



Memory
& Place

FALL 2016

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Contents

Introduction Mariella Poli	3
Introduction Elizabeth Chamish	6
Alan Sanchez Perez Asher & Janet Bogin	7
Jiaxin Wang Susan Varner	25
Polina Marso Margarita Kay	43
Shy Showalter Jean Jackson	61
Wing Yang David N. Keightley	79
Zoe Higgins Louis Barnum Perry	97
Acknowledgments	116
Behind the Scenes Piedmont Gardens	117

Introduction

This book is a result of a collaborative project from the students in the Upper Division Interdisciplinary Studio Course, 'Memory & Place' at the California College of the Arts and the residents at the Piedmont Gardens Senior Housing. This interdisciplinary course explored current, oral and historical perceptions concerning culture and memory, addressing identity in every day life and its complex relationship with regard to artistic and cultural production.

These projects are based on the Residents' at Piedmont Gardens recollections (oral histories and memories) as an ongoing dialogue and collaboration of oral and visual narratives through images exchanged between their paired Students. The context for this dialogue was limited to four historical time periods, 1930's - The Great Depression (childhood memory), 1940's - The Second World War, (young adult memory), 1950's - Marked economic growth, (young family, American dream, suburbia), 1960's - The Sixties, (the Family, Revolutionary Era). The students responded through exploring those places and stories making visual their experiences. The results are then shared again with the seniors, developing a collaborative dialogue and a pluralistic visual narrative applied through different disciplines and studio practices. In our first visit to Piedmont Gardens the students and residents paired themselves up naturally and opened individual dialogues; periodically we met and shared presentations and socialized, this was helpful in creating a social environment that supported this endeavor. During this brief time the residents shared glimpses of their life stories and the students responded carefully, listening and sharing moments of trust and intimacy, employing their own art making skills and sensibilities in transforming these experiences into visual narratives.

Mariella Poli
Memory & Place / CCA 2016
S.A. Professor
Upper Division Interdisciplinary Studio





Piedmont Gardens Retirement Community is home to more than 300 residents whose average age is over 85. As such, there is a great amount of Bay Area history, American history, and world history here. Indeed, residents saw and lived through much of the 20th century, and they are often asked by students from elementary schools, high schools, and colleges to participate in projects. They are generous with their time to nursing and medical students. They are often subjects in psychology experiments, brain studies, and longevity studies, but until the California College of the Arts team showed up, residents had not worked with art students.

It is a pleasure to say that with our fourth collaboration, the CCA/Piedmont Gardens Memory & Place project continues to be an extraordinary success. Professor Poli's organizational skills, along with her professional perspective, are major factors in what is truly a valuable experience for all. Special recognition goes to Anis Medini, Piedmont Gardens Programs Assistant, as well, for his significant contributions of enthusiasm and insight, and to Kevin Smith, Executive Director, for his unwavering support of this partnership.

Much of what is written about intergenerational programming is true – there is something genuinely engaging when elders work with youth. For the CCA/Piedmont Gardens collaboration, everyone involved took a risk – partners were matched in a fairly random way. Surprising coincidences occurred and relationships developed. Through sharing time, stories, snacks, and memories, partners found unexpected common ground and shattered stereotypes. The results were astounding.

On behalf of Piedmont Gardens residents and staff, I thank Professor Poli and her wonderful students for a stimulating and exciting semester. Residents had no idea how the art students would interpret their stories and were consistently surprised and pleased. All involved genuinely looked forward to our sessions of working, talking, laughing, and listening together.

We wish the students continued success and great joy --

Elizabeth Chamish
Community Services Director

Alan Sanchez Perez

Alan Sanchez was born on June 17, 1996. He has always had a passion for art, and has been drawing since he could hold a pencil. He was born in Stanford and has lived across the Bay Area while growing up. He is currently studying Illustration at California College of the Arts. His artistic goal is to write and illustrate his own graphic novel one day. When not doing school work Alan can be found training Brazilian Jiu Jitsu (BJJ), a martial art that specializes in ground fighting. He hopes to someday have his own academy where he can share his passion and knowledge of BJJ.





Asher & Janet Bogin

Asher Bogin was born on April 23, 1927, in New York City, the second of four children. Janet Bogin was born on July 24, 1927, in New Rochelle, New York (suburb of New York City) the fourth of four children. Asher was raised on Long Island, Connecticut, Mississippi and New Rochelle. Janet lived in the same house from birth until she married. Asher graduated first in his class from Syracuse College of Law. Janet graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and started teaching in Port Chester, N.Y.. They married in 1950. After a few years they moved to Dayton, Ohio, where Asher practised law and Janet taught school. Janet got her M. ED and became an elementary school counselor. The Bogins have two children, five grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. In 2013, after retiring, they moved to Piedmont Gardens in Oakland, CA to be closer to family.



1930s

The Great Depression

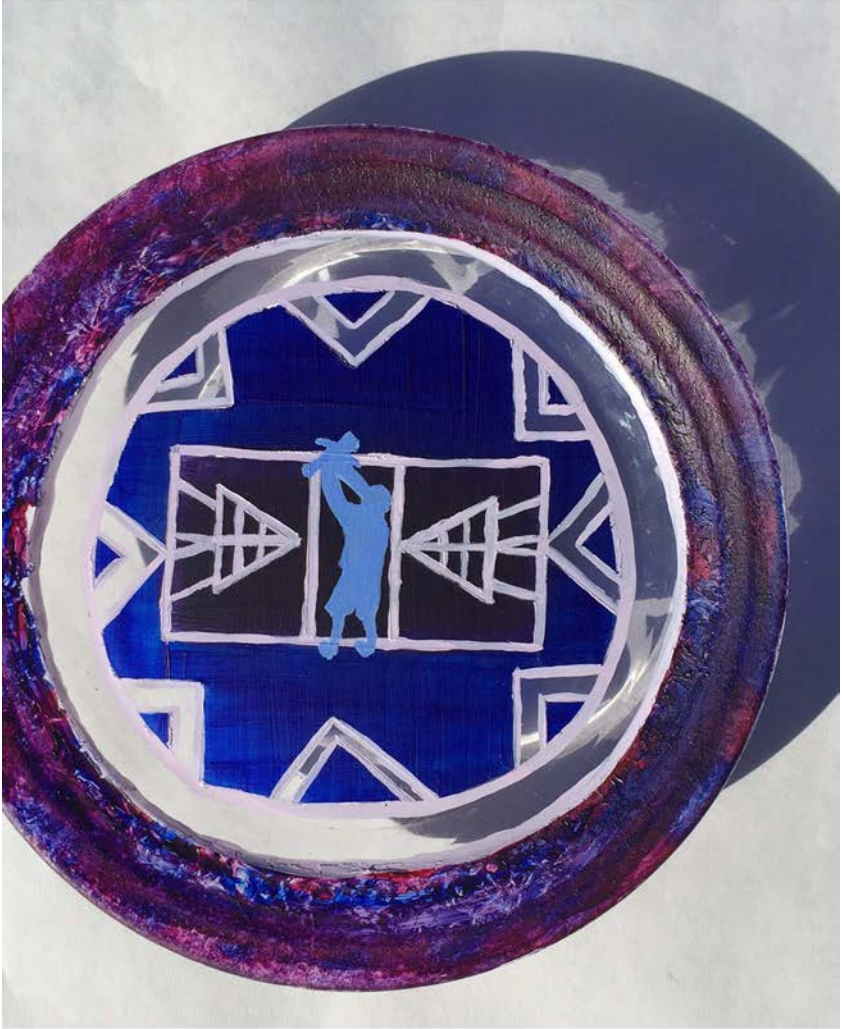
The 1930's in America was a time of poverty and suffering due to the stock market crash, known as The Great Depression. Asher and Janet Bogin were fortunate enough to not have to experience the effects of Black Thursday, the day of the crash. Both of their parents had stable jobs and were able to provide for their family. Asher's father was a salesman who sold shirts and Janet's father was a butcher that wound up buying his own coal company.

Both Asher and Janet were born in 1927 so they were very young in the 1930's and didn't meet until they were 16 so their lives in the 30's were still separate. Janet grew up in Westchester County, a suburb of New York. Asher's family moved around a bit growing up and lived in multiple places throughout the 1930's. From New Haven in Connecticut to Long Island in New York to Mississippi, his father was always finding a way to produce sales.

Asher's earliest memory was when he was first introduced to his little brother at the age of two. His mother pulled into the driveway and called over a young Asher to come meet his new brother who was inside a grocery bag, or maybe it was a laundry basket? It's hard for him to remember exactly since he was only two at the time. Another one of Asher's memories was that of his first grade teacher back in New Haven who could play the violin, an instrument he would later try to play.

Janet's family is from Poland. In the summer of 1932 she took a family trip to Europe. They traveled there via boat and Janet remembers playing shuffleboard on the way. While on the trip she became ill and so the scheduled trip to Paris was not able to happen, which her family never let her forget.







1940s

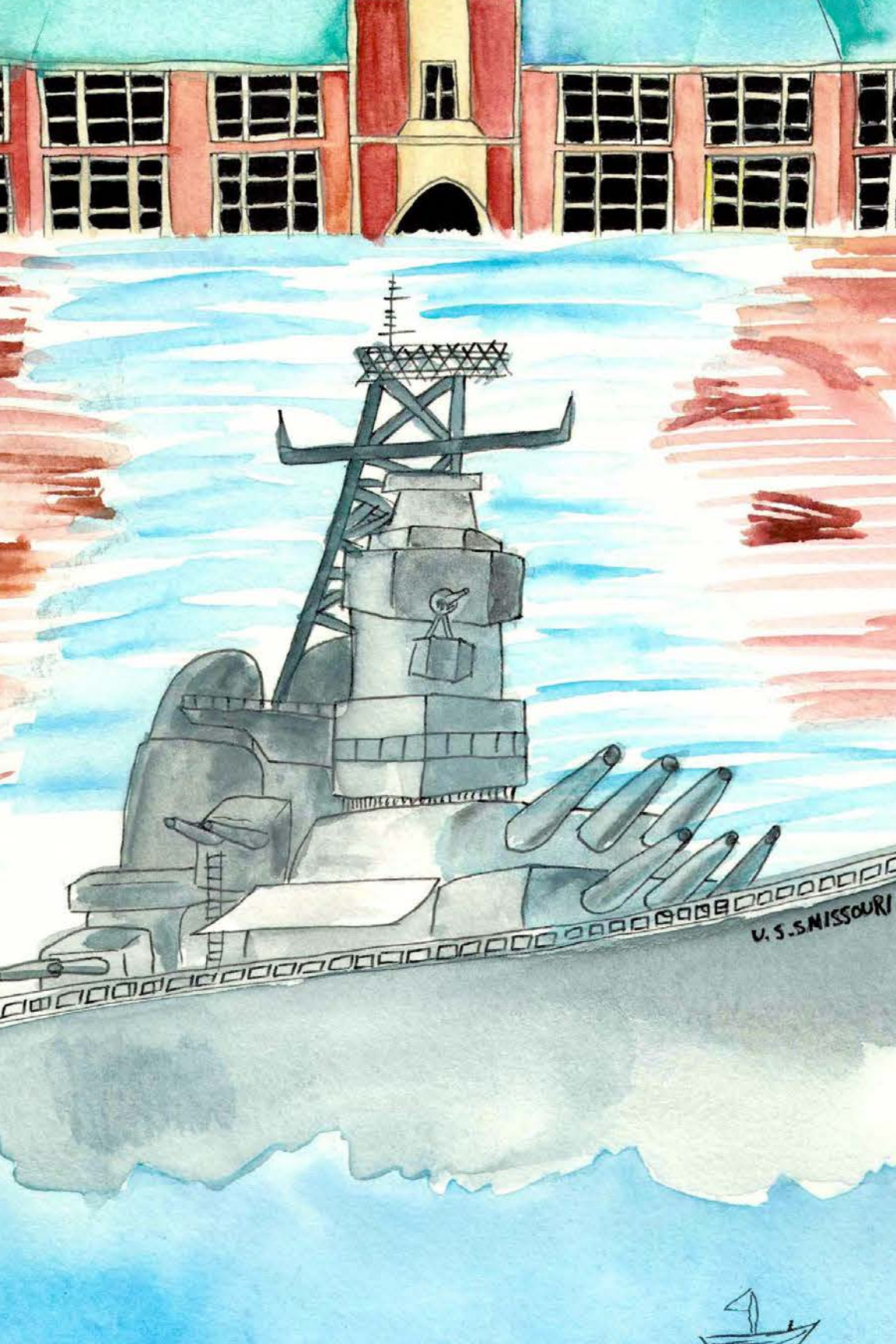
The Second World War

Asher graduated from High School in 1944 and Janet in 1945. So in the early part of the 40's Janet and Asher went to High School in New Rochelle, New York. They both described New Rochelle High School as a beautiful school with a good success rate of graduates. They met while in high school at a Halloween party when they were sixteen. Even though they were born in the same year, they graduated a year apart since Asher had skipped a grade from his time living in Mississippi.

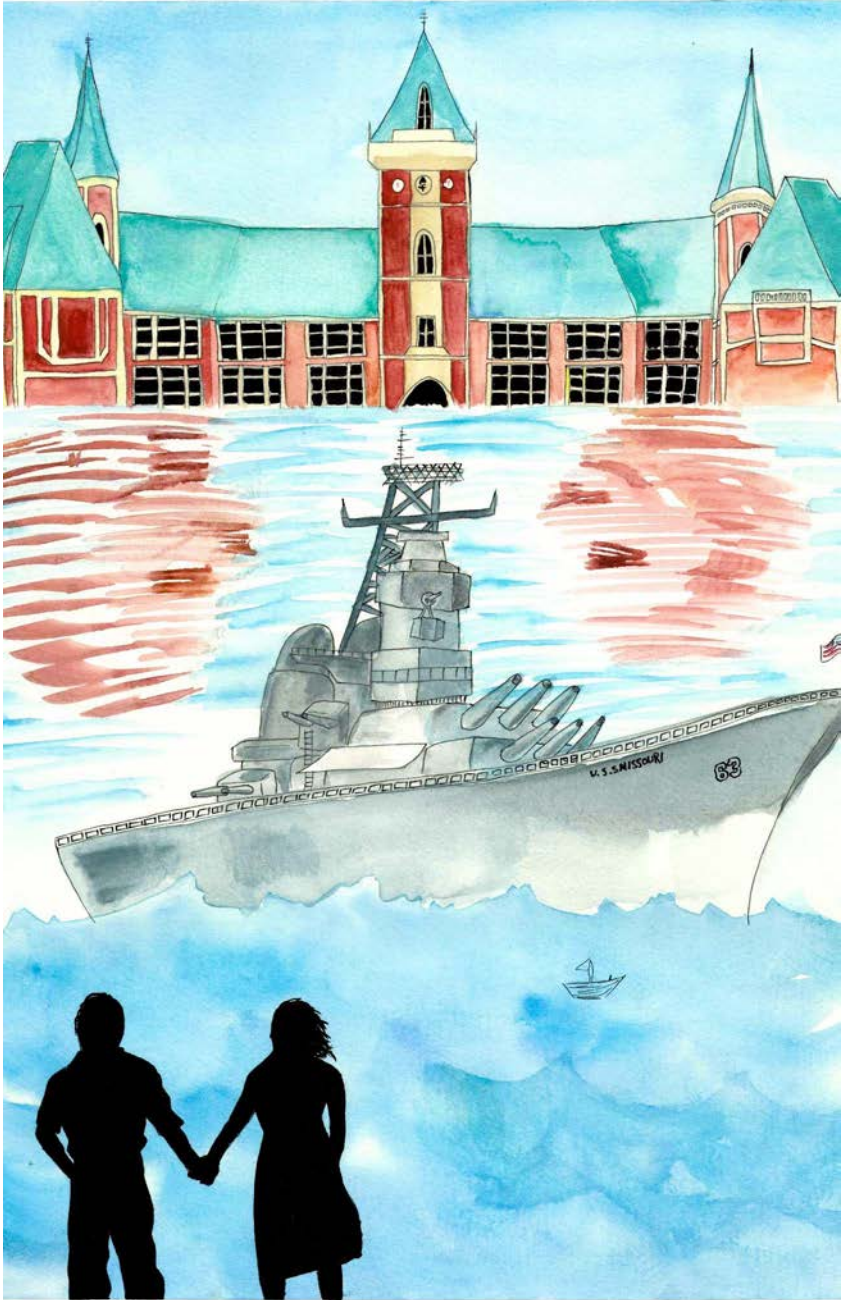
Asher joined the Navy as soon as he could. This means he joined in 1945 when he just turned eighteen, so he just missed the war. During his time in the Navy he was learning how to be a radio technician. However Asher was never very good with his hands and so the Navy was not the best fit for him. He still benefited from his service and was able to go to college on the GI Bill. He attended multiple schools including Bucknell, NYU, Cornell, and Syracuse School of Law. Though Asher wasn't good with his hands, he was smart and was able to graduate first in his class at Syracuse School of Law in 1950.

After high school Janet decided to go to College. Most people graduating from New Rochelle High were going to school in Wisconsin. She did not want to go where everyone was going and so she decided on going to Ohio Wesleyan University. Ohio was close enough to home while still being able to get away from home to a new environment. During her time there she took an aptitude test that told her she was destined to be a teacher. Upon seeing those results Janet thought to herself, "no way I'm going to be a teacher." Eventually she realized that her passion was to work with kids and ended up teaching in Port Chester, New York after graduating college in 1949.

While they lived the second half of this decade apart they were still together the entire time and made it work long distance. They soon married after graduating college in 1950 and were set on being together for the next chapter of their life.



U.S.S. MISSOURI





1950s

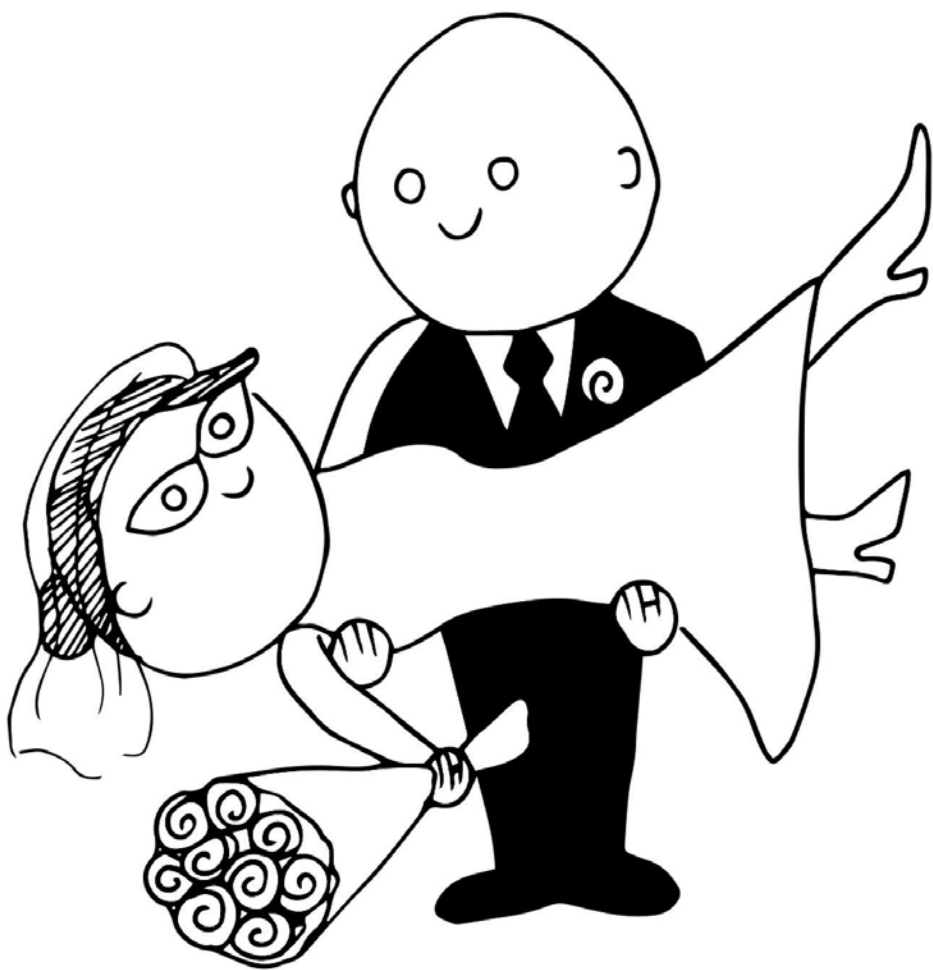
The American Dream

Janet and Asher got married in 1950, so the decade of the 50's was the beginning of their married life. It was a small wedding with only family. After getting married they went on their honeymoon in Quebec, Canada. They stayed at the Chateau Frontenac, which is a very fancy hotel that stands out in the skyline of Quebec City.

The married couple first settled in White Plains, New York in Westchester County. Janet worked as an elementary school teacher. Asher worked as a lawyer for the Air Force. The department he worked for decided where recruits got to live; they gave Asher the choice to go anywhere in the world and he told them he liked where he was. Once discharged by the Air Force it was time for Asher to get a job. One day Asher was strolling the city and walked into a friend from high school who recommended a firm that was hiring. During the interview, they told him his resume looked great but that there was no jobs there but they had an opening in Dayton, Ohio. So after asking Janet how she felt about moving to Ohio, they packed their bags and plants and they were off to Dayton.

At first they had difficulty finding a place to live in Dayton, and they stayed in a hotel longer than they would have liked to. Then one day they were out of clean clothes, but Janet was embarrassed to walk around the hotel with a laundry bag so she put the dirty clothes into a suitcase. The bellhop spotted her walking with a suitcase and carried it for her and she had to tip him for it, this was the final straw of living in a hotel and they moved into an apartment.

The couple would eventually upgrade to a house in Dayton. Asher and Janet have two children: Jim, born in 1954 and Wendy, born in 1956. They were raised in their home in Dayton, a great place to raise kids. They lived out the rest of the 50's as a happy family where both parents worked: Asher as a lawyer and Janet as an elementary school teacher.







1960s

The Cultural Revolution

The 1960's was a calm and peaceful time for the Bogin family. Asher worked as a lawyer in Yellow Springs and Janet worked as a guidance counselor at Wogaman Elementary School. While the parents worked the kids would stay home and be taken care of by a nanny. A typical family at this time except for the mother working which was rare for the time.

Women were supposed to be housewives that would clean the house and take care of the kids. However this was so boring to a woman like Janet. At first she would volunteer at places to satisfy her work ethic, but later decided enough was enough and she wanted a job. Janet was friends with the women in her area and she sparked the trend to be a working woman in her circle. She would get a job as a teacher at a local elementary school. Later evolving into the school counselor, her job was to help kids with self-concept. She spent the rest of the decade as a counselor for Wogaman Elementary.

Asher's job was being an attorney for any citizen that would come into his firm seeking legal action, or who had to be defended. He was a versatile lawyer and was versed enough in law to handle just about any case. Asher was progressive for his time and did his part to fight segregation and was happy when the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was put into effect. This law also affected Janet as she worked in a "white" school that began to integrate the children of Wogaman shortly after the act was put into effect.

Overall the decade was peaceful for the Bogin's. They were able to provide for their kids and raise them in a beautiful home. Asher and Janet were able to maintain their relationship that started in high school and raise a family in a nice town. They were an average working class family in the 1960's.



720



Jiixin Wang

I'm a double major in Animation and Film at California College of the Arts. I am from Xi'An China, and I came to the United States in 2013. I focus on storytelling and storyboard design in Animation. In film, I am interested in making narrative and feature film. My goal in filmmaking is to reveal reality and transfer culture to moving images. I specially like Japanese animation, Films and Asian culture.





Susan Varner

Susan was born in 1938 and raised in a small town in rural western Pennsylvania. Her mother was widowed in 1945 and raised 4 children. Susan entered university of Wisconsin and graduated in 1960. She received her master's degree at Smith School for Social Work in 1965. Subsequently, she worked in child welfare in Boston and medical social work at the University of Colorado in Denver in 1972 she completed a certificate degree at University of California in Berkeley. She then helped establish and implement the Office of Family Planning for the State of California.



1930s

The Great Depression

In the 1930s during the Great Depression, Susan Varner lived in a small town with her family while she was under 2 years old. She doesn't have much memory about the Great Depression, and her parents rarely mentioned it to Susan and her siblings. What she remembers is that people were very poor, and so they had to raise food by themselves. Some families had chickens for eggs and gardens for vegetables. Susan has two older sisters and a younger brother, and so three girls had to share clothes. Susan's mother was very good at cooking and stitching clothes, so they usually ate at home and made clothes by themselves. Once they got vegetables or fruit, they kept them in cans so that they could eat them whenever they wanted. Susan's uncle was a doctor, at the time, and some people didn't have much money to see doctors, so some of them exchanged goods, such as potatoes or coal to pay for doctors' services.

Some people jumped on the railroad to take the train to other towns in order to beg for food for themselves or their family. The government at that time provided some support, such as soup, to citizens. There were many people standing in lines waiting for food. She had a good childhood, though, and she has good memories walking her dog in the forest, playing in the winter snow with her brother, and skiing on the ice on top of the lake.







1940s

The Second World War

During World War II, there were some children sent from European countries to America. Each of them had a label on their neck, and on the label, their names and basic information had been written. Those children came to the United States separately with their families. Most Jewish children in Europe were caught or killed by the Nazis, and only some of them could escape and come to America or England to survive.

Seeing people dying was a normal event. Susan remembers one time she was in her friend's home, and her friend received a call from the military telling the friend that her brother died in the war. That was a very terrible moment, and she cried. When I asked Susan whether she was afraid during the war and why, the answer surprised me. The thing she feared the most was not dying. The moment when she knew the government had attacked Japan with nuclear weapons terrified her. That meant a large number of people would die in just a second. People lived in horror and prayed that the war would end. In July, 1945, Susan was in her grandmother's house, and she remembers very clearly that the president announced that the war was over through the radio. Church bells were ringing, and everybody came out from their homes to cheer. That was her happiest moment, one people had waited a very long time.





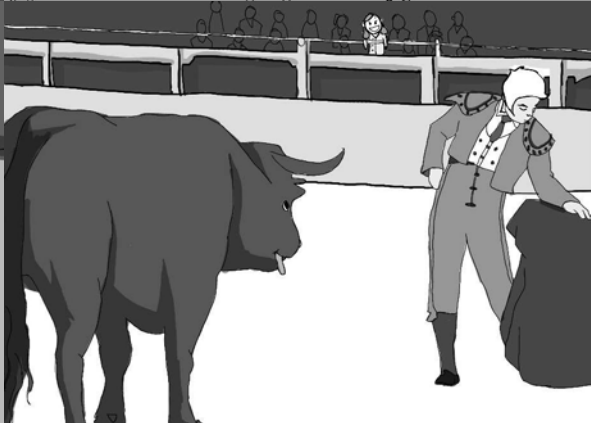
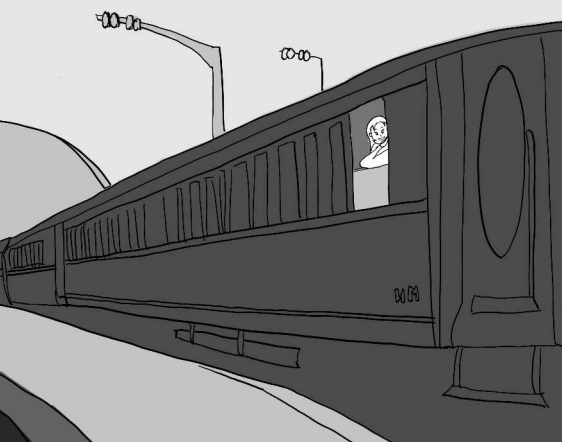


1950s

The American Dream

In 1950s, Susan studied very hard in her school. During the summer in high school, Susan visited her friend in Mexico for a month. She did three months part-time job to buy the round ticket. At the time, only 10% of women went to college. Most women were married after graduating from school. Susan's mother and her elder sister encouraged her to get a Bachelor's Degree from the university of Wisconsin. She achieved her Master's Degree at Smith School for Social Work. Susan studied social work so that she could help more people. Susan's mother told her education is very important, and strongly suggested that she travel around to see different parts of the world, so that Susan could know how other people live. The first time Susan came to San Francisco with her family, she started to love this place and planned to live here. She said it is one of the most beautiful cities she has ever been. Susan played various activities on the weekends. She was good at swimming, then became a lifeguard, and had lots of fun teaching children how to swim in summer. She also liked horse riding and skiing. According to her memory of the 1950s, people could finally afford travel. The economy was better than 1940s'. Since television sets were invented during the 50s, her family gathered together to watch TV programs, such as comic shows and cowboy shows. Susan enjoyed listening to detective story via radio.

One night at 5am, Susan's home was struck by lightning. Susan's brother noticed fire in the yard, and luckily, her family escaped. It was memorable accident.





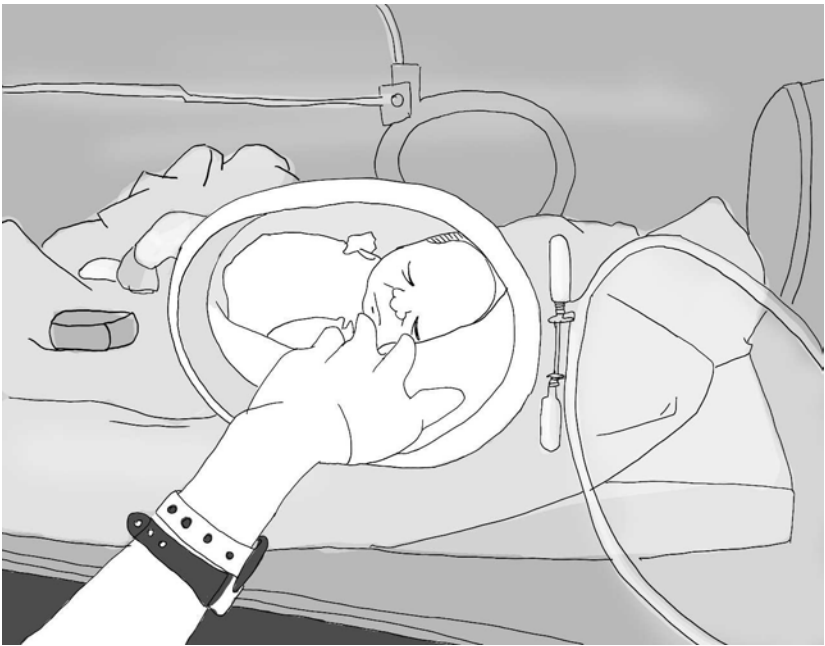
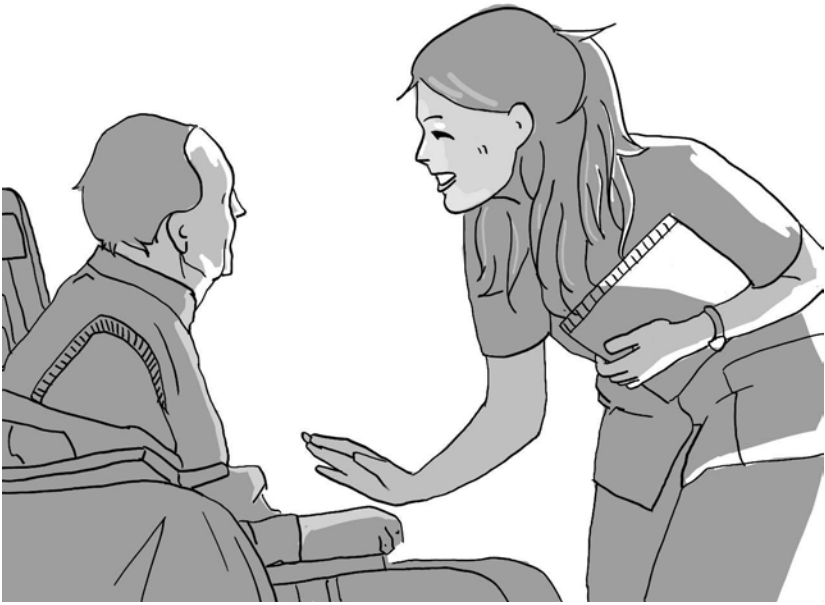


1960s

The Cultural Revolution

During the 1960s, Susan stayed at different places in America. She lived in San Francisco from 1961 to 1963. At the time, Susan went to the Palace of Fine Arts every Saturday. The lake there was not large, and several swans swam on the surface. Susan loved to walk around the lake to relax.

In 1963, Susan left San Francisco and went to attend a social work school in Boston. She took her first job in Cleveland, Ohio, for 9 months, taking care of seniors. Her second placement was in the Child Guidance Clinic, where the children ranged from 2-5 years old. Susan helped to take care of autistic children, and she felt sad because she could not do that much to help the children engage with society and their family. The disease is not curable. Susan remembered that she blamed the children's parents and thought that it was their fault in causing the disease. Later, she learned that autism is an innate disease, and she felt sorry for the parents. In 1966, Susan worked in a Denver, Colorado Medical Center. She helped to solve problems between teenagers and their parents to help them have a better relationship. In the Medical Center, Susan later worked with premature births, and it was always difficult for her to tell parents that their children had innate diseases. Susan then worked in a production department in Berkeley. She felt satisfied to see newborns every day. Susan has had various experiences in her life, and she is grateful that she had the chance to live in different parts of America, which has opened her mind and has given her a chance to see how people differ from place to place.





Polina Marso

Polina was born and raised in Moscow, Russia. She did not know she would be interested in a creative field; until junior year of high school, she thought of becoming a lawyer. Currently, Polina lives in San Francisco, CA and studies illustration at California College of the Arts. In her free time she loves to read, listen to music and explore new places, which is how she gets inspiration for her art. Polina speaks 3 languages and one of her life goals is to be fluent in 5. Also, she wants to live in Italy at some point of her life and own a French bulldog.





Margarita Kay

Margarita Kay was born in Washington, D.C. to Ernst Artschwager who had come from his farms in East Prussia, seeking health relief and Eugenia Brodsky, who came with her family from Kiev, escaping the Russian revolution. They met in his laboratory where ultimately all of us had tasks helping his research for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, my mother making scientific drawings of microscopic work (instead of portraits) my brother, Richard photographing plant specimens (instead of painting). As young children my brother and I spoke German. When we moved to New Mexico for my father's and my bad lungs, we learned Spanish. Both Spanish and health problems influenced my life. After I earned a B.S. in Nursing from Stanford, the M.S. in Maternal and Newborn Health from UCSF, I received a Ph. D. in Anthropology from University of Arizona for my dissertation in language: *Health and Illness in the Barrio: Women's Point of View*. I was awarded six Federal research grants, resulting in publication of 75 (boring) scientific articles, as well as *Healing With Plants: The American Mexican West and Southwestern Medical Dictionary: Spanish-English, English-Spanish*, published by the University of Arizona Press. Arthur Kay, my husband of almost 58 years, was an English professor who kindly corrected my writing. Our contribution to the world are daughters Laura Malone, writer and Julie Powers educator.

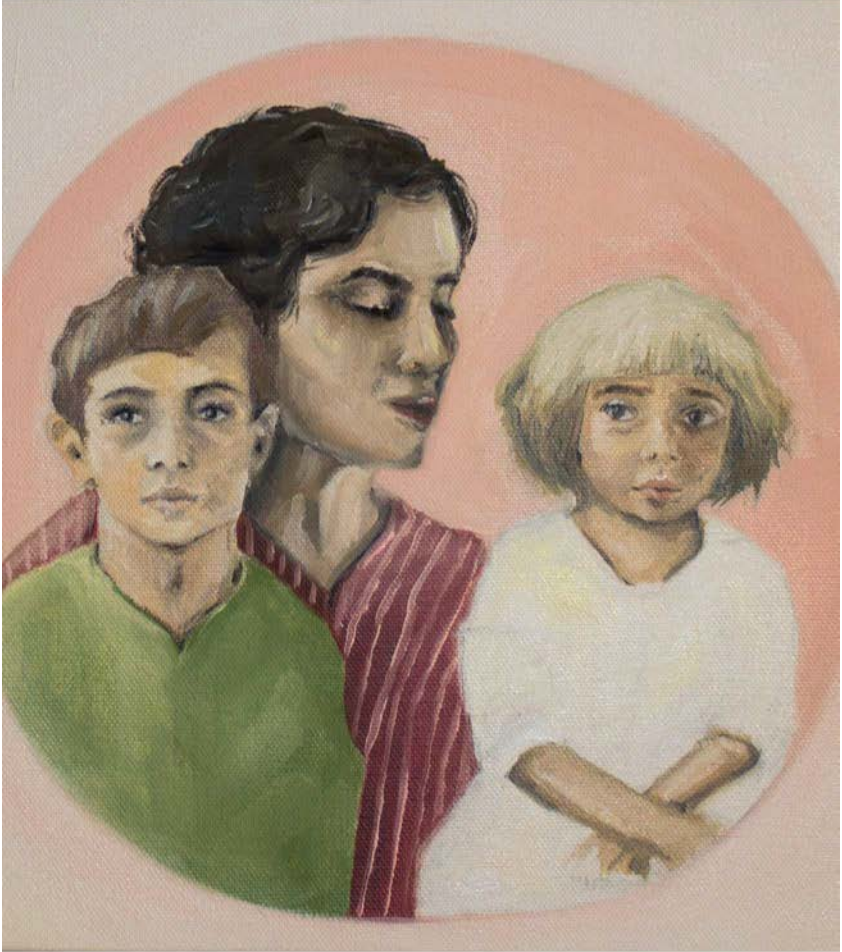


1930s

The Great Depression

Margarita was born a couple of years before the Wall Street market crashed in Washington DC. The Great Depression was not catastrophic for Margarita's family. Her father stayed employed as a scientist for government until retirement. Even though Margarita was very young, she remembers that her mother used to keep the house for dollar per day. Moreover, they were growing their own fruits and vegetables in the garden and they had some cattle. Her family did not live luxuriously, but they lived a lot better than most people at that time. Margarita and her older brother had a pleasant childhood and did not suffer from the depression.







1940s

The Second World War

Almost everyone in Margarita's family was involved with World War II. Her brother Richard got drafted to war and he was in the Battle of the Bulge. Her mother bravely joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). While her mother was away, Margarita took care of her father who had a lung condition.

After her mother returned, Margarita made a decision to study and to become a nurse. At that time, only four universities could offer that opportunity, so she moved to California to get her nursing training in Stanford. Qualified nurses were stationed on battlefields, so students had to pick up the duty. Margarita and the rest of the students were preparing rooms and performing simple procedures. She really wanted to help people during the war. Unfortunately, Margarita did not make it on time; she graduated by the time war was over, but she still got a chance to help.







1950s

The American Dream

One of the most influential events for Margarita during this period was her getting married. She met her future husband on the 31st of October at a Halloween party. Remembering this, Margarita says that the moment she met him, she knew they were going to live a long, happy life together—it was love at first sight. In three months, they found themselves getting married. The wedding was beautiful. However, there was a tiny detail to this wedding: the priest was very young and inexperienced at the time; it was his first wedding. Usually, the wedding is a very nervous time for a groom; ironically in this case it was a stressful time for the priest. He almost needed assistance calming down. All in all, this funny little detail to this story made Margarita's wedding unforgettable, and she laughs at it until this day.







1960s

The Cultural Revolution

In 1957 Margarita just gave birth to her first daughter and couple of years later there was second little girl on the way. So, during 1960s she was busy being a mother, a wife, and leading the household. Her best memories of this period are those of the holiday, especially Christmastime. Of course, a very fundamental part of Christmas is decorating. Margarita remembers that her house had very tall ceilings, so they would always get a very tall tree. She also mentions that they never bought an artificial one. She remembers clearly how her family drove to the Christmas tree lot and spent hours picking it out. Margarita has really nice memories of her family and her decorating the tree. She and her husband would take out a ladder for their oldest daughter, so she could help them, while the youngest one was still too small to help out. They would spend the whole morning together decorating. All in all, they always ended up spending a wonderful time together and with a beautifully decorated Christmas tree with red ribbons on top.





Shy Showalter

I was born and raised in California. My family owns a company that manufactures irrigation equipment to farmers, so my roots lie within the San Joaquin valley. When I was young my family took me to San Francisco, and experiencing such a vast urban landscape for the first time changed me. In the historic neighborhoods of San Francisco I experienced a variety of cultures and personalities that sparked my desire as an illustrator to study and celebrate the differences of people in my work. It is my goal to capture the same vibrancy I experienced on the city streets in my character designs and illustrations.





Jean Jackson

Jean Jackson was born October 9, 1939 in Souix Falls SD. We moved to St. Paul, MN when I was 3. I lived with my parents, Harriette and John, and my younger brother John. I went to local public school until 6th grade and then went to University High for 7th through 12th grade, and then attended Hamline University and earned a BS in Biology in 1961. I worked at Swedish Hospital after college. In 1966 I moved to Berkeley CA and got a job at UCSF in 1967 as a research associate. I worked there until I retired in 1999. During my years there I worked in cancer research, and was part of the team that won the Nobel prize in Medicine in 1989. My family includes my children from a previous relationship, Justin and Lyza, and 2 grandchildren, Skye and Marcus. My brother and his family still live in Minnesota. I currently live at Piedmont Gardens in Oakland.



1930s

The Great Depression

Three years after her birth, Jean Jackson's family moved from Sioux Falls South Dakota to St. Paul Minnesota around 1942. The second world war had become a harsh reality for the United States and its citizens after the attack on Pearl Harbor the winter before. Although Jean was quite young during the tumultuous times of World War II, she distinctly recalls a recurring nightmare from her early childhood. She speculates that the nightmare was the product of the tensions that reverberated throughout many communities during the war. Despite being in the Midwest and knowing that the land on either side of the state offered some protection from invasions, the fear of Axis ground troops pushing into U.S. soil was a very real fear. It starts out with her father going into their yard at night- the air is full of tension. Surrounding their home, circling in shoulder-to-shoulder is a massive herd of buffalo. Her father attempts to scare the buffalo away, only to be trampled and killed in the process. The nightmare is an embodiment of this wartime fear, a child's interpretation of realities that were difficult to fully grasp at such a young age.







1940s

The Second World War

Jean and her younger brother John had a more traditional sibling relationship, which includes plenty of teasing. While not described as close friends during childhood, there were still moments of sibling loyalty between them. As a form of entertainment, neighborhood kids would often play in the streets. One of the consequences of playing in the streets was watching for cars, and also sometimes losing the balls down the sewage drains. While John was playing with a couple of neighborhood boys, the ball they were using fell down a sewage drain. The boys decided it was a good idea to lower John into the sewage drain since he was not only younger, but smaller in frame. At the time he couldn't comprehend the dangers of the seemingly endless sewage pipe he was descending into, but thankfully Jean caught him just in time and helped him out. She jokes that it was so her parents wouldn't get mad at her for forgetting about him in the sewage pipe, but perhaps it was that sibling bond shining through.





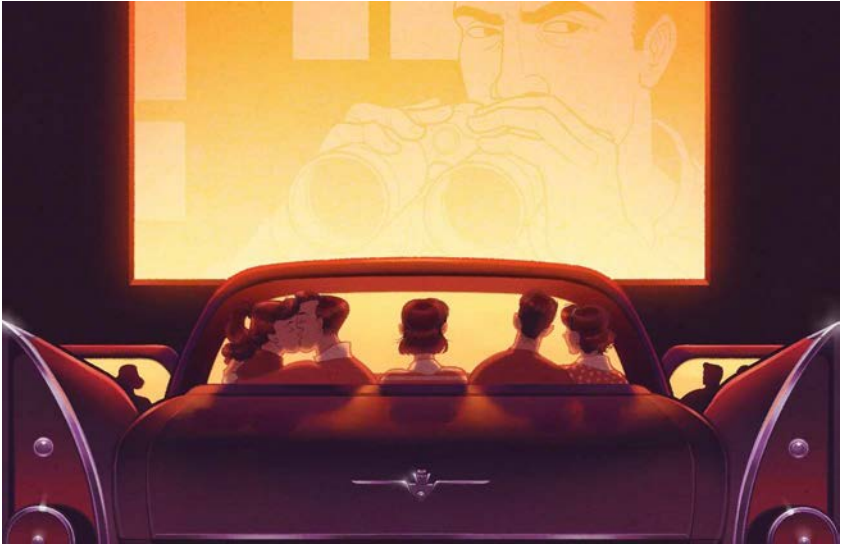


1950s

The American Dream

The 1950s mark a decade of urban growth, economic boom, and the nuclear family. While societal pressures and gender roles have long since existed before the 1950s, the rise of consumer culture and the American dream put more pressure on men and women to live out the ideal heterosexual lifestyle: get married and start a family. Jean recalls never fitting into this mold, from her first experience with attraction to another woman in grade school to sneaking into corner stores to steal vaguely gay looking magazines. Unfortunately during this time it was still taboo to be openly gay to close friends or family, even if they were not religious. Despite needing to conceal part of her identity to her friends, Jean still maintained friendships throughout high school and experienced many aspects of the typical teenage lifestyle including chugging 3.2% beer from the grocery store to get buzzed, crowding into a car for a cheap show at the drive-in, and sneaking into her parent's lakeside property to party. The only experience she did not get to participate in fully until after high school was romantic in nature.







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**WE
DEMAND
DECENT
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AN END
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DEMAND
AN END
TO POLICE
BRUTALITY
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
CIVIL RIGHTS
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
AN END
TO BIAS
NOW!**

1960s

The Cultural Revolution

The sixties in the United States is often regarded as the decade of cultural revolution. People played a more active role in engaging with the government and challenging ideals of previous generations, and the bay area in California was a hot spot for new ways of thinking. World War II fostered the growth of the gay population in San Francisco due to the sailors seeing themselves off in the city before heading out into the Pacific, but despite the growth of the gay population in the city and the Gay Liberation Movement, San Francisco was not free from the prejudices that plagued the rest of the country.

Jean recalls this culture of intolerance affecting her several times throughout her life, sometimes resulting in physical confrontations. She describes cruising Twin Peaks with her girlfriend to observe the views, when a man drives up behind them and begins to honk at them. Unaware of the cause for this erratic behavior, Jean gets frustrated and flips him off. The gesture causes him to leap out of the car and throw open the door to her own. The lumbering man wrenches her out from her seat and she vividly recalls him saying "I don't know if you're a man or a woman but someone oughta kick your ass." Fearing the worst, Jean anticipates a punch to the face but the man was interrupted by the presence of another vehicle. She describes it as a miracle chance- a gay man and his two female friends pull up. While not as imposing as the aggressor, his calm demeanor dissuades the man from attacking Jean as he tells him to leave. The larger man obliges and returns to his car, sparing Jean from a tragic outcome.





Wing Yang

Wing Yang was born in Hong Kong, and started to study in California in 2011. He is an interior design student at California College of the Arts. Everything in American is new and different from his hometown. Wing used to think interior design was just about studying space. When he dipped deeper into this major, he found space was built for humans. Without the knowledge or understanding about human need and thought, he cannot make an acceptable design. Then he realized human was the key of design.





David N. Keightley

David N. Keightley is a Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley, where he has taught for almost thirty years. Educated at Amherst College (BA 1953), New York University (MA 1956), and Columbia University (PhD 1969), he is the author of *Sources of Shang History: The Oracle-Bone Inscriptions of Bronze Age China* (1978) and editor of *The Origins of Chinese Civilization* (1983). One of the Editors and founders of the journal, *Early China*, and Associate Editor of the *Journal of Asian Studies*, he has published a variety of articles dealing with the religion and history of the Neolithic and Chinese Bronze Age. Professor Keightley has visited the People's Republic of China eight times as a research scholar (in 1975, 1981, and 1984) and has helped organize two international conferences with Chinese archaeologists, one on "Shang Civilization" in 1982, the other on "Ancient China and Social Science Generalizations" in 1986. He has also published *The Ancestral Landscape* (2000), *Working For His Majesty* (2012), and *These Bones Shall Rise Again* (2014).



1930s

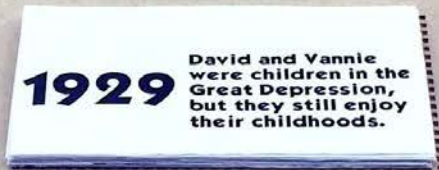
The Great Depression

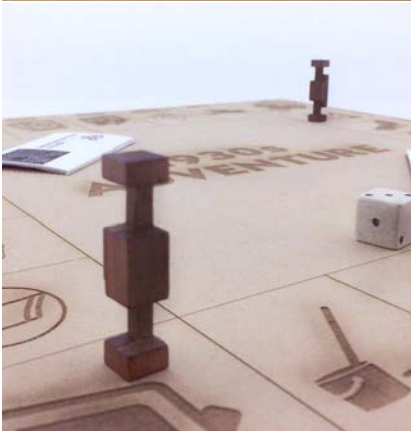
David Keightley was born in England, and he spent most of his childhood in London. He was the only child in his family. David's parents sent him to study at boarding school, but he did not like the life in the boarding school. It was allowed to visit home once a week, where he enjoyed spending time with his family and friends. On the weekend, David would go to a movie with his parents and listen to radio in the evening when he was at home. David remembers monopoly was one of his favourite games when he was in London, and since monopoly was invented in 1935, I use this board game to represent David's childhood and the 1930s.

Vannie Keightley was born in Tennessee. In Vannie's memory, her hometown was a nice place because her childhood was not influenced too much by the Great Depression. Her childhood was filled with the love of her parents. Vannie's father worked hard for their family, and her mother took care of the whole family. In Vannie's childhood, she never worried about the outside world because she was living under her family's protection. Playing with her friends in the street was the most enjoyable time for Vannie. Vannie has enjoyed painting and drawing since she was a child.

Both of them had a happy childhood. Although they did not grow up at the same place, they had some common experiences. David and Vannie were Boy Scout and Girl Scout, and both of them liked Ice cream when they were children. Both of them had parents who loved their children. Despite growing up during the Great Depression, they still enjoyed their childhoods. Home was the source of joy in both of their childhoods. I collect both of their stories and put some selected stories on the board, so my board game is like a guide that leads us to learn the childhood stories of David and Vannie.

1930s ADVENTURE







1940s

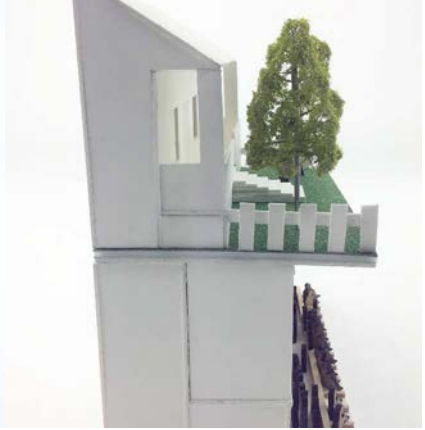
The Second World War

On the night of May 7, 1945, David was told the War would end. On the next day, Germany surrendered with no conditions, and the War ended. During the Second World War, David was in England. He experienced the London Blitz, which caused great damage to London in the 1940s. David remembers they escaped into a tunnel which was crowded and dark. After the Blitz, many places in the city were destroyed by the German army. Fortunately, David did not lose anyone who he loved during the Second World War. After the War, David's parents decided to immigrate to the United States. Therefore, David landed in Chicago in 1947. Although they did not have any relatives in the United States, his parents thought the US was a better place after the war. Since the experience of the War, David does not appreciate people who waste. All materials were valuable during the War. In his memory, that period of the war was not easy.

On the other hand, the United States suffered less damage in the Second World War. Vannie was safe in Tennessee. Under the protection of her parents, she did not worry too much about the War. When she knew the War had ended, she realized she was able to relax. During the war, Vannie and her family were fine. She was proud of his father because he took care of the whole family. For Vannie, planes symbolize her father because her father produced planes and vehicles in the factory during the War.

The War experience of David and Vannie were totally different. David hid in a dark and crowded tunnel, and Vannie could see the sun in her hometown. The war influenced their life, and pushed them to grow up. They learned what was valuable to them in the War, and became stronger. After the War, the life of Vannie turned back to normal, and David would face a new world that was the United States. Some other challenges were waiting for these two young people. In my model, I overlap their experiences, and make them as one. On the top is Vannie's memory that she was safe with her family in their sweet home, and below is the experience of David about the Blitz in the dim and crowded tunnel.





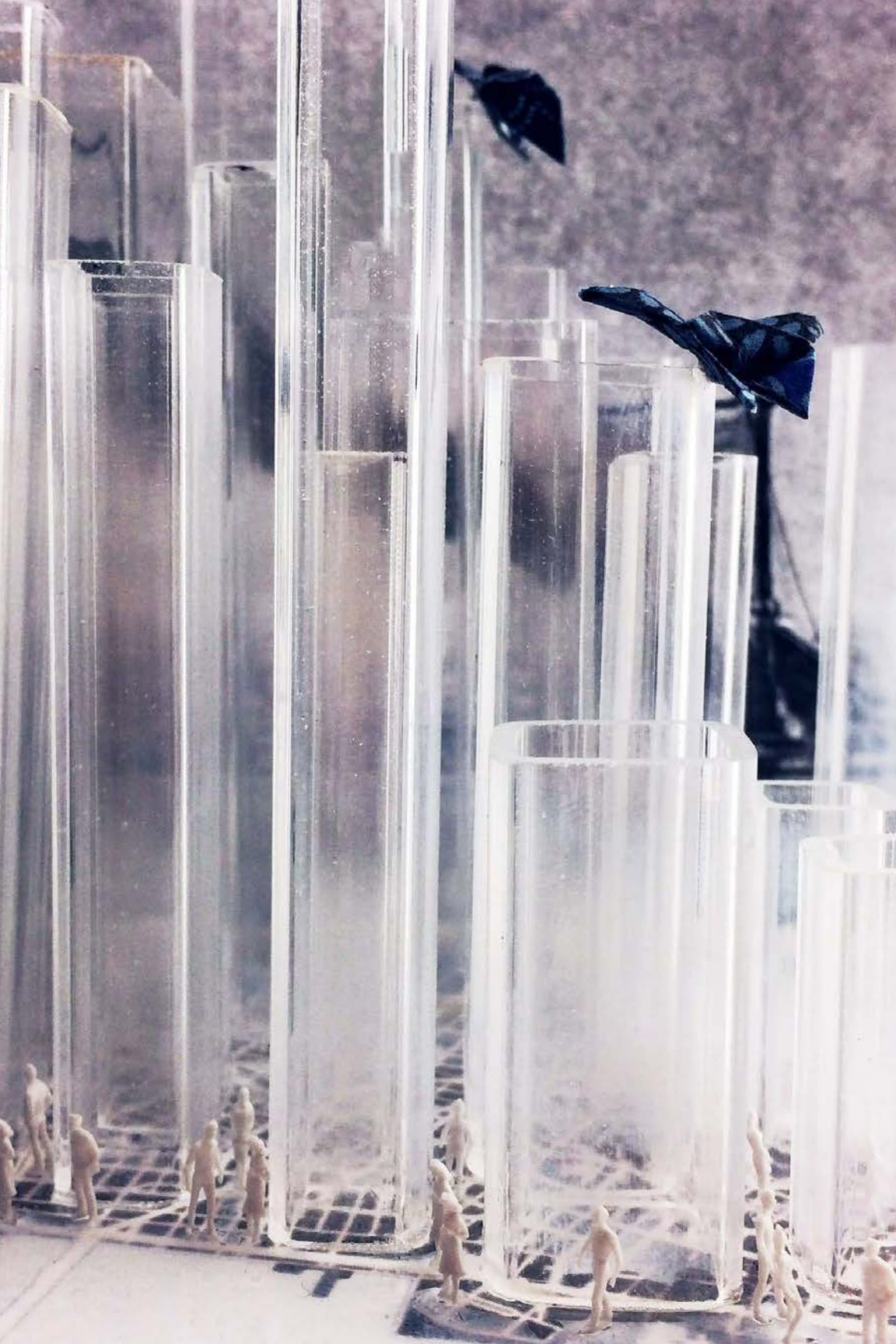


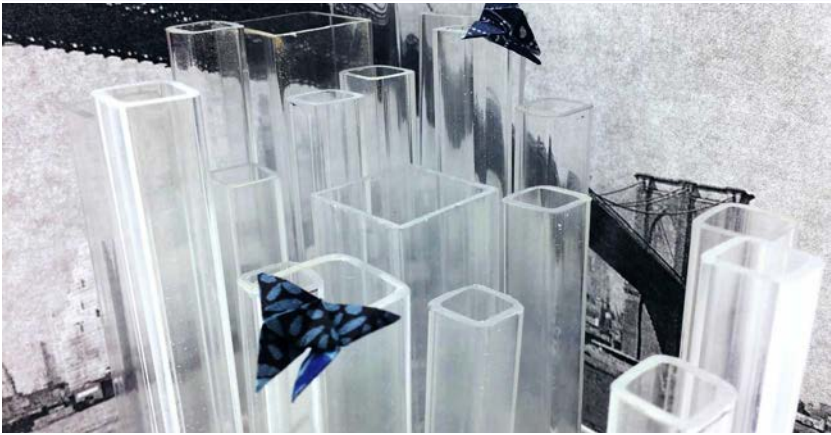
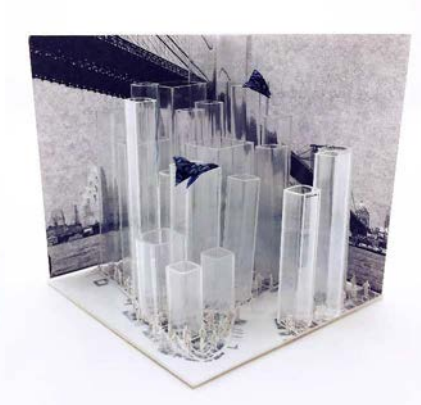
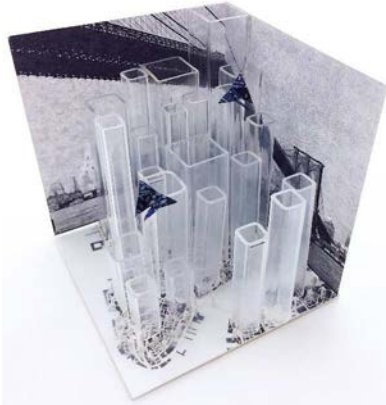
1950s

The American Dream

In 1950s, David and Vannie came to New York for their dreams, although they did not meet until much later. It was the first time they left their families and explored a strange city. At the end of the 1950s, their dreams led them to find each other in this new place. Vannie mentioned that growing was very important in her mind when she arrived to New York. She thought that as long as she became more mature, she could be a part of this city. David came to New York for master degree in history. He became interested in history when he took summer courses in New York University. Vincent P. Caross, his teacher in the summer course, encouraged him to study history in NYU. He was busy in New York because he was studying at NYC and working at the same time. Vannie found it was difficult as a young female to get a job in New York city. She did not give up searching for a job and learned the life style of this city. Finally, she got a job selling books in a book store. It seemed like both of them were progressing in their life. Vannie became more a mature lady, and David got a higher education. Therefore, the term “growing” inspires me to work on this project and it is a key of their stories in 1950s.

They were young, energetic, healthy, brave, and more curious to the world that surrounds them. It was the first time they faced society as an adult, and there were lots of possibilities to two young adults. They were as beautiful as two butterflies in my imagination. A butterfly is a mature stage from a pupa. Growing is not easy. It can be a long process fill with challenges and pains. Once a person goes through this process, he or she will have more possibilities in his or her life. Butterflies have beautiful colors and patterns on thier wings. The beautiful colors on the wings of David and Vannie are weaved by their effort, kindness and dreams. The butterfly is like a symbol of their ages in the 1950s. They went through the Great Depression and the Second World War, and grew up as an adult. My idea is making two butterflies wander in a city. After these challenges, they can celebrate and enjoy their life with each other.







**WE
MARCH
FOR
INTEGRATED
SCHOOLS
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
DECENT
HOUSING
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
AN END
TO BIAS
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
AN END
TO POLICE
BRUTALITY
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
CIVIL RIGHTS
NOW!**

**WE
DEMAND
AN END
TO BIAS
NOW!**

1960s

The Cultural Revolution

The 1960s was a milestone for David and Vannie because they started to have a family on their own. Their most interesting story was when they lived in Taiwan for two years. Taiwan was a completely new country for them. In 1962, David decided to study Chinese History. In order to have a better understanding of Chinese History, he studied Chinese and Chinese History in Columbia University and visited Taiwan to research Chinese History.

1965, David and Vannie got married in New York, and went to Taiwan in the same year. On the weekday, David would work on his research, and Vannie would hang out with her Taiwanese friends. They would wander the country side on the weekend. The urban area in Taiwan was crowded, and many people would ride motorcycles or scooters on the road. They spent two years in Taiwan, and finished their research on Chinese History. At the end of their Taiwanese trip, Vannie got pregnant. Next year, their first child, Steven, was born in New York. When David finished his research in Taiwan, he decided to move back to New York and continue his PHD. In 1969, David completed his PHD in ancient Chinese History.

In 1969, David got his PHD and received a job offering from the University of California, Berkeley. The University wanted to hire David as a Professor for ancient Chinese History. Although the environment and culture of California was different from New York, David was glad to receive this opportunity and moved his family to California. That same year, they settled in North Berkeley where they would live for the next forty years. David was teaching in the University and Vannie was a house wife and a studio artist. Vannie loved painting since she was a child. After they moved to California, they were blessed with another family member. In 1972, their second son, Richard, was born in California. In the next decade, David visited China several times to research ancient Chinese History.

Since 1960, there has always been a connection between David and Chinese history. The reason he visited Asia and got a job from UC Berkeley was because of the Chinese cultural history. Chinese culture represents the life of David in the 1960s. David and his family were living in a world surrounded by Chinese, and Chinese can be a symbol for their life in the 1960s.

這四個字便

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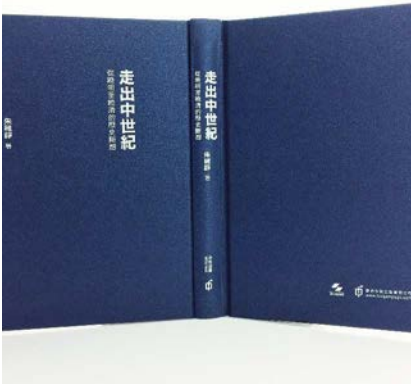
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登山，到達頂峰，便是下坡的開始，留下



Zoe Higgins

Zoe Higgins is a Junior Illustration major at California College of the Arts. She was born September 1st 1996 in Cape Coral Florida, but moved around during her childhood, living in New York, Ireland, England and San Francisco, where she currently resides. Her work tends to focus on emotion and personal experience as living in these places opened up new opportunities to interact and create memories with wonderful and diverse people. She enjoys iced tea, her cat, and re-reading her favourite books.





Louis Barnum Perry Jr

Louis was born on October 30th 1922 in Berkeley California. He has three sisters and one brother. He spent his childhood in Riverside, graduating high school in 1943, then going on to study Chemistry at Pomona College. Studying Chemistry allowed him to be deferred from WW2 a few times, but after getting his degree he decided to volunteer as a Navy Officer, where he spent two 1/2 years traveling around the Pacific for. After the war ended, he spent time back in California, singing in choir and hiking before meeting his wife Ruth. Together, they had three children. He currently resides in Piedmont Gardens, where he likes to write poetry and is published every month in their journal.



1930s

The Great Depression

In the mid 1930s Louis was a young boy moving around California with his family. During this time, the great depression was at its height. Stocks had crashed, savings were depleted, forcing some families to become homeless and live in 'hoovervilles'. Fortunately for Louis his father still was able to find work as a rancher, then as a carpenter after they sold the ranch. His mother stayed home watching the 5 children they had. She was a very religious lady, and Louis and his siblings all attended Sunday school and church. This is where Louis' lifetime passion for singing and choir came about. He would play a few instruments such as the violin and the oboe, but in time he grew away from playing instruments and focused on singing choir. Louis also got his interest in birdwatching from his mother. He currently owns a birdwatching book that is over 120 years old handed down to him from his mother, with charming notes written in the margins, as well as checks next to birds that both Louis and his mother have spotted.

But the main thing from the Great Depression era Louis remembers was that it wasn't always depressing. His family still went on vacations, they still had fun and lived whilst also being aware of the depression. Towards the end of the decade was the presidential election, which was very important and set the course of history regarding the world war. It was Herbert Hoover vs Franklin D Roosevelt, and the votes were highly in the latter's favour. Roosevelt was pitching the idea of the New Deal, which would help people get out of the depression. Louis personally knew people who were affected, and his father was in welfare also, so this new deal would help countless people.







1940s

The Second World War

The 1940s was an interesting time for Mr Perry. He was finishing up his chemistry degree after switching from zoology at Pomona College, just as the Second World War was taking place. He had been deferred from the draft a few times because of this. After graduating as the class valedictorian, he came to Berkeley to work where he attended the 1st Congregational Church and was a part of the choir. Music had always been an important part of Louis' life; growing up he and his siblings had played instruments and as a young boy he had been a part of a boys' choir. So finding the right church he could be a part of was very important. After 9 months of working in Berkeley, Louis got another deferment and worked in a lab in Southern California for awhile.

Eventually he decided he should use his skills for the war effort and apply to the Navy to volunteer for a commission. It was all very casual- he went to the recruitment center, signed up, bought a uniform and in a very short time he had gone from a civilian to a Naval Officer. He left for New York to begin training in things such as morse code, electrical engineering for planes and warships, and radar technology. The war in Europe was coming to a close and ended in July of 1945. This caused all attention to shift to the Pacific and the invasion of Japan. Louis spent most of his time on ships moving around the Pacific maintaining patrol boats as well as Motor Torpedo Boat Tenders. These ships acted as tenders in remote areas for the patrol boats and provide fuel and resources for them.

After 2 1/2 years in the Navy Louis ended his Navy career and went back to school in Berkeley to get a graduate degree on the GI Bill. According to Louis, Physics was 'hot' and the degree to be studying! He was interested in it, but he was more so in Public Affairs, so he got his masters in Political Science and Public Administration. This kickstarted his career in Public Personnel Administration with Berkeley University. This job title included the classification of job positions, conducting interviews, and meeting new people all the time within the university. He was able to purchase the house due to the GI Loan Bill, which he and his wife Ruth were grateful for. She had worked in a military hospital with the Red Cross during the war and was positioned in New Zealand when Louis was in the Pacific. They met at the Congregational Church Choir and after they were married they bought a Studebaker together, which they used for traveling and camping. Louis has been fond of camping all his life, and can remember going on summer vacations with his brother and younger sister where they hiked, backpacked and camped in multiple National Parks, such as the Sierras. By the end of the 40's he was living in his own house with his new wife Ruth, and loving working in the personnel field.







1950s

The American Dream

Louis describes the 1950s as a period of stability and family growth. He had just gotten married to Ruth, and they spent their honeymoon in the Sierra Mountains during the summer of 1949. It was at Huntingdon Lake in Fresno where they stayed in a Cabin right by the water. They would row across the lake, have picnics and read books aloud to each other. This was something they especially enjoyed, and Louis remembers the first book she read to him was 'My First Summer In The Sierra' by John Muir which has been a favourite of his ever since. As time passed and the 50s rolled on, Louis and Ruth began to have children, all having three girls. The first was Jocelyn, born in 1951, followed by Cynthialynn in '53 and finally Marilyn in '56. Ruth was fond of names ending with 'lyn' so that's what they named their children.

By 1951 Louis had gotten promoted to the head of the Personnel Office and had bought a tract house in Marin County. They had this house for 14 years. Everything was going great, until Ruth was hit with polio in 1956. This was a difficult time for Louis as he had responsibility to his job and small girls to look after. So Louis would take his girls on 'Duck Rides' where they would drive in their station wagon to go feed ducks at local ponds and lakes. Afterwards he would bring them to the ice cream store 'Herbert Sherbet' with his youngest daughter riding on his shoulders. It was known as Herbert Sherbet until 1964, when it was changed to its current name 'Mamas on Washington Square'. Ruth eventually recovered, and the family went right back to it. This was a very special time for Louis, and he describes those duck rides and the 50s as a time of great joy.

He had a great job, and his family went on vacations to places such as Tijuana, Disneyland, SoCal, Mexico as well and Knotts Berry Farm. The main activities during these trips were hiking and camping in the car. They had a 1956 Chevy Station Wagon which Louis said was proof of how much his family and the economy had prospered since the war. By the end of the 1950s Louis was in a good state of mind.







1960s

The Cultural Revolution

The 1960s is when things began to change in Louis' life. While the 50s were seen as a period of joyfulness, the 60s were less so. After losing his job due to controversies within the university, Louis and his family moved away from Marin County to a new job. He had been working in the university for a long time, so this was a big change for him and his family. Unfortunately, he struggled, afraid of the new role. During all of this, Louis was battling depression. He had tried therapy in the past, however it proved to not work as well as he had hoped. Eventually he turned to electro shock therapy. This turned out to be very successful, and after a few sessions he began to feel better. His family went on some more vacations, such as visiting a 'Dude Ranch' in Wyoming for a time, where they rode horses, hiked and was where the 'city folk' came for vacation. All the while Louis was recovering. His family then moved back to Berkeley, and he got his old job back, in which he had great success. He was back at his old church- the First Congregational Church, where he met his wife Ruth. He would visit there often with his wife and mother, and it has become a special place for him. Louis describes the beginning of the sixties as a period that he had gotten through and survived. But it seems that towards the end of the decade, Louis really bounced back to his old self.





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Mariella Poli
Memory & Place / CCA 2016
S.A. Professor
Upper Division Interdisciplinary Studio



Presentations at Piedmont Gardens







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