



# ACADEMIC SENATE News and Views

A newsletter published by the Academic Senate for the faculty of Coastline College.  
April 2020

## President's Letter April 2020

Deborah Henry, M.D.

April is a month that brings a plethora of color to southern California with its golden poppies, lilac jacaranda trees, and students dressing for proms and graduations. This April, there is stillness in the air as we physically distance ourselves from each other and from our students. Education remains, in today's term, an essential business. Now more than ever, we need to educate others to comprehend the cacophony of information coming at them from all directions, whether that being a politician, a scientist, or the person six-feet away from you at the grocery store. This pandemic gives us educational fodder galore, from the economic and social interpretations, to the ethics in medicine, to the biology of disease and history of past epidemics, and to the mathematics of modeling and exponential growth.

Perhaps the best explanation for the lay person regarding exponential growth came from a recent LA Times letter to the editor where the writer asked, which would you rather have, \$100,000 a day for 31 days, or 2 cents on the first day, 4 cents on the second, doubling each day through day 31? I asked my sister-in-law, an ex-nurse, this question. She, as most people, chose the \$100,000 (of course, she said) until I had her figure out the exponential growth. At the end of the first week one accumulates \$1.28. By the second week, one would have \$163.84 and at the end of the third week, still only \$20,971.02. But by day 31, that exponential growth nets you \$21,474,325.68 (compared with 3.1 million via the \$100,000 linear growth). Exponential growth applies to viruses and bacteria who multiple this way as long as they have adequate resources. Hence we can flatten the curve of exponential growth by social distancing, which removes us as a source for virus replication.

But we are resourceful, too. The Senate continues to meet now by Zoom. Everyone is welcome to join us. Next on the agenda is approving the coordinator positions so that new applications can be emailed out and placed on the Faculty Resources Canvas announcements in order to recruit those faculty interested in applying or reapplying as an Accreditation, SLO, OER, Flex, Faculty Center, or Guided Pathways leader. These are 2-year terms, and the hope is to have this application process in place so the coordinator selections happen at opposite years of department chair elections.

Finally, I want to give a shout-out of appreciation of the Distant Learning team and Faculty Center, especially Cody, Sylvia, and Steve, for their amazing support and instruction during this transition period as well as to every faculty member who created a new way to teach their course.

Stay healthy,  
Debbie

**esprit de corps**  
@  
The Academic Senate  
1st / 3rd Tuesdays  
1230-230  
**Part time faculty get paid to be on the Academic Senate, elections this spring.**

Did you know for as little as \$25 per month you could name a scholarship after someone... even yourself? Do you want to make a difference and show your support by contributing to Coastline College? You may select any area of support, such as scholarships, specific programs/services, join the President's Circle or even give to where the need is greatest. To find out how to donate by payroll deduction contact the Foundation Office for more info.  
foundation@coastline.edu  
coastline.edu/foundation

**Apply for PDI, go explore your field, and share your experiences with us in the Academic Senate's News and Views.**

# A Message from CFE President

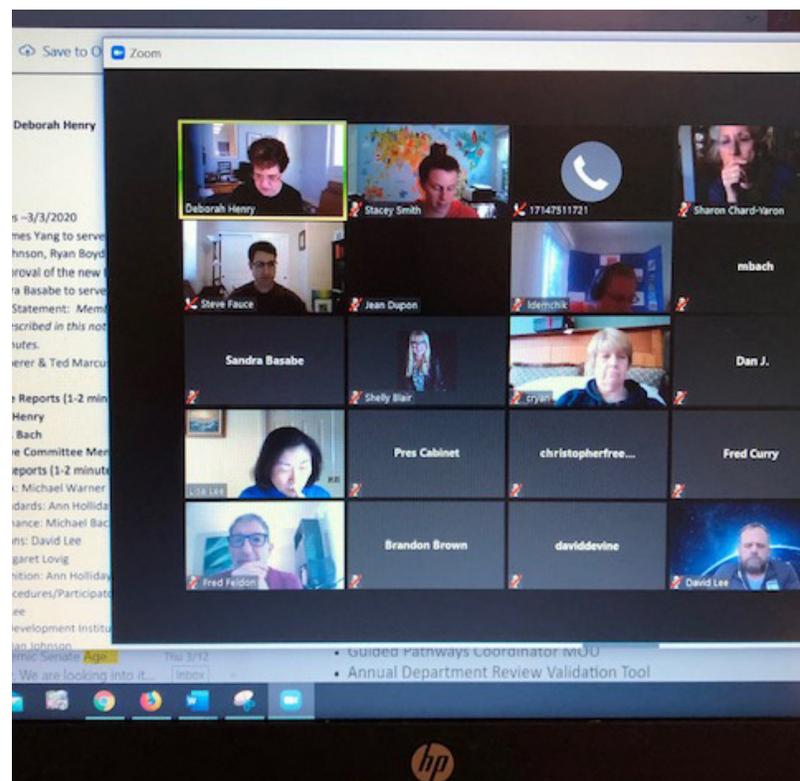
In my Orange Coast College class, I teach the concept of “**maximizer**” and “**satisficer**.” A maximizer always wants what is the very best. They change lanes on the freeway so they have the lane with the least traffic. Maximizers jockey for the fastest line at COSTCO, and they always want their classes to be higher quality than the previous semester. Despite what you may hear from management, these courses will not have the same rigour as full-semester in-person classes; this is an impossible goal for a course that has been completely redesigned in two weeks. Additionally, students have lost their jobs; they now have their children with them at home full-time; and they may not have the computer or WiFi resources to excel or even pass your classes.

The opposite of a maximizer is a “satisficer,” someone who accepts “good enough.” They are satisfied with their older car because it provides reliable transportation, and they could not be happier with their two-year old android phone because it runs all the apps they need and it makes phone calls perfectly. Accepting good enough will help your mental health during these unprecedented times, and it will help students who are struggling to keep their dreams of a brighter future intact. I urge you to try to be more of a satisficer during these difficult times.

Rob Schneiderman  
Coast Federation of Educators, President  
AFT 1911

## The first ever fully online Academic Senate meeting. 3/17/2020

*Thanks for the image, Stacey Smith.*



# Pandemics... by Marilyn Fry

There have been a number of various disease outbreaks and epidemics in the last few centuries, but they aren't labeled as pandemics unless they spread all over the world and cause many deaths. A pandemic is “a novel infection—new and previously unfronted—that spreads globally and results in a high incidence of morbidity (sickness) and mortality (death)” (Doherty, p. 42). The United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva, Switzerland, is the entity that can declare a pandemic.

The worst pandemic of modern times was the 1918 flu, misnamed the Spanish Flu. It probably started or at least spread from an Army camp in Kansas in the United States during World War I. It was the deadliest of all the influenzas the world has seen; people could really feel fine one day and then drop dead the next. The United States and Britain kept it quiet in the news so as not to discourage people and to keep up people's morale while our young men were fighting in the war. When it arrived in Spain, a Spanish newspaper published a story about it; that is how it was misnamed the Spanish Flu. The Spanish were blamed for being honest.

Unfortunately, it was the only influenza so far that was most deadly for young people of the ages of 20-40, and many young people died. Since records weren't well kept, it is hard to know how many people died; it is estimated that 50 million people died of the 1918 flu (between 25 million and 100 million). In later decades, scientists were able to find samples of the 1918 flu in bodies buried in permafrost and in labs that had saved samples taken in 1918. When examined, it was found to be an H1N1 bird flu that had passed through a mammal, probably a pig. My father, Bill Lockyer, and his mother, Mamie Lockyer Perry, had the flu in 1918 and survived. However, many years later, when they were each in their 80s, they developed Parkinson's Disease (the kind that makes muscles stiff). The doctor who diagnosed my father said that it wasn't hereditary Parkinson's but was caused by the 1918 virus that had remained in their bodies (like Shingles from Chickenpox).

The next pandemic to hit the world was the Asian Flu (H2N2 strain of Influenza A virus) of 1957. It actually spread all over the world and killed one to two million people. Bob, Gretchen, Steve, and I were living in married student housing in Albany while Bob did graduate studies at the University of California at Berkeley (Cal). I had just started a night job at First American Bank in Oakland. I had been working there only a few weeks when I became very ill. It turned out that I had the Asian Flu. Although I was a healthy 25-year-old, I had never been so sick in my life. I was literally in bed for two weeks. Since I hadn't been working long, I didn't get paid any sick leave.

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The third pandemic in modern times was the Hong Kong Flu of 1968, which was a descendant of the 1957 avian Asian Flu (H3N2 strain of Influenza Flu virus). At this time, we were living on Balboa Island, and I was teaching part time at California State University at Long Beach. During the fall of this year, I came down with the Hong Kong Flu, which began, as the name implies, in Hong Kong and spread through Asia and then the rest of the world. It arrived in California in September 1968, brought by returning troops from the war in Vietnam. Like the Asian Flu that I had had in 1957, it made me really ill. I was sick in bed for about two weeks.

In 1976, there was a flu epidemic that was not widespread enough to qualify as a pandemic; however, fearing that it might spread and be as bad as the 1918 flu, on the advice of scientists, President Ford ordered a nationwide vaccination effort. This was a descendant of the 1918 Flu (H1N1) and was a swine flu, so it was called Swine Flu. It started to spread at Fort Dix in New Jersey (pig farmers hated the name and said it should be called the New Jersey flu). That same year, there was a mild flu called A/Victoria because it started in Victoria, Australia. In 1997, an avian flu again began in Hong Kong and spread through China; it was a H5N1 strain of Influenza flu.

In 2002, a corona virus caused sickness and death mostly in Asia but was not declared a pandemic: SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). The virus developed in Himalayan civet cats, who probably got it from bats, and then spread to humans, who ate the civet cat meat. It began in Guangdong in Southern China. A man (a Dr. Yu or something like that) traveled from Guangdong to Hong Kong and stayed in a luxury hotel there, causing many of the inhabitants to become sick with SARS. One young woman staying in the hotel returned to her home in Singapore and went to the Tang Tock Seng Public Hospital (TTSH) for her illness. While there, she infected 24 other people. A nurse at TTSH, in turn, infected 23 other people. SARS began in November 2002 and spread in Asia as people gathered to celebrate the Lunar New Year; it was over by July 2003 with only 9,000 confirmed cases and 1,000 deaths (although the death rate for those 65 and older was 50%).

Bats carry a variety of viruses, and there are 1,400 species of bats in the world. Insect bats were the ultimate cause of Ebola, and fruit bats carry the Marburg virus.

A swine flu (H1N1) influenza occurred in 2009 and spread worldwide. The WHO declared it a pandemic. Those over the age of 65 were relatively unaffected due to protective immunity acquired by exposure to a cross-reactive virus that had since disappeared from human populations.

Another corona virus from a bat affected small populations in the Middle East: MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) in 2013 and may be continuing to this day.

Now, today, we are in the middle of the fifth pandemic of modern times, another corona virus from bats, Covid-19. It started in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. It apparently spread to humans from animals at a “wet market” (where live wild and domestic animals, including bats, are butchered for food) in Wuhan. It spread very quickly through the city, and the Chinese government shut down and isolated Wuhan. However, it had already spread to all of China as families gathered to celebrate the Lunar New Year, and then it continued to spread to the rest of the world in January and February. It was highly contagious, but most people getting it would experience only mild symptoms or perhaps no symptoms at all. However, those people were still highly contagious and spread it to others. The most vulnerable for serious illness and death were people over the age of 60 and those with underlying health issues or compromised immune systems. Oh, dear! That means me! I am almost 88 (in May), and have a compromised immune system since I take Enbrel for my psoriatic arthritis. I stopped taking the Enbrel the first of March. I am hoping that not having it in my system will improve my immune system.

I had just finished reading a book that I started before I heard news of this flu: *Influenza: The Hundred-Year Hunt to Cure the Deadliest Disease in History* by Dr. Jeremy Brown (2018). It was very interesting and readable. I highly recommend it. In the fall of 2019, I read *Pandemics: What Everyone Needs to Know* by Peter C. Doherty (2013), which wasn't very readable at all—quite technical. Years earlier, I read an interesting book, *Flu: The Story of the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918 and the Search for the Virus That Caused It* by Gina Kolata (1999). I pulled it out of the bookshelf and am rereading it now. It is also very readable—like a mystery story.

## PRESIDENT'S CABINET OPEN FORUMS

Everyone is welcome!

JOIN VIA ZOOM

OR

CALL IN:

1 (669) 900-6833

Meeting ID:

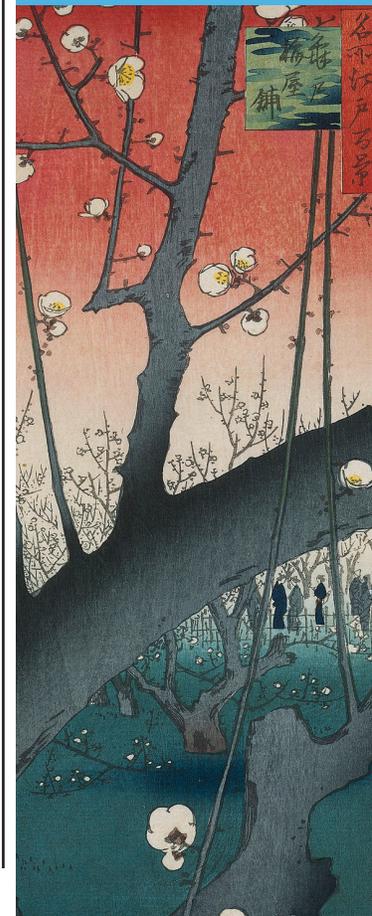
395 024 819

THURSDAY, APRIL 23  
12 p.m.—1:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 7,  
12 p.m.—1:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 21,  
12 p.m.—1:00 p.m.

If you have  
questions that you  
would like to hear  
addressed during  
the forum, please  
share them here.  
These submissions  
are anonymous.





Yoshu Chikanobu, Cherry Blossoms Party at the Chiyoda Palace, 1894  
Wood block print

## A coastline from a Coastliner



Taking time for long walks... This is Huntington Beach, March 31, 8 pm. How fortunate we are to have our Orange County beaches!

J. Oelstrom, Business Instructor

11460 Warner Avenue  
Fountain Valley, CA 92708  
(714) 546-7600  
Senate (714) 241-6157



### Executive Board

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**VISION STATEMENT:** Creating opportunities for student success.

**MISSION STATEMENT:** Coastline College guides diverse populations of students toward the attainment of associate degrees and certificates leading to career advancement, personal empowerment, and transfer. By meeting students where they are, Coastline provides innovative instruction and services designed to achieve equitable outcomes.

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Loretta P. Adrian, Ph.D.

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**ACCREDITATION:** Coastline Community College is accredited by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, 10 Commercial Boulevard, Suite 204, Novato, CA 94949, (415) 506-0234, an institutional accrediting body recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation and the U.S. Department of Education.

### NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT:

The Coast Community College District does not discriminate unlawfully in providing educational or employment opportunities to any person on the basis of race, color, sex, gender identity, gender expression, religion, age, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, medical condition, physical or mental disability, military or veteran status, or genetic information.