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PACIFIC REVIEW

December

1942

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Volume

16

•

Number

4

The Fifth Freedom
Dr. Roy C. McCall

•

Plants in a World at War
Dr. Ernest Elwood Stanford

•

Some Economic Requirements for
Winning the War and the Peace
Dr. Charles Norman

•

A Quiz for Alumni
Charles E. Warmer

•

Campus Events
for December-January

•

Pacific Alumni Association News

THE PACIFIC REVIEW

Official Publication of the Pacific Alumni Association

ARTHUR FAREY '29, *Editor*

ROBERT E. BURNS '31, *Alumni Editor*

CHARLES WARMER '36, *Business Manager*

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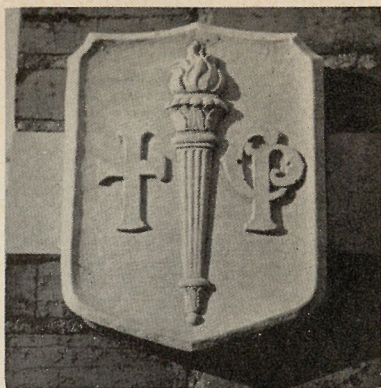
Psychologist J. J. B. Morgan evaluates the worth of an educational institution, "... not by the facility with which the seniors can make orations ... but by social adjustability of its alumni."

A QUIZ

for Alumni

by the

LIVING ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE



1. *What has the Alumni Living Endowment done?*
 - a. It has been worth a \$100,000 endowment for the college. It would take \$100,000 or better of endowment invested to equal the income which the Alumni have given annually since 1939 when the Alumni Living Endowment was started.
 - b. Its projects have aided the Morris Chapel and Christian Education Unit and the Library; it has helped the departments of Physical Education, Sociology, and Music; aid has also been given to the Pacific Student Association. Student loan funds have been made available through its efforts.
 - c. Are we proud of its record?
We are, even though we think we could have done better. As the Alumni Living Endowment Committee we know we can better our record year by year because it has been demonstrated.
2. *What is the purpose of the Alumni Living Endowment this year?*
 - a. Receipts from the Alumni Living Endowment will be devoted to student scholarships.
3. *Who chooses the recipients of the scholarships?*
 - a. The Scholarship Committee of the college with the approval of the Alumni Council will select the recipients from a group of outstanding students who seek admission to the College of the Pacific.
4. *Do other colleges have Alumni Living Endowments?*
 - a. Yes, practically all privately endowed colleges have Alumni Living Endowment or Alumni Funds. Yale originated the plan in 1890.

(Please turn to page 24)



The FIFTH Freedom

by

DR. ROY C. MCCALL

Chairman, Department of Speech.

In his baccalaureate sermon last June, Doctor Tully C. Knoles characterized President Roosevelt's expression of the Four Freedoms in his message of January 6th as constituting, in his opinion, "the greatest words that have fallen from human lips since the Great Teacher enunciated the principles of the Kingdom of God." We must all agree that this significant "Preamble" to the subsequent and unfortunately somewhat inadequate "Constitution," the Atlantic Charter, was a clear and timely expression of the universal aspirations of men. In spite of our differences of race, blood, color, creed, and culture, we are all alike in desiring these basic freedoms,—*for ourselves*. The problem of providing all these freedoms for all men lies in the fact that such freedoms are purely relative, that as one man gains these freedoms, another must to some ex-

tent lose them. This is the practical obstacle to the realistic attainment of these ends in a world of men too human to be thoroughly wise and just.

Thus it seems to me that the realization of the hopes expressed in this great utterance depends upon our achievement of a Fifth Freedom, *freedom from ignorance*. Only to the extent that we free ourselves from provincialism, from the inclination to act upon that which is expedient at the moment but suicidal eventually, from unreasoning fears and unwarranted personal motives will we ever achieve the larger securities and satisfactions for mankind. All this depends upon the power of education to enlighten, to condition, yes, to reform man. The critical urgency of the war effort should not be minimized; but probably the victory for lasting values depends upon a triumph over ignorance, the gaining of a FIFTH FREEDOM. Why?

Consider what enlightenment has already done for us: first, its contribution to your physical comfort and convenience. How long since you first could press a button and illuminate a room, warm or cool a house, provide heat for cooking, communicate with New York or London, or hear a symphony? How new are the movies, techni-

color, fresh vegetables in January, frozen foods, rayon, nylon, Scotch tape, zippers, cellophane, modern washing machines and ironers, electric refrigeration? Are these things good? And what gave them to us?

Secondly, concentrate upon transportation and communication. The ox cart was still used less than a century ago. To travel from New York to San Francisco in 1849, by any means, required months. The train and the automobile reduced communication time to a matter of a few days, the plane reduced it to hours, the telephone and telegraph to minutes and seconds, and radio erased time entirely. We some time ago became aware that the shortest distance between New York and London is not a straight line but a curved line. Now the airplane has forced us to move to the North Pole to gain our proper perspective of the world, has made us realize that we cannot properly comprehend the geography of the world if we try to view it from New York. We must literally look down upon the world if we are to see its potential airways. We then realize that the air-road from Tokyo to New York is almost as short and just as easy as that from Tokyo to San Diego. Radio has brought us so close together that any man in the world could now speak, under cer-

tain controlled conditions, and every other person in the world could instantaneously hear him. And probably very soon we should be able to see him. An arresting phrase recently appeared upon an NBC booklet: *A Thousand Years a Dream, Fifteen Years a Reality*. For a thousand years men have dreamed of communicating instantaneously through the vastnesses of space, but for only fifteen years has a company been organized for that purpose. Probably radio is the most important single factor in determining the success of armies in this war. Only because he can communicate instantly, accurately, and secretly with thousands of men spread over thousands of miles has Lieutenant General Eisenhower been able to integrate the forces of his African campaign into a single working unit. And does it not sound like Mediterranean mythology to hear that Hitler is flying men and cannon and great mechanical monsters (tanks) across the waters to ancient Carthage to oppose these legions from beyond the region of the sunset?

What has freedom from ignorance done for your health and longevity? Do you realize that every third person who reads these words would be now dead had medicine made no advance in the past hun-

dred years? Consider how recent is the germ theory of medicine, the whole basis of medical science. We have not yet reached the centennial of the first use of anaesthesia. Significantly, when it was first used, there was general public disapproval on the basis that prevention of pain was a thwarting of God's will. How recent are surgery, vaccination, inoculation, vitamins, sulfa drugs? But only as every medical man avails himself of the full knowledge of his science can he use these advances to man's good; only as he is free from the ignorance that so long enchained man can he give to others freedom from pain and death.

Even in our social institutions we have made progress. The emancipation of woman is so recent as to be startling. How long since she was denied a voice in government? Now she exercises not only the prerogative of voting, but also holds office. "Miss" representation in Washington is increasing. If the war continues another year, it is estimated that forty per cent of industrial work and management will be done by women. Free public education is so new we still know relatively little about its opportunities and responsibilities; but we have it, both prerogative and obligation.

If one reflects upon the recent achievements of man's increased learning, he realizes how new is our emergence from the shadows of barbarism, and yet how rapidly our knowledge and its consequent benefits increase once we cross the threshold of a new discovery. One might optimistically envision the approaching millennium were he not arrested by the sobering thought of what we have *not* yet achieved. The increasing tempo of our progress provides both satisfaction and hope; but realization of how much needs yet to be done should be the spur to a more furious fight for further freedom.

We have not yet learned to control even the physical wonders that our genius has created. For example, we are a mobile population because we are an auto-mobile population. We can all ride with speed and comfort everywhere, but not with safety. One of every family of three will either die or be maimed by the automobile, — because we have not yet learned to drive it. The airplane and the radio that have liberated man from the bonds of time and space are now being employed with all our purpose and energy to destroy each other. I do not question the propriety of our part in this war; I only point out that the whole world is yet so en-

slaved by certain forms of ignorance that the mechanical servants we have created for ourselves are destroying their creators as literally as the Frankenstein monster destroyed its builder.

We have not yet learned to control ourselves. Divorce increases in frequency. Alcoholism is a prime contributor to mental illness. We still spend more for smoke than for war bonds. The criminal is still made, not born.

The science of economics is still undeveloped. We remember all too vividly the paradox of the hungry and the idle amidst plenty in the last depression. The hope held out to us for avoidance of a similar condition after this war is that we will be so busy feeding and clothing exhausted Europe that our industries will remain in high gear and we shall have plenty. It is true that we were prosperous while supplying Europe during and after the last war; but when Europe became self-sufficient, our industrial life became paralyzed and the nation panic-stricken and hungry. Do our own prosperity and welfare depend upon giving away a proportion of what we produce? Is the same true for the rest of the world? If so, we are sadly ignorant and in need of a new freedom here.

One might continue the enumeration of our needs: need for reason versus fear, love instead of hate, self discipline instead of external discipline. But perhaps the point of our imperfection is sufficiently clear to emphasize the need for pushing relentlessly forward the battle lines which have been so strategically advanced in medicine and invention and in some social areas.

The third point I wish to emphasize in enforcing the fact of cruciality in the struggle for this Fifth Freedom is that we are probably now entering a period of the flowering of new techniques in achieving this freedom. Education lays claim to being scientific, but its claim is justifiable only in the sense that it employs certain of the methods of science and is in possession of certain verified hypotheses concerning the laws of human behavior. Relatively, the process of education is still barbaric. Scientifically, we are about where medicine was fifty years ago. Even that which our best thinkers know and are able clearly to express is not yet in possession of our great mass of teachers on an effective working basis. I mean to criticize no one. Great praise is due many. The pioneer has difficult land to clear. The point I am trying to make is that

we are only *beginning* to be scientific, we are only *entering into* a great new era of progress. In spite of the fact that our teachers are perhaps the most earnest and industrious and self-sacrificing group in society, yes, perhaps the most intelligent, the complexity of materials (people) with which they have to work renders them relatively impotent in the mastery of their task. With its "cloistered cathedral of learning" atmosphere, its symmetrically arranged seats, its external disciplines, its annual quota of intelligent but incorrigible youngsters, its ineffectuality in imparting information, its impotence in supplanting want and fear and hate by reason, the modern school, if placed upon a chart of progress, must rank beside Fulton's first steamboat or Ford's Model T.

I fear I will be misunderstood at this point because of lack of space in which more fully to illustrate and otherwise to expand this thought. I hope, though, my teacher colleagues and all Pacific Alumni who read thus far will understand that I am enthusiastic about the progress we have made in making education available and in refining methods of making it effective and efficient, but that I am even more enthusiastic about the progress we are *going* to make. I

have yielded perhaps too much space to pointing out our success in mastering our environment and in improving our social institutions, even in revealing our failure in some things. But if I have made clear through reference to our common experience my belief that the recent flowering in the fields of discovery and invention was the result of man's accumulating knowledge and power of thought, perhaps I have laid the basis for interpreting my hope for a similar flowering in our effectiveness in imparting knowledge, building character, sharpening reason, and enhancing the humanity of man.

As I see the future, College of Pacific has a great new opportunity, is about to inherit new obligations, is about to enter into the giving of service more compatible with the purpose of its founding and more complete and far-reaching in effect than ever before.

Fifty-two per cent of the male students enrolled in the College of the Pacific are enlisted in the reserve of one of the various branches of military service, a part of the great pool of officer candidate material which the colleges of America have been asked to develop.

PLANTS

In a World at War

by

DR. E. E. STANFORD

Professor of Botany.

Condensed from *Nature Magazine* for November, 1942, with the permission of the publisher and author.

Should a nation sustain itself? There are economists who argue that in a properly-regulated world no nation should produce all its own necessities.

Yet, in the world we know, reliance on a far land for one indispensable such as rubber, for example, may, and does, threaten our national existence. We Americans used to think we "had everything"—or something just as good. Now, every day we are up against new shortages that hurt. A miscellany of plant products, present problems of production, distribution, conservation, and substitution in our war effort.

"Man's best material—wood" is far from being obsolete. In 1941, about 73 per cent, or 23,000,000,000 feet, of our lumber production went into war work. Old uses multiply their demands, new ones spring up daily. Many trees are valued for their wood, but few are prized for what grows outside it.

Some barks are used for tanning raw hides into leather. In Colonial days available hemlock and oak located the American tanning industry in New England. Boston is still a world leather center. Oak and hemlock became scarcer. Chemists took a hand in the tanning problem, and the metal chromium became parent of a material that hardened something like one half of America's leather.

Now steel for machines and munitions calls insistently for chrome. Whatever happens to the rest of us, an army of ten million men will need a lot of shoes. So leather chemists and research institutions are probing the possibilities of products like domestic sumac, Mexican dock roots, native mangroves fringing brackish Florida swamps, and the huge forests of western hemlock.

The most famous bark in the world is that of the Mediterranean cork oak. In war, cork makes life preservers and sweat preventers for surface craft and submarines. It cuts vibration in airplanes and tanks. It makes cartridge plugs and plays an unadvertised part in bomb construction. While "cork leg" is something of a misnomer, cork has its surgical uses.

Portugal and Spain provide about two-thirds of American cork

imports. Early in 1941 the bulky product of the cork tree was listed as a "critical material" and the stringency of supply has by no means lessened.

Now, the whole problem of American cork supply is being re-studied. Several Brazilian barks are used as cork-substitutes in South America, but importers in the United States think poorly of them. Cork occurs in the outer bark of many American trees, but generally in small quantities intermixed with less useful elements. The Forest Service is investigating cork potentialities of corkbark fir, Douglas fir, and white fir in Washington and Arizona. California cork oaks have been stripped. The bark proves to be of excellent quality for granulation, but its quantity is in truckloads rather than shiploads. New plantations are being established in California; if the work is to be measured in thousands of acres rather than thousands of trees, America may become self-sustaining in cork—twenty years from now.

The war has caused profound dislocations in the commerce of textile and cordage materials. Uncle Sam is by no means at the end of his string, but he is, one might say, walking a tight rope. Principal plant fibre materials are cotton and

linen for fine fabrics; jute for burlap and cheap twines; sisal and henequen for cordage of medium grade; abaca or Manila hemp for the best marine ropes and hawsers.

Of all these materials, the continental United States is self-sufficient in cotton alone. Rayon, which is plant-made cellulose reformed by man, is also in abundant supply. For the rest, we depend on other parts of the world, most of them remote. In recent years, we have had far too much cotton. Its price, although supported by crop loans and acreage restrictions, has been ruinously low.

At least one valuable result came from a decade of generally disastrous cotton production. More than 60 per cent of American cotton of the first World War period was of very short staple—its fiber was less than an inch long—and so was unsuitable for the heavy duty fabrics of warfare. During these latter years cotton experts focused their diverse trainings on producing not more cotton, but better cotton. All this means better tents and tropical uniforms for the armed forces, better potato and onion sacks for the American farm, better sand-bags for the American home and factory.

The so-called hard fibers that make rope are almost wholly tropical. Sisal and henequen are coarse

white strands from huge pulpy leaves that grow on stumpy Mexican desert plants like the century plant. Henequen, the great binder-twine fiber, has not done well elsewhere, but more adaptable sisal now comes also from East Africa and Haiti, and we used to get a lot of it from Sumatra and Java. Glistening white cordage, clothesline, and the less expensive grades of rope are usually of these fibers. Most prized of all vegetable rope-materials, however, is abaca or Manila hemp, combed from the leaf-bases of an inedible banana plant of the Philippines. Abaca is strongest of vegetable fibers. It

swells little when wet, and is especially valued for hawsers, ship's cables, riggings, well-drilling and hoisting rope. Destroyers do not spread sails, but every one of them calls for some 11,000 feet of rope, and bigger ships need more. Routine specifications for Army and Navy cordage called for abaca as a matter of course. For months this fiber has been as carefully husbanded as rubber. Non-governmental users are getting sisal and other less desirable substitutes and mixtures thereof. Cotton rope, which has little more than half Manila's strength, is one.

(Please turn to Page 26)

Baxter Window Completed

The gift of Mrs. Thomas F. Baxter in memory of Mr. Baxter, former president of the Board of Trustees of the College, a beautiful new stained glass window, has been installed in the north wall of the chancel of the Morris Chapel.

The theme of the window is "The Archangel Gabriel and the Archangel Michael," designed to carry out the pattern and color values of the large window on the west wall of the chancel.

Tradition places St. Michael, "who is like unto God" first among the seven archangels. He is shown as the militant angel of princely rank, in full armor, carrying a flaming sword.

St. Gabriel is the great archangel who represents the royal dignity of God, and is the messenger angel par excellence. He is shown carrying the symbol of the lily, and in token of his place as the angel of the Day of judgment, bears a trumpet. Numerous other traditional symbols are a part of the design of the impressive window.

Installation of the Kress Aeolian pipe organ is in progress and will probably be completed near the new year. Demonstration and dedicatory events are to be announced.

Some

Economic Requirements for Winning the War and the Peace

by

DR. CHARLES NORMAN

Associate Professor of Economics.

The essential economic requirement for winning the war is the production of more munitions than Nazi Europe and the Japanese-dominated Orient. This vast production will come from two sources, first *extra production* (longer hours, more intense effort, more workers—including youths and women) and, secondly, *re-directed production*. It is estimated that extra production will furnish about 40 per cent and re-directed production about 60 per cent. Professor J. M. Clark of Columbia found that the costs of munitions for ourselves and allies in World War I were met from extra and redirected production in almost exactly these same proportions. This 60 per cent re-directed labor and materials will involve reduction on all non-war expenditures, particularly on durables and semi-durables. Among the durables there are, for example: houses, furniture, electrical appliances, barns,

farming implements, industrial and mining equipment. Among the semi-durables: automobiles, tires, clothing. We can for a time continue to enjoy the services of these durables and semi-durables without producing more of them.

Two other war time problems, perhaps more significant in their postwar effects than now, are war finance and price control. There is considerable truth in the statement: "The more fully we add to and re-direct production, the more nearly financial matters will take care of themselves." That is, if all of us work to the utmost, regardless of pay, financing the war is secondary. If we refuse to buy non-essentials, the problems of inflation and rationing pretty well take care of themselves.

Students of economics and history agree in rating the methods of war finance as follows: (1) fairly and widely distributed taxes (best); (2) widely distributed loans from individual incomes (good); (3) loans from banks beyond cash deposits and bank capital (bad); (4) government printing press money (unspeakably bad).

Intelligent statesmen exhaust each higher source before descending to the one below. In general the limit first met is the limit of popular ignorance and lack of self-

discipline. Taxes *look* most painful; bonds *look* bad enough; creation of bank credit *looks* like something for nothing; and fiat money *looks* utterly painless. Alas the last two methods will, by adding to the number of dollars in the country, cheapen all dollars. Taxes and the lending of savings from income are non-inflationary as they do not add to the dollars in circulation but merely transfer our private dollars to the government. Some discretion must be used in taxing industry; some profit must be left, less as current incentive than as insurance against post-war insolvency.

We who produce to the limit, save to the limit, and buy bonds to the limit may well look returning soldiers in the face with some self-respect. And we may have still more confidence if, by paying taxes instead of merely buying bonds, we do not ask returning soldiers to bear taxes to help pay off our bonds.

A recent article on the new tax law begins: "The new tax law holds one certainty: a sharp and painful reduction in the standard of living." These words indicate a misconception. The standard of living is already doomed to reduction—tax or no tax. Far less consumer goods are to be produced. No more goods would be available if all consumers had more money. Prices would simply be higher.

WINNING THE PEACE

Winning the peace, on its economic side, means (1) economic affairs well enough in hand so that we will have some time and strength to devote to other phases of the peace; (2) the elimination or control of economic factors disturbing to the world's peace.

There are those whose pessimism or misunderstanding magnifies admitted dangers into certain and overwhelming post-war calamity. The first of these exaggerated fears is economic depletion from our vast expenditure of munitions. Some comfort should be found in remembering that 40 per cent of the munitions will come from added production much of which is simply labor cost—*present labor*—which does not mortgage the future. The remaining 60 per cent of labor and materials will come from not producing many things for civilians. Civilians at least are not going to consume usual quantities of gasoline, rubber, steel, fuel, food, etc.

At least where nations have escaped the destruction of bombs and guns we may expect speedy recovery, if we properly assist our producers. The standards of living of the workers in both Germany and Great Britain were higher in the late Twenties than in 1913. We shall have, when this war ends, vast productive capacity in such fields as

steel and aluminum and in machine tool production we shall have a vast army of workers skilled in modern techniques.

Post-war depression, the second of these paralyzing fears, is a possibility. The probability would certainly be increased by war-time inflation or post-war boom and inflation. Price and anti-inflation credit control must not be relaxed too soon after this war as they were after the last, when one-half of the 100 per cent rise in the cost of living came immediately *after* the war. We had a wild post war boom and a minor and brief depression two years after the Armistice; the big collapse of 1929 followed the prosperous Twenties. This was an eleven-year wait. We do not want to hold our breath that long after this war waiting for a fatal crash, which we may be able largely to avert.

It is well known that the causes of depression, though slight and temporary, may induce a recession that becomes a cumulative avalanche disproportionate to the cause. This downward plunge may be arrested by industrial and governmental pre-planning of projects to be thrown into the breach when it is still small, preferably self-liquidating projects. Both business and government are now very actively making plans.

The greatest single cause of business prosperity is large orders for durable goods such as houses and heavy industrial equipment. The greatest single cause of depressions, which recur with considerable regularity, war or no war, is the saturation of the market for durables. Since this market is being starved by our war effort, the stage should be set for post-war prosperity.

A third cause of exaggerated fear in some minds is debts. Government debts are much to be regretted,—particularly if paid off by taxes which penalize business enterprise and risk so essential to production and employment. However, we must not exaggerate the burden of a domestic debt. In a large measure every dollar collected from citizens in taxes will be paid out again to citizens as bond interest or principle.

Winning the peace involves more than ridding ourselves of the exaggerated fears of depletion, depression and debt. For one thing it involves a cooperative rehabilitation of the starved and devastated peoples. Various motives combine to urge it. Mere prudence demands that we help these people back on their feet—lest revolution, dictatorship, disease and hate, spreading from them, perhaps engulf us too. At the other end of the scale is the

humanitarian motive. Every consideration of generosity and religion suggests that we should do as we would wish to have others do for us, were we less fortunately situated. Americans have sent missionaries to all parts of the world. They may well include men of productive genius who also possess that spirit which it is the chief function of the church to cherish and extend.

Beyond rehabilitation and assistance to backward people, general world prosperity is to be striven for as being essential to world peace. Just as trade within cities and within a single nation is far more efficient than each family or each locality producing everything for itself, so trade between nations is better than attempts at self-sufficiency. Nations, too, profit by taking advantage of geographic differences, specialization, and opportunity for largest-scale production. And where specialization exists, each specialist has a great stake in full and efficient production of the things he must buy—a stake also in the prosperity of his customers.

How shall we remove the threat of "have-notism" to peace? A "have-not" nation can get what it needs only by trade or conquest. Most nations are "have-not" with respect to some of the essentials of

modern production. Proposals to meet the difficulty by a new deal of the earth's surface are futile. It would require not one new deal but a continual succession of new deals, as some nations used up their resources, experienced population growth or decline, or as resources now valueless came to be prized.

No, there seems to be no way to meet the "have-nots'" problem save by trade—buying what they lack, paying for it by selling what they produce. That is what we "have-not" individuals do who haven't a farm, an iron mine, oil well or rubber plantation to our name. It cannot be too strongly urged that advocates of trade should be prepared, and make it very clear that they are prepared, to assist high-cost domestic producers to shift to fields in which they can produce on more advantageous terms. If the advocates of trade do not assume part of the costs of readjustment to a freer trade they can expect many individuals who would be injured to fight to the last ditch.

Is it not obvious that there can be no peace, to say nothing of maximum prosperity, without trade? Unfortunately the converse is not true: trade is no guarantee of peace. The causes of quarrels and warfare are infinite. Some men go

(Please turn to Page 22)



BURNS

Named

ASSISTANT TO

KNOLES



Appointment of Robert E. Burns to the newly established position of Assistant to the President of the College, was announced in November by the Board of Trustees, following a San Francisco meeting of the body.

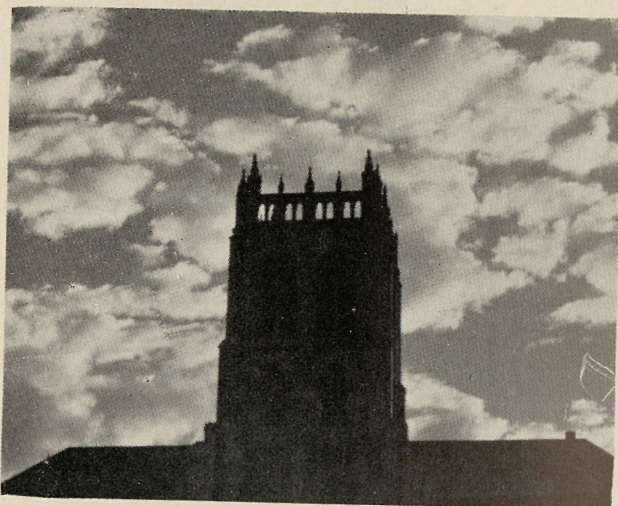
Registrar of the College, Burns will retain supervision of this function as well as assuming his new duties as aid to Dr. Tully C. Knoles.

Graduate of Pacific in 1931, and President of the Associated Students at that time, Burns joined the college staff a year later to do deputations work and alumni development. He gave impetus to the organization of Pacific alumni clubs throughout the state and his general public relations activities brought to the college many students and valuable financial support. Recently he played a valuable part in procuring funds for the beautiful Morris Chapel, dedicated in April, and was largely instrumental in obtaining, as a gift to the college, the fine Kress Aeolian pipe organ, which is now being installed in the chapel.

Expressing great pleasure at the announcement of Burns' advancement, President Knoles stated that the appointment was made without his requesting it of the board, but with his enthusiastic approval. He recounted that he held a similar position as assistant to former President Bovard of the University of Southern California when he was appointed to the presidency of the College of the Pacific in 1919.

Campus Events

College of the Pacific and Stockton Junior College Calendar
for December and January



Conservatory

December 13—Sunday

THE MESSIAH, annual revival of Handel's greatest Oratorio, produced by the Stockton Junior College and College of the Pacific Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of J. Russell Bodley. Soloists: J. Henry Welton, tenor; Earl Oliver, baritone; Marcella Thorpe, soprano; and Mary Kiersch Parker, alto. Pacific Auditorium at 3 p. m. Admission is without charge, but an offering will be received.

January 11—Monday

First Artist Recital of the current music season presenting the nationally famous PRO ARTE STRING QUARTET from the University of Wisconsin. Pacific Auditorium at 8:15 p. m. Admission 75 cents, tax included.

January 26—Tuesday

Second Artist Recital, presenting GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE, pianist. Ranked by music critics from coast to coast of first magnitude among America's younger concert artists, Chavchavadze is hailed especially for his keyboard vitality and momentum, and an individual technique, brilliant, fiery and dramatic. Pacific auditorium 8:15. Admission, 75 cents, tax included.

Pacific Little Theatre

December 10 and 12—Thursday and Saturday

STUDIO THEATRE performances of the famous American Drama "THE TRUTH," by Clyde Fitch. Staged and directed by Fred Holden in a series of student produced experimental plays. The Studio Theatre is located in the basement, at the rear of Pacific Auditorium. Curtains at 8:00. All seats 30 cents, tax included.

**January 8 and 9—Friday and Saturday
and 15 and 16—Friday and Saturday**

The ranking current comedy hit, "ARSENIC AND OLD LACE." Second feature production of the regular Little Theatre Season, with Lillian Kahan, Pattie Schuler and Fred Holden. Staged and directed by DeMarcus Brown. Curtains at 8:30 p. m.—Pacific Auditorium.

ADMISSION: Orchestra \$1.10, Dress circle 83 cents, balcony 55 cents, taxes included. Mail orders now. Service men free; high school students one-half rates. RESERVATIONS by telephone beginning Monday, January 4. Dial 2-8676 between 10 and 5.

January 26—Wednesday

In association with the Ware-Hazelton Management, Pacific Little Theatre presents the distinguished American star, ETHEL BARRYMORE in a great nation-wide stage success, "THE CORN IS GREEN." One night only in Pacific Auditorium at 8:30 p. m.

ADMISSION: \$2.75, \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.10, taxes included. Mail orders now; send self-addressed stamped envelope with check or cash to Pacific Little Theatre.

January 27, 28, 29—Thursday, Friday, Saturday

STUDIO THEATRE performances of Hubert Davies' favorite romantic comedy, "COUSIN KATE," staged and directed by Doris Wudell. Curtains at 8:00 p. m., all seats 30 cents, tax included.

Campus Studio Broadcasts

Heard via KWG in Stockton, 1230 kilocycles on your dial, Campus Studio broadcasts are released on a schedule as printed in the regular radio log of the *Stockton Record*. Time changes, due to commercial commitments and wartime adjustments make advance listings inaccurate.

Basketball

The Pacific Student Association basketball team, coached by "Chris" Kjeldsen, and representing the Stockton Junior College and College of the Pacific, will begin its game schedule early in December. War-time exigencies make announcement of the schedule speculative at this time. Watch the sport pages of the *Stockton Record* for full announcements of all games at the Pacific Basketball Pavilion.



Etta
E.
Booth

Founder of the Pacific Department
of Art.

Altar Guild

Mrs. Leslie Richardson of Byron, many years secretary to College of the Pacific President, Dr. Tully C. Knoles, heads a recently organized group of California women and friends of the College known as the Altar Guild. Development of added equipment, furnishings, and art objects for the beautiful new Morris Chapel and support for the activities centering there, is the purpose in the formation of the group.

The members of the Guild have themselves established a basic fund for use on these projects and are accepting gifts from friends of the College among women throughout the State. A beautiful silver communion service is one of the first contributions the Guild plans to add to the appointments of the impressive chapel.

Other members of the Guild are Mrs. Percy Morris of Berkeley; Mrs. O. D. Jacoby, Oakland; Mrs. John D. Crummey and Mrs. Paul Davies, both of San Jose; Mrs. George Wilson, Clarksburg; Mrs. Alfred Ferguson, Byron; and Mrs. J. T. Blinn, Mrs. Tully C. Knoles, Mrs. O. H. Ritter, and Miss Ruth Ferguson, all of Stockton.

Founder of Pacific Art Department Passes

Death of Miss Etta E. Booth, College of the Pacific critic of graphic arts, emeritus, and art instructor for 58 years, occurred in Norton, Mass., November 12.

Miss Booth's teaching career, which extended until 1936 when she returned to her native New England, is the longest recorded in the history of the college, starting in 1896 when the Napa Collegiate Institute incorporated with the College of the Pacific. Prior to that she was art instructor at the Napa institution 20 years.

Born in Goshen, N. H., Miss Booth was an artist from childhood. At the age of 9 she made illustrations still preserved in "The Garland," a tiny magazine of art and poetry which she published herself. Her first formal training was at the Boston Normal Art School.

Later she studied extensively in Europe under the ranking artists of the times, such as Julien and Delaclone. "Etta E. Booth, not an artist, a student," stated the card given her by the Paris Academy, a credential which admitted her to the principal art collections of all Europe with the privilege of copying. She reproduced and sold many of these copies of great masters.

When she returned to America to establish art study at Pacific she began her work in a totally unequipped attic room of the old conservatory building on the San Jose campus. She headed activities and development of the department continuously until her retirement, but continued to travel extensively and develop her own technique during summer periods. She did outstanding work in several mediums and continued to paint and sketch until recently.

Three of her paintings are in possession of the college art department, all of scenes along the Carmel Coast in California. One of her larger oils is hung in the Student Christian Association building. Probably the most representative collection of her work, including oils, water colors, pastels and ceramics, is in the possession of Miss Nella Rogers, head of the department of voice in the Pacific Conservatory, an almost lifelong friend of Miss Booth.

Hundreds of students and teachers of art were trained by Miss Booth during her many years at Pacific. A Pacific Library book fund in her name was established by the art department in 1938, now under the chairmanship of E. Grace Ward.

Alumni Personals

1931

COURTNEY. Del Courtney and his top flight dance band were recently featured in a full reel Hollywood screen "short."

1935

PARSONS. Jack Parsons, and Mrs. Parsons (Rhea Duttle, '35) are now in New York where he is enrolled in the New York School of Social Research.

YANCEY. Madeline Yancey is now in San Francisco, with the International Business Machines Company.

1937

ORMISTON. Nelda Ormiston is on the staff of Radio Station KROW in Oakland.

VAN FLEET. Josephine Van Fleet is now enrolled at the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York. Lois Wheeler, '41, is now in her second year of study there. They are the fourth and fifth students, respectively, to win scholarships there on the recommendation of Pacific Little Theatre director, DeMarcus Brown. Others were Luke Scott, '39, now with the Red Cross in Alaska, Richard Briggs (see note in personals above), and the late Jack Gardner, x'36.

1938

ABBOTT. Roger Abbott, son of the late Pacific Dean, Alden Abbott, has received an appointment as classification analyst in the Office of Emergency Management, Washington, D. C. He was working for his Ph.D. degree at the University of California.

PEAL. Marshall Peal has gone to Washington, D. C., as assistant chief production analyst for the War Department.

SMITH. Jean Smith is employed at the Lockheed Aircraft plant at Burbank.

1939

KOEHLER. Ed Koehler is chief engineer and night supervisor at the Clyde Wood Shipyards in Stockton. He reports another Pacificite at the same plant—Charles Durham, '41, personnel director.

WARD. Vada Ward, author of the *Stockton Record's* weekly "Round Robin" column, is now in Washington, D. C., and associated with the *Washington Times-Herald* as a feature writer.

1942

BRIGGS. Richard Briggs, prominent Pacific Little Theatre comedian, is now with the New York touring company of the current stage success, "Spring Again."

ELLIOTT. Raymond Elliott represented Pacific at the recent ceremonies of inauguration of Greg M. Sinclair, new president of the University of Hawaii, in Honolulu.

PARSONS. Richard G. Parsons has been promoted to the position of assistant manager in charge of operations of the Morris Plan Company, Stockton.

SHAFFER. Harry E. Shaffer, principal of the Banta Grammar School and formerly district superintendent of the Manteca schools, has accepted the principalship of the Lincoln Grammar School, San Leandro.

Engagements

COWAN. Gladys Cowan, x'43, to Robert Martin.

FRITZ-THOMPSON. Mr. Oscar Irving Fritz, '41, to Miss Barbara Jean Thompson, x'44.

JENSEN. Truella Louise Jensen to Sgt. Virgil Victor Lund.

Marriages

BRUBECK-WHITLOCK. David Brubeck, '42, to Iola Whitlock, '43, Carson City, Nev.

CAMPBELL. Bobbin Lee Campbell, x'37, to Lt. Richard F. Mitchell in Stockton.

DASHIELL. Mary Jane Dashiell, '40, to Lt. H. Gregg Myers in Lebanon, Ill., on October 1.

FERGUSON. Jean Ferguson, '41, to Kenneth Cornwall, in Berkeley.

GEROULD. Lt. Albert C. Gerould (College of the Pacific Librarian on leave) to Alberta Wright in Williamsburg, Va., on October 30.

ROBERTS. Patricia Roberts, '38, to Lt. Walter Durand Miller, in the Morris Chapel, November 19.

SHAW. Mae Shaw (Pacific physical education instructor and producer of the annual Dance Drama) to Justi Rogers, in Reno, November 21.

STAMER. Betty Stamer, '41, to Lt. Bernhardt Thel in Seattle, Wash.

WIRTH. Virginia Wirth, '41, to Lt. Wm. F. Roberts in San Antonio, Texas.

Births

CHALLIS. To Mr. and Mrs. George Challis, '35 (Clarice Mahler, '34), a son, Michael Ross, in Mill Valley on October 30.

CHILDRESS. To Mr. and Mrs. Max Childress, '36, a daughter named Diana in San Francisco on November 7.

DRURY. To Mr. and Mrs. Ward Drury, '37, twins named Rae Brinkman and Kay Condry on September 29.

EICHELBERGER. To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eichelberger (Isabel Falch, '32), a daughter, Elizabeth Ann on September 17.

OWEN. To Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Owen, '29, a daughter, Barbara Sue, on November 15, in Stockton.

SEGERSTROM. To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Segerstrom, '35, a son in Sonoma, on October 9.

SMITH. To Mr. and Mrs. Yancey Smith, '34 (Betty Cleghorn, '37), a son, Hewlitt.

WINTER. To Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Winter (Adeline Young, '35), a daughter, on November 22, in Sacramento.

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Deaths

Etta E. Booth, founder of the Pacific Department of Art, in Norton, Mass., November 12.

Vivian Boyce Congdon, September 16, 1942.

George M. Hench, '02, in Stockton, October 24. One of the best known of Pacific Alumni, he began the practice of law in San Francisco in 1906 in partnership with Bradford S. Crittenden, now State Senator. Later Hench served as city attorney of Tracy and was president of the board of trustees of the Tracy Schools. He had been practicing law in Stockton since the late twenties. Hench was the father of an all-Pacific family. His two sons are in the service: Lt. George E. Hench, '34, and Sgt. Kenneth W. Hench, '39. His daughters are Mrs. Mona Belle Cortez, '37, and Mrs. Margaret L. Wade, '32.

Mrs. Irving Martin, Sr., in Stockton, October 24. Wife of the publisher of the *Stockton Record*, and student at the University of the Pacific, as Clara Elizabeth Goldsworthy in '84. Her feeling for Pacific is best reported by the following quotation from the *Stockton Record*: "The College of the Pacific was another of her interests. Having attended the old institution at San Jose, she enthusiastically endorsed the movement to reestablish the college here and for many years gave generously to some of the needs of the college and its organizations. She became a member of Epsilon Lambda Sigma in which she had a devoted interest. She was also an honorary member of the Sorority's Mothers and Patronesses Society and the Archania Mothers and Patronesses Club."

(Continued from page 14)

on the warpath for no cause at all. Within nations when morality and religion fail we rely on government and the police force to keep the peace. Perhaps we should try international government and an international police force—a powerful police force ready to pounce on any aggressor, if possible while the intending aggressor is still an individual without a whole nation organized under him.

Though no trade means war, trade not only cannot guarantee peace, but dependence on it can be a liability if war does come. The only way out of the dilemma seems to be the all-out attempt to guarantee peace by simultaneous efforts from a number of directions: trade and economic opportunity, international government and police force, education and religion dedicated to international justice, brotherhood and the support of international government. By courage, labor, seeming sacrifice, we must win this war and this peace. Peace lies ahead—and as W.S. would put it: "Cursed be he who first cries 'back to normalcy'!"

Alumni: Please send any interesting news you may have about activities of former Pacific students to the *Pacific Review*.

In the Service

BALL, Donald, is now at the Air Corps officers' training school, Miami, Fla.

BECKWITH, W. C., is staff sergeant with a glider unit at Lubbock flying school, Texas.

BOYCE, George, is at the Lockbourne air base at Columbus, Ohio, for flying instruction.

BUCHANAN, E. P., is an army private at the Monterey Presidio.

CAMPBELL, Gerome, is a member of a fighter squadron, Sixth Air Force, somewhere in the Caribbean.

CATERALL, James, has been commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery at Fort Sill, Okla.

CHARLES, John, is now an army warrant officer on overseas duty.

DARBY, Forrest, second lieutenant, is flying medium bombers in Australia.

DOUGLASS, Donald, recently won his wings at Williams Field, Chandler, Ariz.

ELLIS, Everett, has been commissioned a lieutenant (jg) in the Navy.

ESTERBROOK, brothers Charles and Harold, have both received commissions as lieutenants senior grade, U. S. Reserve.

FINNEY, Francis, has been assigned to Fort Eustace, Va., and is a second lieutenant in an anti-aircraft unit.

GAVEY, Thomas, has finished advanced air training at Luke Field, Ariz.

HARMON, Myron, is a corporal in the Army finance office, Tucson, Ariz.

JOHNSON, First Lieutenant William R., has been decorated for the second time for bravery in action for the Army air forces over the Pacific.

KIENTZ, Robert, is commissioned ensign in the Naval Reserve, with ad-

vanced flight training at U. S. naval air station at Pensacola, Fla.

KING, Sam, Jr., is a naval ensign assigned command of a PT patrol boat.

LAW, Joe, is in training at San Mateo for midshipman duty in the merchant marine.

LILLY, John C., has been promoted to rank of first lieutenant at Stockton field in the physical training department.

LOFTUS, Joseph, recently received his commission as second lieutenant at Camp Davis, N. C.

MILLER, Stanley, is a second lieutenant with a medical admission unit at Corvallis, Oregon.

MILLER, Wesley, is a corporal in the Marine Corps at San Francisco.

MORSE, Louis, has been commissioned a second lieutenant after graduation from a bombardiers' school at Albuquerque, N. M.

NEIDER, Corporal William, has been called to quartermaster officers' candidate school at Fort Warren, Wyo.

REID, Anthony, has won appointment to officers' training school at Fort Benning, Ga.

ROGERS, Ken, is an instructor in physical education at Stockton field as staff sergeant.

SNOOK, James, is a corporal in the U. S. Army at Camp Cooke.

SWAGERTY, Clem, is now a second lieutenant at Big Spring, Texas.

TOMASINI, George, is a carrier squadron instructor at Kingsville, Texas.

TUDOR, Joseph, has been promoted to rank of captain in the 40th Division of the U. S. Army.

WARD, Matthew, is in recruit training leading to assignment to air crew officer training.

(Please turn to Page 29)

(Continued from Page 1)

5. *Do many students apply for scholarships?*
 - a. There are five applications for each available scholarship. The student's problem is not alone one of entering but of being able to continue until he has earned his degree.
6. *Do the colleges need scholarship students?*
 - a. Margaret Culkin Banning writing in *Survey Graphic*, says: "The colleges cannot do without scholarship students. There is a mental urgency and a brilliance in the minds of those young men and women who are on scholarships which gives an undergraduate body something necessary to it, if it is not to be a patterned or class school. Every educator knows this."
7. *Is it a sound policy to offer many scholarships?*
 - a. Colleges agree that it is. Vassar College now has about 25 per cent of its students on scholarships and the Vassar authorities believe the percentage is too small.
8. *If students can't afford a college education, why should I help pay their way?*
 - a. It is the democratic way. "It is vitally important to have an adequate scholarship policy in all parts of the University. To limit a profession to the descendants of a small group in the community would not only be undesirable socially, but would automatically decrease the quality of the profession by diminishing the field of selection. I think few who know the situation can doubt that the learned professions suffer because they have failed to recruit from all economic levels of society."—President Conant of Harvard University.
9. *Why should I give to the Alumni Living Endowment? I paid my tuition?*
 - a. No student ever paid the full cost of his education. All the college asks for is a portion of the actual cost. The other is paid out of the income from endowments that the college has gradually built up from thousands of accumulated gifts.
10. *Why don't our rich alumni take care of Endowment needs?*
 - a. The average college graduate is not rich. The great majority are teachers, doctors, lawyers, small business men, and secretaries, or housewives, stretching their husbands' incomes as far as they can.

11. *How much should I give?*

- a. What you give is entirely up to you. You know the need. You know your own circumstances and ability to give. No one will suggest any amount because that is for you to determine. Certainly the worthy student helped will be grateful.

12. *What is the average gift?*

- a. This year we hope the average gift will be \$12.00, but gifts of any amount will be welcome. In the past the gifts have ranged from \$1.00 to \$150.00.

13. *When should I contribute?*

- a. Contributions to the Alumni Living Endowment can be made immediately. We are going to ask you under separate cover to donate within the next month, but if you can do it now it will help student needs that always arise the second semester of any college year.

14. *Why should I contribute?*

- a. If you believe in a College of the Pacific education for a worthy student who will work for it,
- b. If you believe the College of the Pacific should make attractive offers to students of all economic levels of life,
- c. If you believe that students need added attraction for entering college these days,
- d. If you believe a scholarship granted you would have helped,
- e. If you believe the College of the Pacific should maintain a growing student body,
- f. If you believe College of the Pacific should be free to accept high calibre students regardless of their financial ability,
- g. If you believe in College of the Pacific maintaining its educational leadership,
- h. If you receive deep satisfaction from giving where real need is proven,

THEN YOU WILL FIND LASTING SATISFACTION IN
SUPPORTING THE ALUMNI LIVING ENDOWMENT.

(Continued from Page 10)

Among non-textile fiber scarcities is kapok—the pillow and sleeping bag stuffing, the mattress material of which there was too much on the Normandie. Kapok is not coming from Java any more. The Navy Department wants at least a million pounds of something like it for mattresses, life preservers, and rafts. Miles and miles of eastern meadowland are splattered and rimmed with milkweed. Milkweed has been getting quite a bit of publicity. There is a little rubber in the sticky juice; fiber of a sort in the stems. Fifty years ago, anybody's grandmother knew milkweed was good-for-what-ails-you as spring greens; now nutritionists praise its vitamins. None of these assets will float a life-preserver, but the silky seed floss can. Recently, the first commercial milkweed gin was set up in Michigan, and \$200,000 of government money is being spent to buy milkweed pods to run through it. Nobody seems to have planted milkweed yet, but in 1943 a good many somebodies probably will.

To win a war, of course, we need more than timber, tannin, cork and textiles. We need food. Years ago we talked about foodstuffs mostly in terms of carbohydrates, proteins and fats. Nowadays dietitians talk

more, perhaps, about vitamins and minerals. But in terms of bulk the Big Three are still supreme in the foodstuff world. Lacking any one of them no man can live, and no nation can fight.

Of all the Big Three, green plants are the prime sources. Plants take in carbon dioxide and water, and out come sugars and starches. By some alchemy as yet humanly undiscovered, they re-vamp and recombine carbohydrates and form fats; they juggle atomic groupings in another way, add nitrogen and a mineral or two, and build vastly more complicated molecules of proteins. The United States Department of Agriculture has elaborated a huge and carefully-planned program for getting that machinery into war-work. The American farmer must struggle with a crop-increase quota in nearly every item of previous production. Besides increased demands for old standard products of bread, butter, and fiber sorts, he must face the prospect, furthermore, of raising many substitutes for old materials cut off by Oriental aggression and by ship shortage.

In the first world conflict we had not only Great Britain but much of Continental Europe to feed. "Wheat would win the war!" and we plowed up hundreds of thou-

sands of acres of semi-arid land which should have been forever left in range. We won the war—or thought we did—but we also produced Dust Bowls and a huge unmanageable surplus of wheat that has plagued us ever since. It was no small factor in bringing on the great depression. Wheat is the one major crop we are still trying to decrease under the 1942 Food for Freedom Program, which calls for a general goal of 119 per cent of recent average annual production of America's farm products.

Among other carbohydrate crops, rice and potatoes are slated to increase 6 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, while sweet potatoes go up only one per cent. The United States potato crop is to cover over 3,000,000 acres — slightly less than the area of Connecticut.

Proteins and fats present their own multiplicity of problems. Save for seeds and the jacketings of some fruits such as olive and avocado, plants accumulate little protein and little fat. So we feed on animals which have eaten great quantities of vegetation, and have synthesized the proceeds to our better taste. It costs money to get them to do it, or to catch them after they have done it, and meat and fats and oils are accordingly expensive. And from now on, from whatever

sources we can get them, we are going to need still more for our own use, to say nothing of Lend-Lease. The American housewife must stop the huge fat-losses that clog the kitchen sink and leave the rancid odor in the garbage can. Also, we must produce more fats.

Of fats and oils, there are plant sources aplenty. Someone has figured that about two-thirds of our higher plants store their seeds with oils as principal reserve foods. But seeds generally are pretty small things, not too abundantly produced. Think of collecting a ton of foxglove or pansy seed for whatever might be in them!

So for practical purposes there are few really great oil-seeds. For American use, cottonseed and coconut lead the procession, and linseed, palm, soybean, tung, olive fruit, and a couple of dozen more come trailing along behind.

True oils (petroleum, as well as turpentine, olive oil and such belong in other categories) are compounds of glycerine and fatty acids. Glycerine is glycerine wherever found, but the fatty acids are varied; so, therefore, are the oils.

Some oils form a film when exposed to air; these are the drying oils, such as that of flaxseed or linseed. Drying oils lend their qualities to paints and varnishes, of

which we need vast quantities for army cantonments and shipbuilding, and some for camouflage, to mention no other uses. Linseed oil stands far ahead in quantities used, although Chinese tung and perhaps East Indian perilla, which dry more rapidly and more durably, might beat it out could we get enough of them. Our own linseed output does not come from fiber flax. Rather it is machine-harvested from bushy varieties on hot summer lands of Minnesota and the Dakotas. California is also a producer. Throughout the depression, flaxseed was one domestic crop that was never in over-supply.

In normal times, paint gets most of our linseed oil, linoleum gets some, and there are myriad other uses. If the ink on this page has none, some recent substitute must be pinch-hitting for it.

Paint, while a principal oil use, is exceeded by food demands and by soap-making. Domestic cottonseed is our great plant food-oil. Soybean oil is coming up, and so is corn oil, which is a by-product of starch manufacture. Peanut oil, which we used to see only when it separated from the peanut butter, is the coming thing in food-oils. Peanuts from Dakar via Marseilles go through stricken France straight to Germany. In our own South

farmers have been urged: "All out production of peanuts! Plant five million acres—255 per cent of last year's crop." This is by far the greatest "upance" of any agricultural goal. But every peanut will help. Elephants will get few of them this year.

Americans consume huge quantities of soap—and "soap opera." The fewer the washing machines, the more we need soap. Sudsy materials are still mostly made of fats, although new detergent chemicals bubble in washing powders. Years ago, glycerine was a by-product of soap-making; now, soap is more nearly a result of glycerine manufacture. More than 90 per cent of American glycerine issues from our soapworks. Sad as would be the wartime implication of "No soap!" "No glycerine" might be worse. Not that so much nitroglycerine is used directly to blast Germans and Italians and Japs. Some is, but more of it dislodges coal and iron ore and copper for war work; it comes in handy, too, for demolition when the earth has to be scorched.

In the soap-and-glycerine game the Japs really did something to us. Coconuts, dried into copra, and coconut oil were our major oil imports. They came almost wholly from the Philippines, some from British Oceania, and the Nether-

lands East Indies. Something like 700,000,000 pounds a year are gone—just like that!

Of course we shall do something about all this. No use planting coconuts, even in Florida. We shall saponify and glycerinize more cottonseed oil, and we shall raise more soybeans—9,000,000 acres, 154 per cent of the 1941 crop, we hope. (Out of deference to a possibly soybean-saturated public, further reference to the crop that incited the Japanese irruption into Manchuria and, supposedly, powered the great German war-machine with ersatz sausage will here be omitted.) We shall search South American palm-forests and jungles for other palm products of curious vernacular naming—babassu, murumuru, tucum, and other greasy products that resemble coconut more or less, and which soapmakers have been using in lesser quantities for many years. We shall make out somehow; if we say "No soap" or "No glycerine," we shall be talking to the Axis; not to ourselves.

(Continued from Page 23)

WHITE, Hubert, has gone to the officers' training school, Quantico, Va., U. S. Marine Corps.

WILSON, Douglas E., was commissioned October 30, as second lieutenant at the coast artillery officers candidate school, Fort Monroe, Va.

WILSON, Francis E., is a second

PACIFIC SPORTS

Football

Pacific's first wartime football season and perhaps the last for the duration was concluded at San Diego on November 14 when the Tigers battled it out with the United States Naval Training Station squad before 10,000 white clad naval trainees who completely surrounded the playing field. It was a colorful spectacle, brilliant in the shimmering San Diego sun. Uncle Sam's fighting men won from the fighting Tigers 14-0.

The 1942 Tigers, a Pacific Student Association outfit comprised of both Stockton Junior College and Pacific athletes, managed to earn only two victories in a nine-game schedule. It was enough, however, to retain Pacific's Far Western Conference championship, the victims being the Cal Aggies and the Chico State Wildcats. Neither team has won a game from Pacific during Amos Alonzo Stagg's decade on the Pacific Coast.

The annual Cal Rambler tilt was settled for a scoreless tie, and what

lieutenant at Camp Roberts, Calif.

WILSON, Park, is an air corps lieutenant now on active flight duty in Australia.

ZWECK, Clifford G., air corps cadet recently made his first solo flight at Colman, Texas.

looked to be a 7-7 deadlock with the tough Alameda Coast Guard service team was broken up in the last five seconds of play by a second Sea Lion score. But the Tigers were perhaps greatest in defeat. Entertaining Fresno State College in the annual homecoming game, the Bengals knocked the Bulldogs off their perch as the highest scoring team in the nation. Bradshaw's squad, with an average of 54 points per game had a tough time winning from Pacific 13-0.

The "Camicia to Slaughter" passing combination, Earl Klapstein's potent spinners into the line, the long range punting of Armando Minetto, the smashing defensive end play of Bill Hanson and Willis Boyarsky, and the lightning running thrusts of Bill Hixson were among the Tigers' best weapons. For Coach Stagg, completing ten seasons and 101 football games since his retirement at University of Chicago, the season was his most disappointing at Pacific, as far as measurement in terms of games won and lost is concerned. Probably the last college football game for the majority of the squad members, war circumstances may conspire to make it the last college season for a coach who has established a seemingly unapproachable record of continuous service. Mr. Stagg fielded his first college team in

1890 and has never missed a season since. His teams have played 571 games, won 328 of them, lost 203 and tied 36 others. Only two other California coaches have directed football continuously at the same college during the ten years that Mr. Stagg has guided Pacific football destinies.

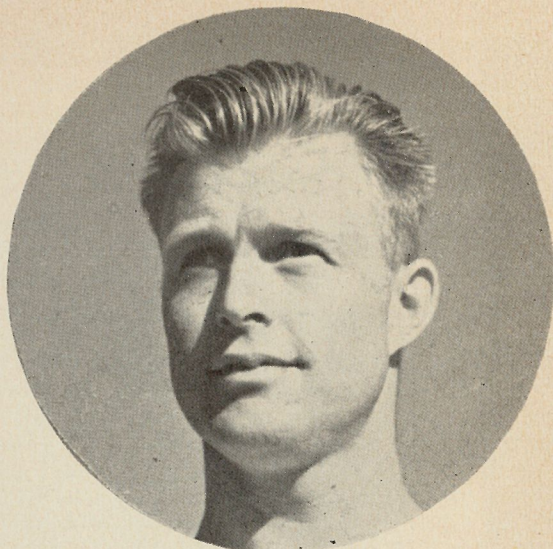
Basketball

For the duration, basketball, as well as all other competitive sports, will represent a merger of Stockton Junior College and College of Pacific strength under PSA auspices. Chris Kjeldsen, '35, has been named head basketball coach. His prospects for an outstanding team are better at this writing than prospects for a representative schedule. Travel restrictions are a real handicap, and Pacific, like many other colleges, will probably bolster its schedule by letting military service teams travel to them, rather than attempting many trips to other colleges.

The annual alumni tilt will probably be played December 5, and the St. Mary's Pre-Flight team featuring "Hank" Luisetti, may appear in the Pacific gym December 11 or 12. On December 15 Kjeldsen's Tigers will probably perform in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium against St. Mary's College. U. S. F. is tentatively lined up for a two-game series in Stockton January 8 and 9.

CHRIS KJELDSSEN, '35

P.S.A. Basketball



San José State will be engaged in Stockton on January 12 and in San Jose on January 16. Far Western Conference games will be played with the Cal. Aggies on January 28 and 30, and with Chico State February 25 and 26 in Stockton. Additional games are pending with San Francisco State College, University of California, the U. S. Coast Guard, Mather Field, Stockton Field, and other service outfits.

Four men from Ralph Francis' excellent club of last year are at Kjeldsen's disposal. They are Bob Nikkel, steller center, who last year established a new all-time Pacific scoring record; Jack Toomay, tallest member of the squad; Clare Slaughter, excellent floor man and

expert backboard retriever; and Johnny Camicia, a reserve forward. Principal new prospects include Ralph Netzer, Cliff Smythe, Bob Bowe, Walt Goldman and Bud Chinchio, all up from Stockton Junior College squad, and Don Edwards, Chaffey Junior College; John Ortez, Sacramento Junior College; Jim Faul, Santa Ana Junior College; and Perry Thornton, San Francisco Junior College. Kjeldsen can present a starting line-up from this group averaging six feet four inches in height. His team could become one of the greatest in Pacific hoop history. The Tigermen will sport sleek new black uniforms, high-lighted with orange trim and numerals.

Wartime



TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS

★ Increasingly, under war conditions, The Santa Fe and other American railroads must furnish mass transportation, military and civilian, for the nation. Movement of troops and war material must have first call—nothing has been or will be allowed to interfere with the utilization of any Santa Fe facility needed to win the war. But you can help us maintain regular civilian rail transportation by following the friendly suggestions below.

FOR INFORMATION, CALL YOUR SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE

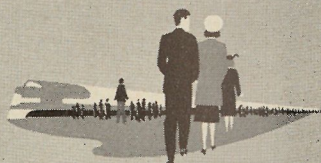
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BUY MORE U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS



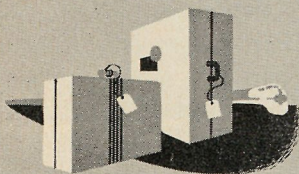
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY

Buy your tickets at the same time.
Round trip tickets save time, money.



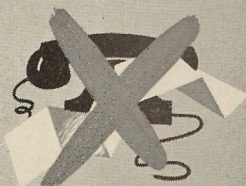
AVOID WEEK END & HOLIDAY RUSH

You'll have a better choice of accommodations and help spread the load.



CHECK YOUR EXTRA LUGGAGE

Take only necessary luggage into cars.
Extra baggage may exclude a soldier.



CANCEL PROMPTLY, IF YOU MUST

If plans change, cancel reservations promptly, releasing space for others.

Music Instructor Publishes

Short Notes on Modern Musicians is the title of a recent volume authored by Virginia Short '27, music instructor and orchestra director at Stockton High School and supervisor of secondary music at the College of the Pacific. Developed through ten years of practical experimentation the book is a stimulating guide to the world's principal music and musicians since 1875.

The San Francisco public schools have adopted *Short Notes* as a supplementary text; San Jose State College and a growing list of high schools are also using the new book.



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