

Rutgers AAUP

Emeriti

Reporter

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THE CHAIRPERSON'S CORNER

Donald Borchardt, Chair
Professor Emeritus, Visual & Performing Arts

PARAMILITARY GROUPS

As Chairperson of the Emeriti Assembly I was invited by then Rutgers President McCormick to serve on the new Faculty and Staff Retiree Advisory Council. The Council first met on March 1, 2012, to discuss ways of improving the relationship between the University and retirees. The focus as outlined by President McCormick was to be on ways in which the University can: (1) avail itself more effectively of the rich resources retirees (both faculty and staff) represent; (2) enhance further the experience of individual retirees; (3) create formal mechanisms for involving retired faculty and staff; and (4) assist the administration in creating a strong, coordinated program for retired faculty and staff. The new Council is chaired by Gus Friedrich, Dean & Professor II Emeritus, School of Communication and Information. The Council has met several times and plans have been made to provide a special office and meeting space in the Rutgers Administrative Services Building II located in New Brunswick on Highway 1 next to the Sears building. The office is now under construction. It will be a center of communication with a large database of information including a list of retirees and active retiree organizations on campus, and an extensive list of opportunities that retirees can volunteer to participate in. The Rutgers Foundation will help to finance maintenance and equipment as well as special projects. The Retired Faculty Association (RFA) held a special meeting to solicit ideas from the faculty regarding the operation of the new office. The Human Resources Department will help to provide personnel to manage the space and office hours. The Council continues to meet to plan details of the operations of this new facility.

Paramilitary Groups ('Covert Armies', Guerillas, and Labor Service Organizations) was the title of the presentation given on February 28, 2012 by Benjamin R. Beede, Librarian Emeritus, at the AAUP-AFT Conference Room, 11 Stone Street, New Brunswick. Ben summarized his talk as follows:

He noted that he is working on a combined encyclopedia entry and bibliography on this subject, as requested by the Oxford University Press. Paramilitary groups, especially police organizations, are a continuing interest of his, partly of his study of guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency. He speculated that the Oxford University Press request may have come as a result of an article of his in the *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* or, possibly because of an encyclopedia entry that is in press that he prepared on the subject of "civilian labor service companies and battalions" attached to the United States Army in Europe after World War II.

He distributed a list of the many organizations he considers to be "paramilitary," but he stated he would be focusing on "labor service organizations," "proprietary airlines," "paramilitary police," "militarized police," and "police as covert or embryonic armies."

After briefly describing the kinds of units he assigns to particular categories, he examined "labor service organizations," such as Organisation Todt, a gigantic organization that performed construction services for the armed forces of the Third Reich during World War II and "civilian labor service" units that the Western Allies utilized in Europe after World War II. The former included well over a million people by 1944. The Allied labor organizations amounted to about thirty-five or forty thousand men and consisted largely of displaced persons from Eastern Europe, but with some German members.

More succinctly, he reviewed operations of Civil Air Transport and Air America under the auspices of the Central Intelligence Agency, which actually owned these airlines.

He distinguished between "paramilitary police" and "militarized police," by saying that "paramilitary police" have military capability, but they are usually occupied with normal law enforcement duties. The French *Gendarmerie* is an example. "Militarized police" are generally housed in barracks. They are not usually involved with ordinary law enforcement. Rather, they function as "riot police" or as fully militarized components of larger police organizations to carry out what amount to counterinsurgency duties, sometimes in conjunction with the armed forces.

In some instances, police organizations have functioned temporarily as "covert armies." After World War II, the United States established large police organizations in Austria, Japan, and Korea as the foundations for armies owing to those countries being officially demilitarized. East Germany (later the German Democratic Republic) took the same approach with the support and direction of the Soviet Union.

Overall, paramilitary forces have the functions of serving, supplementing, or substituting for the armed forces or, in the case of guerrillas and some types of unofficial militias, opposing the armed forces. Often the motive for maintaining paramilitary organizations is to keep the armed forces out of law enforcement for various reasons. Then, too, training military personnel for law enforcement would distract them from their external defense duties.

ADVICE FOR THE NEW COUNCIL

On March 27, 2012 Emeriti Assembly member Ray Bodnar led the discussion of retiree issues at Rutgers and the work of the Advisory Council now studying them. Benjamin Beede summarized the discussion:

Members of the Emeriti Assembly are strongly supportive of a retiree center in New Brunswick, but they believe centers in Newark and Camden are also needed. Relationships between the centers will need to be worked out.

The center(s) will give retirees more visibility and will, thereby, inform administrators of the role(s) of retirees at the university. Ray Bodnar recalled various programs, including conferences, in connection with certification requirements for municipal officials. Retirees might be able to help with similar programs today.

Richard Quaintance noted that parents of Rutgers students can audit classes, and he suggested broadening opportunities for auditing. He noted such an effort would entail further expenses. John Leggett suggested greater use of emeriti faculty in the OLLI-RU program, and he advocated efforts to connect with movements devoted to social change.

Summarizing, the Emeriti Assembly favors:

- Classes in using computers for research techniques and for using social media
- Checklists for prospective retirees
- Publicity for events of interest to retirees
- Pre-retirement planning
- Accessibility to research grants
- An investigation of feasibility of phased retirement, including the role of tenure and possible contracts

Above all else, the university should not simply "cut retirees off" when they are no longer working at Rutgers.

AN UPDATE ON THE UNION FROM ADRIENNE EATON, PRESIDENT RUTGERS AAUP-AFT

Emeriti Assembly Secretary Benjamin Beede summarized Rutgers AAUP-AFT President Adrienne Eaton's comments when she updated the Emeriti Assembly on the union's activities on April 24, 2012:

A salary freeze, that the union deemed illegal and unilateral, was imposed. A full year was required to reach an agreement to settle the dispute. The new agreement provides only some retroactivity, however. There are two merit and one across-the-board increases.

The three-year agreement now in effect includes no new percentage increases, just bonuses. Eighty percent of voting union members approved the contract. Family leaves have been extended to librarians and extension specialists, but research faculty are left out for now.

A career path for non-tenure track academics is to be developed. There are about seven hundred NTTs, most of whom are full time. This figure includes instructors, lecturers, and research associates who are hired largely through annual contracts. Each dean's unit has been charged to create career systems. After systems have

been proposed, they will be negotiated. Multi-year contracts would help. A while ago, the AAUP-AFT proposed a form of "teaching tenure" to the University Senate.

A progressive group now predominates in student government, which is helpful. Governance issues in departments vary.

The faculty is being mobilized over the proposal to remove the Camden components of Rutgers from the university. Advertising and calls to South Jersey residents are among the methods being utilized to prevent such a change. Negotiations are proceeding to provide the Camden units with more autonomy. Cooperation between Camden-Rutgers and Rowan can be expanded, while retaining separate Camden-Rutgers and Rowan faculties.

During the negotiations the AAUP-AFT worked with other unions at Rutgers. At present, the AAUP-AFT is one of the few public unions to have a contract.

A new feature of the negotiations was the presence of a representative from the governor's office.

Current developments in higher education include much union organizing and an increasing interest in learning assessment.

**AN INTERVIEW WITH JIM FINCKENAUER,
Member AAUP-AFT Emeriti Assembly
By Isabel Wolock, Treasurer,
AAUP-AFT Emeriti Assembly**



Tell me a little about your position at Rutgers before you retired.

I spent my entire time at Rutgers in the School of Criminal Justice (SCJ) in Newark. In addition, during the last two years (and continuing into the present) I was a member of the core faculty of the Division of Global Affairs – also in Newark. I began as an Associate Professor and retired as a Professor II.

What did you do? Teaching, research, administration, writing, etc.

I did all of these things. I taught a variety of both graduate and undergraduate courses in both Newark and New Brunswick, and I supervised a large number of MA and PhD students. I published 10 books while at Rutgers, and literally hundreds of articles, essays, reviews, reports, etc. All of these ranged across a variety of topics dealing with crime, law and justice. I was fortunate to be able to obtain several million dollars in research grants and projects over the years. In administration, I served as faculty chair for several different terms, chaired a host of committees doing faculty searches, promotion and tenure, dean reviews, etc., was program director for the PhD program, and even served a year as acting dean of the School of Criminal Justice.

How long were you there?

From July 1974 to July 2011.

What were your major accomplishments and sources of satisfaction while you were at Rutgers?

There were many as indicated above. One of my greatest satisfactions was being a member of the first five faculty hired to literally create the School. SCJ was started in 1973, and after roughly a year of planning and

The next meeting of the Emeriti Assembly is scheduled for 11:30 a.m., Tuesday, October 23, 2012 at the AAUP-AFT Office, 11 Stone Street, New Brunswick. You should have received the flyer announcing that Professor Emeritus Gordon Schochet will discuss "Why 'The West Wing' Was Not About America: Principles and Politics Don't Mix".

development, we admitted the first class of MA students in Fall 1974. Rutgers afforded me many opportunities to become an accomplished scholar in my field. For example, in 1984, I was invited to join a US study group to engage in a joint program of research with the then Soviet Academy of Sciences. This led to a variety of projects and writing, numerous visits and studies overseas, publications, and ultimately to an appointment as the first Director of the International Center at the National Institute of Justice – the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. I spent four years in this position while on leave from Rutgers.

Did you do any writing or research or community service work?

Yes, all of these things. I have already mentioned writing and research. On the community service side, I worked on a variety of projects that involved joint collaborations with various criminal justice agencies. For example, I led a team of students to work with the New Jersey correctional facilities to develop and assess risk and needs classification methods that could be used to better place and serve the needs of juvenile offenders. Similarly, we worked with juvenile detention facilities to reduce overcrowding, etc. I worked on numerous projects to evaluate program initiatives to try to determine what worked and what did not. The latter included the well-known (some would say “infamous”) Scared Straight! project.

What honors or awards did you receive before or after retirement?

- Rutgers University Faculty Academic Merit Awards, 1981, 1989, 1991, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010.
- President, International Association for the Study of Organized Crime, 1997-1999.
- Recipient of U.S. Department of State's Open Forum Distinguished Public Service Award, October 2001.
- President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2004 - 2005.
- North American Resource Center for Child Welfare Pro Humanitate Literary Award for a publication exemplifying intellectual integrity and moral courage in the field of child welfare, 2003.
- New Jersey Association of Criminal Justice Educators Jack Mark Memorial Award for contributions to criminal justice education at the state, national and international levels, May 2005.

- Fulbright Senior Specialists Award, J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, March 2007.
- U.S.- Russia Experts Forum, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 2008.
- Gerhard O. W. Mueller International Section Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2009.
- Outstanding Mentor Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2010.

What did you do before coming to Rutgers?

I worked for several criminal justice entities – NJ Department of Corrections, NJ Crime Commission, NJ Police Training Commission, and the NJ State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, before my first academic job as Professor and Department Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Trenton State College.

Going back to earlier days, had you always planned on having an academic career — doing what you did?

No – indeed my first inclination came just about when I received my PhD in February 1971 when a colleague indicated that Trenton State College had just been approved to offer a degree in criminal justice, and that they were seeking someone to setup and run the program. I was interviewed, hired and became department chair in March 1971. Many of my students over the years have been amazed when I told them I was hired as a full professor without ever having been in a classroom except as a student! At the very time of the TSC opening, I was considering a research/administrative position with the then newly created Division of Criminal Justice in the NJ Department of Law & Public Safety.

What kinds of experiences or situations led to your decision to pursue an academic career?

Beyond the fortuitous experience I describe above, I have always loved learning, studying, reading, etc., the heart of academic life. I also found that I liked public speaking and felt I could do so effectively. And, I like young people and dealing with young people of all ages. Having a career in which your job is to deal with ideas, study, learn and explore new things and so on, seems to me to be just about ideal.

What type of prior training/education did you have?

In addition to my degree work (I majored in Sociology) in which I did as much on crime and delinquency and law and justice as I could, I served as a personnel officer in the U.S. Army, and had seven years with the CJ agencies I mentioned above.

If you were to do it all over again, would you pursue the same career?

Absolutely yes!

Is there any one event or experience or person that had the greatest influence on your life?

With respect to persons, there are many who influenced me along the way. Sticking just to the professional relationships, there was the retired professor for whom I worked as a research associate at the NJ Crime Commission – he was a role model for how an academic thinks and works. The executive director of the state planning agency made me his executive assistant, which meant I was involved in every aspect of the agency’s work. From him I learned both how and how not to manage an agency, but even more importantly, a great deal about the world of politics. At Rutgers, the first dean of SCJ (Don Gottfredson) first had the confidence in me to hire me on the initial faculty, and then involve and promote me in a number of ways. Also at Rutgers, my colleague Gerhard Mueller was the person who introduced me to the world of international and comparative criminal justice. It was the latter experience that led to my 4-year appointment at NIJ, and that in turn was a tremendous opportunity to play a role on the world stage. The chance to travel to the crime hotspots of the world, to meet all the major figures dealing with crime and justice issues, and to actually influence U.S. policy with respect to transnational crime was invaluable.

What did you do after you retired?

I continue to research and write, and consult and teach – much of what I did before retirement. I continue to supervise doctoral dissertations that remained unfinished when I retired. And, I am co-editor of an online journal of book reviews. Outside of work activities, I belong to a men’s singing group, and I am a serious devotee of physical fitness. Travel has also been on our agenda.

How did you happen to get involved in these activities?

Mostly by not saying no to various requests!

What do you see as the best thing about retirement?

You get to pick and choose what you want to do, including if you want to work on something or not. Having the financial resources is obviously a key to feeling secure in having this kind of freedom.

Are there any drawbacks? Do you have any regrets?

No, I don’t think there are any drawbacks, except it makes one very aware of aging. I have no regrets!

Any personal information you’d care to share:

Hobbies and interests: See above

Spouse: Margaret (married 51 years!)

Children: Two children, four grandchildren and two great grandchildren

What advice, if any, do you have to give to others who are planning to retire?

Have a realistic plan for how you are going to spend your time – make sure you are going to have something to do. For example, playing golf is not a realistic plan!

How did you come to be involved in the AAUP-AFT Emeriti Assembly? Is there anything in particular you like about being part of this group?

I received a communication about the group and thought it might be interesting – I am mostly interested in the speakers program. It should be a chance to hear knowledgeable folks talk about their specialities.

**EDITOR:
DONALD BORCHARDT**



THE PREMIER NEW JERSEY STRIKE OF 1993: A MINIATURE REBELLION? BY WOMEN AND THEIR ALLIES – DESPITE ITS HUMILATING CONCLUSION

Emeriti Assembly Secretary Benjamin Beede reports here on the presentation by Emeriti Assembly member John C. Leggett on May 22, 2012.

John reviewed the events of a strike by some supermarket employees in central New Jersey in 1993. Before moving to that description, however, he summarized his career and experiences briefly. He noted that he lost his position at the University of California-Berkeley owing to his involvement in the free speech movement. He also mentioned the short biography prepared by Norman Markowitz.

The strike in 1993 was precipitated by several supermarket chains, which attempted to reduce health care benefits for their workers drastically. According to their plan, retirees would have no health benefits, for example. An important meeting took place on the Cook-Douglas Campus of Rutgers. Three hundred activists out of twenty-two thousand union members affected attended this meeting.

A key factor in the strike was the willingness of the Teamsters Union to support the supermarket workers. The Teamsters would no longer deliver their loads inside the stores, but, instead, they would leave them on the sidewalk. This was risky behavior, because the stores might charge that the Teamsters were engaging in a secondary boycott, a practice outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act. The Teamsters were concerned about the possibility of attacks on their union, and, therefore, they stuck by the supermarket employees. The Teamsters rigorously policed their members to ensure that they did not make deliveries in the stores. The companies employed strikebreakers.

Negotiations between the unions and the supermarkets stalled, because the store managements insisted on cutting health benefits. They threatened to lock out the workers, but they struck anyway. The stores involved were Foodtown, Shoprite, Grand Union, and Pathmark. Strikers and their supporters recommended that consumers go to Acme and A&P.

Norman Markowitz provided some further background at this point, reminding everyone that Christie Todd Whitman was governor of New Jersey during the strike.

The union, consisting largely of women (eighty-five per cent). remained militant, and picket lines were actively maintained. Some people from the Rutgers University

community participated in the picket lines. The emphasis was on saving the union.

There were problems. Some immigrants were difficult to organize in support of the strike. The union responded by distributing leaflets in various languages that explained the issues, by emphasizing children of the strikers, and by noting that boycotted products would spoil quickly. People on the picket line were told not to berate minority people who tried to cross their lines. These tactics were highly successful.

THIS GLORIOUS GOLDEN AGE

"How My Mis-Spent Youth led to This Glorious Golden Age!" was the title of a presentation made to the Emeriti Assembly on June 26, 2012, by Marvin E. Schlaffer, Director of the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI-RU) at Rutgers. Emeriti Assembly Secretary Benjamin Beede summarizes Marvin's presentation below:

Marvin Schlaffer, who described himself as "Chief Schmooser", as well as "Director of OLLI-RU", said that his early adventures in education taught him to develop empathy and, thus, an ability and a desire to talk informally with others.

His "misspent youth" began when he entered Stuyvesant High School in New York City at the age of twelve. His attendance involved commuting from the Bronx to Manhattan.

He lost interest in school and, therefore, failed to meet its standards. He then transferred to Christopher Columbus High School, which he attended in 1939-1940. He dropped out of that school. After doing some odd jobs, he enlisted in what was then the United States Army Air Corps. He was "washed out" as a pilot, but he did become a navigator on B-24 heavy bombers. His training kept being extended; so he did not enter combat. He was stationed in the Far East shortly before the end of World War II, however.

With the assistance of the GI Bill, he attended the School of Radio and Television Technique and went on to fourteen or fifteen years of advertising and production at Channel 13. One of his assignments was the "Play of the Week."

In addition, he participated on school boards at both the local and state levels and in education conferences. He worked for the New Jersey School Boards Association (NJSBA) for seventeen years. Both he and the NJSBA received significant recognition for their accomplishments. Counseling activities and the

development of many friendships further taught him the importance of personal relationships.

His wife is a Rutgers graduate, who worked for the Rutgers AAUP for a time.

He retired from the NJSBA at sixty-nine and took courses in Jazz and Shakespeare in 1993 through a Rutgers program for adult learners. At that time, four courses were offered to seventy students. He became coordinator of the program, reporting to the Rutgers Summer Session office, and working fifteen hours a week.

Then, the Bernard Osher Foundation contacted him. The result was the conferral of an Osher grant for \$100,000 to Rutgers the first year and \$100,000 the second year. A \$2,000,000 endowment was then established.

Bernard Osher is a billionaire who sold art through auctions in San Francisco. Eventually, he sold his firm for E-bay stock, thereby considerably increasing his fortune. In addition to adult education, academic medical research benefits from his generosity.

At eighty-eight, Marvin Schlaffer vows to continue working. His motto is, "why retire, if you like what you're doing?"

OLLI-RU is part of Lifelong Learning and Strategic Growth at Rutgers and is under the leadership of Dr. David Finegold, who assumed his vice presidency early in 2012.

The next step in the presentation was a short video that described OLLI-RU, which offers ninety-eight courses at present. The video concluded the Schlaffer presentation. OLLI-RU is actively recruiting instructors for its classes.

AUSTERITY FOR WHOM?

"Austerity For Whom? Repeating the History of a Failed Policy" was the title for the presentation by Norman Markowitz, Associate Professor of History, Rutgers University, given in the AAUP-AFT Conference Room on Tuesday, July 24, 2012. Following is a report written by our Secretary Benjamin Beede who took notes during the presentation and the discussion that followed.

Professor Markowitz noted that the presentation is based, in part, on an article of his in *Political Affairs*, and is a Marxist analysis of austerity programs.

Sigmund Freud, who was a socialist, developed the concept of "historical amnesia," which precisely fits the spectacle of an economic policy being undertaken in the United States currently, despite numerous examples of its failure in this country and elsewhere.

The nub of austerity programs is the view that "less governmental spending and more governmental savings means economic recovery," an argument that he rejects totally. In his view, austerity means "more bad times," that is, continued recession.

"Social subsidies" for which there is a vital need are declining. That trend adds to what he termed "a spiral of decline" in the society generally.

When faced with the collapse of the stock market, the Hoover administration, led in this respect by Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, continued to cut governmental expenditures, thereby worsening, rather than improving the economic climate. Today's political and economic leaders, like the Hoover administration, maintain that the system is "fundamentally sound," which is a profoundly flawed assumption.

Public investment in the United States from the 1940s through the 1970s brought prosperity. At this point, John Leggett argued that the New Deal really ended in 1937-1938. One of the primary criticisms of the New Deal from the right was that its activism undermined business confidence and thereby discouraged investment. The left contended that the New Deal did not go nearly far enough.

A current issue is the ceiling on the federal debt, but the level of that debt was ignored during long periods, such as World War II and the Cold War, thereby putting in question its relevance. Today, the positive role of public investment seems to have been forgotten.

The Obama administration is handling the recession better than various European countries, but additional steps are needed. The new health care system is a good start, but a new Works Progress Administration (WPA) and a program that forgives student debt are also needed. The Obama administration is facing unprecedented opposition, in part, from rightwing governors. An Obama victory in November is likely, but there will probably be little progressive legislation.

During the presentation Ben Beede noted the heavy attacks on the Democrats and on unions, particularly public sector union. Ray Bodnar cited the anti-intellectualism of the Republicans. Gordon Schochet referred to welfare and working women.

John Maynard Keynes argued that capitalism can continue indefinitely with changes in governmental policy needed to cope with economic cycles.

Austerity programs were conducted by fascist and similar authoritarian regimes. Upton Sinclair argued that "fascism = capitalism + murder." Fascism survived after World War II, although it was now "invisible." There is open growth of fascism in Europe now, however. There is no mass fascist party in the United States today, although many Republicans are taking fascist-like positions.

Sy Larson asked how we can prevent the growth and implementation of austerity programs. He noted that the Republicans are demonizing the Democrats, collecting huge amounts of money to develop a larger mass base, and working to suppress voting by people likely to support the Democrats.

One major question is how and why austerity policies become popular among people who are harmed, rather than benefitted, by them?

A BRIGHT SUNSHINY DAY

The weather cooperated on Thursday, August 9, for the pool party celebrated at the home of Isabel and Mel Wolock in Metuchen. Members of the Emeriti Assembly along with members of the AAUP-AFT staff enjoyed a noon-time meal with drinks, sandwiches, and dessert in the out-of-doors atmosphere alongside the swimming pool. There was friendly conversation while sitting at the table under the umbrella, or in lawn chairs in the grass under the trees. The sun could be enjoyed while sitting in the shade. Former AAUP secretary Arlene Rosinski attended and provided perspective on her experiences at Rutgers and her life in retirement. It was a relaxing and enjoyable event, thanks to the hosts, Isabel and Mel.

Emeriti Assembly Vice Chairperson
and Program Chair, Shanti Tangri, is
recuperating from surgery at
Regency Rehabilitation Center
280 DeMott Lane
Somerset, NJ 08873.

REMEMBERING LUDWIG GEISMAR



We are deeply saddened by the death on September 7 of our dear friend and colleague, Ludwig Geismar. Ludwig had been an active member of the Emeriti Assembly since its inception in 1996. The founder of the group, Richard Wasson recruited Ludwig to help in establishing the Emeriti Assembly. He served as Chairperson of our group between November 1998 and July 1999 and as Treasurer before moving to the Chicago area. He chaired the Program Committee from 1996 to 1998. He chaired and helped organize a Symposium on Aging and Academic Retirement co-sponsored by the Rutgers AAUP and the Emeriti Assembly in April of 1999. He was an active member of the University Task Force on Retirement. Ludwig's leadership role in retiree activities led to his being chosen as recipient of the Richard Wasson Leadership Award for the year 2000.

Ludwig was a faculty member at Rutgers for 32 years, from 1959 until 1991, when he retired. He held a joint appointment in social work and sociology and was a Professor II. He was renowned in the academic world for his research on the family which yielded many books and dozens of articles. Ludwig was honored by the University for his work in May, 1990 when he received a Rutgers Presidential Citation for "service with distinction" as a scholar, teacher and administrator. Two biographies were published as tributes to his research.

Ludwig's family was very dear to him. His wife Shirley worked with him in his scholarly endeavors. His children and grandchildren gave him great pleasure. Ludwig will also be remembered for his love of sailing and skiing. We will miss him.

A memorial service for Ludwig is planned for 1:00 PM on Saturday, November 3, at Rutgers Woodlawn Mansion (AKA Eagleton) at 191 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick. If you are planning on attending please advise Danielle Chirico by October 27 at dchirico@ssw.rutgers.edu or call her at 848-932-5334.

Donations in Ludwig's memory may be made to the *Doctoral Student Support Fund* at: support.rutgers.edu/socialwork or to the *Alzheimer's Foundation* at alzfdn.org.

Below is a list of organizations and their contact information including web sites you may find useful:

Rutgers Council of AAUP Chapters, AAUP-AFT

11 Stone Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1113
Phone: 732-964-1000
Fax: 732-964-1032
E-mail: aaup@rutgersaaup.org
www.rutgersaaup.org

American Association of University Professors

1133 Nineteenth Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-737-5900
Fax: 202-737-5526
E-mail: aaup@aaup.org
www.aaup.org

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

555 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202-879-4400
www.aft.org

AFT's Web Page for Retirees:

<http://www.aft.org/yourwork/retirees/>

Rutgers University's Web Page on Retiree Services:

<http://uhr.rutgers.edu/ben/RetireeServices.htm>

AARP

601 E Street NW
Washington, DC 20049
Phone: 1-888-OUR-AARP (1-888-687-2277)
www.aarp.org

AARP NJ

Forrestal Village
101 Rockingham Row
Princeton, NJ 08540
Phone: 1-866-542-8165 (toll-free)
Fax: 609-987-4634
E-mail: njaarp@aarp.org
Web site: <http://www.aarp.org/states/nj/>

**NJ Department of Treasury
Division of Pension & Benefits**

Links for retirees:

<http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/retiree-home.shtml>