weakly.com

Joann Yeoman-Tongret and Dick Jacob recently touched base at an off-Broadway eatery in NYC. The Tongrets are looking to return to Arizona, which promises increased liveliness in local theater and the Emeritus College.

Recent Publications


Patten, D.T. The role of ecological wisdom in managing for sustainable interdependent urban and natural ecosystems. Landscape and Urban Planning (Special issue in press: Available online 13 May, 2016)


Future Colloquia

Mark your calendars and save these dates:

Feb 15 - Melissa A. Wilson Sayres, Assistant Professor, School of Life Sciences, ASU

Mar 15 - Alejandro Lugo, Professor and Director, School of Transborder Studies, ASU

Apr 19 - Sabina Low, Assistant Professor, Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics

Watch for further information about topics and locations as details are confirmed.

In Memory

Elbadawy Elsharawy
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Rachel Fuchs
History

Eugene Lombardi
Music

Bill Tillery
Physics

Charles Woolf
Biology

In grateful recognition of the support given by these members to the Emeritus College.

Future Short Talks

Mark your calendars and save these dates:

January 10, February 14, March 14, April 11, May 9 (tentative)

Watch for further information about presenters, topics and locations as details are confirmed.

Dates to Remember

Applications Accepted Beginning: October 15, 2016

2017-2018 Research Creativity Grant

2017-2018 Undergraduate Research Internship

2017-2018 Barrett Emeritus Fellowship

Application and Proposal Deadline: December 15, 2016

Please email emerituscollege@asu.edu or call 480-965-0002 for more information. Information also available on Emeritus College E-Cards sent on October 19, 2016 and on the Emeritus College website
Spring Creative Writing Workshops

If you missed the fall semester creative writing workshop, take heart. We will offer another workshop opportunity in the Spring. In fact, besides the 10-week workshop, we will also offer two three-hour sessions in writing memoirs. And, if there is an interest in poetry, we will offer two three-hour sessions in writing poetry.

The fall workshop was led by Donis Casey, author of ten historical mystery novels. Participants worked on non-fiction about work in Antarctica, a children's story, a soft science-fiction novel, a novel about academe, and a memoir seen though descriptive stories about people the author knew. We had general assignments and discussions on topics such as: point of view, character descriptions, scene, suspense, beginnings, and endings. Discussions were always lively and inspiring. It was fun and educational to read what others had written and receive helpful comments on our writing.

The spring workshop will be led by Kathleen B. McNamara, instructor in the English Department at ASU. Her area of expertise is Fiction Writing. This workshop will begin on Thursday, February 9, from 1 to 2 pm, in the Emeritus College. All Emeriti/ae and spouses and/or partners are welcome. Cost will be $100 per person with free parking in the Fulton Center; you may park at the University Club, if you have lunch there beforehand.

For more information, please contact Linda Stryker at stryker@asu.edu.

Literary Musicale

The spring literary musicale will take place on Monday, May 1, 2017, at 1 pm. Please reserve the date on your calendars and plan to attend as a member of the audience, as a provider of a musical performance, or as a reader of your own written work. Your efforts will be much enjoyed and appreciated by all. For more information, please contact Linda Stryker at stryker@asu.edu.

Membership

The Emeritus College welcomes five new members

Ruth Jones  
(Politics and Global Studies, Retired May 2016)

Gretchen Bataille  
(English)

David Bowen  
(Global Business)

Leonard Maximon  
(Physics)

Christine Uber Grosse  
(Modern Languages)

Editor’s Note

I wish to express appreciation to Dana Aguilar, Gustavo Castañeda, JoAnn Cleland, Christine Marin, Don Nilsen and Linda Stryker for their assistance with this volume of the newsletter.
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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Editor: Sarah Hudelson

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