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Bulletin of the **COLLEGE of the PACIFIC**

THE ILLUSIVE QUEST

By G. A. Werner



PACIFIC SPORTS PICTURE

By Carroll Doty



PACIFIC PHILOSOPHY INSTITUTE



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEWS



CAMPUS EVENTS CALENDAR

PACIFIC
REVIEW
ISSUE

February

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BULLETIN

of the

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

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Volume 40

Number 1

PACIFIC REVIEW ISSUE

February, 1948

★ ★ ★

Officers of the College of the Pacific Alumni Association

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PACIFIC HAS NEW DEAN



Newest academic administrative officer at Pacific is Dean of the College, Dr. Lloyd M. Bertholf. A notable biological scientist who earned his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University, Dean Bertholf crossed the continent to take up his new work after long tenure at Western Maryland College where he was dean of the faculty since 1939.

Son of a pioneer who broke Kansas plains with a yoke of oxen, Dr. Bertholf told College of the Pacific trustees, to whom he was presented on his arrival in Stockton, that it is the pioneer spirit of California's first college which lured him to the far West. He believes the educational pattern of Pacific is unique in this area and already he is deep in study and research in academic trends and objectives of the College.

The study of honeybees is a fascinating scientific specialty of the Dean. Based on fifteen summers of research for the United States Department of Agriculture, he has published several treatises and makes absorbing and informative lectures on the subject. A member of many national educational and scientific societies, he is currently national President of "Tri Beta," a biological fraternity which has chapters at both Pacific and Western Maryland College.

An active church leader, Dean Bertholf is a delegate to the Methodist General Conference to convene in Boston this spring. He was accompanied here by Mrs. Bertholf, and their son, Max, is enrolled in the junior class at Pacific. A daughter, Mabelyn, is enrolled in graduate nursing at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

THE ILLUSIVE QUEST



By G. A. WERNER

Dr. Gustafus Adolphus ("Ole") Werner, beloved professor of history and political science, will extend his notable Pacific academic career through the college year 1948-49---a 26 year span. After that, the *Pacific Review* hopes he will become a staff writer.

Dr. Werner was the first College of the Pacific teacher in Stockton, conducting classes at the Stockton Record Building in 1923, one year before Pacific was transplanted from San Jose to the present campus.

This condensation of one of his recent articles will be welcomed by many alumni who will never forget Dr. Werner's engaging and illuminating lectures. Here is a timely composition, tracing mankind's long struggle toward a world of peace.

The Fertile Crescent is one of the world's oldest and fiercest inter-national, inter-racial, and inter-religious Storm Centers. It was the Swirl of clans and tribes, the "Babels of Tongues," long before it became a highway of the mighty empires. In this whirlpool of struggling humanity was born one of the world's noblest and most persistent ideals: the Messianic Hope, the Kingdom of justice and peace. In the language of today—a durable world peace. A critical analysis of the origin of this illusive Utopia and a summary of its persistent quest, may prove timely and stimulating.

During the fourth millenium before the Christian era, a Semitic tribe, known as the He-

brews, fought their way into the land of Canaan. Like most desert tribes, they were a virile, stubborn and hard-fighting people. They soon gained supremacy over the other Semitic tribes which inhabited the land, for their god, Jehovah, was a warrior, "mighty in battle." Unfortunately, the land, over which Jehovah ruled, soon became a battle ground for the ancient empires, and the Hebrew people became a pawn in the ancient game of "power politics."

Very little is known of their sojourn in Egypt. The Biblical narratives inform us that the mighty Pharaoh feared their rapid increase and decided to exterminate the whole race. But his decree was frustrated through

the skillful leadership of Moses, their great hero and law-giver. Following their return to the land of their fathers, they enjoyed a period of great prosperity and rapid increase in population. They became a mighty nation. At the time of David and Solomon, their capitol, Zion of Jerusalem, became one of the most powerful citadels in the world. This golden age has had a powerful influence on the Hebrew ideology.

A few years later, 586 B. C., Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, the Chaldean ruler, who ushered in the seventy years of "Babylonian Captivity" for the people of Judah. This was a period of the deepest despair for the Hebrew people. Their fair city, with its palaces and temple had been ravaged and destroyed and their promised land was tyrannized by the enemies of Jehovah. During this period of great sorrow and distress, the Hope of Messiah was born. An unknown prophet, sometimes referred to as Isaiah Deutero (the Second) brought a message of comfort and hope. Jehovah was not only a god among other gods, He was the only God, and Israel was still his chosen people. He would redeem Israel from bondage and lead them back to a redeemed Jerusalem from whence He should establish justice and peace to the ends of the earth.

Later the Roman Legions swept over the Fertile Crescent and made all its inhabitants, included the Hebrews, subjects of Rome. But the Messianic hope

had taken firm roots. The Messiah became identified with a personality. A descendant of David would appear and restore Israel to power and glory. The nature of this restoration was not quite clear, but to the great majority, He would come as a mighty conqueror, a second David, who by his mighty Sword would establish a world state, and from Jerusalem govern Israel and the nations of the world.

In the days when Caesar Augustus issued the decree that all people should be registered for taxation, the Messianic Expectation had become a magnificent obsession with the people of Judea. The eyes of the faithful turned toward Bethlehem, the city of David, the birthplace of the Prince of Peace. The Prophet of Nazareth, was He the Messiah? Not according to the Hebrew concept. Jerusalem was destroyed, almost as completely as Hiroshima, and the people of Judea scattered throughout the world. That did not end the faith in a Messianic Kingdom. That faith remains as a dynamic force in Zionism today.

The Peace of Rome
(Pax Romana)

The Hebrews are not the only people of antiquity who gave serious attention to the quest for peace. The Romans hold the world's record for the most extensive and durable peace in the history of mankind. How was it achieved and why did it come to an end?

These empire builders developed a passion and genius for

government with the result that all three branches—legislative, judicial and executive—reached a high degree of development. However, the executive branch, of which the army formed a part, received special care. Practically all citizens contributed to this branch according to their ability to equip themselves. At the top were the wealthiest who could afford houses; they formed the cavalry. Next to them were the well-to-do who could afford heavy armor; they constituted the front ranks of the infantry. Those who could afford lighter equipment formed the reserve. Reorganization of the military forces took place from time to time, so as to meet all emergencies.

In the imperial expansion the Romans followed an ingenious method. Tribes and nations which offered armed resistance were conquered and subjugated—(sub equals under, jugum equals yoke)—they actually passed under the yoke. The defeated army was forced under an arch (a yoke), made so low that they had to bow low in passing; and as they passed under the yoke, they laid down their weapons. After this important act of subjugation, it was not very difficult for the Roman government to maintain law and order. The legion was always near at hand to keep the people pacified.

The Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, two Germanic nations, in the region of the Black sea, furnished Rome with good soldiers. Many of the leading Goths be-

came officers of high rank in the Roman army. The result was that they soon learned the military skill and secrets, discovered the weak points in the Roman system, developed their own strength and morale, and decided on a *showdown* at Adrianople 378 A. D. For the first time in many centuries, the Roman Legions met a serious defeat; and with that defeat, The Peace of Rome came to an end. Peace, imposed on a subjected people by military force and centralized government, was but an illusion.

The quest for peace, however, still continued, sponsored by an institution which combined the Hebrew idealism with the Roman realism as the foundation for a durable peace.

The Peace of God

"Peace on earth to men of good will" was heaven's message to the Shepherds when Jesus was born in the city of David. At first Christianity or "The Way," as it was called, remained a Jewish sect, but the mystic philosophy of Saul of Tarsus changed it into a Mystery Religion. Because of his training and experience as well as his great mind, Saint Paul could weave into his system of thought the best elements of the Hebrew traditions, the Greek philosophy and the Oriental mysticism. The Hebrew Messiah became a world savior who finally triumphed over all other "saviors."

Christianity developed into one of the world's greatest institutions, and Rome furnished the pattern for its organization. The

pope, in the course of time, replaced the emperor and surpassed him in power and prestige. The symbol of his power was not the sword but the *key*. The Second Rome followed the First rather closely both in policy and administration, but it differed radically in one respect; it did not develop a military force of its own. Could peace be maintained without such a force? The leaders of the Medieval Church believed it could. They developed and wielded two powerful moral weapons: excommunication to control the conduct of individuals and inter-dict to keep communities and nations on the "straight and narrow path."

Feudal society was difficult to control. The great lords considered private warfare as one of their most highly prized privileges; and they were as unwilling to relinquish this right as the big nations of today are to surrender their right to public warfare. But the church continued its efforts to establish peace and order, and developed a movement, known as the Peace of God. This movement played an important role in the evolution of civil government in the Western World. Mighty princes, blessed and anointed by the pope, soon ruled by divine rights, and their royal armies put an end to feudal anarchy. But monarchs did not live in peace with one another, and what power could check the violence of the ambitious princes? Only a powerful emperor would be equal to such a task.

The idea of *One World* is not

new. A world state—a Holy Roman Empire—under the supremacy of the church, has been a policy of the papacy for centuries. On Christmas morn, the year 800, Charles the Great was crowned "Emperor and Augustus" by the pope, and by the same authority (not the same pope), the year 962, Otto the Great was crowned "Roman Emperor." A Holy Universal Church and a Holy Universal Empire were the prerequisites to a Holy Universal Peace.

This beautiful ideal was not of long duration. The hordes of Islam, the enemies of the cross, threatened to engulf the Christian World. They captured the Holy Land, destroyed and desecrated many places sacred to the Christian faith. The pope became an efficient "war monger." In the name of the Prince of Peace, he urged the entire Christian World to take up arms against the feared and hated enemies. The peace of God, as an actuality, ended in one of the longest and bloodiest periods of warfare—The Crusades. But, as a dream it has lingered down through the ages.

The Peace of Nations

The Crusades ushered in a new era. A mighty force, known as nationalism, made its appearance among the Crusaders. Private warfare between feudal lords gave way to public warfare between powerful dynasties. Modern European history is a panorama of international conflicts, and the peace which followed these wars were comparatively

short periods of intense preparation for the next war.

Following the next struggle for independence and the Napoleonic Wars, two alliances were founded for the maintenance of peace and order. The "big four": Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia formed the Quadruple Alliance; and Alexander I, Czar of Russia, proposed an alliance which would unite all monarchs in a "Christian union of charity, peace and love." The Congress of Vienna had reshaped the map of Europe so as to meet the "legitimate" claims of the restored monarchs, and these claims could best be safeguarded by an all-inclusive, voluntary alliance. The Holy Alliance was of short duration. Britain never joined. Her best interests would not be served, at that time, by any "status quo" policies or organizations. There were new worlds to conquer, geographically and commercially.

The nineteenth century was characterized by rapid expansion of the Western Empires. Yet it was a comparatively peaceful century, after the Congress of Vienna. The partition of Africa, the opening of the Near East and the Far East took place without serious conflicts. Of course there were many wars during that period: Opium Wars, Civil Wars, the Crimean War, etc., but they were only practices for the "big game of power politics" which occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The rapid industrial, commercial and military expansion of

Germany became a serious threat to the bloated empires of France, Britain and Russia. The first world war, the costliest in all history, till that time, removed that threat. It liberated revolutionary forces. It eliminated forever the Kaiser, the Czar, the Emperor of Austria and scores of kings. It brought forth a new creation, the *League of Nations*, whose primary function was "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security." The founders of the League of Nations had reached the conclusion that international peace and order could not be guaranteed by military alliances or international treaties, but by collective security; a union of all the nations, great and small. The League was a great achievement; the fulfillment of the great hope of the war-weary nations. The day of a lasting peace had, finally, arrived. But, Alas! The Peace of Nations proved to be just as illusive as the Peace of Messiah, The Peace of Rome, or The Peace of God had been. Peace based on collective security vanished, and so did the League. But the quest for peace goes on.

For the first time in history science has placed the possibility of a lasting world peace within easy reach of the nations. Time and space, the old barriers, have been obliterated. Speedy airplanes can reach any part of the globe in a few hours, and the powerful explosives can blast any revolutionary movement at its inception. The delegates at

the United Nations—the General Assembly, the Security Councils and other councils—are fully aware of these powerful weapons, but they may not be able to employ them for world peace.

Will this international machinery be powerful enough “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind?” Will the superior nations curb their imperial ambitions, and compromise their national sovereignty sufficiently to carry out their solemn pledge “to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and institution of method, that armed force shall not be used, save in common interest?” (Charter of the United Nations.) Over fifty nations, including the “big five,” have signed the Great Charter, and that should guarantee its fulfillment; but, if history runs true to form, it is safe to state that solemn pledges and great charters are no guarantee to a lasting peace.

The various organizations of the United Nations offer slim hope for future peace. The general assembly is an interesting debating society, so was the League of Nations. The chief efforts of the Security Council have been devoted, thus far, to make the sovereignty of the Superior Nations secure. The veto power is still the great issue with the “big” nations. The question on which the future security depends is still unanswered; name-

ly, how strong will the international police force be, and who will control that force. Will the international military forces be superior to those of Russia, or to those of any other great nation? An adequate international police would constitute the best guarantee to peace and security.

Prospects for Future Peace

The prospects for regional peace are brighter than those for world peace, and they grow increasingly brighter in the American region. The Pan-American Union is founded on the principle of cooperation. The Inter-American Military Defense Act, adopted at Rio de Janeiro November, 1947, is a long stride toward a lasting peace on the American continent.

The “Dark Continent” should be free from serious conflicts for a long time. Britain has successfully eliminated all her powerful rivals from Africa, and the states which now exist there are not strong enough to offer serious opposition to the “New British Imperialism.” In the course of time, Britain can transfer all her imperial investments to that vast, undeveloped continent, and “Pax Britannica” should prevail there for at least a century.

The Soviet Union is, at present, the only power that could maintain peace and order on the continent of Eurasia. Russia (with her efficient secret police, her powerful “red” army and her totalitarian form of government could easily pacify the entire region. But the other “big” powers, aided by many of the other

smaller powers, will bend every effort to prevent the Russian domination both in Europe and Asia. The diplomatic bickering and maneuvering at the peace conference bear witness to that fact.

World peace may arrive, eventually, through a process of elimination. That seems to be the historic process. Order and security have been extended over larger areas by checking the conflicts between smaller units in those areas. The city states put an end to tribal warfare; the nation states disarmed the city states; and now the large federal states, such as the United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, exercise sovereignty over nations and states within their boundaries.

However, the trend is not in the direction of "one world" but rather two powerful blocs: the Eastern with U. S. S. R. as its center; the Western under the Anglo-American leadership. The former is under the way of Marxian economics and ideology; the latter devoted to free enterprise and democratic processes. The militarists, in both orbits, are of the conviction that a clash between "Totalitarianism and Democracy" is inevitable. In such a *showdown* the winning side would dominate all mankind, what is left of it, and govern the entire world.

The "Sons of God," the peace-makers, on the other hand, firmly believe that such a catastrophe can be averted. Two new creations are being brought forth by

people who rely on reason rather than force for settlement of international difficulties. The first of these creations consists of *a universal will to peace*; the second, the establishment of *a world government*, a super-state strong enough to enforce peace.

The concept of "freedom from fear of aggression" is firmly established in the minds of millions of people throughout the world. There are thousands of organizations—religious, educational and fraternal—promoting the ideal of "peace on earth and good will to men." Their efforts are not well coordinated and directed, nevertheless they constitute a powerful influence for world peace.

The ideal of a world government is not making much headway. Nationalism is still the strongest barrier to world unity. The most ardent advocates of international government are the Communists, but they associate it with the "dictatorship of the proletariat," and dictatorship is not in good standing among the democratic people. There are, however, powerful, contemporary movements toward international solidarity. Thousands, if not millions, of students are studying International Affairs (policies, law, organization, administration, etc.) in our secondary and higher institutions of learning. International clubs, World Citizen Leagues, etc. are prominent features of their extra curricular activities.

The leading scientists of Am-
(Continued on Page 15)

TOURS

MARCH 8, SATURDAY

Caravan expedition to the Mother Lode Country—sponsored by the California History Foundation. Placer-ville and vicinity. Guide and Toastmaster, Jess R. Rud-kin. Cost \$5.00.



MARCH 20-27

California Missions Tour—An eight day trip from San Diego to Sonoma, covering these famed historical monuments of the Spanish period, via some of California's most scenic routes. Conducted by G. A. Werner.

MARCH 20-27

Annual Death Valley Auto Caravan Expedition. An eight day auto caravan tour to the Mojave Desert, Hoover Dam and Death Valley areas, conducted by J. H. Jonte and Arthur T. Bawden.

THEATRE

Pacific Little Theatre
presents

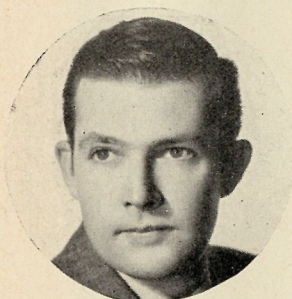
RICHARD III

by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

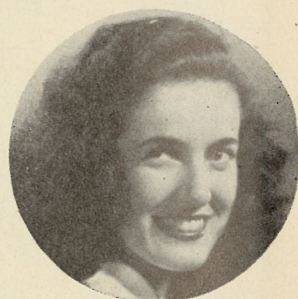
Directed by DeMarcus Brown
Settings by Anthony Reid

MARCH 5, 6, 12, 13.

Reservations may be made at the Little Theatre Box Office or by telephoning 2-8676, 10 till 5. Admission: Orchestra and Dress Circle, \$1.50; Balcony .75.

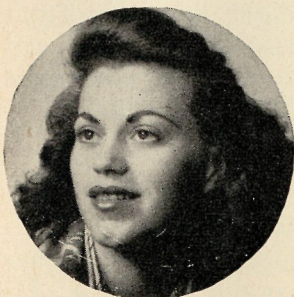


BOB ENGLISH
as
KING RICHARD III



BARBARA ROWLEY
as
QUEEN ELIZABETH

STUDIO THEATRE



SHIRLEY FROST

March 17-18

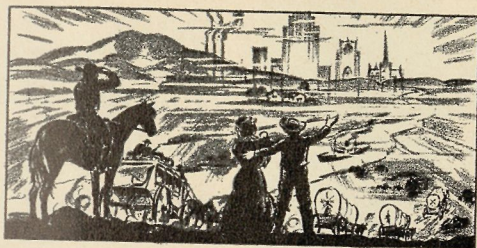
"Everyman"

presented in the Morris Chapel
at 8:00 p. m.

It will be student-directed by Shirley Frost, last seen in

THE GLASS MENAGERIE

Special Announcement



MARCH 12-13

First Annual Institute

CALIFORNIA HISTORY FOUNDATION

FRIDAY, 6:30 P. M.

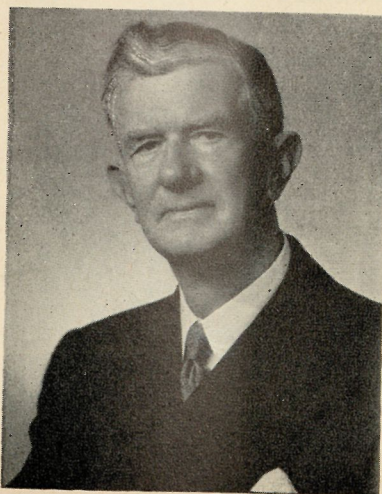
Foundation Dinner, College Dining Hall (\$2.00).

John D. Hicks, chairman of the department of history,
University of California, speaker.

SATURDAY, 11:00 A. M.

General Session.

Speakers: John W. Caughey, managing editor of THE
PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW:

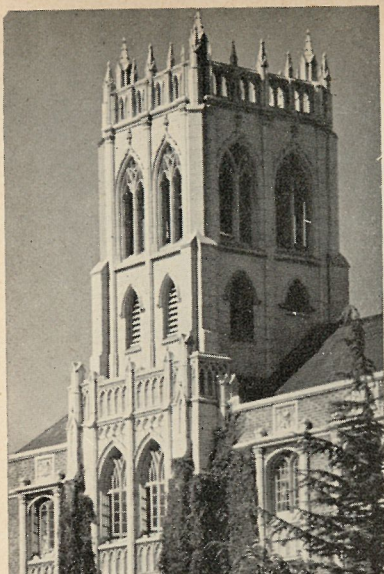


Robert G. Cleland, research as-
sociate, Huntington Library.

For complete program of
the Institute address the office
of public relations, College of
the Pacific.

* * *

Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt, di-
rector of the California Hist-
ory Foundation. Dr. Hunt is
widely known for his histori-
cal studies of California.



MUSIC

TIME: 8:15 P. M.

PLACE: Conservatory

No charge for admission.

March 2—Tuesday

SECOND SENIOR RECITAL

Rosamay Ferguson, Violin; Betty Jacobson, Piano;
and Eunice Nuoffer, Voice.

March 9—Tuesday

FOURTH FACULTY RECITAL

Mary Bowling, Pianist; Edward Shadbolt, Pianist.

March 16—Tuesday

PACIFIC CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA IN CONCERT

Horace I. Brown, Conductor. Miriam Stewart, Soloist.

March 30—Tuesday

THIRD SENIOR RECITAL

Doris Carpenter Marion, Voice;
Frederick Owens, Piano; Rita Nie,
Piano.



MARY BOWLING

SPORTS

HOME GAMES

BASEBALL

March 2—Mather Field.

March 5—Saint Mary's.

March 17—Fairfield-Suisun Air Base.

March 30—Stanford.

TRACK AND FIELD

March 10-11—Annual Intra Mural Track Meet.

March 17-18—Annual Interclass Track Meet.

SWIMMING

March 4—Saint Mary's.

TENNIS

March 13—Santa Clara.

March 20—California at Oak Park.

GOLF

March 5—California at Stockton.

March 12—San Jose State at Stockton.

March 16—Santa Clara at Stockton.

BOXING

March 1—Modesto.

DEBATE — March 25, 26, 27

Annual Pi Kappa Delta invitational forensics tournament, brings more than 200 speakers from over 30 Pacific States colleges and universities. Entire three-day schedule of competition in debate, oratory, impromptu and extempore speaking open to the public. Debate subject: *Resolved: That a Federal World Government Should Be Established.*

PACIFIC ALUMNUS FEATURED IN PHILOSOPHY INSTITUTE

Carlos Wood, '33, Chief Preliminary Design Engineer for the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, will join with nationally noted representatives of philosophy and ethics to attack the problem of the discrepancy between moral and technological development in the world today. The meetings will be at the Zephyr Point Conference grounds on the Nevada shore of Lake Tahoe, the week of June 13 to 20, under the aegis of the Pacific Philosophy Institute.

Other principals in this important study of one of the problems of human progress are Dr. Radislov Tsanoff, prominent ethicist of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; and Dr. J. H. Randall, Jr., Columbia University philosopher. Student enrollment for the institute is sought, is still open, but is necessarily limited.

What may well prove one of the most outstanding, significant meetings of leading American intellectuals in this area, was projected by Pacific professor of Philosophy, Dr. William D. Nietmann. "At no other place on earth," Nietmann asserts, "will there be found a combination of persons better qualified to deal with the problem to be studied at the institute." A dynamic teacher, impelled to translate the advances of philosophy into social action, Nietmann believes the

"lag" between moral and technical development is a barrier to progress, critical in current history.

The selection of Wood to be representative of the world of technology for the institute is not only of keen interest to Pacific alumni, but is evidence of the leadership he has won by his authoritative thinking. An engineering graduate at Pacific, he has played a principal role in the spectacular advance of aircraft design. The DC-6, post-war transport plane, and the XB-43, first multi-engine jet bomber are among many aircraft types he has played a central part in engineering. He has been with Douglas since 1937.

Commenting on the Philosophy Institute, Wood stated, "Technical advances have brought some things to light that someone is going to have to do something about. The rules that apply between nations are much the same as in Machevelli's day, but science now has fantastic power at hand that makes it dangerously possible to go out and kill off a couple of million people almost instantaneously . . . if you have no conscience. The whole fabric of civilization may be ripped apart unless we can generate a new moral and social force to parallel the power of science."

To see what Dr. Tsanoff, Dr.



CARLOS WOOD '33

Randall, and others may propose to do about the impending perils of scientific power will be a thrilling experience to students who register for the Tahoe session. The academic and scientific world may take considerable notice of their findings. Academic credit may be earned along with this close-up of leading thinkers at work. Registration for credit, however, is optional. Reservations for enrollment may be made now by addressing Dr. Nietmann.

THE ILLUSIVE QUEST

(From Page 8)

erica and other countries, have declared themselves in favor of world government. They dare not entrust their most powerful creation, the atomic bomb, to irresponsible, power-greedy nationalists. Outstanding scholars in other fields of learning, es-

pecially the Social Studies, are strong advocates of world unity.

A social order, founded on justice and law, will not descend ready made from heaven, but must be established through the intelligent efforts of Man. Experiment, trial and error, is the scientific method. The realists endeavor to apply that method to the fields of human relations.

Spiritual, intellectual, economic, and political freedom—the four basic freedoms for a new world order—can only be realized through the gradual elimination of the main obstacles to human freedom. Chief among these enemies of the human race are ignorance, poverty, sickness, fear, greed and hatred. A successful global offensive against these enslaving evils must go hand in hand with the establishment of democratic institutions, strong enough to guarantee peace and security to the ends of the earth.

The world needs the dreamers, the idealists, the knights in shining armour, in search of the Holy Grail—the permanent peace—which has been so illusive. More than ever, it needs the practical, hard-headed realists, the scientists, who have courage enough to stay with the experiment till they can shout "Eureka."

The hunger for a durable world peace is more intense than ever; the forces, working to establish such a peace, are more powerful than ever, and the Twentieth Century may achieve that for which so many centuries have been striving.

Trustees Probe Pacific Potentials

Principally exploratory of Pacific's academic and financial future, a special two day meeting was held on the campus in February. With President O. D. Jacoby of Oakland presiding, the board heard reports of Chancellor Tully C. Knoles and President Robert E. Burns which pictured a unique place in California education for the College and increasing sources of students. Continued growth of the junior college pattern in the State means greater student potential for Pacific, an upper division and graduate institution, and likely to remain the only fully accredited, private co-educational college in the valley area for a long time, according to Knoles.

Burns quoted an American Council on Education study which predicts a California college population of 330,000 by 1964 as compared to 161,000 today. Knoles reviewed Pacific enrollment growth. In 1936-37, the first year of operation as a three year institution, the registration total was 443. In the current academic year it will pass 1200. These figures do not include summer sessions which have risen from 281 in 1942 to 1416 in 1946, according to the report of Dean J. Marc Jantzen.

The trustees were conducted on a tour of nine new buildings secured through the Federal Works Agency, some already in use and others to go into service during the spring as construction is com-

pleted. Representing a 68,000 square foot increase in campus building facilities they include Owen and Bannister halls which are remodeled barracks structures to be used now for classroom and added library study hall space. A quonset hut adapted for use as a sports pavilion to supplement the gymnasium and six "tropical hut" structures are included. The latter will house the new department of civil engineering, the Food Processors Foundation operations, annex space for the Conservatory of Music, and College implement storage.

Dedication observances for the new group of buildings is planned at a later date, according to Barthol W. Pearce, College representative to the Federal Works Agency. All costs to the College of the new housing will be met from regular income sources, according to the financial report of executive vice-president O. H. Ritter, and will not tap funds procured through a statewide campaign currently being directed by assistant to the President, Jesse R. Rudkin.

Rudkin reported satisfactory progress of the drive through individual contacts and small group meetings in various areas, and declared that the original quarter of a million dollar goal projected will have to be substantially raised in the face of increased building costs and the greater challenge to educational service

ahead. A new library building is a principal object of the fund campaign which, Rudkin now estimates, will cost conservatively in excess of \$250,000 rather than the \$175,000 first proposed if it is adequate to Pacific's educational future.

Football Schedule 1948

The recent signing of Pacific to meet the Dons from U. S. F. in a football game next November 13 at Kezar Stadium in San Francisco, give the 1948 Tigers ten games and a full slate. Opening with Cal Poly in Baxter Stadium, the Tigers will meet five opponents at home and five on the road. Homecoming game will be October 30 and the opponent will be San Jose State.

The 1948 Schedule:

Sept. 25 California Poly at Stockton.

Oct. 2. Loyola University at Stockton.

Oct. 9. San Diego State at San Diego.

Oct. 16. University of Portland at Stockton.

Oct. 30. San Jose State at Stockton.

Nov. 6. University of Montana at Missoula.

Nov. 13. University of San Francisco at Kezar.

Nov. 20. Santa Barbara College at Stockton.

Nov. 25. Fresno State at Fresno.

Dec. 11. Grape Bowl at Lodi.

Pacific Personals

Tom Bolton '42 completed his Master of Arts Degree in History at Stanford University in April and is now working towards his Ph. D. Degree at that institution in the American History Field.

Eugene Lancelle x'41, well known trumpet player who attended College of the Pacific for three years, is back from the Boston Conservatory of Music to complete his Masters Degree at the University of Southern California.

Dr. Gurdial Singh '34, an alumnus of the College of the Pacific and the University of Southern California and a native of India, addressed the Stockton Forum audience on India's potential in world politics. He has served as a consultant for several of the major moving pictures in planning for such films as "Gunga Dinn" and "Calcutta." He served in the United States Army during the war and is now an American citizen.

Alpha Theta Tau Sorority house is making plans for reactivation of the Stockton Chapter of the Alpha Theta Alumni. Mrs. Walter Genuit is in charge.

Jack Toomay '47, formerly center for the Chicago Stags of the Basketball Association of America, has been sold to the Providence Steamrollers.

Herm Sapiro x'42, well known for his piano playing at college sorority and fraternity dances, is now playing with Horace Heidt.

The band is now on an eastern tour uncovering new talent, with the most promising appearing on the broadcast each Sunday evening. In addition to playing all the shows, Herm also accompanies all contestants.

Engagements

Bette Hunefeld Melton x'43, to Morvin Genetti x'42.

Betty Paine to William G. Hunefeld Jr. '42.

Marriages

News from the East tells of the December 22, 1947, marriage of Marcelyn Battilana '44, to Gordon Weisenborn in New York City. Attending the bridal couple were Lita Frances Darwin of Tracy, now in New York. Mr. Weisenborn is affiliated with "World Today," educational films, as a cameraman.

Shirley Brown '48, became the bride of Charles Broadhurst in

February at Morris Chapel. Dr. George Colliver performed the afternoon ceremony. They will make their home in San Francisco, where Mr. Broadhurst is associated with an FM radio station.

On January 25, 1948, Alice Horgensen x'48, became the bride of Kenneth Albert Perkin '47, at nuptials in the St. Mathews Episcopal Church in San Mateo. Kenneth is now employed at the Royal Insurance Company in San Francisco. The couple will make their home in Sharp Park.

Births

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford Forsyth, S. C. A. Secretary in 1934-41, twin boys, January 8, 1948. They have recently moved to Great Falls, Montana.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clare Slaughter '43, a boy, Jimmy Claire, February 5, 1948, at Dameron Hospital, Stockton.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION FROM THE ALUMNI OFFICE

Dear Editor:

May I take this opportunity to thank the many friends and alumni of the College of the Pacific for their generous gifts made this past month to the Students Memorial Union Building Fund. With our Student Body expanding each year, all of our facilities are being taxed to their limits, and our Students Memorial Union Building Lounge is indeed a great need and a thoughtful memorial to our boys who gave their lives in the service of their country.

May we say, thank you again, for the manner in which these gifts are given.

Very truly yours,
RUSSELL AITKEN
Executive Secretary
Alumni Association

PACIFIC SPORTS PICTURE

By CARROLL DOTY

With the coming of spring weather, King Basketball leaves the sporting scene for another year and Pacific embarks upon its most ambitious spring sports program in history.

Seven (count 'em), seven teams will participate in intercollegiate competition for the Tiger during the coming months and will go after CCAA titles. Old standbys, Baseball, Swimming, Tennis, and Track will be around to grab off cheers, while Boxing, Golf, and Gymnastics are three new forms of competition for Bengal athletes.

In addition to intercollegiate competition, Gene Stagnaro, Stockton Junior College football coach, has been appointed director of the intramural athletic program for COP and SJC and plans on having over five hundred athletes competing under him for campus honors.

Hugh McWilliams has been putting his baseballers through their paces for a month and will enter CCAA competition this season with a top contender for conference honors. "Joe Babe" has a pitching staff composed of 1947 veterans Jerry Haines, Lou Bronzan, Bill McFarland, and Jim Enos, plus Stan McWilliams, regarded as a top professional baseball pitching prospect. Holdovers Sonnie Adkins, Jim Torvick, Laurie Monroe, and George Segale, plus newcomers Don Brown, Ed LeBaron, and Don

McCormick from the gridiron, figure to keep the Tigers dangerous to all comers.

Chris Kjeldsen's swimmers will be out to defend their CCAA title and will have to go all out to do it. The Tigers barely nosed out San Jose State in 1947 and the Spartans will be gunning for some Bengal skin next time around. Chris lost only breast stroker Jack Toomey from last year's squad and figures to be even stronger this year. To back up star diver Hal Bronfin, one of the West's finest, blonde Chris has sprinter Bobby Steel, distance man Don Driggs and breast stroker Stan Wright for the nucleus of a strong squad. The Tiger splashers have a strong schedule, meeting UCLA and California of the PCC and the ace Olympic Club team, before the CCAA meet at Cal Poly in May.

Another CCAA defending champion coach is tennis coach Phil Garlington, perhaps the man with the hardest row to hoe of any Pacific coach. From 1947's top notch squad, Garlington lost five of his first seven men. Yet the Tiger netters figure to repeat in the CCAA, although their non-conference play may suffer some. Dueling it out for No. 1 spot will be Hank Pfister, last year's three man, and newcomer Don Hamilton, a Glendale J. C. transfer and highly regarded Southern California player. Ted Collins, last season's No. 5

man. and Clint "Red" Arbuckle, another Southern California player, will round out the top four players. Pfister and Hamilton may make the West's top doubles team, but Garlington certainly will miss George Druliner, graduated, and Art Larsen, transferred to USF.

Coach Earl Jackson has little to look forward to but building for the future in track and field. With his ace sprinter, Bobby Heck, in good form, Jackson's stars will be assured of points in sprints and relays, but there the joy in Tigerville ends. Gone are pole vaulter Ray Kring and weight man George Ker from last season and the only ray of hope is for 1949. Boyd Thompson's Stockton J. C. track team should be one of the 1948 J. C. powerhouses.

Larry Siemering must like work. Coaching a football team the way it should be coached is a 12 months a year job, yet Larry finds time to act as head mentor for both the Pacific golf and boxing teams. COP entered golfing competition slightly last season, but this year they will be going to it full blast, with seven matches plus the conference meet. Andy Blossom and Vern Troyer figure to be as good a one-two punch as will be found in the CCAA, but Siemering is traditionally pessimistic about his chances "because we do not seem to have the strength throughout our team." The boxing squad will have dual competition with Modesto J. C. and enter the conference meet at San Jose in its

first year of competition. Larry gives Bob Turner, an outstanding boxer, credit for aiding him in interesting prospective pugilists in the sport. Turner, at 157 pounds, is the only Pacific boxer with previous experience, having been Golden Gloves champion. According to Siemering, the boxing team is short on experience and long on enthusiasm. "They will be long on both by the time this season is over," says Larry.

Not only new to Pacific but comparatively unknown in the West is the sport of gymnastics. Coached by Bill Anttila, the gymnastics team has presented several exhibitions to the delight of a great many football and basketball fans who will have the opportunity of seeing the Tiger tumblers and apparatus men in action against San Jose State, Stanford, and in the CCAA meet at San Jose this spring. Bob McMahon, Ed Simpson, Bob Hollenbeck and Les Kayser form the nucleus of Coach Anttila's team.

While all of the spring sports are going on, Larry Siemering will have over 65 Bengals on the gridiron for spring football practice come April 15. With end Jean Ridley and centers Don Hall and Lydon Mothorn the only graduating seniors, Larry will be faced with the problem of not only keeping his veterans on their toes, but also keeping them off the bench. Word has it that the Tiger coaching staff will be greeted by several outstanding boys from surrounding Junior Colleges.